



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

EDUCATION  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**CURRICULUM GRADE 10 -12 DIRECTORATE**

**NCS (CAPS) SUPPORT**

**JUST IN TIME REVISION DOCUMENT**

**GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1**


**TEACHER DOCUMENT**

**GRADE 11**


**2026**

1.1	<b>UNEQUAL HEATING OF THE ATMOSPHERE</b>		
1.1.1	Incoming solar radiation, short waves.	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.1.2	Latitude and seasons.	(2 x 1)	(2)
1.1.3	A	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.1.4	Area A receives direct rays over a small area resulting in high/warmer temperatures while. Area B receive oblique rays over larger area resulting into a colder/lower temperature. <b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING</b> Area A receives direct rays over a small area. (1) Area B receive oblique rays over larger area. (1)	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.2	<b>OCEAN CURRENTS</b>		
1.2.1	Mozambique.	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.2	Warm.	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.3	Ocean currents transfer moisture into the atmosphere and warm the air as it moves over the surface of the water. <b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING</b> Ocean currents transfer moisture into the atmosphere. (1)	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.2.4	Ocean transfer moisture into the atmosphere which will warm or cool the air as it moves over the surface. Through wind, energy is transferred to the water to create waves to help drive currents. Warm ocean currents move to cooler water/areas. Cold ocean currents move cooler water to warmer areas.	(4 x 2)	(8)
1.3	<b>TRI-CELLULAR CIRCULATION</b>		
1.3.1	Polar.		
1.3.2	Hadley.		
1.3.3	Ferrel cell.		
1.3.4	Hadley.		
1.3.5	Polar.		
1.3.6	Ferrel.		
1.3.7	Hadley.		
		(7 x 1)	(7)

1.4	<b>GLOBAL AIR CIRCULATION</b>		
1.4.1	Zone where the tropical easterlies meet/converge, generally found at the equator where its position changes seasonally. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.4.2	Hadley cell.	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.4.3	Warm subtropical air meets cold polar air. The two air masses do not meet as they have different temperature and water vapour content. The two air masses move parallel to each other in opposite directions <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.4.4	<b>TROPICAL EASTERLIES</b> Pressure gradient between subtropical high (30° N/S) and the low pressure at the equator. Convergence takes place at this belt to form the ITCZ. These winds are associated with heavy rainfall. They steer tropical cyclones from east to west. Warm steady winds. Converge at ITCZ causing thunderstorms.		
	<b>TROPICAL WESTERLIES</b>		
	The south westerlies and north westerlies diverge from the subtropical high-pressure belt and blow toward the sub-polar low-pressure zone.		
	Convergence takes place at this belt to form the polar front.		
	They steer the mid-latitude cyclones from west to east.		
	Moderate the temperatures at sub-tropical regions.		
	Winds are irregular and fluctuate from a breeze to a strong wind.		
	<b>[ANY FOUR]</b> <b>MUST MENTION BOTH MOVEMENTS AND WEATHER OF BOTH WINDS)</b>	(4 X 2)	(8)

1.5			
1.5.1	<p>A chart that shows weather conditions over a large area at a specific moment in time, combining observations from multiple locations to provide a comprehensive view of atmospheric patterns.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
1.5.2	1012 hPa.	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.5.3	<p>(a) Coastal Low Pressure.</p> <p>(b) Due to converging air at the centre, air rises resulting to a low pressure. Rising air at the centre exerts less pressure on the surface resulting to a low pressure. Air pressure decreases towards the centre of the cell indicating a low pressure.</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING</b></p> <p>Air converges at the centre. (1) <b>OR</b></p> <p>Air pressure decreases towards the centre. (1)</p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(1 x 2)	(2)
1.5.4	<p><b>D</b> has a gentle pressure gradient.</p> <p><b>E</b> has a steep pressure gradient.</p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.5.5	<p>Steep pressure gradient will result to strong winds.</p> <p>Gale force winds may be experienced.</p> <p>More air will move into move from.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.6	<b>DROUGHTS AND DESERTIFICATION</b>		
1.6.1	<p>(a) Drought is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall which leads to shortage of water.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p> <p>(b) Desertification is the process whereby once fertile areas become increasingly more arid.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
		(1 x 2)	(2)
1.6.2	Habitats become less hospitable, causing drought-sensitive flora to die.		
	The loss of vegetation exposes the soil to wind and water erosion.		

	Drought directly limits plants growth and water availability, leading to reduced vegetation cover.		
	Drought-tolerant species may replace native vegetation and in advanced desertification <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.6.3	Using water more efficiently through techniques like drip irrigation and rain harvesting.		
	Planting trees and restoring vegetation to hold soil and prevent erosion.		
	Implementing conservation agriculture, agroforestry and improved irrigation techniques <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.1.1.	A hard, erosion-resistant layer of rock. Rock that protects the softer rock layers beneath from erosion. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>		(1 x 2)	(2)
2.1.2	(a) A - Mesa (b) B - Butte (c) C -Pediment		(1 x 1) (1 x 1) (1 x 1)	(1) (1) (1)
2.1.3	Weathering and erosion reduce the size of a plateau Differential erosion removes softer rock faster than harder rock Remaining isolated flat-topped areas form mesa. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>		(2 x 2)	(4)
2.1.4	Continuous erosion reduces the size of the mesa. The sides retreat due to wreathing and mass movement. The flat top becomes smaller forming a smaller isolated landform called butte. <b>[ANY TWO]</b> <b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING</b> The sides retreat due. (1) <b>OR</b> The flat top becomes smaller. (1)		(2 x 2)	(4)

2.1.5	<p>Different rock layers erode at different rates.                  Softer rocks erodes faster than harder rocks.                  This leads to the formation of features like mesa and buttes.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.2			
2.2.1	<p>Deep narrow valley with steep sides usually formed by river erosion.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.2.2	<p>Rock type                  Climate                  Vegetation cover                  River velocity / discharge</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.2.3	<p>River erodes vertically.                  Down-cutting deepens the river channel.                  Weathering weakens the sides.                  Mass movement causes steep valley walls.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.2.4	<p>Vertical erosion deepens the valley                  Horizontal erosion widens the valley                  In early stages, vertical erosion dominates                  Later, horizontal erosion increases valley width.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION</b></p> <p>Learner MUST mention both vertical and horizontal erosion.</p>	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.2.5	<p>Deforestation destroys the root system that stabilises the sand.</p> <p>Overgrazing removes vegetation cover</p> <p>Poor farming methods weakens the soil.</p> <p>Construction activities disturb natural drainage patterns.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
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2.3.			
2.3.1.	Sedimentary rocks.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.3.2	The dip slope is gentler than the scarp slope.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.3	<p>Faulting</p> <p>Folding</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p>	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.3.4	<p>The scarp slope is too steep for agricultural practises.</p> <p>Soil is too thin on the dip slope.</p> <p>Infrastructure like roads and railway lines are very costly to construct.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.4.			
2.4.1	Cuestas.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.4.2	<p><b>A</b> – Dip slope</p> <p><b>B</b> – scarp slope</p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.4.3	<p>B /scarp slope</p> <p>Steeper so faster run off and more erosion.</p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(1 x 2)	(2)

2.4.4	<p><b>SETTLEMENT:</b> Steep slopes should be avoided. Steep slopes make construction difficult and costly</p> <p><b>TRANSPORT ROUTES:</b> It will be difficult to build roads on steep slopes Roads and railway lines should wind around these traffic obstacles</p> <p><b>MINING:</b> It will be difficult to mine on steep slopes although valuable deposits of oil and gas can be trapped between layers of rocks.</p> <p><b>AGRICULTURE:</b> Cuesta valleys and plains – farming Softer rock layers form fine, fertile soil</p> <p><b>[ANY FOUR]</b></p>	(4 x 2)	(8)
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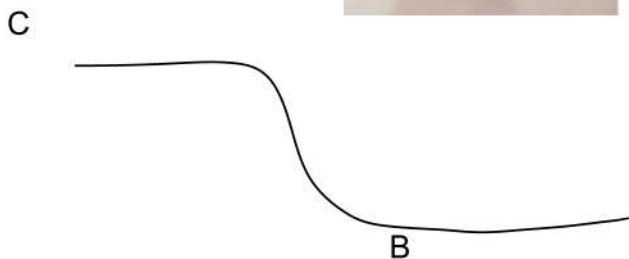




2.5.1	Exfoliation dome.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.2	Granite.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.3	<p>Massive structure (no layers)</p> <p>Very hard and resistant</p> <p>Crystalline texture</p> <p>Few joints initially</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5.4	<p>Formed underground as intrusive igneous rock</p> <p>Overlying material removed by erosion</p> <p>Pressure release (unloading) occurs</p> <p>Rock expands and cracks parallel to surface</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5.5	<p>Hard minerals resist weathering.</p> <p>Lack of bedding planes to initiate (facilitate) weathering.</p> <p>Massive structure reduces weakness.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING (MAXIMUM TWO MARKS)</b></p> <p>Hard minerals. (1)</p> <p>Massive structure (1)</p> <p>Lack of bedding. (1)</p>	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.6.1	Tors.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.6.2	Granite.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.6.3	Crack/fracture in rock with no movement.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.6.4	Weathering occurs along joints. Chemical weathering weakens rock. Spheroidal weathering rounds blocks. Decomposition below surface. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.6.5	Tourism opportunities. Difficult for agriculture. Influences settlement patterns. Provides building materials. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.7.1	Large bodies of magma that solidify beneath the Earth's surface. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.7.2	Bushveld Igneous Complex.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.7.3	<b>INTRUSIVE:</b> cools below surface. <b>EXTRUSIVE:</b> cools on surface. <b>INTRUSIVE:</b> slow cooling. <b>EXTRUSIVE:</b> rapid cooling. <b>[ANY TWO]</b> <b>LEARNER MUST MENTION BOTH EXTRUSIVE AND INTRUSIVE</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.7.4	Large masses of magma accumulate underground. Cool slowly over time forming extensive rock bodies.	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.7.5	Forms resistant rock leading to mountains. Influences drainage patterns. Can create domed landscapes. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.8.1	a) Laccolith. b) Dyke. c) Sill.	(1 x 1) (1 x 1) (1 x 1)	(1) (1) (1)
2.8.2	Batholith.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.8.3	Magma intrudes between rock layers. Pressure causes overlying layers to dome upwards.	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.8.4	<b>Dyke</b> cuts across layers / vertical <b>Sill</b> runs parallel / horizontal <b>Dyke</b> younger than surrounding rock <b>Sill</b> forms between layers <b>[ANY TWO]</b> <b>LEARNER MUST MENTION BOTH DYKE AND SILL</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.8.5	Magma cools slowly underground. Allows large crystals to form.	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.9.			
2.9.1	D	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.2	C	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.3	F	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.4	A	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.5	B	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.6	E	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.9.7	A	(1 x 1)	(1)



2.10			
2.10.1	A – crest.	(1 x 1)	(1)
	B – cliff.	(1 x 1)	(1)
	C – talus.	(1 x 1)	(1)
	D – pediment.	(4 x 1)	(4)
2.10.2	E.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.10.3	Concave.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.10.4	Has fertile soil which is good for farming Gentle gradient allows for use of machinery Gentle slope allows settlement Close to the valley and rivers allows access to water Gentle gradient allows construction of roads and railways <b>[ANY FOUR]</b>	(4 x 2)	(8)
2.11.			
2.11.1	Spur.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.11.2	200m.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.11.3		(1 x 2)	(1)
2.11.4	Contour lines touch each other, but they do not cross.	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.11.5	140m-120m=20m.	(1 x 2)	(2)

2.11.6	 <p>Steep makes it difficult to construct houses, infrastructure and dangerous                  People can fall                  Steep and has hard rock which makes it difficult to do farming                  Attract tourist                  People can enjoy hiking, rock climbing and bungee jumping.  <b>[ANY THREE]</b></p>	(3 x 2)	(6)
2.12.			
2.12.1	<p>Landslide is the rapid movement of entire mass downslope.  <b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.12.2	2014.	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.12.3	$165 - 78 = 87$ .	(1 x 2)	(1)
2.12.4	<p>India received more rainfall.                  More development on steep slopes.                  More population and buildings.                  Slopes are steeper.                  Less vegetation.  <b>[ANY TWO]</b></p> 	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.12.5	<p>Mass of material move over the soil destroying habitats.                  Mass of material move over the soil destroying ecosystems.                  River may be blocked due to moved material.                  Moving material can cause floods.                  Moving material can destroy vegetation.  <b>[ANY ONE]</b>  <b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING</b>                  Mass of material move over the soil. (1)</p>	(1 x 2)	(2)

2.12.6	<p>Issue early warning system so people can move away from the area that could be affected.</p> <p>Have signs to warn people so that they will know and avoid going to danger zone.</p> <p>Encourage planting of vegetation to bind soil particles so that the material may not move downslope.</p> <p>Proper planning for development to reduce development in areas prone to landslides.</p> <p>Reduce building on steep slopes to reduce adding weight slopes.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING (MAXIMUM TWO MARKS)</b></p> <p>Issue early warning system. (1)</p> <p>Have signs to warn people. (1)</p> <p>Encourage planting of vegetation. (1)</p> <p>Proper planning for development. (1)</p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.13.			
2.13.1	<p>(a) Mass movement is the movement of material downslope under the influence of gravity.</p> <p>(b) Rockfalls refers to the free fall or downslope rolling of rocks</p> <p><b>[CONCEPTS]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.13.2	<p>Rocks blocking the road.</p> <p>Boulders on the road.</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.13.3	<p>It is the main route between George and Oudsthoorn</p> <p>It connects George and Oudsthoorn</p> <p>People can travel to work</p> <p>Businesses can transport goods</p> <p>Industries can transport raw materials and finished goods</p> <p>Easy access to markets</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)

2.13.4	<p>The pass has steep slope which increases downslope rolling of falling of rocks.</p> <p>The area received more rainfall which added weight on the steep slope making it unstable.</p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING (MAXIMUM ONE MARK)</b></p> <p>The pass has steep slope. (1)</p> <p>The area received more rainfall. (1)</p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.13.5	<p>Traffic police should be there to guide and warn traffic.</p> <p>Paramedics should help injured people as they can be injured by rocks or accident.</p> <p>Police should be there since people can be killed by rocks.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING (MAXIMUM TWO MARKS)</b></p> <p>To guide and warn traffic. (1)</p> <p>Paramedics should help injured people. (1)</p> <p>People can be killed by rocks. (1)</p>	(2 x 2)	(4)

ACTIVITY 3.1: BRANDT LINE MEMORANDUM

3.1.1	<p>The Brandt Line is an imaginary line drawn on a world map to separate more developed countries from less developed countries.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.1.2	<p>Africa South America</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.1.3	<p>More developed countries are countries that have high levels of income, advanced infrastructure, and strong economic systems. These countries usually have high standards of living and good access to services such as healthcare and education.</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.1.4	<p>High birth rates. Limited access to family planning. Large rural population.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.1.5	<p>China does not fit neatly into one category because it is rapidly developing and has a strong growing economy. While it is still considered a developing country in some areas, it also has advanced industries and high levels of economic growth.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.1.6	<p>The Brandt Line is still partly relevant because it shows clear differences between developed and developing countries. It highlights that countries in the Global North are generally richer than those in the Global South. However, it is not fully accurate today because some countries are rapidly developing, such as China and India. It is too simple and does not show differences within countries. It is useful as a general guide but not as a strict way to classify development in the modern world.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)


<b>ACTIVITY 3.2: DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS</b>			
3.2.1	Country A.	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2.2	Life expectancy increases gradually over time.	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.3	18 years (80 – 62).	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.4	Better Healthcare. Nutrition. Better Living Conditions in Country A. <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.2.5	Developed countries have high life expectancy. Developing countries have low life expectancy.	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.2.6	It does not reflect income inequality or quality of services, Therefore should be used with other indicators.	(2 x 2)	(4)



<b>ACTIVITY 3.3 : COMMUNITY BASED</b>			
3.3.1	Development that involves local communities directly in planning and implementation and addresses local needs. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.2	Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP).	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.3.3	Temporary employment. Income support, skills development. Improved road access. Community empowerment. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.3.4	Uses local labour or involves community participation in development decisions.	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3.5	The project created temporary jobs. (Accept examples) The project depends on state funding. The project results in limited skills transfer. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.3.6	Sustainable due to empowerment and skills. Not fully sustainable due to temporary nature of jobs. <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)

#### **ACTIVITY 3.4**

3.4.1	The exchange of goods and services between countries. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.4.2	China	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.4.3	Benefited from the customs relief system Only paid import duties (tariff) without VAT Able to sell goods cheaper <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.4.4	Local consumers buy in lower prices/cheaper prices due to cheaper selling prices.		

	<p>Local consumers only paid import duty (tariff) without VAT</p> <p>Able to sell goods cheaper (accept examples) because they buy goods at lower prices / directly from suppliers.</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p>	<p>(1 x 2)</p>	<p>(2)</p>
<p>3.4.5</p>	<p>To protect local businesses who are undercut by cheaper goods.</p> <p>To encourage local production which contributes to the economy.</p> <p>Increase government revenue through higher tariffs.</p> <p>To save/protect jobs in the local industries.</p> <p>To maximise income received from import duties/tariffs.</p> <p>To boost local production which can be exported.</p> <p>To avoid loss of tax revenue from local companies.</p> <p>To help reduce South Africa's growing trade deficit.</p> <p>Deters consumers from buying poorer quality which costs more in the long run.</p> <p>Encourage consumers to buy local which keeps money in the country.</p> <p>Trade protectionism protects the interest of S.A</p> <p>Buying local increases the multiplier effect in the South African economy.</p> <p><b>[ANY FOUR]</b></p>	<p>(4 x 2)</p>	<p>(8)</p>

<b>ACTIVITY 3.5: TRADE BARRIERS</b>			
3.5.1	Any restriction or limitation that is placed on the movement of goods and services between countries. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.5.2	Brazil. European Union	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.5.3	Protect local poultry industry - Higher tariffs will make imported chicken more expensive. Reduce competition from cheap imports. It will also allow local farmers to sell more of their products in the domestic market. <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.5.4	(a) Producers: Increased importation costs result in an increased production cost. Increased tariffs for imports will decrease competition for local poultry producers. (b) Consumers: Increase production costs result in higher prices for consumers. Increased prices for consumers decrease affordability. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.5.5	Tariffs are meant to protect domestic industries by raising prices on competitor products. Subsidies help to protect local businesses by providing financial support from the government, which reduces their production costs. This allows local businesses to sell their goods at lower prices and compete more effectively with cheaper imported products.  Quotas limit the number of goods and services imported which creates more customers for local businesses. <b>[ANY THREE]</b>	(3 x 2)	(6)

3.6.1	A tax imposed by a government on imported goods and services to protect local industries. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.6.2	10 %	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.6.3	Boost export revenue and profit margins Strengthens manufacturing More people become employment. Improves GDP growth <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.6.4	Imported goods become expensive. It results in reduced access to important market. Poor countries cannot easily retaliate, which widens the gap between developed and developing countries. It can trigger trade wars which disrupts global trade. Contradicts free trade principles making trade less fair. <b>[ANY FOUR]</b>	(4 x 2)	(8)


### ACTIVITY 3.7

3.7.1	Refers to the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries and economies. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.7.2	Developed countries.	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.7.3	The developed countries are represented by a muscular man meaning they are gaining from globalisation.	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.7.4	The loss of employment in manufacturing in developed countries. Local economies may be more vulnerable to fast changes in the international economy. Increased centralisation of power in the hands of large transactional corporations.		

	<p>The local of industry in less developed countries, for many reasons, often leads to environmental degradation.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.7.5	<p>Procurement policies should prioritize local purchasing for government contracts and projects.</p> <p>Offer tax breaks or reductions for local businesses and startups.</p> <p>Provide financial support for local entrepreneurs and small businesses.</p> <p>Establish programs that offer resources, mentorship, and infrastructure for local startups.</p> <p>Enact legislation that favors local businesses in government contracting.</p> <p>Public awareness campaigns to promote the importance of shopping locally through public awareness initiatives.</p> <p>Simplify licensing and permitting processes for local businesses.</p> <p>Facilitate access to loans, credit, and investment for local entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Create online platforms that showcase local businesses and products.</p> <p>Foster partnerships between local businesses, organizations, and institutions.</p> <p>Provide training and education programs that support local workforce needs.</p> <p>Invest in local infrastructure that supports business growth and development.</p> <p>Encourage mixed-use development and local business-friendly zoning.</p> <p>Implement local currency initiatives that encourage local spending.</p>		

	<p>Organize events and festivals that promote local businesses and products.</p> <p><b>[ANY THREE]</b></p>	(3 x 2)	(6)
3.8.1	<p>Cutting down of trees.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.8.2	<p>The expansion of global infrastructure leads to the cutting down of trees. (Accept examples)</p> <p>Increased demand for timber may lead to the increased cutting of trees. (Accept examples)</p> <p><b>INSTRUCTION FOR PART MARKING</b></p> <p>Increased demand for timber. (1)</p> <p>The expansion of global infrastructure. (1)</p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.8.3	<p>Increase in soil erosion</p> <p>Increase in water pollution.</p> <p>Increase in air pollution</p> <p>May lead to global warming</p> <p>Exploitation of natural resources. (Accept examples)</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
3.8.4	<p>Invest in green technology. (Accept examples)</p> <p>Strengthen local economies</p> <p>Create international agreements to combat pollution</p> <p>Encourage companies to reduce waste and raw material exploitation.</p> <p><b>[ANY FOUR]</b></p>	(4 x 2)	(8)

3.9.1	BRICS	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.9.2	China India Russia <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1)	(2)
3.9.3	A trade policy meant to protect the economy of one or certain countries by limiting imports and increasing exports <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.9.4	There is a free trade agreement (without tariffs) among the 5 member countries. Sanctions are imposed on trade with other countries. Tariffs, duties and customs are imposed on other countries exporting goods to the BRICS countries. Quotas are imposed on the amount of goods entering the country. BRICS countries allocate import subsidies to local producers when goods are imported. Governments of BRICS countries allocate export subsidies to local producers to enable them to sell at reduced prices to foreign consumers. <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.9.5	They advocate a free trade policy to increase their economic growth. Strengthen their manufacturing base and create more jobs. They benefit from an exchange of goods and services at reduced costs. They can develop market-orientated policies and encourage private investment.		

	<p>They could receive humanitarian aid (e.g. vaccines) to decrease the spread/deaths among skilled/educated members of the workforce.</p> <p>Trade through exports can assist domestic manufacturers a decrease retrenchment.</p> <p>Investment in different sectors of the economy from other member countries could increase jobs.</p> <p>Imports can provide essential/specialised components to different sectors of the economy.</p> <p>Loans at favourable interest rates could help subsidise businesses to re-establish themselves.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	<p>(2 x 2)</p>	<p>(4)</p>
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3.10			
3.10.1	Development		
3.10.2	Bilateral		
3.10.3	Humanitarian		
3.10.4	Non-governmental		
3.10.5	Multilateral		
3.10.6	Project		
3.10.7	Conditional		
3.10.8	Technical		
			(8 x 1) (8)

3.11.1	Humanitarian aid refers to the assistance provided to the people affected by a crisis. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.11.2	More Economical Developed Countries (MEDCs).	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.11.3	He is the one offering humanitarian aid.	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.11.4	Recipient communities may become reliant on external assistance rather than developing their own capacity for self-sufficient. Aid programs may impose external values and practices disregarding local customs and cultural norms. Corruption by officials, where people who needed aid the most may be compromised. <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.11.5	Humanitarian aid helps address hunger and malnutrition by providing food, cash vouchers, or support for agricultural production. Humanitarian aid and support help combat diseases, improve healthcare systems, and enhance access to healthcare services. It helps rebuild or provide temporary shelter, repair critical infrastructure, and restore basic services like water and sanitation. Humanitarian aid can help stimulate local economies by providing cash assistance, supporting livelihoods, and promoting economic recovery. Aid helps protect vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and refugees, from exploitation and abuse. Humanitarian aid can strengthen local capacities and resilience by providing training, technical assistance, and support for disaster preparedness. <b>[ANY FOUR]</b>	(4 x 2)	(8)

4.1

4.1.1	<p>A gradual or rapid removal of topsoil by agents of water, wind or melting glaciers.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.1.2	<p>Overgrazing Deforestation Poor farming practices</p> <p><b>[ANY ONE]</b></p>	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.1.3	<p>Decreased crop yield Reduced crop quality Greater risk of crop failure Reduced income / profit Reduced farm value Increased operating costs (accept examples)</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
4.1.4	<p>Afforestation, planting trees and restoring vegetation cover protects soil from wind and water erosion.</p> <p>Contour ploughing reduces excessive surface run-off.</p> <p>Terracing the slope, creating step-like fields on steep slopes decreases the speed of water flow and prevent erosion.</p> <p>Crop rotation, alternating crops each season maintains soil fertility and structure.</p> <p>Rotational grazing, allow enough time for vegetation to recover.</p> <p>Building gabions and retaining walls, slows water flow.</p> <p>Implement strip cropping.</p> <p>Avoid ploughing on steep slopes.</p> <p>Add a layer of organic material / mulching.</p> <p>Reduce / avoid tillage farming.</p> <p>Controlling veld fires.</p> <p>Fencing paddocks/ buffering.</p> <p><b>[ANY FOUR]</b></p>	(4 x 2)	(8)

**4.2**

4.2.1	Solar energy		
4.2.2	Animal resource		
4.2.3	Forest resource		
4.2.4	Crude oil		
4.2.5	Metal and minerals		
4.2.6	Water resource		
4.2.7	Natural gas	(7 x 1)	(7)

**ACTIVITY 4.3**

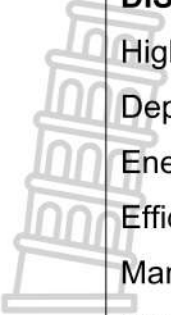
4.3.1	Eskom	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3.2	Job losses Halve the GDP	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.3.3	Failure to build new power stations to keep up with economic Growth. Reduced production from ageing/faulty equipment. Mismanagement and corruption. No renewable energy to supplement the grid <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.3.4	The private sector can generate its own power and sell the surplus back to the grid.	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.3.5	Large amounts of money have been invested in coal mines/power stations. They provide jobs and contribute to the GDP.	(2 x 2)	(4)
4.3.6	Degradation/alteration of the land occurs because of mining. Biodiversity is reduced. Habitats of ecosystems are destroyed. Methane (greenhouse gas) is released that contributes to global warming. Acid mine drainage cause water pollution. <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)

<b>ACTIVITY 4.4</b>			
4.4.1	Conventional.	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.4.2	This energy source is reliant on non-renewable resources.	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.4.3	Uranium. Plutonium.	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.4.4	Koeberg is rated at 1 860 MW. Its average annual production is 13 668 Gwh.	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.4.5	Lower long-term maintenance costs at the plant. Fewer costly clean-up operations because of less pollution during energy generation. Nuclear power's output is much higher, therefore less energy needed than other energy sources. Maintenance of the plant creates sustainable employment opportunities. Nuclear power plants create employment opportunities. Nuclear energy provides stable long term electricity prices. Nuclear energy can boost local economy through infrastructural development. <b>[ANY FOUR]</b>	(4 x 2)	(8)
<b>ACTIVITY 4.5</b>			
4.5.1	Refers to an energy that comes from natural sources that are constantly replenished. <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.5.2	Increasing.	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.5.3	Plateau landscape. Strong average wind speeds.	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.5.4	Does not deplete any natural resource. No carbon emissions / reduced carbon footprint / no greenhouse gas emission. No waste products. No water use.		

	<p>Minimal land disturbance.</p> <p>Minimal impact on wildlife and ecosystems.</p> <p><b>[ANY TWO]</b></p>	(2 x 2)	(4)
4.5.5	<p>On-site training / education leads to upskilling.</p> <p>Employment at wind farm decreases poverty.</p> <p>Income into household improves standard of living (accept examples).</p> <p>Social programmes (accept examples) improve quality of life.</p> <p>Crime / social ills reduced because of less unemployment / social network.</p> <p>Local workers employed which means families don't break up.</p> <p>More facilities (accept examples) for greater convenience.</p> <p>Building social capital will create a sense of community belonging.</p> <p>Aesthetics / healthier environment (accept examples) improves life expectancy.</p> <p><b>[ANY THREE]</b></p>	(3 x 2)	(6)

**ACTIVITY 4.6**

4.6.1	<p>Refers to an energy obtained from the sun's radiation and converted into usable forms.</p> <p><b>[CONCEPT]</b></p>	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.6.2	Sun.	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.6.3	<p>Photovoltaic (PV) system.</p> <p>Concentrated Solar Power system.</p>	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.6.4	Solar energy support sustainable development by providing clean, renewable energy while reducing environmental impact.	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.6.5	<p><b>ADVANTAGE:</b></p> <p>It is a renewable energy source.</p> <p>Environmentally friendly, reduces air pollution.</p> <p>Low operating and maintenance cost after installation.</p> <p>Reduces over-reliance to thermal power.</p>		

	<b>DISADVANTAGE:</b> High initial installation cost, solar panels and equipment's. Depend on sunlight less effective on cloudy days or at night. Energy storage is expensive (batteries needed for night use) Efficiency can be affected by weather conditions. Manufacturing of panels can cause pollution. <b>[ANY FOUR]</b>		
	<b>INSTRUCTION FOR MARKING:</b> Learners must answer on both advantages and disadvantages.	(4 x 2)	(8)

**ACTIVITY 4.7**

4.7.1	Refers to an economic system that aims to improve human well-being and social equity while reducing environmental risk. <b>[CONCEPTS]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.7.2	Achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050.	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.7.3	(Different levels of) government / Public sector Businesses / Private sector Individuals / Households <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.7.4	Solar energy Wind energy	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.7.5	Expensive to transition / large investments needed Increases national debt / borrowing money Loss of jobs related to coal (accept examples) Loss of country's economy (GDP) / reduced coal exports Cost of training people / skills development Coal mining towns will suffer economic decline <b>[ANY FOUR]</b>	(4 x 2)	(8)