



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY P1

EXEMPLAR 2007

MEMORANDUM

This memorandum consists of 12 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|--------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 | Absorption | |
| | 1.1.2 | Infiltration | |
| | 1.1.3 | Transpiration | |
| | 1.1.4 | Hydrosphere | |
| | 1.1.5 | Gyres | |
| | 1.1.6 | Pollution | |
| | 1.1.7 | Foreshore | |
| | 1.1.8 | Floodplain | |
| | 1.1.9 | Lithosphere | |
| | 1.1.10 | Habitat | |
| | 1.1.11 | Food chains | |
| | 1.1.12 | Trophic levels | |
| | 1.1.13 | Weathering | |
| | 1.1.14 | Deforestation | (14) |
| | | | |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 | The permanent loss of a species, when there are no more breeding pairs or any relevant fact.. | |
| | 1.2.2 | Soil particles carried along in the water of a river and deposited/ | |
| | 1.2.3 | The land surface that provides all the runoff for a particular river system. Exchange of goods and services between countries. | 3x2(6) |
| | | | |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | <u>Abrasion</u> : Small particles of sand carried by the waves scrape and erode coastal rocks.
<u>Hydraulic action</u> : Force of the water against the cliffs causes the rocks to become weaker and to break.
<u>Attrition</u> : Particles of sand carried by the water bump against one another and become smaller.
<u>Corrosion</u> : There is a chemical breakdown of rock material.
<u>Undermining</u> : The base of a cliff is eroded by the waves and the top of the cliff eventually collapses.
[ANY TWO] | 4x2(8) |
| | 1.3.2 | A would be less resistant rock / as there has been greater erosion and a bay has formed.
B would be more resistant rock / as this is the headland, which is not as eroded as the bay. | 4x2(8) |
| | 1.3.3 | Cracks in the rock of the headland are eroded further by the seawater and become caves.
If there are two caves on either side of the headland, erosion could cause the wall between the two to be worn away and an <u>arch</u> will form.
When the roof of the arch eventually collapses, as a result of seawater splashing up against the roof, this part of the headland becomes separate from the headland and is called a <u>stack</u> .
Cliff – vertical rock face caused by continued erosion by waves and sand grains
[ANY TWO] | 3x2(6) |

	1.3.4	Wave-cut platform or terrace Abrasion platform or terrace Deposition of wave-built terrace	3x2(6)
1.4	1.4.1	Coral polyp	1x2(2)
	1.4.2	Tropical oceans OR Warm oceans	1x2(2)
	1.4.3	Fringing reefs Barrier reefs Atoll [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
	1.4.4	Warm water Clear water / unpolluted water Shallow water Rich in oxygen Normal to high salinity (salt content) [ANY ONE]	1x2(2)
1.5	1.5.1	Four (4)	1x2(2)
	1.5.2	Kudu ; Impala	2x2(4)
	1.5.3	They are decomposed. Can be eaten by other organisms [ANY ONE]	1x2(2)
1.6	1.6.1	Tree Grass [ANY ONE]	1x2(2)
	1.6.2	Guinea fowl OR Bird	1x2(2)
	1.6.3	Jackal OR Animal	1x2(2)
	1.6.4	Grass - Guinea fowl - Jackal	3x2(6)
1.7	1.7.1	By eating fish which had been poisoned by a chemical in their body tissues called methyl mercury.	1x2(2)
	1.7.2	They could possibly not link the dumping of the mercury with the effects thereof. The poisoning took time to move through the trophic levels. [ANY ONE]	1x2(2)

1.8	1.8.1	Near the sea Near the caravan park Near the country park Near the river Near the road Open, flat area [ANY THREE]	3x2(6)
	1.8.2	wetland area caravan park country park river seashore (beach) [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
	1.8.3	Rubbish tip	1x2(2)
	1.8.4	Job creation; Tourism; It would add to the scenic value of the area OR will help to beautify the area; Wetland area is going to be protected; Economic growth of the area [ANY THREE]	3x2(6) [100]

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	A	
	2.1.2	C	
	2.1.3	B	
	2.1.4	J	
	2.1.5	D	
	2.1.6	G	
	2.1.7	E	
	2.1.8	K	
	2.1.9	F	
	2.1.10	I	(10)
2.2	2.2.1	Hazard	
	2.2.2	Aquaculture	
	2.2.3	Biomass	
	2.2.4	Leaching	
	2.2.5	Producer	
	2.2.6	Herbivore	
	2.2.7	Omnivore	
	2.2.8	Abiotic	
	2.2.9	Decomposer	
	2.2.10	Consumer	(10)

2.5	2.5.1	<u>Parent material</u> : passive / determine the mineral composition / rate of weathering / texture of the soil / effect on the elements in the soil [Any one]	
	2.5.2	<u>Relief</u> : active / on steep slopes the infiltration of water is less and soil will be thin / well-drained, rolling upland areas yield deep / level lowlands yield poorly drained, thick, dark soil because of the accumulation of organic material [Any one]	
	2.5.3	<u>Age of the soil</u> : passive / over a long period of time / yield a well-developed profile [Any one]	
	2.5.4	<u>Climate</u> : active / Climatic elements are moisture, temperature and wind [Any one]	
	2.5.5	<u>Action of organisms</u> : relationship between soils and vegetation is close / soil types can be classified according to the climate under which they occur and the type of vegetation they support. [Any one]	5x2
2.6	2.6.1	<u>Drought</u> : receive less than normal rainfall over a long period of time <u>Soil erosion</u> : soil being taken away <u>Land carrying-capacity exceeded</u> : they keep more animals than what the land can carry / land over cultivated <u>Population pressure on the land</u> : more people living on small land	4x2(8)
	2.6.2	<u>Drought</u> : boreholes; irrigation from rivers; use hybrid seed (any one) <u>Soil erosion</u> : good farming methods; stop dongas; reduce livestock (any one) <u>Land carrying-capacity exceeded</u> : reduce livestock; modern farming methods; crop rotation; feedlot <u>Population pressure on the land</u> : family planning; put people at/in different places; crop rotation; urbanisation (any one)	4x2(8)
2.7	2.7.1	A – O horizon B – A horizon / zone of eluviation C – B horizon / zone of illuviation	3x2(6)
	2.7.2	True soil	1x2(2)
	2.7.3	O-horizon / at the top	1x2(2)
			[100]

SECTION B**QUESTION 3**

3.1	3.1.1	False	
	3.1.2	True	
	3.1.3	True	
	3.1.4	False	
	3.1.5	True	
	3.1.6	False	
	3.1.7	False	
	3.1.8	True	
	3.1.9	False	
	3.1.10	True	10x1
3.2	3.2.1	The cost of services and foodstuffs necessary in order to live.	
	3.2.2	Money brought into the country or to invest in another country by organisations or business from other countries to create new businesses or industry.	
	3.2.3	A policy that supports sustainable industrial development in areas where poverty and unemployment are the highest.	
	3.2.4	A formal process of identifying, predicting and evaluating the physical, social, and other effects of development on the environment before major decisions are taken.	
	3.2.5	Energy released by the process of splitting an atom OR making use of nuclear to generate electricity.	5x2
3.3	3.3.1	(a) Wealthy	1x2(2)
		(b) Most of the world's manufactured goods	
		Earn up to 65 times more than people in the south	
		75% of world's consumption	
		90% of the world's waste	
		[ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
		(c) United States	
		Norway	
		Ireland	
		Switzerland	
		Australia	
		[ANY ONE – Accept other]	
		high level of material wealth / because of per capita GNP of more than 1 000 \$ per day	2x2(4)
		(d) Egypt	
		Morocco	
		Algeria	
		Tunisia	
		[ANY ONE – Accept other]	2x2(4)
	3.3.2	It is an indicator of human development in a specific country. It combines life expectancy, level of education and GDP per capita. It indicates the quality of life of individuals in a country [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)

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|-----|-------|---|--------|
| 3.4 | 3.4.1 | (a) Agriculture
Forestry
[ANY ONE] | 1x2(2) |
| | | (b) Manufacturing
Construction
[ANY ONE] | 1x2(2) |
| | | (c) Services
Wholesale
Retail
Food services
Transport
Telecommunications
[ANY ONE] | 1x2(2) |
| | 3.4.2 | <p>Up to 1991 the manufacturing sector employed the greatest number of people.
 This started to decline in 1992.
 There has been a steady increase in the number of people employed in services.
 In 1993 services employed the greatest number of people.
 Wholesale, retail and food services overtook manufacturing between 1994 and 1995.
 It now employs the second highest number of people.
 Between 1992 and 1993 agriculture became the smallest labour provider.
 Although construction is not the greatest labour provider there has been a steady increase in the number of people employed in this sector.
 [ANY FOUR]</p> | 4x2(8) |
| | 3.4.3 | <p>As a country's economy develops, the structure of the economy changes.
 In less developed countries more people work in primary activities, slightly less in secondary activities and least in tertiary activities.
 In developed countries fewer people are employed in primary activities, more in secondary activities and most in tertiary activities.
 This has been true in Japan's development.
 Initially most people were employed in manufacturing (secondary), but now most people are employed in different types of services (tertiary).
 [ANY FOUR]</p> | 4x2(8) |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|--------|
| 3.5 | 3.5.1 | Exploring magnificent and diverse land
Knowledge of local flora and fauna
Heritage sites
Recognise the landscape as a valuable resource for economic growth and social development
Promotes respect for the environment
Recapturing the spirit of the San people
Bringing together the different cultural, social and economic elements of the Clanwilliam region.
[ANY TWO] | 2x2(4) |
| | 3.5.2 | Using local materials to built cottages
Knowledge of local flora and fauna
Knowledge of heritage sites
[ANY TWO] | 2x2(4) |
| | 3.5.3 | Training as rock guides
Life skills
Catering
Craft making
Nature conservation
[ANY THREE] | 3x2(6) |
| | 3.5.4 | In the Oudrift advertisement – balance between land for recreation and land for nature conservation
By getting the local people involved
In the Clanwilliam advertisement – respect for environment.
Landscape as valuable resource for economic growth and social development.
[ANY THREE] | 3x2(6) |
| | 3.5.5 | Yes
Oudrift – maintenance and provision of excellent service.
Clanwilliam – respect for the environment / nature conservation / recognise the landscape as a valuable resource.
[ANY ONE] | 2x2(4) |

3.6	3.6.1	Oil	1x2(2)
	3.6.2	Non-renewable	1x2(2)
	3.6.3	Campfire project Quotas – decide if they want to kill and eat the animals in their quota / or if they want to sell Culling of elephants [ANY ONE]	1x2(2)
	3.6.4	Kenya – encroachment on forests / deforestation Nigeria – massive oil exploration Huge area of Niger delta being destroyed Soil pollution – Nigeria Water pollution – Nigeria [ANY ONE]	1x2(2)
	3.6.5	Huge area of delta are being destroyed Soil pollution Water pollution Fish pollution Livelihoods of committees threatened [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
	3.6.6	Control of the natural resources in their area Village committees are given quotas Can kill and eat animals Sell quotas to safari hunters [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
			[100]

QUESTION 4

4.1	4.1.1	B	
	4.1.2	C	
	4.1.3	A	
	4.1.4	B	
	4.1.5	D	
	4.1.6	C	
	4.1.7	D	
	4.1.8	D	
	4.1.9	C	
	4.1.10	C	10x2
4.2	4.2.1	development gap.	1x2(2)
	4.2.2	2.9 %	1x2(2)
	4.2.3	Northern Africa	1x2(2)
	4.2.4	Nigeria	1x2(2)
	4.2.5	South Africa	1x2(2)
	4.2.6	A plan of the economical development of Africa.	1x2(2)

- 4.3 Places emphasis on environmental sustainable economic development
Does not diminish the quality of the present environment
Does not critically reduce the availability of renewable resources
Does not take into consideration the value of no-renewable resources
Does not compromise the survival of other species for future generations 4x2(8)
- 4.4 4.4.1 b. work in fields
c. collect firewood
d. collect water 3x2(6)
- 4.5 Use the rubric to mark this question.
Women should be given land
Women should be paid the same as men
Women should be empowered
Women should have an access to loans
Women should have a market for their products
Women should be given priority when it comes to employment
Women can be the President of a country
Women equally represented in Parliament
Give recognition to women in the work place
Women should be allowed to go on pregnancy leave
Women equally represented in management companies
Women should be 50% of workforce
Women must be MD of companies
Women should be treated equal (14)

Rating	Marks out of 14
Learner mentioned SEVEN or more relevant facts. full sentences were used. Learner was original and the creativity in his/her answer. Correct, appropriate and descriptive language is used without errors.	7x2
Learner mentioned SEVEN relevant facts but not full sentences or SIX relevant facts in full sentences. Language and spelling is on a standard with expectations at this level	6x2
Learner mentioned SIX relevant facts but not full sentences or FIVE relevant facts in full sentences. Language and spelling is also on a standard, but not with expectations at this level.	5x2
Learner mentioned FIVE relevant facts but not full sentences or FOUR relevant facts in full sentences. Relatively poor language and spelling is used.	4x2
Learner mentioned FOUR relevant facts, but not full sentences or THREE relevant facts in full sentences. Language and spelling sloppy and used indiscriminately.	3x2
Learner mentioned THREE relevant facts but not full sentences or TWO relevant facts in full sentences. Relatively poor language and spelling is used. Language is poorly used with gross linguistic and spelling errors.	2x2
Learner mentioned TWO relevant facts but not full sentences or ONE relevant fact in full sentence. Lack of vocabulary evident. Language is poorly used with gross linguistic and spelling errors.	1x2

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4.6	4.6.1	EU – Oil Kenya - wood	2x2(4)
	4.6.2	EU – 60% (Range 55 – 65%) Kenya – 60% (Range 55 – 65%)	2x2(4)
	4.6.3	85% (Range 80 – 90%)	1x2(2)
	4.6.4	Biomass fuel – organic materials used as fuel such as wood, straw and animal waste.	1x2(2)
	4.6.5	85% (Range 80 – 90%)	1x2(2)
	4.6.6	A resource that cannot be recycled or reclaimed once used up or coal, gas oil.	1x2(2)
4.7	4.7.1	Resources that can renew or replenish themselves and consists mainly of the planet’s living plant and animal resources, land and water.	1x2(2)
	4.7.2	Renewable / Yes Water evaporates warm clouds and rain again / water can be recycled / water cycle	2x2(4)
	4.7.3	Unequally?	1x2(2)
	4.7.4	More in middle / equators Less towards the south Less towards Namibia Nothing in the north [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
	4.7.5	It’s the Sahara dessert / no (very low) rainfall / infertile soil [ANY ONE]	1x2(2)
	4.7.6	Primary	1x2(2)
	4.7.7	Not a high rainfall area can not have arable land Grasslands Traditional livestock farming Wealth of person measured by the size of his herd of cattle etc. Nomadic lifestyle of people in that area [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
	4.7.8	Lack of skill / lack of knowledge / traditional farming methods / believe in subsistence farming / low rainfall in some areas / low productivity / too poor / no meganization [ANY TWO]	2x2(4)
			[100]
TOTAL:			300