Education and Sport Development

Department of Education and Sport Development
Departement van Onderwys en Sportontwikkeling
Lefapha la Thuto le Tlhabololo ya Metshameko
NORTH WEST PROVINCE

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

JUNE EXAMINATION 2018

MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 225

TIME: 3 hours

This marking guideline consists of 17 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF MARKING.

1. Use a single tick for the allocation of ONE (1) mark. √

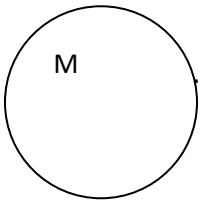
2. Use TWO ticks for the allocation of TWO (2) marks. √√

3. Ticks MUST be placed, on/ on top of/at the end of the correct response, in the sentence.

4. A cross(X) must be placed at the end of each incorrect/invalid sentence or response.

5. Marking MUST be completed in RED pen.

6. All paragraph questions must include the use of the symbol:



....when a candidate has achieved 8 marks.

(DO NOT allocate marks to candidates where paragraphs are not completed in full sentences.)

(DO NOT allocate marks where vague responses are given in paragraph responses that do not include an appropriate link to the responses in the Marking Guideline.

7. Each sub-section MUST have a total reflected on the right hand margin e.g. 1.1.should be a total out of (8) and 1.2.should be a total out of (7) and 1.3.should be a total out of (15).....

8. The sub total for each must be CORRECTLY added to give you a TOTAL for the question, which must be written on the top left hand margin at the beginning of the answered question.

9. The totals for each completed question MUST be written on the FRONT page with a GRAND TOTAL out of 225.

10. First level Moderation (HOD/Senior Teacher) MUST be completed in GREEN pen.

11. Second level Moderation (cluster/circuit) MUST be completed in BLACK

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1.1. Shadow zone√

1.1.2. Local√

1.1.3. North√

1.1.4. Mountain√

1.1.5. South√

1.1.6. Terrestrial radiation√

1.1.7. Frost√

1.1.8. Thermal belt√ (8x1) (8)

1.2.1. B√

1.2.2. G√

1.2.3. E√

1.2.4. H√

1.2.5. D√

1.2.6. F√

1.2.7. C√ (7x1) (7)

1.3. 1. Kalahari High Pressure/Continental√ (1x1) (1)

1.3.2. Hot, dry wind blowing in a mountain.√ (1x1) (1)

[ANY ONE]

1.3.3. Winter√ (1x1) (1)

1.3.4. A low pressure cell/ coastal low/mid-latitude along the coast.√√

The dominance of the Kalahari High Pressure over the subcontinent, during winter.√√

Wind that moves down slope as a result of pressure gradient along the escarpment.√√ (2x2) (4)

[ANY TWO]

1.3.5. Berg winds are warm, dry winds.√√

Veld fires can easily be sparked√√

Strong winds fan these fires.√√

During winter the vegetation is dry√√ (1x2) (2)

[ANY ONE]

1.3.6.Causes fires to spread√√

Destroy valuable pastures√√

Unbearable temperatures for animals√√

Death of livestock √√

Workers become lethargic and productivity decreases√√

Respiratory problems for aged and young children √√ (3x2) (6)

[ANY THREE]

1.4. 1. Coastal low√ (1x1) (1)

1.4.2. Cold ocean (cold Benguela current) therefore lack of moisture and the air is cold.√√

Diverging air subsidies and is dry.√√ (1x2) (2)

[ANY ONE]

1.4.3. C√ (1x1) (1)

1.4.4. It is further east√√

C in occluded stage. √√

Closer/next to the coast √√ (1x2) (2)

[ANY ONE]

1.4.5. Family cyclone/depression√

1.4.6. It will dissipate/weakens. √

Merge with mid latitude cyclone.√

Move south-easterly√

[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

1.4.7. POSITIVE:

Vineyards will benefit√√

Wheat farmers will benefit √√

Water for domestic use√√

Dams will fill up, providing cities with water.√√

Vegetation will grow.√√

NEGATIVE:

Vineyards will be destroyed by heavy rain Water for domestic use√√

Informal settlements will be flooded.√√

High winds will cause fires to spread rapidly in the informal settlements√√

Damage to the infrastructure √√ (4x2) (8)

[ANY TWO]

1.5. 1. 3rd order.√ (1x1) (1)

1.5.2. a. Dendritic√ (1x1) (1)

b. Uniform horizontal resistance rocks√

Sedimentary or igneous rocks√ (2x1) (2)

1.5.3. a. Low√

b. **Permeable rocks** absorb water, therefore less water on the surface for run-off density therefore less.√√

Non-permeable rocks do not allow the absorption of water, therefore more water on the surface therefore density is high.√√

Steep gradient encourages run-off rather than infiltration- therefore drainage density is high.√√

Gentle gradient discourages run-off therefore more infiltration – therefore low drainage density.√√

Less vegetation encourages more run-off and less infiltration- therefore high drainage density. √√

More vegetation discourages run-off encourages infiltration- therefore low drainage density.√√ (3x2) (6)

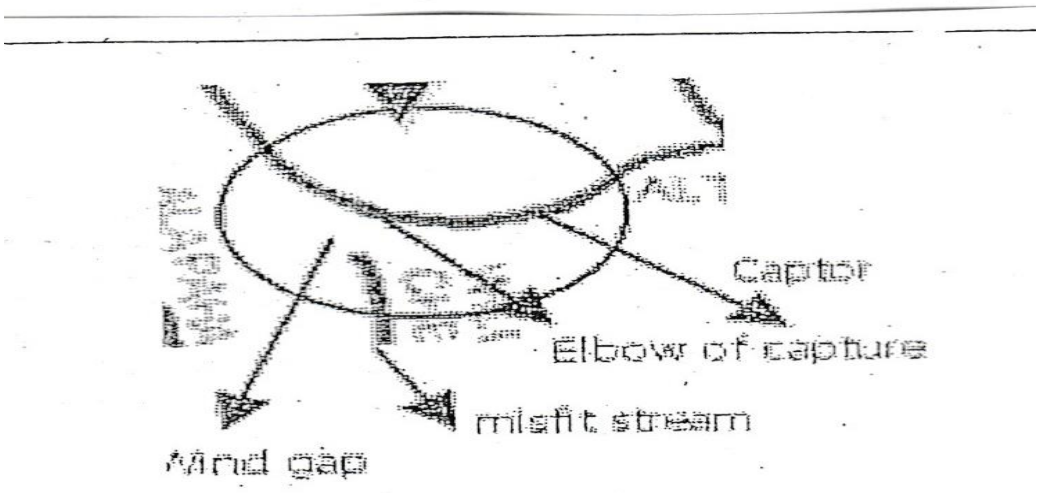
[ANY THREE]

1.5.4. Stage A experiences vertical/downward erosion making the stream narrow.√√

Stage B experiences vertical/lateral erosion making the river valley wider.√ √ (2x2) (4)

1.6.1. River piracy√ (1X1) (1)

1.6.2.



[ANY THREE] (3x1) (3)

1.6.3 The river will have an increase in volume/increase of tributaries.√

The erosion ability will increase/ less deposits.√

The river will be able to sustain more people and economic activities.√

Drainage basin increases√

Rejuvenation occurs√

Change in ecosystems√ (2x1) (2)

[ANY TWO]

1.6.4. The river will contain less water.√√

The economic activities will be reduced due to the lack of sufficient water-less manufacturing due to less production of commodities from farms.√√

Sustain less people reduction in economic activities√√

Less water for domestic use.√√

[ANY FOUR] (4x2) (8)

QUESTION 2

2.1.1. Upper√

2.1.2. Turbulent√

2.1.3. Middle√

2.1.4. Laminar√

2.1.5. Upper√/3

2.1.6. Turbulent√

2.1.7. Lower√

2.1.8. Upper/Middle√ (8x1) (8)

2.2.1. C/Waterfall√

2.2.2. A/base flow√

2.2.3. C/drainage pattern√

2.2.4. B/levee√

2.2.5. B/sheet flow√

2.2.6. C/permanent√

2.2.7. C/trellis√ (7x1) (7)

2.3.1. Air circulation is anti-clockwise around a low pressure.√

Hurricane is a name used in the Northern Hemisphere.√ (1X1) (1)

Tail of spiralling clouds circulating anticlockwise√ (1X1) (1)

2.3.2. 15km-17 km√ (1x1) (1)

2.3.3. Subsidising air in the eye creates stable conditions.√

Rapidly rising air around the centre of the eye results in upper air divergence.√

[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

2.3.4. Latent heat√

Heat released during condensation.√

[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

2.3.5. Wind speeds reach hurricane strength/Very strong winds√√

Thunderstorms/Torrential rainfall/Intense/Heaviest rainfall.√√

Spiralling bands of cumulonimbus clouds.√√

Low air pressure conditions.√√

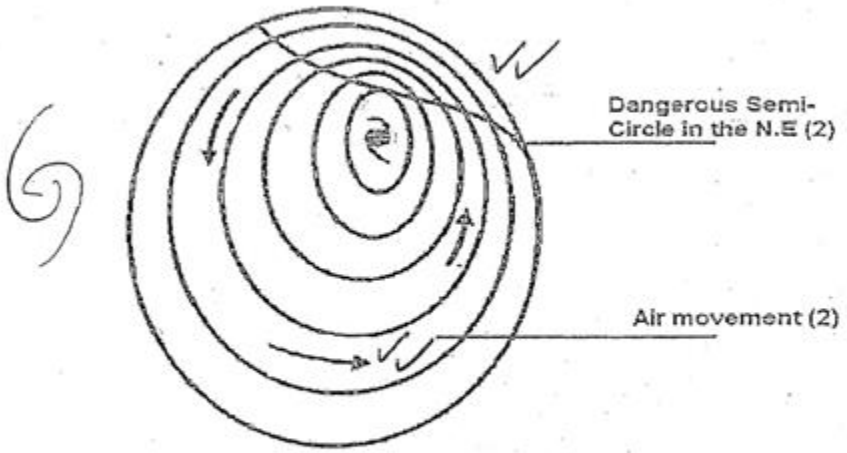
Hail and lightning.√√

Walls of cumulonimbus clouds which results in overcast conditions.√√

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

2.3.6. Lack of moisture.√√ (1x2) (2)

2.3.7.



2 marks for dangerous semi-circle in the north east
2 marks for air movement

(2 x 2) (4)

2.4.1. A roof that includes plants and vegetation.√

A garden that is located (planted/created) on the top of a building as a replacement to a roof.√ [concept]

[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

2.4.2. Rubber/Tyres√

Rocks/Sand /Soil√

Wood/ Fencing√

Plastic/ Pipes√

Metal/Wire mesh√

Concrete/Paving blocks√

[ANY THREE] (3x1) (3)

2.4.3. Heat Island√ (1x1) (1)

2.4.4. A reserved place in the city not for development used only for Greening,e.g parks, botanical gardens,√ (1x1) (1)

2.4.5. Reduce the demand for air conditioners.√√

Plant more trees and other types of vegetation.√√

Intergrate vegetation into vacant lots.√√

Painting more structures white in the city/ use lighter colours/low reflective coating.√√

Education and outreach to ensure economic benefits.√√

Set up parking lots around Green Belts.√√

Roof sprinkling as an evaporative cooling solution.√√

Encourage people to use public transport√√

Creating roof top-gardens.√√

Encouraging industrial decentralisation.√√

Insulating buildings more effectively to reduce the demand for heating.√√

Increase the use of solar and other clean energy to reduce the amount of fossil fuel burnt.√√

Implementation of environmental policies such as the Clean air act,

low carbon fuels standard to regulate heat sources.√√

[ANY FOUR] (4x2)(8)

2.5.1. The main river and its tributaries and channels √ [CONCEPT] (1x1) (1)

2.5.2. To separate the two tributaries in the drainage basin √ (1x1) (1)

2.5.3. Tributaries join the main river to resemble branches of a tree. √√

Tributaries join at acute /small angle √√

[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

2.5.4. Rocks are uniformly resistant to erosion √√

Associated with either massive igneous rocks or horizontal

sedimentary rocks√√ (2x2) (4)

2.5.5. River flows over a gentle gradient /flat landscape √√

The river attains a condition of dynamic equilibrium √√

The river start weaving from side to side over the floodplain √√

Vertical erosion is limited and lateral erosion sets in√√

The stream velocity is decreased and the river loses its energy√√

The carrying capacity of the river decreases and material is deposited√√

Deposited material forms irregularities in the stream channel √√

The irregularities / deposited material deflects the stream from side to side√√

Once meandering starts it continues as stream follows path of less resistance√√

[ANY FOUR] (4x2) (8)

2.6.1. Entrenched incised meanders.√ (1x1) (1)

2.6.2. River gains an added volume of water.√√

Drop in the sea level.√√

Isostatic upliftment.√√

The gradient increases.√√

[ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)

2.6.3. The river eroded a new valley within the old one.√√

A new valley has developed within.√√ (2x2) (4)

2.6.4. The river is ageing and losses its water and therefore area not suitable for development.√√

Landmasses are likely to erode and drop providing a risk to developers.√√

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

QUESTION 3

3.1.1. Rural.√

3.1.2. Urban.√

3.1.3. Rural.√

3.1.4. Rural.√

3.1.5. Rural.√

3.1.6. Urban.√

3.1.7. Urban.√ (7x1) (7)

3.2.1. C/Urban sprawl.√

3.2.2. C/The surrounding area will take the shape of a hexagon.√

3.2.3. B/Range.√

3.2.4. D/Junction.√

3.2.5. C/Gentrification.√

3.2.6. A/Functional magnetism.√

3.2.7. B/Counter urbanisation.√

3.2.8. D/The roads intersect at right angles.√ (8x1) (8)

3.3.1. Young people who wanted to leave rural area in search of better life in city.√√ (1x2) (2)

3.3.2. Cities/Towns/Urban areas.√ (1x1) (1)

3.3.3. Well paid jobs √

Variety of employment options.√

Better health facilties√

Primary, secondary, tertiary education options.√

Joining family members.√

Good transport network√

Information and communication technology accessible.√

Running water, electricity√

Multiple entertainment options.√

Greater access to sport and cultural activities and events.√

Provision of sanitation services.√

[ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

3.3.4. Farming has become more mechanised –fewer jobs.√√

Population growth in rural areas.√√

Droughts results in the decrease of production and fewer jobs.√√

Small farms consolidating into larger land. √√

[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

3.3.5. Farming is mechanised-large area cultivated.√√

Farmers specialise in one product.√√

Farmers is market-orientated.√√

Yields have increased.√√

Modern transport allows goods to reach markets rapidly.√√

[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

3.3.6. Creation of jobs in rural areas.√√

Decentralisation of industries to rural areas.√√

Upgrade infrastructure in rural areas.√√

Incentives for farmers to stay in rural areas.√√

Improve access to capital for farmers.√√

Provide training courses for upcoming farmers, to improve skills.√√

Tourism and special events.√√

Provide better services, e.g. medical, schools.√√

Meeting the basic needs/RDP.√√

[ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)

3.4.1. Land is given back. √ or

The process whereby people whose land had been taken

away is given back.√ (1x1) (1)

3.4.2. A law which segregated racial groups on the basis of where they were allowed to live in South Africa.√ (1x1) (1)

3.4.3. 1994√ (1x1) (1)

3.4.4. Land restitution is taking a long time.√√

Land restitution in South Africa has been occurring at a slow pace.√√

Land restitution not yet implemented everywhere in South Africa.√√

Various constituencies (groups of people) still discussing issues related to land restitution.√√

Many restitution claims not yet resolved.√√ [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

3.4.5. Disagreement between government and traditional leaders about the extent of land to be restored to communities.√√

There is a lack of post-settlement support from government training, equipment, infrastructure, financial aid)√√

Bribery and corruption.√√

The current owners are reluctant to release the land.√√

The willing buyer/ seller policy.√√

Some restitutions beneficiaries do not move back onto the land.√√

Re-allocated land is not being used productively and in many √√ instances is not being cultivated.√√

It is a costly process.√√

The process takes time to resolve land claim disputes.√√[ANY FOUR] (4x2) (8)

3.5.1. a. Shows that space is limited.√√

Buildings are close to each other.√ √

Sardines in a can like buildings in a city are tightly packed together.√√

[ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

b. Skyscrapers.√

Buildings are tall.√

Buildings are close together.√

[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

3.5.2. CBD usually found in the centre √√

High degree of accessibility with routes entering from different directions.√√

Oldest part of the city.√√

High land values [√√] high demand for land.√√

Competition for space.√√

Property values increase with height.√√

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

3.5.3. Movement of functions/shops from the CBD to the outskirts.√ (1x1) (1)

3.5.4. Lack of space foe expansion.√√

High crime rate.√√

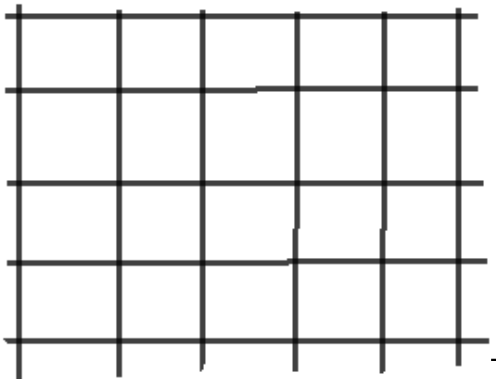
Slum conditions of buildings.√√

Traffic congestion.√√

High levels of pollution.√√

Inaccessibility.√√ [ANY THREE]
(3x2) (6)

3.6.1. Drawing of street pattern – Grid (2x1) (2)



TWO TICKS FOR THE DIAGRAM

3.6.2. Old pattern/typical of time when most cities were established.√√

Easy pattern to establish town.√√ [ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

3.6.3. Easy to plan and layout.√√

Allows for sub-division of blocks.√√

Convenient for building construction.√√ [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

3.6.4. One way streets.√√

Synchronised traffic lights.√√

Flexitime for businesses.√√

Improve public transport.√√

Discourage people to use private cars and instead they should use public transport.√√

Preferential bus lanes at peak times.√√

Creating pedestrian arcades by closing streets.√√

Park and ride schemes.√√

Increase road networks.√√

Increased parking costs.√√

Car-pooling.√√

Increased taxes and tolling.√√

Encourage people to use lift-clubs.√√

Introduction of bicycle lanes.√√ [ANY FOUR] (4x2) (8)