



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

SEKHUKHUNE SOUTH DISTRICT

<http://localhost:3170/>

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

Geomorphology

Term 2

13 APRIL 2026

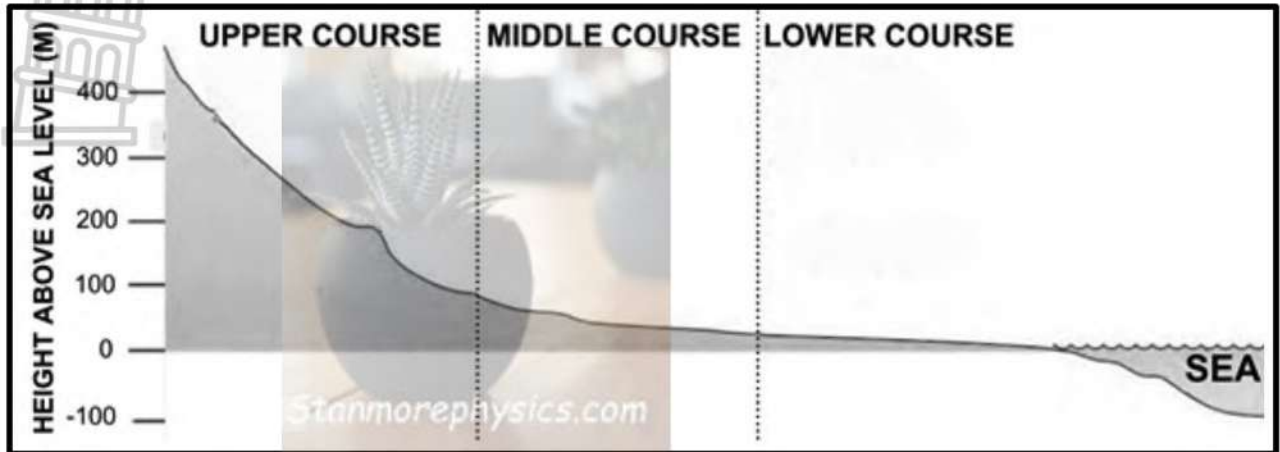
Marks : 60

DURATION : 1 Hour

INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION

- This question paper consists of FIVE questions.
- Answer all the FIVE questions.
- All diagrams are included in the question paper
- Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
- Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
- Write neatly and legibly

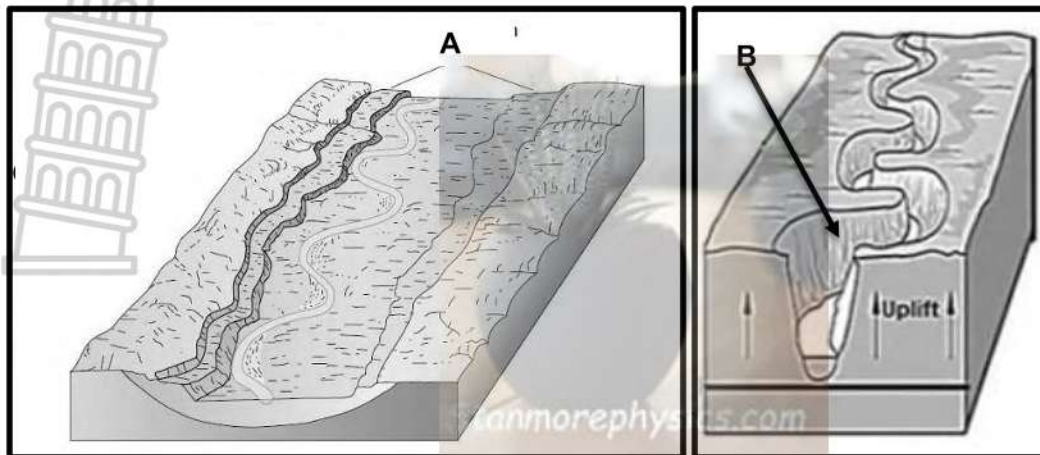
- 1.1. Refer to the sketch of different river profiles below. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. write only Y or Z next to the question numbers (1.1.1. to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.9. Y.



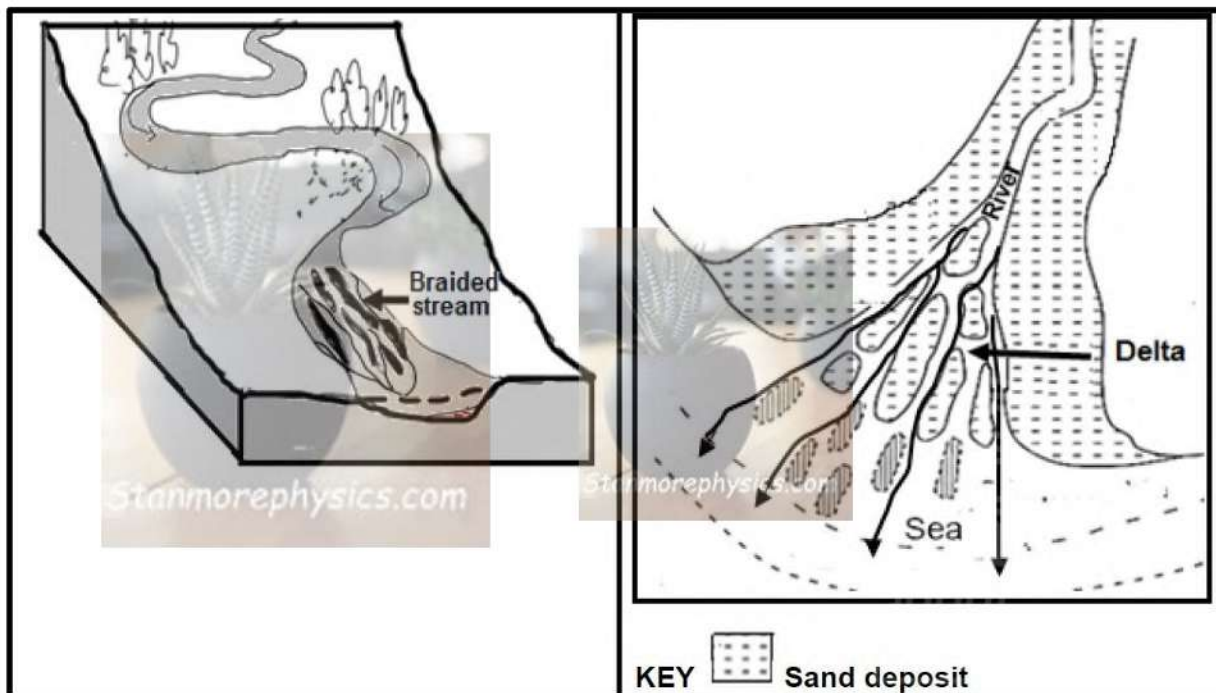
Column A	Column B
1.1.1. Deposition is the main fluvial process in the.....course.	Y: upper Z: lower
1.1.2. The middle course is dominated by	Y: lateral Z: vertical
1.1.3. Fluvial landforms in the lower course.	Y: levees Z: rapids
1.1.4. The permanent base level of erosion is at..... metres above sea level.	Y: 200 Z: 0
1.1.5. A transverse profile representing the middle course.	Y: Z:
1.1.6. Profile that shows height changes of the river channel from source to mouth is called.....	Y: cross profile. Z: longitudinal profile.
1.1.7. An uneven profile with temporary base level of erosion.	Y: graded profile Z: ungraded profile
1.1.8. Waterfalls, rapids or lakes are example of this base level of erosion.	Y: temporary Z: permanent

(8x1) (8)

1.2. Refer to the diagrams below and answer the questions that follows.



- 1.2.1. A process whereby river regains its erosive power is (river capture/river rejuvenation) (1x1) (1)
- 1.2.2. The type of erosion associated with river rejuvenation (headward/vertical). (1x1) (1)
- 1.2.3. State THREE causes of river rejuvenation. (3x1) (3)
- 1.2.4. Identify river rejuvenation resultant landforms labelled A and B. (2x1) (2)
- 1.3. Refer to the sketches below of a braided stream and a delta.



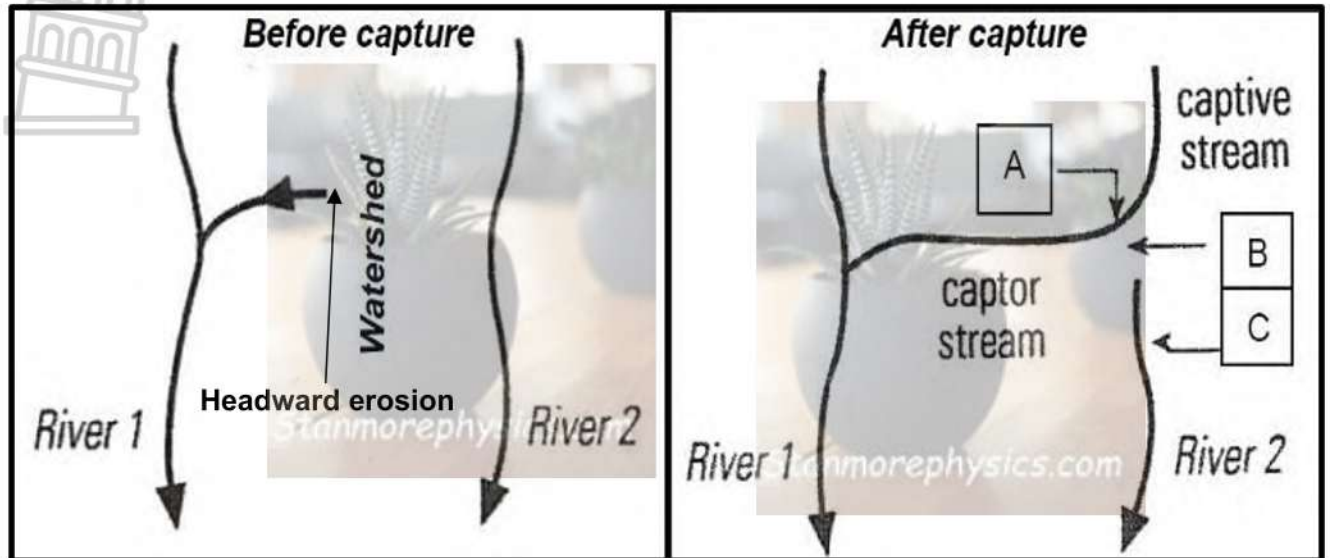
- 1.3.1. Braided streams and deltas form when the dominant fluvial process is (erosion/deposition). (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2. State ONE physical similarity between braided streams and deltas. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.3. Give TWO reasons why braided streams are common in the lower course of a river. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.4. Why do deltas not form in all rivers? (2x2) (4)

1.3.5. Explain why deltas are suitable for agriculture.

(2x2) (4)

[15]

1.4. Refer to the sketches based on river capture below.



1.4.1. What is headward erosion?

(1x2) (2)

1.4.2. State ONE factor that would promote headward erosion in River 1.

(1x1) (1)

1.4.3. Why is River 1 referred to as the captor stream after river capture?

(1x2) (2)

1.4.4. Why is river gravel found in the wind gap after river capture?

(2x2) (4)

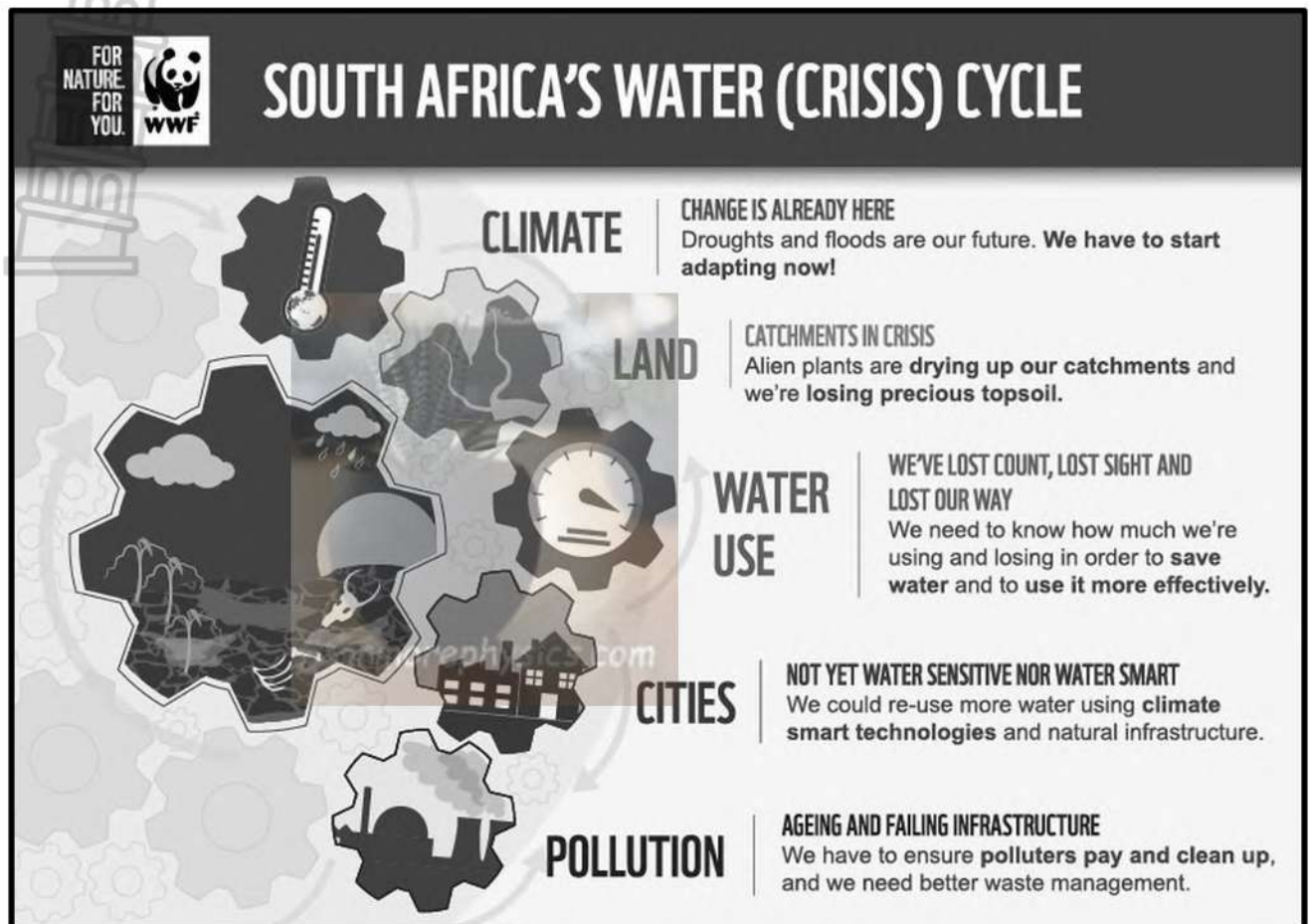
1.4.5. Explain how the fluvial processes would change in River 1 after river capture.

(3x2) (6)

[15]



1.5. Refer to the figure below on south Africa water crisis



- 1.5.1. What is water insecurity. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.2. Identify TWO causes from the sketch, which would contribute to water insecurity. (2x1) (2)
- 1.5.3. State ONE strategy mention in the figure to reduce pollution in south Africa rivers. (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.4. Explain how cities can be water sensitive and water smart to ensure water security for future generation. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.5. In a paragraph of EIGHT lines, explain how the TWO causes (mentioned in QUESTION 1.5.2) will negatively impact on the sustainability of water availability in south Africa. (4x2) (8)

[15]

GRAND TOTAL: 60

=====