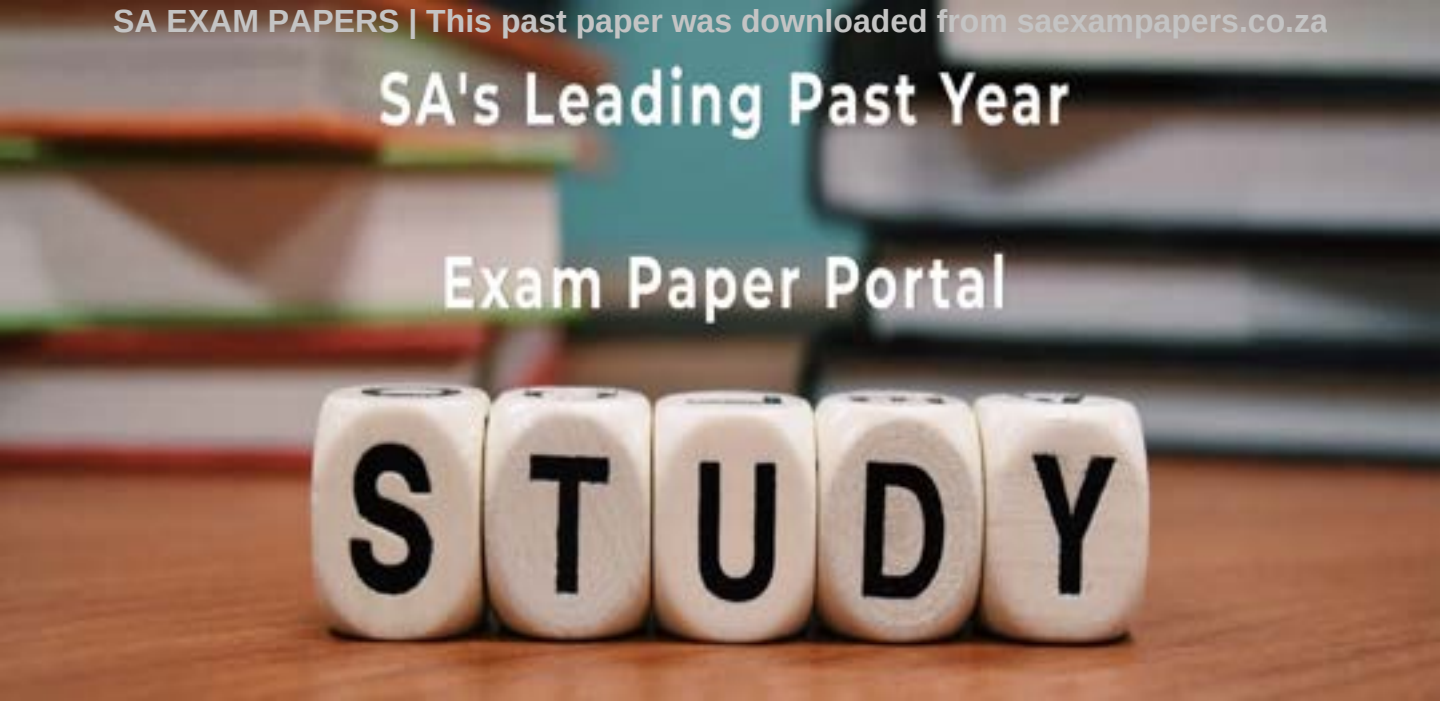


education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

JUNE EXAMINATION 2025

MARKS: 150

MARKING GUIDELINE

This marking guideline consist of 7 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

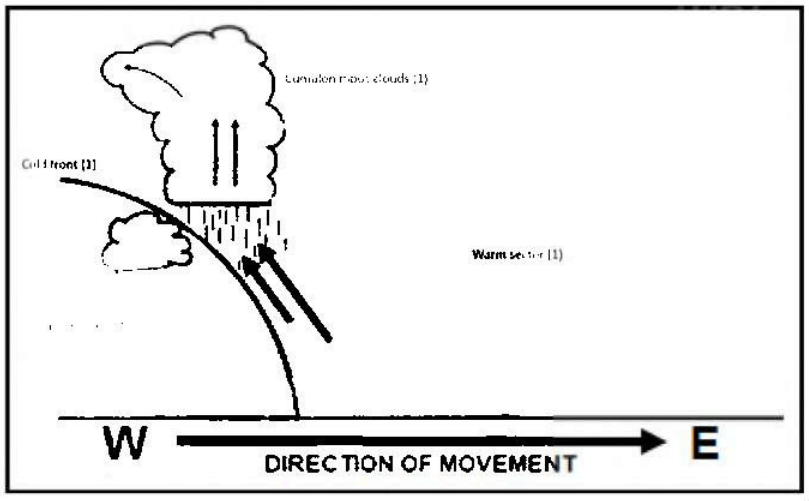
1.1
1.1.1 Z (tropical cyclone) (1)
1.1.2 Z (Summer) (1)
1.1.3 Z (tropical easterlies) (1)
1.1.4 Y (5) (1)
1.1.5 Y (southern) (1)
1.1.6 Z (upper air divergence) (1)
1.1.7 Z (dissipating) (1)
(7 x 1) (7)

1.2
1.2.1 C (1)
1.2.2 B (1)
1.2.3 B (1)
1.2.4 C (1)
1.2.5 A (1)
1.2.6 D (1)
1.2.7 A (1)
1.2.8 D (1)
(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 low (1)
(1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Clockwise circulation (indicated by the clouds) (2)
A is in the centre of mid-latitude cyclone / Centre of a midlatitude cyclone has low pressure (2)
Presence of the cold and warm fronts (2)
Condensation/cloud formation (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3



(4 x 1) (4)

1.3.4 **Cloud cover**

Results in rapid upliftment of warm moist air (2)
Rising warm moist air will cool and condense (2)
Increase in condensation will result in an increase in cloud cover/overcast/ cumulonimbus clouds. (2)

Winds

Steep pressure gradient will cause stronger/gusty winds (2)
The clockwise circulation will influence the wind direction (2)
Backing of winds due to the change in position of the system (2)
[ANY FOUR- MUST REFER TO BOTH CLOUD COVER AND WINDS]
(4 x 2) (8)

1.4 1.4.1 Moisture (front) (1)
(1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Cumulonimbus (clouds) (1)
(1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 South Indian High (1)
South Atlantic High (1)
(2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Damaged crops (1)
Destroyed houses (1)
Damaged roads (1)
(3 x 1) (3)

1.4.5 **B**- Warm & moist. (2)
C- Cold & dry. (2)
(2 x 2) (4)

1.4.6 Have an emergency evacuation plan for safety of people . (2)

Train workers on how to protect themselves during lightening (2)
Have ample feed and water supply for emergencies (2)
Store seeds and feed in waterproof bags (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5. 1.5.1 When temperatures of a city are higher than that of the surrounding rural areas
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 **Highest-** Central Business District
Lowest- Rural (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.3 23°C (1) – 19°C (1) = 4°C (1) (3 x 1) (3)

1.5.4 **HUMANS**
Creates high levels of discomfort (2)
Creates respiratory problems (2)
Heat stroke (2)

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
Destroys and dries up plants (2)
Reduces photosynthesis (2)
Discolours vegetation within the city (2)

[ANY TWO- MUST REFER TO BOTH HUMANS AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Paint roofs or buildings with light colours (2)
Develop rooftop gardens (2)
Replace tar and concrete with cobble stones (2)
Minimise large glass windows/ structures (2)
Using green energy in buildings (2)
Use low energy light bulbs (2)
Decrease building density (2)
Improve insolation in buildings (2)
Use eco-friendly/natural building materials (2)
Restrict the height of buildings (2)
Use mirrored glass which is more reflective (2)
Planned areas for parks/planting trees/water features (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1	2.1.1	C	(1)
	2.1.2	A	(1)
	2.1.3	C	(1)
	2.1.4	C	(1)
	2.1.5	C	(1)
	2.1.6	B	(1)
	2.1.7	A	(1)
			(7 x 1) (7)

2.2	2.2.1	Z (Headward)	(1)
	2.2.2	Z (gorge)	(1)
	2.2.3	Z (misfit stream)	(1)
	2.2.4	Y (elbow of capture)	(1)
	2.2.5	Y (steeper)	(1)
	2.2.6	Y (softer)	(1)
	2.2.7	Y (captured stream)	(1)
	2.2.8	Z (waterfall)	
			(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 2.3.1 Arrangement of stream in a drainage basin
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 **A**-Radial
B-Dendritic (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.3 **A**
Tributaries flow away from the centre (radiates out wards) (2)
Resembles the spokes of bicycle wheel (2)
Volcano or dome flowing outwards (2)
[ANY ONE]

B
Tributaries join the main river at acute angles (Less than 90^{O}) (2)
Resembles the branches of a tree. (2)
[ANY ONE] (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.4 3rd order (1)

2.3.5 High density (1)
(1 x 1) (1)

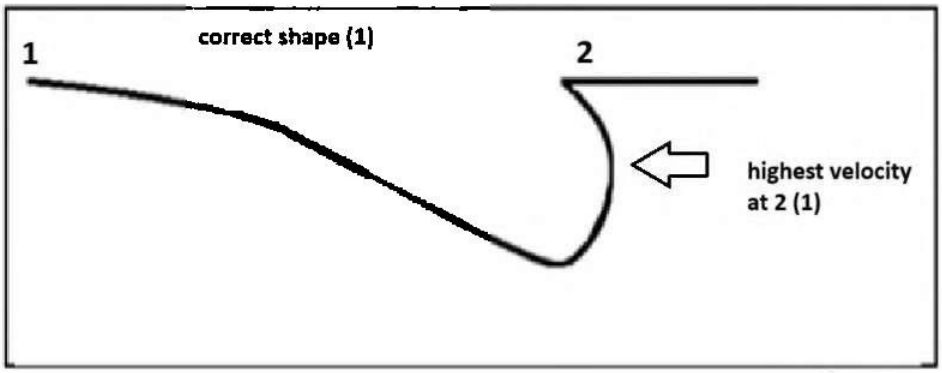
2.3.6 Dendritic pattern water is widely distributed in the drainage basin as water is accessible. (2)
Longer tributaries therefore water is more accessible (2)
Larger floodplains with access to fertile soil (2)
Occurs over flat/gentle land thus more suitable for farming (2)
Underlying rock structure has uniform resistant to erosion (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Refers to a winding curve or bend in a river
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Lower course/Middle (1)

2.4.3 Over time, as the deposition continues, the inner bank builds up to form a gentle slope/ little erosion occurs (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4



(2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 The outer bank of the river gets eroded (2)
Deposition takes place on the inner bank (2)
Continuous erosion and deposition cause the neck to become narrower (2)
Meander loop develops (2)
During flooding, the river cuts through the meander neck (2)
Deposition occurs at the neck of the meander loop (2)
The meander loop is now separated from the main stream forming an oxbow lake (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.5	2.5.1	Community Action Network	(1)
	2.5.2	Rivers provide water for irrigation, household, industrial and mining use.	(2)
		South Africa is a dry country experiencing frequent droughts (due to El Nino.)	(2)
		It is expensive to purify water.	(2)
		Avoid waterborne diseases like cholera, polluted water causes waterborne diseases.	(2)
		Many people do not have access to tap or bottled water and use water from rivers.	(2)
		Protect biodiversity in rivers (accept examples) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2) (2)
	2.5.3	On going industrial and municipal pollution	(1 x 2) (2)
	2.5.4	"Enough is enough we cannot wait for studies to pile up while our rivers and our people get sicker"	(1 x 2) (2)
	2.5.5	The government can impose fines	(1 x 2) (2)
	2.5.6	Decrease the use of pesticides/ herbicides	(2)
		Buffering of the Klip River catchment area	(2)
		Practice green agriculture (accept examples)	(2)
		Close the mines along the banks	(2)
		Manage dumping of industrial waste (accept examples)	(2)
		Reduce deforestation	(2)
		Reduce pollution of (ground) water	(2)
		Implement legislation (accept examples)	(2)
		Provide incentives (accept examples)	(2)
		Create awareness (accept examples)	(2)
		Implement water treatment	(2)
		Ensure stormwater management	(2)
		Ensure conservation of wetlands	(2)
		Proper land use planning (accept examples)	(2)
		Regular testing (accept examples)	(2)
		Improve infrastructure in informal settlement (accept examples)	(2)
		Maintain water purify plants	(2)
		Regular environment impact assessment studies	(2)
		Afforestation/ Recover the flood plain/riparian zone	(2)
		[ANY THREE]	(3 x 2) (6)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120