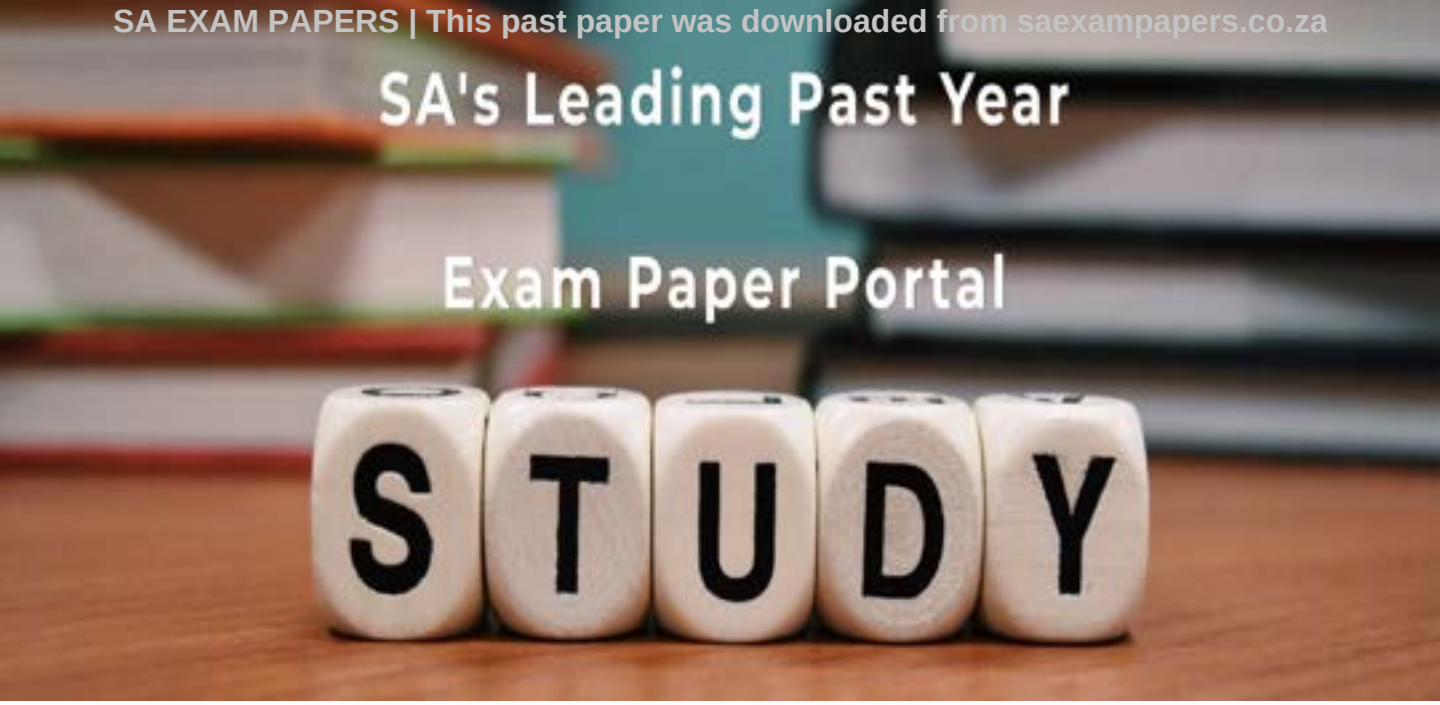

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

JUNE 2025 EXAMINATION

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 146

N.B. This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

QUESTION 1 : CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1.1 D (1012)

1.1.2 A (17)

1.1.3 B (Kalahari High Pressure cell)

1.1.4 B (Rainfall and windy conditions as the cold front passes over)

1.1.5 C (Coastal)

1.1.6 B (Moist air moving from the ocean, bringing possible rainfall)

1.1.7 A ($\frac{4}{8}$) (7 x 1) (7)

1.2.1 Z (Water shed)

1.2.2 Y (Confluence)

1.2.3 Y (Mouth)

1.2.4 Z (Surface runoff)

1.2.5 Y (Ground water)

1.2.6 Z (Water table)

1.2.7 Y (Braided)

1.2.8 Y (Laminar) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3.1 Is an increase in the temperature as the height increases in a valley. [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Katabatic wind (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Clear, calm nights that allows heat to escape through terrestrial radiation.
Cold subsiding air displacing warm air from the valley floor. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Temperature drops below freezing point (0ºC) forming frost. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Crop damages / Shortage of food for livestock/Agricultural productivity would be reduced (Accept examples).
Delayed planting / harvesting
Soil and infrastructure damage [ACCEPT EXAMPLES]
Reduced crop quality / reduced market value
Loss of income / profit for farmers.
Increased costs for frost prevention methods.
Increase insurance cost
Reduced land value [ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4.1 When a more energetic river captures (steals) the headwaters of a less energetic
River [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 River B (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Headward erosion (1) results in the lowering of the watershed through abstraction
Headward movement of the river (1) results in backward movement of the watershed / retreat backwards. (2 x 2) (4)

NB. PART MARKING: ONE MARK FOR A FACTOR
TWO FULL MARKS FOR A FACTOR AND A QUALIFIER

1.4.4 Loss of water for irrigation/domestic purposes
Loss/ damage of aquatic life
Poor crop harvesting
Loss of income
Poor soil quality
Horticulture negatively affected
Loss of livestock.
Decrease production
Loss of jobs
Loss of hydro-electric power
Results in rural-urban migration/rural depopulation
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

1.5.1 River management refers to the processes and strategies used to maintain, protect, and improve the health of rivers. [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Water pollution (accept examples from the extract) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 <u>Environment:</u>
The (chemical) waste in the river can harm aquatic life (plants and animals) by contaminating the water
It can also lead to the destruction of aquatic habitats
Loss of biodiversity.
Reduced oxygen levels in the water result in eutrophication (growth of algae)
Disrupting of the food chain (ecosystem).
Soil degradation / soil infertility

<u>Health of the local community</u>:
Diseases from chemical waste [ACCEPT EXAMPLES]
Skin diseases [ACCEPT EXAMPLES].
[ANY THREE - AT LEAST ONE ON BOTH THE ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY] (3 x 2) (6)

1.5.4 The local municipality must pass by-laws (legislation) to control industrial waste disposal
Impose fines to control industrial waste disposal
Treatment of wastewater before it is released into the river.
Educate local communities on the importance of
keeping rivers clean, how to reduce pollution
Encourage active participation in clean-up efforts.
Develop proper waste disposal systems for informal settlements and businesses, ensuring that waste does not enter the river.
Buffering along the river.
Frequent testing of water quality.
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

2.1.1 D (Situation)

2.1.2 A (Dense population)

2.1.3 C (Circular)

2.1.4 B (Lake)

2.1.5 A (Function)

2.1.6 C (Village)

2.1.7 C (Rural-urban migration)

2.1.8 B (ii) and (iii) (8 x 1) (8)

2.2.1 C

2.2.2 A

2.2.3 C

2.2.4 B

2.2.5 C

2.2.6 A

2.2.7 B (7 x 1) (7)

2.3.1 Policy to bring about equitable distribution and access to land for previously disadvantaged South Africans. [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 The previous land reform Act did not address poverty.
It did not create livelihood opportunities for those at the lower end of the historically disadvantaged spectrum
Land allocation and access to resources were skewed in favour of the well- off beneficiaries [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 To provide a common framework in the line with the Constitution to guide the processes and procedures for expropriation of property by all organs of state.
The law was repealed (changed) to allow three (all) organs of state (local, provincial and national authorities), to expropriate land in the public interest for valid reasons ANY ONE (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 QUESTION REMOVED (TECHNICAL ERROR)

2.3.5 Lack of knowledge regarding the land reform process
People are too poor to attend meetings
Lack of appropriate documentation
Willing buyer/ willing seller clause
Legal processes are costly
Constrained budget by government [ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4
2.4.1 When some buildings in the city becomes run-down/dilapidated and are not fixed/maintained. [CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Buildings are in poor conditions/ dilapidated buildings
Litter/pollution
Graffiti on the buildings
Roads in poor condition (ACCEPT EXAMPLES) (ANY ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Landlords do not maintain buildings
Zone of expansion for CBD
Intention to change original function of buildings
Illegal occupation of buildings
Sub-letting
Poor service delivery
Overcrowding of properties [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.4 Building of low-cost housing
Demolish and rebuild the old buildings/Infrastructure development (accept examples)
Renovations of the dilapidated buildings (accept examples)
Relocate people to other areas (ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Displacement of local residence due to rising property values
Threat to local businesses due to high rentals
Loss of community identity or cultural heritage due to replacement of historic buildings/ landmarks
Marginalisation of vulnerable groups due to high property values
Promote economic inequality by benefitting the property developers only
Increased service delivery costs due renewal
(ANY TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

NB. PART MARKING: ONE MARK FOR A FACTOR
TWO FULL MARKS FOR A FACTOR AND A QUALIFIER

2.5.

2.5.1 Illegally built settlements due to lack of proper housing.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Some shacks (informal settlements) are built on Wetlands (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 Provision of electricity.
Provision of sanitation.
Provision of better housing.
(ANY TWO) (2 x1) (2)

2.5.4 They use poor quality (makeshift/recyclable) material that is flammable.
[ACCEPT EXAMPLES] (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.5 Provide access to basic services (accept examples)
Legal ownership of the land
Provide building material
Employment opportunities/formal sector jobs
Provision of proper houses (low cost houses)
Emergency facilities provided (accept examples)
Monitoring and policing to improve safety and security
Proper planning /Rezoning
Improve infrastructure (accept examples)
Educational programmes (accept examples)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[56]

TOTAL SECTION A: 116

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Kwa Zulu – Natal (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 C (2830CC) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 A (28º31'24" S, 29°47'25" E) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 145º + 180º = 325º√ (Range: 144º +180º - 146º + 180º)

= 324º - 326º (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Difference in years: 2025 – 2001= 24√
Mean annual change: 08' √ West
Total Change: 24 x 8' = 192' West of True North √
Magnetic declination for 2025: 21º 03' +√ 192'

= 24º 15' West of True North√ (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.6 To find the true north
For accurate direction
Navigators do not get lost
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 A (5m) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 B (rural-urban fringe) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Prevent pollution of Klipriver
Act as a buffer zone
Reduce flooding
ANY TWO (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.4 11 (outer bank/undercut slope) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5 Steep slope therefore prone to erosion
The slope is deep and cannot be cultivated / difficult to access water
Soil is infertile
The bank is too close to the road
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 Grid-iron (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.7 Minimises travelling distance from one point to another
Facilitates shopping since shops are located on either sides of the street
Easy plan/to layout
Easy to extend
Yields rectangular building plots
Easy to find your way around (navigate)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Geographic information systems

3.3.1 Raster (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Made up of pixels or grids (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Capturing data from a distance without physical contact.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Atmospheric conditions
Number/size of pixels
Shadow
Distance between the sensor and the target
Angle at which image is captured
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 More/smaller pixels/grid cells in image A
Less/larger pixels/grid cells in image B
Image A is clearer than image B
ANY ONE (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 146

CONVERSION: $\frac{\text{LEARNER MARK}}{146} \times 150$