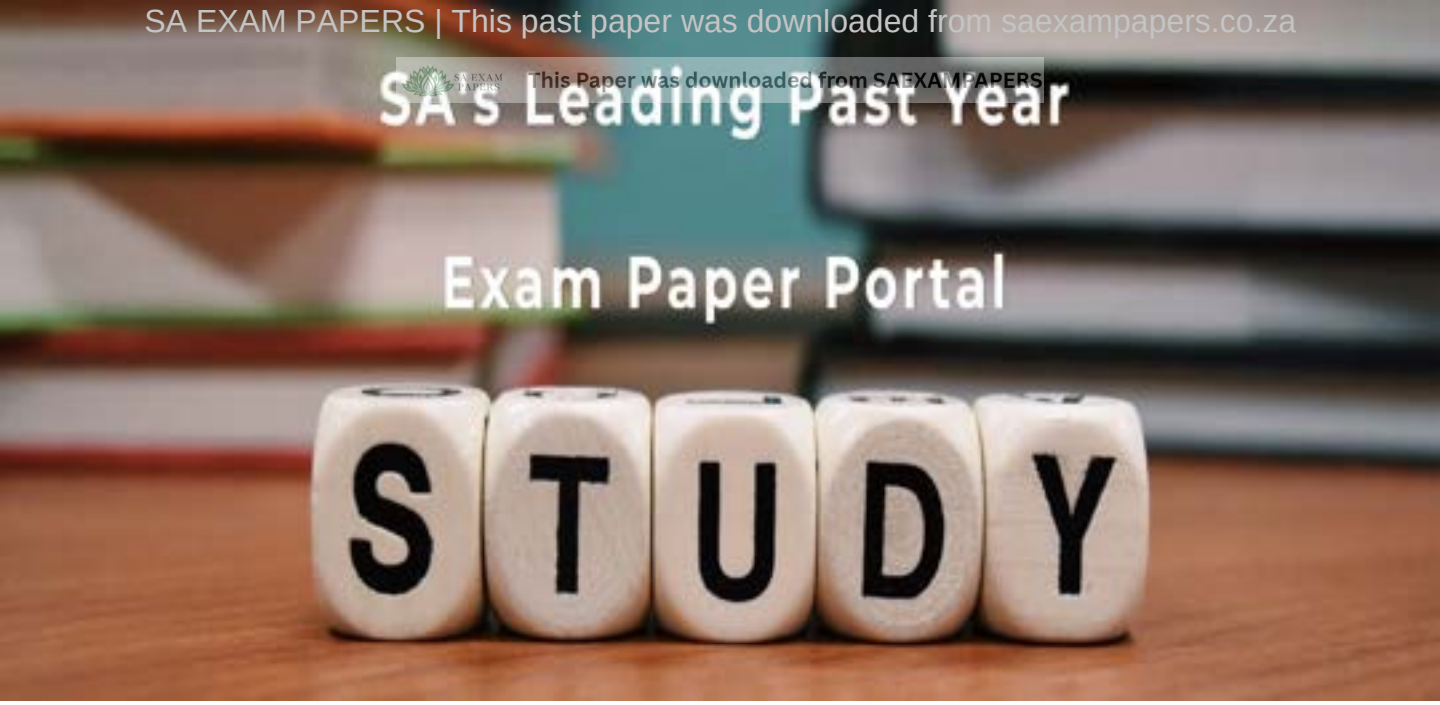


education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 4 pages.

SECTION A
QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Summer (1)

1.1.2 LP over the interior (1) /date/position of MLC far south

1.1.3 1020 hPa (1)

1.1.4 4 hPa (1)

1.1.5 Family of cyclones (1)

1.1.6 Cold front (1)

1.1.7 West to east (1) / easterly/eastwards (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 1.2.1 C (1)

1.2.2 C (1)

1.2.3 C (1)

1.2.4 B (1)

1.2.5 C (1)

1.2.6 B (1)

1.2.7 D (1)

1.2.8 A (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.3 1.3.1 Northern Hemisphere (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 The anti-clockwise circulation on the satellite image (2)
Countries indicated on the map of path of Yagi (2)/(Example of the country)
Referred to as a typhoon
Moving in the north westerly direction

(1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Philippines (1)

Vietnam (1)
Hanoi (1)
Manila/ Hainan/ Hong kong
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.4 Ocean temperatures exceeding 26.5/27 °C (1)
Unstable atmospheric conditions (1)
Latent heat/ Evaporation from the sea (1)
Presence of Coriolis force (1)
Upper divergence (1)
Rising of warm moist air (1)
Less/no friction (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.5 Super Typhoons – cyclone with maximum wind speed exceeding 185 km/h or more than 100 knots (2)
When a typhoon's sustained surface wind strength reaches 240 km (150 miles) per hour/above (2)
260 KM/H(160mph)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.6 It is cut off from its source of moisture (2)
Lack of (latent)heat from the ocean (2)
Friction over land (2)
Pressure rises over the interior
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.7 Severe flooding and landslides (accept examples) (2)
Coastal erosion
Destruction of habitats
Ecosystems destroyed
Trees uprooted/ vegetation destroyed
Biodiversity is disturbed
Food chains disrupted
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 1.4.1 A – South Atlantic HP (1)
B – South Indian HP (1) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 Moisture front (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Onshore winds (2) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 Moist air from the Indian HP (2)

Warm onshore winds (2)
Warm air rises rapidly on the eastern side
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.5 A – dry because it blows pass the cold Benguela current (2)
Areas washed by cold Benguela current are colder and drier (2)

B – moist because it blows pass the warm Mozambique current(2)
Areas washed by warm currents are warm and moist (2)
[ANY TWO – Refer from both] (2 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Fertile soil washed away by flash floods(2)
Livestock killed (2)
Crops washed away(2)
Hail damage to crops(2)
Lightning may start fires(2)
Farmers suffer financial loss due to flooding/ fires(2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 Urban heat island – higher temperatures over the cities in comparison with the lower temperatures over the surrounding rural areas (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Ohh wow' – fresh air (2)
Cool atmosphere (2)

Ohh damn' – polluted air (2)
Very high temperatures (2)
Hot atmosphere (2)
[ANY TWO – Refer to both areas] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.4 High temperatures results in heat strokes and causes costly medical consultation (2)
Heat stress requires doctor's consultation fees (2)
Respiratory difficulties, higher costs on treatment (2)
Heat related diseases, high costs on doctor's consultations (2)
Heat exhaustion, need medical attention which is costly (2)

Skin problems, need treatment which is costly (2)
Energy costs for air conditioners (2)

NB: If a learner gives TWO diseases and mention financial/ costs(maximum 4 marks)

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[60] QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 2.1.1 Y (1)

2.1.2 Y (1)

2.1.3 Y (1)

2.1.4 X (1)

2.1.5 X (1)

2.1.6 Y (1)

2.1.7 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)

2.2 2.2.1 High infiltration (1)

2.2.2 High infiltration (1)

2.2.3 High run-off (1)

2.2.4 High run- off (1)

2.2.5 High infiltration (1)

2.2.6 High infiltration (1)

2.2.7 High run-off (1)

2.2.8 High run-off (1) (8 x 1) (8)

2.3 2.3.1 Longitudinal profile – refers to the flow of a river from the source to the mouth (on a smooth concave shape) (2) / side view of a river as it flows from the source to the mouth

[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

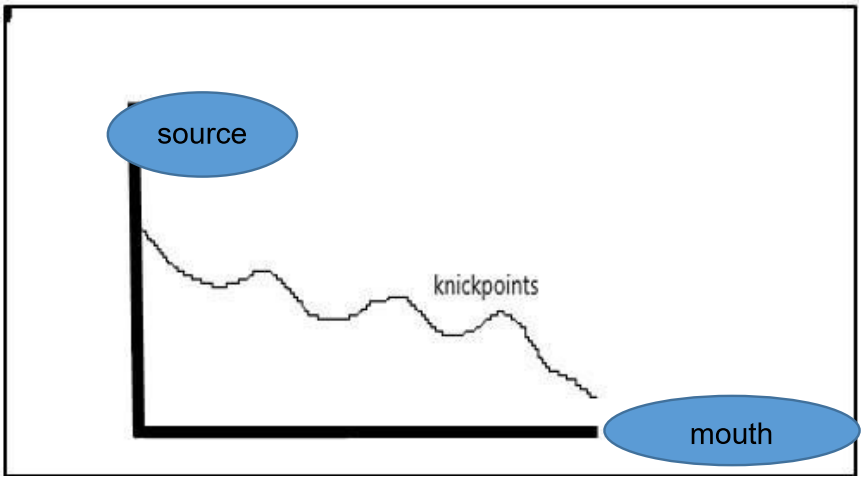
2.3.2 Sea (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Ultimate base level – the lowest level at which a river erodes (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 (a) Graded (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) River flows on an even surface (2)
No Knick points (2)
No temporary base levels (2)
Smooth flow from the source to the mouth (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5



(3 x 1)
Mark allocation
1 mark correct diagram
1 mark labelling knickpoints/ temporary base levels
1 mark labelling source

2.3.6 A – Vertical erosion (2)
Downward erosion (2)
B – Deposition/ lateral erosion (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 2.4.1 Waterfall (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Upper course/ youth stage (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 Plunge pool (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4 Production of hydroelectricity (2)
Fishing can be carried out on waterfalls (2)

Tourists attraction (2)
Recreation and outdoor activities (2)
Destination for sightseeing, photography (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Waterfalls forms when a river flows over a layer of hard rock followed by a layer of a soft rock (2)
The soft rock erodes more quickly forming a step in the river bed (2)
The force of the water undercuts the hard rock and creates a plunge pool (2)
The hard rock is left overhanging and because it is not supported it will eventually collapse (2)
The fallen rocks crash into the plunge pool and the swirl around causing more erosion (2)
This process is repeated overtime and the waterfall moves upstream (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 2.5.1 A catchment is a basin-shaped area of land, bounded by natural features such as hills or mountains from which surface and sub-surface water flow into streams, rivers and wetlands. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 "…they are the source of water that bulk suppliers extract from" (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 They would be responsible for managing water resources at the catchment level (2) (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Industrial waste (2)
Agricultural waste (2)
Untreated sewerage (2)
Littering (2)
Sewerage leaks (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Creating buffer zones around the river (2)
Afforestation (2)
Educate people on how to protect water (2)

Cleaning campaigns (2)
Encourage communities to reuse and recycle water (2)
Fines to be imposed on people dumping or polluting catchments (2)
Introduce by-laws to curb water pollution (2)
Frequent testing of water
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120 QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 653,4 – 646 = 7,4 m(1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Formula: Length x Breadth

L = 4,1 x 0,5 x B = 3,7(1) x 0,5 (range : 3.6 – 3.8)

A = 2,05(1) x 1,85(1) (range: 1.8 – 1.9)

A = 3,7925 km^2 (1) (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.6 30 – 20 = 10° C (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 3.2.1 Semi – arid climate (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Reservoirs (2)
Furrows (2)
Non – perennial rivers (2)
Marshes and vlei (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 2nd order stream (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 More rainfall will increase the density of the basin which will increase the stream order (2)
More rainfall will increase runoff, that will increase the order of the stream (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Confluence (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 Steep slope/ convex (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.7 Stabilises the banks of the river (2)
Act as a buffer zone (2)
Creates a shade for camping and picnics (2)
Trap soil and prevents soil erosion (2)
Assist in development of a levee which reduce flooding (2)
Beautifiying / aesthetic appeal
Purifying the air
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 3.3.1 Data layering: maps showing different types of information are projected onto one another/placed on top of one another (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Relief (1)
Vegetation (1)
Drainage(rivers) (1)
Infrastructure(roads) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Analysing different sets of information (2) Relationship between different sets of data can be established (2)
Different sets of data can be compared (2)
Comparison between different sets of data can be utilised for future developments (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Vector data: spatial data stored in the form of co- ordinates (shown as line, point and polygons) (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Secondary road (1)
Non – perennial streams (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

TOTALSECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150