education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 10

GEOGRAPHY P2
NOVEMBER 2024
MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

These marking guidelines consist of 11 pages.

SECTION A: POPULATION AND WATER RESOURCES
QUESTION 1: POPULATION

1.1	1.1.1	G (1)		
	1.1.2	C (1)		
	1.1.3	F (1)		
	1.1.4	I (1)		
	1.1.5	E (1)		
	1.1.6	B (1)		
	1.1.7	D (1)		
	1.1.8	A (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
1.2	1.2.1	Fertility rate		
	1.2.2	Few		
	1.2.3	Polygamy		
	1.2.4	Increases		
	1.2.5	Higher		
	1.2.6	Vasectomy		
	1.2.7	Infant mortality rate	(7 x 1)	(7)
1.3	1.3.1	It is a visual or graphic way of showing the population structure of a country or continent which focus on age groups and gender groups. (2) **CONCEPT**	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.2	Regressive (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.3	Low (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	1.3.4	1.6 +1.9 +2.1 (1) = 5.6%(1)	(2 x 1)	(2)
	1.3.5	50 – 54 (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.6	(a) Females (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)

(b) Women generally eat healthier (2)
Women pay more attention to their health (2)
Biological differences (2)
Women tend to choose better lifestyles (2)
Men are more likely to work in hazardous occupations, increasing mortality risks (2)
Women tend to maintain stronger social connections, providing emotional support (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.7 For planning and making decisions. (2)
To provide insights into family formation and housing needs. (2)
To determine needs for related and unrelated households. (2)
To determine relationship between the potential labor force and the remainder of a countries population. (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 1.4.1 Overcrowding (at the train station) (1)
"Second most populous" (1)
1 210193 422 (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 1 210 193 422 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Getting married at a young age (2).
Marriage as a sacred obligation and a universal practice (2)
Poor/ impoverished families (2)
Lagging behind when it comes to the use of contraceptives and birth control methods. (2)
High illiteracy rate (2)
Illegal immigration: (2)
Improved medical care (2)
Improved sanitation and water supply (2)
Improved food supply (2)
Decrease in infant mortality (2)
Decreased death rate (2)
Increased birth rate (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 **NEGATIVE EFFECTS**
Resources are overexploited (2)
Congestion in cities (2)
Farmland will shrink as there is a need for more space to build houses (2)
Unemployment rate will increase (2)
Forests are shrinking (2)
Municipality services will break down (2)
Waste disposal becomes a crisis (2)
Unhealthy competition/ conflict/ wars (2)
Climate change and increased greenhouse gas emmissions (2)
Housing shortages and increased costs (2)

Food insecurity and malnutrition (2)
Increased crime rates (2)
Increased corruption and inequality (2)

STEPS TO BE TAKEN
Practise birth control (2)
Avail contraceptives (2)
Encourage sterilisation (2)
Encourage family planning (2)
People can be educated about the problems brought by overpopulation (2)
Provide affordable and safe abortion services (2)
Provide incentives for small families (2)
Encourage delayed marriage and child bearing (2)
Provide sex education in schools (2)
Investment in healthcare and education (2)
[ANY FOUR MUST REFER TO EFFECTS AND STEPS TO BE TAKEN] (4 x 2) (8)

1.5 1.5.1 Is the fear, hatred or lack of acceptance of people from a different country, tribe, religion (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Sandton (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Push back/Drive back (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 To drive out undocumented African migrants from their communities.(2) (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.5 More job opportunities (2)
For higher wages (2)
For better living conditions (2)
For improved access to basic services (2)
For access to better facilities (2)
There is less chance of natural disasters (2)
For security (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.6 Foreigners get the blame for many illnesses in the country (2)
South Africans blame them for “taking” their jobs as they are willing to work for cheaper rates (2)
South Africans blame them for the high crime rate – if they don’t get jobs they have to steal to get food (2)
South Africans believe they make the competition for housing more difficult (2)
They will put more pressure on resources which makes it difficult for everybody to have access to resources (2)
Sometimes foreigners can involve local residents in illegal activities which can lead to the downgrading of urban areas (2)
Lack of trust of people from outside South Africa (2)

South Africans have fear of losing their possessions and goods to foreigners (2)

[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: WATER AND WATER RESOURCES

2.1	2.1.1	A (1)		
	2.1.2	B (1)		
	2.1.3	A (1)		
	2.1.4	A (1)		
	2.1.5	D (1)		
	2.1.6	C (1)		
	2.1.7	C(1)	(7 x 1)	(7)
2.2	2.2.1	Water conservation (1)		
	2.2.2	Grey water (1)		
	2.2.3	Water transfer (1)		
	2.2.4	Water scarcity (1)		
	2.2.5	Water treatment (1)		
	2.2.6	Desalination (1)		
	2.2.7	Water harvesting (1)		
	2.2.8	Water pollution (1)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.3	2.3.1	Hartbeespoort dam (1)	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.2	Sewage (1) Industrial chemicals (1) Heavy metals (1) Litter (1) **[ANY TWO]**	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.3.3	Nutrients in the pollutants act as perfect fertilisers for the weed. (2)	(1 x 2)	(2)
	2.3.4	Their businesses came to a standstill (2) People are about to lose their jobs in the tourism industry (2)	(2 x 2)	(4)

2.3.5 Decrease the use of pesticides/herbicides (2)
Buffering of the catchment areas (2)
Practice green agriculture (accept examples) (2)
Close the mines along the river banks (2)
Manage dumping of industrial waste (accept examples) (2)
Reduce deforestation (2)
Reduce dumping of waste into the rivers (2)
Create awareness campaigns (accept examples) (2)
Implement wastewater treatment (2)
Ensure storm water management (2)
Proper land use planning (accept examples) (2)
Regular testing of water (accept examples) (2)
Improve infrastructure in informal settlements (accept examples) (2)
Maintain water purifying plants (2)
Regular environmental impact assessment studies (2)
Afforestation/Recover the flood plain/riparian zone (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4 2.4.1 Renewable (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 Drinking (1)
Preparing food/ cooking (1)
Bathing (1)
Washing clothes and dishes (1)
Brushing teeth (1)
Watering the garden (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

2.4.3 In rural areas communities are small, spread out and far from dams (2)
In urban areas informal settlements grow quicker than the provision of services (2)
Pollution provides a huge challenge as rivers and water sources are polluted (2)
Not economically viable as people are spread out too far across the country (2)
Water provision takes time and costs money (2)
Lack of skilled people to do the work (2)
Apartheid legacy of access to water in rural areas (2)
Lack of funding for improved infrastructure (2)
Lack of planning and development in rural areas (2)
Population increase faster than infrastructure development (2)
Poor maintenance of existing infrastructure network (2)
Mismanagement of funds (corruption) by the government (2)
Boreholes not accessible/privately owned (2)
Theft of water infrastructure (2)
Focus placed on industrial development (2)
Diversion of water resources (2)
Poor/cheap quality materials used to maintain water infrastructure (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Close taps when not using the water (2)
Fix dripping taps and leaks (2)
Use water-saving showerheads/Take showers and fewer baths (2)
Use a watering can instead of a hose pipe (2)
Use bath water to water vegetables (2)
Switch the water off while brushing your teeth (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

2.4.5 Building of dams to store more water (2)
Desalination, coastal settlements can remove the salt from sea water (2)
Recycling, national and local government can purify and recycle more waste water (2)
Groundwater, boreholes can supplement water supplies (2)
Rainwater harvesting, people can use tanks to collect rainwater (2)
Using of grey water (2)
Increase water charges/tariffs (2)
Increasing tariffs will make residents use less water. (2)
Fix leaking taps (2)
Offer training to consumers on water usage (2)
Hire skilled operators in water plants (2)
Cloud seeding to artificially increase rainfall (2)
Crop rotation to protect soil to store water (2)
Redirecting water to provide for irrigation in areas prone to drought (2)
Harvesting rain water from rooftops (2)
Development of sustainable agricultural practices (2)
Water-restrictions (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

2.5 2.5.1 Flood is when a large amount of water covers parts of the land that is not usually under water. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.2 Heavy rains (1) (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.3 They lost their homes (2)
Their shacks were flooded (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Informal settlements are often poorly located below flood lines (2)
They use poor building material which cannot withstand floods (2)
Very dense housing with unplanned street patterns. (2)
Informal settlements often lack proper drainage systems, storm water management, and flood protection measures. (2)
Limited access to emergency services. (2)
Informal settlements often lack proper waste management systems, leading to clogged drainage systems and increased flood risk. (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.5 Urban areas must have a well-designed storm water drains to remove the run-off so that it does not flow into the river. (2)
Preventing construction in areas close to the river. (2)
Retaining vegetation on the floodplains of the rivers. (2)
Educating people about dangers of floods. (2)
Designing disaster plans to handle a flood situation when it happens. (2)
Providing formal houses in other areas. (2)
Removing litter which blocks the sewer system. (2)
Planting more trees and creating roof-top gardens to trap water and reduce flooding. (2)
Introducing better flood warning system. (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Difference in years: 2024 – 2017 = 7(1) years
Mean annual change: 10' (1) Westwards
Total annual change: 7 x 10' = 70' (1) westwards **OR** 1'10" (1) westwards
MD for 2024 = 26°25' + (1) 1°10'
= 27°35' **West of True North** (1) (5 x 1) (5)

3.1.5 Distance = 9.5 (1) cm x 0,1 km [Range 9.4 cm – 9.6 cm]
= 0.95 km (1) [Range 0.94 km – 0.96 km] (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 3.2.1 Lesseyton (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Southwards (2) (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 (a) Rural(1) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Crop (1) (1 x 1) (1)

(c) Natural disasters (accept examples) (1)
Mechanization (1)
Lack of basic services (1)
Poor infrastructure (1)
Lack of entertainment facilities (1)
Few job opportunities (1)
Lower wages (1)
Crop failure (1)
Poverty (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.4 F: Wall (1)
J: Perennial water (1) (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.5 Presence of ruins (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 Presence of water storage features (2)
Dams to store water (2)
Reservoirs to store water (2)
Few cultivated areas (2)
Non perennial streams (2)
Dry pans (2)
Furrows to transfer water (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

3.3.1 a Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer-based tool used for capturing, storing, analyzing, and displaying geographically referenced data. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

b Remote sensing is the acquisition of information about the Earth's surface through the use of sensors that are not in direct physical contact with the object or area being observed. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Hardware (1)
Software (1)
People (1)
Methods (1)
Data (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.3 **LINE FEATURES**
Fence (1)
Non-perennial river (1)
Other road (1)
Row of trees (1)
Track and hiking trail (1)
[ANY ONE]

POLYGON FEATURES
Cultivated land (1)
Non-perennial water (1)
[ANY ONE] (2 x 1) (2)

[30]
TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150