



Basic Education

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KwaZulu-Natal Department of Basic Education  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2024 SPRING CLASS - INTERVENTION PROGRAMME  
GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY  
GRADE 12  
PRE & POST – TEST

TIME: 1½ hour

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL: \_\_\_\_\_

50



*This question paper consists of 8 pages*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

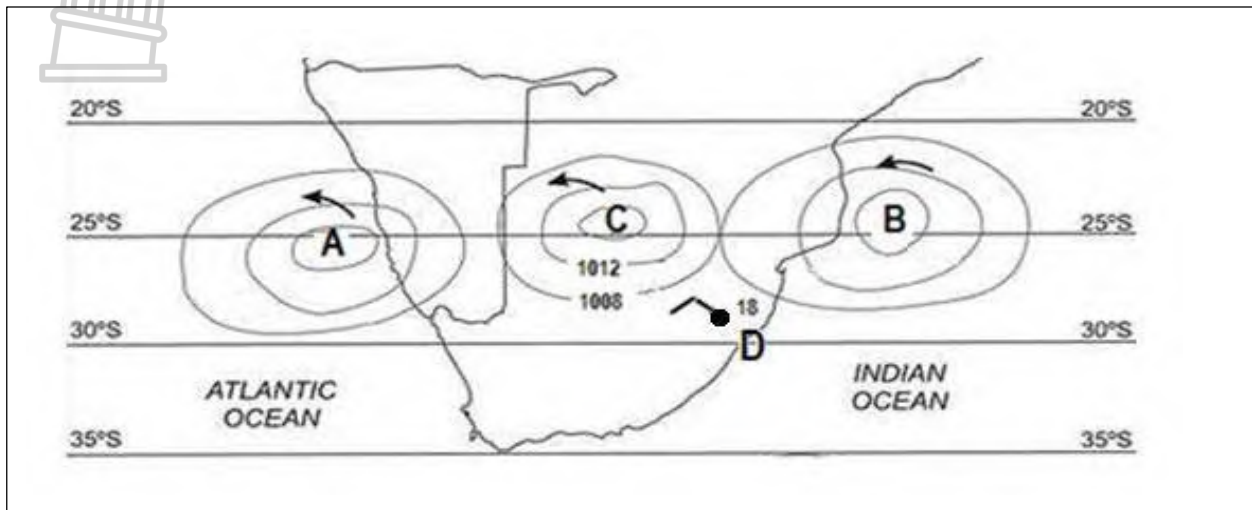
*Answer all questions carefully by following the instructions.*

*Use the space/s provided to answer this question paper*

## CLIMATE AND WEATHER

### QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.1, which shows anticyclones over South Africa. Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write the correct answer in the space provided for the answer.



[Source: [http://www.aelsnet.net/eportal/pluginfile.php/412/mod\\_imscp/content/2/influence\\_of\\_pressure\\_systems.htm](http://www.aelsnet.net/eportal/pluginfile.php/412/mod_imscp/content/2/influence_of_pressure_systems.htm)]

- 1.1.1 Pressure cell **A** is situated further (north/south) in winter.

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.1.2 Pressure cell **B** is named the (South Atlantic/South Indian) High Pressure Cell.

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.1.3 When isobars are elongated away from pressure cell **B** they form a (ridge/trough).

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.1.4 The pressure reading at **C** is approximately (1 012 hPa/1 016 hPa).

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.5 The wind speed at station **D** is (20 knots/10 knots)

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.6 The wind direction at weather station **D** is north-east/north-west)

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.7 Pressure cells **A**, **B** and **C** represent the (equatorial low/subtropical high) pressure belt.

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

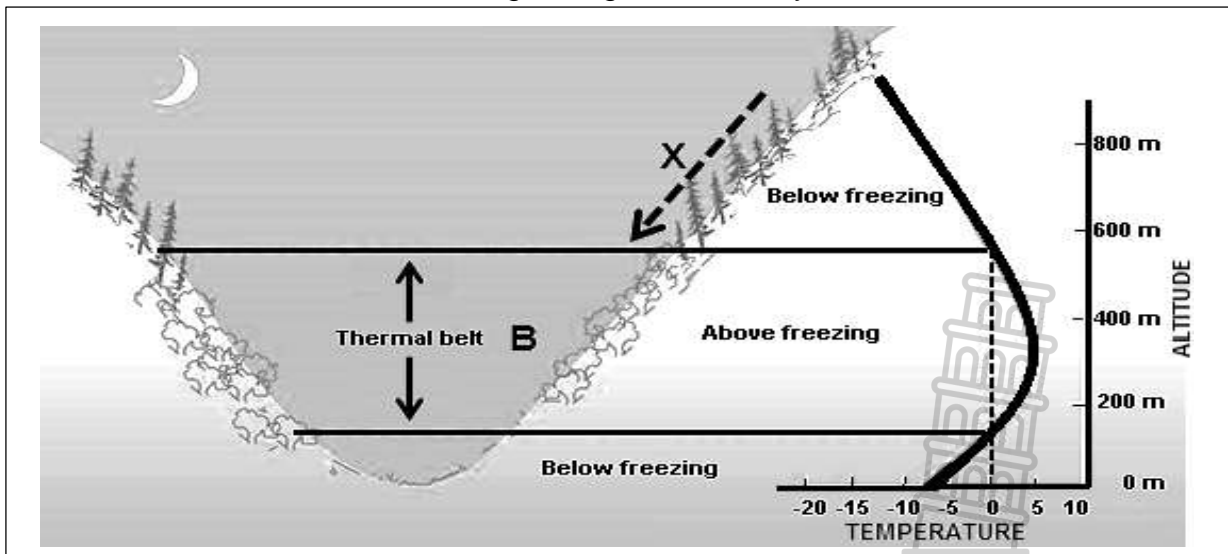
1.1.8 The circulation of air around the anticyclones in northern hemisphere is (anticlockwise/clockwise).

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(8 x 1)

(8)

1.2 Refer to **FIGURE 1.2** showing a diagram on valley climates



[Adapted from <http://apollo.lsc.vsc.edu/classes/met130/notes/chapter3/drainage3.html>]

1.2.1 Is the slope wind at **X** an anabatic or katabatic wind?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2 What is the term used to describe an increase in the temperature as the height increases in the valley?

Answer:



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(2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Other than a label? what evidence indicates that **B** is the thermal belt?

Answer:

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(2 x 1) (2)

1.2.4 Explain why slope **X** will be more intense in winter.

Answer:

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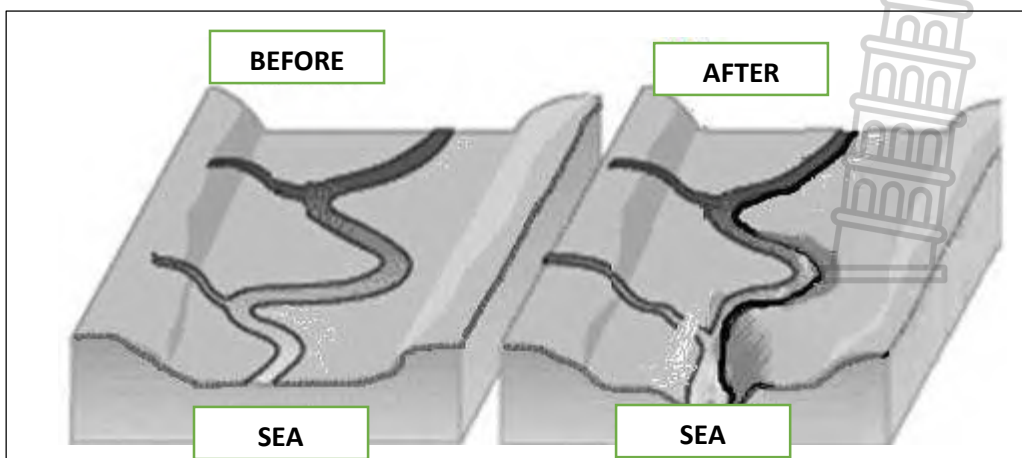
(2 x 2) (4)

[9]

## GEOMORPHOLOGY

### QUESTION 2

2.1 Refer to FIGURE 2.1 showing river rejuvenation and answer the questions that follow



[Adapted from <http://navneetsingh00215.blogspot.in>]

2.1.1 What is *river rejuvenation*?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Which stage (course) of the river is illustrated in FIGURE 2.1.

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 1) (1)

2.1.3 Give evidence from FIGURE 2.1 to support your answer to QUESTION 2.1.2

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Why there is an increase in the rate of erosion in the river after rejuvenation?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 Identify the changes to the following features after river rejuvenation took place.

(a) River channel

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 2) (2)

(b) Meander

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 2) (2)

**[13]**

**URBAN SETTLEMENT**

**QUESTION 3**

Choose the word/term from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only **Y** or **Z** in the space provided for answer

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>	<b>ANSWER</b>
3.1.1 Process whereby an increasing percentage of the country's population is concentrated in urban areas	<b>Y</b> urbanisation <b>Z</b> level of urbanisation	-----
3.1.2 Increase in the number of people living in urban areas	<b>Y</b> rate of urbanisation <b>Z</b> urban growth	-----
3.1.3 Process whereby people move from urban areas into surrounding rural areas	<b>Y</b> centralisation <b>Z</b> counter-urbanisation	-----
3.1.4 Increase in the actual physical size of an urban area	<b>Y</b> urban expansion <b>Z</b> urban hierarchy	-----
3.1.5 Unplanned spread of urban areas	<b>Y</b> urban sprawl <b>Z</b> urban decay	-----
3.1.6 Decreasing number of people living in rural areas	<b>Y</b> rural-urban migration <b>Z</b> rural depopulation	-----
3.1.7 Arrangement of settlements in an area from the smallest to the largest	<b>Y</b> hierarchy <b>Z</b> metropolis	-----
3.1.8 The external shape of an urban area	<b>Y</b> urban hierarchy <b>Z</b> urban morphology	-----

(8 x 1)

(8)

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

### QUESTION 4

4.1 Refer to the infographic on the informal sector and answer the questions that follow

#### CAR GUARDING AS A LIVELIHOOD IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Car guarding is a distinctly South African informal sector employment activity. A car guard is someone who, in exchange for a donation, offers to guard vehicles in a public or private parking area. The amount of the donation is at the discretion of the motorist.

Many South Africans are unemployed. Foreigners come to South Africa seeking a better life, but they struggle to find employment. Car guarding, therefore, is an opportunity through which many people may be able to earn at least some income.



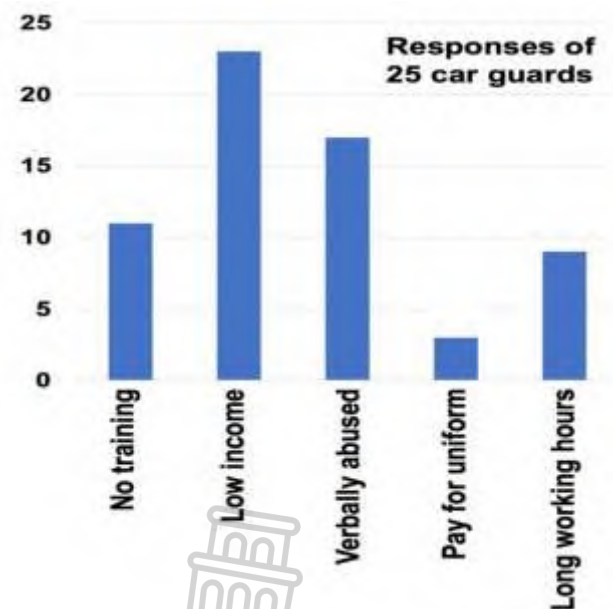
Average age: **38**

Average number of years working as car guard: **6**

Average working days per week: **5,4**

Average working hours per day: **8,5**

Average income per day: **R98,33**



Risks and challenges

[Source: 'Examining car guarding as a livelihood in the informal sector', article in Local Economy, September 2017]

4.1.1 Define the concept *informal sector*

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 Why do car guards fall within the informal sector?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 According to the graph, what is the greatest and the lowest risk and challenges for car guards?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 + 1) (2)

4.1.3 Why is the income of car guard dependent on the number of hours worked?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

(1 x 2) (2)

4.1.4 Give reasons why the number of car guards increased in urban areas over the last few years.

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2 x 2) (4)

**[12]**

**[TOTAL: 50]**





**Basic Education**

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**KwaZulu-Natal Department of Basic Education  
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**2024 SPRING CLASS - INTERVENTION PROGRAMME  
GRADE 12**

**GEOGRAPHY  
GRADE 12  
PRE & POST – TEST  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**TIME: 1½ hour**



<b>50</b>

*This marking guideline consists of 6 pages*

## CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1.1 Pressure cell **A** is situated further (north/south) in winter.

**Answer:** north (1)

1.1.2 Pressure cell **B** is named the (South Atlantic/South Indian) High Pressure Cell.

**Answer:** South Indian (1)

1.1.3 When isobars are elongated away from pressure cell **B** they form a (ridge/trough).

**Answer:** ridge (1)

1.1.4 The pressure reading at **C** is approximately (1 012 hPa/1 016 hPa).

**Answer:** 1016 hPa (1)

1.1.5 The wind speed at station **D** is (20 knots/10 knots)

**Answer:** 10 knots (1)

1.1.6 The wind direction at weather station **D** is north-east/north-west)

**Answer:** north west (1)

1.1.7 Pressure cells **A**, **B** and **C** represent the (equatorial low/subtropical high) pressure belt.

**Answer:** Subtropical High (1)

1.1.8 The circulation of air around the anticyclones in northern hemisphere is (anticlockwise/clockwise).

**Answer:** anticlockwise (1)

(8 x 1)

(8)

**1.2**

1.2.1 Is the slope wind at **X** an anabatic or katabatic wind?

**Answer:** katabatic wind (1)

1.2.2 What is the term used to describe an increase in the temperature as the height increases in the valley?

**Answer:** Temperature inversion/valley inversion/negative lapse rate (2)

1.2.3 Other than a label? what evidence indicates that B is the thermal belt?

**Answer:** Air temperature increases with height/temperature inversion (2)

The highest temperature is found mid-slope (2)

Air temperature is warmer (2)

Temperature is above freezing (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

1.2.4 Explain why slope **X** will be more intense in winter.

**Answer:** Air temperatures are much lower (2)

Air is heavier and denser (2)

Cold air moves down the slope quickly (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 2) (4)

**[9]**

**GEOMORPHOLOGY**

**QUESTION 2**

**2.1**

2.1.1 What is river rejuvenation?

**Answer:** When a river erodes (downwards) again because it is re-energized (2)

**[CONCEPT]**

2.1.2 Which stage (course) of the river is illustrated in FIGURE 2.1.

**Answer:** Lower course (1)

2.1.3 Give evidence from FIGURE 2.1 to support your answer to QUESTION 2.1.2

**Answer:** Wide floodplain (2)

Wide river valley (2)

Meanders are visible (2)

River enters the sea (2)

Entrenched meanders (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Why there is an increase in the rate of erosion in the river after rejuvenation?

**Answer:** Gradient is steeper (river flows down a slope) (2)

Turbulent flow (fast flowing river has more energy) after rejuvenation (2)

Increase in volume of water (2)

Results in higher velocity after rejuvenation (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 Identify the changes to the following features after river rejuvenation took place.

**(a) River channel**

**Answer:** River channel has become deeper (2)

River channel has become wider (2)

River channel has steeper sides (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

**(b) Meander**

**Answer:** Meander loop has moved further downstream (2)

Meander downstream has disappeared (2)

Meander is entrenched/incised/deepens (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

**[13]**

**URBAN SETTLEMENT**

**QUESTION 3**

Choose the word/term from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A.

Write only **Y** or **Z** in the space provided for answer

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>	<b>ANSWER</b>
3.1.1 Process whereby an increasing percentage of the country's population is concentrated in urban areas	<b>Y</b> urbanisation <b>Z</b> level of urbanisation	<b>Y</b>
3.1.2 Increase in the number of people living in urban areas	<b>Y</b> rate of urbanisation <b>Z</b> urban growth	<b>Z</b>
3.1.3 Process whereby people move from urban areas into surrounding rural areas	<b>Y</b> centralisation <b>Z</b> counter-urbanisation	<b>Z</b>
3.1.4 Increase in the actual physical size of an urban area	<b>Y</b> urban expansion <b>Z</b> urban hierarchy	<b>Y</b>
3.1.5 Unplanned spread of urban areas	<b>Y</b> urban sprawl <b>Z</b> urban decay	<b>Y</b>
3.1.6 Decreasing number of people living in rural areas	<b>Y</b> rural-urban migration <b>Z</b> rural depopulation	<b>Z</b>
3.1.7 Arrangement of settlements in an area from the smallest to the largest	<b>Y</b> hierarchy <b>Z</b> metropolis	<b>Y</b>
3.1.8 The external shape of an urban area	<b>Y</b> urban hierarchy <b>Z</b> urban morphology	<b>Z</b>

(8 x 1)

(8)

4.1

4.1.1 Define the concept *informal sector*

**Answer:** Businesses that are not registered (and do not pay income taxes) (2) (1 x 2) (2)

**[CONCEPT]**

4.1.2 Why do car guards fall within the informal sector?

**Answer:** They do not pay (income) tax (2)

They are not registered (2)

Poverty/high unemployment rate (2)

**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2 According to the graph, what is the greatest and the lowest risk and challenges for car guards?

**Answer:** Low income (1) and pay for uniform (1) (1 + 1) (2)

4.1.3 Why is the income of car guard dependent on the number of hours worked?

**Answer:** The more hours they work the more money they can potentially earn (2) (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.4 Give reasons why the number of car guards increased in urban areas over the last few years.

**Answer:** More people are retrenched because of the declining economy (2)

More people became unemployed (2)

Covid-19 resulted in many businesses closing down (2)

Increased car theft results in a high demand for car guards (2)

Foreigners come to SA to seek a better life but struggle to find employment (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

**[12]**

**[TOTAL: 50]**