

MARKING GUIDELINES

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
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SUBJECT		GEOGRAPHY	
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SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

FINAL APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINES

DATE OF MEETING	
UMALUSI MODERATOR	
CHIEF MARKER	
INTERNAL MODERATOR	

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1 Z ✓

1.1.2 Y ✓

1.1.3 Y ✓

1.1.4 Y ✓

1.1.5 Z ✓

1.1.6 Y ✓

1.1.7 Z ✓

(7x1) (7)

1.2

1.2.1 Night ✓

1.2.2 Intensity of the high pressure ✓

1.2.3 Smog ✓

1.2.4 Day ✓

1.2.5 Descending air in a high-pressure cell ✓

1.2.6 Anabatic ✓

1.2.7 Visibility ✓

1.2.8 Frost pocket ✓

(8x1) (8)

1.3

1.3.1 123 mm ✓

(1x1) (1)

1.3.2 "significant cold fronts" ✓

(1x1) (1)

1.3.3



✓

(1x1) (1)

1.3.4 • During winter all pressure belts migrate north with the ITCZ in the direction of more direct sunlight ✓✓

• Mid-latitude cyclones occur in the westerly wind belt ✓✓

• The cold front then moves over South Africa, which lies between 22°S and 35°S. ✓✓

[ANY TWO]

(2x2) (4)



- 1.3.5
- Prepare emergency evacuation plans. ✓✓
 - Make shelter available in case people need to be evacuated. ✓✓
 - Provide the communities with sandbags to reduce the effect of flooding. ✓✓
 - Put up warning signs at flood prone areas (example low lying bridges). ✓✓
 - Alert the public regarding possible extreme weather conditions (accept examples such as heavy rain, strong winds). ✓✓
 - Make sure newly built infrastructure adheres to safety regulations so as to minimise disruption and collapse. ✓✓
- [ANY FOUR]**
[ACCEPT EXAMPLES - FULL SENTENCES REQUIRED] (4x2) (8)

(15)

1.4

- 1.4.1 Tropical cyclone ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.2 easterly ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.3
- a) D ✓ (1x1) (1)
 - b) There is a clockwise spiralling of clouds. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)
 - c) Cumulonimbus ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.4 The system is moving in the same direction as the winds are blowing compressing the isobars. ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 1.4.5
- Winds are slowed down due to friction with the land surface. ✓✓
 - Dry air enters the system which reduces the amount of condensation/energy. ✓✓
 - A's path curves slightly south, thus entering cooler subtropical areas, increasing the air pressure. ✓✓
- [ANY TWO]** (2x2) (4)
- 1.4.6
- Storm surge due to strong winds blowing onshore (from the ocean's side). ✓✓
 - Flooding will occur due to excessive rainfall or storm surge. ✓✓
 - There will be torrential rainfall/heavy rainfall. ✓✓
 - Very strong winds will blow/gale force winds/hurricane strength winds. ✓✓
 - Erosion from storm surge/excessive rainfall and runoff. ✓✓
- [ANY TWO]** (2x2) (4)

(15)

1.5

- 1.5.1 Ridge/wedge ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.2 i) diverging/outward flow of air/descending ✓ (1x1) (1)
- ii) rotating in an anticlockwise direction ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.3 • Very strong winds may damage infrastructure (accept examples). ✓✓
 • Injuries due to people being blown around by the wind. ✓✓
 • Damage to vegetation (accept examples like trees may be damaged/blown over). ✓✓
 • Wind funnels between the buildings clearing the pollution. ✓✓
 • Litter is blown around (accept examples). ✓✓
 [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.4 a) (Isolated) thunderstorms shown in a NW/SE line across the country. ✓ (1x1) (1)
- b) Moisture front ✓ (1x1) (1)
- c) • Cold, dry South Westerly winds blow across the Atlantic Ocean from the South Atlantic high pressure towards the (Thermal/trough of) low pressure on land. ✓✓
 • Warm, moist North-Easterly winds blow across the Indian Ocean from the South Indian high pressure towards the (Thermal/trough of) low pressure on land. ✓✓
 • (Cold, dry) SW winds converge with (warm, moist) NE winds (at the moisture front). ✓✓
 • The cold, dry air uplifts the warm, moist air causing condensation, (cumulonimbus) clouds accompanied by (thunderstorms, hail and heavy) rainfall. ✓✓
 [ANY THREE] (3x2) (6)

(15)

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1

- 2.1.1 Source ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.2 Middle ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.3 Lower ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.4 Narrow ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.5 Plains tract (course) ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.6 Proportional ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.7 Inversely proportional ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.1.8 Turbulent flow ✓ (1x1) (1)

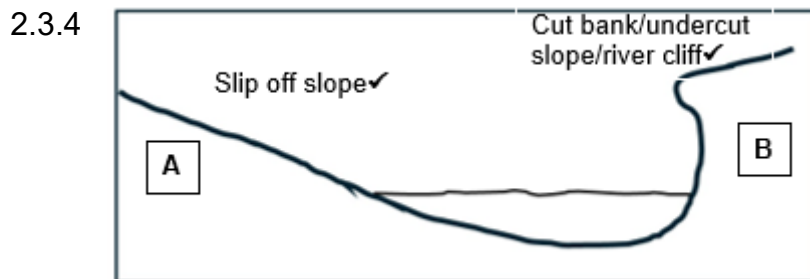
(8)

2.2

- 2.2.1 A ✓
- 2.2.2 D ✓
- 2.2.3 D ✓
- 2.2.4 A ✓
- 2.2.5 A ✓
- 2.2.6 B ✓
- 2.2.7 C ✓ (7x1) (7)

2.3

- 2.3.1 Meanders ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Uneven ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 2.3.3 When the gradient becomes gentler, the river starts to move from side to side/deposits material, so the river has to go around. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)



(2x1) (2)

- 2.3.5 Meander neck ✓ (1x1) (1)

- 2.3.6 • Lateral erosion widens the river channel on the inside. ✓✓
 • Both sides of the meander loop are eroded in this way. ✓✓
 • The neck becomes narrower. ✓✓
 • When flooding occurs, the river will cut through the neck. ✓✓
 [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

- 2.3.7 • The river will cut through the neck/C taking the straightest path. ✓✓
 • Material will be deposited, cutting off D. ✓✓
 • D will become an ox bow lake. ✓✓
 [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

(15)

2.4

- 2.4.1 Due to renewed energy, the river will erode more (vertically). ✓ (1x1) (1)

- 2.4.2 A ✓ (1x1) (1)

- 2.4.3 Drop in sea level. ✓ (1x1) (1)

- 2.4.4 • Isostatic uplift causes the gradient of a river to become steeper. ✓✓
 • River capture adds volume to a river. ✓✓
 • Extended heavy rainfall (change in climate) adds volume to a river. ✓✓
 [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)

- 2.4.5 1. Fluvial processes:
 • The river will become over-graded/It will have excess energy. ✓✓
 • Rejuvenation/Excess energy enables the river to erode more vertically. ✓✓
 • The river can transport a heavier load (example: increased traction, saltation). ✓✓
2. Channel shape:
 • The river valley will become deeper due to increased vertical erosion. ✓✓
 • The river channel becomes narrower as it becomes deeper. ✓✓
 • A knick point waterfall may form that carves out the river valley. ✓✓
 [ANY FOUR]
 [MUST REFER TO FLUVIAL PROCESSES AND CHANNEL SHAPE] (4x2) (8)

(15)

2.5

- 2.5.1 • Monitoring and controlling/management of water resources in drainage basins/catchment areas. ✓✓
 • Process of sustaining/maintaining water resources and drainage basins ensures clean, safe water for use and aquatic life. ✓✓
 [CONCEPT] (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.2 • Promoting water conservation. ✓✓
 • Strengthening water infrastructure. ✓✓
 • Upgrading ageing water systems. ✓✓
 • Improve water storage. ✓✓
 • Increasing peoples' access to clean water. ✓✓
 [ONLY ONE CONCEPT] (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.3 • Alien species can threaten the city's water security. ✓
 • It increases flood risk. ✓
 • It affects local biodiversity. ✓
 [ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)
- 2.5.4 • Evaporation from the river takes place. ✓✓
 • The river will decrease the temperature of its surroundings. ✓✓
 • The urban heat island will decrease. ✓✓
 [ANY TWO] (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.5 • Ensuring that the water in the river is clean will provide a healthier habitat for fish (accept examples). ✓✓
 • Effective littering fines and the provision of more dustbins will lead to a reduction in waste, meaning less litter will be ingested by animals and cause their death. ✓✓
 • Proper flood management will reduce habitat loss. ✓✓
 • Fines for/regulation of effluent from industries will reduce loss of species. ✓✓
 • Installation and maintenance of sewage systems result in less water hyacinths that grow. ✓✓
 • Monitoring of water quality will protect endangered species from becoming extinct. ✓✓
 • Monitoring/restricting pollution of underground water will result in cleaner water that is available for animals to drink. ✓✓
 [ANY THREE]
 [ACCEPT EXAMPLES] (3x2) (6)
- (15)**

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [60]

TOTAL SECTION A: [120]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 B ✓ (1x1) (1)

3.1.2 A ✓ (1x1) (1)

3.1.3 a) $VI = 480 \text{ m} - 474 \text{ m} = 6 \text{ ✓ m}$
 $HE = 9,1 \text{ cm (given)} \times 100 = 910 \text{ ✓ m}$

Gradient = $\frac{VI}{HE}$
 $= \frac{6 \text{ m}}{910 \text{ m}} \text{ ✓ Substitute into the formula}$
 $= 1: 151,67 \text{ ✓} \quad (4x1) (4)$

b) Yes ✓ (1x1) (1)

3.1.4 Length = 0,55 km (given)
 Breadth = 1,5 ✓ cm x 0,1 [Range 1,4 – 1,6 cm]
 $= 0,15 \text{ ✓ km [Range 0,7 – 0,8 cm]}$
 $\text{Area} = L \times B = 0,55 \text{ km} \times 0,15 \text{ km} = 0,825 \text{ km}^2 \text{ ✓}$
 [Range 0,077 – 0,088 km²] (3x1) (3)

(10)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 C ✓ (1x1) (1)

3.2.2 B ✓ (1x1) (1)

3.2.3 B ✓ (1x1) (1)

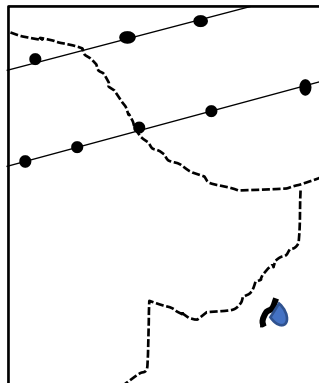
3.2.4 a) Increases/warmer ✓/changes the temperature ✓ (1x1) (1)

b) Artificial surfaces of tar are dark and absorb more heat, raising temperatures ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

- 3.2.5 a) dendritic ✓ (1x1) (1)
- b) i) gentle ✓
 ii) rocks of similar hardness/massive igneous rocks/horizontal layers of sedimentary rock. ✓ (2x1) (2)
- c) west/westward ✓ (1x1) (1)
- d) 2 ✓ (1x1) (1)
- e) Stream order will become lower/change to 1/can dry up so no stream will remain. ✓ (1x1) (1)
- (12)**

3.3 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- 3.3.1 a) i) vector ✓
 ii) polygon ✓ (2x1) (1)
- b) Secondary ✓ (1x1) (1)
- c) • Satellite image compiled by a third party. ✓
 • Data is already being processed. ✓
 • It is a Google street view image (found on Google earth/ internet). ✓ (2x1) (2)
- 3.3.2 a) A layer of information based on a specific theme. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)
- b)



Dam/perennial water

Marks allocated for:

Approximate location of dam ✓ label ✓ (2x1) (2)

(8)

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [30]

TOTAL SECTION B: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]