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

JUNE EXAMINATION 2019 MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 225

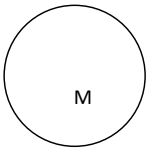
TIME: 3 hours

This memorandum consists of 12 pages

NW/JUNE/GEO/EMIS/6*****

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 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.

QUESTION ONE

1.1.1. B

1.1.2. A

1.1.3. A

1.1.4. B

1.1.5. A

1.1.6. B

1.1.7. A (7x1) (7)

1.2.1. Radial/A
1.2.2. Rectangular/C
1.2.3. Trellis/B
1.2.4. Rectangular/ C
12.5. Dendritic/D
1.2.6. Dendritic/D
1.2.7. Trellis/B
1.2.8. Radial/ A (8x1) (8)

1.3.1. The cold front has caught up with the warm front. (1)

The warm sector has become narrower. (1)

Indication of the cold and warm front mixed. (1) (2x1) (2)[ANY TWO]

1.3.2. Strong wind. (2)

Decrease in temperature. (2)

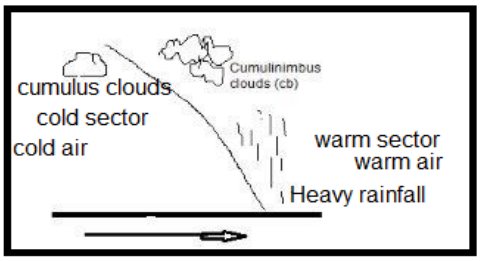
Decrease humidity. (2) (2x2) (4)(ANY TWO)

1.3.3. a. Drop varies from light to heavy continuous shower/ rain. (2)

Cold air wedges in under the warm air and lifts up from the earth's surface. (2)

Cold front overtakes warm front. (2) (2x2) (4) [ANY TWO]

b. Cold Front 3 MARKS



ANY 3 LABELS THAT ARE CORRECT – rainfall, clouds , fronts (3x1) (3)

c. Before occlusion, it will be far to hazy/misty/cloudy/fog. (1)
During the passing over the visibility will be very poor. (1)
Visibility will improve as the occlusion passes. (1) (2x1) (2)[ANY TWO]

1 .4.1. Condition whereby the city is warmer than its surrounding area. (1) (1x1) (1)

[CONCEPT]

1.4.2. Tall buildings. (2)
Artificial heat furnaces e.g. Air conditioners. (2)
Driving motor vehicles. (2)
Road surfaces. (2)
Material used in building e.g. glass. (2)
Presence of industries. (2) (2x2) (4)

1.4.3. Heat stress may result in heart ailments. (2)
Increased summer time energy demand. (2)
Air conditioners will increase and will have an effect on costs. (2) (2x1) (2)

1.4.4. GREEN BELTS
Plants decrease the production of greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn decreases temperatures.(2)
The process of photosynthesis absorbs solar heat.(2)
Vegetation lower temperatures by providing shade, especially under the tree canopies. (2)
Green belts increase evapotranspiration, which reduces air temperatures.(2)

RIVERS
Water absorbs heat, having a cooling effect on the area.(2)
Breezes from the river, will reduce temperatures during the day.(2)
Water has a higher specific heat, and therefore takes longer to heat up.(2)

[BOTH RIVERS AND GREENBELTS MUST BE EXPLAINED] (ANY 4) (4x2) (8)

1.5.1. Cross profile- view from one river bank to the other.(1) (CONCEPT)

Long profile- side view of a river from the source to its mouth.(1) (2x1) (2)

1.5.2. 1-Torrent/Youth/Upper. (1)

2-Valley/Mature/Middle. (1)

3-Plain/ Old/ Lower. (1) (3x1) (3)

1.5.3. a. A- 1. (1)

C- 3. (1) (2x1) (2)

b. (2x2) (4)

1.5.4 a. The profile is steep at the upper course (2)

It has a temporary base level (2)

Concave profile is not smooth [ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

b. When there is a balance between the erosion and deposition in a river (1x2) (2)

1.6.1. Where the more energetic river robs the less more energetic river of its water (1)

[CONCEPT] (1x1) (1)

1.6.2. Water divide/ watershed (1) (1x1) (1)

1.6.3. a. River B is flowing on a steep gradient. (1)

River B is much more energetic. (1)

High rainfall. (1) (1x1) (1) [ANY ONE]

b. A- The tributary of a river on a lower level will erode towards the river on a higher level and eventually capture its water.(2)

B- River B will be erode faster than river A.(2)

C- The much more energetic river will capture the less energetic river (2)

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

1.6.4 C – Misfit (1)

D- Elbow of capture (1) (2x1) (2)

1.6.5 Poverty set in. (2)

Farming community might be forced to leave. (2)

Less water for irrigation. (2)

Less water for recreation. (2)

Experiences less volume of water. (2)

Production on farms decreases. (2) [ANY FOUR] (4x2) (8)

Commented [h1]:

QUESTION TWO

2.1.1. Turbulent

2.1.2. Turbulent

2.1.3. Turbulent

2.1.4. Laminar

2.1.5. Turbulent

2.1.6. Laminar

2.1.7. Turbulent (7x1) (7)

2.2.1. B

2.2.2. E

2.2.3. D

2.2.4. A

2.2.5. G

2.2.6. I

2.2.7. H

2.2.8. C (8x1) (8)

2.3.1 Kalahari High Pressure/Continental High Pressure (1) (1x1) (1)

2.3.2 Winter (1) (1x1) (1)

2.3.3 The dominance of the Kalahari/Continental High pressure over the interior of the Sub-continent, during winter (2)

A low pressure cell (coastal low/mid-latitude cyclone) along the southern or Coast (2)

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

[ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

2.3.4 Air subsiding down the escarpment heats up at the DALR (2)

1°C temperature increase per 100m of descent (2) ANY ONE] (1x2) (2)

2.3.5 Clear skies at C are as a result of moisture evaporating when air warms up adiabatically through compression(2)

16°C/large difference between air temperature and dew point temperature, therefore air is dry (2)

Relative humidity is low (2)

Stable conditions are experienced due to subsiding air (2) (1x2) (2) [ANY ONE]

2.3.6 During winter the vegetation is dry (2)

Berg winds are warm, dry winds (2)

Veld fires can easily be sparked (2)

Strong winds fan these fires (2) (2x2) (4) [ANY TWO]

2.4.1. 3. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.2 Southern Hemisphere. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.3. Latent Heat. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.4 9. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.5. Zimbabwe/Malawi. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.4.6. Temperature of the oceans must over 27ºc. (1)

High humidity. (1)

Coriolis force must be present. (1) (3x1) (3)

2.4.7. A developing country would suffer greater loss because. (2)

Building structures are poor. (2)

Do not have adequate warning system. (2)

Poor medical services will lead to more people losing their lives. (2)

Lack of money to buy adequate resources for emergency. (2)

Inadequate disaster management schemes. (2)

[ANY FOUR] (4x2) (8)

2.5.1. Lower course. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.5.2. Meander loop/ Meander belt. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.5.3.River creates a meander due to the rivers's eroding the bank.(2)

When the meander becomes very curved, and eventually the neck of the

Meander becomes narrower and the river cuts through the neck during flooding. (2) (2x2) (4)

2.5.4 At PQ (2)

2.5.5. a. Cut-off from mainstream. (2)

It has a horseshoe like shape. (2)

There is still water in the horseshoe shape. (20

b. Cut off

Continuous undercutting at both outer banks at the neck. (2)

River cuts through the neck during flooding. (2)

Deposition of sand and silt isolate the oxbow lake from the mainstream. (2)

Water supply

Frequent flooding causing the mainstream to overflow. (2

Rainfall keeps channel refreshed. (2)

Groundwater through throughflow. (2)

[ANY FOUR – MUST REFER TO BOTH WATER SUPPLY AND CUT OFF] (4x2) (8)

2.6.1 Lower course. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.6.2 Mouth. (1) (1x1) (1)

2.6.3 The slope is gentle (2)

There is a reduction in the energy and velocity of the river (2)

Stream load exceeds the carrying capacity (2)

When the stream enters the sea, it stops flowing (2)

Immediate deposition occurs (2) (2x2) (4) [ANY TWO]

2.6.4 Large stream load (2)

Limited tidal activity (2)

It is near the sea (mouth) and the river is able to deposit its load (2)

Ocean currents not able to remove sediments from the river mouth (2)

The saline conditions in the sea causes fine particles to flocculate (stick together)

Particles larger and heavier which then sinks (2) (2x2) (4) [ANY TWO]

2.6.5 The delta forms fertile land for farming especially crops like rice

The delta provides plenty of water for fishing and aquaculture which can feed

Families and provide an income (2)

Flat land for farming/mechanisation(2)

The delta provides abundant water for domestic use (2)

The delta provides for tourist attractions (2)

The delta provides good transport links, possible to trade (2) (2x2) (4) [ANY TWO]

QUESTION THREE

3.1.1. Settlement

3.1.2. Urban hierarchy

3.1.3. Rural-urban fringe

3.1.4. Town

3.1.5. Urbanisation

3.1.6. CBD

3.1.7. Conurbation

3.1.8. Transitional zone / Zone of Decay (8x1) (8)

3.2.1. Site

3.2.2. Counter-urbanisation

3.2.3. Urban sprawl

3.2.4. Megalopolis

3.2.5. Central place

3.2.6. Wet-point

3.2.7. Invasion and succession (7x1) (7)

Commented [h2]:

3.3.1. The changing of laws regarding land ownership. (1) (1x1) (1) [CONCEPT]

3.3.2. Land restitution- land restored/given back to its rightful owners, tribes. (1)

Land redistribution-land given to the previously disadvantaged people (1)(2x1) (2)

3.3.3. Nellmapius, east of Pretoria. (1) (1x1) (1)

3.3.4. An act of a government taking privately owned property to be used
Purposes designed to benefit the overall public. (1)

3.3.5. The government did not take the land/ give permission to take the land. (2)

3.3.6. The intensive training of land owners. (2)
Accelerate the pace of land transfer. (2)
Give owners full ownership instead of leasehold. (2)
Corruption (2)
Political interference (2) (2x2) (4) [ANY TWO]

3.4.1. Settlement built without government permission, makeshift housing (1) (1x1) (1)

3.4.2. Shortage of houses. (1)
Rapid urbanisation. (1)
High prices of formal houses. (1)
Rural-urban migration. (1) [ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

3.4.3. Unplanned irregular pattern. (1) (1x1) (1)

3.4.4. Selling goods such as fruits, toiletries on street corner. (1)
Fixing motor vehicles. (1)
Selling fast food. (1)
Sewing. (1)
Car wash. (1)
Shoe repair (1)
Hair dressers (1) (2x1) (2) [ANY TWO]

3.4.5. Corrugated iron / zinc. (1)
Odd materials such as doors. (1)
Odd bricks. (1)
Cardboard. (1)
Sheets of asbestos. (1)
Wood/timber. (1) [ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

3.4.6. Provision of RDP houses. (2)
Improve service delivery in the area. (2)
Training people to have skills for small business so that they can have income.(2)

Creation jobs to boast the people's affordability. (2) (4x2) (8)

3.5.1. The decline in number of people living in rural areas. (1) (1x1) (1)

3.5.2. Lack of jobs. (2)

No tertiary education options. (2)

Low wages. (2)

Poor services e.g. water, health. (2)

Lack of recreational/ entertainment facilities. (2) [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

3.5.3. a. - **Rural areas**.

Children and elderly will be left alone. (2)

Businesses will close down as a result of a decline in customers. (2)

Schools will close down due to few learners. (2)

The will be economic stagnation. (2)

Service delivery will be slow and unreliable. (2)

b. **Urban areas**

Overcrowding. (2)

Crime will increase. (2)

High urbanisation rate. (2)

There will be high pollution levels. (2)

[ANY TWO – MUST BE FROM RURAL AND URBAN] (2x2) (4)

3.5.4. Develop game parks/recreational area. (2)

Arts festivals to attract tourists. (2)

Decentralise industries to create jobs in rural areas. (2)

Provide better services in rural areas. (2) (4x2) (8)

3.6.1. Central Business District. (1) (1x1) (1)

3.6.2. Urban profile. (1) (1x1) (1)

3.6.3. Land is expensive. (2) (2x1) (2)

3.6.4. Cars. (1)

Taxis. (1)
Buses. (1)
Trains. (1) [ANY TWO] (2x1) (2)

3.6.5. PUSH FACTORS

Lack of space for expansion. (2)
Unpleasant shopping experience. (2)
Overcrowding. (2)
High crime rate. (2)
More pollution. (2)
Lack of parking. (2)
Expensive land. (2)

PULL FACTORS

More space for expansion. (2)
More safe. (2)
Less traffic. (2)
Parking space is available. (2)
Less expensive land. (2)

[CANDIDATE MAY REFER TO PUSH OR PULL] (2x2) (4)

3.6.6. Create more green belts. (2)
Combat crime by beefing security. (2)
Encourage people to use public transport. (2)
Build one way streets. (2)
Renovate the buildings to make the city attractive. (2) [ANY TWO] 2x2) (4)