BERGVLIET HIGH SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2

GRADE 11 FINAL EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKS: 150	TIME: 3 HOURS
EXAMINER:	MR B. JOHNS
MODERATOR:	MS J. KNOTT

MARKING GUIDELINES

SECTION A **DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY**

QUESTION 1: **DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY**

1.1.1 **G** ✓ Development
1.1.2 **C** ✓ GDP per capita
1.1.3 **A** ✓ Import
1.1.4 **E** ✓ Life Expectancy
1.1.5 **H** ✓ GNP
1.1.6 **D** ✓ Export
1.1.7 **B** ✓ Globalisation
1.1.8 **I** ✓ Literacy Rate (8 x 1) (8)

1.2.1 **Soil Erosion** ✓
1.2.2 **Urbanisation** ✓
1.2.3 **Deforestation** ✓
1.2.4 **Pollution** ✓
1.2.5 **Industrialisation** ✓
1.2.6 **Resource Depletion** ✓
1.2.7 **Climate Change** ✓ (7 x 1) (7)

1.3.1 **Decreasing** ✓
Declining
Fewer people (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 **Migration to urban areas.** ✓
Changing economic conditions. ✓
Lack of opportunities.
Limited economic opportunities. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 **Agriculture** ✓ [Accept; agricultural sector]
Farming (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.4 **Decreased food production**/food availability. ✓✓
Decreased food accessibility/increase in cost of food. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Better **economic opportunities**. ✓✓
Better/**variety of job opportunities**.
Higher incomes.
Better access to **basic services** (housing; water; electricity).
Social interaction/entertainment/better recreation. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.6 **Housing** ✓
Improve access to (low-cost) **housing**.
Build over 4 000 houses. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.7 Provides **place of safety/security**. ✓✓
Gives owners **access to basic services** (hopefully inside home). ✓✓
Provides a **place of protection** (from elements/protects physical health).
Restores/provides a sense of dignity/accomplishment.
Creates **sense of hope**/confidence.
Ownership increases wealth/**alleviates poverty**.
Home can be **passed down to next generation**.

[**NB**: Evaluate learner responses that are relevant]. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.1 To **gain access to goods/service not available locally**. ✓✓
To **earn an income** for use in further development. ✓✓
To **support development** inside country.
To **foster mutual relationships/growth**.
Trade agreements within trade blocks with mutual benefits. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.2 **China** ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 **6.7** ✓ % (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.4 **Mineral fuel** ✓
Oil (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.5 Trade balance = R **171.3 –** R **167.4** ✓
= R **3.9 billion** ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.6 **Positive trade balance.** ✓✓
Trade surplus.
Exports were greater than imports which led to a profit/surplus.

[**NB**: Last point must be provided/explained in full]. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.7 To **reduce the amount of goods that are imported**. ✓✓
To **limit the amount of money that leaves the economy**/protect economy. ✓✓
To **protect jobs/employment** in South Africa.
To **monitor/control the quality of goods** being imported.
To **support/ensure viability of local industry**/production. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.1 **Assistance/help given by one/donor country to another/recipient country**. ✓✓

[Concept] (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 a) **Building safe homes (disaster-resistant)** ✓
Solar panels
Solar lanterns
Shelter repair kits

b) **Malnutrition prevention.** ✓
Orphan care/protection.
Cholera vaccinations
Restoring **water supply**
Mosquito nets (fighting malaria).

c) **Temporary shelter** (tarps) ✓
Meals (ready-to-eat)
Generators
Solar lights
Rebuilding of homes
Local (temporary) job creation. (3 x 1) (3)

1.5.3 Mozambique **lacks budget/money** to do repairs itself. ✓✓
Mozambique is **underdeveloped/poor**.
Mozambique is **regularly hit by tropical cyclones** (effect is cumulative).
Damage caused was widespread. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.4 Provides **help/recovery** to countries **after a natural disaster**. ✓✓
Aid helps to **meet basic needs** (food; water). ✓✓
Humanitarian aid **restores dignity**. ✓✓
Reduces human suffering. ✓✓
Provides **medical care**.
Rebuilds infrastructure (shelter/homes/transport/amenities).
Reduces poverty. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 2: RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY

2.1 **D** ✓
B ✓
F ✓
A ✓
E ✓
G ✓
C ✓ (7 x 1) (7)

2.2.1 **A** ✓ Renewable
2.2.2 **C** ✓ Sustainability
2.2.3 **A** ✓ Nuclear
2.2.4 **C** ✓ Eskom.
2.2.5 **B** ✓ Mpumalanga
2.2.6 **A** ✓ Wind
2.2.7 **B** ✓ Uranium
2.2.8 **C** ✓ Nuclear energy produces radioactive waste. (8 x 1) (8)

2.3.1 **Growth medium** for plants. ✓✓
Plays a role in **water purification**. ✓✓
Important for **agriculture/food production**.
Habitat for certain animal species. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 **Human activity**. ✓
Clearing of vegetation.
Soil tillage (**ploughing**)
Overgrazing
Poor farming practices.
Agricultural intensification. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 **Removing natural vegetation/overgrazing exposes soil** to agents of erosion (wind; water). ✓✓
Ploughing of soil loosens the soil.
Overstocking damages natural vegetation. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 Eroded soil **ends up in rivers**. ✓✓
Eroded **soil can silt up dams**.
Eroded **soil can decrease the carrying capacity of dams**. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 **Reduced crop production**/yields. ✓✓
Reduced profits/income.
Reduced trade (home and export market)
Inflation (increase in cost of food).
Job losses in agricultural/industrial sector.
Fewer raw materials for industry.
Closing of farms. (1 x 2) (2)

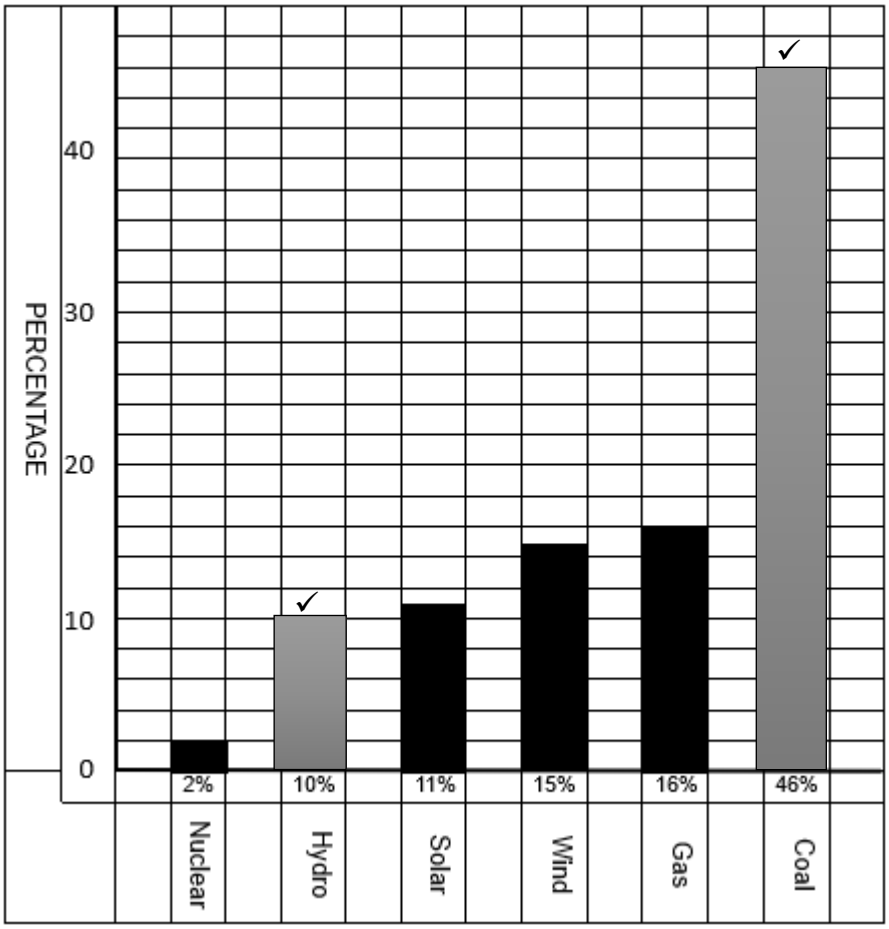
2.3.6 **Rotational cropping.** ✓✓
Rotational grazing. ✓✓
Prevent overstocking.
Use of organic fertiliser to restore nutrients.
Contour ploughing.
Maintain as much ground cover as possible.
Plant trees as windbreaks.
Plant crops on terraces. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.1 **Coal** ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.2 **Gariep** ✓
Vanderkloof (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 **4 110** ✓ MW (1 x 1) (1)

2.4.4



(2 x 1) (2)

2.4.5 Coal is in **abundant supply**. ✓✓
Coal is **cheapest form of energy**. ✓✓
Coal is **relatively cheap to mine**.
Infrastructure already in place. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.6 **Pollution of water** sources. ✓✓
Soil erosion. ✓✓
Contamination of water sources. ✓✓
Increase in **acid rain/air pollution**.
Mining **removes natural vegetation**.
Mining makes environment unattractive (**mine dumps**; **slimes dams**). (3 x 2) (6)

2.5.1 **Carbon Footprint** ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 **Reduce emissions**. ✓
Eliminate remaining emissions through offset projects. ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

2.5.3 Offset projects: Accept other relevant examples/assess learner suggestions.
Afforestation/planting forests/trees. ✓✓
Increase the **use of renewable energy sources**.

How project reduces carbon:
Trees will absorb excess carbon dioxide. ✓✓
Renewable energy sources **do not produce carbon emissions**. (2 x 2) (4)

2.5.4 **Energy-saving bulbs**. ✓✓
Switch off lights/appliances when not in use. ✓✓
Switch off geyser once water is hot/use **geyser blanket**.
Improve insulation of home to avoid overuse of electricity.
Fix faulty appliances/plug points.
Handwash instead of dishwasher/washing machine.

Fix leaking taps/pipes. ✓✓
Do not keep taps running when brushing teeth. ✓✓
Take short showers.
Recycle/harvest water.

[**NB:** At least ONE electricity and ONE water/other] (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** ✓ 12. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 **D** ✓ 4' (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 Total change = 12 years x 4' = **48' westwards** ✓

Magnetic Declination = 18° 34' **+** ✓ 48'
= **19° 22' West of True North** ✓ (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.4 **River** ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 Convert to cm = 20 m **x 100** ✓ = 2 000 m

Ratio scale = **1 : 2 000** ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

3.1.6 Vertical exaggeration = $\frac{\frac{1}{2\,000}}{\frac{1}{50\,000}}$ ✓ [Accept ratio form]

= **25 times** ✓ (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 **MAP INTERPRETATION**

3.2.1 **D** ✓ Piet Retief (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 **George Botha Park** ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.3 **Larger plots/property sizes** in George Botha Park. ✓✓
Wider variety of services/amenities/recreational facilities. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

3.2.4 **Opencast mines.** ✓
Diggings ✓
Excavations (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.5 **C** ✓ Employment in mines helps to alleviate poverty. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.6 a) **Built-up area.** ✓
Numerous suburbs.

b) **Roads** (national; arterial). ✓
Railway

c) **Powerlines** ✓ (3 x 1) (3)

3.3 **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)**

3.3.1 **A** ✓ remote sensing. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 **C** ✓ Sewerage works (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 **High** ✓ [Accept: Medium] (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4 **Size of pixels influences resolution**. ✓
Larger pixels produce higher resolution.
Smaller pixels create a lower resolution.

Number of pixels influences resolution. ✓
Many pixels give higher resolution.
Fewer pixels produce lower resolution. (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.5 **Hospital** ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.6 Hospital **must be close to transport**.
Transportation makes accessing medical services easier. (1 x 2) (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

GRAND TOTAL: 150