

MARKING GUIDELINES

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE		12	
DATE		MAY/JUNE 2025	
SUBJECT		GEOGRAPHY	
PAPER		2	
MARK TOTAL		150	
DURATION (HOURS)		3	
NUMBER OF PAGES		8	



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

FINAL APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINES	
DATE OF MEETING	
UMALUSI MODERATOR	
CHIEF MARKER	
INTERNAL MODERATOR	

QUESTION 1

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|----------------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | H | |
| | 1.1.2 | C | |
| | 1.1.3 | F | |
| | 1.1.4 | A | |
| | 1.1.5 | D | |
| | 1.1.6 | I | |
| | 1.1.7 | B | |
| | 1.1.8 | E | (8x1) (8) |
| | | | |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | isolated farmstead | |
| | 1.2.2 | megalopolis | |
| | 1.2.3 | city | |
| | 1.2.4 | metropolis | |
| | 1.2.5 | village | |
| | 1.2.6 | town | |
| | 1.2.7 | hamlet | (7x1) (7) |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | A place that has been deserted by its inhabitants because there is a decline in business or a natural resource. | (1x2) (2) |
| | 1.3.2 | Situated in a narrow valley between high mountains. | (1x1) (1) |
| | 1.3.3 | Not enough space for expansion
Not enough water
Services were moved to an adjacent village | (Any TWO) (2x2) (4) |
| | 1.3.4 | Develop alternative sources of income through tourism.
Ecotourism
eg. farm stays; hiking trails; adventure tourism; flower season tours;
Provide water by pipeline/reservoir.
Provide alternative housing systems eg. High rise units
Provide mobile services to community
eg police, church, post office
Provide online shopping options to those living in the area
Develop tourist opportunities – eg. hiking trails, photographic safaris, art weekends, mountain biking trails. | (Any FOUR) (4x2) (8) |
- (15)**

1.4	1.4.1	Shops AND Offices	(2x1) (2)
	1.4.2	Demand for central location / competition / limited space	(1x2) (2)
	1.4.3	Increase the land values because demand to locate there will increase.	(1x2) (2)
	1.4.4	a) refuse dumps / recreation facilities / farming / mining / airfields (airports) / sewage farms / dams. (Any TWO)	(2x1) (2)
		b) Land is cheap <u>and</u> no competition for space Pollution (land, air, noise) Dangerous if close to built-up area.	(1x2) (2)
		c) Rural – urban fringe	(1x1) (1)
	1.4.5	Higher the demand for space the higher the price of the land. The land must be used optimally so buildings go multi-storey. The use of multi-storey structures means less need for ground-floor space but still earning income from being in a central location.	(2x2) (4)
			(15)
1.5	1.5.1	The decay and deterioration of an urban area	(1x2) (2)
	1.5.2	a) Transitional zone / Zone of decay	(1x1) (1)
		b) Close to CBD	(1x2) (2)
	1.5.3	Broken window and doors Washing on balconies Dirty walls Windows covered by paper /cardboard (Any ONE)	(1x2) (2)
	1.5.4	Poor appearance chases business away Poor appearance chases upper income earners away Low-order goods suppliers move into older buildings Rentals payable drop Downward spiral of income and activities	(2x2) (4)
	1.5.5	Check buildings not being hijacked/ invaded Maximise the number of people living in a flat/building Ensure adequate service provision - like water, sanitation and electricity. Police the buildings to ensure they are abiding by rules	



Ensure regular fire checks and safety features are in place
Promote urban renewal projects to benefit tenants and
owners.

(Any TWO) (2x2) (4)

(15)

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [60]

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	A	
	2.1.2	A	
	2.1.3	A	
	2.1.4	C	
	2.1.5	D	
	2.1.6	B	
	2.1.7	B	(7X1) (7)
2.2	2.2.1	F	
	2.2.2	E	
	2.2.3	D	
	2.2.4	G	
	2.2.5	H	
	2.2.6	A	
	2.2.7	B	
	2.2.8	C	(8x1) (8)
2.3	2.3.1	Accept 240-245	(1x1) (1)
	2.3.2	2008	(1x1) (1)
	2.3.3	(a) Upward / Increasing	(1x1) (1)
		(b) New technology making process easier	
		Coal is shallow making process easy and cheap	
		Ample coal supply	
		Constant local and overseas market	(Any TWO) (2x2) (4)
	2.3.4	Richards Bay	(1x2) (2)
	2.3.5	Required to produce most electricity enabling businesses and households Exports bring income Provides employment Source of raw materials for fuels and other products e.g. (Sasol)	(Any THREE) (3x2) (6)
			(15)

2.4	2.4.1	Nqura / Coega	(1x1) (1)
	2.4.2	It is the easiest harbour to access for export.	(1x2) (2)
	2.4.3	Manganese Centrifuges Cars Parts & accessories	(Any TWO) (2x1) (2)
	2.4.4	History Two harbours Agricultural products in hinterland Large labour force Skilled and semi-skilled labour Railway links to interior Additional water supply from Orange river Project	(Any TWO) (2x1) (2)
	2.4.5	Fewer jobs available – less income so poverty increases. Migration to other areas to look for work. Upskilling to enable workers to manage machinery. Upskilled workers earn more income and can improve living standards. Production will be higher so more goods on the market to buy. More linkages can be developed in the industrial sector creating a more stable economy and stable population. (Must have at least ONE comment on both issues)	(4x2) (8)
			(15)
2.5	2.5.1	Spaza sector and food	(2x1) (2)
	2.5.2	Lack of jobs.	(1x2) (2)
	2.5.3	Local by laws prevent occupation Lack of funds to purchase space Mobile populations may mean a change in passing traffic	(Any TWO) (2x2) (4)

2.5.4 Within the owners dwelling or own space or structure attached to owners dwelling (1x1) (1)

2.5.5 Lift restrictions

Enable finance loans

Provide secure tenure

Provide services in trading spaces

Provide safety and lock up facilities

Enable access to unemployment benefits (3x2) (6)

(15)

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [60]

QUESTION 3

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 3.1 | 3.1.1. A | (1x1) (1) |
| | 3.1.2 Coal mining | (1x1) (1) |
| | 3.1.3 A | (1x1) (1) |
| | 3.1.4 Reservoir | (1x1) (1) |
| | 3.1.5 Shadows can be used to tell the time of day / Shadows fall to south west in the morning and south east in the afternoon in South Africa. | (1x1) (1) |
| | 3.1.6 54 ° (range 53 – 55) | (1x2) (2) |
| | 3.1.7 Distance = Distance in cm x Scale (1:50000)
6,4 ✓cm x 0,5✓ (range 6,3 - 6,5)
3,2 ✓km (range 3,15 – 3,25) | (3x1) (3)
[10] |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 Coal | (1x1) (1) |
| | 3.2.2 Moves large quantities of coal to the power station continuously over long distances | (1x1) (1) |
| | 3.2.3 Plant trees around the dumps to lessen dust travelling
Plant grass on dumps to lessen dust
Constantly water dumps to reduce dust
Collect all runoff of water and filter before release into rivers
Monitor all rivers for pH and heavy metals and contain if spillages occur
Provide free medical check - ups to all surrounding residents
Provide free veterinary care and check-ups for animals
Have regular EIA's done to monitor changes (Environmental Impact Assessments) in air quality, soil quality, water quality and groundwater quality.
If land has been taken from people for mining then they need re-imburement or alternative sites
Treat acid water
Educate surrounding communities on how to lessen infiltration of dust and dirty water in their areas. | (Any TWO) (2x2) (4) |
| | 3.2.4 (a) electricity supplier | (1x1) (1) |
| | (b) Rural urban fringe | (1x1) (1) |

	3.2.5	Irregular	(1x2) (2)
	3.2.6	Street pattern is geometric/ordered Many services provided	(2x1) (2)
			(12)
3.3	3.3.1	Data standardisation	(1x1) (1)
	3.3.2	Protect the power station - intruders / fires Protect surrounding area from dangerous fallout / emissions	(1x1) (1)
		(Any ONE)	
	3.3.3	(a) non-perennial river	(1x1) (1)
		(b) excavations / cultivated land	(1x1) (1)
	3.3.4	Geology to ensure rock is stable Soils to ensure not clay which moves Groundwater to ensure no hidden caves underground Slope of the land Drainage across the site (rivers/springs) Land value Present ownership of land Access routes Distance to population (range) Income of population Age and gender cohort of population No of people in area	
		(Once this <u>data is modelled together</u> a best fit location can be decided on.)	(2x2) (4)

(8)

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]