Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 10

NOVEMBER 2020

GEOGRAPHY P2 MARKING GUIDELINE (EXEMPLAR)

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A: POPULATION AND WATER RESOURCES

QUESTION 1: POPULATION

1.1	1.1.1	E (population indicators)		
	1.1.2	A (emigrants)		
	1.1.3	F (population explosion)		
	1.1.4	I (population pyramid)		
	1.1.5	H (refugees)		
	1.1.6	C (population density)		
	1.1.7	D (xenophobia)		
	1.1.8	B (life expectancy)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.2	1.2.1	B		
	1.2.2	B		
	1.2.3	A		
	1.2.4	A		
	1.2.5	A		
	1.2.6	B		
	1.2.7	A	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.3	1.3.1	Population distribution is how people are spread across a geographical area. **(Concept)**	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.2	Asia	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	China, India	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.4	Inadequate resources Pressure on resources such as water, farming land, pastures No land for extending settlements Lack of food resources Unemployment Lack of basic services such as education and health Poverty (Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)

1.3.5 Soil fertility – most people settle where soils are fertile, e.g. near river valleys
Gentle slopes – people prefer gently slopes where agriculture is possible
Water availability – people need to be nearer to permanent sources of water supply, e.g. near large rivers
Climate – people like moderately warm climates
Natural harbours – are good for human settlements along the coasts
Availability of natural resources – such as fish, coal, food
(Any 2 x 2) (4)
(Students must both mention and explain the physical factor)

1.3.6 Australia (1)
Few people in the working population
Inadequate labour supply for industries
Expanse land lying under-utilised breeding wild animals and snakes
(1 + 2) (3)

1.4 1.4.1 Is the fear, hatred or lack of acceptance of people from a different country, tribe, religion.
(**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 Foreigners were displaced
They had their shops looted
They were physically attacked (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 The government
Civil society
International organisations (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.4 Hatred for foreign nationals
Lack of trust of people from outside South Africa
Fear that they will take their jobs
Fear of losing their possessions, goods and wives to foreigners
They occupy land and space that local people need
They operate businesses and take up customers
They have better skills
They bring diseases (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.5 Foreign national continue to live amongst, and share resources with South Africans
Unemployment rate continue increasing
Low education and skills among South Africans in some parts of the country
Competition for business sites especially in the informal markets
More immigrants still coming into South Africa (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6 Control immigration numbers by guarding against illegal immigrants
Promote partnership and good relations with people from other countries through media forums and public platforms such as television and radios
Create awareness by teaching the public about the scarce skills South Africa needs from people of foreign origin
Enforce legislation on business permits to curb informal businesses where most foreigners are involved.
Promote business skills for the local people
Provide South African citizens with better conditions for business such as grants and loans (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 1.5.1 The number of people living in rural areas.
(**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Increases (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Rural to urban migration (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 55 million (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Unemployment
Poverty
Natural disasters/floods/droughts
Soil erosion
Lack-of-services(water/electricity/clinics/schools/roads)
Boredom
Lack of productivity in farms
Closure of services (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

1.5.6 Overcrowding
Lack of houses
Development of squatter settlements
Shortage of jobs
Increase in numbers of people living in streets
Shortage of services such as electricity, water
Social ills – crime, moral decay
Traffic congestion
Air pollution, noise, water
Pressure on services
Deterioration of buildings
Bursting sewer pipes
Increase in urban temperatures (Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

QUESTION 2: WATER RESOURCES

2.1 2.1.1 (a) earth's surface

(b) hail

(c) snow (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.2 A – Evaporation

B – Condensation

C – Transpiration

D – Precipitation (4 x 1) (7)

2.2.1 Desalinisation

2.2.2 Grey water

2.2.3 Overfishing

2.2.4 Inter-basin transfer

2.2.5 Sustainability

2.2.6 Marine pollution

2.2.7 Fish quotas

2.2.8 Ecosystem (8 x 1) (8)

2.3.1 Western Cape (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Defeat Day Zero (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 It is the day officials move from Phase One prevention restrictions to Phase Two disaster restrictions (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Water is a basic need
Thinking of Day Zero
Water insecurity
No other source of water
Limited water supplies (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 **Strategies by people**
Do not leave taps running
Use little water for each task
Use short showers instead of daily baths
Run the tap slowly when rinsing any material
Reduce flushing water by putting plastic bottle in a cistern
Collect plastic, glasses and metal for recycling, this will reduce the amount of waste water
Limit population growth by taking birth control measures

Strategies by the Municipality
Increasing tariffs will make residents use less water
Mend leaking tapes
Desalinisation in coastal areas
Construct more dams and reservoirs
Offer training to consumers on water usage
Hire skilled operators in water plants
Recycle water
Building dams to store water
Cloud seeding to artificially increase rainfall
Crop rotation to protect soil to store water
Redirecting water to provide for irrigation in areas prone to drought
Harvesting rain water from rooftops
Development of sustainable agricultural practices
Water-restrictions (Any FOUR) (4 x 2) (8)

2.4.1 A flood is an overflow of water on the earth's surface
(**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Coastal flooding (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 It was immersed in water
People and cars would drown in water (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Heavy rains for many days
Gentle slopes on the coastal plains
Type of soils, clay soils are impermeable causing more runoff
Impermeable underlying rocks
High soil moisture content
Lack of vegetation cover which allow water to soak into the ground
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.5 Essential goods and material lost in flood water
Houses get damaged by water
Cars drowning in water
Diseases will follow
Destroy infrastructure such as roads
Communication lines and power affected (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6	Build houses on higher ground Improve storm water drainages Report floods immediately to the authorities Build stronger houses	(Any ONE)	(1 x 2)	(2)
2.5.1	600 000		(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.2	Increases		(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.3	2011		(1 x 1)	(1)
2.5.4	600 000 – 400 000 = 200 000		(2 x 1)	(2)
2.5.5	South Africa would earn more income through revenue More profit generated More income in foreign currency through exports More jobs created Food security improve as fish provide proteins	(Any ONE)	(1 x 2)	(4) (2)
2.5.6	Improved technology in fishing Improved fishing skills Invention of larger nets that catch fish at wider areas Increase in commercial fishing boats Fishing is a source of income for poor communities Fish are regarded as a source of food	(Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4)
2.5.7	It reduces fish resources Some fish species become extinct Imbalance of marine ecosystem Fishermen will starve in the future as fish populations drop Fishermen lose income Source of food is depleted The country loses on revenue	(Any TWO)	(2 x 2)	(4) **[60]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B: MAPWORK

QUESTION 3

3.1 MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Difference in years: 2020 – 2002 = 18 years

Mean annual change: 6'W

Total change: 6' x 18 = 108'
= 1º 48'W

Magnetic declination for the present year.

- 23º 53' + 1º 48'
  = 53' + 48' =101' (1º 41')
  = 25º 41'W (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.2 **DISTANCE = CM x SCALE**

- $\frac{1{,}5 \text{ cm} \times 50\,000}{100}$
- 1,5 cm x 500 = 750 metres
- Range = 700 m to 800 m (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.3 (a) South East (1 x 1) (1)

(b) 80°: Range (78° to 82°) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP AND PHOTO APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Road and rail (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 (a) Wetland / Lake (1 x 1) (1)

(b)
- Water for domestic purposes
- Water for road constructions
- Fishing
- Water for industrial uses
- Cool fresh air for the surrounding settlements
- Watering vegetation (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.3 (a)
- Orchard/Vineyard (1 x 1) (1)

(b)
- Water availability
- Soil fertility
- Transport services for inputs and outputs to market
- Gentle slopes
- Cool climates
- Human resources, labour and skills (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4
- Hottentots Holland nature reserve
- Protected areas
- Picnic Bush Plantations
- Large dams (Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.5
- Presence of water storage features
- Dams
- Reservoirs
- Large areas covered by nature reserves with few rivers
- Non perennial streams
- Dry pans (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)

3.3 **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

3.3.1
- Mouse/Printer/Hard-drive/Keyboard/Monitor/Scanner/Digitiser/ Cables/CPU/Discs (Any ONE) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2
- Mouse – pointing and directing where to operate
- Printer – producing hard copies of written documents
- Hard drive – data storage
- Keyboard – typing and capturing data
- Monitor – displaying data
- Scanner – capturing documents
- Cables – transferring data, power
- CPU – central processing unit
- Discs – data storage (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3
- Location of recreational areas near transport routes, water and suburbs
- Industrial areas next to roads
- Graveyard in an open space
- Settlements on gentle slopes (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 (a) Collecting or gathering or capturing information about the earth from a distance without physical contact (**Concept**) (1 x 1) (1)

(b)
- Some areas are not accessible by roads because they are forested, steep slopes or have bad drainage
- Remote sensing devices can reach far away areas without physical contact
- Some sensors are efficient, they can capture clear and detailed data at a distance
- It is cheaper and easier to use remote sensors than travelling
- Sensors can capture and store a reasonable amount of data
- Sensors are accurate (Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTIONB: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150