Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

JUNE 2024

GEOGRAPHY

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 20 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO SECTIONS.

   SECTION A
   QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER (40)
   QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY (40)
   QUESTION 3: SETTLEMENT (40)

   SECTION B
   QUESTION 4: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

2. Answer all FOUR questions.

3. ALL diagrams are included in the question paper.

4. Leave a line between 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. 1 020 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 2329BB LOUIS TRICHARDT and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map (2329 BB 04) LOUIS TRICHARDT are provided.

15. The area demarcated in RED on the topographic map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.

16. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.

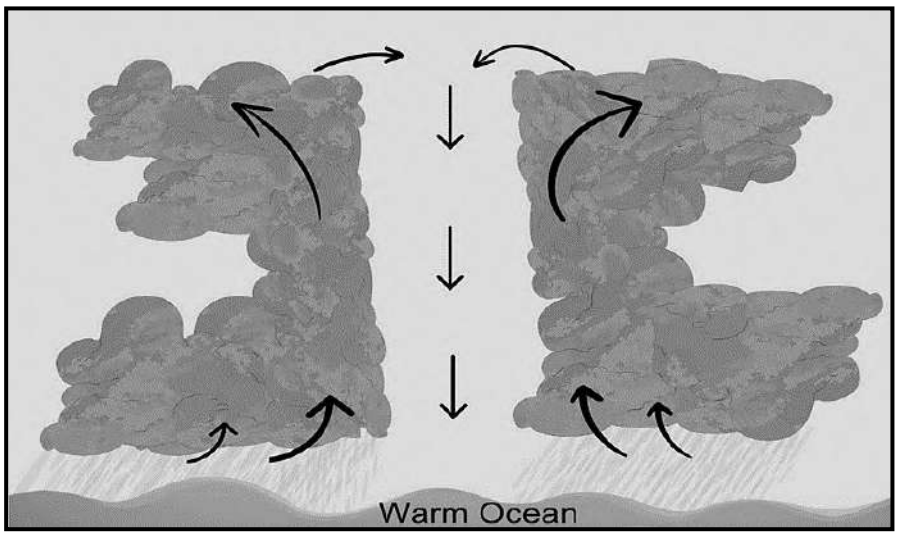
17. You must hand in the topographical and the orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination session.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1 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 (1.1.1 to 1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.6 D.

Refer to the cross section of a tropical cyclone to answer QUESTIONS 1.1.1–1.1.3.



[Adapted from www.faculty.luther.edu/~bernatzr/Courses/Chapter13/tropCyc]

1.1.1 The ... stage of development is depicted.

A immature
B initial
C mature
D dissipating

1.1.2 The descending air in the eye is dry because of:

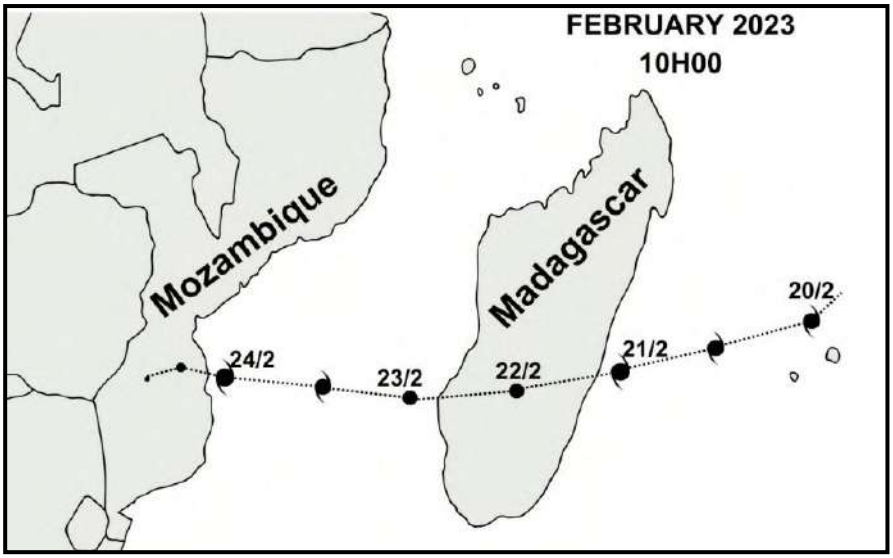
(i) Condensation
(ii) Adiabatic heating
(iii) No condensation
(iv) Adiabatic cooling

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

1.1.3 The following weather condition is associated with the eye:

A Heavy rain
B Cumulonimbus clouds
C Strong winds
D High temperature

Refer to the map showing the path of tropical cyclone Freddy to answer QUESTIONS 1.1.4 and 1.1.5.



[Adapted from www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news]

1.1.4 The life cycle of tropical cyclone Freddy was … days.

A 7
B 11
C 24
D 5

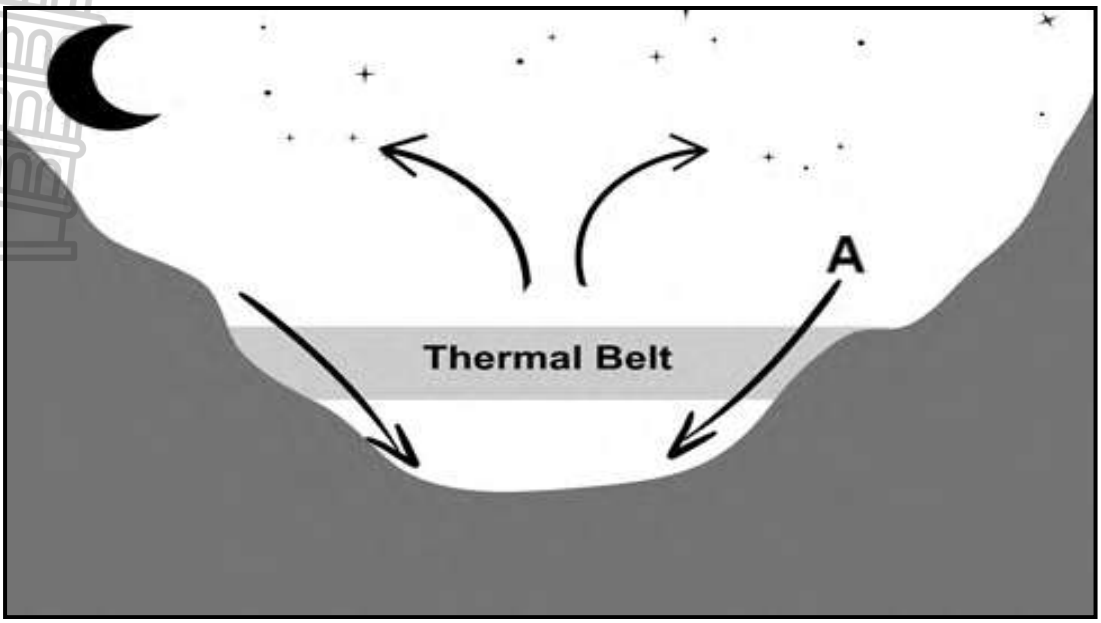
1.1.5 Tropical cyclone Freddy dissipated when it moved over Mozambique on 24/2/2023 because of:

(i) decreased latent heat
(ii) increased latent heat
(iii) decreased friction
(iv) increased friction

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

(5 x 1) (5)

1.2 Refer to the sketch depicting a valley climate and choose the answer to complete the sentences.



[Adapted from Online.hteseden.co.za]

1.2.1 (Solar / Terrestrial) radiation causes air at **A** to cool.

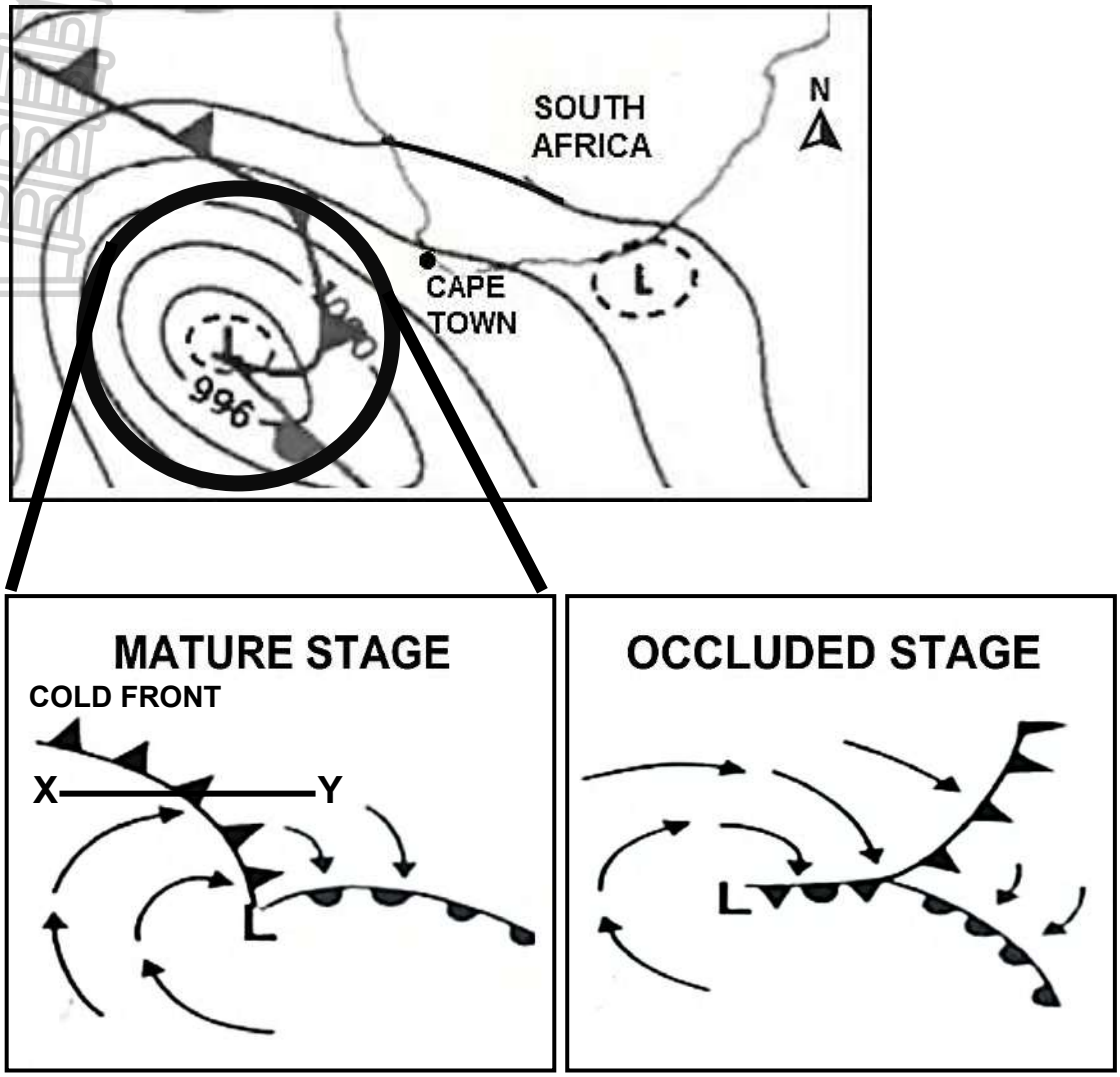
1.2.2 The wind at **A** is an/a (anabatic / katabatic) wind.

1.2.3 As the altitude in the thermal belt increases, the temperature (decreases / increases).

1.2.4 The wind at **A** will be more intense in (summer / winter).

1.2.5 (Frost / Radiation fog) forms at the bottom of the valley when dew point temperature drops below 0 °C. (5 x 1) (5)

1.3 Refer to the sketches below on a mid-latitude cyclone.



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

1.3.1 In what stage of formation is the mid-latitude cyclone that is approaching Cape Town? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Why is Cape Town currently experiencing higher temperatures compared to the air behind the cold front? (1 x 1) (1)

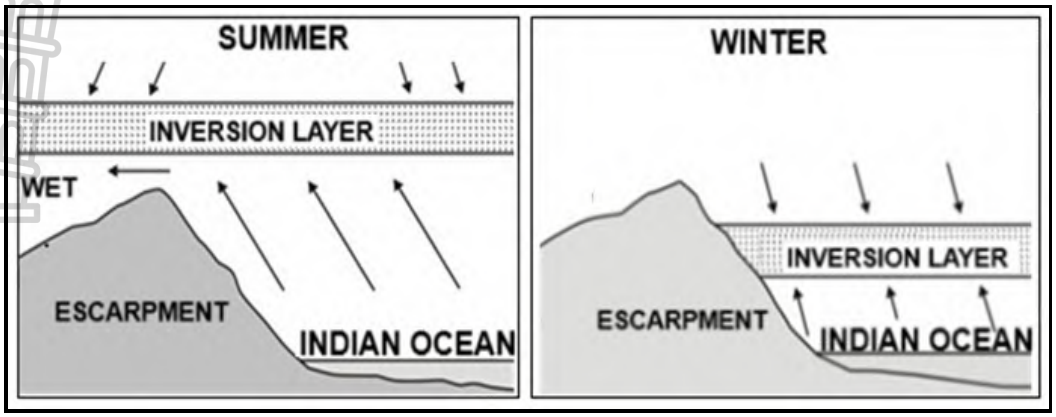
1.3.3 How will the wind direction change as the cold front passes over Cape Town? (1 x 2) (2)

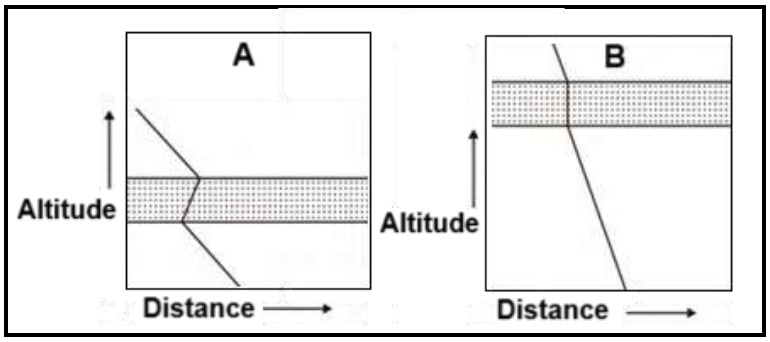
1.3.4 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.3.3. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Draw a cross profile from X to Y of the cold front. Clearly indicate the air movement, cloud type and weather. (3 x 1) (3)

1.3.6 Explain the development of the cold front occlusion which will lead to the dissipation of the mid-latitude cyclone. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Refer to the sketches below based on changes in the position of the inversion layer over South Africa.





[Adapted from //slideplayer.com/.+High+Pressure+Systems.jpg]

1.4.1 What is an *inversion layer*? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Which graph, **A** or **B,** depicts winter conditions? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Give a reason for the position of the inversion layer during winter. (1 x 2) (2)

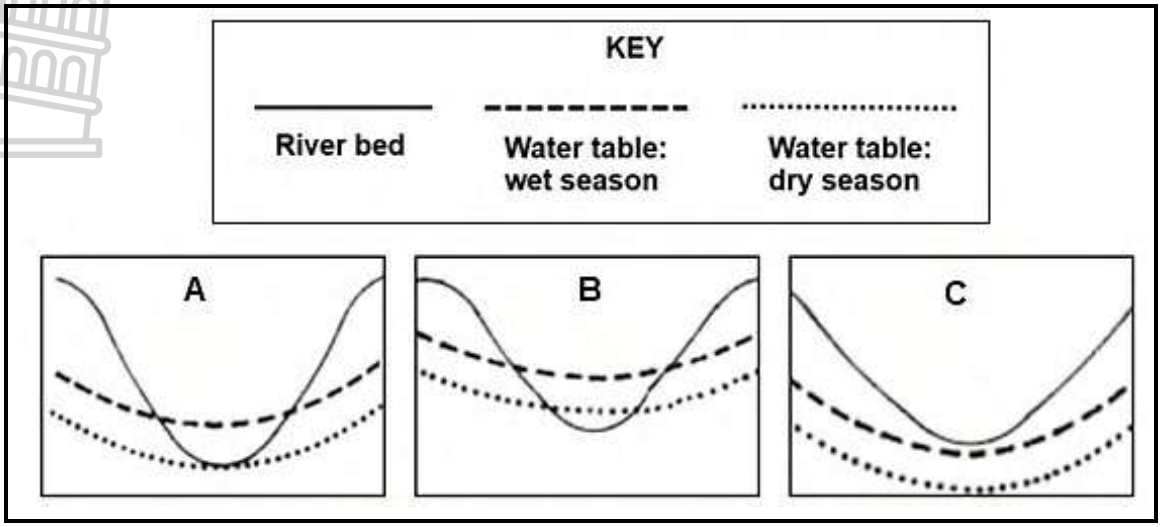
1.4.4 What climatic conditions experienced over the plateau during winter could be unfavourable for farmers? (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the subtropical anticyclones influence the climate over the interior of South Africa during summer. (4 x 2) (8)

[40]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 Match the descriptions in QUESTION 2.1.1 to 2.1.5 with the cross profile of river type **A**, **B** or **C**. Write only the letter **(A**, **B** or **C)** next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.5) in your ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.1.6 B.



[Adapted from nationalgeographic.org/resource/water-tables]

2.1.1 Flows only in the rainy season

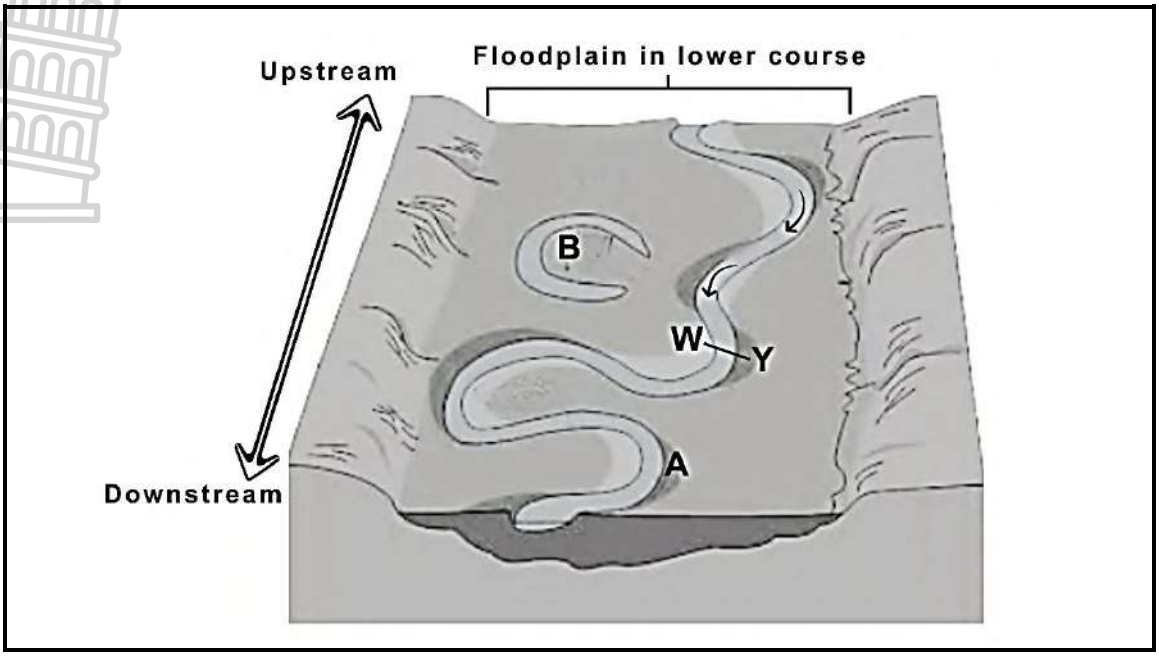
2.1.2 Constant supply of groundwater

2.1.3 Never receives base flow

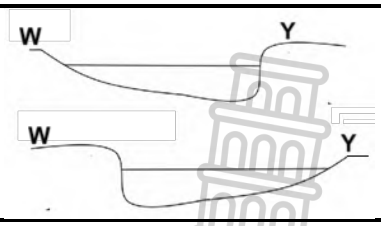
2.1.4 Flows only after heavy rainfall

2.1.5 Flows all year (5 x 1) (5)

2.2 Refer to the sketch below of fluvial landforms. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with an option in COLUMN B. Write only **X** or **Z** next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 2.2.6 Z.

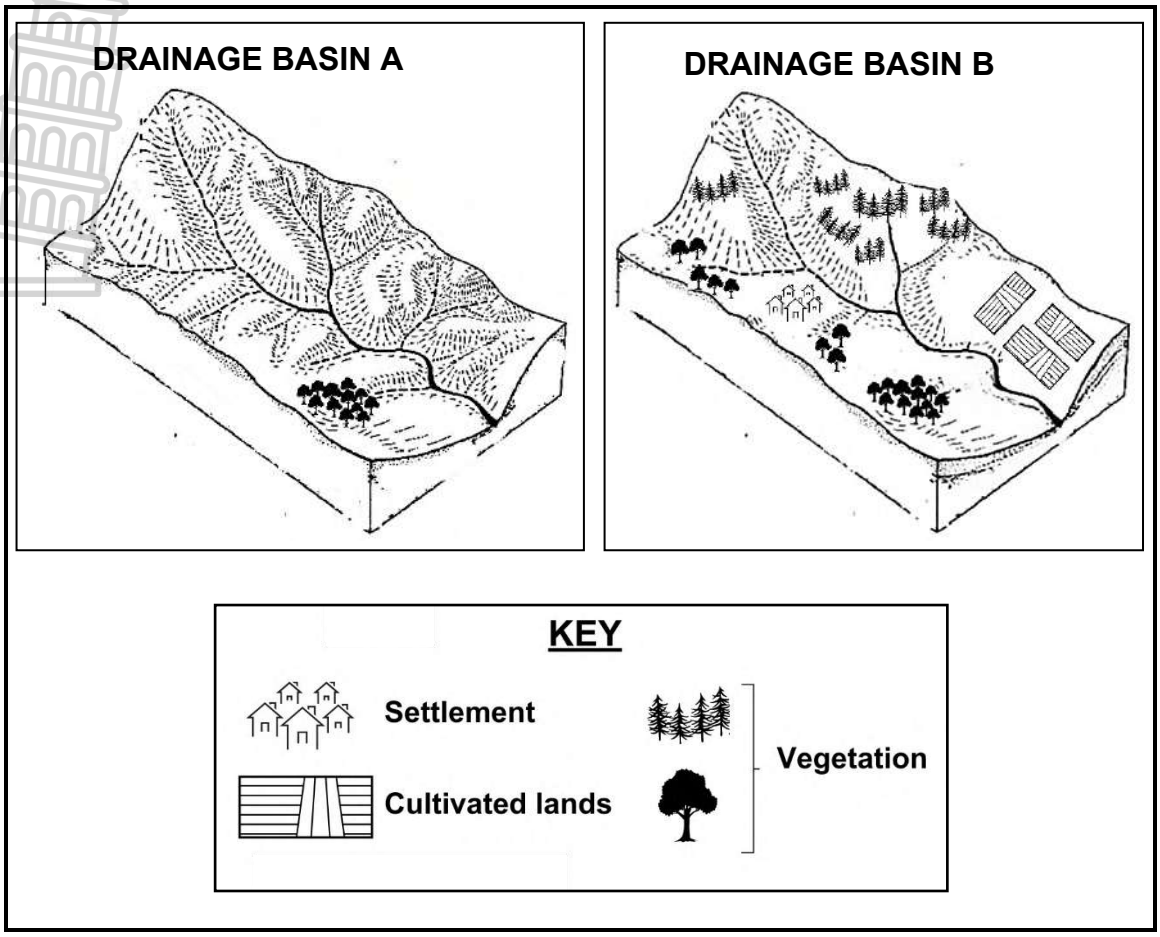


[Adapted from https://quizlet.com/fomation-of-meander/]

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.2.1	The dominant fluvial process of the river channel at **A:**	**X** **Z**	Lateral erosion Vertical erosion
2.2.2	A meander loop that is cut off from the main river **(B)**:	**X** **Z**	Meander scar Oxbow lake
2.2.3	Over time, these meanders will migrate …	**X** **Z**	upstream downstream
2.2.4	The water velocity will be … at **Y** in comparison to **W.**	**X** **Z**	faster slower
2.2.5	The cross profile of the river channel **(W–Y)**:	**X** **Z**	

(5 x 1) (5)

2.3 Refer to the sketches based on two drainage basins.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

2.3.1 What is a *drainage basin?* (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Which drainage basin **(A** or **B)** has a higher stream order? (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to drainage basin **A**.

2.3.3 State the relationship between the number of streams and the stream order. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 How will more fingertip (first order) streams impact the drainage density? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why drainage basin **B** has a lower drainage density compared to drainage basin **A**.
. (4 x 2) (8)

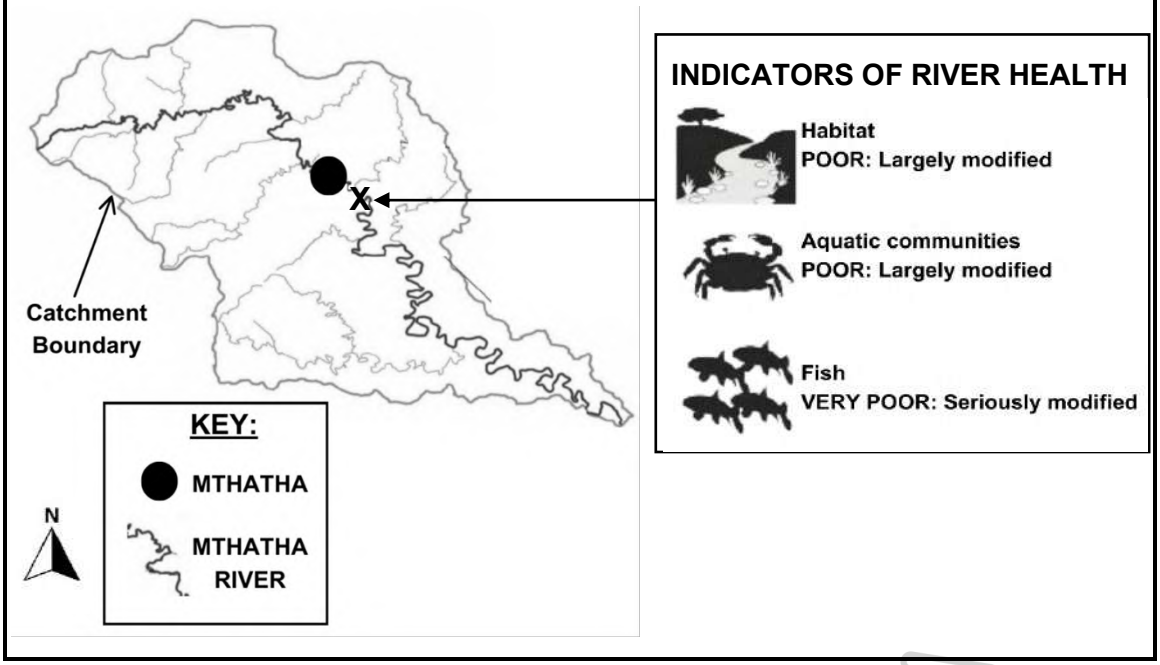
2.4 Refer to the case study and map below on catchment and river management.

THE DETERIORATED STATE OF THE MTHATHA RIVER

The water quality of the Mthatha River shows trends of deterioration as the river progresses downstream, suggesting that the river gets polluted as it passes through the city of Mthatha.

Untreated or inadequately treated sewage, polluted runoff from informal settlements and industrial waste, contribute largely to the deterioration of water quality. Contaminated water negatively affects the natural environment and the communities who depend on river water for their basic domestic needs.

The ecological state of the river at **X** (downstream of Mthatha on the map), reveals the serious problems that face the river system. Restoring and maintaining the catchment to a healthy state is essential in terms of its ability to support natural plants and animals, and its capacity to provide a variety of goods and services.



[Adapted from www.dws.gov.za/iwqs/rhp/state_of_rivers/posters/Mthatha-6-e.pdf]

2.4.1 Where is the Mthatha River's water quality better; downstream or upstream of Mthatha? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Refer to the case study and identify TWO sources that negatively impact the quality of water of the Mthatha River. (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Why is it important to study the indicators of river health at **X**? (1 x 2) (2)

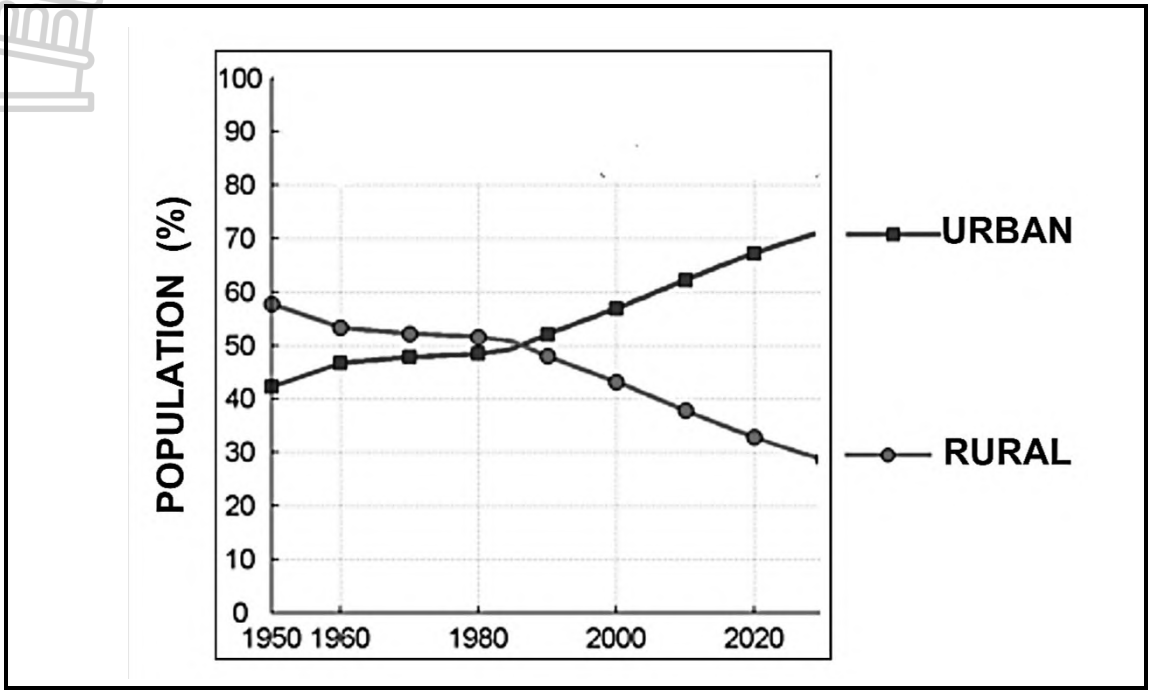
2.4.4 Explain how contaminated water (at **X)** negatively affects the natural environment. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Suggest THREE strategies that can be implemented to improve and maintain the water quality in the Mthatha River Catchment area. (3 x 2) (6)

[40]

QUESTION 3: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

3.1 The graph below shows the proportion of people living in South African urban areas. 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 (3.1.1 to 3.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 3.1.6 D.



[Adapted from https://businesstech.co.za/news/sa-population-flocking-to-cities/]

3.1.1 The process by which an increasing percentage of South Africa's population lives in urban areas:

A Urbanisation
B Rate of urbanisation
C Rural-urban migration
D Level of urbanisation

3.1.2 South Africa's approximate level of urbanisation in 2020:

A 68 million
B 32%
C 68%
D 36%

3.1.3 The rate of urbanisation was lowest between the following years:

A 2000 and 2010
B 1970 and 1980
C 1950 and 1960
D 2010 and 2020

3.1.4 The increase in the number of people living in urban areas:

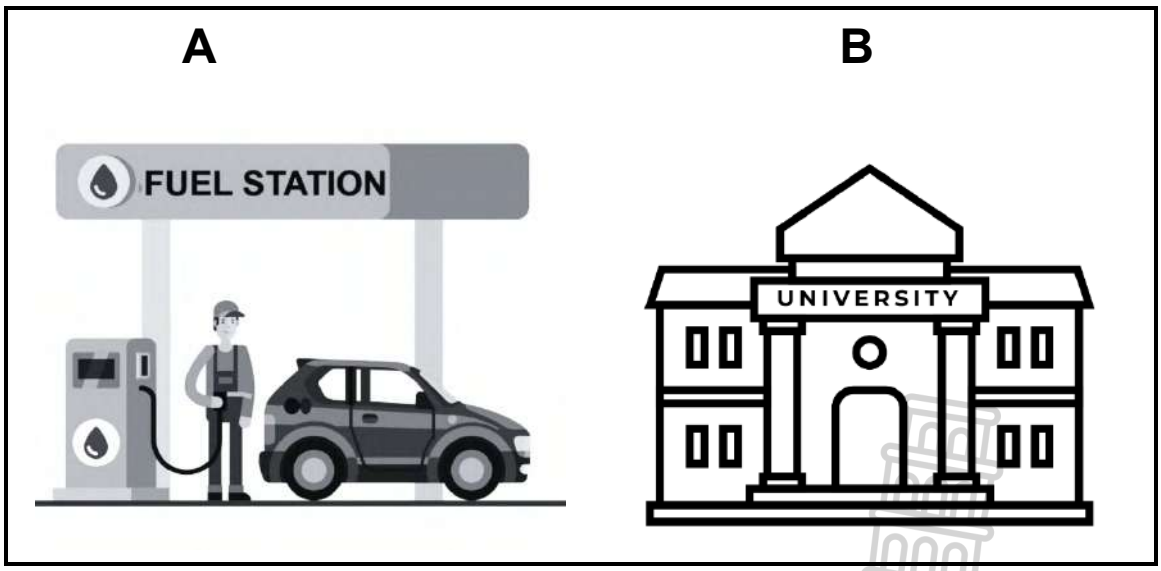
A Urban expansion
B Urban sprawl
C Rate of urbanisation
D Urban growth

3.1.5 The causes of urbanisation in South Africa are:

(i) High rate of emigration from South Africa
(ii) High rate of immigration into South Africa
(iii) Rural-urban migration
(iv) Urban-rural migration

A (i) and (iii)
B (ii) and (iii)
C (i) and (iv)
D (ii) and (iv) (5 x 1) (5)

3.2 Refer to figures **A** and **B** which represent two different types of goods / services provided by a central place. Match the descriptions in QUESTION 3.2.1 to 3.2.5 with **A** or **B**. Write down only **A** or **B** next to the question numbers (3.2.1 to 3.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 3.2.6 **A**.



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

3.2.1 Has a smaller range

3.2.2 Has a larger threshold population

3.2.3 Required less frequently

3.2.4 Serves a larger sphere of influence

3.2.5 Relatively inexpensive (5 x 1) (5)

3.3 Refer to the extract on rural settlement issues.

NEGLECTED RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE: A CRITICAL OVERSIGHT

Unfortunately, infrastructural investment in many South African rural areas is not a priority. Factors such as poor municipalities and mismanagement of funds lead to rural areas receiving very limited infrastructural investment.

With insufficient investment, there is a decline in the economic conditions in many rural areas. The negative economic conditions play a significant role in driving rural-urban migration which leads to rural depopulation.

One of the most pressing challenges facing South African rural communities is the deplorable (terrible) condition of roads as only 10% of roads in the Eastern Cape are paved.

The inadequate road networks hinder access to essential services like healthcare and education and impede economic development by limiting the transportation of goods and access to markets.

Developing infrastructure could catalyse (drive) a virtual cycle in which private sector increases investment, in turn leading to increased economic opportunities in rural areas

[Adapted from www.ufh.ac.za/news/News/NeglectedRuralInfrastructureCriticalOversightSA]

3.3.1 From the extract, name ONE factor that contributes to limited infrastructural investment in rural areas. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 How does rural-urban migration give rise to rural depopulation? (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Why does rural depopulation negatively affect the economies of rural settlements? (2 x 2) (4)

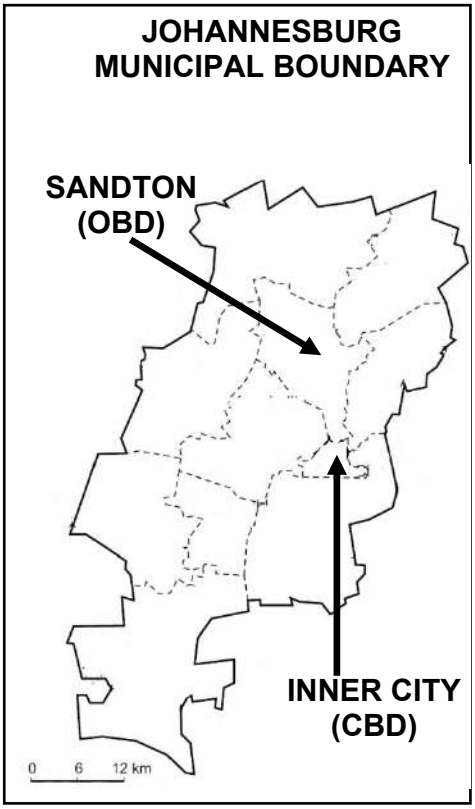
3.3.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how developing infrastructure in rural areas could help reduce the impacts of rural depopulation. (4 x 2) (8)

3.4 Refer to the infographic on the central business district (CBD) of Johannesburg as a land-use zone.

THE DECLINE OF THE JOBURG CBD

The Johannesburg CBD was a bustling economic hub (concentration) of business, retail and commerce. However, over the years, this land-use zone has lost its appeal. One of the most evident signs of the CBD's decline is the migration of businesses and high-end retailers to Sandton. This shift is mostly due to the high levels of street crimes in the inner city. The safety issues have ultimately left the CBD bereft (deprived) of the economic activity that once defined it.

A number of various initiatives have been launched by city officials to rejuvenate the CBD. From urban renewal projects to stricter law enforcement campaigns, there have been concerted efforts to reclaim the CBD's prestige (high status). Unfortunately, these efforts have not brought about the desired changes.



[Adapted from www.iol.co.za/news/decline-of-joburg-cbd]

SANDTON (OBD)

[Source: www.theworkspace.co.za/blog/sandton-office-space]

3.4.1 What is an *urban land-use zone?* (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.2 State TWO factors that would have originally attracted the high concentration of business to the CBD. (2 x 1) (2)

3.4.3 According to the extract, what is the main reason for businesses moving out of the CBD? (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.4 What attracts (pulls) businesses to outlying business districts (OBD) such as Sandton? (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.5 Explain the positive economic impact that reclaiming the prestige (high status) of the CBD would have on cities like Johannesburg. (3 x 2) (6)

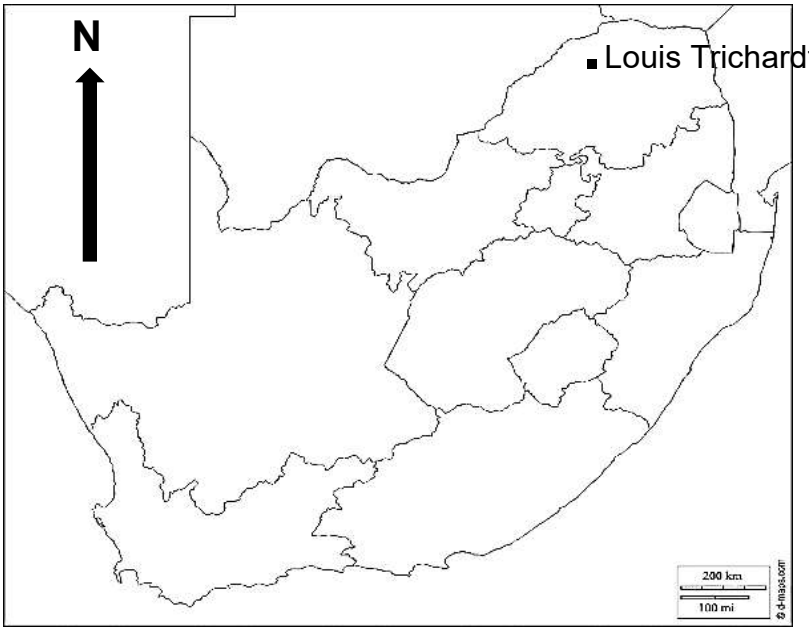
[40]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 4: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON LOUIS TRICHARDT



Coordinates: 23° 3′ 0″ S; 29° 54′ 0″ E

Located in the Limpopo Province in South Africa, Louis Trichardt is a town at the foot of Songozwi, in the Soutpansberg mountain range.

It is the centre of the Makhado Local Municipality and is located in a fertile region. Louis Trichardt has a subtropical climate where litchis, bananas, mangoes and nuts are produced. Most of Louis Trichardt's economy is boosted by farming activities around the town.

The town's economy might experience a further boost if proposed mines open in the area. There has, however, been a lot of resistance from nature conservationists against mines opening in the area.

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

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

ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
Aerodrome	Vliegveld
Canal	Kanaal
Diggings	Uitgrawings
Furrow	Voor
Golf course	Gholfbaan
Sewerage works	Rioolwerke
Show grounds	Skougronde
Waterfall	Waterval
Weir	Studam

MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

4.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to QUESTIONS 4.1.1 and 4.1.2. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (4.1.1 to 4.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 4.1.3 D.

4.1.1 In which province is Louis Trichardt located?

A Mpumalanga
B Gauteng
C Free State
D Limpopo (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.2 On the topographical map, the feature found at 23°02'39''S and 29°54'11''E:

A Hotel
B School
C Place of Worship
D Store (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.3 (a) What feature does line **5** to **6** on the orthophoto map represent: a valley or a spur? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Why is there intervisibility between **5** and **6**? (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.4 (a) Calculate the straight-line distance in metres (m) from spot height 988 **(E2)** to spot height 993 **(D1)** on the orthophoto map. (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Using your answer from QUESTION 4.1.4 (a) calculate the average gradient from spot height 988 **(E2)** to spot height 993 **(D1)** on the orthophoto map.

Use the formula: $$\textbf{Gradient} = \frac{\textbf{Vertical Interval (VI)}}{\textbf{Horizontal Equivalent (HE)}}$$

(3 x 1) (3)

(c) How has the gentle average gradient calculated in QUESTION 4.1.4 (b) influenced human activity in the area between the spot heights? (1 x 1) (1)

4.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to **O** on the topographical map and the image below which shows a photograph of the **O**.

[Source: Google Earth]

4.2.1 (a) The angle of the aerial photograph is (vertical or oblique): (1 x 1) (1)

(b) What feature does **O** represent? (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Why can **O** be considered an environmental injustice? (2 x 1) (2)

Refer to the street plan **(R)** on the topographical map.

4.2.2 What evidence suggests that the street plan at **R** is grid iron? (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.3 Why does a grid iron street plan hinder the flow of traffic? (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to **N** in block **C1** and **S** in block **B1**.

4.2.4 Which settlement, **N** or **S**, is classified as a nucleated rural settlement developed in a linear pattern? (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.5 Explain your answer to QUESTION 4.2.4. (2 x 1) (2)

Refer to **M** in block **C2**.

4.2.6 State TWO advantages of this isolated (dispersed) farmstead. (2 x 1) (2)

4.3 GEOGRAPHY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

4.3.1 Higher resolution of an image is determined by:

(i) Many pixels
(ii) Few pixels
(iii) Small pixels
(iv) Large pixels

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

Refer to block **D2** on the topographical map.

4.3.2 Define the concept *attribute data.* (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.3 Give ONE attribute that influenced the location of the Louis Trichardt Aerodrome **(K)** in block **D2** on the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to block **E1** on the topographical map.

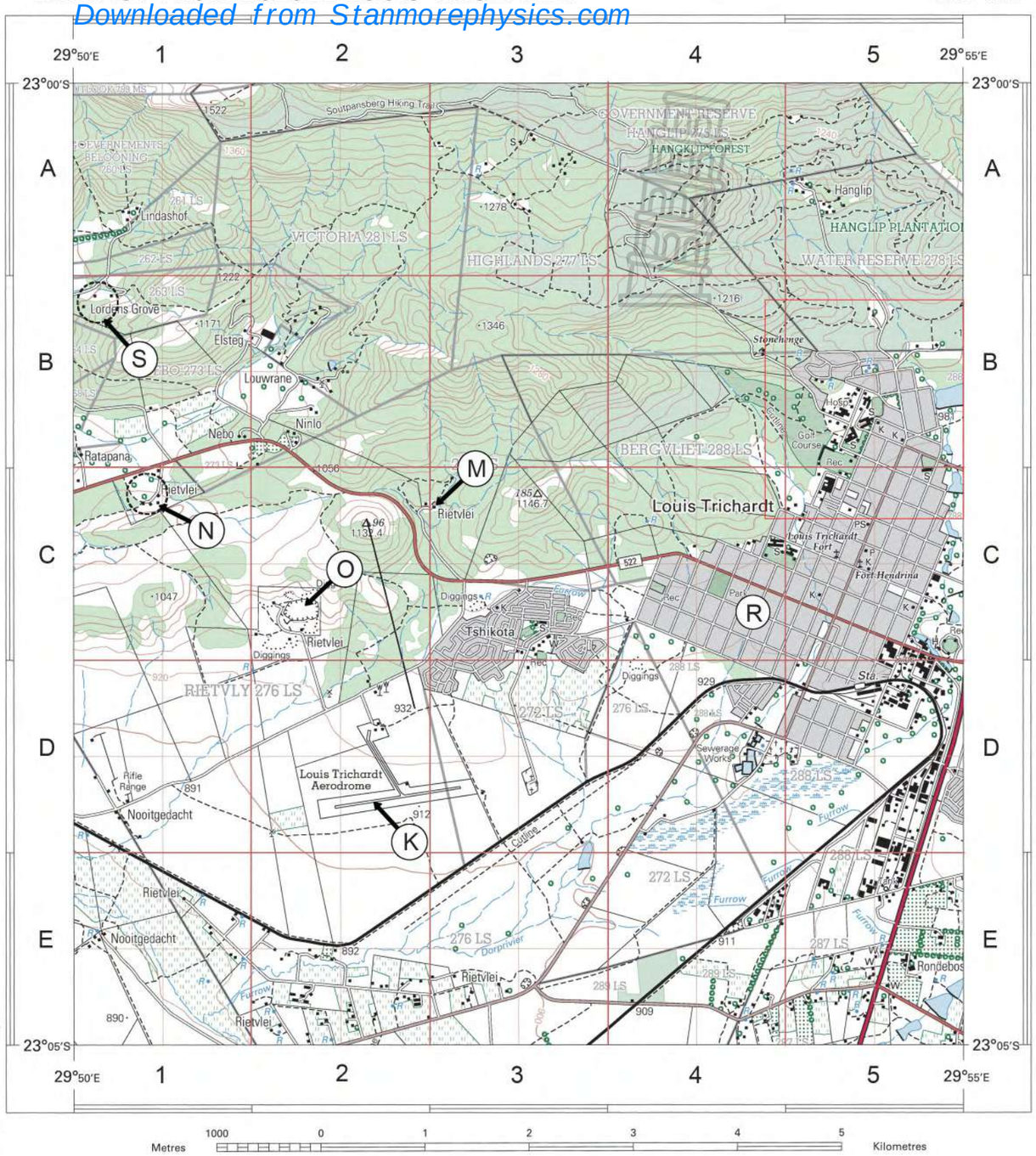
4.3.4 Suggest ONE data layer that the farmer considered before establishing his farm in this specific area (block **E1**). (1 x 1) (1)

4.3.5 Provide a reason for the choice of data layer in QUESTION 4.3.4. (1 x 2) (2)

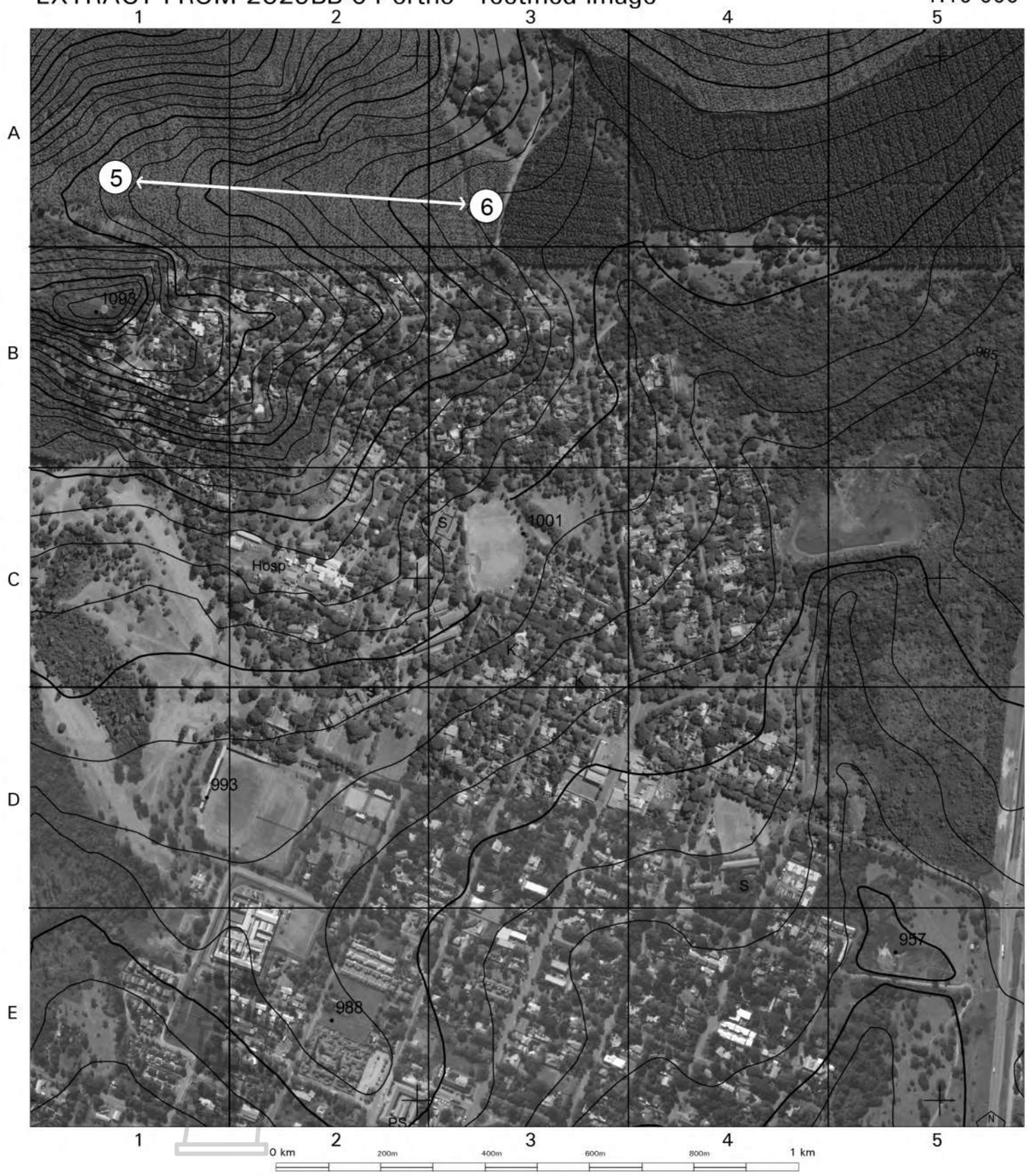
[30]

TOTAL: 150

EXTRACT FROM 2329BB LOUIS TRICHARDT 1:50 000



EXTRACT FROM 2329BB 04 ortho - rectified image 1:10 000



REFERENCE

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

VERKLARING

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

Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

JUNE 2024

GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

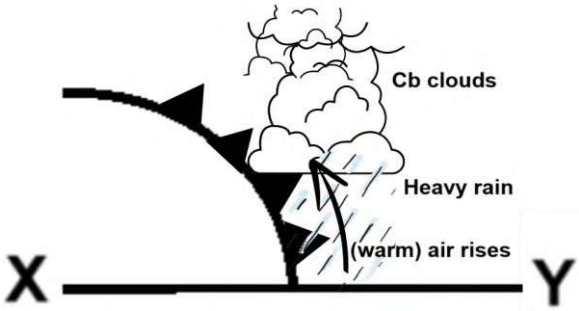
This marking guideline consists of 14 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1	1.1.1	C (1)		
	1.1.2	D (1)		
	1.1.3	B (1)		
	1.1.4	D (1)		
	1.1.5	B (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
1.2	1.2.1	Terrestrial (1)		
	1.2.2	Katabatic (1)		
	1.2.3	Increases (1)		
	1.2.4	Winter (1)		
	1.2.5	Frost (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
1.3	1.3.1	Mature (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Located in the warm sector (1) Ahead of the cold front (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	Change from a north-westerly wind to a westerly / south-westerly wind (1) The wind strength decreases (1) The wind direction will change in an anticlockwise direction (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.4	Clockwise circulation of air into a low-pressure cell (in the southern hemisphere) (2) Air moves along the pressure and deflected (to the left) by the Coriolis force (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

1.3.5



Marks are allocated for: correct positioning and shape depicting:
- Air movement (uplifting of air) (1)
- Cumulonimbus (Cb) clouds (1)
- Heavy rain / torrential downpours (1) (3 x 1) (3)

1.3.6 The cold front which is moving faster undercuts / overtakes the warm front. (2)
The warm air is forced to rise resulting in a narrowing of the warm sector. (2)
The coldest air is found behind the cold front causing the warm air to be uplifted along the cold front (2)
The cool air (in front of the warm front) is completely uplifted. (2)
The system dissipates once the warm air has been displaced and there is only cold air on the surface (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 A layer in the atmosphere in which air temperature increases with altitude. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Stronger descending air (2)
Strong subsidence (2)
More pronounced / developed anticyclone (2)
Stronger anticyclonic subsiding air (2)
Well-developed Kalahari high pressure cell (2)
Weaker convection currents over interior of SA (2)
Colder temperature means less rising air (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Dry conditions (1)
Low humidity (1)
Frost (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 **Explain how** sub-tropical anti-cyclones influence climate over South Africa's interior during summer.

During summer, the Kalahari high pressure cell is not very well developed as it shrinks and weakens. (2)
The weakened Kalahari high pressure cells allow the inversion layer to lie above the level of the plateau / escarpment. (2)
Warm moist air (from the south Indian anticyclone) is able to reach the interior of the country because of the weakened Kalahari high pressure cell. (2)
The south Indian high-pressure cell, situated over the Indian Ocean, supplies warm, moist air (rain) because of the anticyclonic circulation. (2)
Divergence of air (NE winds) from south Indian anticyclone onto the interior brings rain. (2)
Unstable conditions cause air (from the south Indian anticyclone) to rise, condensation to occur and clouds / rain to form.
Because of the weakened Kalahari high pressure cell, less air subsides (less compressed air which heats up).
Cold and dry air diverges (SW) from the South Atlantic high pressure, bringing cold dry winds towards land. (2)
Ridging of the South Atlantic high pressure diverts moist air from the Indian Ocean onto the land. (2)
A strong south-easterly from the South Atlantic high ridge brings a strong onshore wind). (2)
[ANY FOUR – MUST INCLUDE INFLUENCE OF AT LEAST TWO OF THE THREE SUBTROPICAL ANTICYCLONES]
[STATEMENT MUST BE QUALIFIED] (4 x 2) (8)

[40]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1	2.1.1	A (1)		
	2.1.2	B (1)		
	2.1.3	C (1)		
	2.1.4	C (1)		
	2.1.5	B (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
2.2	2.2.1	X (1)		
	2.2.2	Z (1)		
	2.2.3	Z (1)		
	2.2.4	X (1)		
	2.2.5	X (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
2.3	2.3.1	The total area drained by a river and its tributaries. (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.2	A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.3	More streams increase the stream order. (2) The more streams there are; the higher the stream order. (2) Less streams decrease the stream order. (2) The fewer number of streams; the lower the stream order. (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4	The total length of streams will increase which will increase the drainage density (2) The stream order will increase which will increase the drainage density (2) Increased run-off will result in a higher drainage density (2) More fingertip streams will result in a higher drainage density. (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

2.3.5 **Explain why** B has a lower drainage density basin compared to A.

In **B** there is more vegetation which intercepts water, reducing runoff / increase infiltration. (2)
In **B** the increased vegetation means that the roots create spaces which promotes infiltration. (2)
In **B** afforestation has the effect of increasing rates of interception which increases infiltration.
The settlement (in **B**) extracts water for domestic use which reduces the amount of run-off and reduces the drainage density.
Extracted water for the cultivated lands (in **B**) reduces the drainage density as run off decreases. (2)
The fewer streams in **B** compared to **A** (with the same size drainage basin) means that the drainage density is lower. (2)
In **B** hotter temperatures increase the evaporation rates and reduce the runoff. (2)
Long periods of rainfall (**B**) saturate the soil; impedes infiltration and leads to higher rates of surface runoff. (2)
Softer / less intensive rainfall (at **B**) promotes the infiltration of water into the ground, reducing runoff. (2)
Unsaturated soil (in **B)** promotes infiltration and decreases run-off. (2)
Permeable soil (higher permeability) (in **B**) allows water to easily move through it easily which allows infiltration and less run off. (2)
Porous rock (in **B**) (i.e., sandstone) have spaces which allow infiltration of water. (2)
[ANY FOUR – STATEMENT MUST BE QUALIFIED] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 Upstream (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Untreated / inadequately treated sewage (1)
Industrial waste (1)
Polluted runoff (from informal settlements) (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 To identify the type / source of pollution (2)
Identify issues so that water quality can be tested / monitored (2)
To assess the level of water pollution (2)
To know the extent of the problem (2)
To know what strategies to implement (2)
For ongoing research (2)
Test / monitor the water quality (2) (accept examples)
Identify the origin of the water pollution (2)
To know what intervention strategies to implement (2)
To do ongoing research and predictions (2)
To assist with proper water management (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Pollution (micro-organisms) degrade water quality, rendering it toxic for animals (2)
Nutrient pollution results in toxic algae that can be harmful to wildlife (2)
The breakdown of raw sewage in water uses a lot of water which reduces the amount of oxygen available to plants and animals (2)
The equilibrium of the river changes and reduces the river habitats
Increased nitrate encourages growth of algae (2)
Deposits of harmful substances (accept examples) increases the growth of algae in the water (2)
Algal bloom reduces oxygen levels in the water (2)
Increased nutrients and organic matter cause eutrophication (2)
Eutrophication causes the growth of microorganisms which decreases oxygen concentration causing the death of fish (2)
Eutrophication suffocates plants and animals (2)
Toxic contaminants can reduce an organism's life span and ability to reproduce (2)
Decreased oxygen makes it difficult for fish and other aquatic life to survive / oxygen starvation (2)
Algae accumulation on the water's surface prevents sunlight from entering, hindering photosynthesis (2)
Toxins accumulate / work their way up in the food chain (2)
Chemicals are toxic to aquatic life, disrupting aquatic habitats / depleting aquatic ecosystems (2)
Altered ecosystems can cause destruction to biodiversity (reduced biodiversity) which can lead to extinction of species (2)
Increased nutrients, algae and sewage fungus creates an imbalance in the ecosystem (2)
Sewage discharge alters plant, animal and microbe communities and increases the abundance of harmful species (2)
[ANY TWO – STATEMENT MUST BE QUALIFIED] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Consulting and creating public participation / education around using water in a sustainable manner (2)
Educating people about the importance of river management (2)
Create awareness (accept examples) (2)
River health programmes (2)
Legislation prohibiting pollution around Mthatha River (2)
Issue fines for illegal dumping/polluting of the river (2)
Regular monitoring and testing of the water quality (2)
Implement effective maintenance and renovation of the sewerage pumps and waste water works (2)
Buffering around the Mthatha River preventing settlement development (2)
Introducing efficient waste removal around the Mthatha River (2)
Buffering of the Mthatha River catchment area (2)

Practice green agriculture (accept examples) (2)
Reduce deforestation (2)
Reduce pollution of (ground) water (2)
Implement legislation (accept examples) (2)
Provide incentives (accept examples) (2)
Expand / improve wastewater treatment (2)
Ensure stormwater management (2)
Ensure conservation of wetlands (2)
Proper land use planning (accept examples) (2)
Regular testing (accept examples) (2)
Improve infrastructure in informal settlements (accept examples) (2)
Maintain water purifying plants (2)
Regular environmental impact assessment studies (2)
Afforestation / Recover the flood plain / riparian zone (2)
Implement legislation to discourage pollution of the river (2)
Awareness campaigns to prevent dumping and pollution of river (accept examples) (2)
Promote recycling of wastewater before releasing back into the river (2)

[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[40]

QUESTION 3: RURAL AND URBAN SETTTLEMENTS

3.1	3.1.1	A (1)		
	3.1.2	C (1)		
	3.1.3	B (1)		
	3.1.4	D (1)		
	3.1.5	B (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
3.2	3.2.1	A (1)		
	3.2.2	B (1)		
	3.2.3	B (1)		
	3.2.4	B (1)		
	3.2.5	A (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
3.3	3.3.1	Poor municipalities (1) Mismanagement of funds (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.2	As people migrate from the rural areas to the urban areas, the number of people in rural areas gets less. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.3	Young adults (economically active) move (2) Less money circulates through area (2) Decrease in the available labour pool (2) Skilled people leave / Brain drain (2) There are more old people left behind (2) Reduces food production (2) Reduces income from exports (2) Basic services close (accept examples) (2) There is a reduction in the value of property (2) Fewer economic activities (accept examples) (2) Remaining business / services increase prices (2) Decrease in employment opportunities (2) Reduced buying power (lower salaries) / less customers (2) Resources are under-utilised (accept examples) (2) Lack of investments (2) Farms will be abandoned (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

3.3.4 Employment is created through various infrastructure which is established (and maintained) (2)
Better roads will facilitate economic activity (accept examples) (2)
Improved roads will facilitate rapid transport of goods (accept examples) (2)
Investors will be attracted which will increase employment (2)
Bridges will promote easier movement of people and goods (2)
Water infrastructure will ensure supply of water to support economic activities (accept examples) (2)
Home-based business will be more accessible with the support of infrastructure (2)
Communication networks / telecoms assists business to trade (2)
Fibre cables (internet infrastructure) help students / businesses to participate more holistically (2)
Power supply lines facilitates businesses / houses to have electricity (2)
Renewable energy infrastructure (accept examples) will contribute to supply of basic needs / create employment (2)
Railway lines will enable the transportation of goods / people promoting easier access (2)
Dams will ensure a supply of water to various economic sectors (2)
Improved quality of life limit migrants leaving in search of better life (2)
More accessibility by roads / railway improving trade and movement. (2)
[ANY FOUR – STATEMENT MUST BE QUALIFIED] (4 x 2) (8)

3.4 3.4.1 An area in an urban settlement with one main function.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.2 High level of accessibility (1)
Many transports routes / variety of transportation (1)
High land values / (functional) prestige (1)
(Functional) Convenience / convenient location (1)
(Functional) Magnetism / functional grouping (1)
Large variety / concentration of specialised goods and services (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.4.3 Crime (high levels of street crime) (1)
Safety issues (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.4 Pull factors

Less congested / less traffic (2)
Shorter commute / closer to suburbs (2)
Located on major traffic routes (2)
Less crime (2)
Effective security / surveillance (2)
Lower rentals
Lower land values (2)
Closer to residential areas (2)
More parking available (2)
Attractive surroundings / aesthetical appeal (accept examples) (2)
Availability of premises / more value for money (2)
Less pollution (2)
The close proximity (to customers/markets/employees) (2)
More modern buildings / business parks (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.5

Businesses will be drawn back / attracted to CBD (2)
Increase investment (public / private) (2)
Land / property prices will increase (2)
Creates a competitive property market because of high demand (2)
Increased foot traffic and more customers drawn to area (2)
Higher demand will increase construction / development which will boost employment (2)
Improvement in (domestic / foreign) investor confidence (2)
Promotes collaborations and partnerships (public/private) (2)
By attracting visitors, investors, residents and workers (accept examples) there will be an economic boost (2)
Increase in municipal rates and taxes (2)
Improved basic services and infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Partnerships with community to reduce crime and increase youth empowerment (2)
Multiplier effect stimulates other businesses (2)
Reduced urban decay / dilapidation as space becomes occupied (2)
Aesthetical appeal which encourages tourist to land-use zone (2)
CBD gains revenue / income as consumers are encourage to enter CBD (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[40]

SECTION B

QUESTION 4: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

4.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

4.1.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.2 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.3 (a) Valley (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) There are no obstructions between the two features (1)
Nothing is blocking the view between the two points (1)
5 is at a higher altitude than **6** with a clear view (1)
The two places can be seen from each other. (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.1.4 (a) Distance = **map distance x map scale**

4,9 cm (1) x 100 (Range 4,8 to 5)
490 m (1) (Range 480 m to 500 m) (2 x 1) (2)

(b) Gradient = $\frac{\textbf{Vertical interval (VI)}}{\textbf{Horizontal equivalent (HE)}}$

VI:
993 m – 988 m = 5 m (1)

HE: 490 m

$\frac{5\text{ (m)}}{490\text{ (m)}}$ (1) (For correct substitution)
(Range: 480 m to 500 m)

1 : 98 (1) (Range: 1 : 96 to 1 : 50) (3 x 1) (3)

(c) The gentle gradient encouraged urban development (accept example of urban development indicated on map) (1)
There is a recreational ground (1)
Large buildings have been developed (1)
It is easier to build on gentle gradient; map shows buildings (1)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

4.2.1 (a) Vertical (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Excavation (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Environmental despoliation / scarring the environment (1)
Dust pollutes the air (1)
Biodiversity is reduced (1)
Types of flora / plants specific to the area are destroyed (1)
The habitats of the fauna / animals are destroyed (1)
The removal of vegetation causes an increase of soil erosion (1)
Food chain / food webs are disrupted / destroyed (1)
Hazardous material contaminates the air, soil and water (1)
Large open pits / quarries affect natural topography and drainage (1)
Harmful substances can leach into the soil (1)
Dust, fumes and gases (accept examples) can increase greenhouse gas emissions (1)
Generation of loud sounds that disturb wildlife (1)
Surface and ground water quality and quantity affected (1)
Pollution of the natural environment (1)
Environment treated in manner that threatens the natural environment (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

4.2.2 Streets intersect at right angles (1)
Streets are parallel to each other (1)
Roads cross each other at 90° angles (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.3 There are too many stop-go / intersections (2)
Many stop streets / traffic lights (2)
Potential for bottlenecks because of congestion at intersections (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.2.4 N (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.2.5 Houses are located in a line along the road (1)
Houses are clustered / close together (1)
[ANY ONE. CANDIDATE MUST REFER TO BOTH THE NUCLEATED AND LINEAR PATTERN] (2 x 1) (2)

4.2.6 More privacy (1)
More autonomous (can make own decisions) (1)
Farmers are more independent (1)
Larger profits are made (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

4.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

4.3.1 D (1)

4.3.2 Information that describes or gives the characteristics of an object. (2)
Describes characteristics of a feature found at a specific place. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.3 Gradient / flat land (2)
Availability of space / land (2)
Land / ground stability (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

4.3.4 Drainage / water resources / hydrology (1)
Relief / topography (1)
Geology / soil (1)
Transport (1)
Climate variability (1)
Land cover (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.3.5 Water supply for irrigation / domestic purposes (accept examples) (2)
Suitable gradient for cultivation / ploughing (accept examples) (2)
Transport links for agricultural inputs and products (accept examples) (2)
Suitability of ground for agricultural practices (accept examples) (2)
Climate will dictate the type of farming / how to maximise yields (2)
The land cover / vegetation will influence the type of farming (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
[30]

TOTAL: 150