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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

MARKING GUIDELINES

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2022

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS****1.1**

- 1.1.1 E ✓
- 1.1.2 G ✓
- 1.1.3 B ✓
- 1.1.4 A ✓
- 1.1.5 C ✓
- 1.1.6 D ✓
- 1.1.7 F ✓

(6 x 1) (6)

1.2

- 1.2.1 D ✓
- 1.2.2 C ✓
- 1.2.3 I ✓
- 1.2.4 E ✓
- 1.2.5 G ✓
- 1.2.6 H ✓
- 1.2.7 B ✓
- 1.2.8 F ✓

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3

- 1.3.1 (a) uni-functional / farming / primary / stock farming ✓
(b) isolated farmstead / single dwelling ✓✓
- 1.3.2 Erected a jo-jo tank/water tank to catch and store water ✓✓
- 1.3.3 Located on a fairly flat (gentle) slope ✓✓
North-facing for more direct radiation ✓✓
In the thermal belt for warmth in winter/mid-slope. ✓✓
Large tract of land for farming ✓✓
Availability of fertile soil ✓✓
Enough grazing land for cattle farming ✓✓
(Any TWO)

(1 x 1) (1)

(1 x 2) (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3.4 Provision of the basic needs / (accept examples) ✓✓
 Upgrade infrastructure (accept examples) ✓✓
 Changing farming practices to improve production. ✓✓
 Improve access to capital for farmers/loans. ✓✓
 Improve farm skills through training. ✓✓
 Government grants / support. ✓✓
 Provide quality services (accept examples) ✓✓
 Industrial development to create job opportunities. ✓✓
 Create employment (accept examples) ✓✓
 Development of agricultural school for farming skills. ✓✓
 Accelerate the land reform process ✓✓
 (Any THREE) (3 x 2) (6)

1.4

- 1.4.1 CBD ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.2 Due to the uneven expansion of the CBD into the transition Zone/CBD is expanding to transition zone in some areas. ✓✓
 The residential area is irregular in shape ✓✓
 CBD is irregular in shape ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.3 Lots of air and noise pollution created by heavy industries hence cannot be near high income residential. ✓✓
 High income residential is found where land value is high and heavy industry is found where land values are low. ✓✓
 High income residential is found where there is scenic beauty. ✓✓
 Heavy industries causes high traffic congestion. ✓✓
 The low-income residential area has taken over part of where the transition zone might have developed. ✓✓
 Heavy industries require large tracts of cheap, flat land to develop on. ✓✓
 Unpleasant odour from industrial areas ✓✓
 (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4.4 High rentals in the CBD. ✓✓
 Lack of space for expansion in the CBD. ✓✓
 Landlords/owners do not refurbish/maintain buildings that forces businesses to relocate to more modern parts of the city. ✓✓
 The CBD has become susceptible to crime which discourages customers. ✓✓
 The large number of informal traders is unattractive for businesses. ✓✓
 Traffic congestion forces consumers to shop elsewhere and decreases business. ✓✓
 There is a lack of parking space and a shortage of parking garages which discourages businesses to the CBD. ✓✓
 The CBD has decreased in accessibility because of urban expansion which impacts negatively on businesses. ✓✓
 Functional magnetism-businesses are forced to move from the CBD to be closer to businesses that have moved. ✓✓
 Functional prestige encourages businesses to move to other areas. ✓✓
 Functional convenience is no longer a pull factor. ✓✓

Associated with (noise, air and land) pollution which creates an unpleasant/unhealthy environment. ✓✓

(Any FOUR – Accept if candidates refer to the attractiveness of other areas]

(4 x 2) (8)

1.5

- 1.5.1 Corrugated iron ✓
Wood ✓
Cardboard ✓
Signboards ✓
Tyres ✓
Plastic ✓
(Any ONE)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 1.5.2 (Piped) Water ✓
Electricity ✓
Sanitation ✓
Refuse removal ✓
Formal housing ✓
Planned roads ✓
Schools ✓
Clinics ✓
(Any TWO)

(2 x 1) (2)

- 1.5.3 Close proximity of dwellings ✓✓
Highly flammable building material ✓✓
Accessibility to the informal settlement is limited – no proper roads. ✓✓
Not safe for emergency vehicles to enter ✓✓
There is no running water to extinguish fire ✓✓
(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.5.4 Unemployment leads to poverty resulting in the poor not able to rent or purchase formal houses. ✓✓
Low paying jobs results in formal housing becoming unaffordable to the poor. ✓✓
High cost of formal housing/rentals make them beyond the affordability of the poor. ✓✓
Occupying vacant land at no cost is favoured by the poor. ✓✓
Limited budgets for low cost housing leaves many who applied for them with no choice but to live in informal settlements. ✓✓
(Any TWO)

(2 x 2) (4)

- 1.5.5 Relocate informal settlement dwellers to areas where self-help homes can be built. ✓✓
Provision of land for building formal houses. ✓✓
Provide site and service plots. (accept examples) ✓✓
Provide RDP houses to those living in informal settlements. ✓✓
Strict legislation on preventing the growth of informal settlements. ✓✓
Provide formal infrastructure (accept examples) ✓✓
Acceleration of land reform ✓✓ (Any THREE)

(3 x 2) (6)

[59]

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA**QUESTION 2****2.1**

2.1.1 H ✓

2.1.2 E ✓

2.1.3 A ✓

2.1.4 G ✓

2.1.5 I ✓

2.1.6 B ✓

2.1.7 C ✓

2.1.8 D ✓

(8 x 1) (8)

2.2

2.2.1 Light industries ✓

2.2.2 Break of bulk industries ✓

2.2.3 Ubiquitous industries ✓

2.2.4 Footloose industries ✓

2.2.5 Industrial decentralization ✓

2.2.6 Spatial development initiative ✓

2.2.7 Heavy industries ✓

(7 x 1) (7)

2.3

2.3.1 Witswatersrand Basin ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Free State ✓
North West ✓
Gauteng ✓
Mpumalanga ✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 4.2% ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 $189 - 96 = 93$ metric tons ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 Minimum wages has increased the cost of production ✓✓
Increased transport cost because mines are located inland ✓✓
Fluctuating prices of gold due to foreign exchange ✓✓
Exporting of gold in an unprocessed form reduces profits ✓✓
Strike action reduced production ✓✓
Competition from other countries ✓✓
Gold is a non-renewable resource/reserves are depleted rapidly ✓✓
Accidents in mines ✓✓
Lockdown due to Covid19 ✓✓
Withdrawal of foreign investors ✓✓
[Any TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.6 Foreign exchange is earned from the export of gold. ✓✓
Gold mining companies pay taxes to the receiver of revenue
thus stimulating the growth rate of the country. ✓✓
A large percentage of the labour force is employed by the gold
mines contributing to the economy in the form of wages, taxes
and salaries. ✓✓
Gold mining has led to the development of the infrastructure of
the country. ✓✓
The gold mining industry created a demand for tools and
machinery and thus factories were started to supply these /
multiplier-effect stimulating growth in other sectors. ✓✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4

2.4.1 KwaZulu-Natal (candidates to write the name in full) ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 **Primary:** agriculture ✓
Tertiary: logistics ✓, infrastructure ✓, cargo operations ✓,
warehousing ✓, commercial real-estate ✓, retail ✓
hospitality ✓
(Any ONE) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 Two of Africa's major seaports link Dube Trade Port to
local and international markets ✓✓
Major national roads facilitate transportation of goods ✓✓

King Shaka International Airport connects Dube Trade Port to local and international markets ✓✓

Dube Trade Port is strategically positioned at the intersection of local and global intermodal transport routes ✓✓

Existing infrastructure attract foreign investors ✓✓

(Any TWO)

(2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Promoting business growth ✓✓

Revenue generation ✓✓

Employment creation ✓✓

Employment will increase buying power ✓✓

Increased skills of local people ✓✓

Opportunities for promotion ✓✓

Encourages local entrepreneurship ✓✓

Promotes/supports tourism industry ✓✓

Standard of living will improve ✓✓

It promotes both local and international trade ✓✓

(Any FOUR)

(4 x 2) (8)

2.5

2.5.1 6.6% ✓

(1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 The hair care market has been affected by COVID-19 crisis, as there have been widespread retail and salon store closures ✓✓

Lead to more do it -yourself (DIY) beauty care ✓✓

High unemployment rate ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3

The informal sector is not considered part of the formal economy as they do not pay income tax ✓✓

They are also not eligible for loans or subsidies as such ✓✓

Most do not have formal premises to work from ✓✓

People within this sector create their own employment and play a vital role in improving their standards of living and quality of life. ✓✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 More income would be created from the tax that companies would need to pay. ✓✓

More formal job creation ✓✓

Access to loans, investment to expand business and increase profits ✓✓

(Any TWO)

(2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Granting the same rights and privileges as formal business. ✓✓

Loans and capital being provided to small businesses or entrepreneurs. ✓✓

Financing would facilitate business development and growth. ✓✓

Provision of facilities to informal traders could provide a more sustainable platform in which business can function ✓✓

Education and training around basic business skills and financial management. ✓✓

Partnering with established businesses. ✓✓
(Any THREE)

(3 x 2) (6)

[60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 B ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Area = Length (L) x Breadth (B)

Length = 4,2✓ cm x 0,5 (Range 4,1 cm – 4,3 cm)
= 2,1 km ✓ (Range 2.05 km – 2.15 km)

Breadth = 3,8✓ cm x 0,5 (Range 3,7cm – 3,9 cm)
= 1,9 km ✓ (Range 1.85 km – 1.95 km)

Area = 2,1 km x 1,9 km (Range 3.79 km² – 4.19 km²)
= 3,99 km² ✓ (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.4 258° ✓ (180° + 78°) (Range 257° – 259°) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 MB = TB + MD

MB = 258° + 19° 10'
= 277° 10' ✓ (Range: 276° 10' – 278° 10') (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 Reservoir ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 Nucleated ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Less air and noise pollution (healthy environment) ✓✓
 Has an irregular street pattern which ensures smooth flow of traffic ✓✓
 Safety advantage because of large numbers ✓✓
 Can engage in community activities ✓✓
 Enjoys good shared facilities ✓✓
 (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 D ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.4 Easy access to the community of Wesselton to perform the services of the deceased. ✓✓
 There is ample flat land for expansion ✓✓
 The land is cheap ✓✓
 Peaceful and quiet ✓✓
 (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 H – Irregular/planned irregular ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.6 Less intersections promotes free flow of traffic ✓✓
 Less possibility of accidents ✓✓
 Decreases time to reach destination ✓✓
 Saves fuel ✓✓
 Less chance of hijacking/smash and grab ✓✓
 Less delay leads to less frustration/road rage ✓✓
 Accommodates all types of topography ✓✓
 (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Diggings / Mining / opencast mining ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.8 Creates jobs for the local community (Wesselton) ✓✓
 Earns income in the form of wages or salaries ✓✓
 Increases the buying power of the community ✓✓
 It provides building material/construction of roads ✓✓
 (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

- 3.3.1 Refers to the observation of the earth from a distance using satellites to gather information without having direct contact with an area. ✓✓
(CONCEPT) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.2 Satellites will continuously take photos of the area at different times ✓✓
By comparing these photos we will see the expansion of soil erosion ✓✓
Photos can be used to analyse the impact of soil erosion ✓✓
Assessing the silting up of dams due to soil being deposited in dams. ✓✓
Increase in the silt in dams will impact the amount of water the dam can hold ✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.3 Located in block E5 ✓
Located at coordinates / grid reference /
(26° 31' 32" S; 29° 58' 57" E) ✓
Along N17 ✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.4 Size of the hospital ✓
Shape of the hospital ✓
Name of the hospital ✓
Type of hospital ✓
(ANY ONE) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.5 Topography/Relief / gradient / slope of the land ✓
Land use/ residential areas ✓
Infrastructure/ roads ✓
Geology/underlying rock/ stability for construction ✓
Drainage/ underground water/water table ✓
(Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

TOTAL: 150