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Section A: Maps and Globes**Question 1:**

1.1 (5)

1.1.1 C ✓

1.1.2 D ✓

1.1.3 B ✓

1.1.4 D ✓

1.1.5 B ✓

1.2

1.2.1.1 E ✓

1.2.1.2 D ✓

1.2.1.3 C ✓

1.2.1.4 B ✓

1.2.1.5 A ✓ (5)

1.2.2 A – word scale ✓

B – ratio ✓ OR line scale ✓

1.2.3 25° E ✓

1.2.4 30° S ✓

1.2.5 Atlantic Ocean ✓

1.2.6 Indian Ocean ✓

1.2.7 Limpopo Province ✓

1.2.8 3.5 cm X 100km ✓✓

= 3500km ✓✓

1.3 (12)

1.3.1 The earth's tilt at 23.5° on its axis. ✓✓

1.3.2.1 Autumn Equinox ✓

1.3.2.2 Spring Equinox ✓

1.3.2.3 Summer Solstice ✓

1.3.2.4 Winter Solstice ✓

1.3.3

- Equinox is an event occurring twice in a year when the sun shines directly overhead the equator in which the day and night have equal length of time. ✓✓
- When this occurs every place on the surface of the earth receives the equal amount of daytime and night time. ✓
- It occurs both in March 21 and 21 September in both Northern and southern hemisphere. ✓
- On March 21 it is autumn equinox in the southern hemisphere while it is spring equinox in the northern hemisphere. ✓
- On September 21, it is spring equinox on the southern hemisphere while it is autumn equinox in the northern hemisphere. ✓

Section B: Climate Regions

Question 2:

2.1 (6)

2.1.1 Weather is a day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a particular area over a short period of time ✓ whereas climate is the average conditions of the atmosphere at a certain area over a longer period of time such a year or more. ✓

2.1.2 A – Temperature ✓

B – Wind OR Rainfall ✓

2.1.3

- Temperatures decrease as we move away from the equator into the higher latitudes and increase as you move away from the poles into lower latitudes. ✓
- This is because the earth is curved and the sun always shines directly on the equator. ✓



- The sun travels through a thick atmosphere to the poles and the sunrays reach the poles at inclines angle hence it is always cold. ✓

2.2 (13)

2.2.1 Kimberley ✓

2.2.2 Kimberley ✓

2.2.3 A – Distance from the equator (latitudes) ✓

B – Distance from the sea ✓

C – Height above the sea (altitudes) ✓

D – Ocean current ✓

E – Mountains ✓

2.2.4

- Kimberley is found inland as compared to Port Nolloth and Durban which are found in the coasts. ✓
- Inland temperatures are more extreme as compared to coastal temperatures. ✓
- This is because land absorbs and loses heat more quickly than water. ✓
- Kimberley has extreme temperatures as compared to Durban and Port Nolloth because it is situated inland. ✓
- Durban and Port Nolloth have less extreme or cooler temperatures because they are found next to the oceans which make these towns to be less cold in winter and less warm in summer as compared to Kimberley. ✓✓

2.3 (7)

2.3.1 A - 4° C ✓

B – 27.5° C ✓

2.3.2 Winter ✓

2.3.3 Maritime climate ✓

2.3.4 January OR February ✓

2.3.5 A – Tropical climate ✓

B – Temperate climate ✓

2.4 (14)

2.4.1 Agulhas ocean current ✓

2.4.2

- Topic sentence ✓
- The west coast is influenced by the cold Benguela current from the Atlantic Ocean. ✓
- This ocean current brings cold, dry air from the poles (South Pole) into the west coast. ✓
- As a result, it makes water in the Atlantic Ocean near the west coast to be colder. ✓
- Consequently, the coastal areas will also receive cold winds which comes with these

currents. ✓

- Concluding sentence ✓

Any relevant statement that concludes the discussion

RUBRIC

1	Level	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. shows little or no understanding. Uses evidence partially to report on topics or cannot report on the topic.	0-1	MARKS:
2	Level	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. Uses evidence in a very basic manner.	2-3	MARKS:
3	Level	• Uses relevant evidence e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	6-8	MARKS:

2.4.3

- The east coast is influenced by the warm Agulhas (Mozambique current) ✓✓
- More warm moist air rises (evaporates)✓✓
- More clouds are formed resulting in rainfall ✓ (Allow any other relevant fact)

TOTAL: 75 MARKS