



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
MAY 2021

## **GEOGRAPHY: PAPER I**

### **MARKING GUIDELINES**

Time: 3 hours

200 marks

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**These marking guidelines are prepared for use by examiners and sub-examiners, all of whom are required to attend a standardisation meeting to ensure that the guidelines are consistently interpreted and applied in the marking of candidates' scripts.**

**The IEB will not enter into any discussions or correspondence about any marking guidelines. It is acknowledged that there may be different views about some matters of emphasis or detail in the guidelines. It is also recognised that, without the benefit of attendance at a standardisation meeting, there may be different interpretations of the application of the marking guidelines.**

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Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the marking guidelines or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the marking guidelines or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

Marks must be awarded **POSITIVELY**:

- Marks are awarded for correct / valid answers.
- Credit is given for valid answers that go beyond the scope of the syllabus (referring to your Team Leader as appropriate).
- Marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do.
- Marks are not deducted for errors.
- Marks are not deducted for omissions.
- Answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

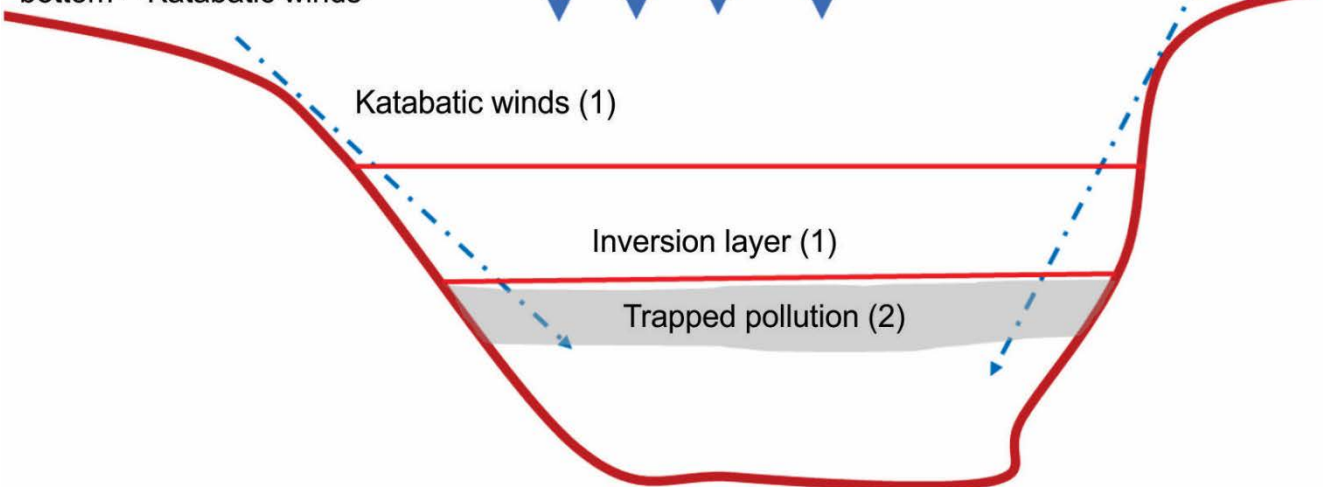
Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the marking guide for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

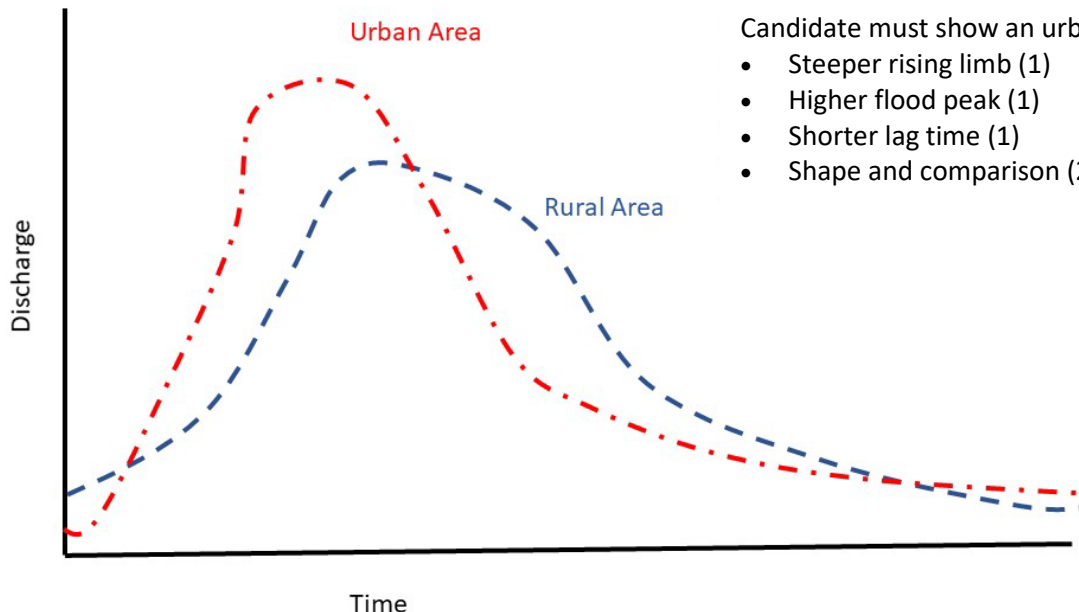
Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the marking guide.

Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

<b>QUESTION 1 INTEGRATED QUESTION: THE GEOGRAPHY OF PINETOWN/NEW GERMANY AND KWAZULU-NATAL</b>				
<b>1.1 Climate Skills and Interpretation</b>				
Select the option that correctly completes the description. Write only the number of the question and the letter corresponding to your answer.				
1.1.1	Frost typically forms at the bottom of a valley in the early hours of the morning when there ...	<b>A – are clear and windless conditions.</b>		
1.1.2	Line thunderstorms form when ...	<b>C – air from the east meets dry air from the west over the interior.</b>		
1.1.3	The pollution over South Africa becomes more concentrated because of ...	<b>B – sinking air from the interior high pressure.</b>		
1.1.4	The temperature to which a given parcel of air must be cooled for saturation to occur is called ...	<b>B – dew point.</b>		
1.1.5	An elongated area of low atmospheric pressure that is associated with a cyclone or low pressure is known as a ...	<b>A – trough.</b>		
<b>1.2 City Climates</b>				
1.2.1	Explain TWO ways in which tall buildings contribute to the urban heat island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tall buildings trap heat in their walls and roofs.</li> <li>• They have a greater surface area with which to absorb heat.</li> <li>• Tall buildings can also be barriers to wind, which would help move hot air away from a city.</li> </ul>	Any TWO reasonable answers. Candidate must unpack each reason in full. Half marks if answer is vague.	
1.2.2	List TWO other sources of heat in a major metropolitan area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The building materials</li> <li>• Anthropological heat</li> <li>• Heaters</li> <li>• Air conditioners</li> <li>• Restaurants</li> <li>• Cars</li> <li>• Burning furnaces</li> </ul>	Any TWO logical and/or reasonable answers.	
1.2.3	Besides a rise in temperature, discuss ONE other climatic change Durban can expect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy rain events</li> <li>• Stronger wind</li> <li>• More severe thunderstorms</li> </ul>	Any ONE reasonable answer. Candidate must answer in full sentence (discuss).	

1.2.4	Discuss TWO socio-economic consequences of the urban heat island over Durban.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People will have to pay more for cooling.</li> <li>• Poor will have to deal with warmer conditions.</li> <li>• Food production could be affected.</li> <li>• More illnesses due to heat and increase in pollution.</li> </ul>	<p>This is an discuss question so candidate must unpack the concept in detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 marks for each simple explanation</li> <li>• 4 marks for a developed explanation</li> </ul>	
1.2.5	Outline THREE projects that a municipality could encourage to help reduce the effect of the urban heat island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build green infrastructure improvements</li> <li>• Plant trees and other vegetation</li> <li>• Integrate small green infrastructure practices</li> <li>• Green infiltration-based practices</li> <li>• Planting native, drought-tolerant shade trees and smaller plants such as shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers</li> <li>• Encourage the use of public transport</li> <li>• Build green roofs</li> <li>• Offer tax credits for installing green products</li> <li>• Install innovative pavements, i.e. solar pavements</li> </ul>	Any THREE reasonable answers. Candidate must answer in full sentences (discuss).	
1.2.6	Explain how remote sensing can be used to monitor urban heat islands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data can be collected for the entire urban area at the same time</li> <li>• Can use different forms of collection which will give different types of information</li> <li>• Can be processed in several ways</li> </ul>	Candidates must show an understanding of remote sensing.	
<b>1.3 Valley Climates</b>				
1.3.1	Define a <i>valley inversion</i> .	<p>When warm air is displaced upwards to create a point in the middle of a valley where you will have a negative lapse rate.</p> <p>Cold air at the bottom and cool air sinking from the top.</p>	The candidate must have a clear understanding of a valley inversion. They can draw a diagram.	
1.3.2	Explain the easiest way to determine which slope faces north.	More vegetation will grow on the southern slope of the valley.		

1.3.3	Redraw the cross-section of the valley and show the air circulation within the valley at night and early in the morning.			
<div><div><p>Cool air at the top of the valley sinks down to the bottom – Katabatic winds</p><p>Sinking air from Anticyclone</p><p>Katabatic winds (1)</p><p>Inversion layer (1)</p><p>Trapped pollution (2)</p></div><div><p>The candidate must show an understanding of how a valley inversion is formed over the interior of South Africa.</p><p>They can either draw a synoptic view or a cross-section.</p><p>Marks given for:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• katabatic winds (1)</li><li>• position:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– inversion layer (1)</li><li>– pollution (2)</li></ul></li></ul></div></div>				
1.4 Fluvial terminology				
Match a term in Column B with the description in Column A. Write only the question number and the term's corresponding letter, e.g. 1.4.0 A.				
1.4.1	The discharge in a river channel excluding runoff.	C – base flow		
1.4.2	Rivers that flow only after heavy rainfall.	A – episodic		
1.4.3	Point of origin of a river.	F – source		
1.4.4	A number used to indicate the level of branching in a river system.	H – stream order		
1.4.5	Upper limit of ground water.	D – water table		
1.5 Catchment and river management				
1.5.1 Match the word(s) underlined in the fact file with the definitions below. Write only the number of the question and correct term. 1.4.1 (f) River				
(a)	A river or stream flowing into a larger river.	tributary		
(b)	The number of stream branches of a given order to the number of stream branches of the next higher order.	bifurcation ratio		
(c)	The meeting point of two or more rivers.	confluence		

(d)	Excessive richness of nutrients in a body of water that causes a dense growth of plant life.	eutrophication		
(e)	The area from which rainfall flows into a river system.	catchment area		
1.5.2	Draw a sketched hydrograph where you show the difference in discharge in a river between a rural area and an urban area.			
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Candidate must show an urban area with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steeper rising limb (1)</li> <li>• Higher flood peak (1)</li> <li>• Shorter lag time (1)</li> <li>• Shape and comparison (2)</li> </ul> </div> </div>			
1.5.3	Explain why it is so important to Durban to keep smaller rivers (lower-order streams) clean.	The water in these rivers is used for drinking and irrigation and if it is contaminated, it will make people ill. These rivers also drain their water into the sea where this can cause diseases for people using the sea.		
1.5.4	Discuss TWO effects the informal settlement will have on the river system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contaminated surface water</li> <li>• Untreated and can cause diseases such as cholera</li> <li>• Raw sewage into system</li> <li>• Little and soiled water in the river</li> <li>• Hygiene is compromised</li> </ul>	This is a discuss question. Candidates must unpack each point.	

1.5.5	If you were the water engineer, analyse THREE ways in which you could minimise the effect of flooding along the Palmiet River.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a weir</li> <li>• Build a dam</li> <li>• Introduce clean-up mechanisms – net traps</li> <li>• Wetland rehabilitation</li> <li>• Wetland maintenance</li> <li>• Aid to reduce siltation</li> </ul>	This is an explain question so candidate must unpack the concept in detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 mark for each simple analysis</li> <li>• 2 marks for a developed analysis</li> </ul>	
<b>1.6 Urban Settlement Terminology</b>				
Match the correct statement in column B with the terms in Column A. Write only the number and the letter corresponding to your answer, for example: 1.6.0 H.				
1.6.1	Conurbation	<b>F</b> – A large urban settlement that is the result of towns and cities spreading out and merging		
1.6.2	Counter-urbanisation	<b>D</b> – The movement of people from urban areas to the countryside seeking a better quality of life		
1.6.3	Green belt	<b>E</b> – An area around an urban area, composed mostly of parkland and farmland, in which development is strictly controlled		
1.6.4	New town	<b>B</b> – A well-planned, self-contained settlement complete with housing, employment and services		
1.6.5	Retail park	<b>G</b> – An out-of-town shopping centre with a few large warehouse-type stores.		
<b>1.7 Changing Urban Patterns and Land Use in South African Cities</b>				
1.7.1	Define the term:			
(a)	Urbanisation	<p>Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Urbanisation occurs because people move from rural areas (countryside) to urban areas (towns and cities)</p>	Candidates are free to develop their own approach to the question and responses will vary. This doesn't have to be a textbook explanation.	
(b)	Metropolitan area	A metropolitan area is a region consisting of a densely populated urban core and its less-populated surrounding territories, sharing industry, infrastructure, and housing	Candidates are free to develop their own approach to the question and responses will vary. This doesn't have to be a textbook explanation.	

1.7.2	Explain why eThekweni is the only metropolitan area in KwaZulu-Natal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The major industries attract the population</li> <li>• The rest of KZN is mostly rural and primary</li> <li>• Hub of the province's business and industries</li> <li>• Luxury hotels that drive the tourist industry</li> <li>• Good infrastructure and transport system</li> <li>• Many forms of public transport</li> <li>• It's regarded as a major gateway to Africa</li> <li>• Has the busiest port, one of the busiest ports in Africa</li> </ul>	Candidate must have a clear understanding of what make a region a Metropolitan area.	
1.7.3	Name the district municipality with the lowest population density.	Harry Gwala		
1.7.4	Discuss TWO drawbacks of rapid urban growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge population congestion</li> <li>• Pollution becomes a major issue</li> <li>• Stress on infrastructure</li> <li>• Cities become expensive</li> <li>• The demand for water exceeds the supply of water</li> <li>• Hygiene is compromised</li> <li>• Sewage issues</li> <li>• Diseases such as cholera</li> <li>• Issues of waste disposal</li> <li>• Energy provision becomes inadequate</li> <li>• People connect electricity illegally</li> <li>• People use firewood and charcoal to cook with, which increases the carbon emissions</li> <li>• Number of cars increases carbon emissions</li> <li>• Problems with transportation and traffic management</li> <li>• Accidents associated with traffic increase</li> <li>• Shortage of affordable housing</li> <li>• Most cities with high populations lack development policies and this leads to informal development</li> <li>• The people cut down trees</li> <li>• Crime develops</li> <li>• Insufficient job opportunities</li> </ul>	<p>This is an discuss question so candidate must unpack the concept in detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 mark for each simple discussion</li> <li>• 2 marks for a developed discussion</li> </ul>	
1.7.5	eThekweni metro (Durban) is a typical apartheid-planned city.			
	Name TWO characteristics of an apartheid-planned city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal settlements on outskirts</li> <li>• Buffer zones</li> <li>• Suburbs usually separated according to race</li> </ul>	Any two logical and/or relevant answers	












1.8 Urban Structure and Patterns				
1.8.1	Pinetown's CBD and industrial area.			
(a)	Area C is the CBD of Pinetown. List TWO characteristics of a CBD.	Tall buildings Most commercial activity Grid-iron street pattern		
(b)	Give the economic sector into which area C falls.	Tertiary or quaternary		
(c)	Describe TWO locational factors for the industrial area at D.	Flat land Close to people (labour) Near major transport route – railway line	This is a describe question so candidate must unpack the concept in detail.	
(d)	Comment on ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of the location of the industrial area at D.	ONE advantage • Close to CBD – market • Workers close by • On major route ONE disadvantage • Pollution near residential area • Pollution of the river	1 Mark of a disadvantage and 1 mark for an advantage.	
1.8.2	Study the residential areas labelled E and F.			
(a)	Identify the street patterns of E and F.	E – Grid iron F – Planned irregular		
(b)	Which of these areas has the highest income? Give ONE piece of evidence from the map to substantiate your answer.	F (1) ANY ONE (1) • Large stands • Planned irregular street pattern • Possible sea view • North-facing ridge		

**1.9 Secondary and Tertiary Sectors**

1.9.1 Write a report for the provincial working committee where you outline the following for the eThekweni Industrial Regions.

- Assess the main factors influencing the location of the eThekweni Industrial Regions.
- Describe the main industrial activities in the province.
- Outline the factors that promote industrial development.
- Outline the factors that hinder industrial development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Please DO NOT tick when marking an essay – this confuses the checkers.</li><li>• Rather, underline valid and appropriate points and use the code system.</li></ul>	<table><tr><td><b>GEOGRAPHY ESSAY CODES</b>  E – Excellent G – Good V – Vague R – Repetition I – Irrelevant F – Fair</td><td><b>CONTENT:</b>   Underline relevant points if correct   Circle incorrect points  <b>EVIDENCE:</b>   Bracket evidence</td></tr></table>		<b>GEOGRAPHY ESSAY CODES</b>  E – Excellent G – Good V – Vague R – Repetition I – Irrelevant F – Fair	<b>CONTENT:</b>   Underline relevant points if correct   Circle incorrect points  <b>EVIDENCE:</b>   Bracket evidence	
<b>GEOGRAPHY ESSAY CODES</b>  E – Excellent G – Good V – Vague R – Repetition I – Irrelevant F – Fair	<b>CONTENT:</b>   Underline relevant points if correct   Circle incorrect points  <b>EVIDENCE:</b>   Bracket evidence					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assess the main factors influencing the location of the eThekweni Industrial Regions.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Warm climate – Pinetown 15 km / 300 m / flatter land</li><li>• Enough water – high-rainfall region</li><li>• Natural harbours</li><li>• Enough flat land</li><li>• Large population</li><li>• Large airport</li></ul>	This will have similar answers to paragraph 3; please watch for repetition.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Describe the main industrial activities in the province.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Motor manufacturing</li><li>• Food processing</li><li>• Oil refining</li><li>• Rayon</li><li>• Chemicals AECL</li><li>• Light industries, e.g. indigenous medicines</li></ul>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the factors that promote industrial development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>East coast close to Asian markets</li> <li>Enough water – sugar refining and paper making</li> <li>Good transport network links to interior</li> <li>Large local market – highest pop / 50% 100 km from Durban</li> <li>Close to Gauteng and overseas markets, esp. China, Asia and E. Africa</li> <li>Large workforce</li> <li>Power available from Mpumalanga and Newcastle – advantage over CT and PE</li> <li>Resources, e.g. sugar, milk, fruit, poultry</li> </ul>	This will have similar answers to paragraph 1 please watch for repetition.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the factors that hinder industrial development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humidity</li> <li>Cost of land</li> <li>Rolling topography</li> <li>Poorly skilled labour</li> <li>Load shedding</li> </ul>		

Criteria	(Level 3) Excellent – Good	(Level 2) Satisfactory	(Level 1) Poor
<b>Writing skills</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take into consideration structure and presentation.</li> <li>Use of brief introduction and conclusion.</li> <li>Logical discussion and use of subheadings.</li> </ul> <p><b>[5 marks allocated to this component]</b></p>	<p>Suitable introduction and conclusion. Sophisticated, coherent and structured writing. Subheadings and paragraphs have been effectively used. The report is concise, well-structured and succinct.</p> <p>(4 marks)</p>	<p>Introduction and conclusion present, although not ideal. Attempts to adhere to subheadings and use of paragraphs. Report deviates from the point in places and lacks brevity.</p> <p>(3 marks)</p>	<p>Writing is weak and almost unintelligible. No introduction or conclusion provided. No use of / adherence to subheadings. Long sentences, poor grammar and ineffective use of paragraphs. The report is repetitive. Bullet points may have been used. 1 mark must be awarded for any form of written attempt / effort</p> <p>(2–0 marks)</p>
<b>Content knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correct use of geographical terminology and concepts.</li> <li>Adherence to topic and subheadings.</li> </ul> <p><b>[14 marks allocated to this component]</b></p>	<p>Relevant content and detailed discussion of the topic. Good use of geographical terminology and concepts. An appropriate number of facts presented / subheading. Min of 2 points for every subheading will earn candidate 10 marks. Extension work will provide a further 2 marks.</p> <p>(14–11 marks)</p>	<p>Some relevant content. An overview / general discussion of key issues. Basic use of geographical concepts and terminology. (60–50% of required facts presented / subheading). 1 point / subheading, or 2 points provided and only 2 paragraphs.</p> <p>(10–6 marks)</p>	<p>Digression from the topic. Weak grasp of concepts and terminology. Superficial / poor discussion. Almost no relevant facts / subheadings.</p> <p>(5–0 marks)</p>
<b>Supporting evidence – analysis and understanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ability to analyse and evaluate the topic is assessed in this category.</li> <li>Reference made to case study material / fact file / source material provided.</li> <li>If appropriate, reference must be made to familiar / local or other examples.</li> </ul> <p><b>[5 marks allocated to this component]</b></p>	<p>The candidate is able to argue and evaluate appropriately. There is strong evidence of accurate application of understanding and evidence provided. The report demonstrates the understanding and integration of relevant case study / fact file / source material into the context of the report. Evidence of unpacking content and high-order integration.</p> <p>(4 marks)</p>	<p>Superficial links made to case study / fact file / source material. Although reference to supporting examples has been made, it is not clear that the candidate has a good understanding of the example / case study material. Supporting evidence does not always relate appropriately to the subheading or context of the discussion. Discussion lacks depth.</p> <p>(3 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to no reference made to case study / fact file / source material. Examples not provided. Has little to no geographical meaning. Little analysis or understanding. Demonstrates minimal understanding of the topic.</p> <p>(2–0 marks)</p>

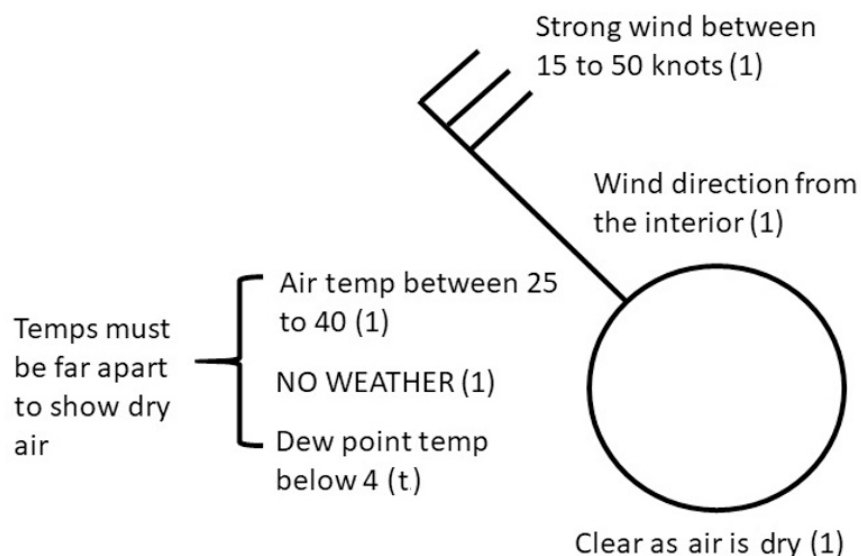
**QUESTION 2 CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY****2.1 Mid-Latitude Cyclone**

2.1.1 Select the correct term to complete the following descriptions. Write the number of the question and the letter corresponding with your answer. Example (f) A.

(a)	The high pressure labelled <b>G</b> is the ... High Pressure.	<b>C – Interior</b>		
(b)	The sector of a mid-latitude cyclone, labelled <b>H</b> , is called the ... sector	<b>A – warm</b>		
(c)	The front labelled <b>I</b> is known as a(n) ... front.	<b>A – cold</b>		
(d)	The clouds mostly found at front <b>I</b> are ... clouds.	<b>A – cumulonimbus</b>		
(e)	The wind direction change at front <b>I</b> is called ...	<b>B – backing</b>		

2.1.2 The berg winds over the country, shown on Figure 6, are common at this time of year.

(a)	Name ONE hazard usually associated with berg winds.	<b>Fires</b> <b>Strong winds – uprooting trees</b>		
(b)	Draw a basic weather station model of the weather conditions that Port Elizabeth (now Gqeberha), labelled J, would experience under the influence of berg winds.			



2.2 Tropical Cyclones				
2.2.1	List the landfall wind speeds of:			
(a)	Dean	280 km/h		
(b)	Irma	285 km/h		
2.2.2	List THREE conditions that had been met for Dorian to develop from a storm to a Category 5 hurricane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above 26 °C water</li> <li>• High humidity</li> <li>• Deep low pressure</li> <li>• Steep pressure gradient</li> <li>• Low upper air shear</li> </ul>		
2.2.3	Outline TWO impacts that this storm had on the people where the storm made landfall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong damaging winds</li> <li>• Storm surge</li> <li>• Flooding</li> <li>• Tornadoes</li> <li>• Rip tides</li> </ul>	Candidates must link the events and how it will impact on the people living in the region.	
2.2.4	Predict THREE main differences in how the USA (MEDC) and Haiti (LEDC) would have dealt with the impact from Hurricane Dorian.	<p><b>MEDC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responded quickly</li> <li>• Had supplies that were needed</li> <li>• Money to fund the resources needed</li> <li>• Money to research hurricanes reduced the impact</li> <li>• Able to predict where and when they would hit</li> <li>• Buildings built to withstand hurricanes</li> <li>• Infrastructure better developed</li> </ul> <p><b>LEDC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did not have as much money or</li> <li>• No extensive knowledge</li> <li>• Do not have buildings that were constructed so that they could survive a hurricane</li> <li>• Infrastructure poor</li> <li>• Breakdown in communication</li> <li>• No means for the government to respond</li> <li>• Reliant on other countries to help</li> <li>• They were offered aid from other countries</li> <li>• Took time to reach the regions</li> </ul>	The candidate must outline and expand on the major differences. 2 Marks for each well-unpacked point. 1 mark for vague point	

2.3 Fluvial Terminology				
Match the terms in Column A with the correct statement in column B. Write only the number and the letter corresponding to your answer for example 2.3.0 H.				
2.3.1	alluvium	H – The fine soil left behind after a river flood		
2.3.2	deposition	C – The laying down of material carried by rivers		
2.3.3	embankments	F – The riverbank raised to prevent flooding		
2.3.4	downstream	D – The direction of a stream's current		
2.3.5	drainage basin	B – The area of land drained by a river and its tributaries		
2.4 Drainage basin				
2.4.1	Label the stages of each of the THREE profiles in Figure 8.	Profile A – Upper / Youthful Profile B – Middle / Mature Profile C – Lower / Old	1 Mark per label.	
2.4.2	Name ONE feature we would find in each stage.	Profile A – Upper / Youthful – ANY ONE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• waterfall</li> <li>• rapid</li> <li>• interlocking spurs</li> <li>• deep gorge</li> <li>• V-shaped valley</li> <li>• canyon</li> <li>• potholes</li> <li>• terraces</li> </ul> Profile B – Middle / Mature – ANY ONE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meandering</li> <li>• lakes</li> </ul> Profile C – Lower / Old – ANY ONE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meanders</li> <li>• flood plain</li> <li>• oxbow lakes</li> <li>• deltas</li> <li>• levees</li> </ul>	1 Mark for each feature.	
2.4.3	Explain how a river becomes rejuvenated.	A river becomes rejuvenated when it erodes the landscape in response to a lowering of its base level. The process is often a result of a sudden fall in sea level or the rise of land. The disturbance enables a rise in the river's potential energy, increasing its riverbed erosion rate.	1 Mark for speaking about the change in base level. 1 Mark for increase in erosion.	

2.4.4	List one feature that would be evidence of a river's rejuvenation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterfalls</li> <li>• Rapids</li> <li>• Knick points</li> <li>• River terraces</li> <li>• Incised or entrenched meanders</li> </ul>	ANY ONE for 1 mark.	
<b>2.5 Fluvial Feature</b>				
2.5.1	Provide labels for K and L.	K – Plunge pool L – Hard rock layer		
2.5.2	Name the main erosive process at K.	Hydraulic action Attritions		
2.5.3	Waterfalls create <i>headward erosion</i> , explain what that means.	Headward erosion is erosion at the origin of a stream channel, which causes the origin to move back away from the direction of the stream flow, and so causes the stream channel to lengthen.	The candidate must show an understanding of the concept.	
<b>2.6 Stream capture</b>				
Read the following fact file and study the Google Earth Image in Figure 10 – a region in Limpopo where stream capture took place.				
2.6.1	Explain what a misfit / beheaded river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is called a misfit because the former valley of the captured stream becomes too large and wide for the beheaded stream because of a substantial decrease in the volume of water due to diversion of its water to the captor stream.</li> <li>• A river that has lost its headwaters as a result of capture.</li> </ul>	The candidate must show an understanding of the concept.	
2.6.2	Match the following labels of stream capture features with the letters M, N and O on Figure 10.			
(a)	Captor	O		
(b)	Elbow of Capture	N		
(c)	Wind gap	M		
2.6.3	Explain how the Mholapitse River was captured.	Stream capture, river capture, or stream piracy is a geomorphological phenomenon that occurred when the Mholapitse River's water was diverted after the Letaba river drainage system or watershed diverted flows. This was through erosion of the Letaba and Mholapitse river watershed.	The candidate must show an understanding of the concept. The candidate may use a drawing to answer the question. 1 mark for a vague explanation 2 marks for a well-unpacked explanation	



<b>QUESTION 3 RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>				
<b>3.1 Settlement Terminology</b>				
Match the terms in the block with the statements below:				
3.1.1	A ... settlement has buildings that are all spread out.	dispersed		
3.1.2	Disused or derelict urban land, which is available for the redevelopment of a business park, is called a ... site.	brownfield		
3.1.3	A settlement that contains top-level shops and services is a ...-order settlement.	high		
3.1.4	The ... of a settlement describes the physical nature of where it is located.	site		
3.1.5	A ... development is a settlement that has a long narrow shape and is next to a road or a river.	ribbon		
<b>3.2 Rural Settlement</b>				
3.2.1	This farm is a commercial farm. Give two pieces of evidence to prove this statement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal farmlands</li> <li>• Fencing</li> <li>• Formal structures, housing</li> <li>• Possible irrigation</li> </ul>	Any reasonable answer that links the farm to being commercial.	
3.2.2	Discuss THREE reasons why people move from rural to urban areas.	<b>Push factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Scarcity of land</li> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• Lack of education</li> <li>• Lack of services</li> <li>• Lack of health care</li> <li>• Little to no infrastructure</li> <li>• Drought and famine</li> <li>• Mechanisation</li> </ul> <b>Pull factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of better job opportunities</li> <li>• Better education opportunities</li> <li>• Better health care</li> <li>• Fertile land. Environmental safety</li> <li>• Bright lights</li> </ul>	ANY push or pull factor is correct. Candidate must unpack each factor to get full marks. 1 mark for each simple listing or a simple explanation. 2 marks for each point with a well-developed explanation.	

3.2.3	Describe TWO consequences of people leaving a rural area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labour shortages (skilled and unskilled) in the rural area</li> <li>Only women, children and senior citizens are left in the rural area with an increase in child labour, increased workload (household and community) of women</li> <li>Women's engagement outside the household increases. But they also have to manage their houses on their own.</li> <li>Decrease in the rural population</li> <li>Deterioration of health-care facilities in the community</li> <li>Deterioration of education facilities in the community</li> <li>Brain drain robs rural areas of intellectual capital as young talented graduates move to urban areas</li> <li>Loss of a potential tax base.</li> </ul>	This is a describe question. Candidate must unpack each factor to get full marks. 1 mark for each simple listing or a simple explanation. 2 marks for each point with a well-developed explanation.	
<b>3.3 Urban hierarchies</b>				
3.3.1	Select the correct word in brackets to complete the statement, for example (d) free.			
(a)	The anchor tenant at the mall is (MTN / Wimpy / Spar).	Spar		
(b)	The MTN store will have a (small / medium / large) threshold population.	large		
(c)	The Wimpy has (high- / middle- / low-) order goods.	high		
3.3.2	Analyse TWO effects that shopping mall developments had on the CBDs of many South African urban areas.	Decentralisation Lower property prices More crime Decrease in high-end stores More lower-order stores Influx of informal activities	Any two clear and reasonable answers. 4 marks for TWO points that are clearly analysed and unpacked. 2 marks for ONE point that is clearly analysed and unpacked or for TWO points that are vaguely answered or listed.	
<b>3.4 Economic Terminology</b>				
Match the descriptions in Column B to the terms in Column A. Write only the number and the letter corresponding to your answer, for example, 3.4.0 H.				
3.4.1	IDZ	C – A purpose-built industrial estate that is linked to an international seaport or airport and that attracts fixed direct investments		
3.4.2	footloose industry	E – An industry that can be placed at any location without effect from factors such as resources or transport		
3.4.3	forward linkage	F – Created when investment in a project encourages investment in subsequent stages of production		
3.4.4	hinterland	B – An area of land that is far from the coast, large rivers, or the places where people live		

3.5 Agriculture				
3.5.1	Give the year of highest sugar production.	2013/14	Answer very clear, can only be.	
3.5.2	Write down how many metric tonnes did we produce in 2016/17.	15 000 000	Answer very clear, can only be.	
3.5.3	Name ONE sugar production region in South Africa.	Mpumalanga OR KwaZulu-Natal		
3.5.4	Discuss TWO reasons why the sugar industry is important to the overall economy of South Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create employment</li> <li>• Drive skills development</li> <li>• Foreign income – export</li> <li>• Foreign investment</li> <li>• Development of rural communities</li> </ul>	2 marks for 2 clear reasons that are discussed in full. 1 mark for 1 clear reason that is discussed in full or 2 very vague answers or lists.	
3.5.5	Land reform has been identified as one of the many rural development strategies initiated by the South African government.			
(a)	Explain the concept of <i>land reform</i> .	Land reform in South Africa is to empower farm workers (who now can become farmers) and reduce inequality. It is believed to allow previously unemployed people to participate in the economy and better the country's economic growth	The candidate must show an understanding of the concept.	
(b)	Explore TWO challenges of the land reform process as a rural development initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Takes too long</li> <li>• Not everyone part of the process</li> <li>• No support for the farmers</li> <li>• New tenants lack skills</li> <li>• Process too difficult to understand</li> </ul>	This is a explore question. Candidate must unpack each factor to get full marks. 1 mark for each simple listing or a simple answer. 2 marks for each point with a well-developed answer.	

3.6 South African Economy				
3.6.1	Explain why most economic activities seem to be most productive in Gauteng as opposed to the other provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's the economic hub</li> <li>• Highest population</li> <li>• Most industries already established</li> <li>• Highly skilled labour</li> <li>• Has a well-developed transport system</li> </ul>		
3.6.2	Explain why most economic activities seem to be most productive in Gauteng as opposed to the other provinces.	<b>Primary– ANY ONE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agriculture</li> <li>• mining</li> </ul> <b>Secondary– ANY ONE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manufacturing</li> <li>• electricity</li> <li>• construction</li> </ul> <b>Tertiary – ANY ONE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trade</li> <li>• transport</li> <li>• finance</li> <li>• personal</li> <li>• government</li> </ul>		
3.6.3	Assess which province has the lowest economic production. Provide a possible explanation for your answer.	Northern Cape (1) Any one of the following: (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poor climate</li> <li>• low population</li> </ul>		

3.7 Unemployment and the Informal sector				
3.7.1	Explain the concept of <i>expanded unemployment</i> illustrated in the graph.	The expanded or broad definition of unemployment includes discouraged jobseekers: those that want to work but are not actively searching for a job as they have lost hope, wanted to work but there were no jobs in the area, or they were unable to find work that required their skills	They must show an understanding of the concept.	
3.7.2	Discuss TWO consequences of a high unemployment rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal costs to unemployed (lost income, loss of sense of value, lower on-the-job training)</li> <li>• Costs to government (lost tax revenue and higher benefit spending)</li> <li>• Costs to society in general (social problems, alienation, lost GDP)</li> <li>• Loss of earnings to the unemployed</li> <li>• Potential increase in homelessness</li> <li>• Harms prospects</li> <li>• Lost human capital</li> <li>• Loss of skills If someone is out of work for two years, they miss out on the latest working practices and trends</li> <li>• Unemployment and depression / mental health issues</li> <li>• Stress and health problems of being unemployed</li> <li>• Common outcomes of unemployment include depression, substance abuse, admission to psychiatric hospitals, death by suicide, and violence</li> <li>• Cost of unemployment to government               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increased government borrowing</li> <li>– loss of taxable income</li> <li>– cost of providing social service</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cost of unemployment to society               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lower GDP for the economy</li> <li>– increase in social problems</li> <li>– political instability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>This is a discuss question. Candidate must unpack each factor to get full marks. 2 marks for two well-developed answers that are discussed in depth.</p> <p>1 mark if they discuss only one point very well.</p> <p>1 mark if they only list their answers.</p>	

3.7.3	Explore the role that the informal sector can play in reducing unemployment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide income for people</li> <li>• Create informal jobs</li> <li>• Development-oriented skills</li> <li>• Poverty-reducing effect</li> <li>• Drives new linked industries</li> <li>• Opens new markets for development</li> </ul>	<p>This is an explore question. Candidate must unpack each factor to get full marks.</p> <p>2 marks for a well-developed answer. They must show a clear understanding of the informal sector and unemployment.</p> <p>1 mark if answer is vague and non-descript but shows some understanding of the concept.</p>	
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**Total: 200 marks**