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LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

VHEMBE EAST DISTRICT

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY
PRE-MIDYEAR EXAM
MARKING GUIDELINE
MAY 2026

MARKS: 150

This Marking guideline paper consists of 8 pages

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QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1

1.1.1 D✓

1.1.2 B✓

1.1.3 A✓

1.1.4 C✓

1.1.5 C✓

1.1.6 D✓

1.1.7 A✓ (7x1)(7)

1.2

1.2.1 H✓

1.2.2 E✓

1.2.3 G✓

1.2.4 A✓

1.2.5 C✓

1.2.6 D✓

1.2.7 F✓

1.2.8 B✓

(8x1)(8)

1.3 PRESSURE GRADIENT, CORIOLIS FORCE AND GEOSTROPHIC WIND

1.3.1 Coriolis force: is the deflection of the wind (to the left in the southern hemisphere and to the right in the northern hemisphere) due to the rotation of the earth✓ (1x1)(1)
(Teachers must mark what they have taught learners)

1.3.2 Rotation of the earth✓ (1x1)(1)

1.3.3 In NH – deflects to the **right✓✓**
In SH – deflects to the **left✓✓** (2x2)(4)

1.3.4 The strength of Coriolis force increases towards the poles✓✓
(or less at equator/ weak at equator) ✓✓
(or more at the poles/stronger at poles) ✓✓
(**ANY ONE** (1x2) (2)

1.3.5 **F=**Pressure Gradient force✓ (1x1)(1)

1.3.6 **G=**Geostrophic wind✓ (1x1) (1)

(10)

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1.4 FOHN WIND

1.4.1 Fohn wind is the warm wind blowing down the Alps ✓ (in central Europe) /

A hot dry wind that blows down the leeward side of a mountain ✓. (1x)(1) (1)

1.4.2 Leeward ✓ (1x1)(1)

1.4.3 Why is the Fohn wind **hot** and **dry**?

It is **hot because** it heats up at the DALR (1˚C/100m) as it sinks✓✓

It warms up adiabatically as it descends✓✓

It is **dry because** on this side of the mountain there is no rain as air sinks✓✓

(It has already rained on the windward side) ✓✓

(ANY ONE) 1X2) (2)

1.4.4 How does the Fohn wind occur?

- Wind from the Mediterranean blows up against the Alps✓✓
- The air rises and cools and rains on windward side✓✓
- On the Leeward side of the mountain (rain shadow) air sinks down the mountain✓✓
- As the air sinks it heats up adiabatically✓✓
- thus becoming warmer✓✓
- This sinking, warm, dry wind is called the Fohn✓✓

Award marks for correct facts. (ANY THREE (3x2)(6)
(10)

1.5 DROUGHT

1.5.1 Drought = below average rainfall for a number of years consecutively✓✓
(CONCEPT) (1x2)(2)

1.5.2 Desertification is the process by which fertile land gradually becomes dry✓✓
(CONCEPT) (1x2) (2)

1.5.3 Climate change✓
Deforestation✓
Land degradation✓
Over use of water resources✓
Poor farming practices✓
(ANY TWO) (2x1)(2)

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1.5.4 Management strategies that can be implemented to reduce the risk of drought in South Africa

Store rainfall water in dams (2)

Warning farmers for possible drought years (2)

Control livestock numbers and prevent overgrazing (2)

Plant drought resistant crops (2)

Maintaining healthy vegetation to promote infiltration of water and replenish ground water supplies (2)

Building water transfer schemes (2)

Desalination of seawater (2), water recycling (2)

Water restrictions (2)

Using efficient irrigation methods (2)

[Learners may write other answers as well.
Accept other answers. If learners answered in bullet form, you may still award the marks for correct facts].

ANY THREE (3x2)(6)

[12]

1.6 SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP

1.6.1 Isobars ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

1.6.2 4 hpa ✓ (1x1) (1)

1.6.3 South Indian High✓ (1x1) (1)

1.6.4 14:00✓✓ (1x2) (2)

1.6.5 Cloud cover: 6/8✓ or 3/4✓
Wind direction: North West (NW) ✓
Wind speed: 10 knots✓
Air temperature: 18^0C✓
Dew point temperature: 13^0C✓ (5x1) (5)

1.6.6 M =steep - wind blow fast✓

N= gentle – wind blow slowly✓ (2x1) (2)

[13]

TOTAL: 60

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QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1.1 C ✓
2.1.2 G ✓
2.1.3 A✓
2.1.4 I✓
2.1.5 D✓
2.1.6 F✓
2.1.7 H✓ (1X7) (7)

2.2.1 B✓
2.2.2 F✓
2.2.3 H✓
2.2.4 D✓
2.2.5 A✓
2.2.6 E✓
2.2.7 G✓
2.2.8 C✓ (1X8) (8)

2.3.1 Mass of loose core stones✓ (1X1) (1)
2.3.2 Igneous rock✓ (1X1) (1)
2.3.3 Batholith/Laccolith✓ (1x1) (1)

2.3.4 The base of the tor is still joined to the original granite rock.✓✓
Tors develop from igneous rocks, which are not easy to erode.✓✓
The hard resistant rocks are left behind on the surface.✓✓
(**ANY TWO)** (2x2) (4)

2.3.5 Seeping ground water enters into cracks and joints of granite rocks✓✓
Underneath the earth's surface.✓✓
Minerals in the rock become dissolved to form a solution (dissolution)✓✓
The rock underneath the ground becomes weakened.✓✓
Removal of overlying rock layers exposes the core stones of the igneous rocks.✓✓
(ANY FOUR) (4x2) (8)
(15)

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2.4.1 A - Crest✓
B – Free face/Cliff/Scarp✓
C – Talus/Scree✓
D – Pediment✓ (4x1) (4)

2.4.2 It is formed from weathered rocks falling from the cliff and accumulate at the base✓✓
It is formed from eroded material✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1x2) (2)

2.4.3 Slope elements develop because of the difference in the resistance of the horizontal rock strata. ✓ (1x1) (1)

2.4.4 It has a gentle/flat slope✓✓
The soil is deep because of the gentle angle✓✓
It is gentle so water infiltrates instead of running off✓✓
The water is available for irrigation✓✓
Soil accumulates here providing nutrients and stability for plant growth✓✓
The soil is fertile✓✓
(ANY FOUR) (4x2) (8)
(15

2.5.1 The tree is inclined or tilted✓/ Tree turned downslope✓
Pole is angled✓
Gashes in the road✓
terracettes✓
(ANY ONE) (1x1) (1)

2.5.2 Scarp✓✓ (1x2) (2)

2.5.3 Soft rock usually also erodes more✓✓
The steeper slope allows more material to fall under the influence of gravity✓✓
Erodes through soil creep✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1x2) (2)

2.5.4 It can cause constructed features to break✓✓
It causes death/injury✓✓
It leads to loss of property✓✓
It can cause less productivity✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1x2) (2)

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2.5.5 Causes of mass movement

Steep slopes/wet slopes/saturated slopes✓✓
Earthquakes cause mass movement✓✓
Excavations cause erosion✓✓
Mining activities✓✓
(ANY TWO) (2x2) (4)

Ways of preventing/minimizing the effects of mass movement
Mesh nets placed on slopes✓✓
Wiring to hold the loose material✓✓
Put out warning signals✓✓
Monitor slopes regularly✓✓
(ANY 2) (2x2) (4)
(15)
(60)

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

QUESTION3

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 A✓ (1x1) (1)
3.1.2 B✓ (1x1) (1)
3.1.3 MAGNETIC DECLINATION
Difference in years= 13 years (2026 - 2013) ✓
Annual change = 13yrs X 4'
52' Westwards✓
MD =18 34'W + 52'W✓
=18 +86'W✓
= 19^0 26' W✓
(5x1) (5)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 B✓
3.2.2 C✓
3.2.3 C✓ (3x1) (3)

3.2.4 True✓ (1x1) (1)
3.2.5 The presence of may non-perennial rivers✓
Many dams/ reservoirs/ wind pumps✓
(ANY TWO) (2X1) (2)
3.2.6 They build dams to store water✓✓
Canals build to transport water✓✓
Reservoirs build to store water✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1x2) (2)

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3.2.7 (a) The slope will get lower✓✓
The gradient of talus will get less✓✓
(ANY ONE) (1x2) (2)

(b) Yes,✓ (1x1) (1)
Reason: The area is flat or gentle suitable for farming✓✓
The slope can be easily cultivated✓✓
(**ANY ONE**) (1x2) (2)

3.3GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS

3.3.1 (a) It is a computer system used to collect, store, and study maps and information about places. ✓✓
It is a computer-based system used to capture, store, analyze and display geographically referenced data. ✓✓
(**CONCEPT**) (1x2) (2)

(b) A Software✓
B Data✓ (1x2) (2)

3.3.2 **Vector data** uses points, lines, and polygons to represent features on a map. ✓✓
Raster data is made of small squares called pixels or cells. ✓✓
(2x2) (4)

3.3.3 It can help to identify areas likely to experience drought or floods by using satellite data. ✓
It can help farmers to identify soil types and availability of water. ✓
It can help farmers to locate and plan irrigation efficiently and save water. ✓
It can help farmers in identifying seasons of high and low rainfall✓
(ANY TWO) (2X1) (2)
(30)

TOTAL MARKS: 150