



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE

VHEMBE WEST DISTRICT

12

GEOGRAPHY
ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
MARKING GUIDELINES
TERM 3 INFORMAL TEST NO.1

29 JULY 2026

MARKS: 55

TIME: 1 hours

This Marking Guideline consists of 5 pages

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 1.1.1 B (1)
- 1.1.2 A (1)
- 1.1.3 B (1)
- 1.1.4 D (1)
- 1.1.5 B (1)
- 1.1.6 C (1)
- 1.1.7 B (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Z
- 1.2.2 Y
- 1.2.3 Z
- 1.2.4 Y
- 1.2.5 Z
- 1.2.6 Z
- 1.2.7 Y
- 1.2.8 Z (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.3
- 1.3.1 Primary (1) (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Contribution by secondary and tertiary activities increased significantly (2) (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Low/unreliable rainfall (in western half of the country) (1)
- High evaporation rate (In western half of the country) (1)
- Poor soils (in western half of the country) (1)
- [ANY ONE]** (1x1) (1)

1.3.4

Provides income for the country (2)

Earns foreign income (2)

Improves the balance of trade (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1x2) (2)

1.3.5

Low wages (2)

Labour disputes (2)

Strikes (2)

Farming activities often seasonal (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2X2) (4)

/10/

1.4

1.4.1 '... the country may end up importing the grain if it gets mote

export orders...' (1)

(1x1) (1)

1.4.2 Consumption and exports are almost equal to production. (1)(1x1) (1)

1.4.3 Japan/Taiwan/ South Korea (1)

(1x1) (1)

1.4.4

Unreliable and erratic rainfall patterns (2)

Thundershowers/hail could destroy crops (2)

Natural hazards such as droughts/El Nino (2)

Water shortages (2)

Declining soil fertility (2)

Pests and diseases (2)

Population growth (2)

[ANY TWO]

(2x2) (4)

1.4.5

To keep trade relationships between countries open (2)

Secure employment (2)

Earn foreign exchange which might balance the imports (2)

Maize farms are market driven and privately owned, therefore profit is the main concern (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6

More imports of maize will increase the costs of maize related products which the poor cannot afford (2)

The finances use to balance the deficit might create job losses in another sector (2)

Inflation may rise, which have a negative effect on monetary value (2)

The health of poor people may suffer because of a lack of a balanced diet (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

/15/

1.5

1.5.1

'... lack money to buy food and are unable to produce their own food' (1)

'... inability to secure employment or to generate income' (1)

'... characterised by few income- earners and many dependents (1)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.2

To prevent hunger and famine (1)

Maintain good health of people (1)

It will prevent social uprisings (1)

Reduces the crime rate (1)

T maintain a productive population (1)

[ANY ONE] (1x1) (1)

1.5.3

They would not have surplus money/budget to buy food (accept examples) (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4

They produce their own food (practise subsistence farming) which ensures the availability of food (2)

They live communally and can share food (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5

More employment/skills training for vulnerable households (2)

Accelerate land reform process (2)

Encourage urban farming (2)

Zero rate VAT on basic foods (2)

Subsidies for food production (2)

Encouraging social and private partnerships (2)

Encourage small-scale farming (2)

Genetically modified staple foods (2)

Community soup kitchens/school feeding schemes (2)

Distribution of food parcels (2)

[ANY FOUR]

(4x2) (8)

TOTAL MARKS: 55