

MARKING GUIDELINES

EXAMINATION NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE	12
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SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY
PAPER	2
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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: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1

1.1.1 Y ✓

1.1.2 Z ✓

1.1.3 Y ✓

1.1.4 Z ✓

1.1.5 Y ✓

1.1.6 Y ✓

1.1.7 Z ✓

1.1.8 Y ✓

(8x1)(8)

1.2

1.2.1 D ✓

1.2.2 A ✓

1.2.3 C ✓

1.2.4 A ✓

1.2.5 B ✓

1.2.6 C ✓

1.2.7 B ✓

(7x1)(7)



1.3

1.3.1 Rural-urban migration ✓

(1x1)(1)

- 1.3.2
- Better jobs ✓
 - Higher wages ✓
 - More educational institutions and opportunities ✓
 - Better health care and lower death rates ✓
 - A higher standard of living and more comfortable houses ✓
 - Better access to social services and opportunities for social and cultural activities ✓
 - Better lifestyle – the "bright lights" of city life ✓
 - Safety ✓

[ANY TWO] (2x1)(2)

1.3.3 **Positive**

- Urban migration can fuel economic growth by providing labour for urban industries. ✓✓
- Migrants bring new cultural influences to urban areas. ✓✓

Negative

- Housing shortages and informal settlements often found in the form of slums where conditions can be poor, with a lack of basic amenities like clean water and electricity. ✓✓
- Too many people in one place cause overcrowding. ✓✓
- Stress on infrastructure, with services like transportation, waste management, and healthcare becoming overburdened. ✓✓
- High levels of urbanisation can lead to increased pollution, with more waste generated and more pressure on the environment. ✓✓
- Health issues, with densely populated areas having a greater risk of transmitting diseases. ✓✓
- Social inequality with larger wealth disparity that can lead to social tensions. ✓✓

[Must have at least ONE positive and ONE negative.]

(2x2)(4)

- 1.3.4
- Ecotourism (guides and operators) ✓
 - Renewable energy (technicians) ✓
 - Healthcare (professionals) ✓
 - Education and training centres ✓
 - Small-scale manufacturing ✓
 - Forest and wildlife management ✓
 - Local food production and markets ✓
 - Transportation and logistics services ✓
 - Artisans and craftsmen ✓
 - Agribusiness (entrepreneurs) ✓

[ANY TWO] (2x1)(2)



- 1.3.5
- Loss of customers for rural services leads to closure or less frequent services. ✓✓
 - Harder to improve services in rural areas as investment focuses on urban areas to cope with the increase in numbers. ✓✓
 - Loss of skilled workers to deliver the services. ✓✓
 - Fewer quality services available for the rural area. ✓✓
 - Rural areas become dilapidated. ✓✓

[ANY THREE]

(3x2)(6)

(15)

1.4

1.4.1 CBD/central business district ✓

(1x1)(1)

- 1.4.2
- High rise buildings/or tall buildings because of the high land value in the CBD. ✓✓
 - Relatively narrow buildings to be able to fit more buildings. ✓✓
 - Densely packed/lack of open space due to competition for land in the CBD. ✓✓

[ANY TWO]

(2x2)(4)

1.4.3 Area on perimeter of town with mixed land use ✓✓

(1x2)(2)

- 1.4.4
- farming ✓✓
 - airport ✓✓
 - residential ✓✓
 - recreation/golf ✓✓

[ANY ONE]

(1x2)(2)

- 1.4.5
- Large open spaces ✓✓
 - Cheaper land ✓✓
 - Peaceful life ✓✓
 - Less pollution ✓✓
 - Still have access to urban facilities ✓✓

[MUST EXPLAIN, not just list.]

[ANY THREE]

(3x2)(6)

(15)



1.5

1.5.1 The deterioration and decline of urban areas, often characterised by dilapidated buildings and infrastructure, and social issues. ✓ (1x2)(2)

1.5.2 Heavy industries ✓ (1x1)(1)

1.5.3 Increase in property values ✓✓
The displacement of families ✓✓ (2x2)(4)

1.5.4 It has been highly successful because:

- It is now a cultural hub which attracts locals and tourists which brings in a lot of revenue for the area. ✓✓
- Jobs have been created. ✓✓
- Affordable housing has been created for the local residents. ✓✓
- The community is involved in training programmes. ✓✓
- The community is involved in the development of the area. ✓✓
- Local businesses are supported which means that the economy in the area is growing. ✓✓

[ANY FOUR – must explain.] (4x2)(8)

(15)

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [60]



QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

2.1

- 2.1.1 A ✓
- 2.1.2 B ✓
- 2.1.3 D ✓
- 2.1.4 C ✓
- 2.1.5 C ✓
- 2.1.6 C ✓
- 2.1.7 A ✓
- 2.1.8 A ✓

(8x1)(8)

2.2

- 2.2.1 A ✓
- 2.2.2 B ✓
- 2.2.3 B ✓
- 2.2.4 A ✓
- 2.2.5 B ✓
- 2.2.6 A ✓
- 2.2.7 A ✓

(7x1)(7)

2.3

- 2.3.1 Small-scale farming is a type of agricultural practice that focuses on cultivating a small area of land. These farms typically grow various crops, such as vegetables, fruits, and grains, or raise a smaller number of livestock. ✓✓

(1x2)(2)

- 2.3.2
- Limited access to markets ✓
 - Financial constraints ✓
 - Inadequate infrastructure ✓

[ANY ONE]

(1x1)(1)



- 2.3.3
- Work is being done manually ✓✓
 - No farming infrastructure ✓✓
 - Small area being farmed ✓✓
 - Equipment is basic/no mechanisation ✓✓
 - Basic form of transport to point of sale ✓✓
 - Transport is difficult ✓✓
 - Yield is small ✓✓

[ANY TWO]

(2x2)(4)

- 2.3.4
- Smallholder farms provide employment opportunities for rural communities, alleviating poverty and reducing unemployment rates. ✓✓
 - By generating employment and income, smallholder farming helps improve livelihoods in rural areas. Increased income levels enable families to access education, healthcare, and other basic necessities, ultimately contributing to poverty reduction ✓✓
 - Smallholder farmers play a critical role in ensuring local food production, feeding over half of the global population. ✓✓
 - Their diversified farming practices, including the cultivation of staple crops and the rearing of livestock, contribute to a more resilient food system. ✓✓
 - By producing food within the local community, smallholders reduce dependence on external sources, improving food security. ✓✓
 - Smallholder farmers often prioritise traditional and indigenous crops, promoting dietary diversity and addressing malnutrition. ✓✓
 - Many smallholder farmers employ sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroecology and organic farming methods. These practices promote soil conservation, water management, and biodiversity conservation, contributing to the long-term sustainability of agricultural systems. ✓✓

[ANY FOUR]

(4x2)(8)

(15)

2.4

- 2.4.1 a) Food security is when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs. ✓✓
- b)
- Covid lockdowns ✓
 - Economic hardships ✓
 - Recent inflation ✓

(1x2)(2)

[ANY TWO]

(2x1)(2)

2.4.2 Drought ✓

(1x1)(1)



2.4.3 a) Children ✓

(1x1)(1)

- b)
- Stunted growth ✓
 - Children will be underdeveloped, they will not be able to learn due to not having food. ✓
 - They drop out of school and will end up with no qualification. ✓
 - They won't be able to get a proper job. ✓
 - They will have little to no income – fall into poverty. ✓

[ANY TWO]

(2x1)(2)

2.4.4 Economic constraints ✓

(1x1)(1)

2.4.5 **Differentiate:** One refers to the existence of quality of food, whereas the other refers to the ability to acquire that food.

Question requires differentiate, not to define!

[Food availability implies the physical existence of sufficient quality food. ✓ Food access is the ability of households to regularly acquire adequate amounts of appropriate and desired food for a nutritious diet. ✓]

(1x2)(2)

- 2.4.6
- Increasing food production: Encourage families to produce their own food, and invest in agri-food processing centres. ✓✓
 - Improving access to resources: Increase access to land, technology, credit, and training. ✓✓
 - Supporting small-scale farmers: Provide extension services and support to small-scale farmers. ✓✓
 - Improving distribution: Invest in food distribution facilities to move food to areas with shortages. ✓✓
 - Improving nutrition education: Enhance nutrition education. ✓✓
 - Improving food safety: Assist informal traders and small businesses to improve the quality of their products. ✓✓
 - Improving employment: Create employment opportunities in the agricultural sector. ✓✓
 - Improving infrastructure: Improve rural infrastructure through a cost-sharing approach. ✓✓
 - Providing social safety nets: Implement social safety nets to protect the poorest households from seasonal hunger. ✓✓
 - Providing incentives: Consider fiscal and monetary incentives to support the food supply chain. ✓✓
 - Improving access to fresh produce: Help ensure access to fresh fruits and vegetables. ✓✓

[ANY TWO]

(2x2)(4)

(15)



2.5

2.5.1 KwaZulu-Natal ✓✓ (1x2)(2)

2.5.2

- to attract foreign investment ✓✓
- increase exports ✓✓
- to make South African products more competitive ✓✓
- promote manufacturing ✓✓
- create jobs ✓✓

(2x2)(4)

2.5.3

- it has existing infrastructure ✓
- access to a deep-water port ✓

(2x1)(2)

2.5.4 Mozambique ✓ (1x1)(1)

2.5.5

- Has a deep port (allows for large and heavily loaded ships). ✓✓
- Port allows for cheaper export of goods and cheaper imports of items needed for manufacturing. ✓✓
- Is well linked with core industrial regions such as Durban, Pinetown, and PWV. ✓✓
- Sufficient raw materials e.g. sugar cane. ✓✓
- Due to accessibility and demand have a good market available – domestic and international. ✓✓
- Suitable climatic conditions allow a variety of crops to be grown. ✓✓
- Good rainfall (water supply). ✓✓
- Large labour supply. ✓✓
- Government support. ✓✓
- Sufficient land available. ✓✓
- Large amount of land available. ✓✓
- Relatively cheap and sufficient electricity. ✓✓
- Coal mines are close. ✓✓

[ANY THREE] (3x2)(6)

(15)

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [60]**TOTAL SECTION A: [120]**



SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1

3.1.1 B ✓ (1x1)(1)

3.1.2 C ✓ (1x1)(1)

3.1.3 B ✓ (1x1)(1)

3.1.4 a) HI 4,6 cm x 0,5 = 2 300m ✓ (check on printed addendum)

$$\frac{136,9 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ 300 m}} \div \frac{136,9}{136,9} = \frac{1}{16,80} \text{ or } 1:16,80 \quad (3x1)(3)$$

b) Steeper ✓ (1x1)(1)

3.1.5 0,7 cm x 0,9 cm
 0,7 x 100 = 70 m ✓
 0,9 x 100 = 90 m ✓
 70 m x 90 m = 6,300 m² ✓ (3x1)(3)

(10)

3.2

3.2.1 To store grain ✓ (1x1)(1)

3.2.2 • Cultivation ✓
 • Forestry ✓ (2x1)(2)

3.2.3 CBD/central business district ✓ (1x2)(2)

3.2.4 Low-income ✓ (1x1)(1)

3.2.5 a) golf course ✓ (1x1)(1)

b) rural urban fringe ✓ (1x1)(1)

c) sewage plant ✓ /water purification plant ✓
 [ONLY ONE] (1x1)(1)

3.2.6 a) Primary ✓ (1x1)(1)

b) dairy farming/raw material being produced ✓ (1x1)(1)

3.2.7 Excavation ✓ (1x1)(1)

(12)



3.3

- 3.3.1 Remote sensing is a technology that is used to collect information and examine an object or place without making any physical contact with it. ✓✓ (1x2)(2)
- 3.3.2 • Dam ✓
• Cultivated land ✓
[ANY ONE] (1x1)(1)
- 3.3.3 Vector ✓ (1x1)(1)
- 3.3.4 Airfield ✓
Roads ✓ (2x1)(2)
- 3.3.5 Name of the road
Length of road
Connects towns
Tarred road
(ANY TWO) ✓✓ (2x1)(2)
- (8)

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [30]

TOTAL SECTION B: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]