KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2026

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 07 pages.

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QUESTION 1 SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

1.1.1 Plentiful
1.1.2 Linear
1.1.3 Competition for jobs
1.1.4 F
1.1.5 D
1.1.6 A
1.1.7 T-shaped

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2.1 B (surrounded by farmland)
1.2.2 B. (urban growth)
1.2.3 C (centrally located and is a road convergence zone)
1.2.4 C ((i) and (iv))
1.2.5 D (residential zone)
1.2.6 B (heavy industrial zone)
1.2.7 C (radial) (Accept A – Cob web)
1.2.8 C (i) and (iv)

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3

1.3.1 The exact piece of land (terrain) where the settlement is located. (2)
[CONCEPT]

1.3.2 Gentle gradient (flat land). (2)
Fertile soil.
Availability of water.
Availability of fuel (wood).

1.3.3 Rural urban migration. (1)

1.3.4 Family units are broken. (2)
Decline in birth rate. (2)
Ageing population. (2)
Increase in poverty / decrease in food production. (2)
Standard of living decrease. (2)
Gender structure changes. (2)
Brain drain. (2)
Closure of services. (Accept examples). (2)
Increase in crime. (2)
Formation of ghost settlements. (2)
Resources remain underutilised. (2)
[ANY TWO]

1.3.5 Provide/subsidise people with seeds to enhance farming. (2)
Provide farming equipment to make farming easy and faster. (2)
Accelerate land reform to give people more land to farm. (2)
Improve service delivery (Accept examples) to enhance the standard of living. (2)
Provide training to improve farming skills. (2)
Upgrade infrastructure to improve standard of living. (2) (Accept examples)
Create employment opportunities to improve standard of living. (2)

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Hosting of festival/cultural events to attract investments/encourage small businesses in rural areas. (2)
Provide recreational facilities to retain/attract people in rural areas. (2)
Improve working conditions and salaries to retain/attract people to rural areas. (2)
Provision of funding to encourage commercial farming. (2)
[ANY THREE] **(3 x 2) (6)**

INTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING
Provide/subsidise people with seeds (1)
Provide farming equipment. (1)
Accelerate land reform. (1)
Improve service delivery. (1)
Provide training. (1)
Upgrade infrastructure. (1)
Create employment opportunities. (1)
Hosting of festival/cultural events. (1)
Provide recreational facilities. (1)
Improve working conditions. (1)
Provision of funding. (1)
MAXIMUM THREE MARKS

1.4

1.4.1 Side view of the city or urban area. (2)
[CONCEPT] **(1 x 2) (2)**

1.4.2 Tall buildings/ skyscrapers (1)
High building density. (1)
Centrally located. (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 High land value increases building density. (2)

1.4.4 Decrease in traffic congestion/increase in accessibility in the CBD. (2)
Increased parking space in the CBD. (2)
Decrease in crime levels in the CBD. (2)
Decrease in day population/overcrowding. (2)
Decrease in pollution levels. (Accept examples) (2)
Reduce urban heat island effect. (2)
Reduction of pressure on the basic services. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 **CBD (A)**
Accessibility caused the CBD to be located at the centre of the city. (2)
High land values attract commercial functions to the CBD. (2)
HIGH INCOME RESIDENTIAL ZONE (C)
Attracted by large piece of land available/large building plots. (2)
Located on land with high land values. (2)
OUTLYING BUSINESS DISTRICT (D)
Located where there is high accessibility/less traffic congestion. (2)
Attracted by more land available/open space. (2)
Low land value areas attractive to OBD. (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

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1.5

1.5.1 Building of structures on land that people occupy with no legal claim.
(Accept shacks that are illegally erected from different building materials on vacant land/temporary/unplanned settlement/no basic services). (2)
[CONCEPT] **(1 x 2) (2)**

1.5.2 Water sources which become polluted (1).
Unhygienic/overcrowded conditions. (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Increased unemployment/lower wages/ High levels of retrenchments. (2)
Municipal budget cannot keep up with the increasing demand for housing. (2)
Increased poverty. (2)
High inflation rate/interest rates. (2)
High rental prices. (2)
People cannot afford to buy formal houses. (2)
Salary cuts. (2)
Budget constraints. (2)
Shortage of formal housing. (2)
Difficulty in obtaining financial assistance. (2)
Influx of immigrants for economic reasons. (2)
[ANY TWO] **(1 x 2) (2)**

1.5.4 Provision of land for building formal houses. (2)
Provision of RDP houses to those living in informal settlements. (2)
Strict legislation on preventing the growth of informal settlements. (2)
Provision of formal infrastructure. (Accept examples) (2)
Acceleration of land reform. (2)
Provision of site and service plots. (Accept examples). (2)
Job creation. (2)
Provision of cheap rental houses. (2)
[ANY FOUR] **(2 x 2) (4)**

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

2.1.

2.1.1 Z. (Primary)
2.1.2 Z. (Negative balance of trade)
2.1.3 Z. (GNP)
2.1.4 Y. (Food security)
2.1.5 Y. (Industrial decentralisation)
2.1.6 Y. (Footloose)
2.1.7 Z. (IDZ)
2.1.8 Y. (Informal sector)

(8 x 1) (8)

2.2

2.2.1 B (economies of other countries)
2.2.2 D ((i) and (iv))
2.2.3 D (harbour)
2.2.4 C. (iron and steel)
2.2.5 C (i) and (iv)
2.2.6 A (geology)
2.2.7 D (diseases)

(7 x 1) (7)

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2.3

2.3.1 2.666 million. (1) hectares

2.3.2 6.3.(1) %

2.3.3 Warmer temperatures. (1)
Above normal rainfall. (1)

2.3.4 Maize is staple food for most south Africans. (2)
Maize is abundant and cheap. (2)
Maize is used as animal feed. (2)
Maize contributes to food security. (2)
Maize is a raw material for industrial production. (2)
[ANY ONE]

2.3.5 Increase in employment opportunities /source of income. (2)
Stimulate infrastructural development. (2)
Increase available raw material. (2)
Stimulate industrial development. (2)
Multiplier effect (2)
Stimulate export trade / earn foreign exchange. (2)
Contribute to the GDP. (2)
Attract investments. (2)
Increase food security / decrease imports of food. (2)
Increase tax revenue. (2)
[ANY FOUR]

2.4

2.4.1 Eastern cape. (1)

2.4.2 Availability of road and railway transport. (2)
Availability of a harbour. (2)
[ANY ONE]

2.4.3 Good transport infrastructure. (2) (Accept examples)
Gentle gradient/ Flat land. (2)
Presence of a harbour. (2)
[ANY TWO]

2.4.4 Increased transport costs will decrease profit. (2)
Increase in production costs will decrease profit. (2)
Increase in the price of raw material will increase the price of manufactured goods. (2)
[ANY ONE]
INSTRUCTION FOR PART-MARKING
Increased transport costs. (1)
Increase in production costs. (1)
Increase in the price of raw material. (1)
MAXIMUM ONE MARK

2.4.5 Tax incentives by Government reduce tariffs/lowers costs of production. (2)
Close to the harbour allows easy access for imports and exports. (2)
Has good transport infrastructure for better transportation of raw materials and finished goods. (2)
Availability of good water supply reduces production costs. (2)

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Deep water port that can accommodate larger vessels. (2)
Availability of labour force. (2)
Availability of alternative energy sources. (2)
Availability of land. (2)
Main industries attract linked industries. (2)
Poorly enforced labour laws. (2)
Political stability. (2)
World class infrastructure. (2)
[ANY THREE]

2.5

2.5.1 2025. (1)

2.5.2 Unprecedented rainfall. (1)
Rising production costs. (1)
Ageing infrastructure. (1)
Frequent equipment breakdown. (1)
Ongoing energy crisis/ regular power cuts/ high electricity tariffs. (1)
[ANY TWO]

2.5.3 Accidents from falling rocks. (2)
Exposure to dust. (2)
High noise levels. (2)
Dangerous chemicals. (2)
Dangerous gases. (2)
Sinkholes. (2)
Underground flooding. (2)
Fires. (2)
[ANY TWO]

2.5.4 Lower wages / salary disputes. (2)
Poor working conditions. (2)
Labour strikes. (2)
Outbreak of pandemics. (Accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE]

2.5.5 Water pollution - mining can contaminate rivers and groundwater with chemicals and heavy metals. (2)
Land degradation - large open pits and waste dumps destroy natural vegetation and habits. (2)
Air pollution - dust and emissions from the machinery and processing cause air pollution. (2)
Destruction of natural habitat/ecosystems. (2)
Reduce biodiversity. (2)
Acid rain. (2)
Mining causes land instability resulting in sinkholes. (Accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE]

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QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHINQUES

3.1. MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 A (1cm represents 100m). (1)

3.1.2 3,5√cm x 0,1 (range 3.4cm - 3,6 cm)
= 0,35km√ (0,34 km - 0,36km) (2)

3.1.3 Northeast/ East north east. (1)

3.1.4 1650,2 - 1558,3 = 91,9m√ (1)

3.1.5 Formular: Average gradient = $\frac{\textit{Vertical Interval (VI)}}{\textit{Horizontal Equivalence (HE)}}$

VI = 91,9m
HE = 5,4√ cm x 500 = 2700m√ (range 5,3 cm - 5,5 cm)
91,9m √ (2650 - 2750)
2700m
1: 29.4√ (1:28,8 - 1:29,9) (4)

3.1.6 Gentle. (1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Grid iron street plan. (1) (1)

3.2.2 Easy to layout. (Accept examples). (2)
Easy to navigate / easy to get directions. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Tertiary. (1) (1)

3.2.4 Children/young people from the residential zone use the school for education. (2)
Children from the residential zone will easily access the school. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 (a) Presence of diggings. (2)
Presence of conveyer belt. (2)
Presence of mine dump. (2)
Sinkholes. (2)
Open cast mines. (2)
Slime dams. (2)
Canal. (2)
Presence of an excavation. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

(b) it is costly. (2)
Areas might be re-mined. (2)
Most mines in South Africa are owned by foreign companies who do not care about South African environment. (2)
Laws not strictly enforced. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

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3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Drainage data layer. (1)

3.3.2 It provides water for irrigation. (2)

3.3.3 Presence of a sinkhole, dangerous to people. (1)
Subsiding ground. (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 Obtaining information about an object from a distance, without physical contact.
[CONCEPT] (2)

3.3.5 To identify mineral deposits. (2)
To determine geology of the area. (2)
To determine the land use. (2)
To determine the topography of the land. (2)
Assist in the planning of mining infrastructure. (Accept examples) (2)
To determine the impact of mining to the environment. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL MARKS: 150

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