basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 19 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

   SECTION A
   QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER (60)
   QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY (60)

   SECTION B
   QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

2. Answer ALL THREE questions.

3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.

4. Leave a line between the subsections of questions answered.

5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.

6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

7. Do NOT write in the margins of the ANSWER BOOK.

8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.

9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.

10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m.

11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.

12. You may use a magnifying glass.

13. Write neatly and legibly.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map 3126DD QUEENSTOWN and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 3126 DD 1 NOOITGEDACHT are provided.

15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.

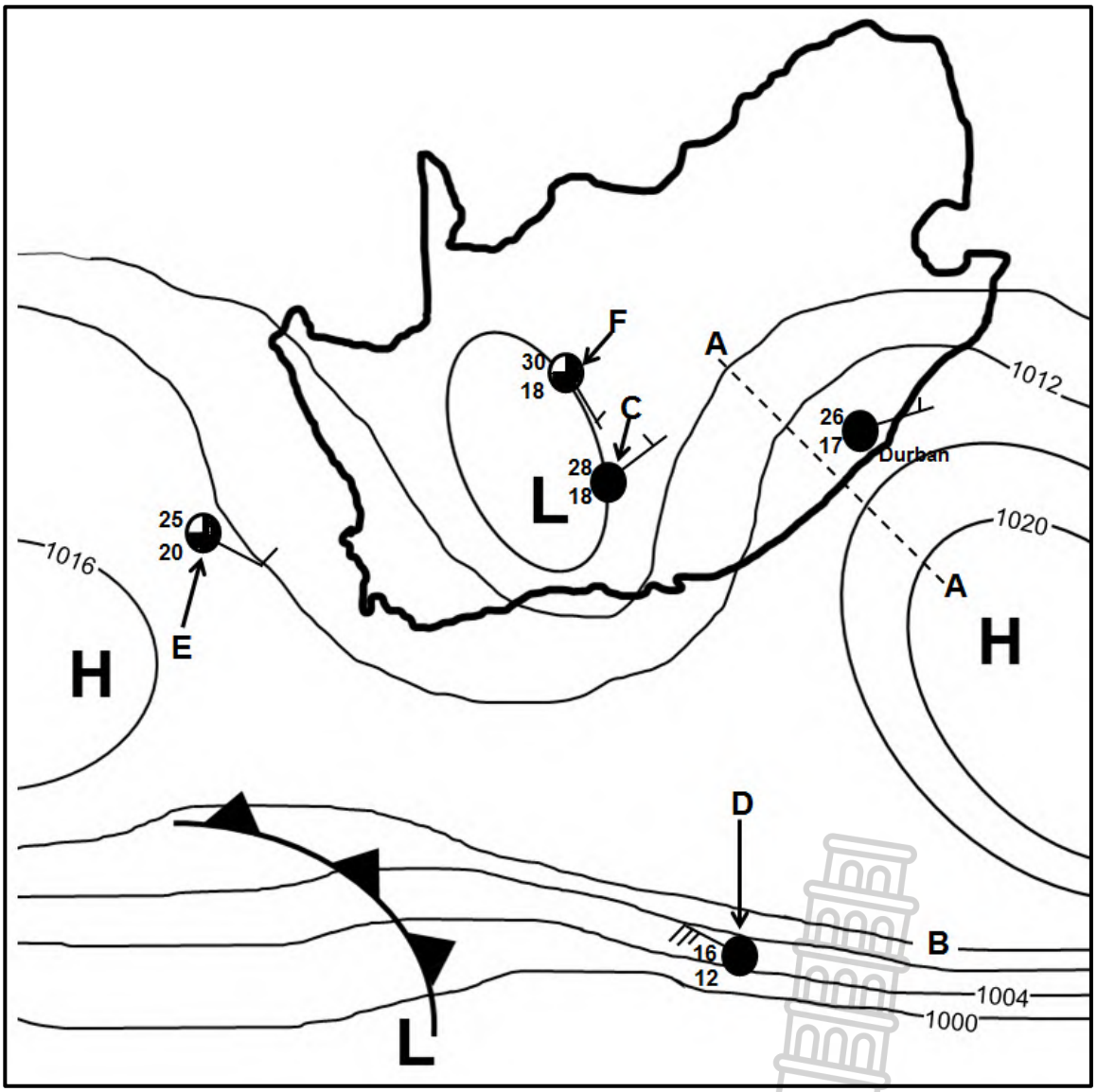
16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.

17. You must hand in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination.

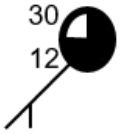
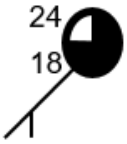
SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1 Refer to the sketch below of a synoptic weather map. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B (page 4). Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 Y.



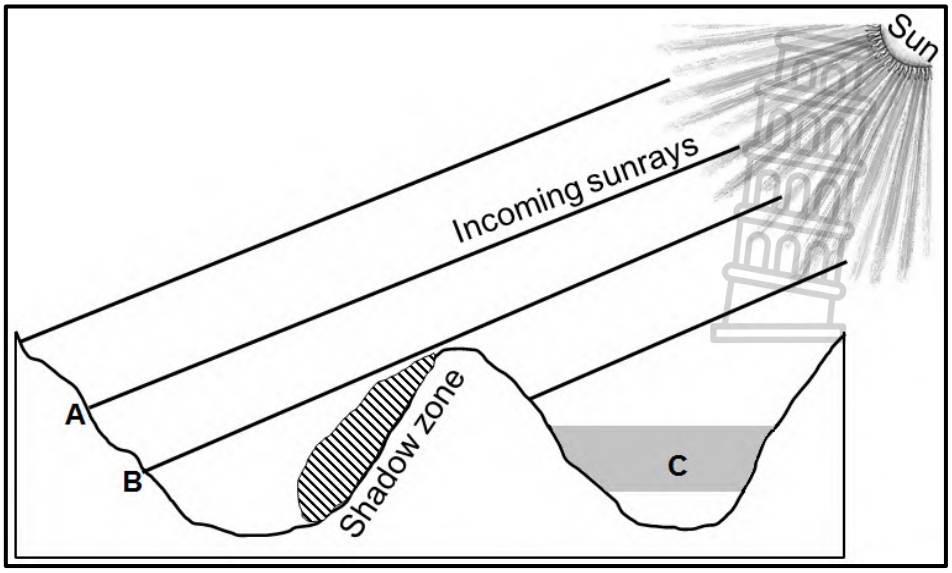
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1.1	The synoptic weather map illustrates typical … conditions.	**Y** **Z**	winter summer
1.1.2	Line **A-A** represents a …	**Y** **Z**	ridge trough
1.1.3	The air pressure reading of isobar **B** is … hPa.	**Y** **Z**	1012 1016
1.1.4	The air pressure gradient is steeper around the weather station at …	**Y** **Z**	D E
1.1.5	The north-easterly wind at Durban is influenced by the … circulation of air.	**Y** **Z**	anticlockwise clockwise
1.1.6	The unstable weather conditions at weather station **C** are due to the development of a … front.	**Y** **Z**	cold moisture
1.1.7	Which weather station illustrates the following weather changes at **F** in the next 24 hours? • The wind direction changes to south-west. • The air temperature decreases by 6 °C.	**Y** **Z**	 

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 D.

Refer to the sketch below showing valleys in the Southern Hemisphere to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.2.1 The relationship between slopes and the sun's rays is referred to as …

A insolation.
B aspect.
C north-facing slope.
D terrestrial radiation.

1.2.2 The surface from **A** to **B** is intensely heated because it is …

A receiving oblique sunrays.
B at a lower latitude.
C receiving direct sunrays.
D at a higher altitude.

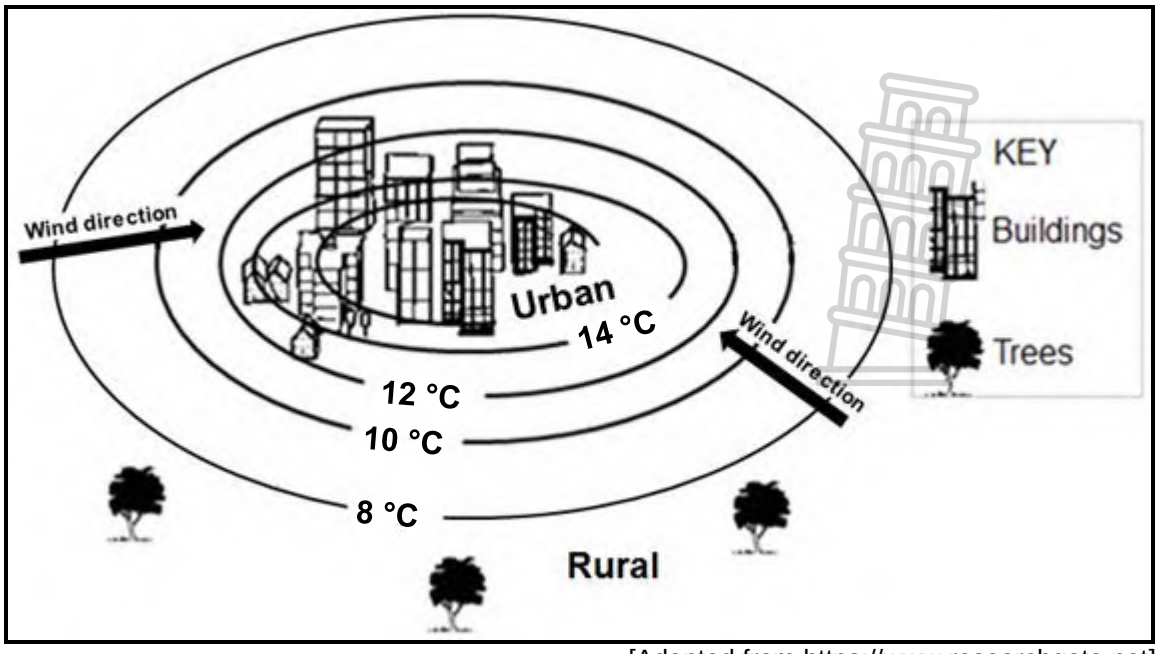
1.2.3 The climatological phenomenon occurring at **C** is …

A radiation fog.
B advection fog.
C terrestrial radiation.
D a frost pocket.

1.2.4 Dense vegetation is found in the shadow zone due to … conditions.

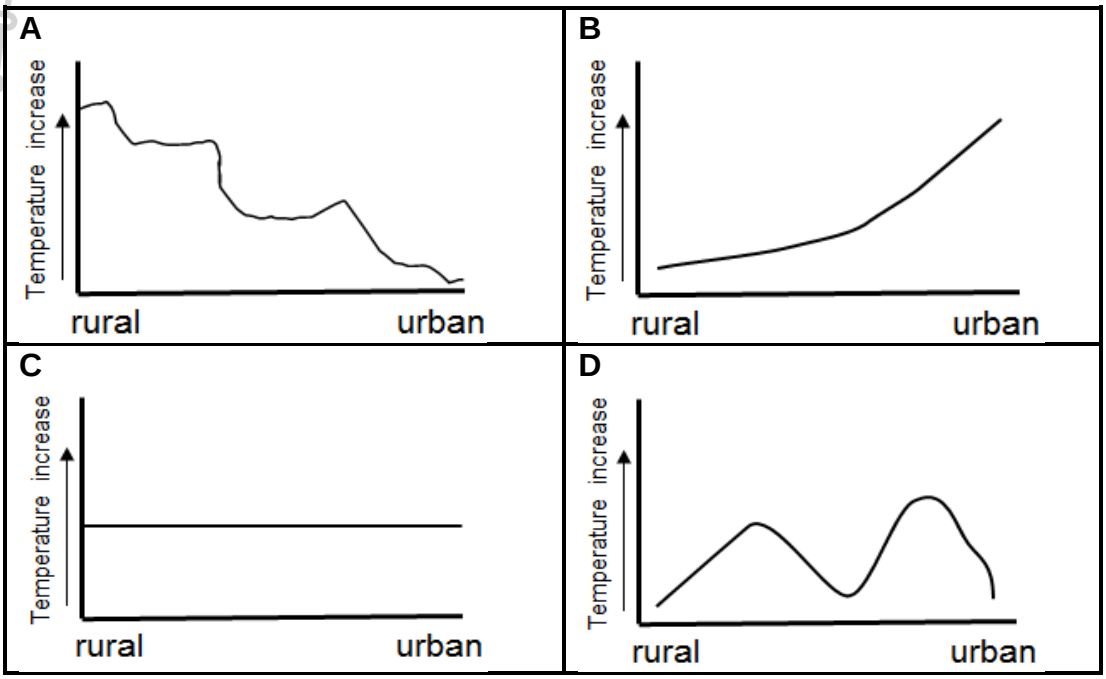
A warm
B dry
C moist
D windy

Refer to the sketch below depicting rural and urban climates to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.5 to 1.2.8.



[Adapted from https://www.researchgate.net]

1.2.5 Which graph below represents the change in temperature from the rural area to the urban area?



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.2.6 The reason for the change in temperature (answer to QUESTION 1.2.5) is due to … surfaces and … storm-water systems in urban areas.

(i) natural
(ii) artificial
(iii) more
(iv) less

A (i) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (ii) and (iv)

1.2.7 The wind direction from the rural area to the urban area is influenced by … temperatures and … air pressure in urban areas.

(i) warmer
(ii) cooler
(iii) higher
(iv) lower

A (i) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (ii) and (iv)

1.2.8 The urban area will experience … cloud cover with a/an … in precipitation than the rural area.

A more; increase
B less; decrease
C more; decrease
D less; increase (8 x 1) (8)

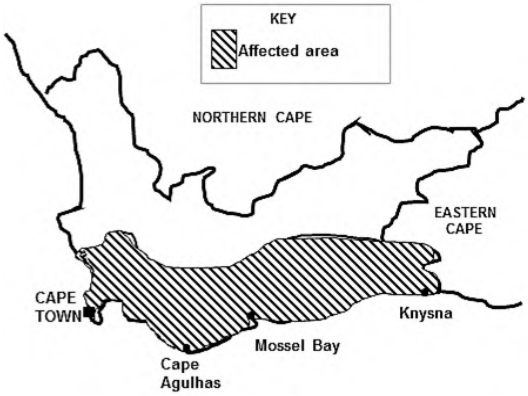
1.3 Refer to the infographic below on mid-latitude cyclones.

WARNING OF SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS OVER WESTERN CAPE

A well-developed cold front of a mid-latitude cyclone reached the Western Cape on Thursday morning. It brought rainfall which spread to the south-western parts of the Western Cape (Cape Town, Cape Agulhas) and reached the south-eastern parts late afternoon. The bulk of the rain fell over the south-eastern parts (Mossel Bay, Knysna) of the south coast from the afternoon into Friday morning, where rainfall increased over 36 hours.

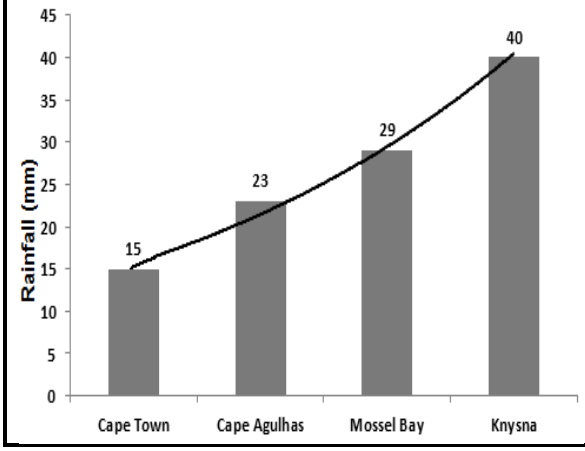
[Adapted from www.weathersa.co.za/home/warnings]

MAP SHOWING THE AFFECTED AREA

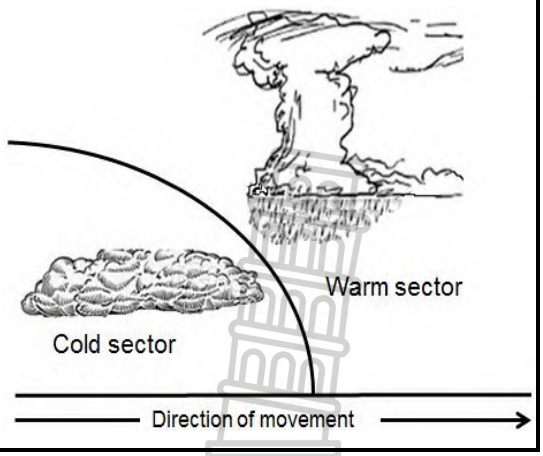


[Adapted from www.weathersa.co.za/home/warnings]

GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE RAINFALL



CROSS-SECTION OF COLD FRONT



[Source: Examiner's own sketches]

1.3.1 The mid-latitude cyclone mentioned in the extract is in the (initial/mature) stage. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.3.1. (1 x 2) (2)

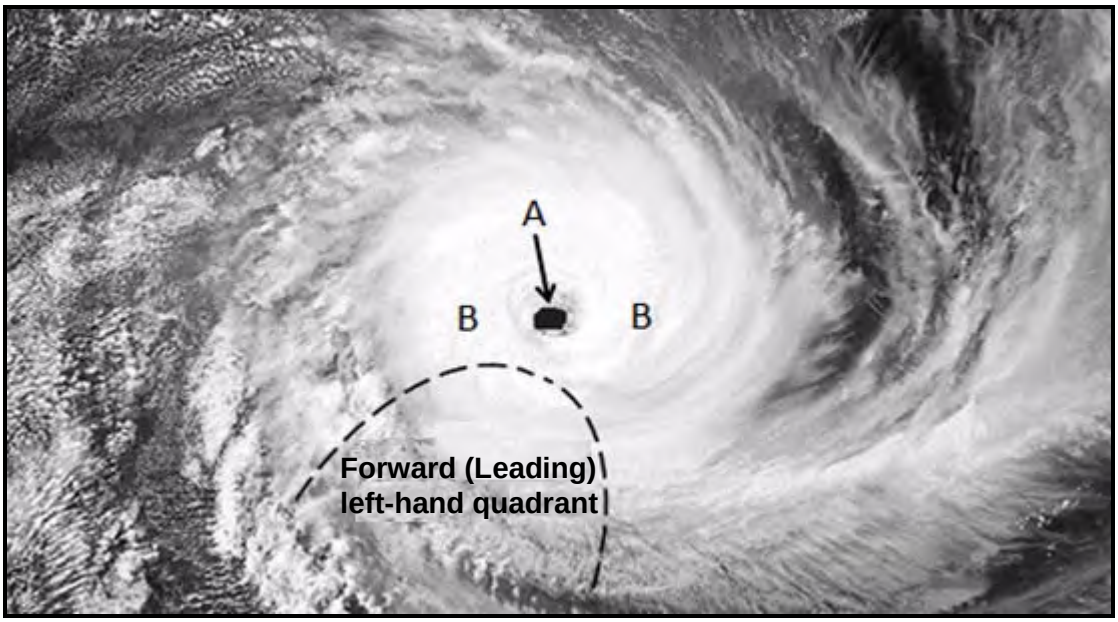
1.3.3 Why did the rainfall mentioned in the extract spread from Cape Town to Mossel Bay and Knysna? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Refer to the graph and determine the lowest and highest rainfall, in millimetres, recorded in the Western Cape over 36 hours. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.5 With reference to the cross-section, explain how a well-developed cold front results in heavy rainfall over the Western Cape. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 How will the heavy rainfall negatively affect the physical (natural) environment in and around the Western Cape? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Refer to the satellite image of a tropical cyclone in the mature stage below.



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F]

1.4.1 State ONE condition required for the development of the tropical cyclone. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 In which hemisphere did this cyclone develop? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.4.2. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to **A** and **B** on the satellite image.

1.4.4 Differentiate between the cloud cover at **A** and **B**. (2 x 1) (2)

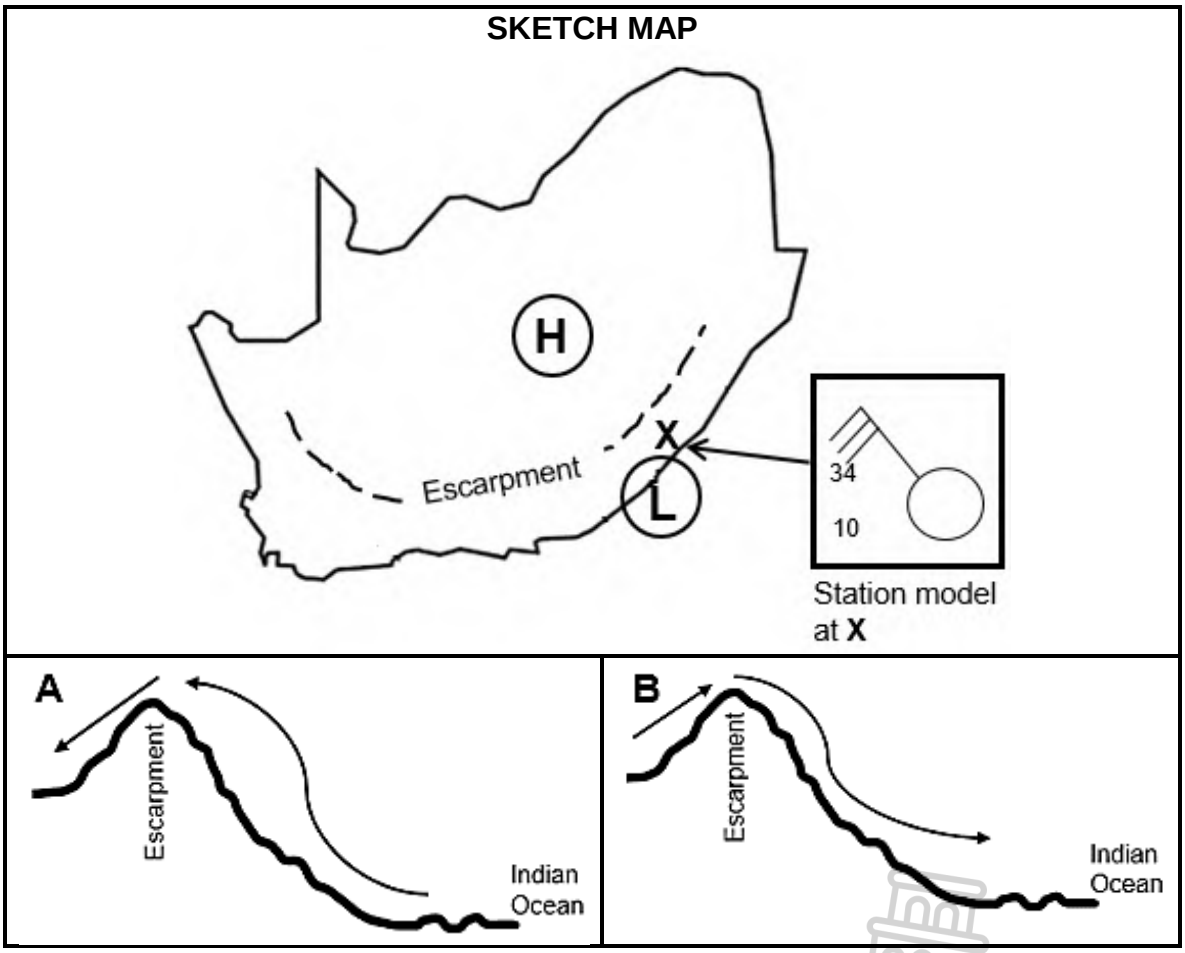
1.4.5 Explain why there is a difference in the cloud cover at **A** and **B**. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6 Why are the strongest winds found in the forward (leading) left-hand quadrant? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.7 Draw a sketch of a tropical cyclone in its mature stage as represented on a synoptic weather map. Indicate the following on the sketch:

(i) Air pressure reading at the centre of the tropical cyclone
(ii) At least four isobars indicating the correct spacing
(iii) Symbol to represent the tropical cyclone (3 x 1) (3)

1.5 Refer to the sketches below on berg winds.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

1.5.1 Name the high-pressure cell and low-pressure cell indicated on the sketch map that leads to the development of berg winds. (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.2 Which sketch (**A** or **B**) represents the formation of berg winds? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.5.2. (1 x 2) (2)

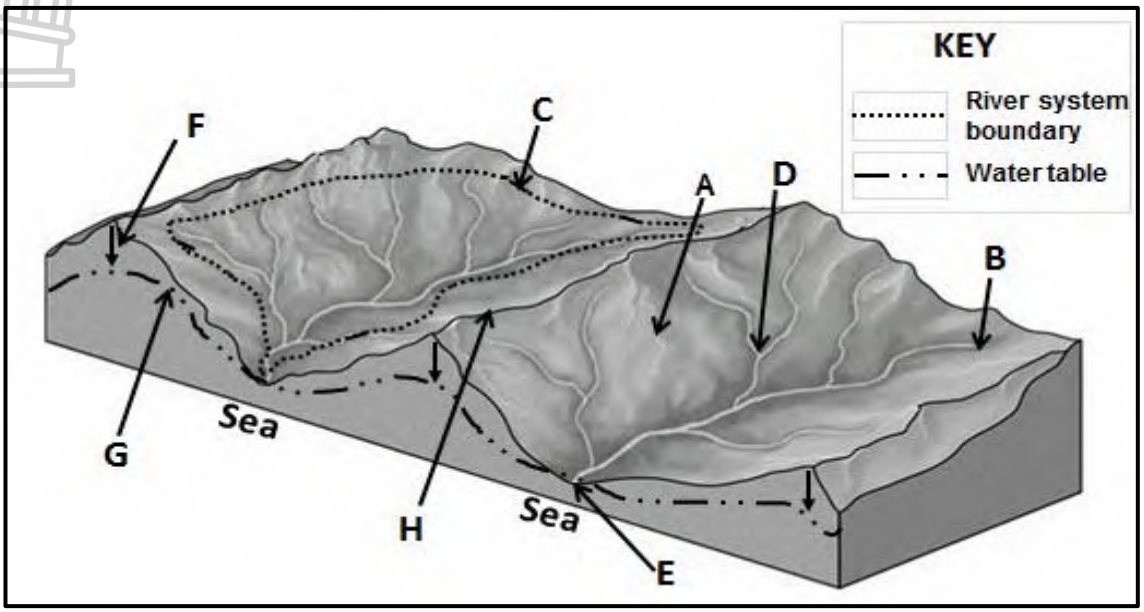
1.5.4 Explain why cloudless conditions are indicated by the station model at **X** on the sketch map. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how berg winds impact negatively on the natural vegetation and suggest strategies that can be put in place to limit this negative impact. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 Match the concepts below with the letters in the diagram. Write only the letter (**A**–**H**) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 K.



[Adapted from https://worldrivers.net/2020/03/25/drainage-basins/]

2.1.1 Source of the river

2.1.2 The water table

2.1.3 An interfluve

2.1.4 A drainage basin

2.1.5 The river mouth

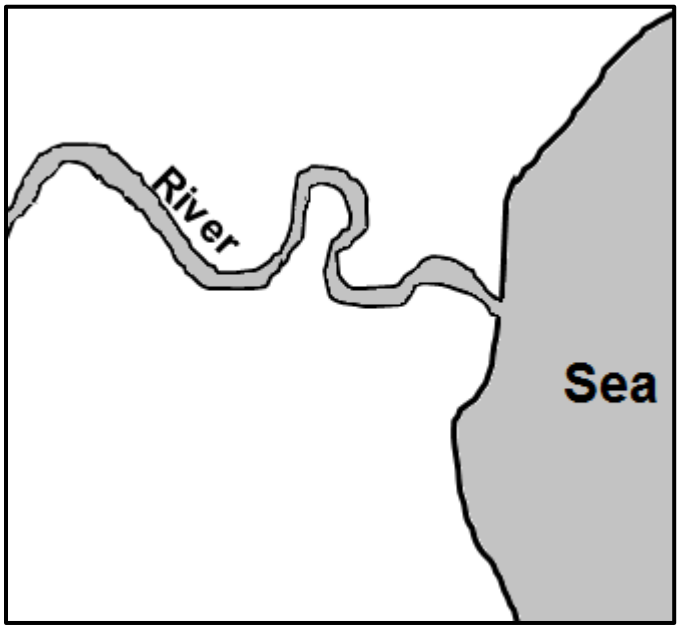
2.1.6 The watershed

2.1.7 A confluence

2.1.8 Process of infiltration (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.8 D.

Refer to the sketch below on fluvial processes to answer QUESTIONS 2.2.1 to 2.2.4.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

2.2.1 The sketch illustrates a/an … of a river.

A longitudinal profile
B plan view
C oblique view
D cross-profile

2.2.2 The fluvial landform/feature shown in the sketch is a ...

A delta.
B waterfall.
C meander.
D rapid.

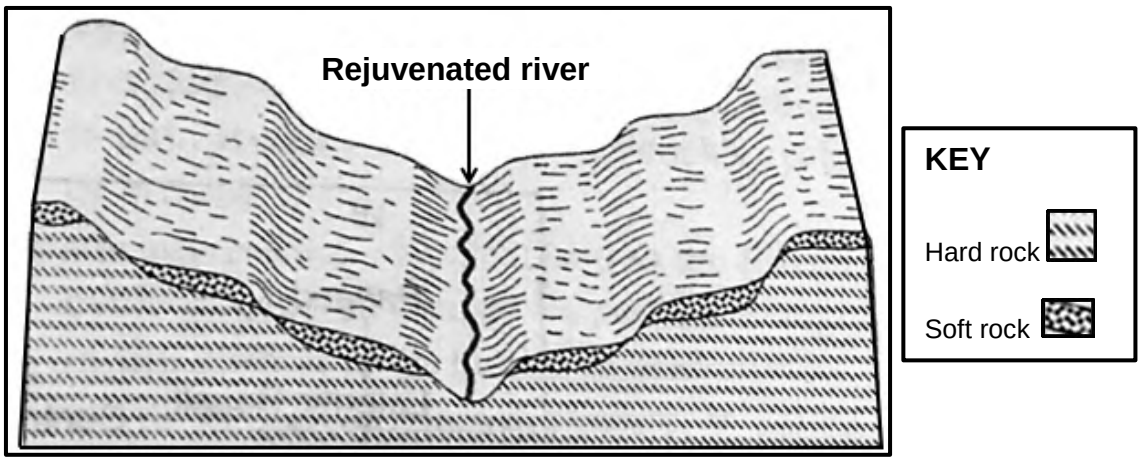
2.2.3 This fluvial landform/feature (answer to QUESTION 2.2.2) occurs mainly in the … course of a river.

A middle
B upper
C lower
D youth

2.2.4 The dominant geomorphological process taking place in the course of the river (answer to QUESTION 2.2.3) is …

A deposition.
B erosion.
C weathering.
D grading.

Refer to the sketch below showing river rejuvenation to answer QUESTIONS 2.2.5 to 2.2.7.



[Adapted from www.geologycafe.com]

2.2.5 The cause for river rejuvenation as shown in the sketch is …

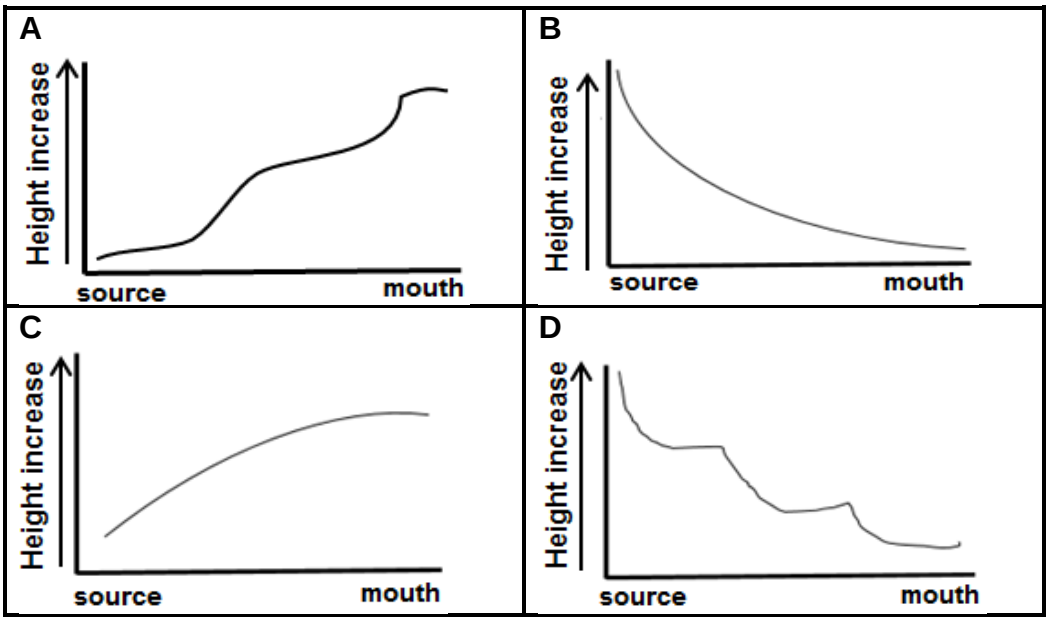
A a rise in sea level.
B a decreased volume of water.
C a drop in the sea level.
D headward erosion.

2.2.6 The landforms/features visible in the sketch due to rejuvenation is/are …

(i) interlocking spurs.
(ii) a valley within a valley.
(iii) paired terraces.
(iv) incised meanders.

A (i) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (ii) and (iv)

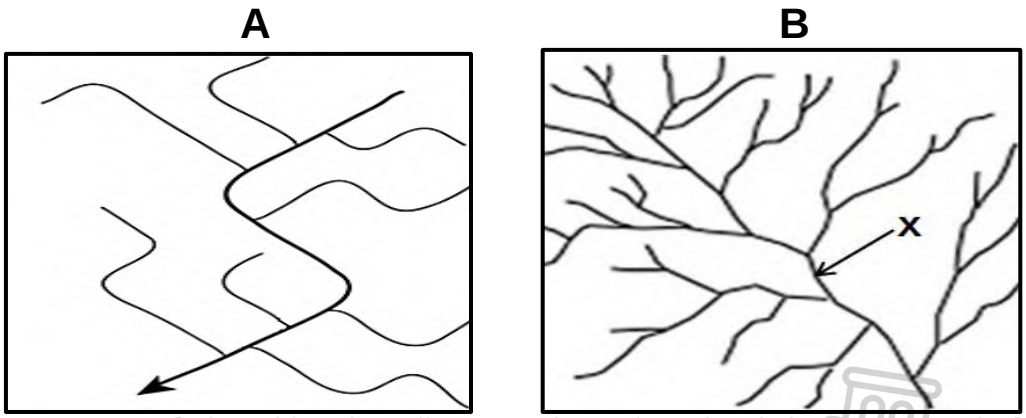
2.2.7 The longitudinal profile of the river after river rejuvenation would be …



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3 Refer to the drainage patterns illustrated in sketches **A** and **B** below.



[Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?+drainage+pattern&tbm]

2.3.1 Identify drainage patterns in sketches **A** and **B**. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.2 State the underlying rock structure and rock type on which the drainage pattern in **A** developed. (1 + 1) (2)

2.3.3 Explain how the underlying rock structure influenced the drainage pattern in **A**. (1 x 2) (2)

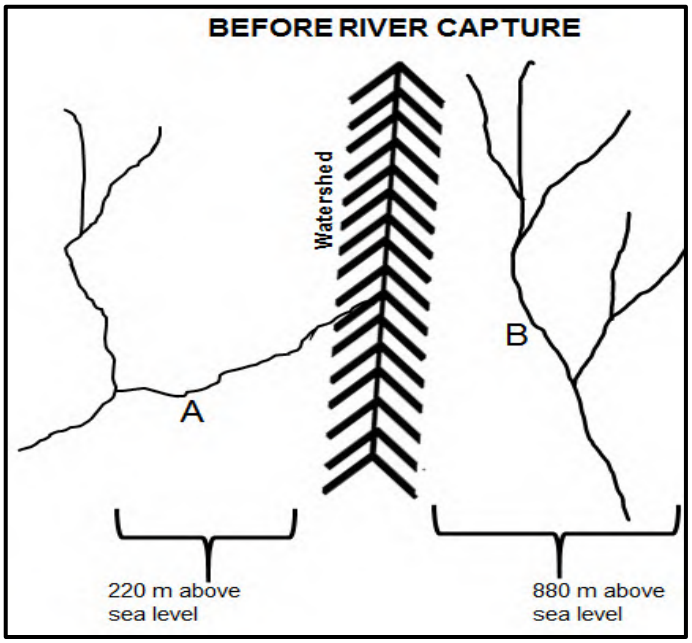
2.3.4 The drainage density in **B** is (high/low). (1 x 1) (1)

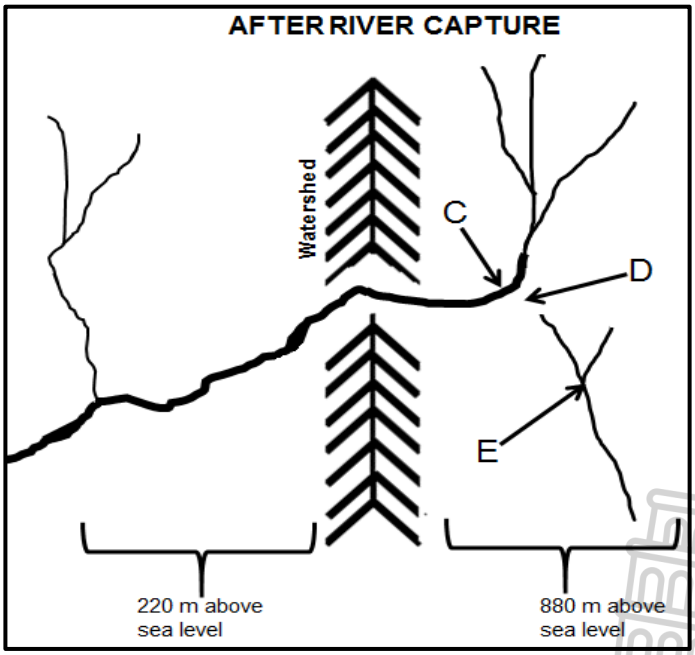
2.3.5 Determine the stream order at **X**. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.6 Explain the relationship between stream order and drainage density in **B**. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.7 Explain how the slope (gradient) and permeability of underlying rock influence the drainage density in **B**. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to the sketches below on river capture (stream piracy).





[Source: Examiner's own sketches]

2.4.1 Which river (**A** or **B**) has more erosive power? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Give ONE reason evident in the sketches to support your answer to QUESTION 2.4.1. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Identify features **C** and **D**. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4 Give ONE characteristic of feature **D**. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, describe the changes that river **E** will experience after river capture has taken place. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Refer to the extract below on catchment and river management.

ALIEN PLANTS ARE THE GREATEST THREAT TO CAPE TOWN'S WATER SECURITY

Alien plants* are possibly the greatest threat to Cape Town's water security. The roots of plants absorb groundwater. The current water loss due to alien plants is more than 100 million litres which is nearly 20% of what Capetonians are currently using daily.

To address water security, the city of Cape Town plans to extract water from aquifers** in addition to existing dams. However, the plan to extract groundwater is experiencing challenges due to alien trees absorbing groundwater in the mountain catchment areas. Extracting groundwater (by drilling boreholes into aquifers) to add to the existing water supply, without addressing the clearing of alien plans, will cause a bigger water supply problem in future.

Catchment restoration (repair) is the solution to water security, and alien clearing programmes are key to this restoration. However, underfunding and inefficiencies are hampering the implementation of alien clearing programmes in the catchment areas.

Restoring and maintaining our catchments in a healthy state are essential (important) for water security in Cape Town and the surrounding region. The threat of alien plants to water security will not go away and will only become a greater problem the longer it is not properly addressed.

Glossary:
*alien plants: plants from another country
**aquifers: water-bearing rocks

[Adapted from https://www.groundup.org.za/author/]

2.5.1 How much water is lost due to alien plants, according to the extract? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Give TWO plans in the extract that the Cape Town municipality intends to use to improve water security. (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 According to the extract, what are the challenges that are faced when implementing these plans (answer to QUESTION 2.5.2)? (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 Describe the positive impact of the removal of alien plants on the:

(a) Volume of water in the dam (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Water table (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 Why will the removal of alien plants improve the biodiversity of the catchment area? (2 x 2) (4)

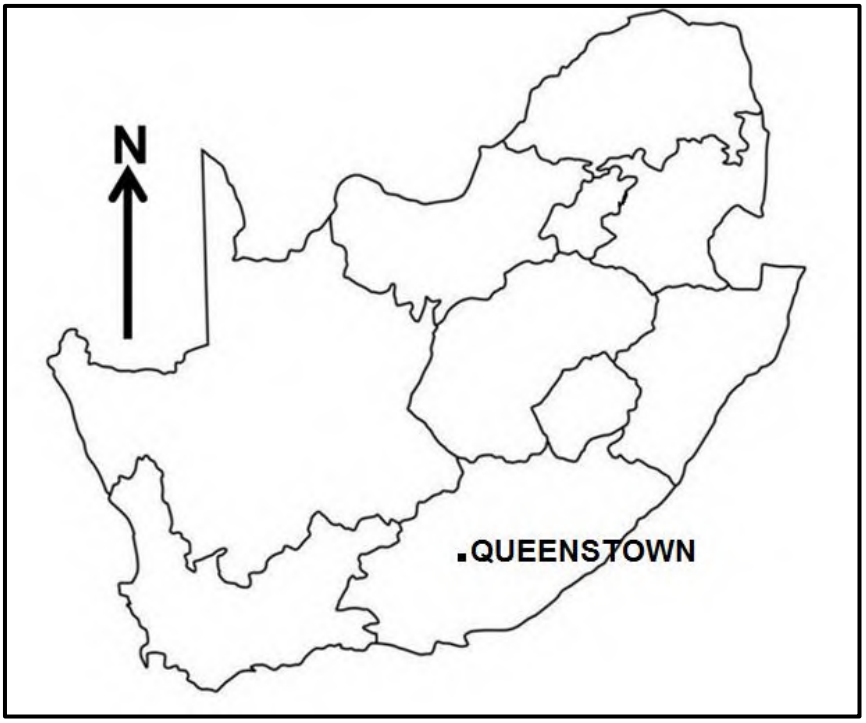
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON QUEENSTOWN



Coordinates: 31°54'S; 26°53'E

Queenstown (officially known as Komani) is a town in the Eastern Cape in South Africa. The town lies on the banks of the Komani River which forms part of the Great Kei river system and has a refreshing climate and an abundant water supply from the surrounding rugged mountains.

The area's annual average temperature is 18,29 °C which is 2,93% lower than the average for South Africa. Queenstown generally receives approximately 90,83 millimetres of precipitation and has 134 rainy days annually.

Winters are short, cold, dry and windy; it is mostly clear year-round.

[Adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queenstown]

The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographical map:

ENGLISH	**AFRIKAANS**
Diggings	Uitgrawings
River	Rivier

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Which human-made feature is found at grid reference 31°49'41"S; 26°45'35"E on the topographical map?

A Trees
B Spot height
C Ruin
D Building (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The contour interval on the orthophoto map is … metres.

A 5
B 10
C 15
D 20 (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 The photo number for the orthophoto map of NOOITGEDACHT is …

A 31
B 26
C DD
D 1 (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Calculate the area in m^2 of the farm labelled **F** in block **E3** on the topographical map. Use the following measurements if the length on the map is 0,9 cm and the breadth on the map is 0,7 cm.

Formula: **Length x Breadth** (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 Calculate the average gradient from **6** in block **D4** to **7** in spot height 1567 in block **D2** if the horizontal equivalent (HE) is 950 m on the orthophoto map.

Formula: **Vertical Interval (VI)**
Horizontal Equivalent (HE) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.6 There is no intervisibility between **8** in block **D4** and **9** in block **D2** on the orthophoto map. Name the type of slope responsible for this.
(1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Map evidence indicates … rainfall because of the … blue lines on the topographical map.

(i) annual
(ii) seasonal
(iii) continuous
(iv) dashed

A (i) and (iii)
B (i) and (iv)
C (ii) and (iii)
D (ii) and (iv) (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the encircled area **G** in block **B1** on the topographical map.

3.2.2 Explain how the katabatic wind influences the temperatures at **G** in block **B1** on the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)

The table below shows crops and the temperatures at which these crops are likely to survive.

CROPS	PUMPKIN	TOMATOES
Average temperature	-2 °C	5 °C

3.2.3 Which crop (pumpkin or tomatoes) is most likely found at **G** in block **B1** on the topographical map? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Give a climatological reason for your choice (answer to QUESTION 3.2.3). (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the river at **10** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.5 The river at **10** on the orthophoto map generally flows in a (south-westerly/north-easterly) direction. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.5. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the river at **H** on the topographical map.

3.2.7 In which stage, (upper course/middle course), is the river at **H** in block **B5** on the topographical map? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.8 Give evidence from the topographical map to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.7. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 The environmental issue labelled **I** in block **A2** is represented as a … feature on the topographical map.

A point
B polygon
C node
D line (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Remote sensing is defined as taking images of the Earth's surfaces from a distance.

Explain how remote sensing can be used to effectively monitor the environmental issue mentioned in QUESTION 3.3.1. (1 x 2) (2)

The municipality provides a GIS specialist with the topographical map and orthophoto map to check the availability of water at dam **J** (topographical map) and **11** (orthophoto map).

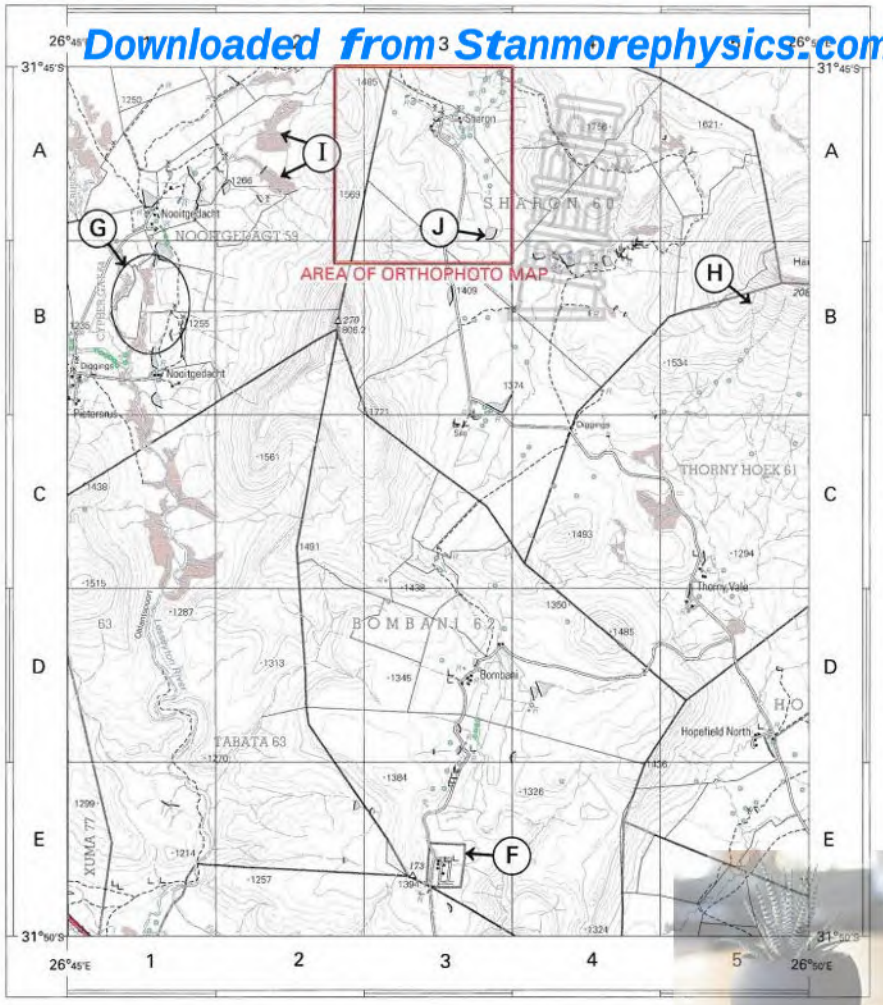
3.3.3 Define the concept *raster data.* (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 A (topographical map/orthophoto map) is a representation of raster data. (1 x 1) (1)

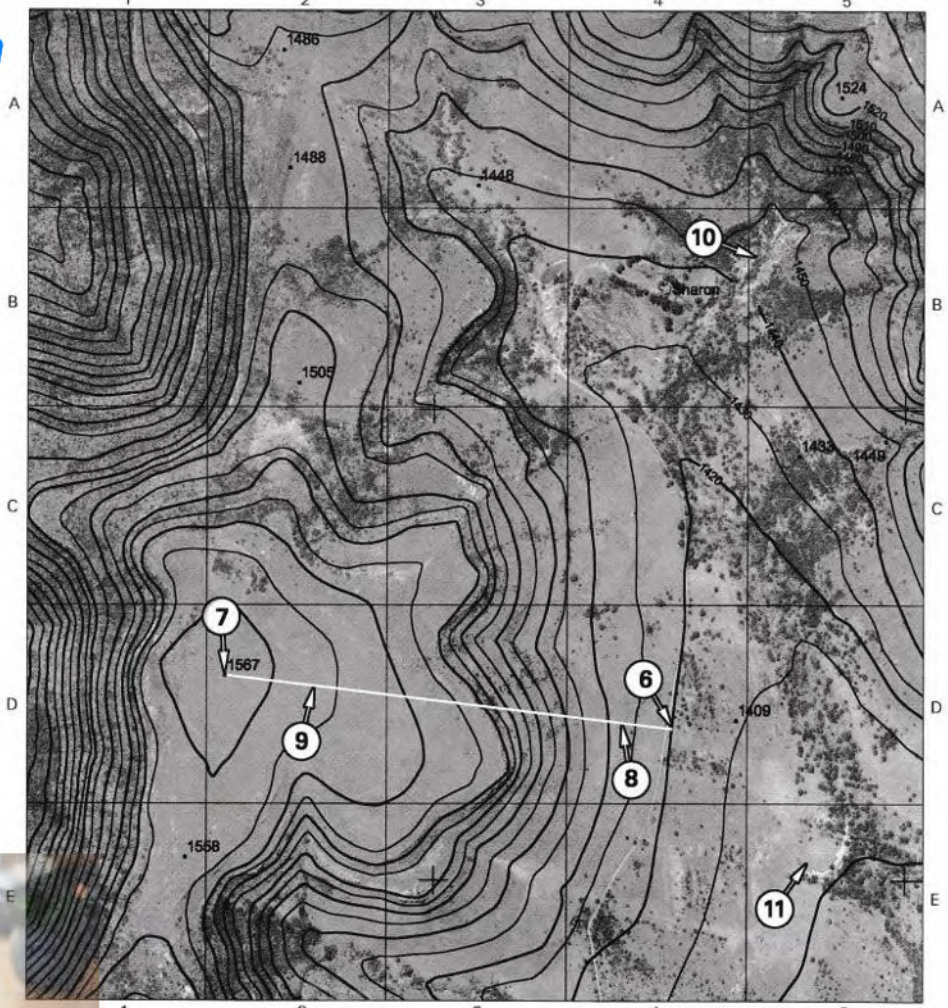
3.3.5 Why is the information on the orthophoto map more realistic when determining the availability of water in the dam at a specific time? (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

EXTRACT FROM 3126DD QUEENSTOWN 1:50 000



EXTRACT FROM 3126 DD 1 NOOITGEDACHT ortho - rectified image 1:10 000



Gemiddelde magnetiese deklinasie 26°25' Wes van Ware Noord (Maart 2017).
Gemiddelde jaarlikse verandering 10' Weswaarts (Maart 2017 - Feb. 2018).
Verkry vanaf "NOAA National Geophysical Data Center".

Mean magnetic declination 26°25' West of True North (March 2017).
Mean annual change 10' Westwards (Maart 2017 - Feb. 2018).
Sourced from "NOAA National Geophysical Data Center".

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 50 METER

REFERENCE

National Freeway; National Route	International Boundary and Beacon	Fence; Wall
Arterial Route	Provincial Boundary	Windpump; Monument
Main Road	Protected Area	Communication Tower
Secondary Road; Bench Mark	Perennial River	Mine Dump; Excavation
Other Road; Bridge	Perennial Water	Trigonometrical Station; Marine Beacon
Track and Hiking Trail	Non-perennial River	Lighthouse and Marine Light
Railway; Station or Siding	Non-Perennial Water	Cemetery; Grave
Other Railway; Tunnel	Dry Water Course	Erosion; Sand
Embankment; Cutting	Dry Pan	Woodland
Power Line	Marsh and Vlei	Cultivated Land
Built-up Area (High, Low Density)	Pipeline (above ground)	Orchard or Vineyard
Buildings; Ruin	Water Tower; Reservoir; Water Point	Recreation Ground
Post Office; Police Station; Store	Coastal Rocks	Row of Trees
Place of Worship; School; Hotel	Prominent Rock Outcrop	Original Farms

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METRES - KONTOERTUSSENRUIMTE 10 METER

VERKLARING

Nasionale Dourpad; Nasionale Roete	Internasionale Grens en Baken	Draadheining; Muur
Hoofverkeersroete	Provinsiale Grens	Windpomp; Monument
Hoofpad	Bewarings Gebied	Kommunikasietoring
Sekondêre Pad; Hoogtemerk	Standhoudende Rivier	Mynhoop; Litgrawing
Ander Pad; Brug	Standhoudende Water	Pelbaken; Seevaartbaken
Dowwe Pad en Voetslaanpad	Nie-standhoudende Rivier	Vuurtoring en Seevaartlig
Spoorweg; Stasie of Sylyn	Nie-standhoudende Water	Begraafplaas; Graf
Ander Spoorweg; Tonnel	Droë Loop	Erosie; Sand
Opvulling; Deurgrawing	Droë Pan	Beboste Gebied
Kraglyn	Moeras en Vlei	Bewerkte Land
Beboude Gebied (Hoë, Lae Digtheid)	Pyplyn (bo die grond)	Boord of Wingerd
Geboue; Murasie	Watertoring; Reservoir; Waterpunt	Ontspanningsterrein
Poskantoor; Polisiestasie; Winkel	Kuslynrotse	Rye Borne
Plek van Aanbidding; Skool; Hotel	Prominente Klipbank	Oorspronklike Plase

basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.

SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1	1.1.1	Z (1)		
	1.1.2	Y (1)		
	1.1.3	Y (1)		
	1.1.4	Y (1)		
	1.1.5	Y (1)		
	1.1.6	Z (1)		
	1.1.7	Z (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	B (1)		
	1.2.2	C (1)		
	1.2.3	A (1)		
	1.2.4	C (1)		
	1.2.5	B (1)		
	1.2.6	C (1)		
	1.2.7	B (1)		
	1.2.8	A (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)

1.3	1.3.1	Mature (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2 Reason for stage in 1.3.1	A well-developed cold front (2) Wide spread rainfall to Western Cape/ Affects the Southwestern Cape/made landfall (2) Well-developed cold sector and warm sector (2) Presence of the cumulonimbus cloud ahead of the cold front (2) Steep gradient (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.3 Why did rainfall spread CT-Knysna	Driven/steered by the Westerly winds (2) The mid-latitude cyclones move from west to east (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.4 Lowest and highest rainfall	Lowest -15 (1) mm Highest- 40 (1) mm	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.3.5 Explain how a well-dev cold front result in heavy rainfall	Cold front (cold air) undercuts warm moist air (2) Resulting in rapid uplift of warm moist air (2) Rising air cools and condenses (2) (Extensive/great vertical extent) cumulonimbus clouds develop (2) **[ANY TWO- PROCESSES]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.3.6 How will the heavy rainfall negatively affect the physical enviro around W Cape?	Will result in soil erosion (accept examples)(2) Biodiversity will be destroyed (2) Destruction of natural habitat (accept examples) (2) Destruction of natural vegetation (2) Loss of wildlife (2) Destruction of food chains /ecosystems/food webs (2) Will cause mass movements (accept examples) (2) Fertilisers washed into the rivers (causing eutrophication) (2) Will result in water pollution (accept examples) (2) Leaching of soil nutrients (2) (Low-lying) areas are flooded (2) Waterlogged conditions (saturation of soil) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.4	1.4.1 State ONE condition for TC dev	Presence of Coriolis force (1) Ocean surface temperature of at least 26,5 °C (1) Calm (surface) conditions for several days/less friction (1) Presence of low (air) pressure (1) Unstable atmospheric conditions (1) Evaporation from the sea surface / rising of warm moist air (1) Upper air divergence (1) Latent heat (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)

1.4.2 Southern (1) hemisphere (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Give a reason for SH

Air circulation around the low- pressure cell is clockwise (2)
Forward (leading) left-hand quadrant/dangerous semi-circle is located on the south-west of the tropical cyclone (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Cloud cover

A- has clear skies (1)
B- dense (cumulonimbus) cloud cover (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 Explain why there is a difference in cloud cover at A and B

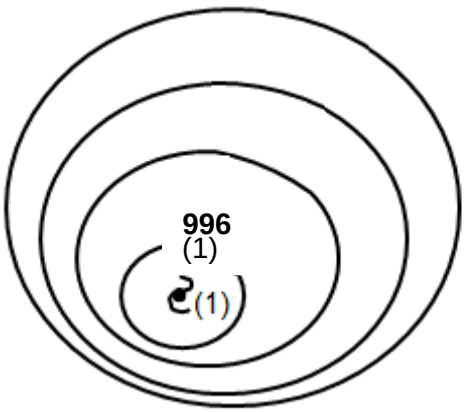
At **A** (eye) - air is descending (heating) results in no condensation (no formation of clouds) (2)
At **B** (eye wall) - air is rising (cooling) and results in condensation (the formation of clouds) (2) (2 x 2) (4)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM OF TWO
At **A** (eye) - air is descending (1)
At **B** (eye wall) - air is rising (1)

1.4.6 Why are strongest winds in forward left-hand quadrant ?

Combination of the forward movement and rotation of the system (2)
It has a steep pressure gradient (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.7 Sketch of a TC in its mature stage



INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING
(i) Pressure reading at centre of eye must not be more than 996 (range 950-996) (1)
(ii) 4 isobars indicating the correct spacing (1)
(iii) correct symbol showing the southern hemisphere (1)

(3 x 1) (3)

1.5 1.5.1 Kalahari high (1)
Coastal low (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Reason for choice of sketch B
Air from the interior (KHPC) descends down the escarpment (2)
The air from the KHPC moves towards the low pressure (2)
Air is offshore towards the ocean (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Explain why cloudless conditions found at X
Air descending the escarpment (is offshore) hence dry (2)
Descending air heats up resulting in no condensation (no formation of clouds) (2)
Descending air heats up and remaining moisture is evaporated (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING
Descending air (heats up) (1)

1.5.5 PARAGRAPH
Explain how Negative impact of berg winds on natural vegetation and suggested strategies
IMPACT
A berg wind dries out the natural vegetation (2)
Berg winds increases the temperature of the area and makes it vulnerable to veld fires (2)
The veld fires destroy the natural vegetation (2)

STRATEGIES
Create firebreaks (2)
Ensure water accessibility (accept examples) (2)
Awareness of the negative impact of veld fires (2)
Availability of emergency services (2)
Build/maintain/monitor lookout towers/warning systems (accept examples) (2)
Education of the community (2)
Developing of wind breaks (2)
[ANY FOUR- MUST INCLUDE BOTH IMPACT AND STRATEGIES]
(4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1	2.1.1	B (1)		
	2.1.2	G/E (1)		
	2.1.3	A (1)		
	2.1.4	C (1)		
	2.1.5	E (1)		
	2.1.6	H (1)		
	2.1.7	D (1)		
	2.1.8	F (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	B (1)		
	2.2.2	C (1)		
	2.2.3	C (1)		
	2.2.4	A (1)		
	2.2.5	C (1)		
	2.2.6	C (1)		
	2.2.7	D (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.3	2.3.1	A- rectangular(1) B- dendritic (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.3.2 Underlying rock structure and type in A	**Rock structure** Jointed/faults (1) Horizontally layered (1) **[ANY ONE]**		
		Rock type Igneous (1) Sedimentary (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 + 1)	(2)
	2.3.3 Influence of underlying rock structure-A	Rivers flow in joints that have 90º bends (2) Tributaries join main streams at 90° angles (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

	2.3.4	High (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.5	4th (2) order	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.6	The higher the stream order, the higher the drainage density (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.7 Explain how slope and permeability influence drainage density-B	The steeper slope (gradient) promotes run off (cuts more river channels) (2) Rocks with low permeability (impermeable) promote more run-off (less infiltration) (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.4	2.4.1	A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2 Reason for more erosive power for river A.	It is flowing at a lower level (220m) (2) It has captured river B (2) River A erodes (headward) through the watershed (2) Steeper gradient to watershed (220-880m) (2) More volume of water at River A (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.3	C - Elbow of capture (1) D - Wind gap (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.4 Characteristic of feature D	It is a dry area (2) It has river gravels (2) It is located below the elbow of capture (2) It is located above the misfit stream (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.4.5 PARAGRAPH Describe changes to river E after river capture	Volume of water of the river decreases (2) Rivers velocity/speed decreases (2) River has less energy (2) River has less erosive ability (2) River will experience more deposition (2) The length of the river is shortened (2) Stream order will decrease (2) River will become non-perennial (accept episodic/periodic) (2) Width of the river is reduced (2) Size of the drainage basin decreases (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
2.5	2.5.1	(More than) 100 million litres (1) 20% of daily use (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2 Two plans-extract-improve water security	Extract ground water (drilling boreholes) from aquifers (1) Alien clearing programmes (1) Catchment restoration and maintenance (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)

2.5.3 Extract-challenges faced when implementing plans
Less availability of ground water due to alien plants (2)
Underfunding (2)
Inefficiencies (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 + impact-removal alien plants on (a) volume and (b) water table
(a) It will increase the volume of water in the dam (2)
(b) The water table will be higher (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Removal of alien plants to improve bio - diversity
There will be more water for the plants (2)
More water available for animal species (2)
More water will increase aquatic habitats (2)
More water will improve food supply for animal species (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 3.1.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Area calculation

Formula: **Length x Breadth**

(0.9 cm x 500m) x (0.7 cm x 500m) (Given)
450 (1) m x 350 (1) m
157 500 m² (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.5 Average gradient

Formula: **Vertical Interval (VI)**
Horizontal Equivalent (HE)

VI=1 567 m - 1 420 m = 147(1) m

$\frac{147}{950}$ (1) (For correct substitution)

1 : 6.46 OR 1: 6.5 (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.6 Convex slope (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 3.2.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Explain how katabatic winds influence on temp at G.

Cold wind drains down the valley slopes and accumulate at the valley floor decreasing the temperature (2) (1 x 2) (2)

INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING- MAXIMUM OF ONE
Cold wind drains down the valley slopes (1)

3.2.3 Pumpkin (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Climatological reason for choice

Frost pockets are found at the bottom of the valley (valley floor /G) (2)
Area where the temperatures are below freezing point /G (2)
Pumpkin can withstand temperatures below freezing point (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 South-westerly (1) (1 x 1) (1)

	3.2.6 Reason for direction of river flow	The highest point is to the north east/ spot height 1524 (2) The V- shape contour lines point to areas of increasing heights to the north/ north-east (2) The acute angles formed by the tributaries joining the main stream point in a south-westerly direction (2) Dam wall on the southern side (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.7 LINKED	B5/H: upper (1) C3: middle (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.8 Evidence for stage of river	**Upper course:** Near the source (2) Contours closely spaced (2) Steep gradient (2) V-shaped valleys (2) **Middle course** U shaped valley (2) Contours far apart (2) Gentle gradient (2) River meanders (2) **[ANY ONE- LINKED TO 3.2.7]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.1	3.3.1	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.2 Explain how remote sensing- used to monitor environmental issues	To determine if the environmental issue is getting worse (accept examples) (2) Images can be updated/monitored regularly (2) Images can be analysed (2) Determine possible causes (2) Provide possible solutions (2) **[ANY ONE- PROCESSES]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.3 Definition Raster data	A representation of geographical features using pixels /grid cells (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.4	Orthophoto map (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.5 Why orthophoto map is more realistic?	It is an image which shows the real dam and water it contains (2) Tone reflects the depth (2) Texture indicates whether there is water in the dam (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
			TOTAL SECTION B:	**30**
			GRAND TOTAL:	**150**