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**SA EXAM
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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 Technical error

1.1.3 B ✓

1.1.4 A ✓

1.1.5 C ✓

1.1.6 D / or C / [Both have a central feature]

1.1.7 F /

(6 x 1) (6)

[no words or statements are accepted here ,only letters]

1.2

1.2.1 D ✓ or D is urbanisation [if a statement is given mark where the letter is]

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)

[no words or statements are accepted here ,only letters]

1.3

1.3.1 (a) uni-functional / farming / primary / stock farming/ live stock farming ✓

(1 x 1) (1)

[Single function mark wrong /]

(b) isolated farmstead / single dwelling/ farmstead/ isolated farm/ farm/ ✓✓

[isolated only mark wrong]

(1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2

Erected a jo-jo tank/water tank to catch and store water/✓✓

[jo-jo tank //water tank // on their own mark correct]

[reservoir / borehole mark wrong]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 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)

(2 x 2) (4)

[not just words as responses; the candidate must justify their answer to get 2 marks]

- 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)

[mark each example individually ,e.g. water supply // electricity // mark each one correct]
 [read through responses carefully and accept accordingly, especially if candidate gives examples.]

1.4

- 1.4.1 CBD ✓ / or central business district/
 [commercial /or city centre mark wrong]

(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)

[must compare both heavy industries and high income residential zone to get 2 marks.
If there is only reference to one, no marks]

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. ✓✓

[only make reference to pollution mark correct]

[statement must be justified to get 2 marks]

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

(4 x 2)(8)

1.5

1.5.1 Corrugated iron/ iron/ steel/ mud/ tin. ✓

Wood ✓

Cardboard board/ ✓

Signboards ✓

Tyres ✓

Plastic/ refuse / waste/ throw-away / disposable waste/ rubbish/ ✓

(Any ONE)

(1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 (Piped) Water/ water / running water/ tap water/ ✓

Electricity ✓

Sanitation/ portable toilets/ ✓

Refuse removal ✓

Formal housing ✓

Planned roads ✓

Schools ✓

Clinics ✓

(Any TWO)

(2 x 1) (2)

- 1.5.3 Close proximity of dwellings/ **high density of buildings /closeness of shacks or homes** ✓✓
 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)

[transport costs are lowered so they save money as they are close to work.//]
 [Check candidates responses and as long as they link facts with economic reasons, mark correct] 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. ✓✓
 site and service plots. (accept examples) ✓✓/ **plot of land with basic infrastructure//**
 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)

[no words or statements are accepted here ,only letters]

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 ✓ [not just decentralisation] mark wrong

2.2.6 Spatial development initiative ✓ [SDI – mark wrong]

2.2.7 Heavy industries ✓

(7 x 1) (7)

[full terms are provided, do not give mark for part of the term]

2.3

2.3.1 Witswatersrand Basin ✓ [no other answer, must have both to get the mark]
(1 x 1)(1)

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

2.3.3 4.2% ✓✓ [no units, mark wrong] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 $189 - 96 = 93$ metric tons / 93 tons ✓✓
[do not need to show the calculation, if the answer is only given with the unit – 2 marks]
(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)

[economic factors must be qualified.]

Accept: HIV/Aids will lead to high absenteeism which slows down production .//
HIV /AIDS increase results in more money spent on workers health care and less money on production //
Load shedding slows down production.//
Crime and corruption in mines has a negative impact on production //

2.3.6 Foreign exchange/income 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)

Include: (2 x 2) (4)

[provides employment thus contributes to the economy in the form of wages, taxes and salaries.//]

[read candidates responses and if they show a link between the contribution made by gold and the economy ,award them the marks]

2.4

2.4.1 KwaZulu-Natal (candidates to write the name in full)✓ **accept KZN/** (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)

[accept examples here that are applicable e.g. Richards Bay , Durban Harbour ,the National Highway]

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% ✓ [must include the unit of measurement] (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 ✓✓

Increase to GDP because the business is formalised.//

(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 businesses 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) [no unit here, mark correct]
 = 2,1 km ✓ (Range 2.05 km – 2.15 km) [must give unit in this step]

Breadth = 3,8✓ cm x 0,5 (Range 3,7cm – 3,9 cm) [no unit here, mark correct]
 = 1,9 km ✓ (Range 1.85 km – 1.95 km) [must give unit in this step]

Area = 2,1 km x 1,9 km
 = 3,99 km² ✓ (Range 3.79 km² – 4.19 km²) (5 x 1) (5)
 [answer must include the unit of measurement]

3.1.4 258° ✓ (180° + 78°) (Range 257° – 259°) (1 x 1) (1)
 [if only (180° + 78°) no marks for this]

3.1.5 MB = TB + MD

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

[no unit of measurement in the answer as it is bearing .

If the candidate has west of true north /W of TN in their answer, mark wrong]

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) ✓✓~~ [not a social factor]
 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 ✓✓
 social contact //
 sharing of ideas //
 sharing of resources. //
 medical health reaches individuals faster //
 (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. ✓✓ / * without physical contact [look for this in the concept]

(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) ✓ or 26° 31' S ; 29° 58' E – not so concerned with the seconds
 Along N17 ✓
 (Any ONE)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 3.3.4 Size of the hospital/ big / buildings are elongated/ occupies a large area of land/ ✓
 Shape of the hospital/ irregular shape/ some buildings are parallel to each other./ ✓
 Name of the hospital ✓
 Type of hospital/ private/ semi –private./ public / ✓
 (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: 149

Due to technical error in question 1.1.2 marks should be converted to 150