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GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2018

**GEOGRAPHY P1
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 225

This marking guideline consists of 14 pages.

SECTION A: THE ATMOSPHERE AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 F (Westerlies) (1)
- 1.1.2 D (Earth's radiation) (1)
- 1.1.3 E (ITCZ) (1)
- 1.1.4 A (Air pressure gradient) (1)
- 1.1.5 H (Jet stream) (1)
- 1.1.6 B (Adiabatic) (1)
- 1.1.7 I (Polar front) (1)
- 1.1.8 C (Air mass) (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 magma (1)
- 1.2.2 intrusive (1)
- 1.2.3 largest (1)
- 1.2.4 lopolith (1)
- 1.2.5 pipe (1)
- 1.2.6 laccolith (1)
- 1.2.7 batholith (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 The continuous, directed movement of sea water (1)
(**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Temperature differences (1)
Salinity of the water (1)
Breaking waves (1)
(**Any TWO**) (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Coriolis force will cause the ocean current to move to the left in
the southern hemisphere and move to the right in the northern
hemisphere (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 It will increase the temperature (2)
It carries more moisture and will cause higher rainfall (2) (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3.5 (a) Transfers heat energy to colder places and cooler energy to warmer places (2)
Maintains the heat balance on earth (2)
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) Cold water is dense and sinks towards the bottom of the ocean (2)
Warm water is less dense and remains higher up towards the surface of the water (2)
The continuous sinking of cold water and the rising of warm water creates a type of circular movement (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Coriolis force (CF) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 The pressure is higher in the south (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Southwest /SW (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.4 Northern hemisphere (1)
The deflection of the wind is to the right (1) (1 + 1) (2)
- 1.4.5 The wind is parallel to the isobars (2)
Pressure gradient force (PGF) and Coriolis force (CF) are in balance (2)
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.6 Air initially moves from a high pressure to low pressure, because of pressure gradient force (2)
As soon as air starts to move, the Coriolis force causes it to deflect (2)
The deflection depends on the hemisphere (to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere) (2)
Deflection will continue until CF and PGF are in balance (2)
When it is balanced, it now blows parallel to the isobars (2)
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

1.5	1.5.1	Hilly landscapes (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.5.2	Chemical weathering (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.5.3	Lush vegetation suggests that the area is situated in a high rainfall region (2) The water dissolves the minerals in the rock (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.5.4	Landscape B (2) Steep slopes, with hard resistant cap rock that makes vertical (downward) erosion difficult (2)	(2 + 2)	(4)
	1.5.5	<u>Landscape A</u> The slopes can be terraced, and contour ploughing can be practised to plant crops (2) <u>Landscape B</u> The landscape is not suitable because the terrain is rugged, and the rainfall is low, according to the sparse vegetation on the sketch (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
1.6	1.6.1	Pile of rounded core stones balancing on top of one another (1) (Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.6.2	Batholith (1) Laccolith (1) (Any ONE)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.6.3	The core stones are well rounded (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.6.4	The base of the tor is still joined to the original granite rock (2) Tors develop from igneous rocks, which are not easy to erode (2) During the development of tors, the core stones were joined when rain water seeped into the cracks and joints (2) (Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.6.5	Igneous rocks cool down below the surface (2) Cooling magma results in cracks and joints in the rock (2) Chemical weathering occurs as ground water seeps into the cracks and joints (2) Joints and cracks are widened through erosion (2) The eventual removal of overlying rock layers, exposes the core stones (2) The joints and cracks are further widened through mechanical weathering and erosion (2) (Any FOUR)	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[75]

- 2.3.6 (a) Southwest / SW (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) The clockwise movement of air at a low pressure is influencing the wind direction at the weather stations (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.3.7  (4 x 1) (4)

- 2.4 2.4.1 Drought is a lengthy period with little or no rainfall that impacts on the demands of human activities (1) (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.2 A – Hydrological drought (1)
B – Meteorological drought (1)
C – Agricultural drought (1) (3 x 1) (3)

- 2.4.3 If there is a decrease in rainfall the crop output will also decrease (2)
The longer a meteorological drought exists, the less the agricultural output will be (2) (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.4 Water shortages can lead to conflicts between community members (2)
Unproductive land leads to poverty (2)
Rural-urban migration due to food shortages and food insecurity (2)
Multiplier effect of rural-urban migration (2)
Job shortages due to less investment, leads to social evils like drug abuse, gangsterism, prostitution, etc. (2)
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

- 2.5 2.5.1 Homoclinal ridge has a dip slope angle of 25° – 45° (1)
Cuesta has a dip slope angle of 10° – 25° (1) (2 x 1) (2)

- 2.5.2 Sedimentary rocks (1) (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.3 Faulting (1)
Folding (1)
(Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.4 (a) The dip slope is gentler than the scarp slope (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- (b) There is more undercutting as softer material is underneath the resistant layer (2)
The dip slope is on the resistant layer and is therefore difficult to erode (2) (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5	The scarp slope is too steep for agricultural activities (2)			
	Soil is too thin on the dip slope (2)			
	Infrastructure like roads and railway lines are very costly to construct (2)			
	(Any TWO)		(2 x 2)	(4)
2.6	2.6.1	A – Convex slope (1)		
		B – Concave slope (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.6.2	Very steep, with excessive erosion (2)		
		There is no soil on this slope element (2)		
	(Any ONE)		(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.6.3	(a) The wearing away or cutting back of a slope		
		(Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b) Parallel retreat (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(c) The sketch area occurs in a semi-arid region (2)		
		Scarp retreat will occur at the cliff (2)		
		In semi-arid regions the slope angle and length stay constant with the retreat (2)		
		(Any ONE)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.6.4	<u>Slope element C (Talus slope)</u>		
		Lies beneath the cliff (2)		
		Consists of weathered rock material that has fallen from the cliff		
		(2)		
		Landslides and soil creep is common on the talus (2)		
		The angle of the slope remains uniform (2)		
		The slope is usually concave (2)		
		<u>Slope element D (Pediment)</u>		
		It has a gentle slope (2)		
		It is covered with sediments from the talus slope (2)		
		The soil is deep because of the gentle angle (2)		
		Soil creep and sheet wash is common on the pediment (2)		
	(BOTH SLOPE ELEMENTS MUST BE MENTIONED – Any THREE characteristics from one slope and ONE from the other slope)		(4 x 2)	(8)
				[75]

QUESTION 3

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 3.1 | 3.1.1 | B (Development) (1) | | |
| | 3.1.2 | B (Level of education and literacy rate) (1) | | |
| | 3.1.3 | A (Core and periphery model) (1) | | |
| | 3.1.4 | B (Primary) (1) | | |
| | 3.1.5 | A (BRICS) (1) | | |
| | 3.1.6 | D (free trade) (1) | | |
| | 3.1.7 | D (humanitarian aid) (1) | (7 x 1) | (7) |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 | Natural resources (1) | | |
| | 3.2.2 | Humus (1) | | |
| | 3.2.3 | Green economy (1) | | |
| | 3.2.4 | Hydro-electricity (1) | | |
| | 3.2.5 | Sustainable development (1) | | |
| | 3.2.6 | Acid rain (1) | | |
| | 3.2.7 | Greenhouse gases (1) | | |
| | 3.2.8 | Biota (1) | (8 x 1) | (8) |
| 3.3 | 3.3.1 | A – Africa (1)
B – Europe (1) | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| | 3.3.2 | Slave trade (1)
Colonialism (1)
Industrial revolution (1)
(Any ONE) | (1 x 1) | (1) |

3.3.3	(a)	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	(b)	Europe's infrastructure and technological development is greater and better than that of Africa (2) Europe is more urbanised than Africa (2) Europe is developing at the expense of Africa (2) (Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	(c)	Continent A will have a negative balance of trade (2) Raw materials have a lower monetary value than manufactured goods (2) Raw materials especially non-renewable resources of country A will be exhausted (2) This might lead to higher loans and stagnate economic development (2) (Any THREE)	(3 x 2)	(6)
3.4	3.4.1	A system(s) linking all countries of the world together (1) (Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.4.2	The USA is one of the biggest exploiters of developing countries (2) The USA will help the other big countries to further exploit Africa (2) (Any ONE)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.4.3	China is an emerging economy and not part of the bigger trading blocs (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.4.4	(a) Multinationals are businesses which operate in many different countries at the same time. In other words, it's a company that has business activities in more than one country. (1) (Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b) MNC's pay local government officials to exploit resources of their country (2) Local government officials may implement policies that will benefit multinational corporations (2) (Any ONE)	(1 x 2)	(2)

- 3.4.5 **Positive impact**
 Migration processes become easier and quicker (2)
 International networks make it easier to communicate (2)
 People learn about the traditions and cultures of other nations (2)
 International intervention during human or natural disasters can be implemented much easier and effectively (2)
 Through globalisation, a lot of MNCs have brought job opportunities to poorer nations (2)
Negative impact
 Globalisation has brought a breakdown in traditions and cultures (2)
 Leads to cultural uniformity (2)
 Loss of family ties (2)
 Spread of diseases, viruses, etc. has become easier (2)
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)
- 3.5 3.5.1 Renewable energy sources can be replaced over a relatively short time such as trees (1) but non-renewable energy sources take a longer time to replace themselves such as oil (1)
(Concepts) (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.2 solar (1)
 wind (1)
 hydro-electricity (1)
(Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.3 The nuclear disaster at Fukushima in Japan in 2011 (1)
 Solar, wind and hydro power stations are beginning to play a larger role (1)
 Referendum results suggest voters are in favour of environmentally friendly energy (1)
 (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.4 High cost of building nuclear power stations. (2)
 Previous accidents such as Chernobyl and nuclear powerplant in Fukushima (2)
 Like fossil fuels, nuclear fuels are non-renewable energy resources. (2)
 If there is an accident, large amounts of radioactive material could be released into the environment. (2)
 Nuclear waste remains radioactive and is hazardous to health for thousands of years (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Increase in electricity costs, will disadvantage the poor (2)
 Production costs will increase, with a hike in product prices (2)
 Industrial production will decline, with the export market being influenced negatively (2)
 Multiplier effect of job losses, e.g. decrease in quality of life (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

3.6	3.6.1	Mineral particles (1) Air (1) Water (1) Organic matter (1) Biota (1) (Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.6.2	Increase in the global population (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.6.3	Increased demand for healthy and nutritious food (1) Agricultural production will increase by 60% globally and 100% in developing countries (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.6.4	Hampering soil's production (1) Affecting food production (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.6.5	(a) It can lead to an average crop yield increase of 83%	(1 x 2)	(2)
		(b) <u>Keeping soil vegetated:</u> The roots of plants help to keep soil firm (2) It therefore helps to prevent soil erosion (2) Vegetation reduces the impact of rainfall on soil and encourages infiltration (2) <u>Crop rotation:</u> Different types of crops give various nutrients to the soil, therefore keeps the soil fertile (2) Rotating crops helps to improve soil stability by alternating between crops with deep roots and those with shallow roots (2) (BOTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES MUST BE DISCUSSED)	(4 x 2)	(8)
				[75]

QUESTION 4

4.1	4.1.1	(D) Liberation of trade (1)		
	4.1.2	(A) Terms of trade (1)		
	4.1.3	(I) Tariff (1)		
	4.1.4	(E) Balance of payment (1)		
	4.1.5	(B) Balance of trade (1)		
	4.1.6	(G) Embargo (1)		
	4.1.7	(C) Protectionism (1)		
	4.1.8	(F) Trade bloc (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)

4.2	4.2.1	Biotic (1)		
	4.2.2	Afforestation (1)		
	4.2.3	preservation (1)		
	4.2.4	Kyoto Protocol (1)		
	4.2.5	unreliable (1)		
	4.2.6	conventional (1)		
	4.2.7	Eskom (1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
4.3	4.3.1	When men and women enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including participation and decision making (1) (Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.3.2	Weekly wage is 18,2% less than that of men (1) Women's average super payout/bonus is just over half (59%) compared to men (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	4.3.3	This might have an influence on the type of schooling of the children, which may influence their future well-being (2) Not being able to access quality housing and medical services (2) General standard of living decreases (2) (Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	4.3.4	Women will contribute a larger amount of money to taxes, which will increase the GDP (2) Women bring diversity in management and decision making, that will contribute to higher profitability of the company (2) Companies will attract a larger market, as more women will relate to those on the board (2) Diversity in management might attract more investors, which leads to the expansion of the company (2)	(4 x 2)	(8)
4.4	4.4.1	It is a strategy to find a place in the world economy for a certain type of export commodity / When a country decides to base development on exporting goals (1) (Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.4.2	Government subsidies (1) Better access to local markets (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.4.3	Countries earn enough hard currency to impact commodities manufactured more cheaply elsewhere (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

- 4.4.4 Export-led growth creates profits and job opportunities (2)
Beneficiation of raw materials (2)
Debt can be repaid or surpassed through the exporting of the commodity (2)
Positive balance of trade can be created (2)
Some imports can be replaced through self-manufacturing (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4.5 Competing with more developed countries with more technical and financial resources and facilities (2)
Trade restrictions and protectionism may hamper the export of the commodity (2)
The local markets may have very low buying power (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4.6 This will increase productivity (2)
Creates more job opportunities because of increased manufacturing (2)
Foreign exchange can be used to import other commodities (2)
High foreign exchange reserves may lead to international investors investing in the country (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5 4.5.1 The amount of carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere because of the activities of an individual, organisation or community (1)
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2 Emissions by motor vehicles (1)
Burning of fossil fuels (1)
Generation of electricity (1)
(Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.5.3 Use energy-efficient appliances and turn them off when not in use (2)
Switch off lights in empty rooms (2)
Use energy-efficient bulbs (2)
Use heaters less (2)
Use fewer ornamental lights (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.4 (a) The process of converting waste material into new material and objects
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Producing material from recycling utilise less energy than from raw materials (2)
Recycling of paper means fewer trees will be cut down (2)
Fewer trees, means more oxygen in the air (2)
Recycling of material produces less CO₂ (2)
(Any THREE) (3 x 2) (6)

4.6	4.6.1	It is the ordinary or traditional way to generate energy (1) (Concept)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.6.2	Eskom (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.6.3	252,578 gigawatts (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.6.4	Least: 2005 (1) Most: 2007 (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	4.6.5	Coal (1) Nuclear (1) Wood (1) Hydro (1) (Any THREE)	(3 x 1)	(3)
	4.6.6	Different types of pollution are released e.g. air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution (2) Coal burning increases emissions of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and methane (2) Hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides create smog (2) Heavy machines contribute to noise pollution (2) Increased carbon emissions cause acid rain (2) Increased greenhouse gas emissions contribute to global warming and climate change (2) Multiplier effect due to climate change e.g. decrease of forests, natural disasters occur more frequently, etc. (2) (Any FOUR)	(4 x 2)	(8)

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GRAND TOTAL: 225