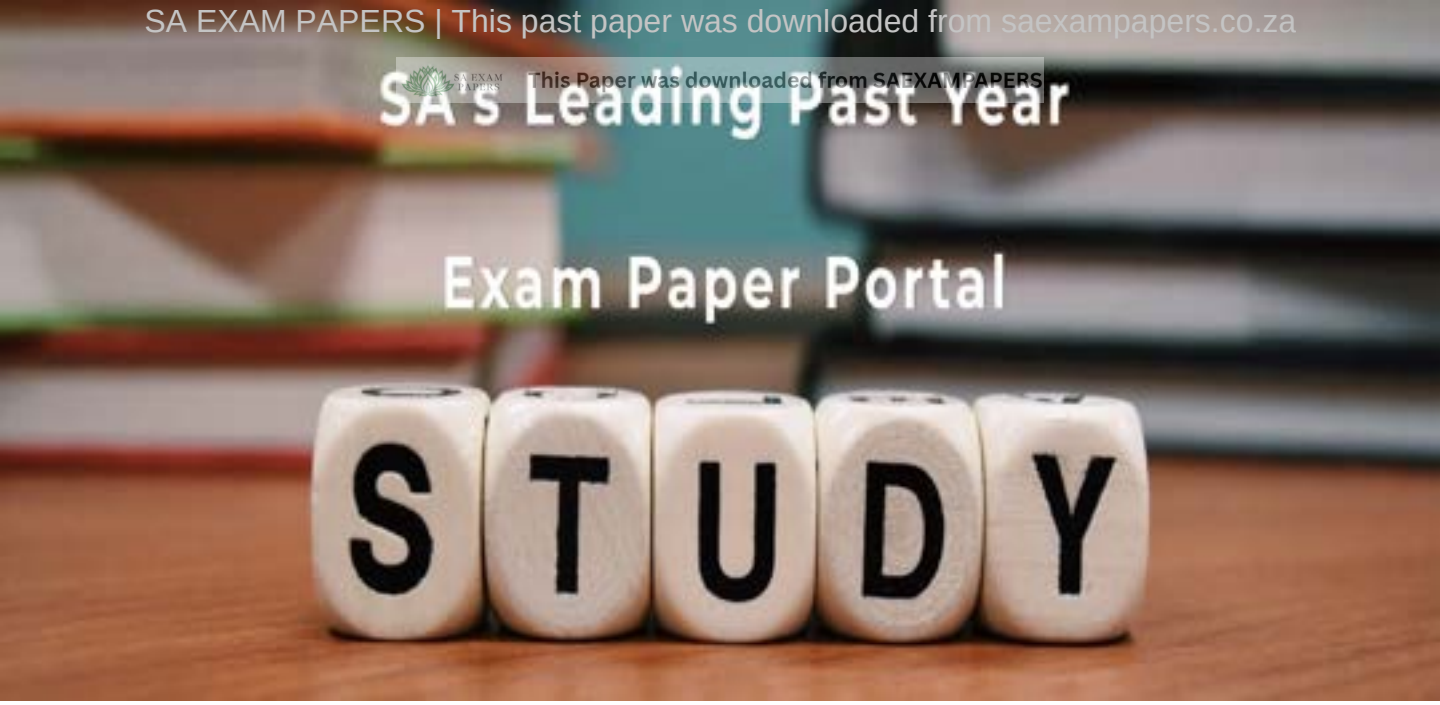


GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

ADDITIONAL PAPER

2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

GEOGRAPHY (PAPER 1)

12 pages

MARKING PRINCIPLES FOR GEOGRAPHY – SEPT 2025

The following marking principles have been developed to standardise marking processes.

MARKING

- ALL questions MUST be marked, irrespective of whether thus are correct or incorrect.
- Where the maximum marks have been allocated for a particular question, place an **M** over the remainder of the text to indicate that the maximum marks have been achieved.
- A clear, neat tick must be used: ✓
  - If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used. ✓
  - If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used. ✓✓
  - The tick must be placed at the FACT that a mark is being allocated for.
  - Ticks must be kept SMALL, as various layers of moderation may take place.
- Incorrect answers must be marked with a clear, neat cross: **X**
  - Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered.
  - Do NOT draw a line through an incorrect answer.
  - Do NOT underline the incorrect facts.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- If the numbering is incorrect or left out, as long as the sequence of answers to questions is followed candidates can be credited.
- Spelling errors – if the word/term, is recognisable, award the marks provided the meaning is correct.
- Be sensitive to the sense of an answer, which may be stated in a different way.
- In questions where a letter is the accepted response, but the learner writes the actual answer – award marks.

TOTALLING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARKS

- Each subquestion must be totalled.
  - Questions in Section A has five subsections, therefore five sub-totals per question is required. Section B has three subsections and three subtotals.
  - Subsection totals to be written in the right-hand margin at the end of the subsection and underlined.
  - Sub-totals must be written legibly.
  - Leave space to write in the moderated marks on different levels.
- Total subtotals and transfer totals to the top left-hand margin next to question number.
- Transfer the final total to the cover of the answer book.

MODERATION

Moderation is done in the same way as the initial marking. All guidelines for marking must be adhered to.

If a mark for a subquestion is changed after moderation, the moderator must strike through the marker's mark and write down the new mark.

The total for the question must be recalculated, and similarly struck off and the new total to be written down.

EXAMPLE FOR MARKING

QUESTION 1

2
2

1.1 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) ✓

1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) ✓

1.1.3 B (South Indian) X 2

1.2 1.2.1 Melting snow ✓

1.2.2 Mouth X

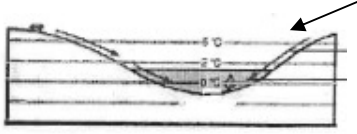
1.2.3 Third order ✓ 2

1.3 1.3.1 Katabatic X

1.3.2 **1** occurs during the day while **2** occurs at night ✓✓

1.3.3 Cold air rolls down ✓✓ into the valley and forms an inversion.

Air flows downslope ✓✓



6

1.4 1.4.1 Shape of front concave X
Steep gradient of front ✓

1.4.2 Warm air undercuts the cold air X

1.4.3 Air behind the cold front is colder ✓✓ than the air in front. Cold air moves faster than warm air ✓✓ ahead of it. Cold front catches up with the warm front. 5

1.5 1.5.1 (a) A river that only flows all year-round X
(b) The river channel is wide X

(c) Regularity ✓✓ of rainfall and the soil type ✓✓ over which the streams flow.

1.5.2 Gauteng ✓ and the Eastern Cape x

1.5.3 The cost of food production will increase as it is costly to buy purified water. Farmers will have to buy more chemicals ✓✓ to purify water. Chemicals cost a lot, and this will increase production costs. It will be costly to purify water for use in electricity generation. These costs will be included in electricity prices. Costs will increase the price of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydroelectricity. M 7

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	• Westwards • From east to west **(Any one)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.5	Mature stage	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.6	• Cloudless • Calm • No rain **(Any one)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.7	• Heavy rainfall • Strong winds • Storm surges **(Any one)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
1.2.8	• 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. **(Any three)**	(3 x 2)	(6)
				(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	486.6√ 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)

3.3	3.3.1	orthophoto	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.2	Data analysis	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.3	• It is a trigonometrical beacon • Trig station number is 90 • Altitude is 3315.6metres • It is at Spandoukop • It is a hill **(Any two)**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.3.4	• Availability of water • Fertility of soil • Relief of the land (slope) • Microclimate • Access to infrastructure/transport **(Any two)**	(2 x 2)	(4)
				(8)
				[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150