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PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKS: 150

MARKING GUIDELINES

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.



SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER****1.1**

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1.1.1 | Urban heat island | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.1.2 | Isotherm | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.1.3 | B | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.1.4 | A | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.1.5 | A | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.1.6 | A | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.1.7 | A | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | | (7 x 1) | (7) |

1.2

- | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|------------|
| 1.2.1 | Summer | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.2.2 | Heat low | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.2.3 | Faster | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.2.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westwards • From east to west (Any one) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.2.5 | Mature stage | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.2.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloudless • Calm • No rain (Any one) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.2.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall • Strong winds • Storm surges (Any one) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.2.8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooler air flows into the cyclone increasing the pressure. • Supply of moisture is cut off • Surface friction slows it down. (Any one) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | | (8 x 1) | (8) |

- 1.3 1.3.1 1 – cold front
2 – warm front (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.2 • Northward movement of the anticyclones in winter.
• Northward movement of the wind belts/wind belts move north in winter.
• Midlatitude cyclones move from west to east thus passing through the Western Cape in winter.
(Any one) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Family of cyclones (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.4 • High torrential rainfall will cause flooding.
• The snowfalls and ice will cause the roads to be slippery.
• Rainfall will cause limited visibility for drivers.
(Any two) (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 • Winter rainfall that is necessary for winter crops.
• Production of winter crops results in food security.
• Rain replenishes water in dams and rivers.
• Snow in the mountains replenishes water when it melts.
• Grazing for animals. (3 x 2) (6)
(Any three) (15)
- 1.4 1.4.1 A: Summer
B: Winter (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Air movement is anticlockwise (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 • Sketch A: the inversion layer has weakened allowing the advection of warm air into the interior resulting in rain over South Africa.
• Sketch B: strong subsidence blocks the advection of warm air into the interior, which results in dry conditions over the interior of South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.4 • When thermal low-pressure and coastal low-pressure cells are located over South Africa.
• Results in a low-pressure trough that feeds warm moist air to the interior from the northeast.
• Warm air converges with cold, dry air from the southwest.
• Cold air lifts the warm air which cools adiabatically, condenses, and forms tall cumulonimbus clouds.
• Associated with thunderstorms, heavy rain, and possible hail.
(Any two) (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.4.5
- Can fan the spread of veld fires.
 - Veld fires impact the natural environment, humans and animals.
 - Farmers may lose houses, equipment and livestock.
 - Natural bush and grazing may be lost.
 - Animal habitats may be destroyed.
 - Dry, warm conditions can cause heat stroke and discomfort.
 - People and animals can suffer from dehydration.
- (Any two)** (2 x 2) (4)
(15)
- 1.5 1.5.1 The direction in which the slope is facing (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Southern hemisphere (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3
- The village is on the north-facing slope.
 - North-facing slopes are warmer in the southern hemisphere
 - Receive maximum sunlight.
 - Located in the middle slope of the valley to avoid cold conditions at night.
- (Any two)** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4
- Area K is a frost pocket.
 - Too cold for humans to build settlements.
 - Cold air drains down valley slopes.
 - Affect farmers if frost-sensitive crops are grown on the valley floor.
 - Damages natural vegetation and crops.
 - There can be ice on the floor or the roads with moisture and slippery surfaces.
 - The area is prone to flooding.
- (Any four)** (4 x 2) (8)
(15)
[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 2.1 2.1.1 A
 2.1.2 B
 2.1.3 A
 2.1.4 A
 2.1.5 B
 2.1.6 B
 2.1.7 B
 2.1.8 A

(8 x 1) (8)

- 2.2 2.2.1 B
 2.2.2 A
 2.2.3 A
 2.2.4 B
 2.2.5 A
 2.2.6 A
 2.2.7 B

(7 x 1) (7)

- 2.3 2.3.1 **A:** natural levee
 B: flood plains

(2 x 1) (2)

- 2.3.2 Lower course

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.3.3 Lighter and smaller load is dropped farther away
 from the riverbanks.

(1 x 2) (2)

- 2.3.4 • The repeated flooding of the river formed levees.
 • When the river floods, the biggest, most coarse
 material will be deposited.
 • This will be close to the riverbanks.
 • Continuous flooding causes repeated deposition on
 the riverbanks.
 • The banks form levees made of sediment, silt, and
 other materials.

(Any two)

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.3.5 • They prevent rivers from flooding.
 • Levees are usually parallel to the way the river flows,
 so levees can help direct the flow of the river.
 • Levees can also provide a measure of protection from
 invaders.
 • Fertile soil near levees is suitable for farming.
 • Levees may be used to increase available land for
 habitation.

(Any three)(3 x 2) (6)
(15)

- 2.4 2.4.1 When the more energetic (active) river, captures some of the water of a less energetic river. **(Concept)** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Headward erosion/abstraction (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 **A:** it is the point of capture when the pirate stream joins the captured stream
B: river gravels that show that a stream once flowed before river capture. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.4 • Steeper gradient on the side of stream C of the watershed.
 • Stream C is the low-lying stream with more energy.
 • Higher precipitation, giving greater runoff and more erosion to stream C.
 • Softer rocks on the side of stream C cause faster erosion.
 • Presence of faults or joints in rocks to assist the erosion process.
(Any one) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.5 • Volume of water increases in the stream.
 • Downward erosion increases.
 • The carrying capacity of the river increases.
 • River rejuvenates.
 • The valley of the river will be widened.
 • Flooding may occur
 • Knick point/a sharp break in the slope created near the point of capture due to rejuvenation
(Any four) (4 x 2) (8)
 (15)
- 2.5 2.5.1 Store water and protecting for future use. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 Phuthaditjhaba (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 • Excessive use of pesticides and fertilisers run into the river.
 • Runoff from farmlands nutrients/agrochemicals into the river. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.4 • People will consume contaminated water.
 • Communities may catch waterborne diseases transmitted by contaminated water including cholera, giardia and typhoid fever.
 • Water shortages due to polluted water.
 • Communities will not have access to water. (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5.5 • Vegetation must be maintained in areas close to rivers.
- Deforestation must be controlled.
 - Avoid construction and settlements on the floodplains.
 - Educate farmers on sustainable farming methods.
 - Educate the public on water conservation.
 - Wetlands must be conserved.
 - Legislation to control what is discharged into rivers.
 - Legislation to control the pollution of underground water.

(Any two)

(2 x 2) (4)
(15)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**

3.1	3.1.1	B	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2	B	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3	4.2 cm√ x 500 range (4.1 cm–4.3 cm) 2100 m√ range (2050 m–2150 m)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.1.4	1315.6 m – 829 m = 486.6 m	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.5	$\frac{486.6\sqrt{}}{2100}$ 1:4.21√ range (1:4.21–1:4.41)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.6	240° range (239°–241°)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.1.7	- Compass bearings are used as a navigation method concerning the north direction by angles. - They help locate objects or positions within the map - Bearings indicate a straight line from one position to another. (Any one)	(1 x 1)	(1) (10)
3.2	3.2.1	Permanent	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2	School	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.3	Meander	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.4	Soil erosion	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.5	- Stop overgrazing - Planting more vegetation - Contour ploughing (Any one)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.6	Radial pattern	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.7	Dome	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.8	- The shadow of features on the map is leaning towards the southeast. - If the map shows long shadows that point to the west, it is likely taken in the morning. - if the shadows are long and point toward the east, the photograph was likely taken in the afternoon.	(1 x 2)	(2) (12)

