





NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023

GEOGRAPHY: PAPER I

MARKING GUIDELINES

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.

The IEB will not enter any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the marking guideline or the generic level descriptors for the Question.
- the specific skills defined in the marking guideline or in the generic level descriptors for the Question.
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

Marks must be awarded **POSITIVELY**:

- Marks are awarded for correct / valid answers.
- Credit is given for valid answers that go beyond the scope of the syllabus referring to your Senior Sub Examiner or Examiner as appropriate.
- Marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do.
- Marks are not deducted for errors.
- Marks are not deducted for omissions.
- Answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the Question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g., in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the marking guide for the Question; however, the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen.

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the marking guidelines.

Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

When marking the higher order question, please use the Essay coding system to make the moderation process more consistent, fair and easier.

Geography Essay Coding

E – Excellent

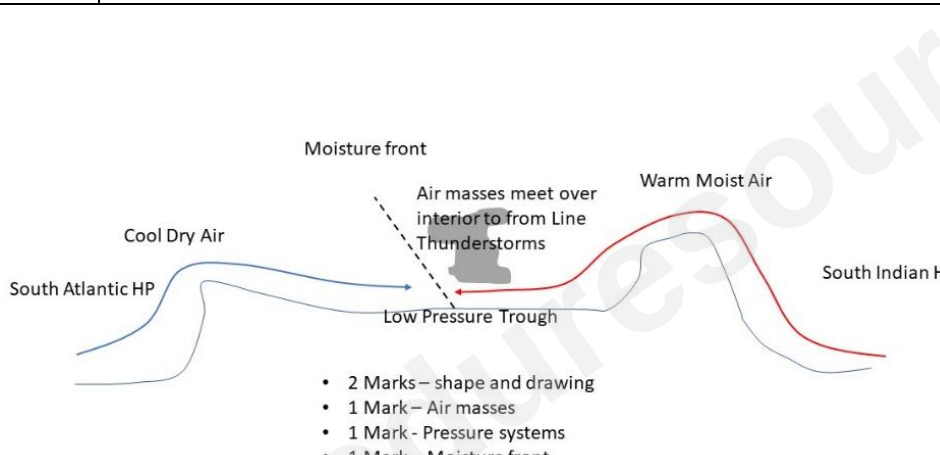
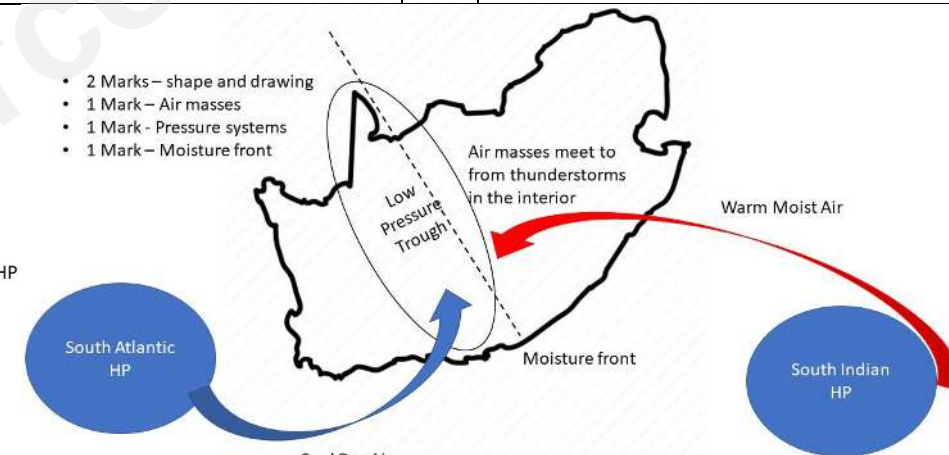
G – Good

F – Fair

V – Vague

R – Repetitive

I – Irrelevant

SECTION A				INTEGRATED QUESTION: GEOGRAPHY OF THE VAAL DRAINAGE BASIN AND GAUTENG CITY REGION			
QUESTION 1				PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY			
1.1 Subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions							
Study Figure 1 and answer the following questions by selecting the correct answer in each instance. Write the number of the question and the letter corresponding to your answer, for example, 1.1.0 A.							
1.1.1	The primary type of cloud associated with line thunderstorms.		D	Cumulonimbus			
1.1.2	Based on evidence from Figure 1, identify which area will be impacted the most.		B	Mogale City			
1.1.3	The feature over the interior where the air masses meet is known as ...		C	a moisture front			
1.1.4	Draw an annotated diagram where you illustrate how line thunderstorms are formed over the interior of South Africa.						
 							
1.1.5	Discuss the benefits of line thunderstorms to the economy of Gauteng.		Line thunderstorms can provide much-needed rainfall to: • Agricultural areas in Gauteng, improving the growth and productivity of important crops for the local economy. • Water for the industrial region. • Water for the large population who are economically active.			Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The answer is simple and lacks depth in discussion; it may need more specific linking to the concept aspect.	

				The answer is well-developed, comprehensive, and showcases a solid conceptual understanding. It explores the factors in-depth, establishes insightful points, and demonstrates critical thinking, resulting in a compelling and well-supported response with solid interconnections.
1.1.6	Explain why line thunderstorms only occur in summer over the interior.		Over the interior of South Africa, during summer, a low-pressure trough forms due to heating. This draws warm moist air from the Indian Ocean and cool, dry air from the Atlantic, forming the moisture front. OR In winter, a high pressure / subsiding air dominates South Africa, which doesn't allow any type of rainfall to form.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative explanation: The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may lack depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.

1.2 Subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions

Study Figure 2, a weather prediction Figure 3, a weather warning and Figure 4, a Tweet about the effects of a cut-off low that formed and caused flooding across Gauteng and Johannesburg.

1.2.1	Explain how a <i>cut-off low</i> is formed.		A low-pressure system becomes cut off from the main flow of air, and main planetary winds, forming a cut-off low. This occurs when the high-pressure systems block the low-pressure system. The cut-off low is then trapped over South Africa, bringing with it thunderstorms and rainfall.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative explanation: The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.
1.2.2	Evaluate how municipalities like Johannesburg can plan for the negative effects of a cut-off low.		• Develop an early warning system to alert residents to the potential for heavy rain and flash flooding. • Develop an evacuation plan to evacuate residents in areas vulnerable to flash flooding, such as low-lying areas or near rivers and streams. • Reinforce infrastructure, such as bridges, roads, and buildings, to minimise the damage caused by heavy rain and strong winds. • Clean up the drainage system, including gutters, drains, and rivers, to ensure they	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The evaluation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The evaluation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It

			function effectively. This will help to prevent flash flooding in urban areas. • Raise public awareness about the potential effects of a cut-off low and how residents can prepare for such a weather event. • Inform residents how to protect property, what to do in flash flooding, and how to stay safe during heavy rain and strong winds. • Social media post to the public.	covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the evaluation.
1.2.3	Compile a Tweet (160 words) where you warn people about the possible weather hazards mentioned in Question 1.2.2, people would experience.		The information should include warnings like: • Strong winds • Heavy rains • Urban flooding • Damage to infrastructure • Possible hail • Heavy snow • Lightning • Rough seas	It must be short and concise, with as much relevant information as possible.
1.3 Drainage systems in South Africa				
Study Figure 5 and answer the following questions by selecting the correct answer in each instance. Write the number of the question and the letter corresponding to your answer, for example, 1.3.0 A.				
1.3.1	Determine the drainage pattern of the Vaal River.		B Dendritic	
1.3.2	Name ONE tributary of the Vaal River.		C Klip	
1.3.3	Name the main mountains that are the Vaal River's watershed.		A Witwatersrand	
1.3.4	Discuss the hydrological and environmental impact of the Gauteng urban regions on the Vaal River system.		• The increasing population and economic growth of the Gauteng urban regions have significantly increased water demand. • The river becomes over-utilised, leading to a decline in its flow and water quality. • The Gauteng urban regions are characterised by significant industrial and	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative assessment: The response primarily discusses the topic with limited concept assessment. The candidate's

			agricultural activities, which can release pollutants into the Vaal River system. • Chemicals, heavy metals, and other harmful substances can impact the river's health and ecosystem. • Gauteng urban regions rely on the Vaal River for their water supply, but much of this water requires treatment before it can be used for drinking and other purposes. • Water treatment can release pollutants, such as chemicals and heavy metals, into the river system, further impacting its health. • The Vaal River system is dotted with dams and weirs, built to manage water flow and ensure a consistent water supply to the Gauteng urban regions. • Dams and weirs affect the natural flow of the river and negatively impact the ecosystem's health. • The rapid development of the Gauteng urban region has led to the loss of natural habitats. • Wetlands and riparian zones develop, resulting in the loss of natural habits. • The decline of biodiversity and the loss of essential ecosystem services. • Loss of natural purification and flood control. • Soil erosion. • Eutrophication.	understanding may be inaccurate or lacking in depth. <i>If the response is listed without unpacking, it may receive a maximum of 2 marks.</i> The response offers some assessment and discusses the link between concepts, but the discussion may be superficial. The candidate shows decent knowledge and understanding, but the examples provided may need more detail or thorough development. The response thoroughly assesses concepts and relationships. It includes detailed discussion, showcasing a solid conceptual understanding of the topic. Any examples used are appropriate and effectively integrated into the response, further reinforcing the candidate's knowledge and understanding.
1.4 Fluvial processes				
1.4.1	Name TWO uses for dams.		• Store water used for irrigation. • Provide a reliable water source for agriculture. • Generate hydropower (a renewable energy source).	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative analysis.

			• Manage floods by regulating water flow and reducing the risk of damage to communities and infrastructure. • Store water for use by communities and industry. • A reliable water source for drinking. • Recreational opportunities like boating, fishing, and swimming. • A habitat for wildlife, including fish, birds, and other aquatic species. • Improve navigation, allowing boats to move more quickly up and down a river. • Conserve soil by reducing erosion and sedimentation, preserving valuable farmland and habitats.	
1.4.2	A dam creates rejuvenation; explain what rejuvenation of a river is.		• As the water flows over or through the dam, the river gains energy, which causes more erosion. The river gains energy. • Higher energy due to faster flowing water. • Development characteristics of upper course • Reborn	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.
1.4.3	With reference to Photograph 1, explain why a dam is considered a temporary base level of erosion.		• A dam can be considered a temporary base level of erosion because it can alter the flow and velocity of a river, leading to	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer:

		changes in the river's erosional and depositional processes. • When a dam is built across a river, it creates a new, artificial base level, effectively slowing down the river's flow and velocity. • This reduction in flow and velocity can cause sediment to settle out of the water and build up in the river, reducing the river's erosive power. This can result in the river incising (cutting down) its bed and eroding the banks, creating new landscapes and changing the river's course. • However, the effects of a dam on a river's erosional processes are not permanent. Over time, the river may adjust to its new base level by incising its channel, eroding its banks, depositing sediment, and building up its bed. The long-term stability of a river's channel depends on the balance between its erosive and depositional processes, which can be influenced by climate, sediment supply, and human activities.	The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.
1.4.4	Discuss TWO drawbacks of building dams along a river system.	• Disrupt natural river flows, altering the environment and affecting the habitats of aquatic species. • The decline of fish populations harms wildlife and reduces biodiversity. • Sediment buildup upstream reduces the productivity of downstream lands and leads to soil erosion. • Land degradation and damage to habitats and communities. • The displacement of local communities leads to a social and cultural disruption. • Loss of livelihoods and reduced access to resources leads to poverty and inequality.	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative discussion. per concept: The response is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of each concept. The discussion may need more depth and may not fully cover the content. per concept: The response provides a well-developed

			• Fish migration interrupted. • Stagnant/toxic water. • Flooding upstream. • Less water downstream. • Costly to build.	discussion of the impact of each concept, thoroughly covering the content. The candidate showcases a deeper level of knowledge and understanding by addressing each concept in detail. Max 2 marks if only ONE solution is covered.
1.4.5	Evaluate whether flooding within a river system can effectively be prevented.		Preventing flooding within a river system is a complex and challenging task. The effectiveness of flood prevention measures will depend on several factors, including the location, size, and type of the river system, the surrounding landscape, and local climate conditions. • In some cases, it may be possible to effectively prevent flooding by implementing measures such as: Floodplain Management: • This involves restricting development in areas prone to flooding and creating floodplain reserves, which can absorb excess water during times of high flow. Dams and Levees: • Dams and levees can be constructed to control water flow in a river and reduce the risk of flooding. • These structures can also have unintended consequences, such as altering natural flow patterns and creating areas of increased flood risk downstream. Stormwater Management:	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The evaluation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The evaluation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the evaluation.

			• This involves designing and constructing buildings and infrastructure resilient to flood events • Measures to manage excess stormwater runoff. River Restoration: • Restoring degraded rivers to their natural state can help to improve their ability to manage high flows and reduce the risk of flooding. <i>Note that in some cases, it may not be possible to prevent flooding within a river system completely. For example, extreme weather events such as hurricanes and flash floods can produce high volumes of water beyond the capacity of any flood prevention measure to control.</i>	
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QUESTION 2 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY				
2.1 Human Terminology				
Match the description in Column B with the term in Column A. Write only the question number and the description's corresponding letter, for example. 5.1.0 A.				
2.1.1	Wet-point Settlement		D	A settlement close to a water supply, usually in an area with limited water.
2.1.2	Site		B	The land upon which a settlement is built.
2.1.3	Threshold population		I	The minimum number of people necessary before a particular good or service can be provided in an area.
2.1.4	Village		E	The small rural settlement is made up of a cluster of homes.
2.1.5	Counter urbanism		F	The process by which people migrate from urban to rural communities.
2.1.6	Hinterland		A	A rural area is economically tied to an urban catchment area.
2.1.7	Subsistence		C	Farming or work, where all production is used to maintain the owner and their family and leaves little surplus for sale or trade.
2.1.8	Market-related industry		K/J	Industries that are inseparable from the immediate markets that they serve and are widely distributed.
2.1.9	Primary sector		M	The economy includes any industry involved in extracting and producing raw materials, such as farming, logging, fishing, forestry and mining.
2.1.10	Informal sector		L	The part of any economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by the government.
2.2 Structure of the economy				
2.2.1	State whether the statements below are true or false. Write only the question number and whether the statement is true or false, for example, 2.2.0. False			
(a)	The most used harbour for export from Gauteng is Cape Town.		False	
(b)	General government services are in the tertiary sector.		True	
(c)	The largest sector in Gauteng is transport, storage and communication.		False	
(d)	Gauteng has the highest population of all the provinces.		True	
(e)	Gauteng has the lowest population density.		False	

2.2.2	With a table, list to contrast TWO factors that promote and TWO that hinder industrial development in Gauteng.	promote • Political stability and a relatively strong business environment. • Home to many universities, research institutions, and innovation hubs, making it a hub for research and development (R&D). • Access to minerals. • Gauteng's central location in South Africa, as well as its proximity to the ports of Durban and Cape Town. • Gauteng has a well-developed infrastructure that includes major highways, railways, airports, and ports. • Labour skilled and unskilled • Job opportunities • Gradient/topography • Space • Investment opportunities • Incentives • Water transfer schemes hinder • Protests and strikes, particularly in the mining sector. • Current load shedding. • High levels of inequality mean that many consumers have limited purchasing power. • High unemployment rates, particularly among youth. • The high number of unskilled labour force. • Limited physical space and the need for massive investments in new and existing infrastructure. • Limited water supply. • Informal land. • Corruption/crime.	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative. • per concept covered in each part of the table.
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2.2.3	Evaluate why Gauteng is known as South Africa's economic powerhouse.	• Access to a large labour force. • Close to the minerals. • History of mineral and linked industries. • Access to water. • Access to financial help. • Access to many universities, research institutions, and innovation hubs, making it a hub for research and development (R&D). • Transport routes. • Financial hubs.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The evaluation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The evaluation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the evaluation.
2.3 Strategies for industrial development			
2.3.1	Explain the concept of an SDI.	• Is a development corridor, that is, development along a major transport route, for example, a major highway. • Connects major industrial or mining areas. • Government improves infrastructure all along the development corridor to stimulate development and access to areas along the route. • Small towns and activities such as farming, and tourism are developed along the route.	Candidates must show an understanding of SDI.
2.3.2	Assess the importance of the Maputo Development Corridor to the people living in the region.	• Creates new opportunities for businesses to expand and grow. • Creation of new jobs. • Generation of wealth in the region. • Significant investments in infrastructure, including the construction of new roads, railways, and ports.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The assessment is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of

		• Improved access to services. • Connects Gauteng province in South Africa with the port of Maputo in Mozambique. • Better access to healthcare facilities and schools, often located in urban centres. • This helps improve the quality of life for people in the region. • Regional integration by creating closer economic ties between South Africa and Mozambique. • Tourism • Bursaries/Financial aid	the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The assessment is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the assessment.
2.3.3	Discuss the advantages of the Maputo Development Corridor for Gauteng.	• More foreign investment. • With more access to the market, Mozambique. • Maputo harbour is closer than Durban. • More jobs. • New linked industries created. • Improved infrastructure. • Export and import. • Trade relations/BRICS/SADC.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The discussion is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The discussion is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the discussion.

QUESTION 3 EXTENDED WRITING				
Urban Studies				
Please DO NOT tick when marking an essay – this confuses the checkers. Rather, underline valid and appropriate points and use the code system.	<table><tr><td> GEOGRAPHY ESSAY CODES E – Excellent G – Good V – Vague R – Repetition I – Irrelevant F – Fair </td><td> CONTENT: _____ Underline relevant points if correct ○ Circle incorrect points EVIDENCE: () Bracket evidence </td></tr></table>	GEOGRAPHY ESSAY CODES E – Excellent G – Good V – Vague R – Repetition I – Irrelevant F – Fair	CONTENT: _____ Underline relevant points if correct ○ Circle incorrect points EVIDENCE: () Bracket evidence	
GEOGRAPHY ESSAY CODES E – Excellent G – Good V – Vague R – Repetition I – Irrelevant F – Fair	CONTENT: _____ Underline relevant points if correct ○ Circle incorrect points EVIDENCE: () Bracket evidence			
Gauteng today is seen as one interconnected urban area. Write a report for the Gauteng City Region (GCRO) to analyse Johannesburg and the Gauteng city region. Use all the sources found in Section A (Figure 1 to 12). Write the report using the following section as a guide.				
Site and situation factors that influenced the location of Johannesburg.	• Johannesburg is located in the Gauteng province of South Africa and is the largest city in the province as well as the country. • The city was founded in 1886, during the height of the Witwatersrand gold rush. • The gold deposits found in the area were the main reason for the establishment of the city, and they remain one of the primary drivers of the city's economy today. Johannesburg is situated on the Highveld plateau, at an elevation of 1,753 meters above sea level. • This location offers a relatively stable climate with cool to cold winters and hot summers. The city is well-positioned for access to the rest of the country, with major roads, rail lines, and airports connecting it to other parts of South Africa and beyond. • Position on the Witwatersrand Basin, which is rich in gold deposits. • The discovery of gold in the area in the late 1800s led to a significant influx of people to the area, creating the need for a large urban centre to support the mining industry.	• Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative. • Be careful of repetition in paragraphs.		

	• Flat land • Access to water • Access to power • Fertile soil • Infrastructure	
Factors that limit and promote urban growth in Johannesburg.	Factors limiting urban growth in Johannesburg • The lack of affordable housing. • Many residents are forced to live in informal settlements or townships. • Overcrowded and lack basic services such as clean water and sanitation. • The Major challenge facing the city is crime, which is a major concern for residents and businesses. • An increase in gated communities and security measures, which can limit growth and investment in certain areas. • Current energy crises – loadshedding. • Low water security. • Pollution could drive people to outskirts/other areas. Factors that promote urban growth in Johannesburg. • The city's strong economy is driven by the mining and financial sectors. • Johannesburg is also home to several universities, and research institutes. • It has a thriving cultural scene, which attracts students and professionals from around the world. • The city's central location and well-developed transport infrastructure make it an attractive destination for businesses and investors.	• Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative. • Be careful of repetition in paragraphs.
How cities like Johannesburg can deal with social justice issues.	Addressing social justice issues in cities like Johannesburg requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. One of the most important	• Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative. • Be careful of repetition in paragraphs.

	• Tackle the issue of affordable housing, which is a major concern for many residents. • Investing in new housing developments and improving the quality and accessibility of existing housing. • Efforts should be made to reduce crime and improve safety in the city, which will not only make it a better place to live but will also make it more attractive to businesses and investors. • Implementing policies that promote social inclusion. • Improve access to education, healthcare, and other essential services. • Investing in public infrastructure, such as schools and hospitals, and making these services more accessible to all residents, regardless of income or background. • Address inequality and discrimination through affirmative action programs and anti-discrimination laws. • Create opportunities for marginalised groups by promoting entrepreneurship. • Urban land reform.	
The relationship between population size and higher-order services.	• The relationship between population size and higher-order services is complex and interdependent. • As cities like Johannesburg grow, the demand for higher-order services such as healthcare, education, and transportation increases. • This creates the need for investment in public infrastructure and services, which can support and sustain further growth. • A lack of investment in these areas can limit urban growth and make it difficult for cities to attract and retain residents and businesses. • City can work to promote entrepreneurship and economic growth in underserved areas, which	• Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative. • Be careful of repetition in paragraphs.

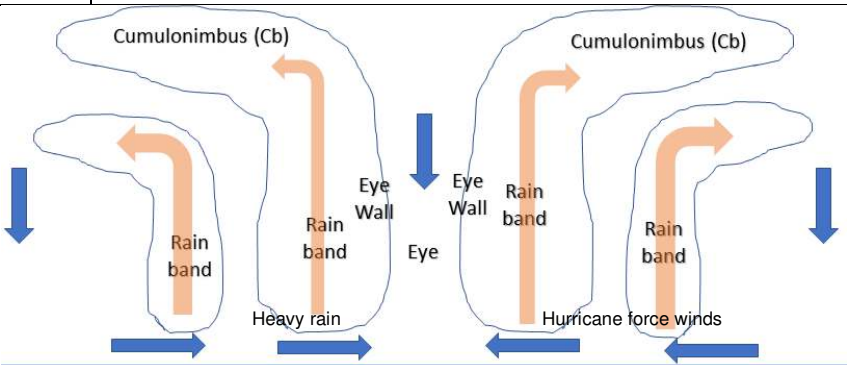
	can lead to the development of new businesses and the creation of new jobs.	
	<i>Note: You may draw on any examples you have studied to support your report discussion. Use the rubric below to guide the planning and structure of your report.</i>	

Criteria	Level 3 Excellent – Good	Level 2 Satisfactory	Level 1 Poor
Writing skills - Take into consideration structure and presentation. - Use of brief introduction and conclusion. - Logical discussion and use of subheadings. [allocated to this component]	Suitable introduction and conclusion. Sophisticated, coherent and structured writing. Subheadings and paragraphs have been effectively used. The report is concise, well-structured and succinct.	Introduction and conclusion present, although not ideal. Attempts to adhere to subheadings and use of paragraphs. Report deviates from the point in places and lacks brevity.	Writing is weak and almost unintelligible. No introduction or conclusion provided. No use of / adherence to subheadings. Long sentences, poor grammar and ineffective use of paragraphs. The report is repetitive. Bullet points may have been used. <i>1 mark must be awarded for any form of written attempt / effort.</i>
Content knowledge - Correct use of geographical terminology and concepts. - Adherence to topic and subheadings. [allocated to this component]	Response thoroughly assesses the relevant content and detailed discussion of the topic. An effective and sustained evaluation with a sound conclusion. Response is well founded in detailed exemplar knowledge and strong conceptual understanding of the topic. Examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response. Good usage of geographical terminology and concepts. An appropriate number of facts presented per subheading. <u>Min</u> of 2 points for every sub-heading will earn candidate 10 marks. Extension work will provide a further 2 marks.	Response demonstrates some knowledge and understanding. Some relevant content. Response is broadly evaluative in character, comprising some explanatory or narrative content and a conclusion. Response develops from secure base of knowledge and understanding with the use of examples. An overview / general discussion of key issues. Displays a fair understanding of the topic, however, inaccurate or vague in some discussions. Basic usage of geographical concepts and terminology. 60–50% of required facts presented per subheading. 1 point per sub-heading, or 2 points provided and only 2 paragraphs.	Response makes a few general points about the topic. A descriptive response comprising a few simple points. Knowledge is basic and understanding may be poor and lack relevance to the Question set. Digression from the topic. Weak grasp of concepts and terminology. Isolated and generic elements of understanding and knowledge. Superficial / poor discussion. Almost no relevant facts / subheadings.

Supporting evidence – analysis and understanding • The ability to analyse and evaluate the topic is assessed in this category. • Reference made to case study material / fact file / source material provided. • If appropriate, reference must be made to familiar / local or other examples. [allocated to this component]	The candidate is able to argue and evaluate appropriately. There is strong evidence of accurate application of understanding and evidence provided. The report demonstrates the understanding and integration of relevant case study / fact file / source material into the context of the report. Looking for evidence of unpacking content and high-order integration.	Superficial links made to case study / fact file / source material. Although reference to supporting examples has been made, it is not clear that the candidate has a good understanding of the example / case study material. Supporting evidence does not always relate appropriately to the subheading or context of the discussion. Discussion lacks depth.	Limited to no reference made to case study / fact file / source material. Examples not provided. Has little to no geographical meaning. Little analysis or understanding. Demonstrates minimal understanding of the topic.
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SECTION B CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY			
QUESTION 4 CLIMATE AND WEATHER			
4.1 Mid-latitude cyclones			
4.1.1	Select the terms in bold that will make the statements TRUE. Write only the question number and the corresponding term, for example, 4.1.0. river.		
(a)	The (cold / occluded / warm) front is moving over the Western Cape.		cold
(b)	The front brings (warmer / colder / calmer) conditions to the Western Cape.		colder
(c)	It is associated with (heavy rainfall / berg winds / frost pocket)		heavy rainfall
(d)	and will also bring (strong / gentle / still) winds.		strong
(e)	The high-pressure A is (ridging / troughing / sliding) behind front.		ridging
4.1.2	Discuss the benefits of mid-latitude cyclones to the Western Cape.	• Rainfall, replenish water supplies. • Support agriculture and provide vital water resources for human consumption. • Reduced temperatures. • Reduced risk of wildfires. • Support for biodiversity. • Snow melt provides water in spring. • Increase underground water table. • Mediterranean climate so greater variety of crops can be grown. • Wind is source of wind energy.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: 1 to 2 marks: The discussion is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. 3 to 4 marks: The discussion is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the discussion.
4.1.3	List TWO drawbacks of mid-latitude cyclones in South Africa.	• Flooding • Strong winds • Disruptive snow • Damage to infrastructure • Heavy rains • Loss of production	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative.

			• Forced to relocate • Associated with berg winds • Frost damage • Increase power usage	
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4.2 Tropical Cyclone			
4.2.1	Draw a labelled cross-section of a hurricane.		
		Eye Clouds Air movement Elements Drawing Full marks CANNOT be given if air movement is incorrect	
4.2.2	Explain why hurricanes have such strong winds.	• The combination of the release of latent heat, the Coriolis effect, and the ocean water temperature all contribute to the strong winds in a hurricane. • Create a deep low pressure with a strong pressure gradient. • A vortex at the centre draws air in towards the centre. • No friction over the ocean.	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative.
4.2.3	Explain how a <i>storm surge</i> occurs in a hurricane.	• As a hurricane moves towards the coast, its strong winds push the ocean's surface water towards the shore, causing the sea level to rise. • At the same time, the low atmospheric pressure at the centre of the hurricane creates a kind of suction effect, which can also draw water towards the shore. • Additionally, the rotation of the hurricane can cause water to pile up on one side of the storm, further increasing sea level.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.

4.2.4	Tropical cyclones cause much loss of life. Create ONE strategy to reduce loss of life and explain why it is usually more successful in more economically developed countries.	Early Warning Systems: • These systems monitor the weather conditions and provide advance warnings to the population in the affected areas. • It allows people to evacuate, secure their homes, and prepare for the storm. Evacuation Plans and Shelters: • Governments and disaster management agencies should plan and prepare evacuation routes, identify safe shelters, and educate the public on evacuation procedures. • This can help to reduce loss of life during a storm. Building Code Regulations: • Governments can enforce building codes that ensure the construction of sturdy and safe buildings that withstand severe weather conditions. Public Education and Awareness: • Governments and disaster management agencies should educate the public on the dangers of tropical cyclones, what to do during a storm, and how to prepare. Improved Infrastructure: • Governments should invest in upgrading infrastructure to ensure clear evacuation routes and communication networks are functional during a storm. Insurance Schemes: • Governments and insurance companies should offer insurance schemes that cover loss of life and property damage during tropical	This is a concept question Candidates need to show an understanding of the concept and how they relate. They must show an understanding of how MEDCs and LEDCs differ in how they will handle the effects. <i>Can be a number of aspects tied into one strategy.</i> Give credit for reasonable and relevant alternative assessment. The response is mainly descriptive, with little concept assessment. Their knowledge is primary, and understanding may be inaccurate. <i>If just a list is given with no unpacking (MAX 2 marks)</i> Response offers some assessment with superficial details on the link between concepts. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. Examples may lack detail or development. The response assesses concepts and relationships clearly. There is detailed knowledge and a solid conceptual understanding of the topic. Any examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response.
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			• This will help families recover quickly after a storm and reduce their financial burden. Community-Based Disaster Management: • The empowerment of communities to take an active role in preparing for and responding to disasters. • Actively prepare for and respond. This includes training community members in disaster preparedness and response and involving them in decision-making. Climate-Resilient Agricultural Practices: • Encouraging farmers to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices can reduce loss of life during tropical cyclones. • This includes planting drought-resistant crops, implementing water conservation measures, and using sustainable farming practices. • More economically developed countries, these strategies are usually more successful as they have the resources to invest in sophisticated technology and infrastructure. They also have the resources to educate the public and enforce building codes, which helps to reduce the risk of loss of life and property damage during tropical cyclones. In less economically developed countries, these strategies may be limited. The population may not have the resources to evacuate or prepare for a storm, increasing the risk of loss of life and property damage.	
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QUESTION 5 GEOMORPHOLOGY			
5.1 Fluvial processes			
5.1.1	Select the terms in bold that will make the statements TRUE. Write only the question number and the corresponding term, for example, 5.1.0. river.		
(a)	The fluvial feature B is a (waterfall / rapid / dam).	rapid	
(b)	The area along the bank is known as the (riparian zone / weir / yazoo).	riparian zone	
(c)	The course you are most likely to find this feature in is the (upper / middle / lower).	upper	
(d)	The river at B has (turbulent / laminar / thalweg) flow.	turbulent	
(e)	The main form of energy is (erosion / deposition / transportation).	erosion	
5.1.2	Explain what will happen to this feature in the future.	• River rapids are river areas where the water flow is more forceful and creates turbulence. Over time, the characteristics of a river rapid can change due to various natural processes, such as erosion, sedimentation, and changes in water flow. • Erosion occurs when the water in a rapid erodes the riverbed and banks, causing the channel to become deeper and the rapid to become more intense. • Conversely, sedimentation occurs when sediment builds up in the channel, causing the water to slow down and the rapid to become less intense. • Changes in water flow can also affect the characteristics of a rapid. For example, an increase in water flow due to heavy rainfall can make a rapid more intense, while a decrease in water flow due to drought can make it less intense.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: 1 to 2 marks: The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. 3 to 4 marks: The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.

5.2 Catchment and river management				
5.2.1	During a rain event, identify which river C , D or E would have the ... (only write the correct letter of the river for example, 5.2.1 (c) F).			
(a)	short lag time		C and D	Both answers are correct.
(b)	lower flood peak		E	
5.2.2	Provide an explanation for each of your answers in Question 5.2.1.		C – will have a short lag time due to all the residential land where the water will flow over the artificial surface and create more runoff. D – Source not seen and passes through the urban areas and industrial areas. E – had a large amount of cultivated land, so the surface runoff will be slower and not as quick into the system.	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative.
5.2.3	Regular checking has shown that there has been a decline in water quality at sampling site F.			
(a)	Identify TWO possible sources of river pollution.		Residential homes Mine Factories Sewage plants Roads Agricultural activities	Any TWO. Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative.
(b)	State which source mentioned in Question 5.2.3 (a) could be the most significant and explain why.		Candidates must unpack and explain their reasoning for their choice.	Do NOT give a mark for their choice. Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It

				covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.
(c)	Explain how using geospatial analysis of the region, we could find the main source of the decline in water quality.		Geospatial analysis can be a powerful tool in identifying the main source of a region's decline in water quality. The process involves using: geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing technologies to analyse various environmental and socioeconomic factors in a specific location. Data Collection: • The first step is to collect data on various environmental and socioeconomic factors that may impact water quality. • Including land use, topography, soil type, vegetation cover, and population density data. Data Analysis: • The next step is to use GIS and remote sensing technologies to analyse the data. This involves creating maps and models that show the distribution of different factors in the study area. • The data can then be used to identify potential sources of water pollution, such as agricultural activities, industrial processes, or waste disposal sites. Modelling:	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The explanation is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The explanation is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the explanation.

		• The third step is to use mathematical models to simulate the movement of pollutants in the region. • These models can predict how pollutants move through the environment and what factors contribute to their movement. Integration: • The final step is to integrate the data and models to identify the main source of the decline in water quality. • This can involve using statistical analysis and visual interpretation to determine the relationship between various environmental and socioeconomic factors and water quality. With geospatial analysis, it is possible to identify the primary source of the decline in water quality and develop targeted strategies to address the issue. This approach is more effective than the traditional method, providing a comprehensive and data-driven understanding of the problem.	
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SECTION C RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA				
QUESTION 6 SETTLEMENT				
6.1 Settlement patterns				
6.1.1	D	Middle-income residential		
6.1.2	B	Industrial area		
6.1.3	C	Isolated farmstead		
6.1.4	B	Housing estate		
6.1.5	A	Informal settlement		
6.2 Rural settlement issues				
6.2.1	Which of these settlements is the most rural?		Mafabe	
6.2.2	State the percentage of young people in the City of Johannesburg.		25%	
6.2.3	Why do rural settlements predominantly have young and old population groups?		Rural settlements predominantly have young and old population groups for several reasons: • Migration of the working-age population. • A lack of employment opportunities. • Lack of adequate healthcare. • Lack of social services. • Family and cultural ties: • Rural settlements often have strong family and cultural ties. • Due to a combination of economic, social, and cultural factors. These factors can play a key role in shaping the demographic makeup of rural communities. • Adults leave: • Migration for work opportunities. • Entertainment/social opportunities. • Education opportunities.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The answer is simple and lacks depth; it may need more specific linking to the concept aspect. The answer is well-developed, comprehensive, and showcases a solid conceptual understanding. It explores the factors in-depth, establishes insightful points, and demonstrates critical thinking.
6.2.4	Explain ONE negative and ONE positive economic and environmental effect that rural-urban migration has on rural areas.		Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities, education, and a higher quality of life. This migration has both	Must cover: positive and negative and then economic and environment

		positive and negative economic and environmental impacts on rural areas. • Positive economic impacts: Many rural-urban migrants send money back to their families and communities in rural areas, providing an essential source of income and support. • Urban residents with rural ties may choose to invest in their home communities, providing an additional economic growth and development source. Negative economic impacts: • Rural-urban migration often leads to depopulation in rural areas, reducing the size of the labour force and the potential for economic growth and development. • The loss of highly educated and skilled workers to urban areas can negatively impact the economic development potential of rural areas. • The loss of workers from rural areas to urban areas can lead to a decline in agriculture and other rural industries, reducing rural communities' economic diversity and resilience. • Poverty cycle and more leaving leads to closure of business. • Poor farming techniques with few labourers left on the farm. • Decrease in food production – decrease in sales. • Property values decrease. Positive environmental impacts: • Migration from rural areas to urban areas can reduce the pressure on natural resources in rural areas, leading to better management and preservation of these resources. • Urbanisation can lead to improved living conditions, such as access to clean water,	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: per concept: The response is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of each concept. The explanation may need more depth and may not fully cover the content. per concept: The response provides a well-developed explanation of the impact of each concept, thoroughly covering the content. The candidate showcases a deeper level of knowledge and understanding by addressing each concept in detail. Max 2 marks if only ONE solution is covered.
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			sanitation, and other essential services, which can have positive environmental impacts in both urban and rural areas. Negative environmental impacts: • Urbanisation can lead to uncontrolled growth and expansion, resulting in the loss of agricultural land and natural habitats, and increased pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. • The conversion of forested land for agricultural use or urban expansion can lead to deforestation, negatively impacting the environment and biodiversity. • Land open or abandoned – land degradation.	
6.3	Urban profile			
6.3.1	Which part of a city would have the most:			
(a)	higher order goods?		CBD	
(b)	Accessibility?		CBD	
6.3.2	Most cities today, including Cape Town, have developed OBDs (outlying business districts). Analyse TWO reasons why urban areas develop OBDs.		• A variety of reasons why urban areas develop OBDs, including economic development, decongestion, expansion of the suburban regions, attracting investment, and environmental considerations. • One of the primary reasons that urban areas develop OBDs is to support economic development and growth. • These outlying business districts are often created to provide businesses with more affordable and available real estate and as better access to transportation and other resources. • This attracts businesses that would not have been able to locate within the city centre and can spur the creation of new jobs and economic opportunities.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The analysis is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic. The analysis is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response

			• To address issues of congestion and overpopulation in the city centre. By spreading commercial and industrial development out to these outlying areas, cities can help to reduce traffic and other types of overcrowding in the central areas. • Improve the quality of life for residents and visitors and provide more opportunities for growth and development. • In both cases, the development of OBDs can play an essential role in supporting a city's overall economic and social health by providing businesses and residents with the resources they need to succeed. • The expansion of suburban areas and the growth of suburbs result from migration from city centres. As suburban areas grow and become more densely populated, the need for commercial and retail development also grows, creating OBDs to meet this demand. • OBDs can attract investment and stimulate economic growth. By offering incentives and attractive real estate options, cities can lure businesses and entrepreneurs to locate in these outlying areas, which can then drive further development and growth in these regions. • Has environmental benefits, as it can reduce the need for commuting and travel to and from the city centre. • This can help to reduce air pollution, traffic congestion, and other environmental impacts associated with urbanisation.	is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the analysis.
6.3.3	A developer is planning a large new retail store in the centre of Cape Town. Evaluate how they would use the following		• Functional magnetism refers to the attractiveness of a location based on the presence of complementary uses and	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative discussion.

	concepts to select the most appropriate sites: (a) Functional magnetism (b) Functional prestige (c) Functional convenience	activities, such as shopping, dining, entertainment, and recreation. • A developer would consider functional magnetism when selecting a site for a retail store in the centre of Cape Town by evaluating the surrounding area to see if there is a concentration of complementary uses and activities. • This would help the store attract customers and increase foot traffic. • Functional prestige is the perceived quality and prestige of a location based on factors such as the status of the surrounding area, the quality of the neighbouring businesses, and the image of the area. • A developer would consider functional prestige when selecting a site for a retail store in the centre of Cape Town by evaluating the surrounding area to determine if it is perceived as a high-quality, prestigious location that would attract customers and support the store's brand image. • Functional convenience refers to the accessibility and ease of use of a location, such as its proximity to transportation, parking availability, and accessibility for people with disabilities. • A developer would consider functional convenience when selecting a site for a retail store in the centre of Cape Town by evaluating the surrounding area to see if there is convenient access by car, public transportation, and foot, and if there is ample parking available. This would help the store attract customers who are looking for a convenient shopping experience.	The response is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of each concept. The evaluation may need more depth and may not fully cover the content. The response provides a well-developed evaluation of the impact of each concept, thoroughly covering the content. The candidate showcases a deeper level of knowledge and understanding by addressing each concept in detail. Max 2 marks if only ONE point is covered.
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QUESTION 7 ECONOMY OF SOUTH AFRICA			
7.1 Economic Terminology			
7.1.1	When governments decide upon spending and taxation policies for an upcoming period, it significantly impacts the country's economic performance.		B. Fiscal policy
7.1.2	A particular branch of economics examines the behaviour and performance of an economy as a whole.		D. Macroeconomics
7.1.3	A primary material or product which can be purchased in large quantities to produce other goods and services.		A. Commodity
7.1.4	An industry not tied to any particular location or country and can relocate to another place without effect from factors of production such as resources, land, labour and capital.		F. Footloose industry
7.1.5	A state in which an individual actively seeks employment but is unsuccessful. It is said to be one of the critical measures of the economy's strength.		C. Unemployment
7.2 Primary Activity			
7.2.1	State the year with the highest production.	2021	
7.2.2	How much did South Africa export in 2019?	Between 5000 and 5500 Tonnes	
7.2.3	Name the main chrome mining region in South Africa.	North West or Mpumalanga or Limpopo Bushveld Igneous Complex	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative.
7.2.4	Name TWO uses for chrome.	• Steel and stainless-steel production. • Hardening and strengthening: Chromium is added to other metals. • Automotive and aerospace – provide strength, durability, and corrosion resistance. • Tools and machinery – improve their hardness and toughness. • Plating and coating with Chromium improves their appearance. • Leather tanning provides a soft and flexible texture and improves resistance.	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative.

			• Pigment production is used to produce green pigments. • Catalyst • Internet Fibre • Dietary supplement	
7.2.5	Explain how the production of chrome could benefit from quaternary sector activities.		Research and Development: • Improves the efficiency of chrome production processes. • Development of new and improved production techniques. Information Technology: • Modernise production by providing innovative information technology solutions, such as data analysis and management tools. Financial and Investment Services: • Financial and investment services can provide capital and financing to upgrade chrome production facilities and modernise equipment. Legal and Regulatory Services: • Legal and regulatory services can help the chrome production industry navigate complex regulations and ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards. Marketing and Distribution Services: • Marketing and distribution services, can help the chrome production industry to reach new markets and expand its customer base.	Give credit for reasonable and relevant alternative assessment. The response is mainly descriptive, with little explanation of the concept. Their knowledge is primary, and understanding may be inaccurate. <i>If just a list is given with no unpacking (MAX 2 marks)</i> Response offers some explanation with superficial details on the link between concepts. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. Examples may lack detail or development. The response explains concepts and relationships clearly. There is detailed knowledge and a solid conceptual understanding of the topic. Any examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response.

7.3 Secondary and tertiary sectors				
7.3.1	Define the following underlined terms:			
(a)	Special Economic Zone		A Special Economic Zone is a designated geographical area within a country that is subject to unique economic regulations and policies, different from the rest of the country.	
(b)	Break of bulk		The process of transferring goods or cargo from large-scale transportation modes, such as ships or trains, to smaller-scale transportation modes, such as trucks or distribution centres. (Change of transport mode)	
(c)	Beneficiation		The process of improving the quality or value of a raw material or resource through various methods, such as extraction, purification, or treatment. Beneficiation aims to enhance the economic viability or utility of the material for specific applications.	
7.3.2	Outline some of the effects that loadshedding has had on economic development in Gauteng.		- disrupted industrial and commercial activities, - leading to production slowdowns - financial losses for businesses - decline in investor confidence, discouraging both local and foreign investment - unemployment - boost sales of alternative power source and/or employment in the sector	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The answer is simple and lacks depth; it may need more specific linking to the concept aspect. The answer is well-developed, comprehensive, and showcases a solid conceptual understanding. It explores the factors in-depth, establishes insightful points, and demonstrates critical thinking.

7.3.3	List TWO effects of this development on the economy of Gauteng.	• Infrastructure Development • Labour Opportunities • More jobs • More foreign investment • More local investment • More income through tax • More linked industries • Access to finance • Networking and collaboration opportunities Candidates also spoke about loadshedding as it linked to previous question. They were rewarded for their answers. • Financial losses for business • Decline in investor confidence, discouraging both local and foreign investment • Unemployment • Boost of sales of alternative power source and/or employment in the sector	Give credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative.
7.3.4	Discuss how the development of the OR Tambo International Airport Special Economic Zone will benefit the tertiary sector of the economy.	• Attract foreign direct investment and encourage domestic investment in aviation, logistics, tourism, and related services. This will create new business opportunities and stimulate the growth of tertiary sector industries, including hotels, restaurants, retail, transportation, and business services. • Promote job creation in the tertiary sector. The expansion of airport facilities and establishing new businesses within the SEZ will generate employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly. This will benefit the local community and contribute to reducing unemployment rates.	Credit for a reasonable and relevant alternative answer: The discussion is superficial and demonstrates general knowledge and understanding of the content. It may need more depth and thorough coverage of the topic.

		• The development of the OR Tambo SEZ will enhance the region's connectivity and trade links. With improved infrastructure and logistics capabilities, the airport will become a regional and international trade hub, attracting more airlines, cargo operators, and related businesses. This will increase trade volumes, facilitate the movement of goods and services, and boost the overall growth of the tertiary sector. • Promote knowledge transfer and innovation in the tertiary sector. By attracting multinational companies and encouraging collaboration between local and foreign firms, there will be opportunities for knowledge exchange, technology transfer, and the adoption of best practices. This will contribute to developing a more competitive and innovative tertiary sector in Gauteng.	The discussion is well-developed, providing a thorough understanding of the content. It covers the topic in detail and demonstrates deeper knowledge and understanding. The response is clear and coherent, leaving no major gaps in the discussion.
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Total: 200 marks