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PREPARATORY EXAMINATION ADDITIONAL PAPER 2025 MARKING GUIDELINES

GEOGRAPHY (PAPER 2)

11 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: P
- If ONE mark is allocated, ONE tick must be used. P
- o If TWO marks are allocated, TWO ticks must be used. PP
- o 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
- o Use MORE than one cross across a paragraph/discussion style questions to indicate that all facts have been considered.
- o 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.
- o Questions in Section A has five subsections, therefore five sub-totals per question is required. Section B has three subsections and three subtotals.
- o Subsection totals to be written in the right-hand margin at the end of the subsection and underlined.
- o Sub-totals must be written legibly.
- o 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



- 1.1 1.1.1 A (South Atlantic High) P
 - 1.1.2 B (Kalahari High) P
 - 1.1.3 B (South Indian) X

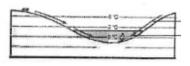
<u>2</u>

- 1.2 1.2.1 Melting snow P
 - 1.2.2 Mouth X
 - 1.2.3 Third order P

2

- 1.3 1.3.1 Katabatic X
 - 1.3.2 1 occurs during the day while 2 occurs at night PP
 - 1.3.3 Cold air rolls down into the valley and forms an inversion.

Air flows downslope PP



- 1.4 1.4.1 Shape of front concave X Steep gradient of front P
 - 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.

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- 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
 - 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 mice of electricity during production. There will be less clean water to generate hydroelectricity.

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SECTION A: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE ECONOMIC **GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1.1	1.1.1 Z 1.1.2 Y 1.1.3 Y 1.1.4 Y 1.1.5 Z 1.1.6 Y 1.1.7 Z		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (7 x 1) (7)
1.2	1.2.1 D 1.2.2 A 1.2.3 B 1.2.4 C 1.2.5 D 1.2.6 B 1.2.7 A 1.2.8 C		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (8 x 1) (8)
1.3	owne	policy that seeks to address inequalitiesership ICEPT]	s of the past regarding land (2) (1 x 2) (2)
		1.3.2 Process where people who value are given their land back ICEPT]	were forcefully removed from (1) (1 x 1) (1)
		05 settlements deeds issued	(1) (1) (2 x 1) (2)
	Lack Selle Incor Corru	ge budget needed of documentation r-buyer disagreements npetent officials uption by officials ' ONE]	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (1 x 2) (2)
	Strea Imple Optir Eleva	nancing turnaround times amlining processes ementing efficient systems nising office operations ating customer service standards ' TWO]	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2 x 1) (2)





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	1.3.6	Economic growth is promoted Creation of self-sufficient farmers Imbalances/injustices will be redressed National reconciliation Food security will be improved People will have access to land To help uplift communities [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (6)
1.4	1.4.1	Central Business District	(1 x 1)	(1) (1)
	1.4.2	Tall buildings High building density	(2 x 1)	(1) (1) (2)
	1.4.3	High rate of urbanisation puts strain on resources	(1 x 2)	(2) (2)
	1.4.4	Gentrification	(1 x 2)	(2) (2)
	1.4.5	Improvements in infrastructure New investments in the CBD Improved safety/reduced crime The CBD will be attractive Pleasant shopping atmosphere Property values will increase More employment opportunities Attracts working-class people [ANY FOUR]	(4 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (8)
1.5	1.5.1	Unplanned residential area of self-built dwellings made by found and bought materials constructed on land to which occupants		
		normally do not have any legal claim [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2) (2)
	1.5.2	250	(1 x 1)	(1) (1)
	1.5.3	250 shacks destroyed 1 000 people left homeless	(2 x 1)	(1) (1) (2)



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	1.5.4	Built with inferior/weak material No drainage stormwater infrastructure Use of flammable fuel Shacks built close to each other No taps/hosepipes/fire distinguishers Negligence [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (4)
	1.5.5	Build formal houses/RDP houses Provide electricity Provision of proper infrastructure Educate residents about floods and fires [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (6)
QUES	STION	2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA		
2.1	2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4 2.1.5 2.1.6	Primary Foreign exchange Beneficiation Quaternary Imports SDI Industrial centralisation	(7 x 1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (7)
2.2	2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3 2.2.4 2.2.5 2.2.6 2.2.7 2.2.8	C B A B B A	(8 x 1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (8)
2.3	2.3.1	It is when people do not have access to adequate and nutrition food		(2)
		[CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	
	2.3.2	58 million	(1 x 1)	(1) (1)



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	233	Health			
	2.0.0	Weak/ill workforce cannot work to produce food Water			
		People cannot water their crops to produce food			
		Hygiene Poor hygiene brings a higher risk of exposure to contaminants Sanitation			
		Poor sanitation results in transmission of infections and disea [ANY TWO]	ases (2 x 2)	(2) (4)	
	2.3.4	Train more people to become farmers Avail more land for farming Create more employment opportunities Provide farmers with incentives to encourage food production Support subsistence farmers [ANY FOUR]	n (4 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (8)	
2.4	2.4.1	Primary	(1 x 1)	(1) (1)	
	2.4.2	Beatrix	(1 x 1)	(1) (1)	
	2.4.3	Gauteng	(1 x 1)	(1) (1)	
	2.4.4	Employs 477 000 employees Pays R140 billion in taxes and royalties to the government	(2 x 2)	(2) (2) (4)	
	2.4.5	Depletion of gold Closure of mines	(2 x 2)	(2) (2) (4)	
	2.4.6	People will lose jobs Industries dependent on gold will be negatively affected There will be less or no exporting of gold The country will lose on foreign income Illegal mining [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (4)	



2.5	2.5.1	Businesses that are not registered and not paying tax [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2) (2)
	2.5.2	Street vendors	(1 x 1)	(1) (1)
	2.5.3	Provides employment They can provide for their families It reduces poverty Reduces the dependency on government grants Promote food security It improves food security [ANY TWO]	(2 x 1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2)
	2.5.4	Many potential customers High chances of getting more income/profits Near ablution facilities Near shopping facilities [ANY TWO]	(2 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (4)
	2.5.5	Enable them to register their businesses Give them areas for them to trade Provide them with basic services Avail infrastructure Give them business skills Access to funding [ANY THREE]	(3 x 2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (6)



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SECTION B

3.2

3.2.4 Tertiary

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1	В	(1) (1 x 1) (1)
3.1.2	A	(1) (1 x 1) (1)
3.1.3	Orthophoto map has a bigger scale (5 times larger)	(1) (1 x 1) (1)
3.1.4	1.6 cm x 500 800 m 1000 0.8 km	(1) (1 x 1) (1)
3.1.5	2025 – 2011 = 14 years x 5' = 70' West (1° 10') = 25° 54' West – 1° 10'West = 24° 44' West of True North	(5 x 1) (5)
3.1.6	To find the correct direction.	(1 x 1) (1)
MAP	INTERPRETATION	
3.2.1	Planned irregular	(1) (1 x 1) (1)
3.2.2	Facilitates smooth flow of traffic	(2) (1 x 2) (2)
3.2.3	Near the beach/ocean Easily accessible/near transport routes [ANY ONE]	(2) (2) (1 x 2) (2)

 $(1 \times 1) (1)$

This Paper was downloaded from SAEXAMPAPERS/September 2025 Geography P2 Grade 12 Prep. Exam. Marking Guidelines 3.2.5 (a) Rural-urban fringe $(1 \times 1) (1)$ (b) Far from residential areas (2)Flat and large open land (2) (1×2) (2)[ANY ONE] 3.2.6 Farming (1) 3.2.7 Job opportunities Food production [ANY ONE] (1×2) (2)3.3 **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)** 3.3.1 Demarcation of an area around a feature/location $(1 \times 1) (1)$ [CONCEPT] 3.3.2 Open land $(1 \times 1) (1)$ 3.3.3 To secure a river from pollution

(a) National freeway (N2) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Vector (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Tourists' accessibility (2)
Facilitates movement/transportation of goods and services in and out of Mossel Bay (2)

[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

 $(1 \times 2) (2)$

3.3.4 (a)