



VHEMBE WEST DISTRICT

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12



MARKS: 150

DURATION: 3 HOURS

This question paper consists of 18 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. The 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. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
8. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer e.g. 12 km, 10 metres, 4%.
9. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
10. You may use a magnifying glass
11. Write neatly and legibly

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

12. 1: 50 000 topographic map 2930CA MERRIVALE and a 1: 10 000 orthophoto map 2030 CA 5 MERRIVALE are provided.
13. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
14. Show all calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
15. You must hand in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

SECTION A: CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER**

- 1.1 Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write .only X or Y next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.8 Y.

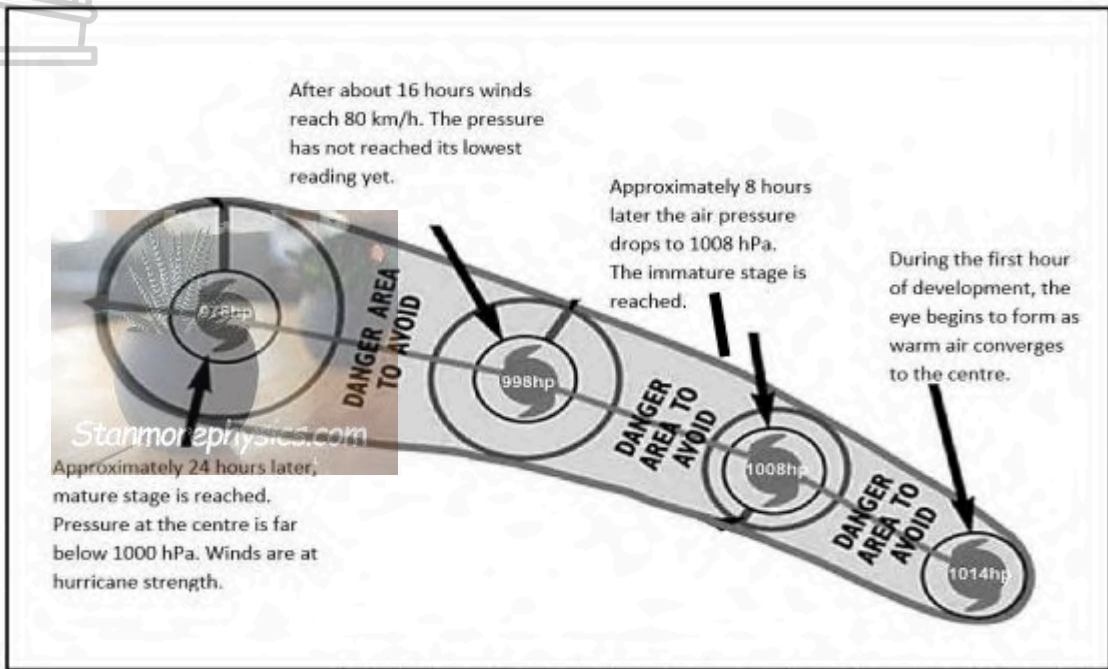
	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1	The climate of a small area such as valley climate	X Micro- climate Y Macro-climate
1.1.2	Winds which are also known as katabatic winds	X Down-slope Y Up-slope
1.1.3	Heating occurs, and warm air rises from the valley floor towards the crest causing anabatic winds during this time	X Day Y Night
1.1.4	The belt where the warm air accumulates midway up the valley	X Radiation belt Y Thermal belt
1.1.5	It is formed on the valley floor when the temperature falls below freezing point.	X Frost pocket Y Fog pocket
1.1.6	Associated with radiation fog in the valley.	X Calm conditions Y Rapid winds
1.1.7	The values of property on the warmer middle slope compared to the ones on the valley floor.	X Higher Y lower

(7 x 1) (7)



- 1.2 Refer to FIGURE 1.2, the Tropical Cyclone Edouard. 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 number (1.2.1–1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.2.9 A

FIGURE 1.2, the Tropical Cyclone Edouard.



[Adapted from <https://nauticalclass.com/what-actions-vessel-should-take>]

- 1.2.1 Tropical Cyclone Edouard was the... cyclone of the season.

- A 2nd
- B 5th
- C 6th
- D 9th

- 1.2.2 The movement of the air around the low pressure in the centre of the weather system is proof that this tropical cyclone occurred in the ... hemisphere.

- A southern
- B northern
- C western
- D eastern



1.2.3 The centre of the weather system is known as the ... of the tropical cyclone.

- A cortex
- B hurricane
- C eye
- D moisture front

1.2.4 The reason for the calm weather in the centre of the tropical cyclone is ...

- A subsiding air that warms adiabatically.
- B subsiding air that cools adiabatically.
- C ascending air that warms adiabatically.
- D ascending air that cools adiabatically.

1.2.5 The path of the tropical cyclone is from ...

- A west to east.
- B east to west.
- C north to south.
- D south to west.

1.2.6 The possible wind speed at approximately 24 hours is ... km/h.

- A 10
- B 50
- C 100
- D 130

1.2.7 It took approximately ... hours for the tropical cyclone to reach the mature stage

- A 0
- B 2
- C 8
- D 24



1.3.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.3 which shows mid-latitude cyclones on a synoptic weather map.

FIGURE 1.3 MID-LATITUDE CYCLONES



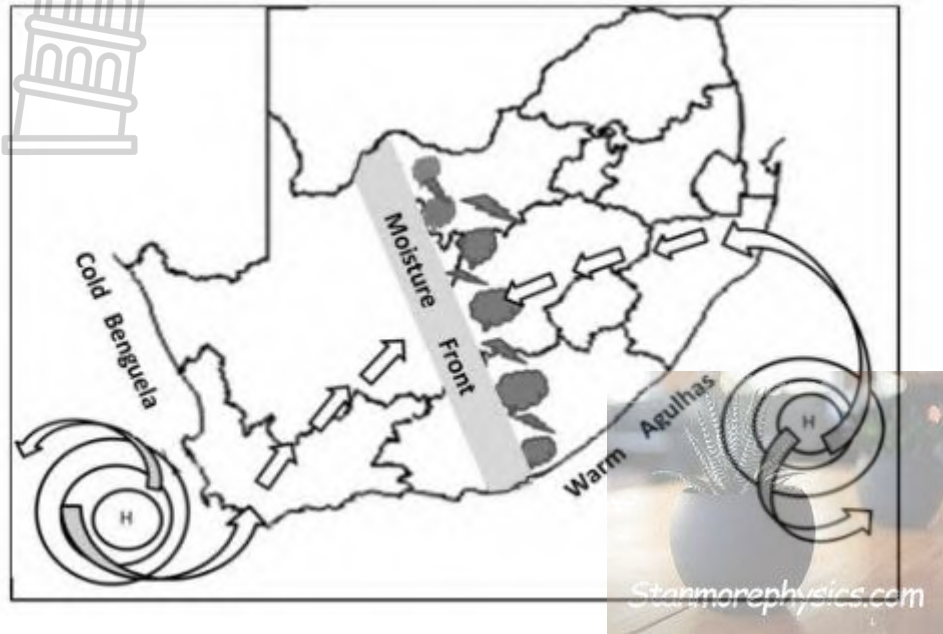
[Adapted from Surface-synoptic-weather-map]

- 1.3.1 Which season is represented on the synoptic weather map in FIGURE 1.3? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 At what stage of development is mid-latitude cyclone **C**? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Give evidence from the synoptic map to support your answer to QUESTION 1.3.2. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 (a) Which mid-latitude cyclone, **A**, **B** or **C** is the oldest? (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Give TWO reasons for your answer to QUESTION 1.3.4 (a). (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Refer to the extract of the station model of Cape Town. Explain the change in temperature, wind direction and cloud cover as the cold front of mid-latitude cyclone **A** approaches Cape Town. (3 x 2) (6)

/15/

1.4 FIGURE 1.4 shows a line thunderstorm.

FIGURE 1.4 LINE THUNDERSTORM

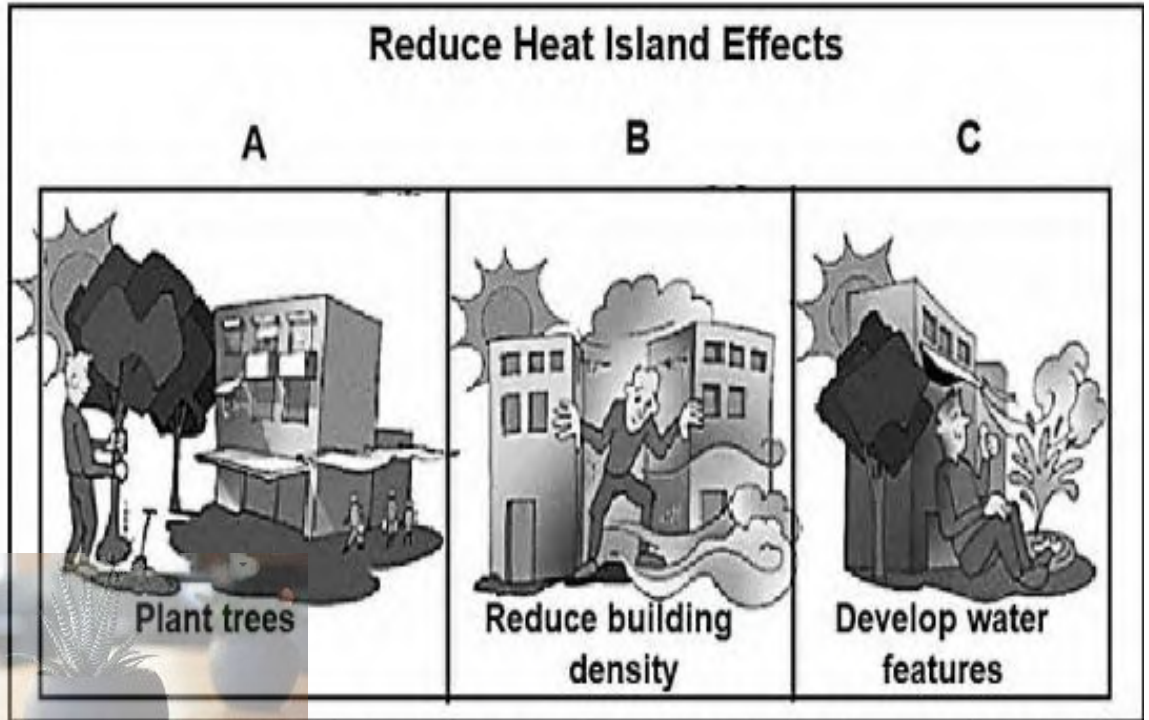


- 1.4.1 In which season do line thunderstorms develop over South Africa? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Describe the air that flows from the:
- (a) South Indian Anticyclone (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) South Atlantic Anticyclone (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.3 On which side of the moisture front do line thunderstorms occur? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.4 Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.4.3. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest the positive and negative impact that line thunderstorms have on the agricultural sector in the interior of South Africa. (4 x 2) (8)

(16)

1.5 Refer to FIGURE 1.5 that shows methods to reduce the effects of an Urban Heat Island.

FIGURE 1.5 URBAN HEAT ISLAND



[Adapted source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=hitte+eiland&safe=strict&rlz=1C1GCEU>

Stanmorephysics.com

- 1.5.1 Define the term *Urban Heat Island*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Describe how the glass windows in FIGURE 1.5, will result in the increase in temperature in the urban area. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 Explain TWO possible negative effects that Urban Heat Islands have on the health of human beings. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 Explain how the THREE strategies (**A**, **B** and **C**), evident in FIGURE 1.5, contributed to the reduction of the Heat Island Effect. (3 x 2) (6)

(14)
[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 Read the following statements on the characteristics of a drainage basin and choose the appropriate word(s) in brackets which will make the statement TRUE. Write down only the question number (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) and the answer in your ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 Dendritic.

2.1.1 The point where the tributary joins the main river is known as the (source/confluence).

2.1.2 The total area of land drained by the river and its tributaries is known as the (drainage basin/catchment area).

2.1.3 A (river system/drainage pattern) is the main river with all its tributaries.

2.1.4 The surface area that captures rainfall is known as the (drainage basin/catchment area).

2.1.5 The tributary of a river is a result of (surface runoff/infiltration).

2.1.6 The (watershed/interfluve) is a spur that separates two tributaries of the same river system.

2.1.7 The upper layer of underground saturated rock is referred to as the (ground water/water table)

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches the geomorphologic description of fluvial landforms in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–I) next to the question number (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 J.

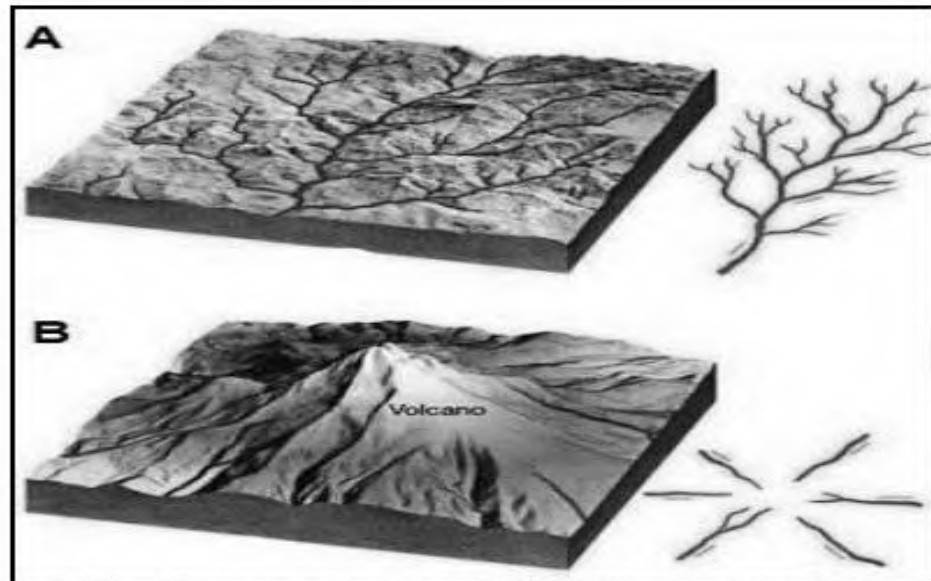
COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.2.1	The splitting of a river into different streams due to a slow-moving river depositing alluvium at the mouth	A	Levees
		B	Terraces
2.2.2	Low-lying ground adjacent to a river in the lower course	C	Delta
		D	Distributaries
2.2.3	This fluvial landform forms due to a knickpoint	E	Floodplain
2.2.4	Steps on the sides of a river as it erodes its own floodplain through rejuvenation	F	Waterfall
		G	Meander
2.2.5	A fluvial landform resulting from a slow moving river depositing alluvium before it enters the sea	H	Gorge
		I	Meander scar
2.2.6	This feature forms when an ox-bow lake dries up		
2.2.7	A very steep sided valley where a river flows at the bottom		
2.2.8	The winding pattern of a river that results in lateral erosion		

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 Refer to FIGURE 2.3 that shows the different types of drainage patterns.



FIGURE 2.3 DRAINAGE PATTERNS



[Source: Adapted from <http://www.geologyin.com/2014/03/drainage-pattern.html?m=3>]

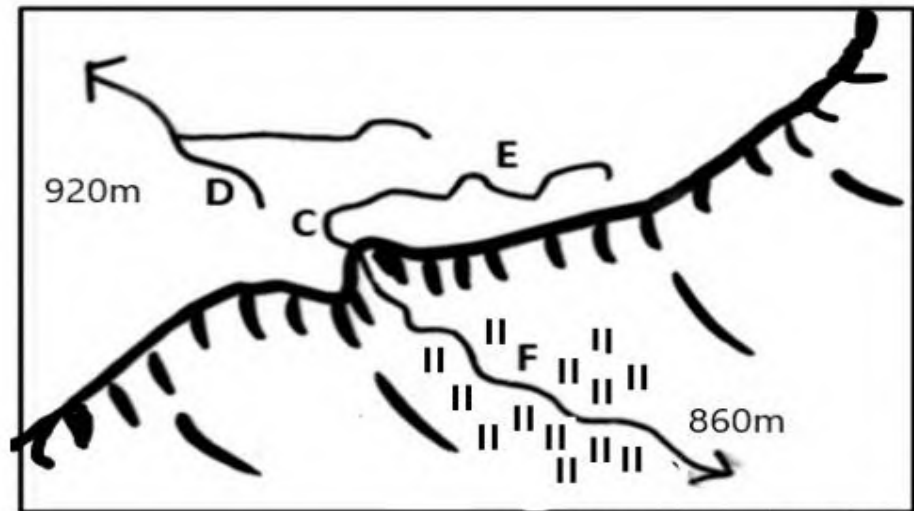
- 2.3.1 Identify drainage patterns **A** and **B**. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.2 What is the dominant physical factor that determines the development of different types of drainage patterns? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Give TWO visible characteristics of drainage pattern **A** in FIGURE 2.3. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.4 Why would farming be more suitable in an area with drainage pattern **A**? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.5 Explain how physical factors limit the effective use of water in drainage pattern **B**. (3 x 2) (6)
- (15)**



2.4 Refer to FIGURE 2.4 that shows river capture.



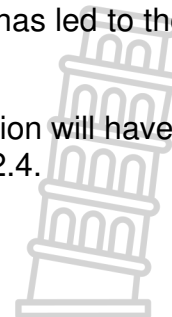
FIGURE 2.4 RIVER CAPTURE



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

- 2.4.1 Define the concept *river capture*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Name the main physical factor (natural factor) visible in FIGURE 2.4 that resulted in river capture taking place. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Identify the features of river capture labelled **C** and **D** in FIGURE 2.4. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.4 State the impact that river capture will have on the volume of water in rivers **D** and **F**. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.5 Discuss how the process of river capture has led to the rejuvenation of river **F**. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.6 Explain the negative impact that rejuvenation will have on the economic activity visible next to river **F** on FIGURE 2.4. (2 x 2) (4)

(14)





2.5 Study the extract on Gauteng River Catchment Management in FIGURE 2.5.

FIGURE 2.5. Gauteng River Catchment Management

Gauteng is located on the continental divide with some rivers flowing towards the Indian Ocean and others to the Atlantic Ocean. It contains the headwaters of a number of important river systems in an urban environment.

The high flow velocity of the river causes erosion especially where vegetation cover is removed, or the banks of rivers and streams are modified. Seasonal flooding is a real danger in several extensive areas in Gauteng. Canalisations of several rivers in urban as well as rural areas have further negative effects.

Healthy riverbanks maintain the form of the river channel, provide habitat for species (aquatic and terrestrial) and filter sediment, minerals and light. Water quality includes the chemical, physical and bacteriological properties of water which determine its suitability for use.

The urban nature of Gauteng (especially the central part) as well as road networks across the province seals natural surfaces in a manner that does not allow natural infiltration of rainwater into the ground. This high runoff scenario during rainfall events coupled to pollution emanating from the urban environment puts a high level of stress on the river system of Gauteng.

[Source: <https://armour.org.za/wp/about-us/armour-a-voice-for-water/>]

- 2.5.1 Define the concept *river management*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 Give evidence from the extract that shows the importance of catchment management in Gauteng. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.3 Identify TWO issues from the article that pose a challenge to effective river management. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.5.4 Explain why aquatic life is affected by poor river management in Gauteng. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, provide sustainable strategies that can be implemented to deal with problems associated with poor river management systems. (4 x 2) (8)

(16)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MERRIVALE



Coordinates: 29°31'S; 30°14'E

Merrivale is a town in the Umgungundlovu District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. It is 145 km north-west of Durban and 5 km south-east of Howick.

Merrivale experiences warm wet summers and dry winter seasons. The temperatures between winter and summer range from 5 °C to 32 °C. The topography within the surroundings of Merrivale varies in elevation from 1 018 metres to 2 308,8 metres above sea level.

[Adapted from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merrivale>]

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

ENGLISH

Diggings
Mooi River
Sewerage Works
Nature Reserve

AFRIKAANS

Delwery
Mooirivier
Rioolwerke
Natuurreservaat



3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Study the information below. The orthophoto index map sheet west of 2930 CA 5 is ...

	2930 AC 24	2930 AC 25	2930 AD 21
29°30'	2930 CA 4	2930 CA 5	2930 CB 1
	2930 CA 9	2930 CA 10	2930 CB 6
			30°15'

- A 2930 CB 1.
 B 2930 CA 4.
 C 2930 CB 6.
 D 2930 CA 9. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The scale of 1 : 50 000 shows a ... area and ... detail as it is a smaller scale than 1 : 10 000.

- (i) larger
 (ii) smaller
 (iii) less
 (iv) more

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

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.1.3 Calculate the straight-line distance in metres (m) that the power line covers from **6** in block **B3** to **7** in block **C5**.

Formula: **Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale** (2 x 1) (2)



Refer to the topographic map.

3.1.4 Draw a freehand cross-section from the recreation facility at point **F** in block **D2** to point **G** in block **D3**. Indicate **F** and **G** on your cross-section. (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 Is the recreation facility at **F** in block **D2** intervisible from point **G** in block **D3**? (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 Calculate the magnetic declination for 2024. The difference in years is 6 years and the annual change is 9' westwards. (3 x 1) (3)



3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 The wind that blows during the night in block **C2** on the orthophotomap is a/an ... wind.

- A anabatic
 - B valley
 - C katabatic
 - D slope
- (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to block **D4** on the orthophoto map.

3.2.2 (a) Which time of the day (morning/afternoon) was the photograph taken? (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.2(a). (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Give a climatological reason for the large number of perennial water sources (dams) and furrows found on the topographic map (1x2) (2)

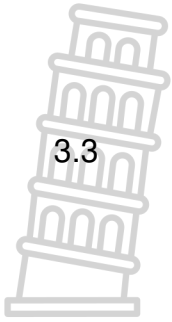
Refer to river **H** in block **B1** on the topographic map.

3.2.4 (a) River **H** in block **B1** generally flows in a north-easterly direction. Give map evidence to support this statement. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give evidence why the type of flow of river **H** is associated with laminar flow. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 The drainage pattern **I** encircled in blocks **C3** and **D3** on the topographic map is ...

- A trellis.
 - B dendritic.
 - C radial.
 - D rectangular.
- (1 x 1) (1)



3.2.6 Describe the underlying rock structure that is responsible for the drainage pattern (answer to QUESTION 3.2.5). (1 x 2) (2)

3.3

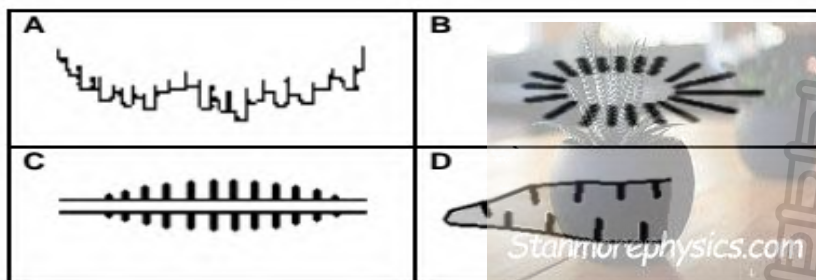
GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the photograph below that shows an environmental issue in block **C2** on the topographic map.



[Source : <https://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=5574>]

3.3.1 Which symbol represents the environmental issue depicted in the photograph? (1 x 1) (1)

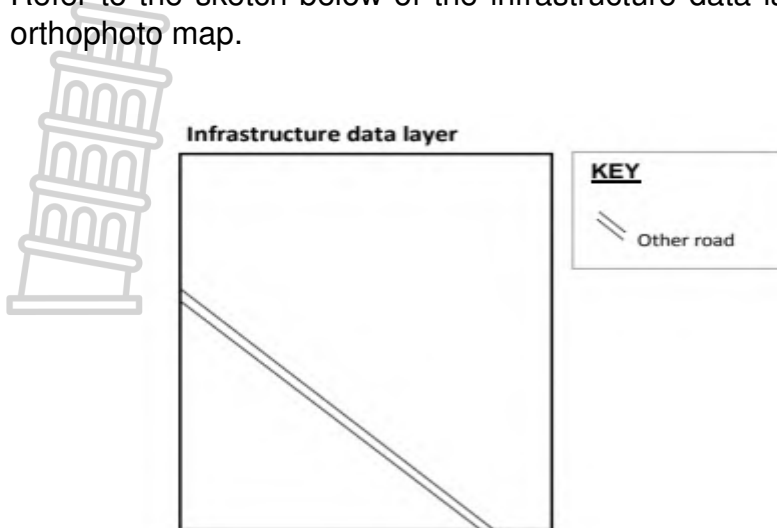


3.3.2 Classify the photograph as either primary or secondary data. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Give a reason for the high resolution of the photograph. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 How would the high resolution of the photograph assist a GIS specialist to find a solution to the environmental issue depicted (answer to QUESTION 3.3.1)? (1 x 2) (2)

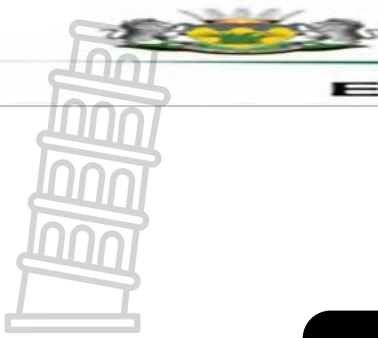
Refer to the sketch below of the infrastructure data layer in block **C3** on the orthophoto map.



- 3.3.5 Identify the missing infrastructure data layer, excluded (not indicated) on the sketch above. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.6 Using the correct reference symbol, redraw the sketch and insert the infrastructure data layer identified in QUESTION 3.3.5. (2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150





LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

VHEMBE WEST DISTRICT

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1
2024 PRE-TRIAL EXAMINATION
MARKING GUIDELINES

A photograph of a large green pineapple in a dark pot, set against a blurred background of green foliage. The image is framed by a dashed blue border. A yellow rectangular area is on the left side of the frame, partially overlapping the text. The watermark 'Stanmorephysics.com' is visible at the bottom of the image.

MARKS: 150

DURATION: 3 HOURS



This marking guidelines consists of 11 pages

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1 1.1.1 X (1)

1.1.2 X (1)

1.1.3 X (1)

1.1.4 Y (1)

1.1.5 X (1)

1.1.6 X (1)

1.1.7 X (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 B (1)

1.2.2 B (1)

1.2.3 C (1)

1.2.4 A (1)

1.2.5 B (1)

1.2.6 D (1)

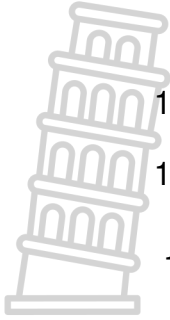
1.2.7 D (1)

1.2.8 C (1)

(8 x 1) (8)



1.3



1.3.1 Winter (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Occluded (stage) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 The cold front has “caught up” with the warm front. (2)
 The occlusion occurs (at the apex)/Cold front overtakes the
 warmfront. (2)
 [Any ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4

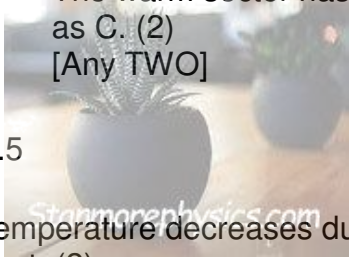
(a) C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Mid-latitude cyclones move from west to east/C lies
 furthest to the east/they are steered by the westerlies to move
 eastwards. (2)

The occluded front has developed at C. (2)

The warm sector has narrowed at C/warm sector at B not as narrow
 as C. (2)

[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)



1.3.5

Temperature decreases due to upliftment of warm air by the cold
 front. (2)

Wind direction will change due to backing of winds (caused by the cold
 front). (2)

Cloud cover increases/cumulonimbus clouds due to rapid
 upliftment of air caused by steep pressure gradient of the cold front.
 (2)

[Learner must indicate the difference and account for why it occurred.]

(3 x 2) (6)
 (15)





1.4.

1.4.1 Summer (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.1

(a) The warmer, moister and less dense air (2) (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Colder, drier and denser air (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 East (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.4

The cold air from the west uplifts the warm, moist air on the east of the moisture front. (Rising air cools and condenses and forms clouds.) (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5

POSITIVE:

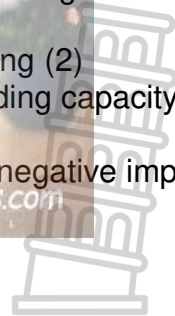
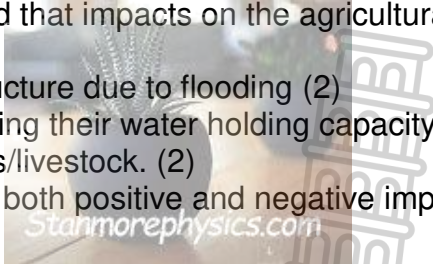
- Line thunderstorms bring rain to irrigate crops. (2)
- Line thunderstorms bring rain to irrigate pasture land for livestock. (2)
- It can fill dams creating availability of water during dry periods (2)
- It replenishes the ground water as well as rivers to be used for crops /cattle. (2)
- Gives relief to droughts or semi-arid areas practicing agriculture. (2)

NEGATIVE:

- Thunderstorms can damage/flood crops. (2)
- Thunderstorms can injure/kill/drown cattle. (2)
- The gusty wind, hail or rain can wash away/erode the fertile soil. (2)
- Affect trading/production of food that impacts on the agricultural sector (2)
- Damage to agricultural infrastructure due to flooding (2)
- Silt is washed into dams, reducing their water holding capacity which is much needed for crops/livestock. (2)
- [Any FOUR facts. Must include both positive and negative impacts]

(4 x 2)

(8)
(16)





1.5

1.5.1

It is an urban area of higher temperature surrounded by rural areas of lower temperature. (2)

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2

It lets heat in and acts as a greenhouse that traps the heat inside the building. (2)

It reflects heat between buildings. (2)

[Any ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.5.3

It increases human discomfort because of high temperatures. (2) Heat stress/stroke/cardiovascular illnesses during heat waves (2) Urban smog reduces visibility and may cause accidents. (2)

Loss of energy to be productive in working environment (2)

Increases the number of insects such as mosquitoes and fleas which infect/irritate humans (2)

[Any TWO – must be a negative effect on humans]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4

A – By planting more trees, it reduces the amount of heat through absorption. (2)

Transpiration by trees lowers temperatures. (2)

Shadows of the trees will cool the temperatures. (2)

[Any ONE]

B – Dense buildings prevent air from moving freely between buildings, causing heat to build up. (2)

Space between buildings lowers temperatures because air moves freely and winds increase. (2)

Cooler winds increase between buildings with significant space. (2)

[Any ONE]

C – Water sources absorb heat and use it in evaporation. (2) Evaporation of water uses heat and lowers temperatures. (2) Water is cooler than surfaces such as sand, tar, concrete etc. (2) [Any ONE]

[Must refer to A, B and C. All THREE must be explained.] (3 x 2)

(6)

(14)
[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 2.1.1 Confluence (1)

2.1.2 Drainage basin (1)

2.1.3 River system (1)

2.1.4 Catchment area (1)

2.1.5 Surface run off (1)

2.1.6 Interfluve (1)

2.1.7 Water table (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 2.2.1 D (1)

2.2.2 E (1)

2.2.3 F (1)

2.2.4 B (1)

2.2.5 C (1)

2.2.6 I (1)

2.2.7 H (1)

2.2.8 G (1)

(8 x 1) (8)





2.3

2.3.1

A – Dendritic (1)

B – Radial (centrifugal) (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

2.3.2

Underlying rock structure (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3

Streams meet at acute angles. (1)

Looks like branches of trees (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

2.3.4

Drainage pattern A:

Water evenly distributed and more accessible for irrigation (2)

Easier to build storage dams at various locations (2)

Fairly flat land which facilitates the cultivation of soil (2)

[Any TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5

Steep slopes result in more runoff and less infiltration. (2)

Steep slopes result in higher velocity of water flow and thus more erosion, resulting in silting of dams. (2)

Higher velocity and erosion cause water to flow into deep (2) V-shaped valleys which reduces the accessibility of water. (2)

Uneven landscape results in uneven distribution of water. (2)

More resistant rock structure reduces infiltration and increases runoff. (2)

[Any THREE]

(3 x 2) (6)

(15)





2.4.1.

River capture – When a more energetic river captures the headwaters of a less energetic river (2)

(CONCEPT)

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2

Gradient (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3

C – Elbow of capture (1)

D – Misfit stream (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

2.4.4

The volume will decrease (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

2.4.5

Increased flow of water from captured stream E increased the volume. (2)

The increased volume increases the velocity and erosive power of river

F. (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6

Higher volume of water will result in flooding of the riverbanks. (2)

Flooding will damage crops grown on the floodplain and riverbanks. (2)

Damage of crops will result in lower production. (2)

Flooding will cause soil erosion of fertile soils and less economic activity. (2)

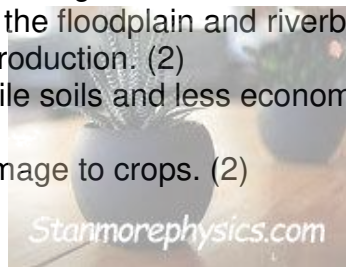
Higher volume and velocity cause damage to crops. (2)

[Any TWO]

(2 x 2)

(4)

(14)





2.5.

2.5.1 The planned and coordinated use of the river without compromising people's well-being and the environment (2)
(CONCEPT) (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Healthy riverbanks maintain the form of the river channel. (1)
It provides habitat for species (aquatic and terrestrial) and filters sediment, minerals and light. (1)
Water quality includes the chemical; physical and bacteriological properties of water that determines its suitability for use. (1)
[Any TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 The urban nature of Gauteng (especially the central part) (1)
Road networks across the province seal natural surfaces in a manner that does not allow natural infiltration of rainwater into the ground. (1)
This high run-off scenario during rainfall events coupled with pollution emanating from the urban environment (1)
[Any TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Rivers are home to aquatic life. (2)
Aquatic life feeds directly from the polluted rivers. (2)
Aquatic species have softer skins thereby exposing them more to chemical waste. (2)
[ANY TWO] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 Strict local by-laws on disposal of waste from both domestic use and industry (2)
Buffering the area to prevent pollution (can give examples) (2)
Maintaining the natural vegetation and reducing deforestation (2)
Education and public awareness on environmental management (2)
Regular cleaning of riverbanks and surrounding areas (2)
Implementing of fines for violation of environmental regulations (2)
[Any FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
(16)
[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Distance = **Map distance x Map scale**
 = 9 (1) cm x 100 (Range 8.9 to 9.1)
 = 900 m (1) (Range 890 m to 910 m) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.4 **G** (1)



[AWARD 1 MARK FOR CORRECT SHAPE WITHOUT LABELS] (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.5 Yes (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 Total change: 11' x 6 years = 66' (1)
 Magnetic declination for 2022: 24° 42'
+ (1) 66' (1° 06')
24° 108'
 25° 48' west of true north (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 3.2.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 (a) morning (1) (1 x 1) (1)

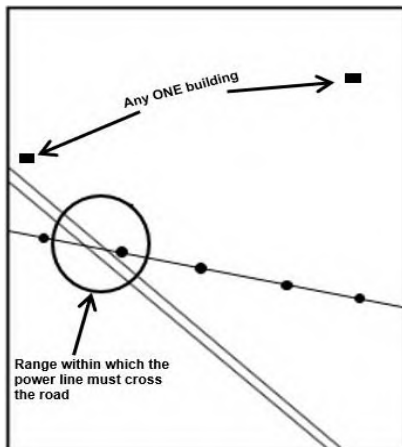
(b) The shadows fall in a south-westerly direction (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Rainfall is seasonal (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 (a) The river flows towards the dam (1)
 The V-shape contour lines point in a south-westerly direction (1)
 Height decreases in a northerly direction (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Flat/Gently sloping (2)
 Widely spaced contour lines (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.6	Uniform/homogenous resistance (2) Horizontally layered (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.1	D (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.2	primary (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.3	Higher number of pixels was used (1) The pixels are smaller (1) Close up view (1) Better quality camera or lens used (1) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.4	Features are clearly visible (accept examples) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.5	Power line (1) Buildings (1) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.6	Infrastructure data layer		



1 mark for correct reference symbol (relating to QUESTION 3.3.5).
1 mark for redrawing the power line crossing the road / 1 mark for the correct position of the building

(2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150