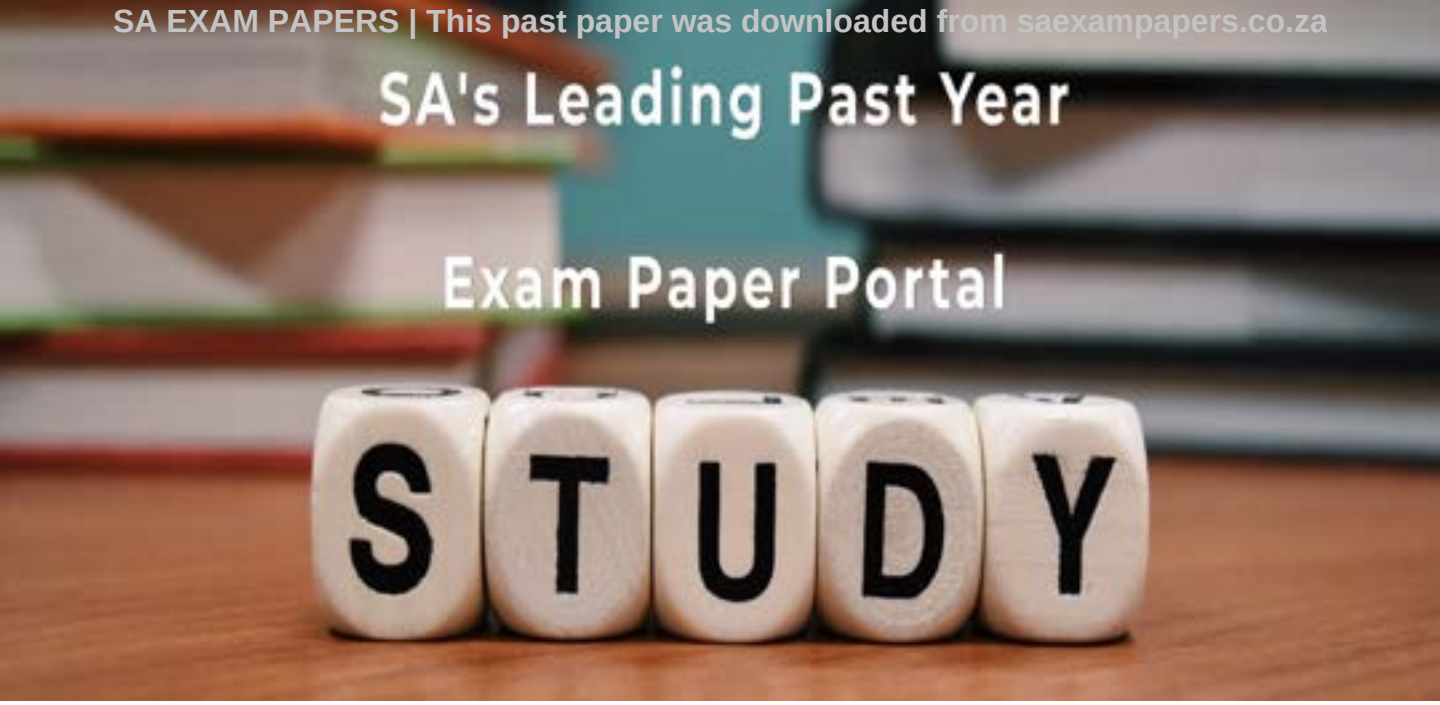

Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

JUNE 2025

GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A:

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	B (1)		
	1.1.2	D (1)		
	1.1.3	C (1)		
	1.1.4	A (1)		
	1.1.5	B (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
1.2	1.2.1	lower (1)		
	1.2.2	5°C (1)		
	1.2.3	day (1)		
	1.2.4	Cool (1)		
	1.2.5	rising (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
1.3	1.3.1	(SW) Indian (1) (Ocean)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Summer (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	12 days (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.4	Steered by the Easterlies / Trade winds (2) Located in the Tropical Easterly wind belt (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.5	**CLEAR SKIES:** No condensation takes place (2) Air subsides / descends (2) Air heats up / adiabatic warming (2) Evaporation of moisture /air dries out (2) Sinking air reduces cloud formation (2) **[ANY ONE]** **CALM:** Very weak pressure gradient (2) Air descends (downwards not horizontal movement of air) (2) Winds converge toward the eyewall (2) Air spirals upwards in eye wall before reaching the eye (2) **[ANY ONE]** **[ANY TWO – MUST GIVE ONE ON "CLEAR CONDITIONS" AND ONE ON "CALM CONDITIONS" OF THE EYE]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

1.3.6 The rate of evaporation increases which draws more water vapour that is necessary for the formation of clouds (2)
Rising warm air causing large-scale condensation forming cumulonimbus (Cb) clouds (2)
High humidity (high moisture content) provides the moisture necessary for the formation of clouds (2)
Convection currents cause warm, moist air to rise rapidly and to cool at higher altitudes (2)
The rapid rising warm air will cool down and the moisture condenses into water droplets (clouds) (2)
Latent heat is released (through condensation) which intensifies updrafts (2)
[ANY THREE]
[NO PART MARKING – A REASON AND A QUALIFIER IS NECESSARY] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 Coastal low forms off the west coast and travels east along the coast (moves across a region), influencing / changing the weather (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 32 °C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Blows from the interior towards the coast / along pressure gradient / from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure (2)
As the air descends (the escarpment) it warms (adiabatically) (2)
(2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Crops wilt or die due to insufficient water (2)
Drought conditions cause crop failure / reduced yields (2)
Availability of water reduced due to the increased rate of evaporation (2)
Livestock health issues due to heat / drought (2)
Reduces the water quality (in reservoirs, dams and rivers) (2)
Increases irrigation costs (2)
Soil more susceptible to erosion/ degradation (2)
Cost implications of fixing damaged soil (2)
Reduced crop yields because of heat stress (2)
Increases the risk of fires (destroys crops / livestock / grazing land) (2)
Farmers displaced because of fires / inhospitable conditions (2)
Loss of income / economic losses from agricultural output (2)
Scorching of crops / plants (2)
Long-term land degradation for agriculture (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[40]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 E (1)

2.1.2 C (1)

2.1.3 F (1)

2.1.4 D (1)

2.1.5 B (1) (5 x 1) (5)

2.2 2.2.1 Z (1)

2.2.2 Y (1)

2.2.3 Y (1)

2.2.4 Z (1)

2.2.5 Z (1) (5 x 1) (5)

2.3 2.3.1 A high lying area that separates two drainage basins (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 X (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Slope with softer rock erodes quicker (2)
Slope with steeper slope erodes quicker (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Headwaters / source of water is cut off (by the captor stream) (2)
(1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 Increase in water volume causes **larger discharge** (2)
More water / larger discharge increases **erosive capacity** (2)
Increased **energy/ rejuvenated** river because of the increased volume / speed of water (2)
Flow velocity (speed) increases with increased water volume (2)
Increased **sediment transport capacity** because of the increased speed / volume of water (2)
Increased discharge increases the **risk of flooding** (2)
Rate of deposition is lowered because of reduced velocity / discharge (2)
River discharge can become **turbulent** because of increased energy (2)
[ANY FOUR]
[NO PART MARKING – A REASON AND A QUALIFIER IS NECESSARY] (4 x 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1 Botswana (1)
Zimbabwe (1)
Mozambique (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.2 Human factor: increase in water demand (1)
Physical factor: climate change (1) (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 60 (1)% (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Fertilisers / excess nutrients lead to eutrophication / promote algal boom (2)
Algal bloom causes oxygen depletion (2)
Excess sediment can cloud the water (2)
Pesticides / herbicides increase the level of toxic chemicals (2)
Run-off from livestock causes increased pathogens / harmful bacteria (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Awareness / education campaigns (2)
Buffering rivers /establish buffer strips (2)
Preserve riparian zone (2)
Protect wetlands (2)
Regular testing / monitoring of water quality (2)
Ensure EIAs conducted (2)
Reforestation/afforestation/plant natural vegetation along river banks (2)
Reduce agricultural run-off (2)
Promote the use of organic fertiliser (2)
Ensure proper treatment of wastewater (2)
Incentives to reduce pollution (2)
Legislation to prevent pollution (2)
Enforcing fines on companies caught polluting (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[40]

QUESTION 3

3.1	3.1.1	C (1)		
	3.1.2	A (1)		
	3.1.3	A (1)		
	3.1.4	B (1)		
	3.1.5	C (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
3.2	3.2.1	C (1)		
	3.2.2	A (1)		
	3.2.3	B (1)		
	3.2.4	D (1)		
	3.2.5	A (1)	(5 x 1)	(5)
3.3	3.3.1	The decrease in the number of people in rural areas (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.2	Broken structures (doors / windows) (1) Faded facades / peeling paint (1) Abandoned buildings (1) Overgrown vegetation (1) Absence of human activity (1) Railway station is not operating (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.3.3	Collapse of primary industries (particularly agriculture and mining) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.4	Decrease in employment opportunities / job losses (2) Increased poverty (2) Reduced local spending (2) Decline in value of property (2) Less appealing place for investors (2) Increased travel costs to access goods (2) Increased prices due to limited competition (2) Decline in local tax revenue (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

	3.3.5	Migration disrupts family structures (2) Birth rate declines (2) Brain drain (2) Ageing population (2) Decline in services (2) Social insolation (2) Increase in crime / social ills (2) Erosion of community identity (2) Decease in quality of life (2) Increase in poverty (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)
3.4	3.4.1	Increasing (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.4.2	Densely built (1) Highly flammable materials (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.4.3	Poor accessibility (2) Access is limited / restricted (2) Restricts / denied entry (2) Difficult to navigate (2) Takes longer / delays response time (2) Ineffective response (too late) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	3.4.4	Provide better services (accept examples) (2) Access to better emergency services (accept examples) (2) Map settlement to create clear layout to help navigation (2) Educate residents about fire hazards (2) Design an evacuation plan (2) Provide stronger building material (2) Promote the use of less flammable building materials (2) Access to proper housing (accept examples) (2) Promote spacing between houses (2) Provide better infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Fix faulty electrical wiring / connections (2) Install fire alarms / community alert systems (2) Establish emergency shelters / relief funds (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[40]

SECTION B:

QUESTION 4

4.1	4.1.1	A (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.1.2	C (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.1.3	B (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.1.4	(a)	780 m (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b)	625 (m) – 615 (m) (1) = 10 m (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
		(c)	VI = 10 (m) (1) (Correct substitution) HE = 780 (m) 1 : 78 (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
		(d)	Cheaper to build on a gentle slope (2) Easier to build on a gentle slope (2) Better accessibility for construction vehicles (2) Safer to construct on a flatter land (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.2	4.2.1	Exotic (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.2.2	River source in a wet area; flows through dry regions (2) Flows through a region that receives little rain but has a substantial flow or water (2) **[ANY ONE]**		(1 x 2)	(2)
	4.2.3	No obstruction between the two points (1) Spot height 844 is visible from spot height 824 (1) **[ANY ONE]**		(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.2.4	The air at the top cools faster than the air at the bottom of the ridge / a significant temperature difference is created (1) The dense cold air flows down the slope / gravity pulls the dense air down the slope (1)		(2 x 1)	(2)
	4.2.5	Dispersed (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.2.6	Limited access to services (1) Lack of social interaction (1) Limited community support (1) Vulnerable to crime / security concerns (1) Unable to share resources (1) **[ANY ONE]**		(1 x 1)	(1)

4.2.7	(a)	Upstream (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	(b)	Downcutting / vertical erosion makes the gorge deeper (2) Headward erosion making waterfall retreat upstream, lengthening the gorge (2) Lateral erosion makes the gorge wider (2) Erosion can create a more rugged / steeper slope (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	(c)	Attract tourists / tourism-related businesses (accept examples) (1) Provides jobs (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3 4.3.1		The process of gathering information about an area from a distance / without making physical contact (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.3.2		Raster (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3.3		Has higher spatial resolution (1) Less affected by cloud cover / obstructions (1) Cheaper (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
4.3.4		Protected area (1) Row of trees (1) No development/limited human activities (accept examples) near river (1) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3.5		Protects the water quality (2) Reduces pollution (2) Reduces sediment runoff (2) Erosion control (2) Stabilises the riverbank (2) Flood management (2) Maintains aquatic processes (2) Safeguards river ecosystem (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
				[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150