



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

NOVEMBER 2020

**GEOGRAPHY P1
MARKING GUIDELINE
(EXEMPLAR)**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

SECTION A: CLIMATE, WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 A (drought)
- 1.1.2 A (convection)
- 1.1.3 D (greenhouse gases)
- 1.1.4 D (troposphere)
- 1.1.5 D (chlorofluorocarbons)
- 1.1.6 C (precipitation)
- 1.1.7 A (frost)
- 1.1.8 C (synoptic weather map) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 D (Cumulonimbus cloud)
- 1.2.2 H (Oxygen)
- 1.2.3 F (Ozone)
- 1.2.4 A (Insolation)
- 1.2.5 B (Terrestrial radiation)
- 1.2.6 C (Tropopause)
- 1.2.7 E (Scattering) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
(Concept) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Changing rain and snow patterns
Changes in animal migration and life cycles
Less snow and ice
Higher temperatures and more heat waves
Stronger storms
More droughts and wildfires
Thawing permafrost
Damaged corals
Rising sea levels
Warmer ocean (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Methane
Carbon dioxide
Nitrous oxide
Ozone
Chlorofluorocarbon (Any 2 x 1) (2)

- 1.3.4 Power stations and factories burn fossil fuels
 Deforestation
 Livestock especially cattle
 Aerosols release CFCs and halocarbons into the atmosphere
 Waste dumps release methane into the atmosphere
 Increasing rice production causes the release more methane
 (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Reduce the overall emissions of greenhouse gases
 Use solar energy
 Reduce the emission of methane
 Promote sustainable forms of agriculture
 Heavy fines
 Reduce population numbers
 Plant more trees to absorb
 Use public transport
 Public education
 (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Summer (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Gauteng (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 (a) Cumulonimbus (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Lightning
 Hailstones
 Heavy rainfall
 Thunderstorms
 Cloudy
 (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.4 Thunderstorm is accompanied by rainfall
 There will be enough water for crops and animals
 There will be enough water for domestic use
 (Any 2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.5 Heavy rainfalls can cause flash floods which may lead to the
 destruction of infrastructure and houses
 The impact thunderstorms have on people can be very harmful
 e.g. electrocution, shock and even deaths
 Thunder can destroy the environment
 It can hurt/scare animals
 It can burn vegetation
 (Any 4 x 2) (8)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Isobar (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 (a) A - High Pressure (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) B - Low Pressure (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 1 020 hPa (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.4 (a) Summer (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Low pressure in the interior
 High pressure further away from land
 (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5	Air temperature	16° C		
	Wind direction	South West		
	Wind speed	10 knots		
	Precipitation	None		
	Cloud cover	Overcast	(5 x 1)	(5)

1.5.6			(1 x 2)	(2)
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[60]**QUESTION 2**

2.1	2.1.1	C (geomorphology)		
	2.1.2	A (Laccolith)		
	2.1.3	D (continental drift)		
	2.1.4	B (Pangaea)		
	2.1.5	A (Crust)		
	2.1.6	B (Batholith)		
	2.1.7	A (Mesa, butte and conical hill)		
	2.1.8	A (rock cycle)	(8 x 1)	(8)
2.2	2.2.1	Earthquake	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.2.2	A – Focus B – Epicentre C – Seismic waves D – Fault line	(4 x 1)	(4)
	2.2.3	more destruction	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.2.4	Seismograph	(1 x 1)	(1)
2.3	2.3.1	<i>Folding</i> is the bending of rocks into folds due to strong compressional forces from the sides while <i>faulting</i> is a crack which forms in rocks as a result of continuous tension and compression forces.	(2 x 1)	(2)
	2.3.2	(a) An upfold – anticline	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b) A downfold – syncline	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.3	(a) X – normal fault	(1 x 1)	(1)
		(b) Y – reverse fault	(1 x 1)	(1)
	2.3.4	Tensional force	(1 x 1)	(1)

- 2.3.5 **Importance of Lake Victoria**
 Provides water for domestic and agricultural purposes
 Employment and job creation through fishing
 Food supply, given by the per capita fish quantities as well as the contribution of fish to animal protein at the national level
 Tourist attraction
- Importance of Mount Kilimanjaro**
 Generates revenue for the park and the local people
 It alleviates poverty
 Creation of employment opportunities
 It enhances infrastructure to keep up with rising park prices and tourist expectations
(Any four. Must refer to both Lake Victoria and Mount Kilimanjaro)
- (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Rocks which form when magma cools (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Basalt
 Dolrite
 Granite (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.4.3 Magma – Molten rock (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.4 It forms when the release of pressure causes magma to travel up the line of weakness
 The magma then solidifies either under or over the earth surface
 This becomes intrusive or extrusive igneous rocks (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 **Uses of Igneous rocks**
 Contains valuable metals such as copper, gold, iron, and manganese
 Mining activities can take place to generate income
 Serves as building materials
 Can be used to make tombstones (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 2.5 2.5.1 (a) 4% (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) 20% (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Physical defenses
 Well-practised evacuation procedures (Any 1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.3 Damage to infrastructure
Loss of lives
Injury to people
Buildings destroyed
Destroys farmlands
Destroys the natural environment
Objects swallowed by earth (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 2.5.4 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
Provide them with clean water (Any 3 x 2) (6)

[60]**TOTAL SECTION A: 120**

SECTION B**QUESTION 3****3.1 MAPWORK CALCULATIONS AND TECHNIQUES**

- 3.1.1 (a) 5 metres (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) 5 times smaller (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) Dam (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 Area = length (L) x breadth (B)
- = 1,2 cm x 0,8 cm
- = (1,2 cm / 10) x (0,8 / 10)
- = 0,12 km x 0,08 km
- = 0,0096 km² (4 x 1) (4)
- 3.1.3 (a) Difference in height = 209 m – 207,3 m
= 1,7 m (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) Gentle (1 x 1) (1)

3.2 MAP AND PHOTO APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

- 3.2.1 (a) Road/ Railway (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Kromriver (1 x 1) (1)
- (c) Reservoir (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 (a) July (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) October (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 - The landscape loses shape
- It leads to land degradation /desertification
- Top soil/fertile soil with nutrients is lost
- Land loses importance for cultivation
- Plant and animal species lost by clearing vegetation
- It facilitates soil erosion
(Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

- 3.2.4 - Dam water can overspread causing flood into the settlement
 - They are located on a lower ground
 - Mosquitos in summer cause malaria (disease)
 - Unclean water especially in dry seasons cause cholera
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Geographical Information System (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Oblique photograph (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.3
- | FEATURE | NODE | LINEAR | POLYGON |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Cultivated land | | | X |
| Reservoir | X | | |
| Main road | | X | |
- (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.3.4 (a) Data layering (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) - Computers are faster
 - More information is coming into the world
 - GIS can be used in daily lives
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)
- [30]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150