Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2026

GEOGRAPHY P1
MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

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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, only on top/ 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. All paragraph responses MUST include the use of the capital letter **M** when a candidate has achieved maximum marks.

7. DO NOT allocate marks where paragraphs are not completed in full sentences.

8. Each sub-section MUST have a total reflected on the right-hand margin e.g. 1.1 should have a mark obtained out of (7).

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SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1 1.1.1 Winter (1)

1.1.2 Coastal low (1)

1.1.3 From the interior of South Africa (1)

1.1.4 Dry wind (1)

1.1.5 Increase (1)

1.1.6 Greater (1)

1.1.7 is approaching (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 C (1)

1.2.2 B (1)

1.2.3 A (1)

1.2.4 A (1)

1.2.5 C (1)

1.2.6 C (1)

1.2.7 D (1)

1.2.8 B (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 The leading edge of cold air (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Cyclone families (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Very cold (1)
Wet conditions/ heavy downpours (1)
Windy/ strong winds (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 The ITCZ shifts northward with the apparent migration of the sun in winter (2)

The South Atlantic High Pressure cell ridge behind the cold front and strengthens it (2) (2 x 2) (4)

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1.3.5 For people to protect their lives and property (2)
Early warnings allow authorities to plan evacuations in advance (2)
Plan emergency responses (2)
Reduce economic losses when storms, floods/severe cold hit (2)
Put sandbags along flood prone areas (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Clockwise circulation (1)
Landfall in Madagascar (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 956 hPa/mb (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Clear weather conditions (2)
Calm weather conditions (2)
No rain (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 High sea temperatures of 26°C and above increases evaporations (2)
Strong upper air divergence forces surface pressure to drop (2)
Rising moist air lowers surface air pressure (2)
Release of large amounts of latent heat causes air to rise faster and further lower the surface pressure (2)
Presents of Coriolis force (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 Friction on land reduces the intensity of the cyclone (2)
Less moisture over the land reduces condensation/ the release of latent heat (2)
Low temperatures over the land reduce moisture content/ interferes with convection/ the intensity of the cyclone (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6 Loss of biodiversity/ wildlife (2)
Disruption of ecosystems (2)
Loss of habitat (2)
Increase in soil erosion (2)
Increased salination of rivers (2)
Aesthetic beauty of the coast will be destroyed (2)
Erosion of coastal beaches (2)
Coral reefs will be destroyed (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 A mass of polluted air that extends over the city (2)
[CONCETP] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Burning of fossil fuels (1)
Smoke/carbon emissions from heavy industries (1)
Exhaust fumes of motor vehicles (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

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1.5.3 **X** (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Strong subsiding air compresses pollutants (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Use of public transport to reduce the number of vehicles entering the CBD (2)
Heavy industries to be located far away from the built-up area (2)
Planting of trees along the streets of the CBD (2)
Creation of open spaces and parks within the city (2)
Practice roof top gardens (2)
Motor vehicles should be equipped with catalytic convectors to purify exhaust fumes (2)
Industries should be encouraged to install long chimney with filters (2)
Introduce carbon tax (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

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QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 2.1.1 D (1)

2.1.2 D (1)

2.1.3 A (1)

2.1.4 B (1)

2.1.5 A (1)

2.1.6 B (1)

2.1.7 D (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.2 2.2.1 Z (1)

2.2.2 Z (1)

2.2.3 Y (1)

2.2.4 Y (1)

2.2.5 Z (1)

2.2.6 Z (1)

2.2.7 Z (1)

2.2.8 Y (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.3 2.3.1 Lower course (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Flat low-lying area along side of a river (2)
Contains fertile soil/alluvium (2)
Built of layered silt and sand with levees/backswamps/oxbow lake (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 Flat land promotes easy construction of infrastructure (2)
Source of water for domestic use (2)
Fertile soil for farming (2)
Source of water for irrigation purposes (2)
Provides numerous recreational activities (2)
Attracts tourists (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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2.3.4 Formed by repeated flooding of the river (2)
When there are floods, the course material will be deposited first then fine material later (2)
Continuous flooding causes repeated deposition on the riverbanks (2)
The banks form the levees made of sediments, silt and other material (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Reduces flooding of the flood plain/ act as a barrier during flooding (2)
Prevents fertile soil from the floodplain washing back into the river (2)
Increase biodiversity (2)
Can filter water/reduce sediments load (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Process where one river intercepts and diverts headwaters of another river (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Steeper gradient (1)
Greater rainfall (1)
Softer rock (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x1) (1)

2.4.3 The stream has lost its water upstream (2)
It has too little water for the valley within it flows (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Boulders are left behind due to the decrease of water in the river (2)
Due to course material deposited in the river (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Habitat will be disturbed (2)
Diversity of the ecosystem will develop due to the increased vegetation (2)
More water could support a greater variety of aquatic life (2)
Increase in the stream volume can lead to nutrient run-off (2)
More water can promote migration of species (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

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2.5	2.5.1	Duzi Canoe Marathon (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2	Sewer overflows (1) Dumping foreign objects into the sewerage (accept example like, nappies, rags, buildings oils and fats) (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.3	Jeopardises local biodiversity (2) Poses contaminated water sources (2) Sewage spills pump nutrients into the water and spark up algae blooms (2) Solid dumping clogs river channels raising flood risks (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.5.4	Implement public awareness programs (2) Construct more dams to ensure sustainable water supply (2) Afforestation in areas where vegetation has been destroyed (2) Establishment of more purification plants (2) Regularly inspect/monitor sewer systems to prevent leaks (2) Regularly repair systems to prevent leaks (2) Regularly test river water to identify pollution sources (2) By-law enforcement (2) Create buffer zones (2) Recycle agricultural / domestic/ industrial waste (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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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	C (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.3	D (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.4	B (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.5	2,2 cm (1) x 500 (range: 2,1 cm to 2,3 cm) 1 100 m (1) Range: 1050 m -1150 m		(2 x 1)	(2)
3.1.6	VI = 382 m - 300 m = 82 m (1) HE = 3,4 cm x100 = 340 m (1) G = $\frac{82}{340}$ (1) G = 1 : 4,14 (1)		(4 x 1)	(4)
3.2 3.2.1	Perennial river (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.2	Easterly (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.3	The tributary joins the main river at an acute angle (2)		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.4	**K** (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.5	High building density (1) Availability of sugar refinery (1)		(2 x 1)	(2)
3.2.6	Gentle gradient promotes more infiltration (2) Vegetated areas on the east decreases surface run-offs (2)		(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.7	Braided stream (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.8	The river branches into several channels (2) The material is deposited within the river (2) **[ANY ONE]**		(1 x 2)	(2)

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3.3 3.3.1 Data that describes that particular feature (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 The stream is meandering (1)
Towards F, there is an undercut slope (1)
Towards G, there is a slip off slope (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.3 Farming (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Vegetation (1)
Drainage (1)
Topography (1)
Infrastructure (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 Chemicals/fertilisers can enter the river and contaminate water (2)
Topsoil can be washed away and reduce water quality (2)
Animals waste can enter the river and leads to excess nutrients (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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