



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY

MAY-JUNE 2026

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These Marking Guidelines consist of 09 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1: THE ATMOSPHERE**

1.1

1.1.1 D (1)

1.1.2 D (1)

1.1.3 B (1)

1.1.4 C (1)

1.1.5 A (1)

1.1.6 A (1)

1.1.7 A (1)

1.1.8 A (1) (8 x 1) (8)

1.2

1.2.1 Westerlies (1)

1.2.2 Equatorial low-pressure belt (1)

1.2.3 Polar winds (1)

1.2.4 Easterlies (1)

1.2.5 Polar high-pressure belt (1)

1.2.6 Sub-Tropical high-pressure belt (1)

1.2.7 Equatorial low-pressure belt (1) (7 x 1) (7)

1.3

1.3.1 66° / 23,4° (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 West to east (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 (a) 22 December (1 x 1) (1)

(b) The Earth revolves around the sun and this takes 365¼
days (2)

The Earth's orbit around the sun is not circular but elliptical
which means that during some periods in the year it is closer
to the sun and at other times it is further away and that causes
seasons (2)

As the NH tilts towards the sun, it experiences summer (2)

As the SH tilts away from the sun it experiences winter (2) (2 x 2) (4)

Marking Guidelines

1.3.4 Equinox – The sun is directly overhead the equator and on 21 March and 22 September the length of day and night is equal throughout the world (2)

Solstice – On 22 December / summer solstice the sun is directly over the Tropic of Capricorn and SH has longest day light and shortest night (2)

On 21 June the sun is directly over Tropic of Cancer and all places in the SH will have the longest night and shortest day (2) (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 The equator receives direct sun light (2)

The sun heats up a smaller surface (2)

The sun's rays pass through lesser atmosphere to reach the surface as compared to the poles. (2)

Equator faces the sun all year round as compared to the poles. (2)

ANY TWO (2 x 2) (4)
(15)

1.4

1.4.1 Date/ 23/07/20 (1)

South Indian and South Atlantic high are in a northerly direction (close to the land) (1)

Presence of mid-latitude cyclone (cold front) (1)

Clear conditions over most of the interior (1)

Presence of a coastal low (1) (1 x 1) (1)

ANY ONE

1.4.2 4 hpa/mb (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Air temperature – 19 °C (1)

Dew point temperature – 13 °C (1)

Cloud cover – clear/cloudless (1)

Wind direction – north-easterly (1)

Wind speed – 5 knots (1) (4 x 1) (4)

ANY FOUR

Marking Guidelines

- 1.4.4 South Indian high (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.5 There will be little/no rain as pressure cell A is close to the land (2)
Less moisture is carried over the sea to Port Elizabeth (2)
High pressure cell has ridged over land causing descending air (2)
ANY TWO (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.6 The western side of the country would experience much lower
Temperatures because of the influence of the cold Benguela current (2)
The eastern side of the country would experience moderate
temperatures because of the influence of the warm Mozambique
current in winter (2) (2 x 2) (4)
(15)
- 1.5
- 1.5.1 The process in which soil quality and vegetation cover decrease
and productive land changes into desert. (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Africa. (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 SAHEL Region (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 "Drought" (1)
"Over population" (1)
"Over farming" (1)
"Deforestation" (1)
"Climate change" (1)
ANY TWO (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.5 Less crops/reduced agricultural production, less exports, less money (2)
Food will be more expensive (2)
Food has to be imported (2)
Closing down of food industries (2)
Job losses
Reduced economic growth, higher government spending (2)
ANY TWO (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.6 Store rainfall water in dams (2)
Warning farmers for possible drought years (2)
Control livestock numbers and prevent overgrazing (2)
Plant drought resistant crops (2)
Maintaining healthy vegetation to promote infiltration of water and replenish
ground water supplies (2)
Building water transfer schemes (2)
Desalination of seawater (2), water recycling (2)
Water restrictions (2)
Using efficient irrigation methods (2)
ANY TWO (2 x 2) (4)
(15)
[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY**2.1**

2.1.1 Y (1)

2.1.2 Y (1)

2.1.3 X (1)

2.1.4 Y (1)

2.1.5 Y (1)

2.1.6 X (1)

2.1.7 Y (1)

2.1.8 Y (1) (8 x 1) (1)

2.2

2.2.1 Batholith (1)

2.2.2 Dyke (1)

2.2.3 Lava (1)

2.2.4 Laccolith

2.2.5 Sill (1)

2.2.6 Lopolith (1)

2.2.7 Volcanic cone (1) (7x1) (7)

2.3

2.3.1 A ridge that develops in tilted sedimentary rock characterised by a gentle slope and a steep slope (2)

CONCEPT (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 A forms when the rock strata in the centre are pushed upward (2)

B forms when the rock strata in the centre are pushed downward (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Homoclinal ridge (1)

Hogsback (1)

ANY ONE (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.4 Dip slope is gentle (2)

Scarp slope is steep (2) (2 x 2) (4)

Marking Guidelines

- 2.3.5 Farming takes place in the cuesta valleys situated between the ridges, as the flat surface is covered in fertile soil (2)
Where cuesta basins form, artesian wells, which are sources of groundwater, are found (2)
These basins can also form oil traps (2)
These ridges are of strategic importance, as they can protect settlements on the cuesta valley floors during times of war (2)
The ridges form excellent lookout points (2)
Many outdoor activities are concentrated in these landscaping e.g. hang gliding and hot air ballooning (2)

ANY TWO

(2 x 2) (4)

(15)

2.4

- 2.4.1 Batholith (1)
Laccolith (1)

ANY ONE

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.2 Core stones (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.3 Granite (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.4 Chemical weathering in the joints caused them to be broken down in rectangular blocks (2)
Widening of the joints due to weathering caused them to be more rounded (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.5 Cracks and joints develop in granite, under the ground (2)

Widens by chemical weathering (2)

Mechanical weathering and erosion remove the surface material, leaving the core stones exposed (2)

Loose material between the core stones is being eroded through mechanical erosion (2)

Base of the tor is still connected to the original intrusion (2)

ANY FOUR

(4 x 2) (8)

2.5

2.5.1 A large mass of land has broken loose and plunged
down a slope (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Geology of the area (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 'the region is subtropical' (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.4 Water pressure pushes particles apart reducing their
strength (2)

Some soils like clays are more slippery (2)

Slopes become unstable causing masses of land to
break off (2)

ANY TWO (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.5 Collapsing land would lead to death and injury to people (2)

Property damage and loss of homes (2)

Destruction of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)

Loss of jobs (2)

Interruption of basic services (accept examples) (2)

ANY TWO (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.6 Careful planning and management needed when making
use of slopes (2)

Development in landslide-prone areas must be restricted (2)

Regrade slopes (2)

Reduce deforestation on slopes (2)

Provide adequate drainage on slopes (2)

Plant vegetation covers on slopes (2)

ANY TWO (2 x 2) (4)

(15)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS**

3.1.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 412.1m (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Trigonometrical station number 270 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 2026 – 2017 = 9 years (1)

9 years' x 10' W (1) = 90' (1)

26°25'W

+ (1) 90' W

= 26°115'

=27°55' West of True North (1)

(5 x 1) (1)

(10)**3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION**

3.2.1 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 Summer (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Queenstown receives lots of rainfall in summer and
less rainfall in winter. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Non-perennial rivers (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Dams built to store water

Reservoirs built to store water

Windpump used to get borehole water/ ground water.

ANY TWO

(2 x 2) (4)

3.2.7 The river flows from high altitude to low altitude (2)

The dam walls face the west (2)

ANY ONE

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

3.3.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 To determine if environmental issue is getting worse.

(accept examples) (2)

To determine possible causes. (2)

To determine solutions. (2)

Images can be updated/ monitored. (2)

Images can be analysed (2)

ANY ONE (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 A representation of geographical features using

pixels/ grid cells. (2) (1 x 2) (2)

CONCEPT

3.3.4 Orthophoto map (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.5 It is an image which shows a real dam and water it contains (2)

Tone reflects the depth (2)

Texture reflects if there is water inside (2)

ANY ONE (1 x 2) (2)

(8)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

GRAND TOTAL: 150