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education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESMENT

GRADE 10

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 17 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections:

   SECTION A
   QUESTION 1: THE ATMOSPHERE (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 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. 1 : 50 000 topographical map 2931 CA VERULAM and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 2931CA VERULAM 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.

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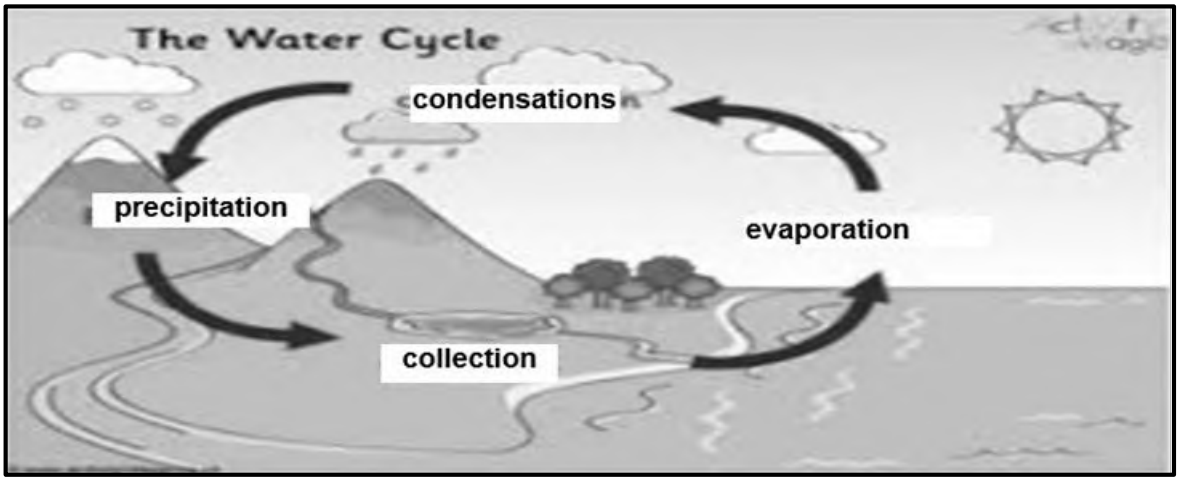
SECTION A: THE ATMOSPHERE AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1 THE ATMOSPHERE

1.1 Refer to the sketch below, showing the water cycle. Choose from EVAPORATION, CONDENSATION or PRECIPITATION to match the descriptions below. Write only the correct answer next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWERBOOK e.g.1.1.8 precipitation.



[Source: Google IMAGE]

1.1.1 … occurs when water changes from a liquid to a gas.

1.1.2 … happens when water changes from a gas to liquid.

1.1.3 … occurs when water falls from clouds.

1.1.4 Snow is an example of …

1.1.5 The heating of water surfaces will result into …

1.1.6 Mist is an example of …

1.1.7 Clouds form when … occurs. (7 x 1) (7)

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1.2 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANBWERBOOK e.g., 1.2.9 Moon.

1.2.1 (Insolation/Reflection) is the amount of incoming sunlight that is bounced off clouds and Earth's surface back into space.

1.2.2 (Insolation/Absorption) is the amount of incoming sunlight that strikes a surface.

1.2.3 Transfer of heat in the form of waves is known as (reflection/radiation).

1.2.4 (Conduction/convection) is the transfer of heat between substances that are in indirect contact with each other.

1.2.5 The transfer of heat by air circulation of warm and cold air is called (conduction/convection).

1.2.6 (Latitude/Albedo) is a measure of how much a surface reflects heat.

1.2.7 (Ocean currents/River flow) are large-scale circulations of ocean water.

1.2.8 The Sun's energy is called (solar radiation/terrestrial radiation). (8 x 1) (8)

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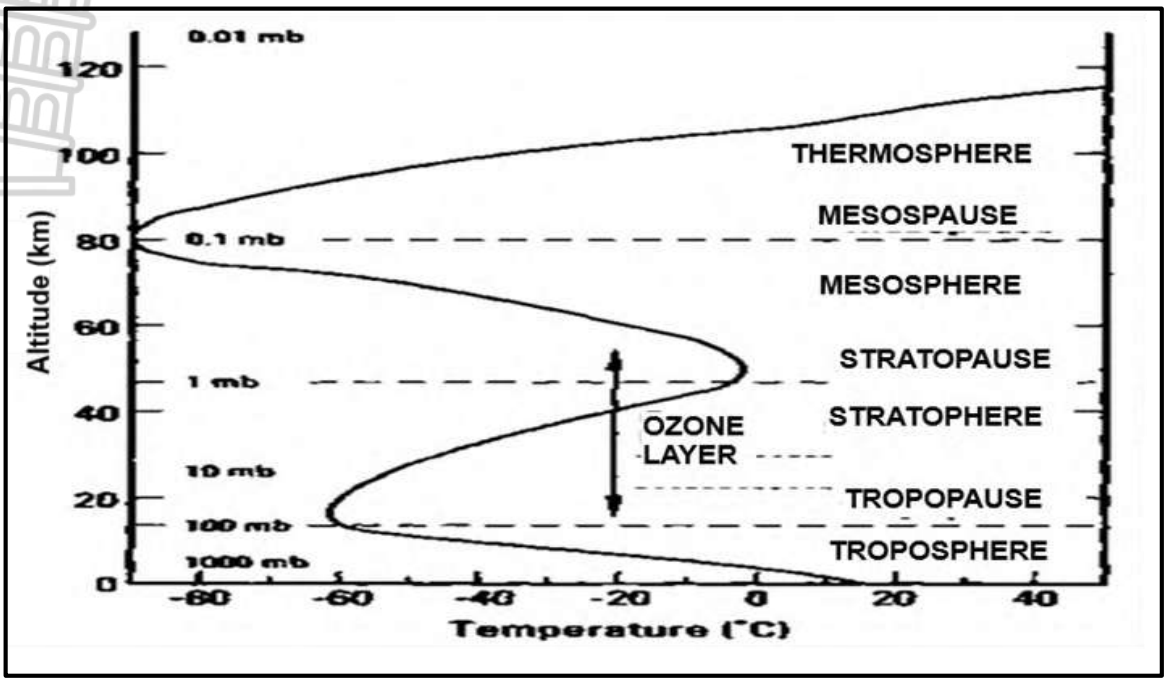
1.3 Refer to the graph below, showing how temperature changes with height between the different layers of the atmosphere.



[Source: https//usactionnews.com]

1.3.1 Define the concept of *atmosphere.* (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Choose the correct word from those given in brackets that describes the temperature pattern:

In the troposphere, it gets (colder/hotter) with an increase in height, in other words, the temperature (increases/decreases) with altitude. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 Describe the temperature pattern in the thermosphere. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.4 Explain why temperature increases in the stratosphere. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 In which layer of the atmosphere will you find the ozone layer? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.6 Name ONE human activity responsible for ozone depletion. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.7 Explain the importance of the ozone layer for human life. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.8 Suggest methods that can be implemented to reduce ozone depletion. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.4 Refer to the extract on Global warming.

DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE THE COUNTRY'S RAINFALL PATTERNS HAVE BECOME MORE ERRATIC, LEADING TO FLASH FLOODS AND WATER SCARCITY IN SOME AREAS

The drastic swing between extreme drought and unprecedented flooding is becoming common in South Africa.

Water stress is expected to significantly affect poor, disenfranchised communities as well as ecosystems that have been underfunded and exploited.

The intensity of extreme drought and rainfall has "sharply" increased over the past years. These are not merely tough weather events, they are leading to extremes such as crop failure, infrastructure damage, and even humanitarian crises.

[Adapted from www.greenpeace.org]

1.4.1 Define the concept of *global warming*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Name ONE human factor that contributes to global warming. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 According to the article, which weather conditions have become more common in South Africa because of global warming? (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Describe TWO consequences of global warming mentioned in the extract. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, recommend sustainable solutions the government can implement to stop or slow down global warming and climate change. (4 x 2) (8)

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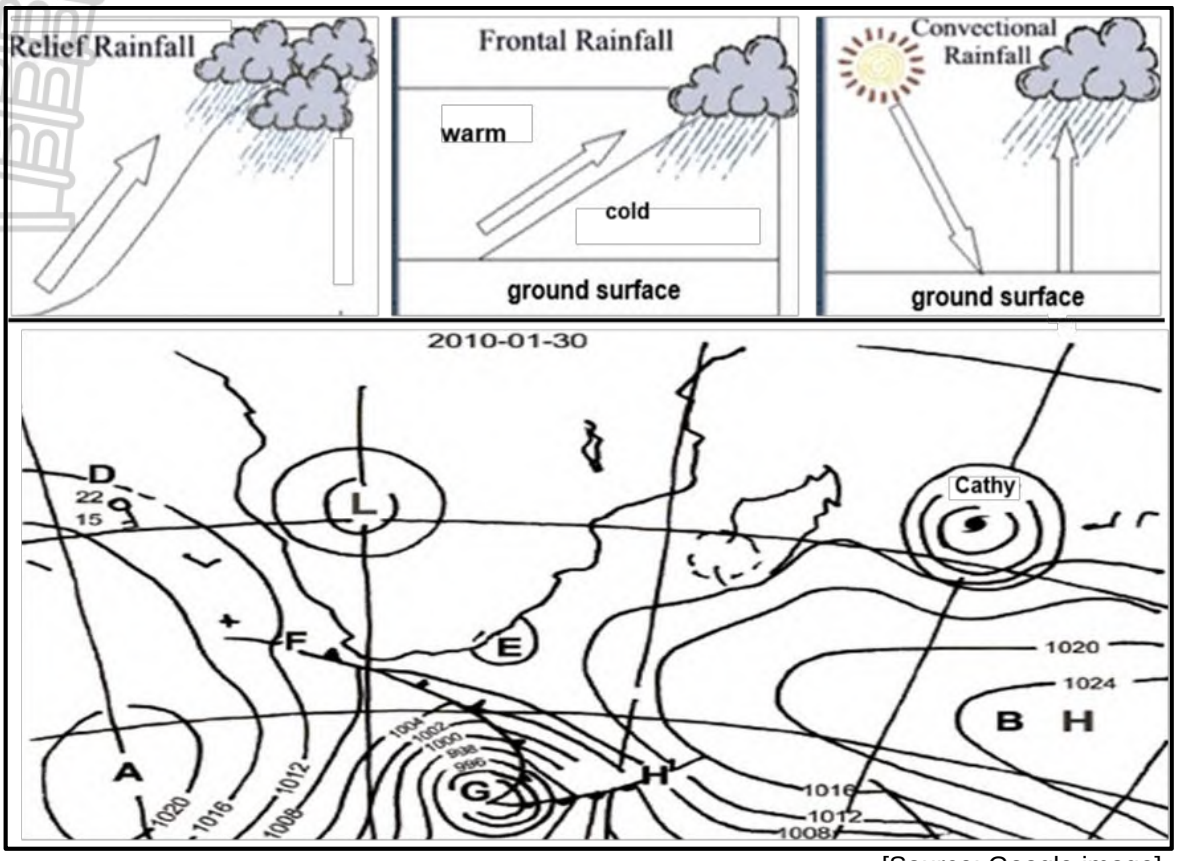
1.5 Refer to the sketches below on types of rainfall and synoptic weather map



[Source: Google image]

1.5.1 What are the black lines on the synoptic map called? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Is the pressure cell at **A**, a high or low-pressure cell? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 State ONE factor evident on the synoptic weather map to substantiate your answer to QUESTION 1.5.2 (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Describe the windspeed of station model **D**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.5 Identify the front at **F**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.6 What type of rainfall is associated with the system at **F**? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.7 Explain the formation of the type of rainfall, mentioned in QUESTION 1.5.6 (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.8 Differentiate between convectional and orographic rainfall. (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

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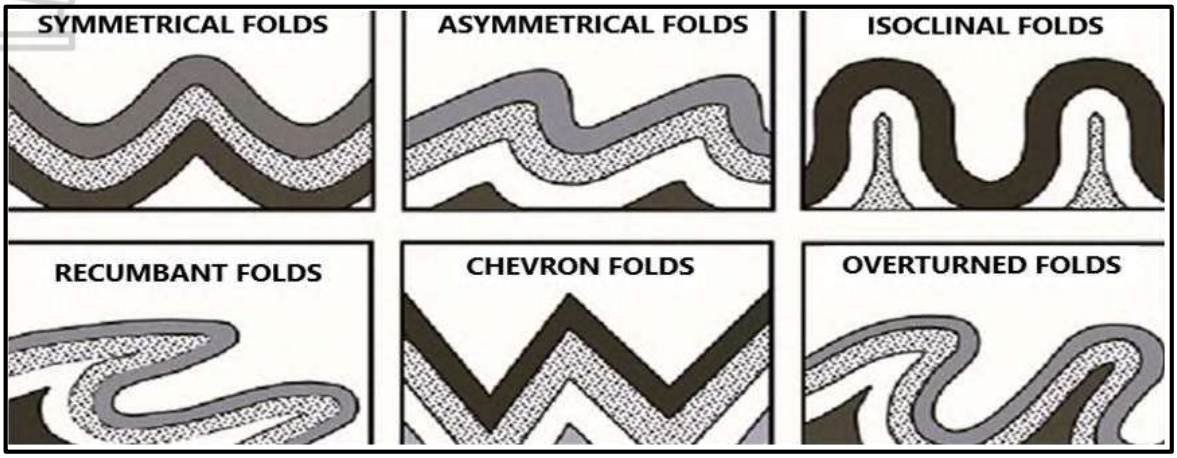
QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 Refer to the sketches below, which show different types of folding. Complete the statement in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.9 Z.



[Source: https//www.bling.com//images]

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1 An uphold	**Y** Syncline **Z** Anticline
2.1.2 A downfold	**Y** Syncline **Z** Anticline
2.1.3 A pointed or peaked fold	**Y** Chevron fold **Z** Overturned fold
2.1.4 A fold with equal sides	**Y** Symmetrical fold **Z** Asymmetrical fold
2.1.5 The sloping beds on either side of an axial plane	**Z** Limbs: **Y** Crests
2.1.6 A tilted or bend-over fold	**Z** Symmetrical fold: **Y** Asymmetrical fold
2.1.7 An overturned fold that flopped over	**Z** Isoclinal fold **Y** Recumbent fold
2.1.8 A very tight fold, in which the limbs are parallel or parallel to one another	**Z** Isoclinal fold **Y** Recumbent fold

(8 x 1) (8)

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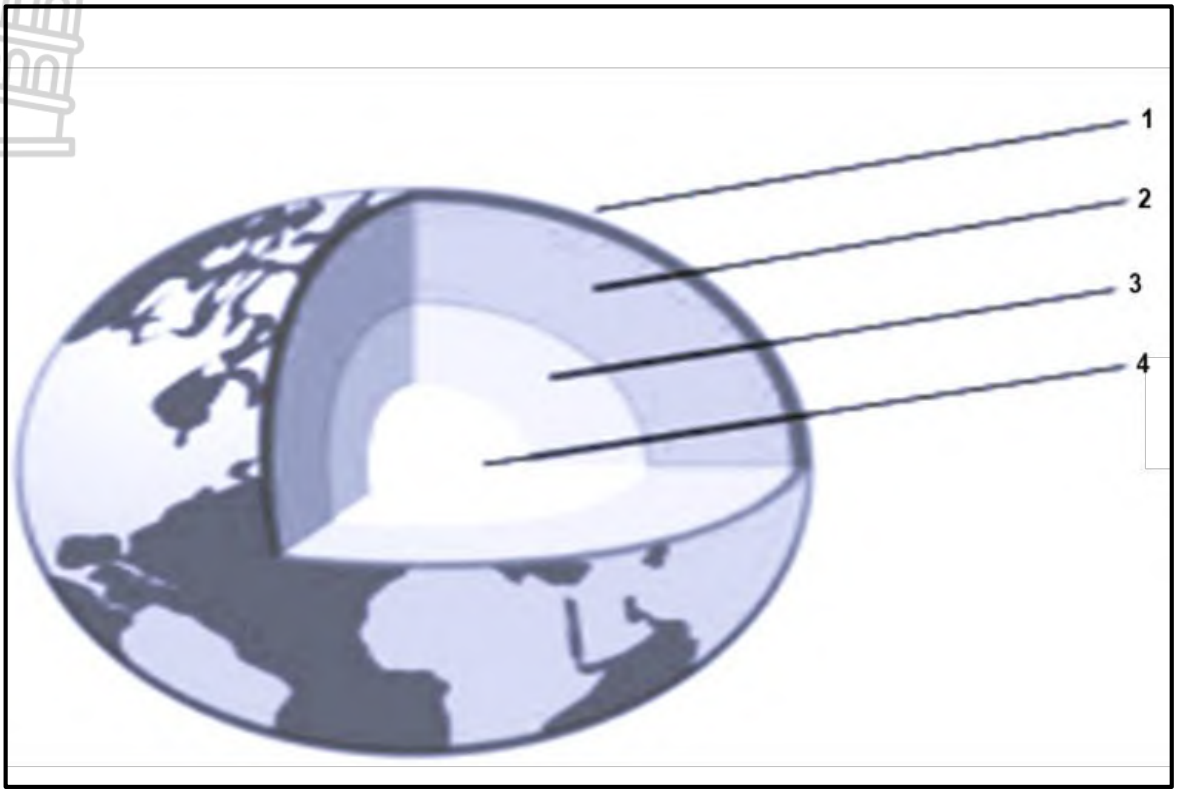
2.2 Various options are provided to answer the following questions, Choose the answer and write only the letter (A D) next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.7) in the ANSWERBOOK, e.g. 2.2.8. D.



[Source: https//www.bling.com//images]

2.2.1 The very thin solid, brittle top layer of the Earth, indicated as number **1,** is known as the …

A inner core.
B outer core.
C mantle.
D crust.

2.2.2 The inner core is labelled by the letter ...

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

2.2.3 The outer core is labelled by the letter ...

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

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2.2.4 The inner core of the Earth is made up of …

A liquid iron and nickel.
B solid iron and nickel.
C liquid silicon and aluminium.
D solid silicon and aluminium.

2.2.5 The layer of the earth that is mined for minerals and oil.

A Inner core
B Outer core
C Mantle
D Crust

2.2.6 The layer responsible for the Earth's magnetic field, labelled as **4,** is the …

A inner core.
B outer core.
C mantle.
D crust.

2.2.7 The mantle, layer **2** consists of …

A magma.
B lava.
C water.
D solid rock. (7 x 1) (7)

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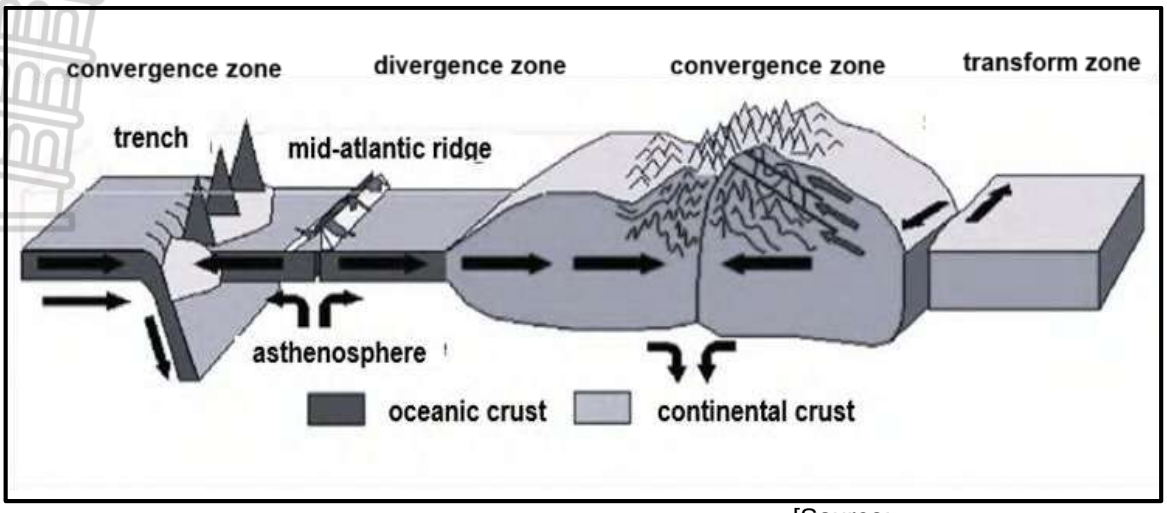
2.3 Study the sketch below of landforms associated with plate boundaries.



[Source: https://2.bp.blogspot.com]

2.3.1 Define the concept *plate tectonics*? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets.

(a) Plates push together at a (divergent/ convergent/transform fault) boundary.
(b) At a (divergent/ convergent/ transform fault) boundary, plates slide past each other.
(c) Plates move apart at a (divergent/convergent/transform fault) boundary. (3 x 1) (3)

2.3.3 Name ONE landform formed when convergence occurs between two oceanic plates. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.4 Name ONE landform formed when convergence occurs between two plates. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.5 Distinguish between mid-oceanic ridges and oceanic trenches by referring to the different ways they form. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6 Explain what causes tectonic plates to move. (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4 Refer to the extract and a map of South Africa below based on an earthquake.

Earthquake of 5.3 magnitude! (Amended to 5,5 by experts at a depth of 10 km)

Centred in Orkney, 120 km Southwest of Johannesburg! An area with many gold mines. At around 13h15 South African gold miners with head offices in Johannesburg and Sandton advised that they had felt the earthquake at their head offices but have so far received no reports of damage from their mines.

Earthquakes and deep-level mining do not bode well, and I hope that no mine workers will be injured.

Measuring 5.3; today's earthquake can be described as 'Moderate'. It can cause damage to buildings with poor construction, and everybody will feel its tremors. On a global scale, approximately 500-1500 of these earthquakes occur per year. Only earthquakes that reach above 7 cause great damage to buildings and are classified as Major (around 7) and Great (above 8). Earthquakes of magnitude 8 release an equal amount of energy to 6 million tons of TNT.

[Source: Roots 'n' Shoots: Earthquake hits Central South Africa! (rsands.blogspot.com)]

2.4.1 What instrument is used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 What is the epicentre of an earthquake? (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Where was the epicentre of this earthquake? (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Quote from the extract, which described the earthquake as only moderate. (1 x 1) (1)

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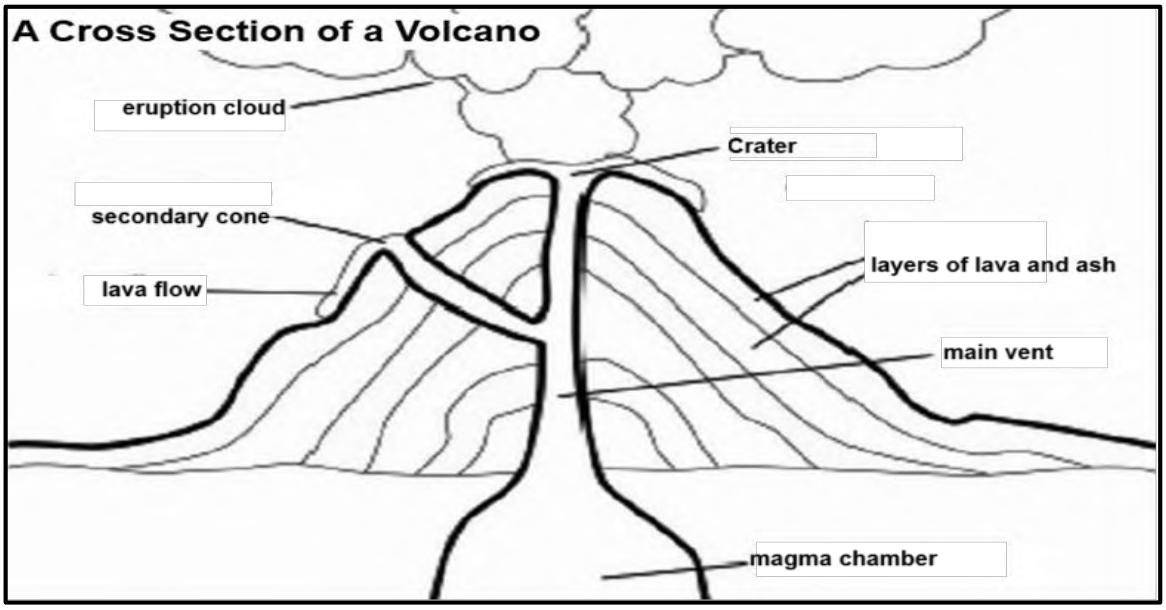
2.4.5 Explain why mining activity can be the possible cause of this earthquake. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.6 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the effects of earthquakes and suggest ways on how the impact of earthquakes can be reduced. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Study the sketch below showing a cross-section through a volcano.



[Source: Google image]

2.5.1 Define the term *volcano.* (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Identify the type of volcano illustrated in the sketch. (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Justify your answer in QUESTION 2.5.2. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Differentiate between the vent and crater of a volcano. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Explain the positive economic impact of volcanoes on a country. (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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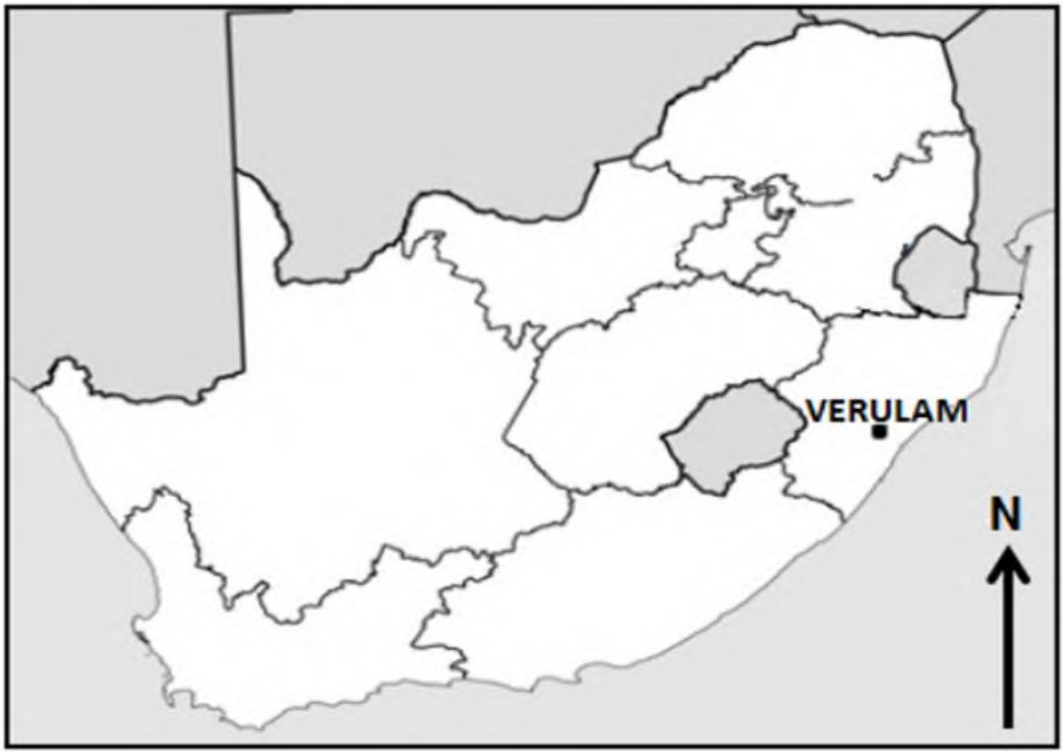
SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON VERULAM



Coordinates: 29°35'S; 31°0'E

The town of Verulam is 170 years old and located to the north of Durban. It has a population of over 60 000 people. Verulam consists of densely populated residential and industrial areas like Canelands. On the outskirts are large farming areas where the main crop grown is sugar cane. There has been slow but steady progress in modernising the town by providing improved infrastructure to the rural areas.

The Hazelmere Dam, just a few kilometres north of Verulam, is the main source of water for the area and is used for a variety of activities, such as watersports and fishing. One of the main rivers that flows through Verulam is the Mdloti River in which the Hazelmere Dam has been built. An interesting fact is that Verulam is the only town in the world where the main street (Wick Street) ends in a river.

[Source: Adapted from https://www.google.com/search?q=map+of+Verulam]

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

ENGLISH	**AFRIKAANS**
Diggings	Uitgrawings
River	Rivier

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3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 The map code 2931CA VERULAM indicates that the town lies on the …

A 29° E longitude and 31° N latitude
B 29° S longitude and 31° E latitude
C 29° E latitude and 31° N longitude
D 29° S latitude and 31° E longitude (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 The map scale of the topographical map is … than the map scale orthophoto image.

A 5 times larger
B 5 times smaller
C 20 times larger
D 20 times smaller (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 The contour interval on the orthophoto is …

A 5 tm.
B 20 m.
C 25 m.
D 10 m. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 What is the meaning of the topographical map scale **1 : 50 000**. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Calculate the distance (length) between the spot height 132 (**H**) in block **B2** and spot height 161 (I) in block **A2** in meters.

FORMULA**: Map distance x Scale** (2 x 1) (2)

Refer to spot height 161 (**I**) in block **A2** and spot height 132 (**H**) in block **B2** on the topographical map.

3.1.6 Determine the true bearing of spot height 132 (**H**) in block B2 from spot height 161 (**I**) in block **A2**. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.7 Calculate the present magnetic bearing of QUESTION 3.1.6. The magnetic declination for 2024 is 26º 16' West of True North.

FORMULA**: MB = True Bearing + Magnetic Declination** (2 x 1) (2)

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3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Give ONE similarity between an orthophoto and a topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Name the international airport found on the topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)

Refer to the orthophoto map.

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

3.2.4 Explain your answer to QUESTION 3.2.3. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Name ONE advantage of using an orthophoto map rather than a topographical map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Explain the purpose of the row of trees block **C1** on the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)

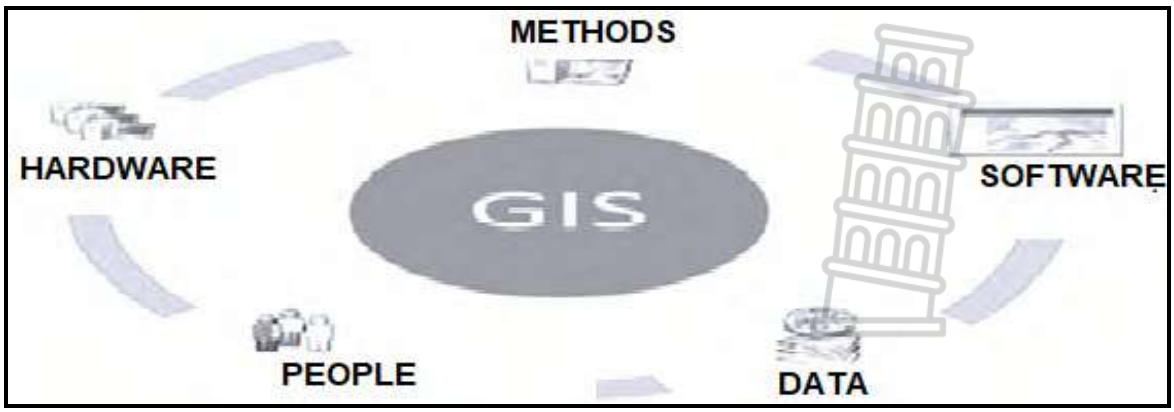
3.2.7 Refer to the topographical map. Is the slope of the land between **F** (in block **C5**) and G (in block **B5**) gentle or steep? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.8 Motivate your answer in QUESTION 3.2.7. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.9 What type of road is the N17? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Refer to the sketch below of GIS.



[Source: https//wwwbling.com//images]

3.3.1 Define the concept *Geographical Information System*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Explain why people are important in the GIS process. (1 x 2) (2)

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3.3.3 Name ONE hardware device that can capture information into the system. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 What is collecting spatial data about an object or event and taking an image of it from a distance called? (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 Explain the importance of using GIS in today's fast-changing world. (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 10

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

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SECTION A: THE ATMOSPHERE AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: THE ATMOSPHERE

1.1	1.1.1	Evaporation (1)		
	1.1.2	Condensation (1)		
	1.1.3	Precipitation (1)		
	1.1.4	Precipitation (1)		
	1.1.5	Evaporation (1)		
	1.1.6	Condensation (1)		
	1.1.7	Condensation (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	Reflecction (1)		
	1.2.2	Insolation (1)		
	1.2.3	Radiation (1)		
	1.2.4	Conduction (1)		
	1.2.5	Convection (1)		
	1.2.6	Albedo (1)		
	1.2.7	Ocean currents (1)		
	1.2.8	Solar radiation (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.3	1.3.1	The atmosphere is the air that surrounds the Earth. (**CONCEPT)**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.2	Colder (1) and decreases (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.3.3	Temperature increases (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.4	The reaction between sunlight and the ozone in the upper stratosphere generates heat. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.5	Stratosphere (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.6	CFCs used in propellant of aerosol sprays (1) CFCs used in coolants in refrigerators (1) CFCs used in air conditioning systems (1) Global warming (1)		

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Unregulated rocket lounges (1)
Nitrogenous combustion (1)
[**ANY ONE**] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.7 The Ozone layer absorbs most of the Sun's harmful UV rays and acts as a natural sun shield. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.8 People should try to use products labelled "ozone friendly" (2)
All CFCs should be replaced (2)
Plant more trees (2)
Use public transport (2)
Educational awareness programmes (2)
Save electricity (2)
Use a higher standard of electrical appliances (2)
Carbon tax (2)
Energy tax (2)
Set carbon emission limits (2)
Use electric vehicles (2)
Reduce the use of fertilizers (2)
Expand methane extraction (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.1 Increasing temperature near earth surface
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Burning of coal for power generation (1)
Burning of oil-based fuels for transport. (1)
Deforestation (1)
Overgrazing (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Extreme drought (1)
Unprecedented floods (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Water stress – less rainfall warm temperature – high evaporation (1)
Crop failure – less rainfall/flooding (1)
Infrastructure damage – flooding extreme weather conditions (1)
Humanitarian crisis – drought/flooding can lead to poverty (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.5 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (2)
Finding alternatives for fossil fuels – switch to renewable sources of energy. (2)
Create public awareness – encourage others to conserve (2)
Saving energy – buying energy-efficient products (2)
Use recyclable products (2)
Use less heat and air conditioning (2)

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Drive less and smart – make use of public transport – drive electrical vehicles(2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.5 1.5.1 Isobars (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 High-pressure cell (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Atmospheric pressure reading is increasing towards the centre of the pressure cell.(2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 5 knots (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.5 Cold front (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.6 Frontal (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.7 Warm air rises up the cold air (2)
Warm air rises and cools (2)
The water vapour condenses and clouds form. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.8 <u>Convectional rainfall:</u>
The earth's surface is heated up by the Sun.(2)
The warm surface also heats up the air. (2)
Warm air rises by convection, water vapour condenses into towering cumulonimbus clouds. (2)
Heavy rainfall falls in short showers. (2)
[ANY ONE]
<u>Orographic rainfall:</u>
Precipitation/ rainfall produced by/ when the mountains of uploads act as barriers to any flow forcing it to rise (2)
The moist air moving upslope cool down and confederate-thereby producing rainfall. (2)
[ANY ONE] **(2 x 2)** (4)
[60]

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QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 2.1.1 Z (1)

2.1.2 Y (1)

2.1.3 Y (1)

2.1.4 Y (1)

2.1.5 Y (1)

2.1.6 Z (1)

2.1.7 Z (1)

2.1.8 Y (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2 2.2.1 D (1)

2.2.2 D (1)

2.2.3 C (1)

2.2.4 B (1)

2.2.5 D (1)

2.2.6 A/D (1)

2.2.7 A (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.3 2.3.1 The theory that describes the earth's surface consisting of several plates that are slowly moving: (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 a) convergent (1)
b) transform fault (1)
c) divergent (1) (3 x 1) (3)

2.3.3 Island arcs/ Volcanic islands(1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.4 Fold mountains (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.5 <u>A mid-oceanic ridge</u>:
forms when two oceanic plates are moving apart from one another. (2)
As they pull apart, magma rises and solidifies on the surface to create new land. (2)

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Oceanic trenches:
form when a denser oceanic plate collides with a less dense continental plate (2).
The denser oceanic plate slides beneath the less. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)
(4)

2.3.6 The plates float on the molten mantle (2)
The crust of the earth is broken into several large pieces that constantly move in different directions. (2)
The crust of the earth had broken into seven plates which move around on the molten outer mantle. (2)
The different plates can move away and towards one another on the molten mantle of the earth. (2)
The plates are not fixed and can move because it slide around on the liquid and molten outer mantle of the earth. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Seismometer/ Seismograph (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Place directly above the focus at the surface21)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Kleksdorp/Orkney (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 " It can cause damage to buildings with poor construction, and everybody will feel its tremors". (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.5 Underground excavation can lead to stressors that cause earthquakes.(2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.6 **EFFECTS:**
Lead to injuries. (2)
Financial problems (2)
Deaths (2)
Destruction of infrastructure (2)

REDUCED IMPACT:
Locate active fault zones (2)
Identify high-risk areas (2)
Predict where earthquakes might strike (2)
Make sure emergency services are in place (2)
Build dams along fault lines to absorb the shocks (2)
Strengthen existing infrastructure and houses (2)
Build strong breakwaters to protect coastal areas (2)
Built earthquake-resistant buildings (2)
Early warning systems for tsunamis (2)
Build houses on higher ground (2)
Build specially strengthened buildings (2)

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Educate people (about the danger of earthquakes (2)
Having disaster supplies on hand (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 2.5.1 Opening in the earth's surface from which magma erupts as lava. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 stratovolcano/(1)
composite (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Very tall volcano with steep slopes (2)
Alternating layers of ash and lava (2)
[**ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Vent: opening or mouth of a volcano (2)
Crater: is the depression (hallow) at the top of the volcano (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Volcanic ash can act as a fertilizer for soil (2)
Volcanic regions such as Hawaii become tourist attractions (2)
Underground water in volcanic areas is hot enough to use for heating systems and electricity generation (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

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SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1	3.1.1	D (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3	C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1
	3.1.4	1cm on the map represents 50 000 cm in reality (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.5	Actual Distance = 1.5 (1) cm x 500 m (Range 1.4 – 1.6) = 750 m (1) (Range 700 – 800 m)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.6	218º (2) (Range 217°to 219º)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.1.7	218º (1) + 26º 16' W = 244º 16' W (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.2	3.2.1	Shows the same area of land (1) Both have contour lines (1) Both have ratio and linear scales **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2	King Shaka International (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.3	Morning (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.4	The shadows fall in a south-westerly direction. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.5	Cheaper to be produced. (1) More accurate and readily updated if needed. (1) Larger scale means more details can be seen. (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.6	Reduce the windspeed, to protect crops (2) Aesthetic appeal (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.7	Gentle (1)	(1 x 1)	(2)
	3.2.8	Contour lines are spaced far apart (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.9	National Road (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

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3.3	3.3.1	Collection, storing, and displaying of spatial data **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.2	Collect, manage, analyse, and visualize spatial data, providing valuable insights and informing decision-making processes. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.3	scanner (1) Keyboard (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.4	Remote sensing (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.5	Computers are faster/ cheaper/efficient (2) More information is coming into the world (2) The world's problems exist in a geographical context (2) GIS can be used in daily life, e.g. choosing a nearby school (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
			TOTAL SECTION B:	**30**
			GRAND TOTAL:	**150**

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