



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2015

GEOGRAPHY: PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

300 marks

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. This question paper consists of 18 pages, a Colour Insert of 3 (i – iii) pages and an **Answer Sheet** of 2 (i – ii) pages. Detach the Colour Insert and Answer Sheet from the middle of the question paper. Please check that your question paper is complete.
 2. The Answer Sheet must be placed inside your Answer Book. **Check that your examination number has been filled in on the Answer Sheet.**
 3. Read the questions carefully.
 4. **ALL THREE QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.**
 5. Credit will be given for the following:
 - Interpretation and explanation; and
 - Evidence of personal observations where this is appropriate to the question.
 6. You are encouraged to use sketch maps, diagrams and other explanatory drawings to support your answers wherever relevant.
 7. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
 8. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
 9. There is a GLOSSARY of words on page 2 explaining what the words in **bold** used in the questions mean.
 10. Candidates must pay attention to the mark allocation. Unless otherwise indicated, two marks are awarded for a valid response. This means that a question carrying four marks requires two responses.
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GLOSSARY

WORD	MEANING
Account for	To justify and provide reasons for something using a short explanation.
Annotate	To add notes (often to a diagram) giving short explanations or comments.
Calculate	To work something out using a mathematical method.
Classify	To arrange in categories or groups according to shared qualities.
Comment on	To give your opinion or make a statement about something; to write generally about something.
Compare	To note the similarity or dissimilarity between things.
Define	To give the precise meaning of ...
Describe	To provide the main characteristics of something; to provide an account of something. (Note: A diagram or map may be included as part of a description).
Discuss	To examine or investigate by way of an argument the various aspects of a statement.
Draw	To show by means of a sketch.
Evaluate	To judge or determine, to provide an opinion about a particular matter.
Expand on	To provide further details by way of discussion and explanation.
Explain	To make clear or plain. To make sure the reader understands what is being said.
Explore	To look at and comment on something in a systematic and careful way.
Fill in	To complete, by providing correct terms or relevant information.
Identify	To give the essential characteristics of; to name.
Illustrate	To draw.
Indicate	To point out or show.
Label	To add names or short descriptions to identify parts of an image, drawing or illustration.
List	To write a series of concise statements; to present a list of names, facts, aspects or items.
Match	To find the exact counterpart of another.
Name	To state something; to give a name; to mention.
Predict	To say what is expected to happen; to foretell; to say in advance.
Provide	To give.
Select	To choose; to pick out the correct answer from several alternatives.
Suggest	To put forward an idea, to recommend, or propose something.

SECTION A GEOGRAPHICAL ISSUES**QUESTION 1 GEOGRAPHICAL CASE STUDY: FOCUS ON EMALAHLENI, MPUMALANGA**

Read and carefully study the following information and answer the questions thereafter.

Emalahleni Air: dirtiest in the world

Some of the highest levels of poisonous gases in the air are found in the atmosphere surrounding the city of Emalahleni (place of coal), formerly known as Witbank. Emalahleni is an urban region in Mpumalanga, with an estimated population of 400 000 people (Census, 2011). The high levels of pollution are linked to the coal mining activities and thermal power stations which occur in the region.

Inequality in the region

Despite the industrial focus of the region being on thermal power stations, only 75% of homes have access to electricity. Millions of litres of water are used in the cooling systems at the power stations and yet only 80.3% of households have access to piped water.

[Information adapted from *City Press*, April 2012 and StatsSA, 2014]

Figure 1: Informal settlement area and cooling towers outside Emalahleni



[Source: Greenpeace]

1.1 Subtropical Anticyclones and their impact on the Highveld Climate

Read the Fact File and Tweets below.

FACT FILE: Climate and topography of Emalahleni

- The Emalahleni Local Municipality is located within South Africa's Highveld region.
- The Highveld forms part of the plateau region and ranges in altitude from around 1 500 m to 2 100 m. The region tends to be very flat.
- The flat topography means that the landscape is crossed by many meandering rivers, with the grassland ecosystems playing an important role in natural water purification.
- Relatively high rainfall (between 400 – 900 mm annually) maintains the grasslands during the summer months. Mean maximum temperatures range from 21 °C to 24 °C, and mean minimums range from 3 °C to 6 °C, with temperatures sometimes reaching 38 °C in summer and –11 °C in winter.
- Heavy mist and fog are major concerns within the Emalahleni municipal area. Due to the industrial nature of the region, smog affects visibility on most winter mornings (*see warning Tweets below*).

[Adapted from: SAexplorer.co.za]

**BEWARE
THE FOG**

Rob Byrne@TrafficSA

Witbank – N12 Route, ROAD CLOSED due to heavy mist between the Balmoral exit and the N4 Highway Interchange – use N4 to/ from Gauteng.

14/06/14

[Source: Traffic SA]

Jacaranda Traffic@jacattraffic

N4, Heavy fog and mist between Witbank and the Balmoral exit – drive with care.

4/07/14

[Source: Jacaranda FM]

- 1.1.1 Using the information in the Fact File on page 4, **describe** the Highveld climate in both the summer and winter months. (4)
- 1.1.2 Anticyclonic circulation has a direct impact on the climate of the Highveld.
- (a) **Name** the main anticyclone that affects the Highveld in the winter months. (2)
- (b) **Account for** the presence of this anticyclone (identified in 1.1.2 (a)) over the Highveld during winter. (4)
- 1.1.3 According to the Fact File information and Tweets (page 4), fog, smog and mist are problems along the N12 and N4 highways during winter in the Emalahleni area.
- (a) Both Tweets are linked to traffic reports. Why are fog and mist linked to a road traffic report? (2)
- (b) **Account for** the high smog levels within the Emalahleni municipality area. (4)
- (c) **Explain** how the presence of an anticyclone over this region during winter makes 'smog conditions' worse. (4)

1.2 Urban Settlements and Issues

Refer to the article and Figure 1 on page 3, and the Google Earth image, (Photograph 1) in the Colour Insert.

- 1.2.1 **Classify** Emalahleni according to its main function. (2)
- 1.2.2 (a) **Define** 'urbanisation'. (2)
- (b) Urbanisation rates in the Emalahleni municipal region are high. **Suggest ONE** reason for this trend. (2)
- 1.2.3 Vosman and Kwa-Guqa are two large, high-density residential areas on the outskirts of Emalahleni. These areas are within close proximity to coal mines and power stations, as seen in Figure 1 on page 3 and the Google Earth image, (Photograph 1) in the Colour Insert booklet.
- Describe TWO** urban issues people living in these communities may face. (4)
- 1.2.4 Using the Google Earth image, (Photograph 1 in the Colour Insert), **draw** an aerial sketch map of Emalahleni showing what this urban area would look like, as seen from above. In your Answer Book, create your sketch map in a block of 15 cm by 15 cm. Your sketch map should be fully labelled, or you should make use of a key.

Indicate the following on your sketch map:

- Major transport links/ routes
 - Residential areas (Kwa-Guqa and Vosman)
 - Buffer zone
 - Golf course
 - CBD
- (10)

Marks will be awarded for the accuracy and neatness of your sketch map. (4)

1.3 Strategies for Industrial Development

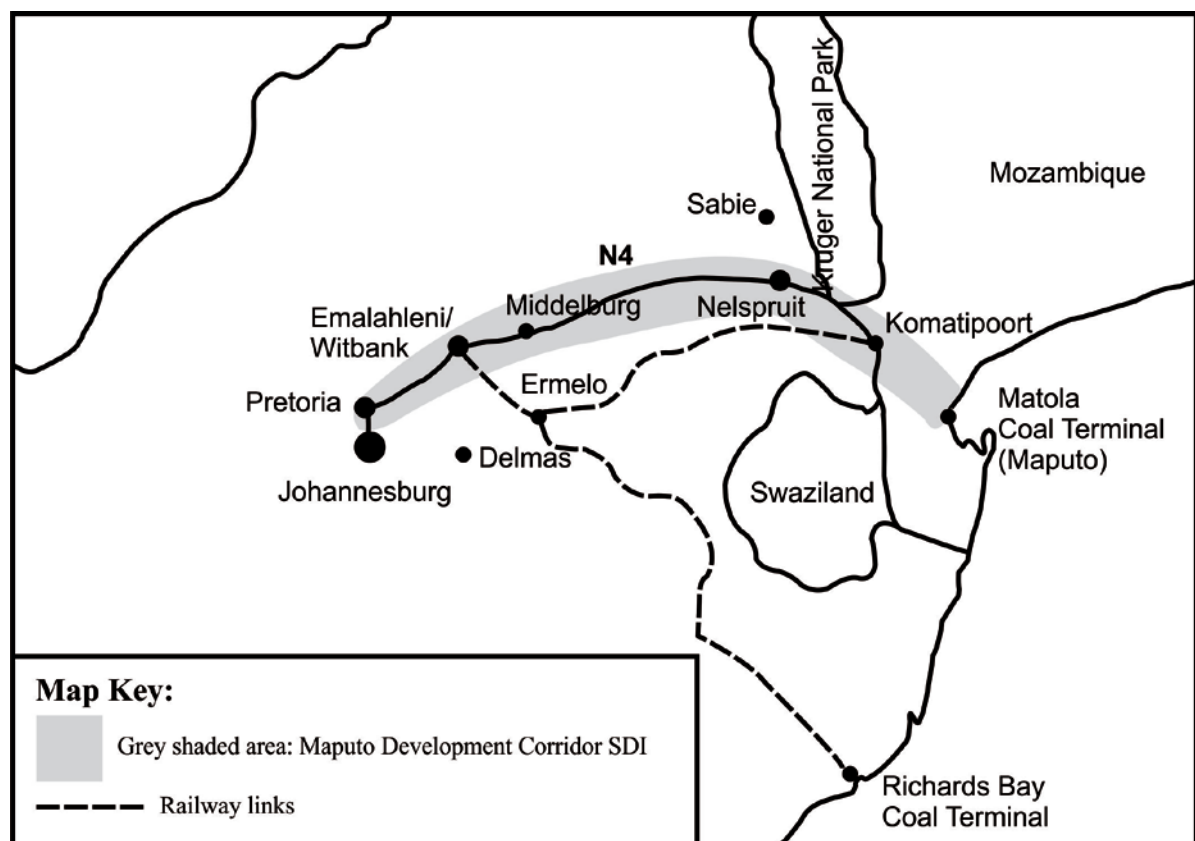
Study Figure 2 below and read the Fact File carefully.

FACT FILE: The Maputo Development Corridor SDI

- Large sections of the Maputo Development Corridor SDI run through Mpumalanga.
- The Maputo Corridor also passes through industrial and primary production areas around the towns of **Delmas, Emalahleni/ Witbank** and **Middelburg**. These regions are important centres for South Africa's coal and vanadium mining and stainless steel production as well as being principle areas of commercial maize production.
- As the Corridor passes through the escarpment between the Highveld and the Lowveld, large fields of maize make way for citrus, macadamia nuts and sugar cane production, paper mills and vast forestry plantations.
- Further east, the Corridor passes through wilderness areas before reaching the border town of Komatipoort. Here, economic activities centre around sugar cane production and wildlife tourism with access to the Kruger National Park.

[Adapted from: Mpumalanga Department of Economic and Development Planning]

Figure 2: The Maputo Development Corridor SDI



1.3.1 **Define** a 'spatial development initiative' (SDI). (2)

1.3.2 With reference to Figure 2 above, **identify** TWO break-of-bulk points. **Explain** why these places are break-of-bulk points. (6)

1.3.3 With reference to the Fact File on page 6, **identify** an example of each of the following economic activities taking place within the Maputo Development Corridor region:

- (a) primary,
- (b) secondary, and
- (c) tertiary. (6)

1.3.4 (a) Along which major freeway has the Maputo Corridor been developed? (2)

- (b) How does this national route favour development along this corridor area? (4)

1.3.5 The Maputo Development Corridor SDI has resulted in industrial decentralisation in the area.

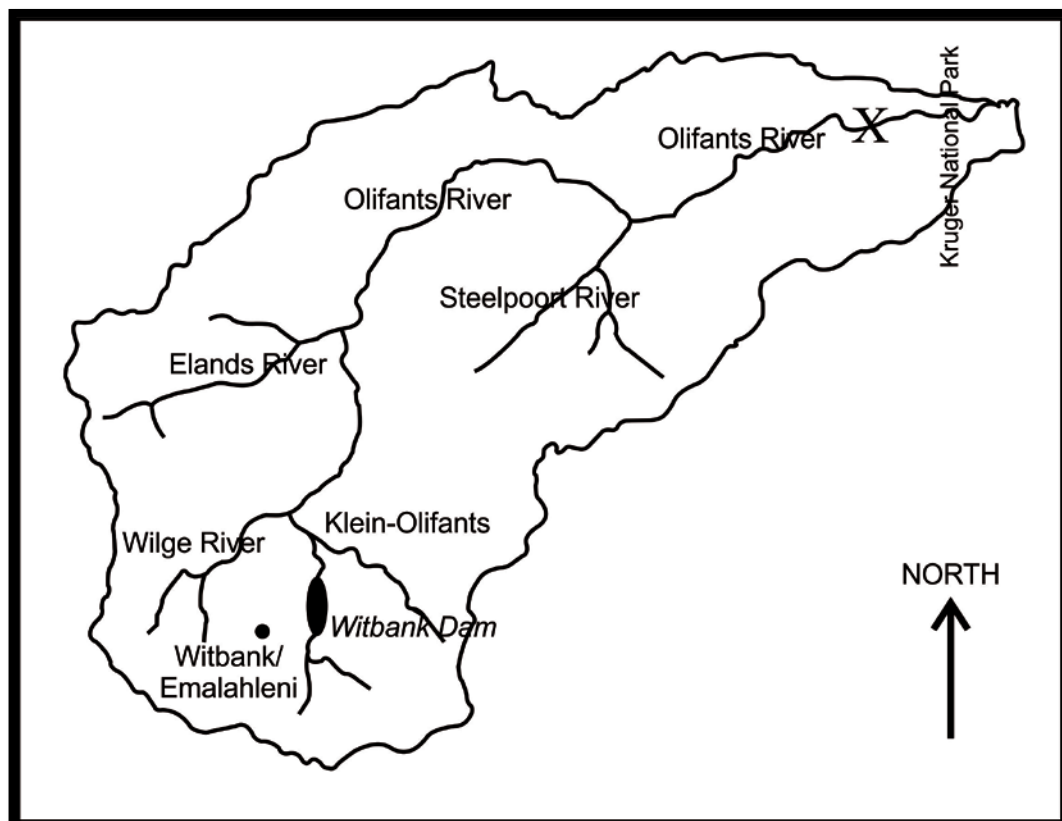
- (a) **Explain** the concept of 'industrial decentralisation'. (2)

- (b) **Suggest** THREE disadvantages industrial decentralisation may result in along the Maputo Development Corridor SDI. (6)

1.4 Drainage Systems and River Catchment Management

Study Figure 3, a map of the Olifants River Catchment region and read the associated Fact File on the next page.

Figure 3: The Olifants River Catchment Region, Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces



[Source: <<http://www.scielo.org.za>>]

FACT FILE: Olifants River Catchment Area

- Total mean annual **surface runoff** of catchment area is approximately 2 400 million cubic metres per year.
- A minimum of 200 million cubic metres of water is required to keep the Olifants River flowing as it reaches the Kruger National Park in its lower course stage.
- In recent years the lower course of the Olifants River has dried up for months at a time impacting upon the Kruger Park's wildlife and river ecosystems.
- Due to the flat topography of the Highveld grasslands, there are many important wetland systems within this catchment.
- The **upper course** of the catchment is characterised by mining, agricultural and conservation activities.
- Over-grazing and highly erodible soils result in severe erosion in this catchment.
- Thirty large dams occur in the Olifants River Catchment, the Witbank Dam being one of them.

[Information adapted from: CSIR, River Health Programme]

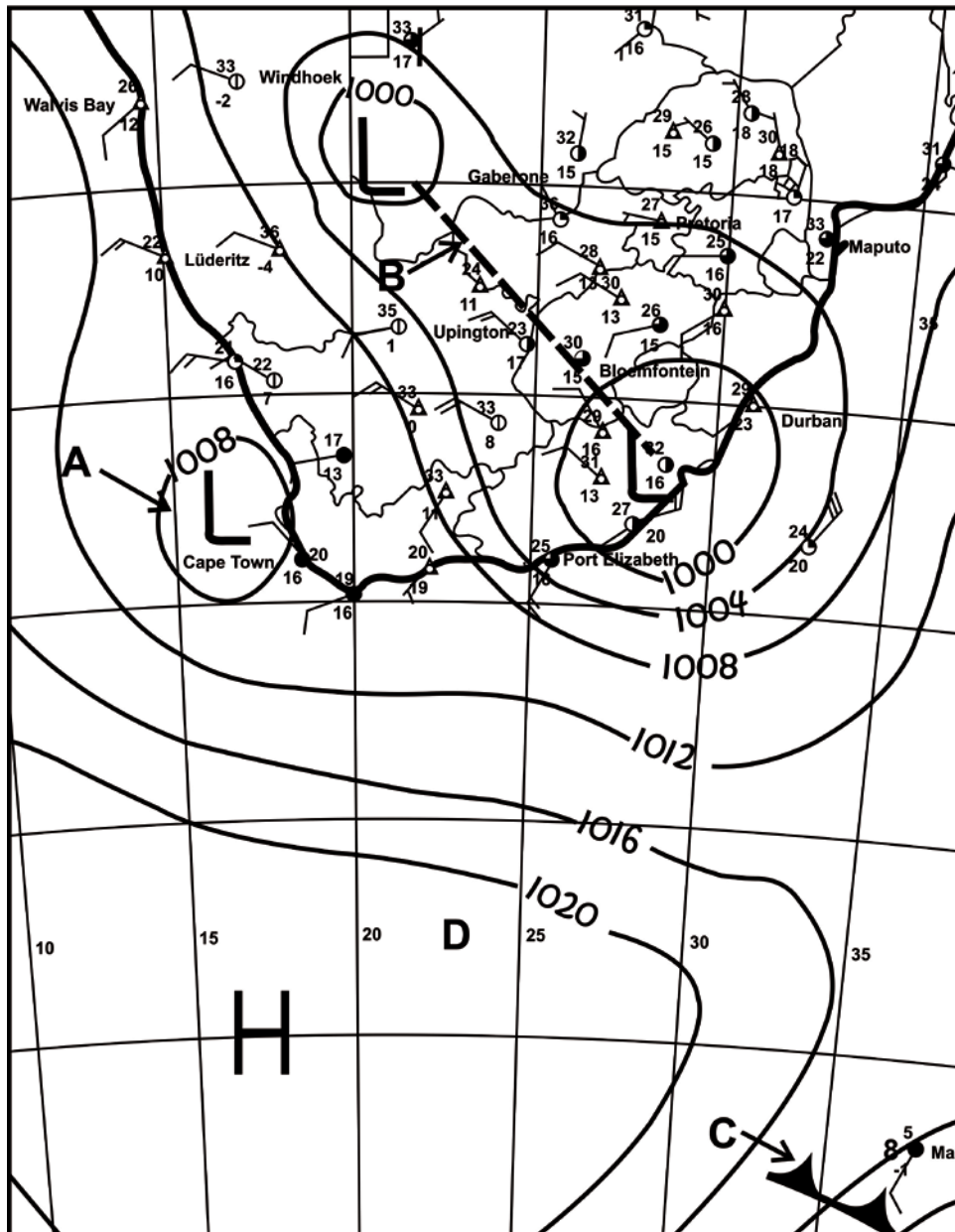
- 1.4.1 **Provide** a definition for the following fluvial terms, which appear in the Fact File above. (2)
- (a) Surface runoff (2)
- (b) Upper course. (2)
- 1.4.2 With reference to Figure 3 (page 7), **name** TWO tributaries of the Olifants River. (4)
- 1.4.3 In which general direction is the Olifants River flowing at point X (Figure 3)? (2)
- 1.4.4 **Identify** an example of a temporary base level within the Olifants River catchment area (Figure 3). (2)
- 1.4.5 (a) **Identify** the drainage pattern of the Olifants River (Figure 3). (2)
- (b) What does this pattern suggest about the underlying geology of the area? (2)
- 1.4.6 **Calculate** the drainage basin order of the Olifants catchment at point X (Figure 3). (2)
- 1.4.7 **Identify** and **explain** THREE ways in which people have impacted on the Olifants drainage basin and catchment area. (6)
- 1.4.8 **Suggest** TWO strategies which can be put in place to ensure the river discharge remains above 200 million cubic metres to enable the lower stages of the Olifants River to support life in the Kruger Park. (4)

100 marks

SECTION B CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**QUESTION 2 SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP ANALYSIS, HURRICANES IN THE CARIBBEAN, VALLEY CLIMATE, DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND FLUVIAL PROCESSES****2.1 Synoptic Weather Map Analysis**

Refer to Figure 4 below, an extract of a synoptic weather map.

Figure 4: Synoptic weather map extract



[Source: SAWS]

2.1.1 **List** THREE pieces of climatological evidence that prove Figure 4 represents a summer synoptic situation. (6)

2.1.2 **Name** the THREE climatological features that have been labelled A – C. (6)

2.1.3 On Figure 4, D represents the South Atlantic High Pressure cell. **Comment on** the position of this cell and how it may impact on weather systems in Figure 4. (4)

2.1.4 **Compare** the weather conditions on either side of the line labelled B.

Refer to air and dew point temperatures, cloud cover and wind direction. Consider the information of THREE weather stations closest to either side of line labelled B. You may tabulate your answer. (8)

2.1.5 **Provide** a reason for the cloud cover that is being experienced in Bloemfontein, as shown in Figure 4. (2)

2.2 Hurricanes in the Caribbean

Refer to the Fact File and Photograph 2 in the Colour Insert.

FACT FILE: Hurricane Gonzalo

A hurricane warning was issued for Bermuda on 16 October 2014. The International Airport was also closed as Hurricane Gonzalo headed towards Bermuda. A dangerous **tropical storm surge** and **hurricane force winds** were expected as it was predicted that Gonzalo would become a **Category 4 storm**. The **eye** was expected to pass over the island on 17 October 2014.

Bermuda had been battered by Hurricane Fay a few days before Gonzalo was predicted to hit the island. Roads were blocked by fallen debris, trees blown over and about 31 200 homes were left without electricity. Stores had sold out of generators, candles, gas and batteries by the time the warning was issued.

Bermuda has very strict building codes that make structures capable of withstanding storms.

Gonzalo was expected to move in a north-easterly direction across the North Atlantic Ocean.

[Source: <www.theguardian.com>]

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Select the most appropriate option from the list. Write down only the number and correct letter, for example: 2.2.1 – A.

2.2.1 A tropical storm surge is ...

- A a swell of sea water associated with spring tides.
- B a tidal wave caused by tectonic shock waves.
- C a wave of sea water caused by strong winds.
- D the vortex of a tropical cyclone. (2)

2.2.2 In a Category 4 storm, hurricane force winds blow at speeds of approximately ...

- A 45 knots.
- B 45 km/h.
- C 120 km/h.
- D between 175 and 250 km/h. (2)

2.2.3 When a hurricane makes landfall it ...

- A eventually dissipates.
- B gains energy.
- C always moves in a northerly direction.
- D gains momentum. (2)

2.2.4 Hurricanes occur in the north Atlantic during ...

- A early summer.
- B winter.
- C late summer.
- D spring. (2)

2.2.5 Hurricane Fay was the ... storm of the season in this region.

- A 5th
- B 6th
- C 7th
- D 8th (2)

2.2.6 Study Figure 5 on the Answer Sheet. Refer to the Fact File (page 10) on Hurricane Gonzalo. Answer Questions 2.2.6 (a) and (b) on the Answer Sheet. Use a key, on Figure 5, to clearly indicate (a) and (b) below.

- (a) **Fill in** the path, indicating dates, that Hurricane Gonzalo took between 15 – 18 October 2014 on your Answer Sheet. (4)
- (b) **Indicate** the predicted path of Hurricane Gonzalo from 18 October onwards on your Answer Sheet. (2)
- (c) With reference to Figure 5, **explain** why hurricanes frequently occur in this particular area. (4)

2.2.7 **Evaluate** the strategies that Bermuda has in place and could consider to help prepare for and manage the effects of hurricanes. Refer specifically to:

- warning systems and preparedness
- the built environment. (8)

2.3 Valley Climate

Refer to Photograph 3, on page ii of the Colour Insert. Photograph 3 was taken looking towards the west end of the Prince Albert Valley, Western Cape. Olives and grapes are grown along the valley. At night, cold winds drain into the valley, cooling the vineyards. This is important for the quality of wine produced in the valley.

Refer to the Answer Sheet, Figure 6 for Questions 2.3.1 (a), (b) and (c).

- 2.3.1 (a) Figure 6 (Answer Sheet) is a field sketch of the valley in Photograph 3. **Annotate** the following aspects of microclimate on the Answer Sheet:
- north-facing slope
 - south-facing slope
 - where the frost pocket is likely to occur
 - thermal belt
- (8)
- (b) A temperature inversion often occurs during winter in this valley. **Illustrate** and fully **label** the diagram (Figure 6) on the Answer Sheet to show how and why a temperature inversion occurs in this valley. (6)
- (c) Add labels to the diagram (Figure 6) on the Answer Sheet to show how katabatic winds occur in this valley. (4)
- 2.3.2 Most of the land-use activity in Photograph 3 takes place along the valley floor. **Account for** this extensive use of the valley floor. (6)

2.4 Drainage Systems and Fluvial Processes

Study the topographic map extract (Figure 7) and Photograph (4) on page iii in the Colour Insert, showing the Breede (Breë) River, Western Cape.

- 2.4.1 **Select** the correct word(s) from the underlined list for each statement. Write down the answer next to the question number in your Answer Book.
- (a) The river shows typical valley/ upper/ plain stage features.
- (b) The river flow pattern is predominantly laminar/ turbulent/ non-perennial.
- (c) The gradient of the river course is vertical/ gentle/ steep.
- (d) The fluvial feature labelled A on Photograph 4 is a floodplain/ levée/ meander.
- (e) The river in Photograph 4 is a graded/ an overgraded/ a rejuvenated river as there is just enough energy to carry its load. (10)
- 2.4.2 (a) **Draw** a well-labelled transverse (cross) sketch section of the Breede River from B – C as shown on Figure 7 and Photograph 4. (6)
- (b) On the section drawn for Question 2.4.2 (a), **indicate** where the fastest flow of the river occurs. (2)
- (c) **Account for** the difference in the speed of river flow at Feature A on Photograph 4. (4)

100 marks

SECTION C RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION 3

3.1 Rural Settlement

'Cradock is bigger than a village, but smaller than a town.'
(*Country Life* magazine, July, 2014)

FACT FILE

- Cradock is a town located within the Karoo (Eastern Cape province of South Africa)
- Located in the upper valley of the Great Fish River
- 249 km north east of Port Elizabeth along the N10
- Estimated population is 33 000 (National Census, 2011)
- One of the chief centres of SA's wool industry

Figure 8: View of Cradock, Eastern Cape



[Source: *Nightjar Travel*]

- 3.1.1 Based on the Fact File information above and the photograph (Figure 8), **explain** Cradock's situation. (2)
- 3.1.2 According to *Country Life* magazine, '*Cradock is bigger than a village, but smaller than a town*'. Using your knowledge of settlement hierarchy and function, **explain** the geographical meaning of this statement. (4)

3.1.3 Each year Cradock hosts the Schreiner Karoo Writers' Festival in July, the well-known Fish River Canoe Marathon and the Agricultural Show in October. Increasing numbers of people have been attracted to Cradock to open up bed-and-breakfast establishments, local restaurants and craft stores.

- (a) **Provide** the correct geographical term for people relocating to small rural communities to set up businesses and opportunities such as those mentioned above. (2)
- (b) **Discuss** TWO reasons why it is important that rural communities such as Cradock diversify their local economies beyond agriculture. (4)

3.2 Rural Settlement Issues and Agriculture in the Cradock Region

Read the information below.

Rural development and land reform – Cradock Biofuel Project

- In 2007 the agricultural region surrounding the town of Cradock was earmarked for a large scale rural development project involving the growth of beetroot and sorghum crops for a **biofuel** initiative to assist energy production as an alternative fuel source.
- This region was identified since soil quality is good and water resources are available via the Fish-River irrigation scheme.
- Furthermore, unemployment, **food security** and landless people are major issues within this area of the Eastern Cape.
- As a part of the **land reform** process, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform undertook to purchase 6 000 hectares of land to be distributed to local farmers who would become a part of this agricultural initiative.
- Eight years down the line the project has not been able to get off the ground.
- The project has been delayed by poor administration, lack of decision-making and several disputes over the sale of land and land value.
- Local people remain frustrated and angry; one community member was quoted as saying '*We have stopped talking about this whole thing because it gets rolled over every year. Many people saw this as an opportunity, but now nobody cares.*'

[Adapted from an article by Kings, S. *Mail and Guardian*, July, 13, 2012]

- 3.2.1 What is biofuel? Why do you think the government is considering such an initiative? (4)
- 3.2.2 **Identify** ONE factor which favours and ONE factor which hinders* agricultural production within the Cradock region of the Eastern Cape. (4)
- 3.2.3 Land reform has been identified as one of the many rural development strategies initiated by the South African government.
 - (a) **Provide** a brief explanation of the concept of land reform. (2)
 - (b) Why is land reform considered necessary in rural areas across South Africa? (4)
 - (c) **Explore** TWO challenges of the land reform process as a rural development initiative. (4)

*hinder = to make difficult

3.2.4 **Identify** TWO factors which influence food security in South Africa. (4)

3.2.5 **Discuss** the positive and negative implications of the Cradock biofuel project for food security in the region. (4)

3.3 Urban Settlement

Read the extract below.

Modderfontein Mixed Landuse Development

- Modderfontein is a suburb in the eastern area of Johannesburg, Gauteng.
- For R1 billion, Chinese Property developers *Shanghai Zendai* have acquired a plot of 1 600 ha from the South African company AECI explosives and chemicals group.
- With this piece of land, the Chinese organisation plans to build 'a financial hub' with residential, commercial, light industrial and retail components.
- It has obvious advantages as it is on the Gautrain route and located between the central business district of Sandton and OR Tambo International Airport.

[Adapted from: *SA Commercial Prop News*, 08/11/2013]

3.3.1 **Explain** your understanding of a 'mixed landuse development'. (2)

3.3.2 **Account for** the increasing trend towards mixed landuse development in urban areas across the world. (6)

3.3.3 Why is Modderfontein well suited to a mixed landuse development? (4)

3.4 Coal Mining in South Africa

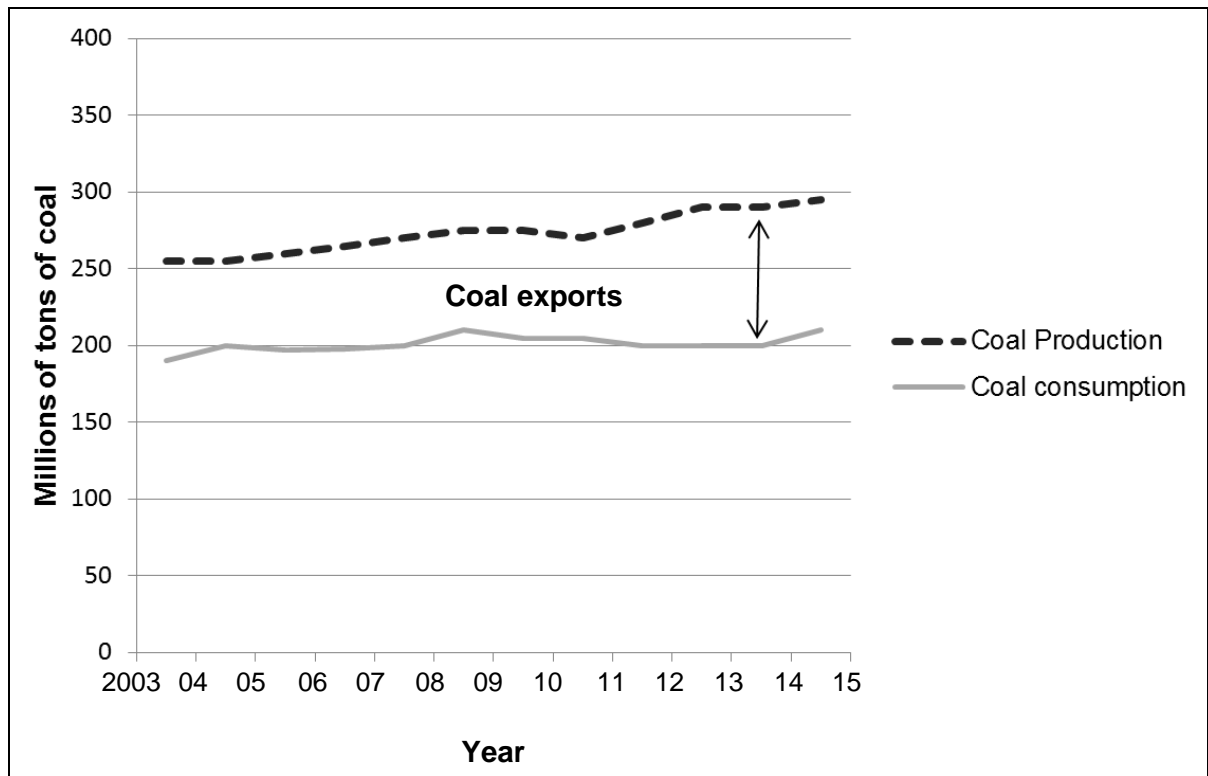
FACT FILE: SA Coal fields

- South Africa has the world's 9th-largest amount of recoverable coal reserves and holds 95% of Africa's total coal reserves.
- 220 million tons of coal are mined in Mpumalanga each year.
- There are currently 11 coal-fired power stations in Mpumalanga.
- The new mega coal-fired power station, *Kusile*, is under construction in the area. (Kusile will be one of the biggest coal-fired power stations in the world.)
- It is estimated that this power station will burn 17 million tons of coal *per year*.
- Environmental groups continue to target the coal mining sector for air, land, and water pollution.
- At the 2009 Copenhagen Climate Change Conference President Zuma committed SA to a 34% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and 42% by 2025.

[Adapted from: Greenpeace.org]

Study Figure 9 below. Refer to the Fact File material on page 15.

Figure 9: Total primary coal production and consumption in South Africa, 2003 – 2014



[Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration]

- 3.4.1 Which region can be described as South Africa's major 'coal field' ? (2)
- 3.4.2 **List** TWO factors which illustrate the importance of coal mining to South Africa's economy. (4)
- 3.4.3 According to Figure 9 above, which year saw the highest levels of coal consumption? (2)
- 3.4.4 **Comment on** the trend in coal exports from 2003 – 2014, as seen in Figure 9. (2)
- 3.4.5 During 2015 South Africa experienced power cuts as a consequence of 'load-shedding'. **Predict** how 'load-shedding' is likely to have influenced coal consumption rates and coal exports in 2015. In each case, provide a reason for your answer. (4)
- 3.4.6 Write a short paragraph in which you **discuss** THREE factors that hinder* the coal mining industry in South Africa. Refer to the sources and your own knowledge. (6)

*hinder = to make difficult

3.5 Industry in South Africa

3.5.1 Economic Terminology

Match the correct term from Column A with the most correct explanation in Column B. Write down only the correct number and letter, eg 1 – A.

Column A		Column B	
1	Footloose industry	A	Located between the raw material and the market area.
2	Heavy industry	B	People involved in a variety of activities who earn money outside of the formal sector of the economy.
3	Domestic market	C	Involves scientific research and the processing of data.
4	Informal sector	D	Industry that can be placed and located at any location without effect from factors such as resources or transport.
5	Quaternary sector	E	Small scale agricultural production with a small annual turnover.
		F	Large quantities of raw materials are used and pollution generated.
		G	The supply and demand of goods and services within a single country.

(10)

3.5.2 Read the following extract on Gauteng.

Gauteng generates 33,9% of South Africa's GDP and 10% of the total GDP of the entire African continent. Gauteng dominates the South African economy in every major sector except agriculture, mining and quarrying. An estimated 40,6% of South Africa's manufacturing is done in Gauteng. Economic activities have diversified over the years, with the economy of the province being dominated by tertiary activities. Despite the success of the economy the province continues to face many challenges, power supply and infrastructure maintenance being areas of concern.



[Adapted from: Gauteng Online]

Write an essay in which you **expand on** Gauteng as the '*economic powerhouse*' of South Africa. In your essay take care to discuss the following points:

- Factors influencing the location of Gauteng as an industrial area.
- Main industrial activities in the province.
- Challenges facing the economy of Gauteng.

Use the following rubric to guide the planning and structure of your essay. (20)

Criteria	
<i>Writing skills</i> Use of brief introduction and conclusion. Logical discussion and use of subheadings.	5
<i>Content knowledge</i> Correct use of geographical terminology. Adherence to topic and subheadings.	10
<i>Supporting evidence – analysis and understanding</i> Reference made to case study material/ fact file/ source material provided. If appropriate, reference must be made to familiar/ local or other examples.	5

100 marks

Total: 300 marks