



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

NOVEMBER 2019



**GEOGRAPHY P1
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 225

This marking guideline consists of 12 pages.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 1.1.1 Global warming
- 1.1.2 Carbon dioxide
Methane
Nitrous oxide
CFCs (Any TWO)
- 1.1.3 Methane
- 1.1.4 Drought
- 1.1.5 Carbon footprint
- 1.1.6 Plants
- 1.1.7 Tree planting/Vegetation/Afforestation (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 C
- 1.2.2 A
- 1.2.3 B
- 1.2.4 A
- 1.2.5 C
- 1.2.6 C
- 1.2.7 B (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 B – Warm front (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 South Indian High Pressure (1)
- 1.3.3 The letter L
Isobars are decreasing towards the centre
It is circular in shape (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 (a) Cold front (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Frontal rainfall (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) It is associated with cold weather
Temperature drops
Snow may fall
Heavy rainfall
Strong winds
Cumulonimbus cloud (Any 3 x 2) (6)



- 1.4 1.4.1 A – Troposphere
B – Stratosphere
C – Thermosphere
D – Mesosphere (4 x 1) (4)
- 1.4.2 10 to 12 km (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 B (Stratosphere) (2)
- 1.4.4 The low temperatures in this layer help to reduce fuel consumption
Bad weather is less in this layer
Less turbulence/shaking of the aeroplane due to clear weather
(Any 1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.5 **Importance of the atmosphere**
It helps to experience different weather conditions and climate
It absorbs dangerous radiation from the sun
It protects people against extremely high and extremely cold temperatures
It contains gases that are necessary for life on earth
It contains ozone that protects the earth from ultraviolet rays (Any 4 x 2) (8)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Intrusive igneous activity is a rock that forms below the earth's surface
(1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 B – Laccolith
C – Volcanic pipe
D – Lopolith (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.5.3 Monolith (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.4 Granite domes
Karoo landscapes (Mesa, butte and conical hill) (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.5 It is mushroom shaped (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.6 B is formed when magma cools slowly
C is formed when magma forces the overlying strata upwards
D is formed when magma solidifies in a carrot shaped feature (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.6 1.6.1 2 (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.6.2 Dormant
Active (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.6.3 Due to its location on the 'Ring of Fire,' an arc of volcanoes and fault
lines encircling the Pacific Basin (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6.4 To protect themselves from volcanic ashfall
To protect them from injuries
To avoid inhaling ash
To prevent death of people (Any 2 x 2) (4)



1.6.5 **Positive effects of volcanoes**

Hot springs attract tourists

Hot springs and geysers can be used to generate electricity

Volcanic lava forms fertile soil

Increased output due to fertile soil

More income generated

It serves as fertiliser for soil

(Any 3 x 2)

(6)

[75]**QUESTION 2**

2.1 2.1.1 A (Floods)

2.1.2 A (Dew point)

2.1.3 D (Deforestation)

2.1.4 D (Terrestrial radiation)

2.1.5 A (Radiation)

2.1.6 C (Carbon dioxide)

2.1.7 A (Humidity)

(7 x 1)

(7)

2.2 2.2.1 B (Metamorphic rock)

2.2.2 I (Magma)

2.2.3 A (Rock cycle)

2.2.4 F (Basalt)

2.2.5 D (Syncline)

2.2.6 H (Fold mountain)

2.2.7 E (Igneous rock)

2.2.8 G (Gneis)

(8 x 1)

(8)

2.3 2.3.1 (a) Mozambique Current

(1 x 1)

(1)

(b) Benguela Current

(1 x 1)

(1)

2.3.2 Amanzimtoti = Indian Ocean

Hondeklip Bay = Atlantic Ocean

(2 x 1)

(2)

2.3.3 *Maritime climate* is a climate with moderate temperatures due to the influence of the oceans while *continental climate* is a climate with extreme temperatures which occurs in places far from the sea

(2 x 1)

(2)

2.3.4 $27\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 21\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

(3 x 1)

(3)



- 2.3.5 Durban is along the Indian Ocean which is warm and raises the temperature
 Warm Mozambique current flows along the Coast of Amanzimtoti
 Hondeklip Bay is along the Atlantic Ocean which is cold and lowers the temperature
 Cold Benguela current flows along the Coast of Hondeklip Bay
(Any THREE. Must refer to both Amanzimoti and Hondeklip Bay)
 (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.4 2.4.1 KwaZulu-Natal (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Cumulonimbus cloud (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Rain (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.4 Warm moist air blows towards the mountain and is forced to rise
 The rising air cools, condenses and forms Cumulonimbus clouds
 Rain then falls on the windward side (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 **Positive impacts of relief rainfall**
 The rainfall will fill dams for irrigation
 There will be enough water for crops and livestock
 Water for domestic use
 Rainfall ensures the fertility of the soil
 Farmers will spend less income on water
(Any TWO)
Negative impacts of relief rainfall
 Heavy rains may cause floods
 Floods may cause erosion of soil
 Infrastructure of farms may be destroyed
 Increase expenditure to repair infrastructure
 Heavy rains destroy crops and livestock may drown in flash floods
(Any TWO) (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.5 2.5.1 Earthquake is a vibration in the earth's crust (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Nearly 9,000 people died and more than 22,000 suffered injuries (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 22 000 (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.4 Damage to infrastructure
 Loss of lives
 Injury to people
 Buildings destroyed
 Destroys farmlands
 Destroys the natural environment
 Objects swallowed by the earth (Any 2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5.5 The foundations of buildings must be designed to absorb ground movements
Buildings with wood and use other flexible materials
Use super-strong materials that can bend, stretch and compress without breaking
Building must be strong to withstand seismic waves (Any 1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.6 Provide them with shelter
Provide them with food
Doctors and social workers must be sent there to treat those who were injured
Firefighters must be sent to Nepal
Give them money to start their lives again
Provide them with clean water (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 2.6 2.6.1 1 – Crust
2 – Mantle
3 – Outer Core
4 – Inner Core (4 x 1) (4)
- 2.6.2 Igneous rocks
Sedimentary rocks
Metamorphic rocks (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.6.3 **Uses of igneous rocks**
Contains valuable metals such as copper, gold, iron and manganese
Mining activities can take place to generate income
Provides building materials
Can be used to make tombstones
Uses of Sedimentary rocks
Used to make cements
Can be used for building materials
Can be used to make tiles and bricks
Can be used to make statues and sculptures
Uses of metamorphic rocks
Used for roofs and garden paths
Used in road construction
Minerals are found in this rock
For beautification and sculptures (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6.4 It is suitable for building
It contains humus
It supports the growth of crops (Any 2 x 2) (4)

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QUESTION 3

- 3.1 3.1.1 Polygamy
- 3.1.2 Regional migration
- 3.1.3 Rural depopulation
- 3.1.4 Informal settlements
- 3.1.5 Mortality
- 3.1.6 HIV
- 3.1.7 Overpopulation
- 3.1.8 Demographer (8 x 1) (8)
- 3.2 3.2.1 F
- 3.2.2 G
- 3.2.3 E
- 3.2.4 A
- 3.2.5 C
- 3.2.6 B
- 3.2.7 D (7 x 1) (7)
- 3.3 3.3.1 1st December (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 (a) ARV = Anti-Retro Viral (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) 4,5 million (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) LoveLife
Soul City
Soul Buddyz (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 3.3.3 An increasing trend (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 Affects mainly the age group 20 to 49
Affects more women than men
Creates child-headed families
Increase in the number of orphans
Death rates rise quickly
Life expectancy drops
Increases mortality rate (Any 2 x 2) (4)



- 3.3.5 People must be educated to better understand the virus
 People must be educated to practise safe sex and monogamy
 People must be educated to do HIV tests regularly
 People must abstain from sex until they are married
 Abstinence is the surest way to reduce HIV since contraceptives can have defects
 Free supply of condoms
 Remove stigma through education
 Continue research to help find a cure or vaccine or new method of treatment
 Encourage voluntary testing
 Encourage people to take ARVs (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4 3.4.1 Life expectancy is the average number of years a person is expected to live.
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.4.2 Lowest life expectancy = Free State
 Highest life expectancy = Western Cape (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.4.3 All nine provinces had a higher life expectancy from 2016–2021 than 2011–2016 (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.4 Access to healthcare
 Poverty
 Access to food
 Diseases
 Malnutrition
 War
 Natural disasters
 Accidents
 Lack of education
 Crime rate
 Drug abuse (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4.5 Regular check-up
 Do not abuse drugs
 Live a responsible life such as not over-speeding, not abusing alcohol, not having multiple relationships
 Do not do crime
 Eat a balanced diet
 Improve their literacy rate (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 3.5 3.5.1 Fishing
 Swimming
 Scuba diving (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.2 Plastics (1 x 1) (1)



- 3.5.3 It can be used to generate electricity
Oil and gas can be derived from the ocean
It serves as a source of oxygen
For scientific research
For trade
For tourism
It serves as source of food (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 Reduce/ban the use of plastics
Promote recycling
Participate in ocean/beach clean-up
Educate beachgoers, hotels and ship owners to avoid pollution
Fine/punish those who pollute the ocean
Reduce carbon footprint (Any 4 x 2) (8)
- 3.6 3.6.1 Heavy rains (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 Roads washed away
Homes destroyed
Families left homeless
Walls broken down
Livestock drown
Soil erosion
Infrastructure destroyed
Cars washed away
Increase government expenditure to repair infrastructure (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 3.6.3 To remain on full alert and to move to higher ground if under threat (2)
- 3.6.4 Switch on headlights
Switch on fog lights
Wiper blades must be in good condition
Take extra care when overtaking
Do not drive through deep water
Avoid abrupt acceleration, braking and steering which can result in a skid (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.5 Introduce better flood warning systems
Modify homes and businesses to help withstand floods
Install and maintain drains
Houses must be built above flood levels
Tackle climate change
Increase spending on flood defences
Protect wetlands and introduce plant trees strategically
Restore rivers to their natural courses
Plant or preserve trees
Educate people about the dangers of floods (Any 3 x 2) (6)

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QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 A (Political migrant)
- 4.1.2 B (Remittance payment)
- 4.1.3 B (Tourist)
- 4.1.4 D (Illegal migrant)
- 4.1.5 C (Contraception)
- 4.1.6 D (Population pyramid)
- 4.1.7 B (Over population) (7 x 1) (7)
- 4.2 4.2.1 (a) Solid = ice, hail and snow, frost
- (b) Liquid = cloud, fog, rain, drizzle
- (c) Gas = water vapour
- 4.2.2 (i) Evaporation
- (ii) Condensation
- (iii) Crystallisation
- (iv) Freezing
- (v) Melting (8 x 1) (8)
- 4.3 4.3.1 A refugee is a political migrant who is forced to move to another country
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.3.2 (a) Persecution (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Spaza shops
Salon
Shoe making
Car guarding
Hawking
Bottle stores (Any 1 x 1) (1)
- 4.3.3 Lack of housing
Unemployment among refugees is high
Crime rate is high
Poor safety
Hatred (xenophobia)
Refugees are robbed
Refugees' shops are looted (Any 2 x 2) (4)

- 4.3.4 Invite refugees in your home
Volunteer to assist refugees
Help refugees to integrate into a new culture
Encourage universities, churches, mosques and other religious bodies to offer refugee scholarships and shelter
Offer refugees jobs
Hold awareness and fundraising events
Donate clothes, food etc. to refugees (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.3.5 They are a source of cheap labour
Refugees fill the skills gap
Sell goods in smaller quantities
Sell goods to consumers on credit (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4 4.4.1 Rural-urban migration is the movement of people from rural areas to towns and cities
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.4.2 (a) **Push factors**
Health care
Education
Money
Better services
Food
Jobs
City life (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- (b) **Pull factors**
No money
Boredom
Poor schools
No jobs
Poverty
War
Climatic conditions (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 4.4.3 Overcrowding
Air and noise pollution
High rate of unemployment
Increase in informal settlement/shacks
High crime rate
Increase in social vices – drug abuse, prostitution, etc.
Traffic congestion (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4.4 Encourage investment in rural development farming projects
Establish agricultural schools and colleges
Improve skills and provide training for farmers
More research to improve food production
Provide irrigation schemes
Provide employment opportunities
Implement rural development
Improve infrastructure
Provide proper services (Any 3 x 2) (6)

4.5	4.5.1	(a) Jameson	(1 x1)	(1)
		(b) Howiesons Poort	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.5.2	Restricting consumption to 50 litres per person To stabilise the output Increase the number of town reservoirs	(Any 2 x 1)	(2)
	4.5.3	Dams control flow of water, helping to prevent floods Dams store water for domestic, agricultural and industrial use Regulate the flow of water in rivers Dams serve as habitat for aquatic life Dams can be used for fishing and other recreational activities	(Any 2 x 2)	(4)
	4.5.4	Close taps when not using water Fix dripping taps and leaks Use water saving showerheads Flush toilets less often Rather take a shower and fewer baths Reuse dirty water for cleaning Recycle water Use grey water to flush toilets Switch the water off while shaving or brushing your teeth	(Any 4 x 2)	(8)
4.6	4.6.1	World Wildlife Fund	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.6.2	R6 billion	(1 x 1)	(1)
	4.6.3	It provides employment opportunities for people who engage in aquaculture Source of protein and nutrients Serves as a source of income It provides food to reduce hunger and poverty Improves food security Promotes economic growth	(Any 2 x 2)	(4)
	4.6.4	Overfishing reduces the amount of available food for people to eat Overfishing affects other marine life that depends on fish for survival A decline in fish stocks leads to job losses and hardship	(Any 2 x 2)	(4)
	4.6.5	Implement fishing quotas Have closed seasons for fishing Buy fish that is in season to give the fish time to replenish their numbers Only allow fishing nets with larger holes for fishing Only people with permits must be allowed to fish Heavy fines for non-compliance	(Any 2 x 2)	(4)
				[75]
TOTAL:				225