

MARKING GUIDELINES

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE	12		
DATE	NOVEMBER 2024		
SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY		
PAPER	2		
MARK TOTAL	150		
DURATION (HOURS)	3		
NUMBER OF PAGES	10		



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT



SUBJECT SPECIFIC MARKING GUIDELINES

1. All marking should be done in **red pen**. Internal moderation is done in **black pen**; moderation by SACAI is done in **green pen**, while Umalusi moderates in **purple pen**.
2. **Marks** should be indicated with a tick “✓” directly above the relevant keyword. In the case of two marks per fact, two ticks “✓✓” should be indicated. Do NOT place the tick at the end of the line (sentence) or paragraph. Mark wrong answers with a cross (X). Do not underline wrong sentences.
3. Where a sentence or paragraph is awarded a mark (as opposed to a single word or fact) bracket off the relevant section e.g. “[]” and tick it.
4. Where a correct point is made, but it is **irrelevant** to the given question, indicate it by writing “Irr” above the sentence and/or paragraph. If a whole section is irrelevant, bracket it off and write “Irr”. If a large portion of the page is irrelevant, draw a “squiggly” line through the centre of the page and write “Irr” next to this line. Vague facts are indicated with a “V”.
5. Where a fact(s) is **repeated** within a question, write “R” to indicate repetition.
These remarks – Irr / V / R / Q etc. – should be encircled.
6. NO personal or **corrective comments** addressed to the candidate should be made.
7. If the **maximum number of marks** is achieved before the end of an answer, draw a straight line through the CENTRE of the page with an arrow at its tip and write “max” at the bottom of this line.
8. **Totals** for a sub-question (e.g. 3.1) should be written in the RIGHT-HAND margin where that sub-section of the question ends.
9. **Totals** for the entire question should equal the total of all the subsections and should be entered in the LEFT-HAND margin of the script where the question number is written.
10. RULE OFF in red pen across the ENTIRE page at the end of a full question.
11. **Do NOT circle any marks.**
12. **Transfer** the total marks per question to the front cover of the script (or to the appropriate block, if there is one) together with the marker’s initials.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, flowing initial letter followed by a horizontal line.

QUESTION 1

1.1

1.1.1 B ✓

1.1.2 F ✓

1.1.3 A ✓

1.1.4 E ✓

1.1.5 G ✓

1.1.6 D ✓

1.1.7 C ✓

(7x1) [7]

1.2

1.2.1 Multiple Nuclei Model ✓

1.2.2 Multiple Nuclei Model ✓

1.2.3 Third World city ✓

1.2.4 South African City ✓

1.2.5 Sector ✓

1.2.6 Multiple Nuclei Model ✓

1.2.7 Sector ✓

1.2.8 Concentric Zone Model ✓

(8x1) [8]

1.3

B – linear

(2x1) (2)

- 1.3.2
- Farmer works for himself / keeps his own profits ✓✓
 - More efficient farming / Farmer can maximise the use of machinery as it does not have to be shared with other farmers. ✓✓
 - Farmer can use his/her own initiative. ✓✓
 - Farmer lives on his/her own single tract of land. ✓✓

ANY TWO (2x2) (4)

1.3.3 Houses are along a road. ✓✓

(1x2) (2)

1.3.4 (a) A ✓

(1x1) (1)

(b) Roads radiate outwards indicating easy access to other areas / central position ✓✓

(1x2) (2)





- 1.3.5 (a) • Provide running water and electricity to areas that need it. ✓✓
 • Provide access to education facilities for children. ✓✓
 • Provide access to health care facilities for the population. ✓✓
 • Provide parks and recreation facilities ✓✓
 • Maintain roads to enable people to have easier access to the above. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)
- (b) • Provide training to upskill people to gain a better income ✓✓
 • Provide tourist facilities to get income ✓✓
 • Provide subsidies to the farmer ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

[15]

1.4

1.4.1 View of city from the side ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

- 1.4.2 (a) 1 ✓ (1x1) (1)
- (b) The demand for a central location is high and space is limited, therefore the cost of rental is high and as one goes away from PLVI so it lessens. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

1.4.3 • Offices ✓✓
 • Shops / retail ✓✓ ANY ONE (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 • Crime ✓✓
 • Urban blight ✓✓
 • Dilapidated buildings ✓✓
 • Pollution/litter ✓✓ ANY ONE (1x2) (2)

1.4.5 • Traffic congestion at peak hours ✓✓
 • High rental costs for space ✓✓
 • High cost of commuting ✓✓ ANY ONE (1x2) (2)

1.4.6 • Efficient Public transport ✓✓
 • Rapid rail networks ✓✓
 • Underground /overhead rail networks ✓✓
 • Rapid bus transport networks ✓✓
 • Alternative drive days ✓✓
 • Ring roads ✓✓
 • Traffic lights to synchronise traffic flow ✓✓
 • Park and ride systems ✓✓ ANY TWO (2x2) (4)

[15]





1.5

- 1.5.1 The modernisation and rebuilding of houses and dwellings close to the city centre ✓✓ [Concept] (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Transition zones ✓ ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.3
- On one side there are high-end shops and residential spaces in renovated structures and greening of street is taking place. ✓✓
 - On the opposite side there are crumbling buildings, attempts at securing the shops that provide basic needs to low income residents of those buildings. ✓✓
(must mention any one point of comparison on each side of the street) (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.4
- Invasion and succession (✓) Where land use in a city is no longer appropriate, a new land use will take over the original function and succeed it. ✓
 - Facadism (✓) When the old, original front or façade of a building is retained and a new development built behind the old façade. ✓✓
 - Graffiti (✓) Graffiti and street art reveals a space that combines visual inscriptions and shows how urban redevelopment can enable a platform and audience for creative endeavours and highlight artists as well. ✓✓
 - Refurbishment (✓) the renovation and redecoration of something, especially a building. ✓✓
 - Greening of the city (✓) (tree planting) this will improve the environment by lessening pollution and lowering temperatures. ✓✓
 - Urban farming (✓) – creating areas where food can be produced for locals and it becomes sustainable. ✓✓

ANY FOUR (4x2) (8)

[15]

TOTAL QUESTION 1: [60]

QUESTION 2

2.1

2.1.1 C ✓

2.1.2 D ✓

2.1.3 D ✓

2.1.4 D ✓

2.1.5 B ✓

2.1.6 B ✓

2.1.7 D ✓

2.1.8 A ✓

(8x1) [8]

2.2

2.2.1 Primary ✓

2.2.2 Primary ✓

2.2.3 Tertiary ✓

2.2.4 Secondary ✓

2.2.5 Secondary ✓

2.2.6 Primary ✓

2.2.7 Tertiary ✓

(7x1) [7]

2.3

2.3.1 Gross domestic product (GDP) – the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. ✓✓

(1x2) (2)

2.3.2 Manufacturing ✓ 0,3 (%) ✓

(2x1) (2)

2.3.3 0,1 (%) ✓

(1x1) (1)

2.3.4 Price of fuel keeps rising ✓✓

(1x2) (2)

2.3.5 The value of exports is lower than the cost of imports therefore the economy would lose money / negative balance of trade / deficit. ✓✓

(1x2) (2)

2.3.6 Plenty of flat land ✓✓

High rainfall in the eastern half of SA ✓✓

Cheap labour ✓✓

High temperatures in growing season ✓✓

Mostly summer rainfall ✓✓

Provision of more water / electricity available ✓✓

(ANY THREE – MUST DISCUSS, not just list)

(3x2) (6)



[15]

2.4

2.4.1 Break-of-bulk, the volume is changed ✓✓ and then moved on using another means of transport for distribution to markets. [Concept] (1x2) (2)

2.4.2 Ngqura ✓ (1x1) (1)

2.4.3

- Lots of open space for development ✓
- Infrastructure constructed in advance of industry ✓
- Has two ports to make use of ✓
- Ideal industrial land where services are provided ✓
- Modern facilities are provided ✓

ANY TWO (2x1) (2)

2.4.4 Deep-water port that can accommodate bigger vessels ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

2.4.5

- Skilled labour can earn more money / more money available thus improving living standards. ✓✓
- Link industries created so more employment opportunities. ✓✓
- Initiates the development of infrastructure ... roads/railway/air. ✓✓
- Foreign capital available so more business can be started ✓✓
- Foreign investment takes place – more modern and international opportunities. ✓✓

- Job opportunities available at unskilled and skilled levels ✓✓
- Population benefits by having access to the above and have a better living standard ✓✓
- Development of better services e.g. medical, education and entertainment ✓✓

THERE MUST BE AT LEAST ONE FROM EACH GROUP CHOSEN SOCIAL/ECONOMIC. Maximum of 6 marks WHEN ONLY ONE TYPE IS CHOSEN.

– MUST DISCUSS (4x2) (8)

[15]

2.5

2.5.1 350 – 420 MtCO₂e ✓ (1x1) (1)

2.5.2 Power stations are on or near to coalfields. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)





- 2.5.3
- Acid rain can damage soils, crops and buildings. ✓✓
 - Air pollution can damage health and reduces visibility. ✓✓
 - Destruction of habitats lowers biodiversity of the areas. ✓✓
 - Global warming can create more intense storms, floods and droughts. ✓✓
 - Dumps – river polluted from runoff ✓✓

ANY TWO – MUST DISCUSS (2x2) (4)

- 2.5.4
- Cleaner environment for plants and animals ✓✓
 - Little air pollution therefore healthier for species/ less greenhouse gas emission ✓✓
 - No runoff to pollute rivers ✓✓
 - Sustainable over the long term ✓✓

ANY ONE (1x2) (2)

- 2.5.5
- Traffic congestion costing fuel. ✓✓
 - Running generators costs fuel and causes pollution. ✓✓
 - Businesses close because they cannot afford to run generators. ✓✓
 - Increase in crime because of poor security ✓✓
 - Not paying electricity bills. ✓✓
 - Accept other logical answers.

(3x2) (6)

[15]

TOTAL QUESTION 2: [60]

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

- 3.1.1 2930DC ✓ ✓ (1x2) (2)
- 3.1.2 The land in that area is hilly so the line must follow the contours to enable trains to use it / must have as gentle a gradient as possible ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.3 Downhill ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.4 D ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 3.1.5 Area = L x B ✓
 L = 3,1 cm (3,0 - 3,2cm) x 100 m
 = 310 m (range 300 m – 320 m) ✓

 B = 1,9 cm (1,8 – 2,0) x 100 km
 = 190 m (range 180 - 200 m) ✓
 Area = 310 x 190 ✓
 = 58900 ✓ (range 54000 – 64000)
 [m² not needed in answer] (5x1) (5)

[10]

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 • Purification plant ✓
 • Refuse dump ✓
 • Park ✓
 • Motor – X track ✓
 • Farming ✓ ANY TWO (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.2 (a) Regional centre ✓ (1x1) (1)
 (b) flat land ✓✓ (1x2) (2)
 (c) Good access by road ✓
 Central location in the area ✓
 Multiple off- and on-ramps from freeway ✓
 Plenty of parking space ✓ ANY TWO (2x1) (2)
- 3.2.3 Farming ✓ (1x1) (1)
- 3.2.4 • Bulk transport reduces costs of raw materials. ✓✓
 goods are easily moved to and from facilities reducing transport costs. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)



- Goods handling and transfer simplified because of access (Ro-Ro)✓✓

3.2.5 • Population can access workplaces easily, reducing costs of transport. ✓✓

- Employment opportunities are close to residential areas.✓✓
- Many alternative places for employment.✓✓

ONLY ONE (1x2) (2)

[12]

3.3

3.3.1 Co-ordinate based data representing geographic features on a map. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

3.3.2 (a) Main road / arterial road - (R56) / other roads / secondary roads / fences✓

(b) Point – Church✓

(2x1) (2)

3.3.3 • Regular monitoring and mapping changes in the river course and flow volumes✓✓

- Regular flood mapping ✓✓

- Provide rapid scientific based damage assessment of flow volumes and levels✓✓

- Provide monitoring of flood control works/dams ✓✓

ANY ONE (1x2) (2)

3.3.4 • Relief ✓

- Altitude ✓

- Drainage ✓

- Vegetation ✓

- Transport ✓

- Settlement ✓

ANY TWO (2x1) (2)

[8]

TOTAL QUESTION 3: [30]

GRAND TOTAL: [150]

