



Education and Sport Development

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NORTH WEST PROVINCE

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**GEOGRAPHY P1
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MARKING GUIDLINES**

MARKS: 225

These marking guidelines consist of 13 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1. 1.1.1. A
1.1.2. A
1.1.3. D
1.1.4. A
1.1.5. B
1.1.6. B
1.1.7. D (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.2. 1.2.1. igneous
1.2.2. dendritic
1.2.3. faulting
1.2.4. Radial
1.2.5. dendritic
1.2.6. trellis
1.2.7. deranged
1.2.8. Rectangular (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.3. 1.3.1 Date of the map is 29/01/2013. (1)
Presence of tropical cyclone Felling/Tropical cyclone. (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2. a) Line thunderstorm/Moisture front/Trough line. (1) (1 x 2) (2)
- b) It develops where the cool dry air from the South West pushed into the country from the South Atlantic HP meets the warm moist air coming from the South Indian Ocean HP). (2)
The cool air lifts the warm air and line thunderstorms develop along this boundary. (2)
The moisture front develops in summer when the land heats up enough to cause low pressure cells in the interior of the country. (2)
[ANY TWO]. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.3. Torrential rain that damages crops. (2)
Soil erosion that results in fertile soil being washed away. (2)
Loss of income due to crop loss. (2)
Gale force winds also destroy crops. (2)
The rain will fill up dams and water can be used to irrigate the crops. (2)
Loss of livestock (2)
Destruction of agricultural land and crops (2)
Silted of dams which makes dredging necessary . dredging is costly (2)
Some farmers receive large amounts of money from insurance pay-out to cover losses. (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.4. 1.4.1. An urban area of higher temperature surrounded by a rural area of lower temperature. (1)
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.2. 17.5°C. (Range 17° -18°) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3. Skyscrapers in the city absorb heat. (2)
 Building density influence air circulation. (2)
 Vegetation is limited in the city. (2)
 In rural areas building density allows for free flow of air. (2)
 In rural areas there are a lot of vegetation which acts as a cooling effect. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4. Planting roof top gardens will cool temperatures down. (2)
 Creating more open green spaces/Plant more trees/develop green belts (2)
 Eco-friendly (green) buildings (2)
 More dams will decrease air temperatures (2)
 Decrease building density (2)
 Encourage the buying of hybrid/electric cars (2)
 Promote lift clubs (2)
 Reduce number of cars entering the city (2)
 Encourage use of public transport and cycling (2)
 Introduce park-and-ride schemes (2)
 Decentralisation of commercial/industrial activities (2)
 Reduction in air pollution (filters in chimneys) that traps heat in the city (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5. Heat-related illness and fatalities. (2)
 Heatstroke, heat exhaustion. (2)
 Increased pollution results in respiratory problems/ Respiratory related illnesses. (2)
 Smog creates reduced visibility. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5. 1.5.1. It is a cross section through the river that shows a view from bank to bank. (1)
 (Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2. Width (1)
 Depth (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.3. The river is characterised by waterfalls and rapids. (2)
 The river is characterised by a rough concave profile. (2)
 The rate of erosion is not equal to the rate of deposition. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4. Near the source it is steep-sided with a narrow valley floor due to vertical erosion. (2)
 As distance from the source increases, the valley floor become wider and the sides reduce in height . creating bluffs in the middle course due to lateral erosion. (2)
 This continues to the lower course where the valley floor is wider, and the bluffs are the lowest due to lateral erosion (2)
 Levees may be present here on either side of the channel due to deposition. (2)
 [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

- 1.6. 1.6.1. It is a curve or bend formed along the course of a river. (1)
Windings in the channel of a river, stream, or other watercourse. (1)
(Any ONE) (A concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.6.2. Oxbow lakes form from a meander loop that is cut off from the main stream. (2)
Erosion on the outer bank and deposition on the inner bank results in The meander neck becoming narrower. (2)
The river cuts through the neck during floods thereby forming an oxbow lake. (2) (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6.3. It contributes to the region's scenic and recreational value thereby enhancing tourist appeal. (2)
They offer supportive environment for the hygrophilous flora. (2)
They are habitat of many populous water fauna species. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6.4. An ox-bow lake will form. (2)
The lake will eventually dry up. (2)
It will form a meander scar. (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6.5. In the outer bank most of the water is pushed towards the outside thereby increasing the speed of the river flow and erosion. This causes an undercutting of the bank to a form river cliff, hence the water if flowing at a high speed.(2)

In the inner bend the river is depositing its materials and created a gentle slope of of sand and shingle, hence the river is flowing at a slower speed.
(2 x 2) (4)

[75]**QUESTION 2**

- 2.1. 2.1.1. Warm Mozambique
2.1.2. Coastal low
2.1.3. Stable conditions
2.1.4. Inversion layer
2.1.5. Cold Benguela
2.1.6. Cold
2.1.7. South Indian High-Pressure Cell
2.1.8. Subtropical high (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.2. 2.2.1. C
2.2.2. H
2.2.3. E
2.2.4. G
2.2.5. B
2.2.6. D
2.2.7. F (7 x 1) (7)

- 2.3. 2.3.1. It is the leading edge of a moving body of cold air. (1)
[Concept] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2. Because of the migration of the ITCZ to the north. (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3. Pressure will be at its lowest, and then it will suddenly increase. (2)
Winds will back from westerly to south westerly. (2)
The wind will also be gusty and can reach speeds of 45 knots. (2)
Precipitation will be heavy and accompanied by thunderstorms. (2)
Cloud will be cumulonimbus and cumulus. (2)
Dew point will suddenly drop. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4. A rapidly deepening low-pressure system associated with
a cold front. (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.5. Evacuate (2)
Secure homes-board up windows (2)
Clear drainage pathways if in low lying area (2)
Always keep the map of safe emergency routes out of town. Possible
flooding and people should evacuate. (2)
Snowfall and very cold conditions and people must find shelter. (2)
Stock up on food/medical supplies. (2)
Purchase lamps/candles in case power is cut. (2)
Put sandbags down to prevent water coming in. (2)
Tourists should adjust their plans/ Cancel outdoor activities. (2)
Fishermen should not go to the sea. (2)
Livestock should be in a kraal. (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.4. 2.4.1. It refers to a downslope flow of winds in a valley due to a force of gravity at
night. (1)
[Concept] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2. During the night air in contact with the surface gets cooled in the higher
altitude. (2)
The air gets heavy and starts sinking to the bottom of the valley. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.3. Land and property values are higher on the warmer middle slopes which lie
within the thermal belt (2)
Katabatic winds trap pollutants released by heavy industries within the
valley (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4. It is the zone where all the cold air accumulates and drops below freezing
point a frost pocket is formed. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.4.5. Radiation fog forms at night in areas with clear skies (cloudless), calm winds and cold temperatures. (2)
 It is caused by the rapid loss of heat from the Earth's surface at night after it was gathered during the day. (2)
 As the Earth's surface cools, a layer of moist air develops near the ground. (2)
 Over time the relative humidity near the ground will reach 100% and fog, sometimes very dense forms. (2)
 Radiation fog is common in valleys and often when the fog forms it remains for long periods when winds are calm. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.6. It reduces visibility. (2)
 The situation can lead to accidents. (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5. 2.5.1. This is a process where a river regains energy and begins to erode vertically once again. (1)
 (Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2. Uplift of the land. (2)
 Increasing volume of water. (2)
 Higher rainfall. (2)
 Sea level drops. (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3. Knickpoints. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.4. Entrenched meanders are formed because of vertical erosion due to renewed erosion (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5. a) A river terrace is a remnant of a former floodplain which has been left at a higher level after rejuvenation of the river. (2)
 Where a river renews its down cutting, it sinks its new channel into the former floodplain leaving the old floodplain above the level of the present river. (2)
 These terraces are cut back as the new valley is widened by lateral erosion. (2)
 If renewed rejuvenation takes place, the process is repeated, and a new pair of terraces is formed beneath the original ones. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- b) Terraces provide useful shelter from floods in a lower course of a river valley. (2)
 They provide natural route ways for roads and railways. (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.6. In the hilly area there are high rains causing an overflow of water and sometimes the flow becomes so dangerous that it can wash away anything with it. Any economic activity on terraces will be labour intensive thereby becoming expensive. (2)
 Terraces are prone to leaching process, and if farming is practice farmers can lose their production due to the reduction in the soil quality. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.6. 2.6.1. Where one river captures/robs the headwaters of another river and so increases the size of its drainage basin (Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.6.2. **Steeper gradient:** The one river flows down a steeper side of the watershed so, it will erode faster because it has more energy. (2)
Greater rainfall: the one river flows on the side of watershed that has receives more rainfall therefore it has a greater velocity and a greater erosive power. (2)
Softer rock: The one river flows on the side of watershed that has less resistant rock so it erodes faster. (2)
 [ANY ONE] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.6.3. More water available for farming (2)
 More fertile soil for better crops (2)
 Higher production (2)
 Higher profit (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6.4. Less water available for agriculture (2)
 Less deposition therefore drops in soil fertility (2)
 Decrease in production (2)
 Economic decline (2)
 Lower volumes of water available for domestic and industrial use (2)
 Aquatic organisms perish since the supply of water is reduced (2)
 Food chains and food webs are disrupted (2)
 Ecosystems are thrown into a state of imbalance (2)
 People must move away. (2)
 [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- [75]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1. 3.1.1. A
 3.1.2. B
 3.1.3. D
 3.1.4. D
 3.1.5. A
 3.1.6. B
 3.1.7. C
 3.1.8. B (8 x 1) (8)
- 3.2. 3.2.1. G
 3.2.2. C
 3.2.3. A
 3.2.4. H
 3.2.5. D
 3.2.6. B
 3.2.7. F (5 x 1) (5)

- 3.3. 3.3.1. It is an approach that is seeking to change the laws that governs land ownership by distributing land ownerships and access equitably. (Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 When land reform is implemented people who have been landless will have the opportunity to own land. (2)
 People, who have been unemployed will have the opportunity to be employed in farming. (2)
 The number of farmers will increase that will strengthen food security. (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.3. It will create employment opportunities in rural areas. (2)
 It will address the fundamental human right of access to land and land tenure. (2)
 Food security. (2)
 It will break the cycle of poverty in rural areas. (2)
 Landless people. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.4. Availability of land (2)
 Soil quality is good. (2)
 Water resources are available (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.3.5 The principle of willing seller/willing buyer is taking long. (2)
 Gaps in current policies which compromise effective implementation of land reform programme. (2)
 Lack of common consensus among political parties on land reform. (2)
 It is a lengthy process to select the rightful beneficiaries. (2)
 Lack of monitoring and evaluation system. (2)
 Claims take long to be settled. (2)
 Post resettlement not easy without finances. (2)
 Claims and restitution are costly. (2)
 Corruption. (2)
 Poor administration (2)
 Lack of decision making (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4. 3.4.1. Gridiron. (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4.2. Associated with traffic congestion. (2)
 Many intersections/robots. (2)
 Time consuming. (2)
 Fuel consuming. (2)
 Road rage/frustration. (2)
 Accidents. (2)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.4.3. They are large, tall buildings/high rise buildings (1)
 They are too close to one another (1)
 Build by artificial materials e.g. glass (1)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

- 3.4.4. Introduce park and ride. (2)
 Encourage lift clubs. (2)
 Encourage use of public transport. (2)
 Improvement of public transport (2)
 Create more cycle lanes (2)
 Planned irregular street pattern to facilitate easier flow of traffic (2)
 Create flexi times (2)
 Ring roads (2)
 One-way streets (2)
 Synchronised traffic lights (2)
 Bus lanes (2)
 Bridges and flyovers (2)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.5. Urban renewal through restoration (2)
 Revamping of community services and amenities (2)
 By-laws to deal with delinquent landlords (2)
 City Improvement Districts (CIDs), where a whole area of a city is improved to create a better environment (2)
 A massive clean-up operation. (2)
 Developers buy up derelict properties and convert them into student accommodation and loft apartments. (2)
 Derelict properties were turned into offices, restaurants and shops. (2)
 [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.5. 3.5.1. It refers to business activities that are not registered.
 (Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2. There are tyres stacked.
 There are rims.
 There is a tool that takes tyres out.
 [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.3. Few women have skills to work in the formal sector. (2)
 More women are unemployed. (2)
 They tend to lack opportunities to accumulate start-up capital. (2)
 They tend to lack assets that can be used as collateral. (2)
 Their situation prevents their meaningful participation in the economy. (2)
 Women and girls tend to form the poorest group of workers in the sector. (2)
 [Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4. They are harassed by the police/local municipalities. (2)
 They do not have proper structure to sell from lock up buildings. (2)
 Lack of capital to grow their businesses. (2)
 Banks does not give them loans to strengthen their businesses. (2)
 Costs and regulatory barriers of entry into the formal economy. (2)
 Limited education and training opportunities. (2)
 Increasing demand for low cost goods and services. (2)
 Migration motivated by economic hardships and poverty. (2)
 [Any FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

- 3.6. 3.6.1. Trans Kgalagadi Highway (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2. This route links Rustenburg to the Maputo harbour.
It will promote wildlife tourism opportunities. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.3. The area is rich in mineral resources and offers several new mining opportunities. (2)
North West is in the centre and as a result it can serve as a trading investment platform to the rest of the continent. (2)
North West province has the potential of becoming one of South Africa's prime tourist destinations. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.4. It provides link between the harbours of Maputo in Mozambique and Walvis Bay in Namibia. (2)
The upgrade of Platinum Toll between Pretoria and Rustenburg. (2)
The upgrade of the road from Pretoria to Lobatse which will shorten the current route between Johannesburg and the capital of Namibia, Windhoek by 400-500 km. (2)
Lobatse currently lacks an international airport. Being only 48km from Mafikeng International Airport, it enables exports from Botswana. (2)
The Platinum SDI will make the upgrade of key infrastructure in the supply chain possible, such as the Lobatse Border post and the road and rail linkages between Mafikeng and Zeerust, and between Zeerust and Lobatse. (2)
The Walvis Bay Harbour will develop. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.5. The road between Pretoria and Lobatse (in Botswana) was identified as the anchor project. (2)
The development of these Platinum SDI requires a high volume between the growth points. (2)
The Platinum SDI is characterised by the dominance of sectors such as agriculture and mining in which bulk cargo transport is an important requirement for exporting. (2)
The region is relatively landlocked.
For SDI to be successful, a clear framework is required. (2)
Capacity building and training of officials involved in implementing policy is not yet to the required level. (2)
Capacity amongst previously disadvantaged entrepreneurs need to be strengthened. (2)
Platinum SDI does not have enough large anchor projects. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- [75]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1. 4.1.1. D
4.1.2. E
4.1.3. F
4.1.4. B
4.1.5. G
4.1.6. C
4.1.7. A
4.1.8. I (8 x 1) (8)
- 4.2. 4.2.1. A
4.2.2. C
4.2.3. A
4.2.4. C
4.2.5. D
4.2.6. C
4.2.7. B (7 x 1) (7)
- 4.3. 4.3.1 a) Nucleated (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- b) Limited fertile soil
Abundant rainfall and perennial rivers
Dry point settlements occur in regions which are prone to flooding
or have poor drainage.
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- c) High lying area. (2)
Far from the river. (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.2. a) Lack of services. (2)
Decisions done alone. (2)
Security is minimal. (2)
Far from the markets. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.3. Aspect: The north facing slope is warm (2)
Flood line: Build above flood line. (2)
Access to transport allows for trade with other regions (2)
Thermal belt is the warmest part of the valley. (2)
Access to water enables people to irrigate their crop. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.4. Availability of fertile land (2)
Availability of water resources (2)
Closeness to city allows them to sell their products. (2)
Accessibility to road allows for transport of goods. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 4.4. 4.4.1. It refers to percentage by which an urban population is increasing.
(A concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.4.2. High unemployment rates in rural areas. (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.4.3. It can be reduced by creating double or triple storey buildings to accommodate people in the city. (2)
The government's RDP house project must be strengthened. (2)
Built more flats to accommodate the large urban population. (2)
Partnership with private sector (financial Support etc). (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4.4. Lower the rent of the buildings (2)
Create jobs via eco-tourism (2)
Decentralisation of industries from urban areas (2)
Improve work conditions and salaries (2)
Provision of basic services such as water, electricity, health.
Land reform should be accelerated to help the poor.
Improve roads and transport facilities (2)
Improve access to capital for farmers (2)
Provide training courses to improve skills in farming (2)
Use of farming practices that can cope with climate changes, e.g plant drought resistant crops (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 4.5. 4.5.1. Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage. (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2. The area is far from consumer areas. (2)
Labour costs are higher than Asia and Eastern Europe for car production. (2)
The labour unrests and strikes. (2)
No significant minerals in the area. (2)
Transport costs to inland markets is high. (2)
Region lies between ocean and mountains/escarpment. (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 4.5.3. There is centrally located modern harbour. (2)
There is enough water supply in the area. (2)
There are equalised rail tariffs. (2)
There is large labour pool. (2)
The area is close to Coega Industrial Zone. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.4. More people employment buying power increase. (2)
Gain of revenue (income tax and sales tax) strengthen the economy. (2)
Positive effect on International trade (rise in exports and fall in imports). (2)
Abundance of goods. (2)
Prices locally will remain constant. (2)
Quality of goods will improve. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 4.6. 4.6.1. Investors in aggregate saw a decrease in dividends. (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.2. Mining companies position themselves within the current low-price environment. (2)
They started implementing cost saving measures reflected in lower operating cost increases. (2)
[Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.3. Strikes and protests are hindering the mining industry. (2)
Labour relations and conflicts with mining management. (2)
Minimum wages have increased cost of production. (2)
Mine disasters threaten the safety of miners. (2)
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.4. Loss of wages. (2)
Physical injury or death because of violence during labour unrest. (2)
Economic losses. (2)
Loss of production. (2)
Less profit. (2)
Damage to machines and equipment. (2)
Adverse effect on development of companies. (2)
Loss of revenue (Loss recovery of income tax, sales tax, ect). (2)
Lack of order in society. (2)
Rise in prices. (2)
Bad effect on quality of goods. (2)
Adverse effect on International trade (fall exports and rise in imports). (2)
Hindrance in economic development of the country. (2)
Uncertainty in economy. (2)
Reduction of foreign investments (2)
[Any FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[75]**TOTAL: 225**