Department of Education
North West Province
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH TASK

APRIL 2024

ISSUE DATE: 03/04/24

SUBMISSION DATE: 06 MAY 2024

MARKS: 100

This question paper consists of 17 pages

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:

NOTE TO THE EDUCATOR:
GUIDELINES ON CONDUCTING A RESEARCH TASK IN GRADE 12

1. The Requirements of the Program of Assessment must be adhered to in terms of time frames as stated in the *Table 1*.

2. Each research activity within the Research Task must be allocated a time frame for completion within the phase. A **guideline** of due dates is provided in *Table 1*.

3. Non-compliance of submissions according to the time frame set CAN result in -a zero mark for the candidate for the research activity. Table 1 must be mediated to all Grade 12 Geography candidates who MUST present a research task as part of the formal program of assessment.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN 2024:

4. The formulation of the HYPOTHESIS will determine the nature and scope of the type of research the candidate will complete. (It is useful to dedicate more time with each candidate in the formulation of the HYPOTHESIS at the beginning so as to eliminate vagaries and poor methodology during the phases and activities within the research – refer to *Table 1*).

5. Every attempt must be made to ensure candidates formulate their HYPOTHESIS within their local environments. (It is recommended that candidates be given an opportunity to consider their approaches and accessibility/availability of information before finalising the Hypothesis).

6. The **TERM** allocated to this task is Term 2.

7. The **TASK DESCRIPTION** allocated to this task is TASK 2 (Research) – Formal

8. This is a **COMMON TASK** for Grade 12 Geography in the North West Province Department of Education

9. The **PLANNED TIME FRAME is TERM 2**

10. The **RAW TASK TOTAL** is 100 marks

11. This task is **INCLUDED IN SBA YEAR MARK**

12. This task has an SBA WEIGHT of 15%

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:

NOTE TO THE CANDIDATE

1. The RESEARCH TASK in Grade 12 is part of the formal program of assessment in 2024.

2. The RESEARCH TASK is implemented during TERM TWO.

3. All dates stated in Table 1 are stipulated for completion of the step and/or phase. (Only under exceptional circumstances will the educator consider a late submission)

4 Each step MUST be documented with evidence in the LEARNER PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE.

5 A copy of the RESEARCH RUBRIC must be always made available in the LEARNER PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE from the date of implementation.

6 Learners are required to do field work for primary data and use already existing data to conduct this research.

7 Plagiarism is a type of cheating that involves the use of another person's ideas, words, design, art, music, etc., as one's own in whole or in part without acknowledging the author or obtaining his or her permission

NB: any evidence of PLAGIARISM will result in a mark scoring of 0/100.

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THE RESEARCH TASK

A HYPOTHESIS TESTING APPROACH TO RESEARCH TASKS IN GEOGRAPHY FET

Table 1:

Research Activity and Due Date	Steps	Marks	Descriptor(s)	Term
Formulation of the hypothesis **Due Date:** **12 April 2024**	1	10	Hypothesis (Must be in the form of a statement including –what, where and impact of geographical issue)	**Term 2 2024**
Geographical Mapping of research area and background information to hypothesis **Due Date:** **12 April 2024**	2	20	A4 size or smaller (A map with specific coordinates of the study area drawn to scale with appropriate references) A paragraph of EIGHT lines (A description of the location of the area you have chosen with historical and geographical scope of the problem)	
Data collection, analysis and synthesis including representation of data **Due Date:** **12 April 2024**	3	40	**Primary or Secondary data collection** (Photographs/Questionnaires **(online)** , **Telephonic conversations/ Test messages, Social media (WHATSAPP)**/Correspondence newspaper articles/diagrams/photographs/ periodicals/text, **Internet**) (Graphs/Tables/Written responses demonstrating nature and scope of data collected)	
Recommendations, possible solutions and conclusion – (accept/reject the hypothesis) **Due Date:** **19 April 2024**	4	20	Structured paragraph(s) of approximately EIGHT lines Statement of **REJECT/ACCEPT** (In a paragraph of EIGHT lines)	

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Bibliography Cover page Presentation **Due Date:** **<u>26 April 2024</u>**	5	10	Design a cover page with an appropriate context for the research with the stated hypothesis Can be … but not limited to … A verbal presentation or A PowerPoint presentation	
Final Submission Total **Due Date:** **06 May 2024**		100		

- Read the Research Activity and a summary of the requirements for the level descriptor.
- Read *Table 1* in conjunction with the Research Rubric to gain more insight on the expectations for each activity/step.

PRIMARY RESEARCH AND SECONDARY RESEARCH

Primary research is data which is obtained first hand. This means that the researcher conducts the research themselves or commissions the data to be collected on their behalf. Primary research means going directly to the source, rather than relying on pre-existing data samples.

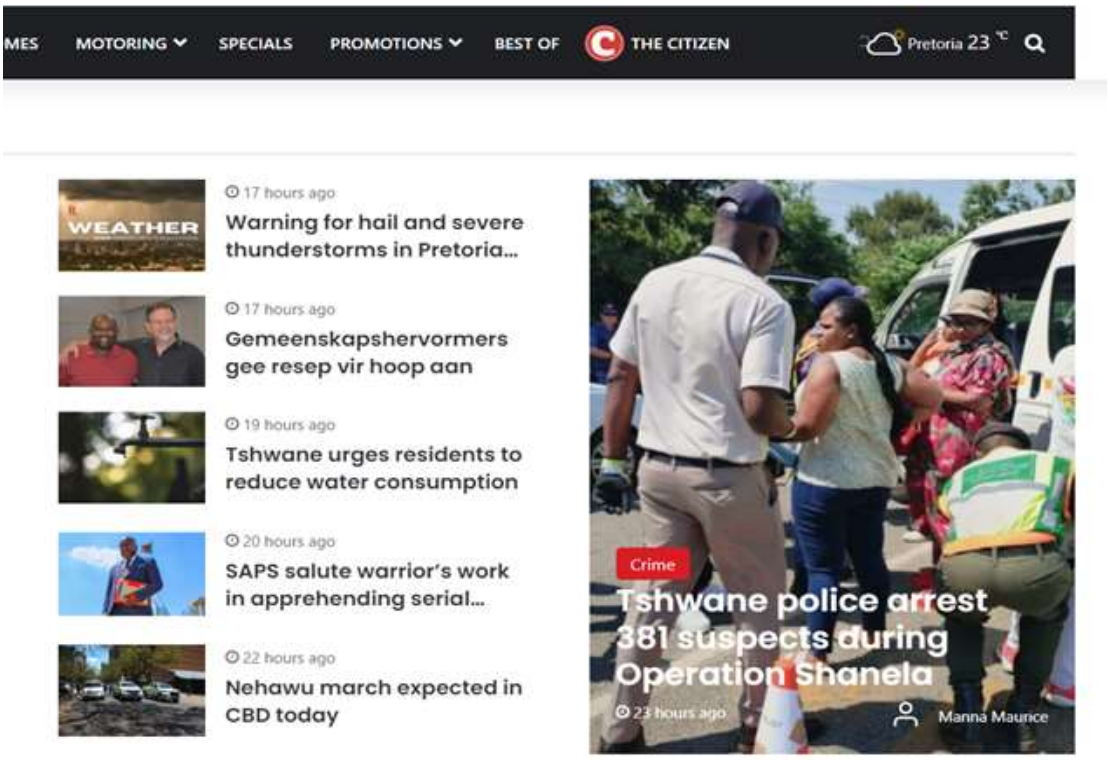
Secondary research or desk research is a research method that involves using already existing data. Existing data is summarized and collated to increase the overall effectiveness of research. These documents can be made available by public libraries, websites, data obtained from already filled in surveys etc.

Choose a geographical problem related to the content in grade 12 in your local area. Use your exam guidelines to assist you.

<u>GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH</u>
<u>GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING A HYPOTHESIS</u>

To determine the purpose of your research:

- Determine the purpose of your research by looking at your surroundings, what geographical problems can you identify.
- Go on TikTok and look for the latest news in your area.
- Visit the newspaper online, for example the Record:



[Source: https://www.citizen.co.za/rekord/]

Choosing a geographical perspective towards a Hypothesis:

To complete a geographical research consideration MUST be given to an analysis and/or interpretation of a geographical phenomenon with a geographical perspective.

A geographical perspective considers the CAUSES, EFFECTS and SOLUTIONS to a geographical phenomenon or a geographical problem.

To research with a geographical perspective, an area of geographical interest MUST be identified.

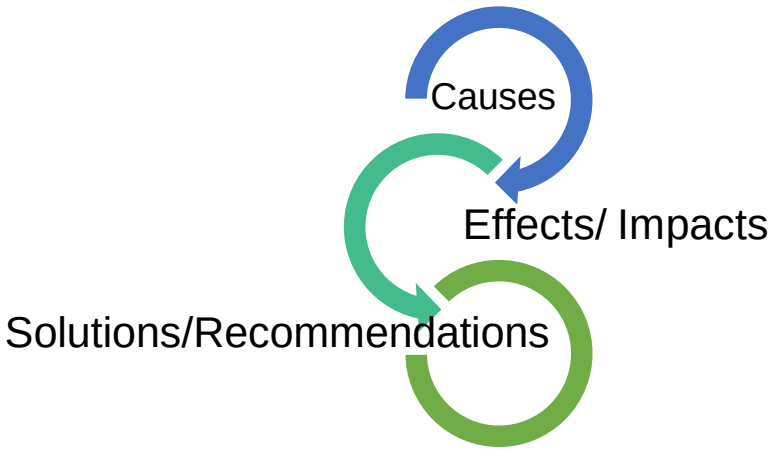
As Geographers, we seek to understand and explain the interactions between humans, and between humans and the environment in space and time. This is achieved by asking questions or making informed geographical decisions on causes, effects, and solutions/recommendations to various phenomena around us.

As a grade 12 Geography candidate you should:

… have an interest in geographical information from a Geographical Perspective.
i.e. analysis of the information in terms of …

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Table 1 – A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE



EXAMPLES OF TOPICS FOR GRADE 12 RESEARCH

A Geographical Perspective MAY include:

Geomorphology:

1. A study of processes and factors influencing flow patterns in local stream/rivers Vaal River

2. A study of the human impact on flow patterns of the Jukskei river in Alexandra.

3. Catchment and river management in the North West Province, Challenges created by the Department of Water and Sanitation

Settlement Geography:

1. A study of transport patterns in the local community.

2. Urbanisation trends and patterns in Pretoria CBD.

3. Lack of planning by local municipalities in the provision of basic services e.g. housing/education/electricity

4. Infrastructure failure – roads/railways/electricity/water

5. The rapid rise of informal settlements and related issues in my local community Consider areas of environmental, economic and social justice issues

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Instructions to candidates:
1. Choose ONE of the following topics and conduct research in your local area

To investigate:

1.1. The causes and impacts of rural-urban migration/rural depopulation on the quality of life of people in South Africa.

1.2. The importance of management of Drainage basins/catchment areas in South Africa

1.3 Pollution as a socio-economic issue in South Africa/local municipality.

1.4 The impact of informal settlement in your area/South Africa.

1.5. How site and situation affect the location of urban/rural settlement in South Africa

NB: Learners may choose any other current/contemporary relevant geographical issue as a research topic from those provided.

…after thinking about various issues affecting the citizens of North West/South Africa and think about your local community and challenges that are faced on a daily basis

(Refer to a local/regional/national NEWSPAPER and determine how many of the articles relate to a geographical perspective) …

Let's begin …

STEP ONE

Formulating a hypothesis or a geographical statement

Development of hypothesis testing in the Geography FET:

- Choose a specific area of study where a geographical statement can be made.
- During this stage a geographical statement MUST ask the following:

  WHERE IS IT?

  WHAT IS IT?

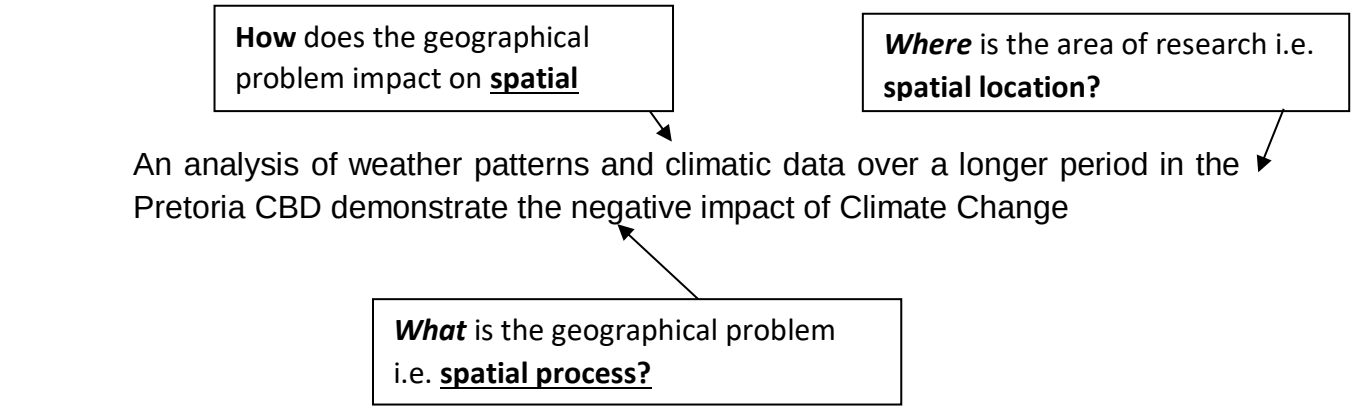
  HOW OUGHT IT TO BE? …

  HUMAN IMPACTS …

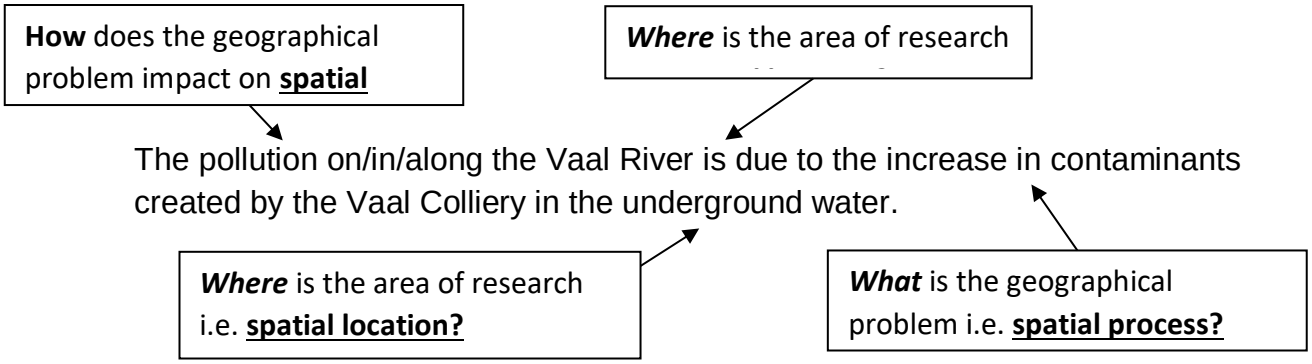
  …THE BIG IDEAS OF CAPS (Empirical Analytical Approach)

Follow the steps of research to ensure that the geographical statement is well defined.

A possible hypothesis in Settlement Geography: Rural–Urban Migration.



A possible hypothesis in Geomorphology: Catchment and river management.



With a probing question, you must determine the geographical problem that was identified in step 1.
What do I need to ask to get to the answer?
Do not simply rewrite the purpose as a question sentence!
For example, what will be the impact of severe hail and thunderstorms on the runoff in Pretoria?

Mapping

- Provide a map of the area in question.
- During this stage create a buffer zone around the area where the geographical problem exists.
- The map should have a clear legend/key and must be drawn to scale. The scale must be indicated on the map.
- If the map used covers a wider area, buffer zones around the area of study should be created.
- The map used should be the most recent map of the study area.

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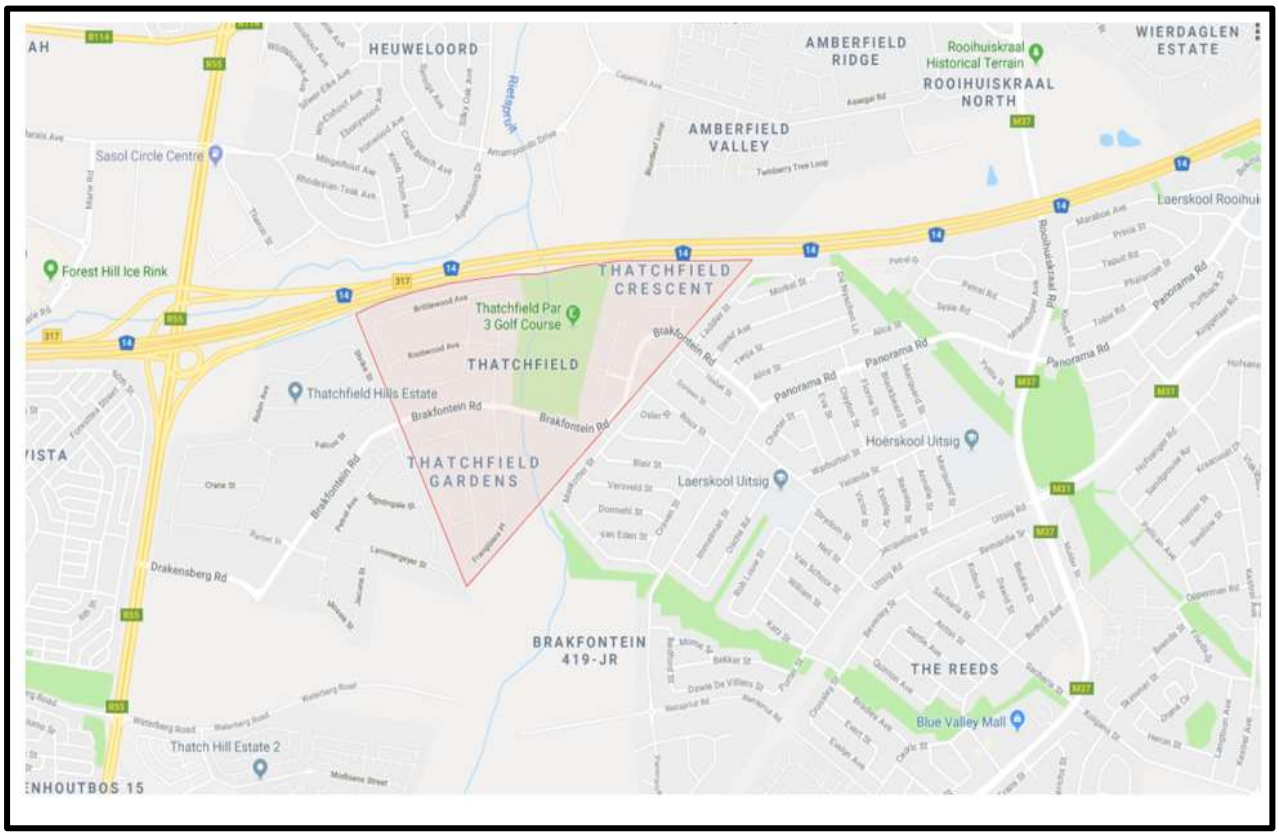
EXAMPLE:

Step 1: Hypothesis

Traffic out of Thatchfield Estates on the Brakfontein road in the mornings affect the residents negatively in terms of time management, stress levels and economical levels.

Mapping:

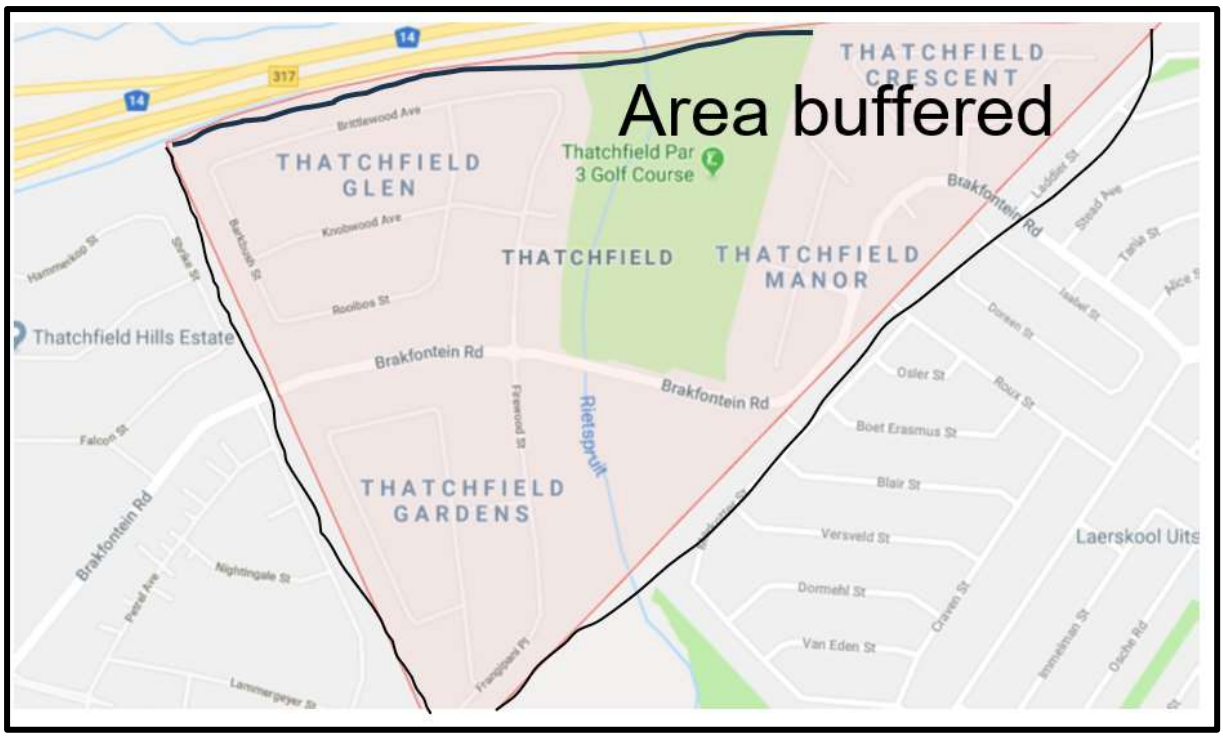
1 cm on the map represents 750 m in reality 1:75 000





1 cm on the map represents 375 meters in reality 1:37 500





STEP TWO

Background information about an area of study.

Identify on the map where in South Africa the study area is located

(This can be indicated on the map)

Give a brief introduction and description (background information) of the city (study area) you have selected in terms of:

- Historical background
- Co-Ordinates
- Population
- Description of the location of informal settlements in relation to the inner city.
- Other relevant statistical information.

Example:

Suburb: Thatchfield-Centurion

City: Pretoria

Province: Gauteng

Exact co-ordinates:

25053’39.01’’S 28007’10.05’’ E

Population:
http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.662.3097&rep=rep1&type=pdf

History

News Articles

Methods of data collection

(a) PRIMARY DATA SOURCES:

- The use of **ONLINE** questionnaires (Google Forms etc.) or paper questionnaires
- Interviews conducted **TELEPHONICALLY** (WhatsApp, **Text messages, text messaging, conversation** etc.)
- REMOTE observations (Google Earth, Google Maps etc.)
- **Taking pictures using cell phones.**

(b) SECONDARY DATA SOURCES

- Newspaper articles
- Government department statistics
- Books
- Internet

Example of questionnaires send out on paper:

Research on traffic congestion in Thatchfield:
Conducted by: _____
School: _____

RESEARCH TASK

Please tick the supplied choices:

MALE: _____ FEMALE: _____

1. If you leave your house in the morning, what is your purpose for leaving?

   Going to work

   Dropping the children off at school, then back home

   Dropping the children off at school, then off to work

   Other reason:

2. What time do you leave your dwelling in the morning?

5:30

6:30

7:00

Other time:

ETC.

STEP THREE

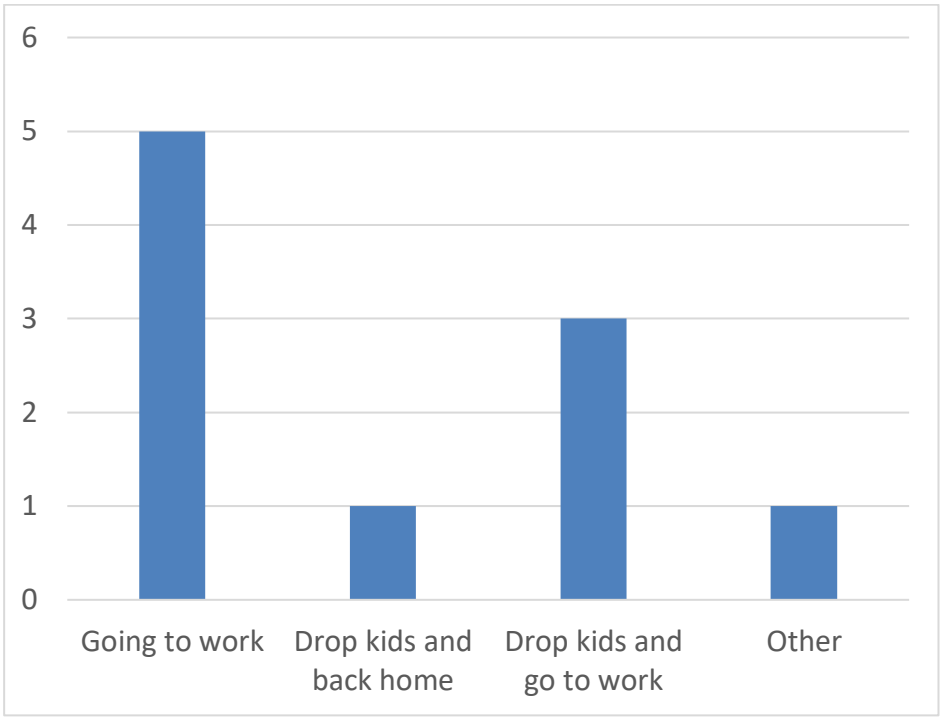
Analysis and synthesis of data (Data Representation)

- Collected data should now be used to formulate a discussion around the existing geographical problem.
- Represent information graphically (creatively) where necessary, for example graphs, sketches, photographs etc.
- Graphic information must be analysed during this stage.

Example:

Purpose for People Leaving Home

RESULTS OBTAINED FROM 10 INTERVIEWEES



ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS OF DATA:

From the results collected above from 10 residents of the Thatchfield vicinity we can conclude:

5/10 people left home in the mornings to make their way to work;

1/10 people left their homes in the morning to drop their children off to school and went back home; that 3/10 people left in the mornings to drop their children off at school and then made their way to work

1/10 people left home in the morning for a different reason.

According to my previous calculations, the current population living in Thatchfield is 21713. Therefore, from research collected above we can conclude that:

Number of People going to work: 21713 x 5/10 =10856.5. Rounded off=10857

people leave home in the morning to go to work.

Number of People dropping kids off at school then back home:

21713 x 1/10 =2171.3. Rounded off=2171 people leave home in the morning to drop kids off at school and then go back home.

STEP FOUR

Recommendations and possible solutions

- Make recommendations to solve the geographical problem in question.
- Present original and realistic opinions as far as possible

Conclusion – ACCEPT OR REJECT the hypothesis.

- Make a decision to either ACCEPT or REJECT the hypothesis.
- Provide reasons for either ACCEPTING or REJECTING the hypothesis.

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Example:

The results above indicate that people have had to adjust sleeping habits and wake up earlier to get to their destination.
We understand that Thatchfield is a highly populated area that does not have the sufficient road infrastructure to accommodate the people so the people have taken this upon themselves to overcome this.

They sleep late and wake up earlier, causing very tiresome people travelling very early in the morning where a lot of people are also travelling at the same time, possibly endangering lives. Lack of sleep causes your brain to not function at its average rate, therefore stress levels are immediately increased and cause a steady decrease in amounts of energy being able to be produced by your body, affecting work and school once again. We see that time management is scrutinized because there is no time.

All of it is done to try get a pathway out of Thatchfield in the mornings.
I recommend that many new solutions be put to task:
That the poor town planning and road development be made a major priority.
Town planners need to make prior development plans that allow for a certain length of road be added to Thatchfield for every 100 people increase in the vicinity.

The need to ensure that development around roads that capacity
are full need to be stopped unless the construction of more double or triple lane main roads.

STEP FIVE

Bibliography

- A comprehensive bibliography should be included.
  (Use a Harvard referencing system: refer to the following website for the a referencing generator:
  https://www.scribbr.co.uk/referencing/generator/harvard/)

  Pears, R. and Shields, G. (2019) Cite them right: The essential referencing guide. 11th edn. London: MacMillan.

- List web sites in full.
- Annexures of questionnaires and interviews conducted should be included.

Submission

- For submission, ensure that a suitable cover page is included that represents the HYPOTHESIS

FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT: RESEARCH TASK

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES	STEP
Formulating hypothesis or problem statement	1
Background information about study area	2
Mapping	3
Data Collection	4
Data analysis and synthesis	5
Recommendations and possible solutions	6
Conclusion (Accept or reject the hypothesis)	7
Bibliography	8
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BREAKDOWN OF SUBMITION DATES

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME
Presentation: Research lesson in the classroom	**04 – 05 April 2024**
ACTIVITIES	**SUBMISSION DATES**
1. Step 1-3	**12 April 2024**
2. Step 4	**19 April 2024**
3. Step 5	**26 April 2024**
4. Step 6 & 8	**04 May 2024**
5. Step 9	**06 May 2024**

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