



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
CAPRICORN NORTH

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY
INFORMAL TEST
30 JULY 2026
MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 75

This Marking Guidelines consist of 7 pages including the cover page.

1.1

1.1.1 B (1)

1.1.2 A (1)

1.1.3 C (1)

1.1.4 A (1)

1.1.5 C (1)

1.1.6 B (1)

1.1.7 C (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2

1.2.1 Z (1)

1.2.2 Z (1)

1.2.3 Z (1)

1.2.4 Z (1)

1.2.5 Y (1)

1.2.6 Y (1)

1.2.7 Y (1)

1.2.8 Z (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3

1.3.1 The production of crops/or livestock on a small piece of land for a market and for own use. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2. Food production is on smaller scale. (1)

There is evidence of manual labour/it is labour orientated. (1)

Few people are employed. (1)

The piece of land is small (1)

Produces small quantity of food (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3. Small-scale farmers often lack the purchasing power to buy inputs in bulk. (2)

Making them more vulnerable to price fluctuations (2)

Outbreaks of diseases such as avian influenza can devastate poultry populations. (2)

The struggle to meet the stringent standards required by formal markets (2)

Financial limitation (2)

Lack of adequate governmental support in terms of subsidies and policy frameworks (2)

Lack of skills training programmes (2)

Inadequate infrastructure, unreliable water supply, and insufficient storage facilities (2)

Competition from large commercial farms (2)

Droughts or any natural disasters (accept examples) (2)

Confidential Information - This is for official consumption

May lack knowledge/skills. (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4. Enhance access to financing (2)

Training programmes and workshops can be organized to build capacity and enhance skills among farmers (2)

Assisting small-scale farmers in accessing formal markets (2)

Developing rural infrastructure, such as roads, storage facilities, and irrigation systems. (2)

Promote sustainable farming practices (2)

Public-private partnerships can facilitate access to markets, finance, and innovation. (2) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5. It increases food security in the country (2)

People can sell their excess crops/poultry thus reducing poverty (2)

Jobs created can help improve the standard of living (2)

It creates job opportunities for the local community (2)

Reducing rural-urban migration (2)

Contributes to the economy of SA which can help provide more services to people (2) [ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4

1.4.1 Northwest (1)

Mpumalanga (1)

Gauteng (1)

Free State (1) (ANY TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 Maize is a staple food (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Good fertile soil (2)

Favourable weather conditions (2)

Correct production inputs (accept examples) (2) [ANY ONE](1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Heavy rain can cause flooding that can wash crops away (1) and decrease maize production (1)

Thunders storms can produce hail that can damage crops in the growing phase (1) and decrease maize production (1)

Drought can cause maize to die due to no water (1) and decrease maize production (1)

Climate changes can bring different types weather that can damage crops (1) and decrease maize production (1)

[ANY TWO – FACTOR AND QUALIFIER; IF FACTOR ONLY, APPLY PART MARKING] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Educating small scale farmers on better farming methods (accept examples) (2)

Improve access to funding (2)

Provide small scale farmers with subsidies (2)

Encourage partnerships between large scale and small scale farmers (2)

Incentives can increase productivity on farms (2)

Technical support for small scale farmers will increase production (2)

Providing modernised farming equipment will increase production (2)

Encourage (incentives) subsistence farmers (fragmented land) to embrace commercial farming (2)

Incentives for co-operative farming will increase the quantity of products (2)

Research into a variety of farming practices will optimize production (2)

Land reform programmes should be prioritized to give more people access to farming land (2)

Subsidising farmers to buy genetically modified(GM) crops will guarantee production of crops (2)

Programmes to upskill farmers will improve efficiency and protect the land (2)

Access to pesticides and insecticides improve and ensure the quality of crops

(ANY THREE) (3 x 2) (6)

1.5

1.5.1 72% (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 "South Africa has more than 80% of the world's platinum reserves". (1)
(1x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Decrease (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Well developed/ well maintained/ upgraded road network to transport people (2)

Railway links developed to transport mining equipment and minerals (2)

Improved connectivity (ICT)/ communication infrastructure linking stakeholders (markets/suppliers/investors) (2)

Harbour infrastructure for exportation (2)

Airport development for increased accessibility for people (2)

Water infrastructure to supply water for mining and industrial operations (2)

Energy supply to sustain heavy industries (2)

Bridges constructed to facilitate the movement of people and goods (2)

(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Increased operational costs due to **loadshedding** causes less products to be exported (2)

Labour strikes limit platinum production and reduce the amount of platinum to be sold (2)

Increased operational costs reduce profits and the amount of tax collected by government (2)

Increased minimum wage causes loss of employment in mining which decreases buying power (2)

Decrease in investment due to fear of nationalisation of mines (2)

Disputes between unions and mine owners cause unrest, slowing down production (2)

Fluctuations in global platinum prices reduces profits and the amount of tax collected by the government (2)

Increase in **transport costs** leads to reduced revenue (2)

Exportation of unprocessed minerals reduces profits and contribution to tax revenue (2)

Health issues cause **absenteeism** from work negatively impacting productivity and company profits (2)

Expensive technical equipment and specialised equipment require large capital investment which increase operational costs and reduce profits (2)

Decreasing profits in the mining sector will cause job losses putting more strain on the government's limited financial resources (2)

Skills development and training of unskilled employees adds financial burden to mining companies reducing their profits (2)

Closure of mines due to economic challenges negatively affects link industries (2)

(ANY FOUR – CANDIDATES MUST QUALIFY THEIR RESPONSES)

(4 x 2) (8)

SUBTOTAL SECTION A = [60]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2 GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

2.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

2.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.3 There is no obstruction/ no high lying point between the two points (2) (1 x 2)
(2)

2.1.4 38 m (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.5 Actual Distance = Map distance x Map scale

Actual Distance = 5.5 (1) cm x 500 m (Range 5.4 – 5.6)

= 2750 m (1) (Range 2700 – 2800 m) (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.6 Average gradient = Vertical interval (VI)

Horizontal equivalent (HE)

Average Gradient = 38

2750 (1)

= 1: 72,36 (1) (Range 1:71,05 – 1:73,68) (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.7 Prison (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

2.2.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.2 Agricultural products can be exported to bring foreign exchange. (2)

Availability of agricultural raw materials promote industrial development. (2)

[Any ONE. Accept other relevant answers] (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Availability of water for irrigation (1)

Large flat land for farming (1)

Availability of fertile soil (1) [Any TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.4 The population of Wesselton provides the labour force required by the farms (2)

The people from Wesselton serve as the market for farm products (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Tertiary (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.6 Accessible by roads/national route (2)

Close proximity to residential areas (2)

Available land makes provision for parking (2)

Land available for future expansion (2) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.7 Results in the removal of natural vegetation (2)

Exposes the area to increased soil erosion (2)

Polluting the soil/water by mining processes (2)

Disrupting the ecosystems/food chains/food webs/natural habitats (2)

Extinction/displacement of species (2)

Release of air pollutants from blasting/dust (2)

Contamination of ground water (2)

Decreases the aesthetic appearance/scarring of land (2)

Acid mine drainage results in reduction in biodiversity/ecosystems (2)

Deforestation leading to soil degradation (2)

Environmental despoliation (2) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

2.3.1

2.3.1.1 River (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.1.2 Perennial water/dam (1)

Opencast mine (1)

Cultivated land (1)

Excavation (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Remote sensing is gathering information of the earth from a distance /without touching or making physical contact (2) [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.3 Depth (how deep) (2)

Width (how wide) (2)

Diameter (2)

Terraces (2)

Shape (2)

Area (size of the mine) (2)

Type of mine (open cast) (2)

Geographical coordinates of the mine (2)

Number of slimes dams (2)

Address of the mine (other road/ R39) (2) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Images taken by remote sensing can be taken regularly to get updated information.

Series of images allow for tracking the impact over a period of time (2)

Images can be taken by drone technology which is less costly (2)

Images can be updated more regularly than topographic maps (2)

It is an actual image of the mine and not map symbols (2)

Image is clear or has a high resolution (2) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

SUBTOTAL SECTION B =[30]

TOTAL = [90]