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**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2022**

**GEOGRAPHY P2  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 150**

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

## SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY

### QUESTION 1

- 1.1 1.1.1 E (industrialisation) (1)
- 1.1.2 G (transnational corporations) (1)
- 1.1.3 A (globalisation) (1)
- 1.1.4 B (foreign trade) (1)
- 1.1.5 C (multiplier-effect) (1)
- 1.1.6 H (developed) (1)
- 1.1.7 E (sustainable development) (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.2 1.2.1 A (1)
- 1.2.2 C (1)
- 1.2.3 A (1)
- 1.2.4 C (1)
- 1.2.5 D (1)
- 1.2.6 B (1)
- 1.2.7 A (1)
- 1.2.8 D (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.3 1.3.1 An increase in the total of value of goods and services produced by a country in one year (2)  
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 There would be an increase in the economy (1)  
Indicates an increase in formal employment and formal business (1)  
Policymakers and banks can make future positive plans to grow the economy further (1)  
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.3 GDP growth increases the living standards and quality of life of people/An increase in the living standards and quality of life of people leads to further GDP growth (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Despite GDP growth there are still many people that live in poverty/'could I at least get something to eat' (2) (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.5 Unequal distribution of wealth in a country (Gini-coefficient) (2)  
 GDP growth focuses on money and not on developing the social capital in a country (2)  
 Social tension as the poor are marginalised (2)  
 Racial tension as minority groups are excluded from the mainstream economy (2)  
 GDP growth depletes natural resources and robs people of their livelihoods (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.6 Improve the levels of literacy by making education more accessible (2)  
 Introducing a variety of skills programs to make more people employable in the formal and informal sectors (2)  
 Provision of services (accept examples) to improve the quality of life (2)  
 Improving the Gender Inequality Index so that more women are represented in politics, education and high-level jobs (2)  
 Improving food security in a country to reduce poverty (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Process where community members come together to take collective action to enhance development (2)  
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.2 Skills and training opportunities (1)  
 Jobs and business opportunities (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Socio-economic development of impoverished communities (1)  
 Significantly improves the well-being of households in rural communities (1)  
 Early childhood initiatives (1)  
 Health care initiatives (1)  
 Community awareness (1)  
 Woman and child empowerment (1)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.4 Monitoring makes sure that the skills acquired are correctly implemented and maintained (2)  
 It makes sure that participants in the programmes can confront any challenges (2)  
 To ensure the community has a livelihood (2)  
 The whole community benefits in all age groups (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.5 It centres around the development of human resources (2)  
 It enhances organising and develops administrative skills (2)  
 Helps with the understanding of health care and health services (2)  
 Helps with nation building (2)  
 It improves infrastructure and modern technology usage (2)  
 It increases the standard of living and empowers women (2)  
 To ensure community members are uplifted through increased incomes (2)  
 It helps with agricultural expansion and food security (2)  
**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.5 1.5.1 BRICS (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 China (1)  
 India (1)  
 Russia (1)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.3 A trade policy meant to protect the economy of one or certain countries by limiting imports and increasing exports (2)  
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 There is a free trade agreement (without tariffs) among the 5 member countries (1)  
 Sanctions are imposed on trade with other countries (1)  
 Tariffs, duties and customs are imposed on other countries exporting goods to the BRICS countries (1)  
 Quotas are imposed on the amount of goods entering the country (1)  
 BRICS countries allocate import subsidies to local producers when goods are imported (1)  
 Governments of BRICS countries allocate export subsidies to local producers to enable them to sell at reduced prices to foreign consumers (1)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.5 They advocate a free trade policy to increase their economic growth (2)  
 Strengthen their manufacturing base and create more jobs (2)  
 They benefit from an exchange of goods and services at reduced costs (2)  
 They can develop market-orientated policies and encourage private investment (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.5.6 They could receive humanitarian aid (e.g. vaccines) to decrease the spread/deaths among skilled/educated members of the workforce (2)  
 Trade through exports can assist domestic manufacturers a decrease retrenchment (2)  
 Investment in different sectors of the economy from other member countries could increase jobs (2)  
 Imports can provide essential/specialised components to different sectors of the economy (2)  
 Loans at favourable interest rates could help subsidise businesses to re-establish themselves (2)

**[ANY TWO]**

(2 x 2) (4)  
**[60]**

## QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 B (1)

2.1.2 C (1)

2.1.3 D (1)

2.1.4 C (1)

2.1.5 A (1)

2.1.6 B (1)

2.1.7 D (1)

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2 2.2.1 Downslope (1)

2.2.2 subsistence (1)

2.2.3 Biofuel (1)

2.2.4 Western Cape (1)

2.2.5 gas (1)

2.2.6 Afforestation (1)

2.2.7 climate (1)

2.2.8 Fallowing (1)

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3 2.3.1 Logging (1)  
 Ranching (1)  
 Mining (1)  
 Agriculture (1)  
**[ANY ONE]**

(1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2	Wind (1) Floods (1) Rains (1) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1)	(2)
2.3.3	Loss of natural habitat (2) Loss of trees (2) Endanger species (2) Loss of depth of species (2) Extinction of ethnic tribes (2) <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.3.4	Loss of vegetation which helps land to retain water and top soils / provides rich nutrients to sustain environment (2) Increase in run-off as vegetation does not protect soil (2) Siltling of dams due to sedimentation in streams effects waterways and fish/species (2) Desertification created due to removal of trees due to run-off (2) Gullies created due to removal of trees due to run-off (2) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.3.5	Contour ploughing (2) Crop rotation (2) Rotational grazing (2) Increase vegetation cover (2) Plant groundcover between row crops (2) Protect grasslands (2) Drainage basin management (2) Conserving rivers and wetlands (2) Public education (2) <b>[ANY THREE]</b>	(3 x 2)	(6)
2.4	2.4.1 Eskom (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.4.2 Job losses (1) Halve the GDP (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.3 Failure to build new power stations to keep up with economic growth (1) Reduced production from ageing/faulty equipment (1) Mismanagement and corruption (1) No renewable energy to supplement the grid (1) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.4.4 The private sector can generate its own power and sell the excess back to the grid. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)



- 2.4.5 Large amounts of money have been invested in coal mines/power stations (2)  
They provide jobs and contribute to the GDP (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.6 Degradation/alteration of the land occurs because of mining (2)  
Biodiversity is reduced (2)  
Habitats of ecosystems are destroyed (2)  
Methane (greenhouse gas) is released that contributes to global warming (2)  
Acid mine drainage cause water pollution (2)  
**[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5 2.5.1 It is an energy source that can naturally replenish itself (2)  
**[CONCEPT]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 Lowers the demand and use of fossil fuels (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 It is a threat to wildlife e.g. birds (2)  
Destroys ecosystems (2)  
Destruction of habitats (2)  
Removing natural vegetation/deforestation is required to set up wind farms (2)  
It is not aesthetically pleasing/visual pollution (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Located at latitudes that receive enough sunlight to cause pressure differences (2)  
The coastline provides enough windy areas for its energy to be harnessed (2)  
**[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 It is cheaper as it only requires wind to work (2)  
Creates jobs in the setting up and maintenance of wind turbines (2)  
People learn skills that could be put to use in other sectors of the economy (2)  
Maintenance costs are minimal (2)  
It is affordable for homeowners and businesses to set up their own power grids (2)  
Farmers can rent out land to wind farms (2)  
It is a green source of energy which saves the country on fines for excessive carbon emissions (2)  
**[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)  
**[60]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 120



**SECTION B: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****QUESTION 3**

3.1 The questions below are based on the 1 : 50 000 topographical map 3319 AD Ceres, as well as the orthophoto map of a part of the mapped area.

3.1.1 Length =  $2,7 \times 100 = 270$  m

Breadth =  $2,0 \times 100 = 200$  m

$270$  (1) m  $\times$   $200$  (1) m =  $54\,000$  m<sup>2</sup> (1) (3 x 1) (3)

3.2 3.2.1 (a) The Toll House (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Mitchell's Pass (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 concave (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 VS = 1 cm : 20 m

VS = 1 cm : (20 x 100) cm

VS = 1 : 2 000 (1) (as a ratio)

HS = 1 : 50 000 (1) (as a ratio)

VE =  $\frac{1 : 2\,000}{1 : 50\,000}$  (1) (substitution)

$\frac{1}{2\,000} \times \frac{50\,000}{1}$

25 times (1) (4 x 1) (4)

**MAP INTERPRETATION**

3.3 3.3.1 Vertical aerial photograph (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Vertical:

Photograph is taken at an angle of 90° (2)

Photograph taken with camera axis directed towards the ground vertically (2)

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

3.3.3 There is a lack of vegetation (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.4 3.4.1 B cemetery (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.4.2 D cutting (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5 3.5.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.5.2 Flat land (2)

Availability of water/irrigation possible – canals/furrows (2) (2 x 2) (4)

**GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**

3.6	3.6.1	Power line (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.6.2	It is an arterial route, or it is the R46 (1) Tar road (1) Road in a north easterly / south westerly direction (1) Straight road (1) Runs through an urban area (1) Stop streets through built up area (1) <b>[ANY ONE]</b>	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.7	3.7.1	<u>Remote sensing:</u> Getting information about the earth/object from a distance (without being in contact with the earth/object) (2) <b>[CONCEPT]</b>	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.7.2	They need to analyse where the industrial areas are found in relation to the rivers/other water sources (2) Pinpointing specific industries within a certain radius of a water source, may locate cause (2) Take aerial photographs and compare changes in water quality of the river (water colour, water temperature, water density, algae ...) (2) Take river samples to determine if farmers are polluting water source through fertilisation/sprays of vineyards/orchards (2) Use aerial photograph of the area can be added as a layer or 'theme' which may also shed some light on the matter (2) Remotely sensed data valuable tool in monitoring water quality in different water sources (2) <b>[ANY TWO]</b>	(2 x 2)	(4)
				<b>[30]</b>
				<b>TOTAL SECTION B: 30</b>
				<b>GRAND TOTAL: 150</b>