



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Departement van Onderwys
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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

JUNE 2026

GEOGRAPHY MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 1.1.1 D (1)
- 1.1.2 A (1)
- 1.1.3 B (1)
- 1.1.4 D (1)
- 1.1.5 C (1) (5 x 1) (5)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Southern (1)
- 1.2.2 Cooler and moist (1)
- 1.2.3 Katabatic (1)
- 1.2.4 Terrestrial (1)
- 1.2.5 Gravity (1) (5 x 1) (5)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Cold (front) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Well-formed V-shape (1)
Atmospheric pressure below 1 000 hPa (1)
Fully developed warm sector (1)
Cold and warm fronts are fully developed (1)
No occlusion (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 **Temperature:**
Drop / decrease / cools (1)
18°C to 9°C (1)
[ANY ONE]
- Humidity:**
Rises / increases / higher (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.4 Front is the boundary between the cold and warm air masses (2)
Cold air behind the front moves faster than the warm air ahead of the front (2)
Cold air is heavier and sinks, undercutting warm air (2)
Warm air forced to rise along the cold front (2)
Steep pressure gradient of cold front causes uplift of air; condensation and (frontal) rain (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3.5 A change in wind direction to the left (anticlockwise) in the southern hemisphere (2)
Wind direction changes from north-westerly to westerly to south-westerly (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.6 Low pressure in southern hemisphere: wind deflected to the left / air circulates clockwise around a low-pressure system (2)
The system moves from west to east (easterly direction) (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Moisture (front) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Summer (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Cumulonimbus / Cb (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.4 Cold, dry air from the south Atlantic anticyclone and the warm, moist air from the south Indian anticyclone **converge** at the trough of low pressure / form the moisture front (2)
Cold air undercuts the warm air causing the warm moist air to rise along the steep pressure gradient causing **large-scale condensation** (2). (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Intense rainfall can cause flash floods destroying habitats (2)
Vegetation can be washed away making soil vulnerable (2)
Gusty winds / heavy run-off removes top soil / causes soil erosion (2)
Loss of fertile soil negatively affects vegetation growth (2)
Hailstones can destroy vegetation / habitats (2)
Lightning can ignite veld fires which destroys vegetation (2)
Leaching of nutrients causes decline in soil fertility (2)
Animals can be injured or killed by hail/lightning strikes/floodwaters (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[40]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 2.1.1 Z (1)
- 2.1.2 Z (1)
- 2.1.3 Y (1)
- 2.1.4 Z (1)
- 2.1.5 Y (1) (5 x 1) (5)
- 2.2 2.2.1 B (1)
- 2.2.2 B (1)
- 2.2.3 A (1)
- 2.2.4 A (1)
- 2.2.5 D (1) (5 x 1) (5)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Terraces (1)
Entrenched meander (1)
Knickpoint (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.2 Vertical (downward) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Increased water volume (accept examples) causes larger discharge (2)
More water/larger discharge increases erosive capacity (2)
Flow velocity (speed) and erosive capacity increases with increased water volume (2)
Increased energy because of increased volume/speed of water (2)
Sea level drops and the river has to erode to a lower level (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.4 Terraces reduce land available (cultivation / livestock) (2)
Narrowed floodplain / less fertile lands (2)
Terrain is impractical / dangerous for livestock (2)
Deeper river channel makes it difficult / more expensive to access water (2)
Difficult / more expensive to access floodplain (2)
Building infrastructure / use of farm equipment more difficult (accept examples) (2)
Unstable slopes / increased soil erosion (2)
Reduced natural fertilisation / fewer alluvial deposits (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

- 2.4 2.4.1 An area of land where all rainfall drains into a specific river, found predominately in an urban environment (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Residential (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 (Untreated) sewage (1)
Solid waste / litter (1)
Illegal dumping (1)
Greywater / chemicals (accept examples) (1)
Pathogens from livestock / pets (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.4 Loss of aquatic life / reduced biodiversity (2)
Eutrophication / algae blooms (2)
Habitat destruction (2)
Toxins in food chain / Disruption of ecosystems (2)
Spread of invasive species (2)
Contaminated water in wetlands / soil (2)
Change in pH of water affects flora / fauna (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 Improve /upgrade sanitation infrastructure (2)
Stormwater drains / filters to reduce polluted runoff entering river (2)
Waste management improvements (bin / waste collection) to prevent dumping (2)
Strict enforcement of laws / penalise (fine) illegal dumping (2)
River clean-up programmes (2)
Rehabilitation of riverbanks / stabilise river banks (2)
Creation of buffer zones / prohibit development (2)
Environmental education and awareness on protecting water resources (2)
Regular monitoring and testing water quality (2)
Wetland preservation (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- [40]**

QUESTION 3

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 3.1 | 3.1.1 | Y (1) | | |
| | 3.1.2 | Z (1) | | |
| | 3.1.3 | Y (1) | | |
| | 3.1.4 | Y (1) | | |
| | 3.1.5 | Z (1) | (5 x 1) | (5) |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 | D (1) | | |
| | 3.2.2 | B (1) | | |
| | 3.2.3 | A (1) | | |
| | 3.2.4 | C (1) | | |
| | 3.2.5 | C (1) | (5 x 1) | (5) |
| 3.3 | 3.3.1 | The decrease in the number of people in rural areas (2)
[CONCEPT] | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| | 3.3.2 | In 2025 there are fewer houses compared to 1995 / In 1995 there are more houses than in 2025 (2)
Over the 30 year period fewer houses/people/activities are evident (2)
[ANY ONE] | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| | 3.3.3 | Roads (1) | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | 3.3.4 | Limited access to market (2)
Low investment because of poor accessibility (2)
High transport cost reduces disposable income (2)
Poor access to goods and services (2)
Community isolation / less access to government services (2)
Reduction in income and opportunities (2)
Slower response for emergency / disaster response (2)
[ANY TWO] | (2 x 2) | (4) |

- 3.3.5 Improve agricultural infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
 Reliable access to water (for irrigation) /electricity (accept examples pertinent to agriculture i.e. water pumps) (2)
 Provide access to irrigation systems (2)
 Supply agricultural inputs (accept examples) (2)
 Access to finance (accept examples: subsidies, grants, loans, etc.) (2)
 Transfer to farming skills (2)
 Provide support from agricultural extension officers (2)
 Improve access to markets (2)
 Promote formation of farmer co-operatives (2)
 Improve technology and innovation/farming methods (accept examples) (2)
 Promote land reform and access to land (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 3.4 3.4.1 In 2015 there were 204 settlements whereas in 2025, there were 683. (2)
 There are 479 more informal settlements in 2025 compared to 2015. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.2 146 000 (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4.3 High unemployment (1)
 Unaffordability / lack of affordable housing (1)
 High poverty / low income (1)
 Rising cost of living (1)
 Closer to job / close to work opportunity / save transport costs (1)
 High cost of land / housing development (1)
 Dependant on informal economy (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.4.4 Stormwater infrastructure (1)
 Paved access road (1)
 On-site sanitation (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.4.5 Cleaner living conditions results in less diseases / better health (2)
 Improved standard of living / quality of life in cleaner environment (2)
 Increased sense of dignity with improved infrastructure (2)
 Reduced risk of flood because water gets channelled away (2)
 Less chance of flood damage during heavy rain (2)
 Increased safety and accessibility on roads (2)
 Quicker response for emergency services (accept examples) (2)
 Paved roads make it easier for emergency services (accept examples) (2)
 Roads allow for easier travel / access to increased opportunities (2)
 Increased community pride / social cohesion (2)
 Service delivery operates more effectively with better infrastructure (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[40]

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.1.2 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.1.3 Magnetic bearing = True bearing + magnetic declination
- 29 °(1) + 25° 38' (1) [Range 28° to 30°]
 = 54° 38' (1) [Range 53° 38' to 55° 38'] (3 x 1) (1)
- 4.1.4 (a) Arterial route (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Benchmark (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) Gap (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (d) Rivers naturally erode valleys over time, creating gradual slopes (2)
 Easier / cheaper to build a road through natural passage (gap) (2)
 The river valley provides accessibility through the Witzenberg Mountains (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.2 4.2.1 (a) Winter (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Non-perennial water / rivers (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.2.2 (a) Decreasing (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Urban heat island effect at J / minimal heat island effect at K (2)
 High building density (J) absorb and retain heat / no buildings means less heat is stored at K (2)
 Industrial activities generate heat at J / no industrial activities generating heat at K (2)
 More human activities produce heat at J / less artificial heat input produced at K (2)
 More vehicles release heat and pollutants at J / less vehicles releasing heat and pollutants at K (2)
 Surfaces at J (accept examples) absorb heat / natural surfaces (accept examples) at K do not absorb as much heat (2)
 Less vegetation cover reduces shading and cooling at J / more vegetation at K provides shade and cooling (2)
 No moderating effect of water at J / Presence of water at K creates moderating effect (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

4.2.3	M (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.2.4	2 / second (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.2.5	More tributaries / additional 1 st -order streams / finger-tip streams develop upstream (of point N) (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.2.6	B (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.2.7	Found in residential area (1) Sufficient parking (1) One-stop shopping in attractive surrounding (1) Shops are grouped together in a relatively small area (1) Closer to residential streets / not close to major transport nodes (1) [ANY ONE]		(1)
4.3 4.3.1	Remote sensing is the process of gathering information about an area from a distance / without making physical contact (2) [CONCEPT]	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.3.2	Satellite (1) Drone (1) Camera mounted on aircraft (1) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3.3	Cheaper as it allows data collection without physical presence in mountainous areas (2) Safer to collect data in areas that are inaccessible (2) Faster / immediate data collection in areas that are difficult to access [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
4.3.4	Raster (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
4.3.5	High resolution shows more detail / better clarity / more accurately represented (2) Low resolution shows less detail / slopes appear smoother / less precise and accurate (2) [ANY ONE]	(1 x 2)	(2)
			[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150