



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY P2

MAY/JUNE 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 13 pages.

PRINCIPLES FOR MARKING GEOGRAPHY- NSC NOVEMBER 2023 AND SC JUNE 2024

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking in all provinces.

MARKING**M**

- ALL questions **MUST** be marked, irrespective of whether it is correct or incorrect
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an over the remainder of the text to indicate the maximum marks have been achieved.
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
 - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used: ✓
 - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used: ✓✓
 - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for
 - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: ✕
 - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered
 - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer
 - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts

For the following action words, ONE-word answers are acceptable: **list, name, state, identify**

For the following action words, a FULL sentence must be written: **describe, explain, evaluate, analyse, suggest, differentiate, distinguish, define, discuss, why, how**

The following action words need to be read within its context to determine whether a ONE-word answer or FULL sentence is required: **provide, what, tabulate and give**

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- If the numbering is incorrect or left out, as long as the sequence of answers to questions is followed candidates can be credited
- Spelling errors if recognisable, award the marks provided the meaning is correct.
- Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way
- In questions where a letter is the accepted response, but the learner writes the actual answer- award marks.
- There will be additional guidelines for the marking of certain questions.

TOTALLING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARKS

- Each sub-question must be totalled
 - Questions in Section A has five sub-sections, therefore five sub-totals per question required. Section B has three sub-sections and three sub-totals.
 - Sub-section totals to be written in the right- hand margin at the end of the sub-section and underlined
 - Sub-totals must be written legibly
 - Leave room to write in moderated marks on different levels
- Total sub-totals and transfer total to top left- hand margin next to question number
- Transfer total to cover of answer book

30

QUESTION 1

1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) (1) ✓

1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) (1) ✓

1.1.3 B (South Indian) (1) ✗

2

1.2.1 Melting snow ✓

1.2.2 Mouth ✗

1.2.3 Third order ✓

2

1.3.1 Katabatic ✗

1.3.2 1 occurs during the day while 2 occurs at night ✓✓

1.3.3 Cold air rolls down into the valley and forms an inversion ✓✓

6

1.4.1 Shape of front concave ✗

Steep gradient of front ✓

1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air ✗

1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than warm air ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm front. ✓✓

7

1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year round ✗

(b) The river channel is wide ✗

(c) Regularity of rainfall and the soil type over which the streams flow. ✓✓

1.5.2 Gauteng and the Eastern Cape ✗

1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase as it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals to purify water. Chemicals cost a lot and this will increase production costs. It will be costly to purify water for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydro-electricity. ✓✓

13

SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA**QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS**

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Dispersed (accept isolated) (1) | | |
| | 1.1.2 | Nucleated (accept clustered) (1) | | |
| | 1.1.3 | A (1) | | |
| | 1.1.4 | Linear (1) | | |
| | 1.1.5 | T (1) | | |
| | 1.1.6 | dry point (1) | | |
| | 1.1.7 | wet point (1) | (7 x 1) | (7) |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | C (1) | | |
| | 1.2.2 | D (1) | | |
| | 1.2.3 | C (1) | | |
| | 1.2.4 | A (1) | | |
| | 1.2.5 | B (1) | | |
| | 1.2.6 | C (1) | | |
| | 1.2.7 | A (1) | | |
| | 1.2.8 | C (1) | (8 x 1) | (8) |

1.3	1.3.1	Africa (1) (Accept S America)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	17 (%) (2) (Accept 9 (%))	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.3	Large rural populations gives rise to a higher rate of urbanisation (2) Push factors from rural areas (accept examples) (2) Pull factors towards urban areas (accept examples) (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.4	There are not enough jobs available (2) They expected better jobs but did not get it (2) People do not have the skills/experience (2) They do not have the necessary documentation/qualifications (2) Lack of access to information on employment opportunities (2) They may be paid lower salaries than expected (2) Corruption and Nepotism (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.5	Encouraging decentralisation of businesses/industries (2) Create employment opportunities (2) Upskilling and training (2) Improve infrastructural development (accept examples) (2) Provision/Supply of basic services (accept examples) (2) Effective policing (2) Promoting rural areas through cultural/sporting events (accept examples) (2) Attract tourists (2) Improve recreational facilities (accept examples) (2) Create more tourism attractions (accept examples) (2) Speed up land reform (accept examples) (2) Financial assistance/subsidies/incentives/investment (2) [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(6)
1.4	1.4.1	There are focal points (nuclei) around which the urban settlement develops (1) Location of land-use (zones) are based on compatibility (1) All land-use (zones) are present (1) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.4.2	Central business district (CBD) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.3	Land-use zone 1 is located in an area of high accessibility (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.4	(a) High crime in the CBD caused commercial activities to move to the Outlying Business District (2) Low crime rates in the OBD will be more attractive for development (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)

- (b) Less traffic congestion in the OBD will increase convenience/ accessibility (2)
More traffic congestion in the CBD reduces convenience/ accessibility (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING

- (a) High crime in the CBD (1)
Low crime rates in the OBD (1)
- (b) Less traffic congestion in the OBD (1)
More traffic congestion in the CBD (1)
- [MAXIMUM OF 1 MARK FOR (a) and (b)]**

- 1.4.5 Why will the multiple nuclei model not apply to all urban areas?
Urban areas have different nuclei (accept examples) (2)
Level and rate of development differs (2)
Different amounts of space available for the expansion of urban areas (2)
Natural resources found in urban areas differ (accept examples) (2)
Physical barriers (obstacles) that can prevent expansion (2)
Different location of urban areas (2)
Poor planning by municipalities (2)
Restricted financial budgets (2)
Historical/cultural factors have an impact (2)
Transport infrastructure differs (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

- 1.5 1.5.1 Define urban blight
Deterioration of urban areas/buildings (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.5.2 Evidence of urban blight
Buildings are in a poor condition (accept examples) (1)
Graffiti on the buildings (1)
Litter/Pollution (in the area) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.5.3 Why is urban blight more dominant in the transition zone?
Area of future expansion of the CBD/Zone of change/Invasion and succession (2)
Attracts low income occupants/students (2)
Landlords do not occupy/maintain/upgrade buildings (2)
Buildings are left vacant (2)
Buildings are illegally occupied (2)
Lack of basic services (2)
Overcrowding because of its proximity to the CBD (2)
Immigrants are attracted due to the low cost of the dwellings (2)
Social ills are prevalent (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.5.4 Explain the positive impact of gentrification on the transition zone (P)
- People will have better quality housing (2)
 - People will have better access to basic services (2)
 - Creates an improved aesthetic appeal (2)
 - Reduces the crime rate in the area (2)
 - Area becomes more attractive to tourists (2)
 - It will attract more businesses (accept examples) (2)
 - It will create more employment opportunities (2)
 - Property values will increase (2)
 - Rates collected can be used in the maintenance of the area (2)
 - It will create a healthier environment (2)
 - There will be improvements in infrastructure (2)
 - Attracts more affluent people (2)
- [ANY FOUR]**

(4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|---------|-----|
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 | B (1) | | |
| | 2.1.2 | C (1) | | |
| | 2.1.3 | D (1) | | |
| | 2.1.4 | A (1) | | |
| | 2.1.5 | B (1) | | |
| | 2.1.6 | B (1) | | |
| | 2.1.7 | A (1) | | |
| | 2.1.8 | C (1) | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 | Z (1) | | |
| | 2.2.2 | Y (1) | | |
| | 2.2.3 | Y (1) | | |
| | 2.2.4 | Z (1) | | |
| | 2.2.5 | Z (1) | | |
| | 2.2.6 | Y (1) | | |
| | 2.2.7 | Z (1) | (7 x 1) | (7) |

2.3	2.3.1	Upward trend/increasing/positive trend (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2	Climate change (1) COVID pandemic (1) Poverty (1) Wars/conflict (1) Global food trade restrictions (1) Reducing SA's imports (1) Food export bans (1) Increase in food prices/higher inflation rates (1) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.3.3	It forces us to produce our own food (2) Leads to economic growth (accept examples) (2) More jobs are created (2) This will upskill people (2) Food prices will eventually drop (2) Lower inflation rates (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4	Harsh climatic/weather conditions (climate change, droughts, thunderstorms, floods and frost) destroy crops (2) Lower than average rainfall reduces harvests (2) Pests and diseases damage crops (2) Soil erosion/Poor soil quality decreases the amount of land available for the cultivation of crops (2) Desertification reduces the amount of available fertile land (2) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(4)
		INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING Harsh climatic/weather conditions (climate change, droughts, thunderstorms, floods and frost) (1) Lower than average rainfall (1) Pests and diseases (1) Soil erosion/Poor soil quality (1) Desertification (1) [MAXIMUM OF TWO MARKS]		
	2.3.5	Facilitate training/upskilling of farmers (2) Encourage research/scientific farming methods (accept examples) (2) Easier access to funding/economic support (accept examples) (2) Accelerate land reform (2) Support small-scale/large-scale farmers (accept examples) (2) Shift from subsistence to commercial farming (2) Infrastructure to support agriculture (accept examples) Improve farm security (2) More efficient food storage (accept examples) (2) Promote agricultural processing industries (2) [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(6)

2.4	2.4.1	(Over) 80 (%) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2 (a)	<u>SOCIAL FACTOR</u> Labour strikes (1)		
	Evidence that platinum production is influenced by:	(b) <u>SERVICE DELIVERY FACTOR</u> Access to affordable and reliable electricity (1) Water distribution infrastructure (1) Water security (1) [ANY ONE]	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.3	North West (1) Mpumalanga (1) Limpopo (1) Free State (1) Gauteng (1) [ANY TWO]	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.4	2016 – 2018 upward trend/increased (1) 2020 – 2023 downward trend/decreased (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.5	Creating partnerships/relationships (with communities\mine unions) regarding labour strikes (accept examples) (2) Use renewable sources of energy (accept examples) (2) Provision of greater access to basic services (accept examples) (2) Research relating to platinum mining (accept examples) (2) Reduce investors' fears of nationalisation/ political instability (2) Ensure occupational safety of miners (2) Educate miners on HIV/AIDS (2) Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Engage in profit sharing with mine workers (2) Sustainable minimum wage (2) More advanced technology in mines (2) Upskilling of mineworkers (2) [ANY FOUR]	(4 x 2)	(8)
2.5	2.5.1	Sustainable economic growth (1) Create employment (1) To encourage investment (1) Develop physical infrastructure (1) Sustainable development in underdeveloped areas (1) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2	Eastern Cape (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.3	R360,4 million (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

2.5.4 State TWO physical factors that encourage tourism in SDI

Coastline (1)
Beaches (1)
Warm oceans (1)
Landforms (1)
Scenic beauty (1)
Large diversity of indigenous fauna/flora (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.5 How would the N2 Wild Coast SDI toll road project encourage eco dev of the SDI

It would create more employment (2)
The area would be more accessible to tourists (2)
It would stimulate more economic investment (2)
Goods would be able to be transported to and from the area (2)
Bulk transport would be possible (2)
There would be more opportunities for entrepreneurship (2)
More jobs will create a larger market for goods (2)
It will create a multiplier effect (2)
There will be upskilling of the labour force (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 Explain why The Wild coast SDI has experienced challenges with regard to achieving its key objectives

Traditional and cultural beliefs have restricted the use of certain land (2)
A skills shortage in the secondary and tertiary sector will limit sustainable development (2)
High crime levels due to poverty in the area discourage investment (2)
The community has rejected the option of extracting gas from the ocean that would have provided employment/boosted the economy (2)
Illegal mining of building sand that has destroyed natural vegetation/forests decreasing tourism (2)
Municipal land is illegally sold off below land value that depletes municipal coffers (2)
Locals challenged the building of the toll road delaying its completion (2)
To protect cultural values and interests, local communities are reluctant to promote tourism (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART MARKING

Traditional and cultural beliefs (1)
A skills shortage (1)
High crime levels (1)
The community has rejected the option of extracting gas (1)
Illegal mining of building sand (1)
Municipal land is illegally sold off below land value (1)
Locals challenged the building of the toll road (1)
[MAXIMUM OF THREE MARKS]

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 (a) Smaller (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The building appears (5 times) larger on the orthophoto map (1)
The building appears (5 times) smaller on the topographical map (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Horizontal scale: 1:50 000 (1)

VE

$$= \frac{1:2\,000}{1:50\,000} \quad (1) \text{ substitution}$$

$$\frac{1}{2000} \times \frac{50\,000}{1}$$

25 times (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.4 To enable us to see features/ landscapes more clearly (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Area = (4,2 cm x 100) x (3,8 cm x 100)
= 420 (1) m x 380 (1) m
= 159 600 m² (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 high (income) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Evidence for a high income area at F in block B2
 Large stands/plots (2)
 Close proximity to golf course (2)
 Away from CBD/industrial area/mining (2)
 Located in the rural-urban fringe (2)
 Aesthetic appeal of area (accept examples) (2)
 High-lying area for good views (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Give evidence to show that the landing strip is ideally located	(a) Rural-urban fringe (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	(b) Available flat land (2) Located on the outskirts of the urban area/away from built up area (2) Noise pollution is less (2) Air pollution is less (2) Cheaper land (2) Sufficient land for expansion/Airport buildings (2) Road access (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.4	Large-scale (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.5 Evidence for large-scale farming in C5 and D5 on the orthophoto map	A large area is being cultivated (2) Farm is near water supply (2) There are farm boundaries (2) Flat land (2) Close to market (2) Close to labour force (2) Close to transport network (2) Farm has a name/Original farm name on the topographical map (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.6 Manufacturing (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.7 Why is manufacturing necessary for economic development?	Provides employment (2) Develop manufacturing skills (2) Increases buying power/multiplier effect (2) Produces goods for the domestic/international market (2) Improve infrastructure (2) Supports the primary sector (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 multiple (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 (a) Polygon (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) (1 mark for drawing the stream)



How did integration of spot height and symbol assist with the location of the dam wall?

(c) The height of the land and direction of the river flow will determine the location of the dam wall (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Buffer zone /buffering (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 It will protect the river /Klein-Olifantspruit from pollutants being deposited from the built-up area (2)

Why is there a need for this vacant land?

It will protect the built- up area from being flooded (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)
[30]

TOTAL: 150