



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

**EDUCATION**  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**CURRICULUM GRADE 10 -12 DIRECTORATE**

**NCS (CAPS) SUPPORT**

**JUST IN TIME TEACHER DOCUMENT**



**GEOGRAPHY**

**MARKING GUIDELINE**

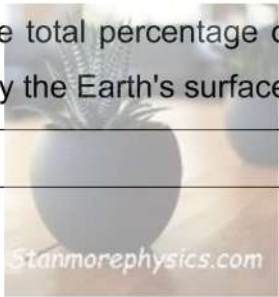
**GRADE 10**

**2026**

1.1.			
1.1.1	Thermosphere/A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.1.2	Tropopause (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.1.3	Stratosphere/E (1) Thermosphere/A (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.1.4	Troposphere/D (1) Mesosphere/B (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.1.5	Stratosphere/E (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.1.6	Thermosphere/A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
			[8]

1.2.			
1.2.1	It refers to a gas made up of three oxygen atoms. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.2	Montreal Protocol (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.3	It maintains the temperature and balance the atmosphere by absorbing ultra violet sun rays. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.4	It results to a reduced life expectancy (1) due to the increase of temperatures on earth putting the health of many people into risk. (1)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.5	Use of ozone friendly products (2) Reduce the production of CFCs (2) Plant more trees to release oxygen through photosynthesis (2) Strict regulations to reduce the emissions of cars (2) and regulations against the burn of fossil fuels (2) Use of solar and wind energy to reduce the emissions of the burning of coal (2) <b>[ACCEPT ANY FOUR]</b>	(4 x 2)	(8)

1.3			
1.3.1	Albedo: The fraction or percentage of solar energy (shortwave radiation) reflected from the Earth back into space. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.3.2	The Sun. (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.3.3	Water Vapour (1) Carbon Dioxide (1) Clouds/Water Vapour (1)	(3 x 1)	(3)
1.3.4	Terrestrial Radiation: Long-wave energy/heat emitted by the Earth's surface after it has been warmed by the sun. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.3.5	Clouds increase the reflection of incoming solar radiation back into space. (2) This leads to a decrease in the total percentage of insolation reaching and being absorbed by the Earth's surface.(2)	(2 x 2)	(4)



1.4.1	The gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans, primarily caused by the enhanced greenhouse effect. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.4.2	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) (1) and Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.4.3	Burning fossil fuels (1) Deforestation (1) Industrial waste/pollution. (1)	(3 x 1)	(3)
1.4.4	<p><b>IMPACTS</b></p> <p>Global warming significantly impacts South Africa by increasing the frequency of extreme weather events like severe droughts and heatwaves, which leads to water scarcity and threatens food security. (2)</p> <p>Rising sea levels pose a direct risk to coastal cities like Cape Town and Durban, causing erosion and habitat loss. (2)</p> <p><b>STRATEGIES</b></p> <p>To adapt, South Africa must transition to renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, to reduce its high dependence on coal. (2)</p> <p>Additionally, implementing water conservation strategies like drip irrigation and large-scale reforestation can help mitigate the effects of rising temperatures and desertification. (2)</p> <p><b>[ANY FOUR- MUST INCLUDE BOTH IMPACTS AND STRATEGIES]</b></p>	(4 x 2)	(8)

1.5.1	Condensation is the process whereby water vapour changes into water(2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.5.2	A cumulonimbus clouds (1) B nimbostratus clouds (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.5.3	Rainfall (1) Snow (1) (ANYONE)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.5.4	It is a dark, tall/ vertically formed cloud associated with thunderstorm	(1 x 2)	(2)
	Cloud type A is associated with heavy rainfall (2) Cloud type B is associated with light rainfall (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.5.5	Clouds are formed when warm air rises and reaches condensation point. (2) Condensation then take place on condensation nuclei to form clouds (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)



1.6.1	Shadow zone(1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.6.2	A. Relief (1) B. Convectional(1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.6.3	At A, air that is moving horizontal along the earth's surface is forced by the hill/ mountain to rise. (2) At C, during hot days, air is heated, becomes light and rise	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.6.4	Frontal rainfall occurs when warm air meets with cold air (2) When these air masses meet they do not mix (2) Cold air undercut warm air and force it to rise (2) Warm air rises, condense, form cloud and produce frontal rainfall (2)	(4 x 2)	(8)

1.7.1	Isobars(1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.7.2	Summer(1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.7.3	Mid-latitude cyclone will pass further south of the main land Presence of a tropical cyclone (1) Thermal low/heat low pressure over the land (1) South Indian high and South Atlantic high generally occupy a southerly position including mid-latitude cyclone (1) Date (summer months) (1) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.7.4	4hpa(1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.7.5	Cold front (1), frontal rainfall l(1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.7.6	Gough island lies on the west coast where we find Cold Benguela Current (1) Marion island lies on the west coast where we find Warm Mozambique Current (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.7.7	Air temperature: 18 <sup>0</sup> C (1) Dew point temperature: 14 <sup>0</sup> C (1) Precipitation: Drizzle (1) Wind speed: 30 knots (1) Wind direction: SW (South West) (1) Cloud cover: Overcast (1)	(6 x 1)	(6)

**GEOMORPHOLOGY**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**


2.1.1	B		
2.1.2	A		
2.1.3	C		
2.1.4	D		

2.1.5	B		
2.1.6	D		
2.1.7	B		
		(7 x 1)	(7)
2.2.1	X – Mantle Y– Inner core Z– Crust	(3 x 1)	(3)
2.2.2	X- 2900 km Y- 1200 km Z- 5 to 90 km	(3 x 1)	(3)
2.2.3	Decreasing	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.2.4	(a) Oceanic crust (b) Continental crust	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layer <b>X</b> is formed of rocks that are in a hot, thick molten state.</li> <li>Magma has a plastic consistency that allows it to move and flow slowly.</li> </ul>	(1 x 2)	2)
2.2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is suitable for buildings</li> <li>It is suitable for agricultural activities</li> </ul>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.3.1	The section of the earth's crust that can move on the mantle	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.2	Pangea	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.3.3	Parts of the earth's crust that moves on the molten mantle because of the huge convection current	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.4	African plate	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.3.5	North America Asia		

	Europe <b>(ANY TWO)</b>	(2 x 1)	(2)	
2.3.6	Earthquakes: stress build at boundaries results to the sudden release of energy Volcanic eruption : subduction or hotspot causes magma to rise	(2 x 2)	(4)	
2.3.7	The coastline of the continent surround the Atlantic Ocean that could fit together like jig-saw puzzle Living animals in a widely separated lands are similar Fossils plants on different the same Fossils animals on different continent are the same. <b>(ANY TWO)</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)	
2.4.1	F			
2.4.2	E			
2.4.3	D			
2.4.4	Compressional			
2.4.5	Anticline			
2.4.6	G			
2.4.7	H	(7 x1 )	(7)	
2.5.1	Normal (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)	
2.5.2	Block mountain (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)	
2.5.3	Production of geometric electricity from underground (2) Tourists attraction (2) Lakes can be used for fish breeding (2) <b>(ANYONE)</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)	
2.5.4	Rift valley (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)	
2.5.5	<b>C:</b> The earth's crust that moves up relative to the surrounding land scape because of tectonic forces (2)			

	D: The earth's crust that moves down relative to the surrounding land scape because of tectonic forces (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.6.1	D (1)		
2.6.2	F (1)		
2.6.3	G (1)		
2.6.4	E (1)		
2.6.5	A (1)		
2.6.6	C (1)		
2.6.7	B (1)		
		(7 x 1)	(7)
2.7.1	J (Earthquake) (1)		
2.7.2	F (Focus) (1)		
2.7.3	H (Seismograph) (1)		
2.7.4	G (Collision of plates) (1)		
2.7.5	C (Loss of lives) (1)		
2.7.6	B (Richter scale) (1)		
2.7.7	D (Tsunami) (1)		
2.7.8	A (Epicentre) (1)		
		(8 x1)	(8)
2.8.1	Richter scale (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.8.2	Orkney (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.8.3	Underground excavation (digging) can lead to stressors that cause earthquakes. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.8.4	Focus is the point underground where an earthquake originates. (2)		

	<p>Epicentre is the point on the surface of the Earth where most damage occurs. (2)</p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.8.5	<p>Buildings get destroyed (2)</p> <p>People and animals are injured (2)</p> <p>Death of people and animals (2)</p> <p>People become homeless (2)</p> <p>Destruction of natural vegetation (2)</p> <p>Habitats are disrupted (2)</p> <p>Businesses are destroyed (2)</p> <p>Loss of employment (2)</p> <p>Expensive to rebuild or fix damaged infrastructure (2)</p> <p><b>(ANY THREE)</b></p>	(3 x 2)	(6)
2.9.1	<p>Earthquake refers to the sudden and violent trembling of the Earth's crust caused by the vibrations <b>(Concept)</b> (2)</p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.9.2	<p>7.2 magnitude (1)</p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.3	<p>Churches (1)</p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.4	<p>Richter scale (1)</p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.5	<p>Lack of early warning systems. (2)</p> <p>Buildings were built with poor quality material (2)</p> <p>Lack of disaster management plan (2)</p> <p><b>(ANY ONE)</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.9.6	<p>Strengthen houses and infrastructure (2)</p> <p>Have early warning systems in place (2)</p> <p>Provide services such as clean water, food and medical supplies (2)</p> <p>Have efficient disaster management programs (2)</p> <p>Create awareness through media on possible precautions (2)</p> <p>Repair gas or electrical connections (2)</p> <p><b>(ANY FOUR)</b></p>	(4 x 2)	(8)

2.10.1	 A – Batholith (1) B – Laccolith (1) C – Dyke (1) D – Sill (1)	(4 x 1)	(4)
2.10.2	Erosion of top soil (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.10.3	E (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.10.4	(A) Batholith (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
			(7)
2.11.1	An active volcano is a volcano that erupts regularly, for example once for every 20 years. <b>(Concept) (2)</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.11.2	Lava is the liquid material that flows on the surface of earth (1) Magma refers to liquid material in the earth (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.11.3	Volcanic ash can cover buildings and smother vegetation. People can become ill because of breathing in ash (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.11.4	Ash from volcanic eruption is dangerous to aircraft engines (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.11.5	<b><u>Negative effects of volcano</u></b> Lava flows burn and bury vegetation and buildings (2) Earth movements associated with a volcano can set off mudslides (2) Harden lava can injure or kill people (2) <b><u>Positive effects of volcano</u></b> Volcano ash can act as a fertiliser for soil (2) Volcanic regions such as Hawaii become tourist attractions (2) Underground water in volcanic regions is hot enough to use for heating systems and electricity generation (2)		

	<b>N.B : LEARNER MUST INCLUDE BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS.</b>	(4 x 2)	(8)
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3.1			
3.1.1	Population distribution refers to how people are spread across a region <b>(Concept)</b> (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.1.2	Asia (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.3	8 229 745 200 (people) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.1.4	$1\ 549\ 867\ 500 \div 29\ 648\ 481 = 52\ \text{people/km}^2$ (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.1.5	<p>More water supply will for different activities e.g. domestic purposes (accept examples). (2)</p> <p>Fertile soils are favourable for agriculture. (2)</p> <p>Gentle gradient for development of human settlements and farming (2)</p> <p>Availability of various resources such as forest for firewood and coal for energy (2)</p> <p>Favourable climate (high rainfall) increases the availability of water in rivers. (2)</p> <p>Natural harbours are good for settlements on the coast. (2)</p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART- MARKING</b></p> <p><b>FACTORS</b></p> <p>More water supply (1)</p> <p>Fertile soils (1)</p> <p>Gentle gradient (1)</p> <p>Availability of various resources (1)</p> <p>Favourable climate (1)</p> <p>Natural harbours (1)</p> <p><b>(ANY FOUR)</b></p>		
		(4 x 2)	(8)

3.2			
3.2.1	Population growth refers to an increase in the world's population over time ( <b>concept</b> ) (2)	(1 × 2)	(2)
3.2.2	(a) Porous borders (1)	(1 × 1)	(1)
	(b) human trafficking (1) Drugs smuggling (1) Arms trafficking (1) Vehicle theft (1) Livestock theft (1) Illicit goods (1) <b>(ANY TWO)</b>	(2 × 1)	(2)
3.2.3	High death rate (2) Low life expectancy (2) <b>(ANYONE)</b>	(1 × 2)	(2)
3.2.4	Population is increasing (rising) (2)	(1 × 2)	(2)
3.2.5	Implement One-child policy (2) Provide free contraceptives (accept examples) (2) Education/advise on family planning (2) Advise people on sterilization methods (2) Educate people about safe abortion options (2) Education and awareness campaigns (accept examples) (2) <b>(ANY THREE)</b>	(3 × 2)	(6)
3.3			
3.3.1	Rural-Urban Migration is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas ( <b>Concept</b> ) (2)	(1 × 2)	(2)
3.3.2	<b>PHYSICAL PUSH FACTORS</b> Drought (1) Floods (1)		

	<p><b>SOCIAL PUSH FACTORS</b></p> <p>Poverty (1)</p> <p>Lack of services (accept examples) (1)</p> <p>Unemployment (1)</p> <p><b>(ANY TWO – MUST IDENTIFY BOTH PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL PUSH FACTORS)</b></p>	(2 × 1)	(2)
3.3.3	Rural depopulation (1)	(1 × 1)	(1)
3.3.4	<p>Variety of jobs will improve standard of living (2)</p> <p>Increased income reduces poverty (2)</p> <p><b>(ANY ONE)</b></p>	(1 × 2)	(2)
3.3.5	<p>Improving infrastructure such as roads (2)</p> <p>Provision of basic services (accept examples) (2)</p> <p>Provision of employment/jobs (2)</p> <p>Promote tourism in rural areas (2)</p> <p>Provision of proper housing (accept examples) (2)</p> <p>Provision of farming equipment (accept examples) (2)</p> <p>Attracting investors/secondary sector (2)</p> <p><b>(ANY FOUR)</b></p>	(4 × 2)	(8)
3.4			
3.4.1	<p>Water management refers to the wise use of water resources in a sustainable way so that they are available for future generations</p> <p><b>(concept) (2)</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Refers to the sustainable conservation of water resources (2)</p>	(1 × 2)	(2)
3.4.2	<p>Population growth (1)</p> <p>Drought (1)</p>	(2 × 1)	(2)
3.4.3	Remote monitoring technology (1)	(1 × 1)	(2)
3.4.4	High construction costs: The national government's budget restricts construction (2)		

	<p>Costs of maintenance: Some water reservoirs require regular maintenance which again raises costly concerns (2)</p> <p>Illegal connections/ non-payment: Some households illegally connect water or not pay for bills as they exceed the actual allocated free basic water. (2)</p> <p>High consumer demands: The ever-increasing population require more amount of water despite the limited supply. (2)</p> <p>Corruption within government officials delays free basic water supply (2)</p> <p><b>(ANY THREE)</b></p>	(3 × 2)	(6)
3.4.5	<p>Dams: Through the Lesotho Highland project, water has been bought to fill South African dams (2)</p> <p>Fixing leaks: Replacing old, leaking pipes not only saves water but creates jobs (2)</p> <p>Recycling: Waste water can be purified through national &amp; local governments (2)</p> <p>Ground water: Boreholes can supplement supplies, but the natural state of ground water should not be depleted (2)</p> <p>Desalination: removing salt from sea water (2)</p> <p><b>(ANY THREE)</b></p>	(3 × 2)	(6)
3.5			
3.5.1	Limpopo (1)	(1 × 1)	(1)
3.5.2	(Persistent) rain (1)	(1 × 1)	(1)
3.5.3	(Tarred) road (1)	(1 × 1)	(1)
	Accept bridge (1)		
3.5.4	<p><b>Vegetation cover</b></p> <p>Sparse vegetation increases surface runoff thus flooded surface (2)</p> <p><b>Relief (slope)</b></p> <p>Steep slopes promote more surface runoff thus floods (2)</p>		

INSTRUCTION FOR PART-MARKING			
Sparse vegetation (1)			
Steep slopes (1)			
		(2 × 2)	(4)

