education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY P1
NOVEMBER 2024
MARKING GUIDELINES

Marks: 150

This marking guidelines consists of 10 pages.

SECTION A
QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1	1.1.1	C			
	1.1.2	A			
	1.1.3	D			
	1.1.4	C			
	1.1.5	C			
	1.1.6	A			
	1.1.7	B		(7 x 1)	(7)
1.2	1.2.1	H			
	1.2.2	G			
	1.2.3	A			
	1.2.4	B			
	1.2.5	F			
	1.2.6	D			
	1.2.7	E			
	1.2.8	C		(8 x 1)	(8)
1.3	1.3.1	Steep (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	South Atlantic HP (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	Anticlockwise (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.4	Cloud cover (1) — 13 °C (1); 11 °C (1); (1) for SW wind direction		(4 x 1)	(4)
	1.3.5	(a) Cold front (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b) Eastwards / west to east (1)		(1 x 1)	(1)
		(c) Westerly wind belt (2)		(1 x 2)	(2)
		(d) Decrease or drop in temperature because of cold air behind the cold front (2) Sudden gusty winds or increase in wind speed because of the steep pressure gradient (2) Wind direction from NW to SW – clockwise rotation of the air around low pressure/backing occurs (2) Dense cloud cover/increase in cumulonimbus clouds due to strong uplift of warm air ahead of the cold front (2)			

		Atmospheric pressure will be increase due to cold air being denser (2) Humidity decreases due to cold air behind the cold front (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(2)
1.4	1.4.1	A period of below-average rainfall (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.2	When the amount of moisture in the air drops (1) Changes in the ocean-atmosphere cycle (1) Shifts in wind patterns (1) Locations in high pressure belts (1) Poor land use practices that affect the ability of the land to catch and store water (1) Wasteful water usage (1) Continuous lack of rainfall (1) **[ANYONE]**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.4.3	Developing countries have many people living in rural areas who depend on the land for their livelihood/subsistence farming (2) Not variety of crops to fall back on (2) No food in storage (2) No capital to import (2) Little insurance against droughts (2) **[ANYTWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.4.4	Building dams to store water (2) Cloud seeding to artificially increase rainfall (2) Desalination of sea water (2) Crop rotation to protect soil to store water (2) Water restrictions (2) Recycling of water (2) Redirecting water to provide for irrigation in areas prone to drought (2) Harvesting rainwater from rooftops (2) Development of sustainable agricultural practices (2) Education to change attitude towards water usage (2) Increase price of water to reduce usage (2) **[ANYFOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)

1.5	1.5.1	Seasonal winds that occur mainly in tropical regions (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.5.2	Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.5.3	Pressure gradient force always forces wind to blow from a high-pressure area (sea) to a low-pressure area (land) (2) Coriolis force deflects wind from its intended path into another paths (2) Pressure gradient force always forces wind to blow from a high-pressure (2) As it crosses the equator the deflection changes to the right, according to Ferrell's law (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.5.4	**During summer** The ITCZ moves northwards causing intensive heating and the convergence of tropical trade winds which results in massive evaporation (2) **During winter** The ITCZ migrated south, so the Indian sub-continent is cooler and a high pressure dominates the interior so that air moves from the interior to the ocean, causing drier conditions (2) **[ANY TWO. CANDIDATES MUST REFER TO BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
	1.5.5	**Blessings** Fill up water features (accept examples) (2) Agricultural products depend on yearly rainfall (2) The rains will fertilize the soil, and makes it easier to cultivate (2) With the amount of water, hydroelectricity can be generated (2) **Curses** Flooding destroys properties (2) Floods will destroy infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Mudslides can bury villages (2) Water features will be silted resulting in reduction of volume of water for agricultural use (2) Floods will destroy crops/ farms will be waterlogged (2) **[ANY THREE]**	(3 x 2)	(6)

QUESTION 2: GEOMOPHORLOGY

2.1	2.1.1	B		
	2.1.2	B		
	2.1.3	A		
	2.1.4	B		
	2.1.5	A		
	2.1.6	B		
	2.1.7	A		
	2.1.8	A		
			(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	Cliff/Free face		
	2.2.2	Pediment		
	2.2.3	Cliff/Free face		
	2.2.4	Knickpoint		
	2.2.5	Crest		
	2.2.6	Talus		
	2.2.7	Cliff/ Free face		
			(7 x 1)	(7)
2.3	2.3.1	Horizontal (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2	1. Mesa (1) 2. Conical hill (1)	(4 x 1)	(4)
	2.3.3	Conical hill forms when the resistant cap rock is eroded away (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4	Parallel retreat of a slope through lateral erosion without changing the angle (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.5	**Similarities** Both have a caprock layer (2) **Differences** 1 has a larger caprock than 3 (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)
	2.3.6	Too dry for agricultural purposes (2) Too steep for settlements (2) Too wide to construct communication networks (infrastructure) (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(2)
2.4	2.4.1	**X-** Laccolith (1) **Y-** Dyke (1)	(2 x 1)	(2)

	2.4.2		**Similarities** Both are dome shaped (2) Both are intrusive igneous landforms (2) **Differences** **Laccolith** magma squeezes between rock layers and push it upward (2) **Batholith** Is bottomless (2) Largest intrusive landform (2) Formed deep under the surface (2) **[ANY ONE Similarity and Difference]**	(1 x 1) (2 x 2)	(1) (4)
	2.4.3	(a)	Paarlberg (1)		
		(b)	Extrusive (1)		
		(c)	Exposed on the surface when molten material has solidified above the earth's surface (2)		
		(d)	Mechanical weathering of exfoliation (1)		
		(e)	Mass magma forces rock layers upwards (2) When overlaying sedimentary rocks are eroded (2) The intrusion is exposed as a dome on the surface (2) Exposed to exfoliation o mechanical weathering (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5	2.5.1		Heavy downpours/ heavy rain (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.5.2		Gradient of slope (1) Amount of vegetation on slopes (1) Amount of moisture in soil (1) Structure of underlying rocks and soil (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.5.3		Covers fertile soil resulting in the loss of fertile soil (2) Damages trees and natural vegetation (2) Rock falls kills wild animals (2) Rock falls block rivers with temporary dams which can burst causing floods (2) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.5.4	Use netting or caging to keep loose material intact (2) Spraying of cement on the side of the slope to stabilise the rock (2) Drilling of bolts and nuts into the slope to help stabilise it (2) Channelling of water out of the soil to help keep it drier (2) Increase vegetation cover on slopes to bind soil (2) Building of rock walls or walls at the base of the slope to capture loose falling rocks (2) **[ANY FOUR]**	(4 x 2)	(8)
			[60]

SECTION B
QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1	3.1.1		C (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.2		A (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.3		Mean annual change: 5’ westwards (1) Total annual change: 10 years x 5’= 50’ westwards (1) MD for 2024: 24°38’ + (1) 50’ w = 25°28’ West of True North (1)	(4 x 1)	(4)
	3.1.4		To determine the position of True North (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.1.5		**Actual distance = Map Distance X Map scale** = 2.6 (1) cm X 500 m [**Range**: 2.5 cm – 2.7 cm] = 1500 metres (1) [**Range**: 1250 metres – 1350 metres]	(2 x 1)	(2)
	3.1.6		Orthophoto map has a larger/bigger scale (5 times larger) (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
3.2	3.2.1		D (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.2.2	(a)	Ferrel cell (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b)	Ceres lies between 30°and 60°S latitude where the Ferrel cell occurs (2) Ceres is located within the Horse latitudes/subtropical high-pressure area (33°S) (2) It is found within the westerly wind belt/where the air from the equator sinks and flows pole wards and back to the equator (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

	3.2.3	(a)	South/ southerly direction (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b)	Contours bend upstream (2) The V-shape points to high lying area (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.2.4	(a)	Rockfalls (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b)	Dislodging rocks during hiking (2) Building on steep slopes (2) Removal of trees / vegetation on steep slopes (2) Herding of cattle on slopes (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
3.3	3.3.1		Demarcation of a geographical feature (2) **[CONCEPT]**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	3.3.2		Attribute (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	3.3.3	(a)	Photographs (1) Information from police station (1) Surveys/Questionnaires/Interviews/fieldwork (1) National crime statistics (1) Census (1) Internet/google (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
		(b)	Secondary (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(c)	It can assist with identifying the frequency of the crime (2) It can help police about the deployment of officers (2) Identify crime hotspots/ Deployment of police (2) Implement strategies /possible solutions such as neighbourhood watch/crime protection forums (2) Develop precautionary measures/security to improve safety (2) It can help insurance companies to correctly validate their crime related insurance policies (2) To help prospective property buyers to identify crime hotspots (2) To analyse statistics to put contingency plans in place (2) perpetrators (2) Crime preventions can focus on the more common type of crime (2) **[ANY ONE]**	(1 x 2)	(2)

TOTAL SECTION B: [30]
GRAND TOTAL: [150]

