



# basic education

---

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

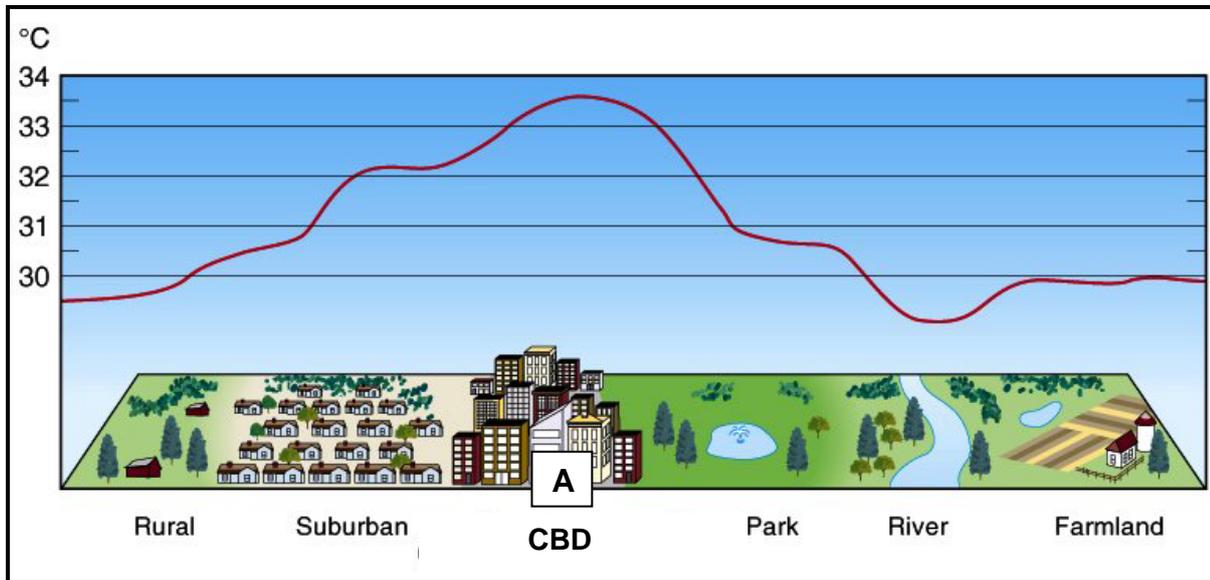
**GEOGRAPHY P1**

**NOVEMBER 2012**

**ANNEXURE**

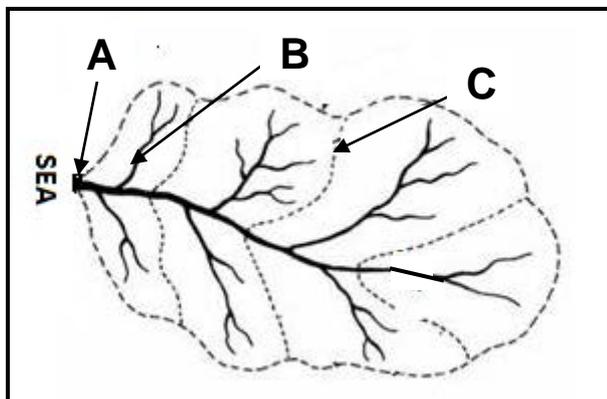
**This annexure consists of 12 pages.**

**FIGURE 1.1: TEMPERATURES OVER A CITY**



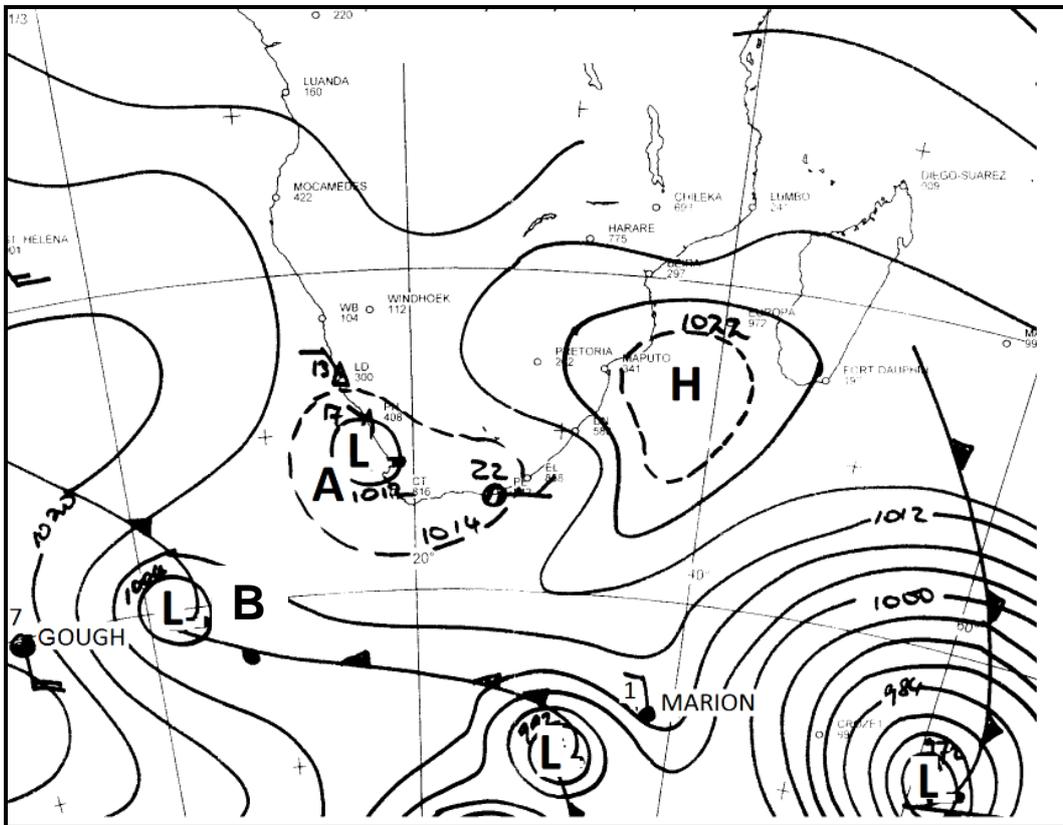
[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 1.2: A RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES**



[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 1.3: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP**



[Source: SA Weather Service]

**FIGURE 1.4**

## SA's penguins on thin ice

### Scientists report disturbing signs at Marion and Gough Islands

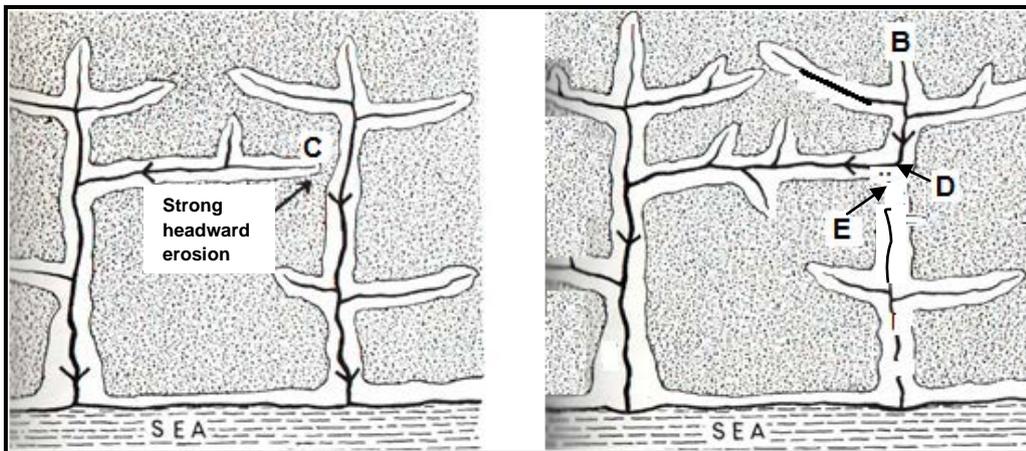
Bobby Jordan



[Adapted from *Daily News*]

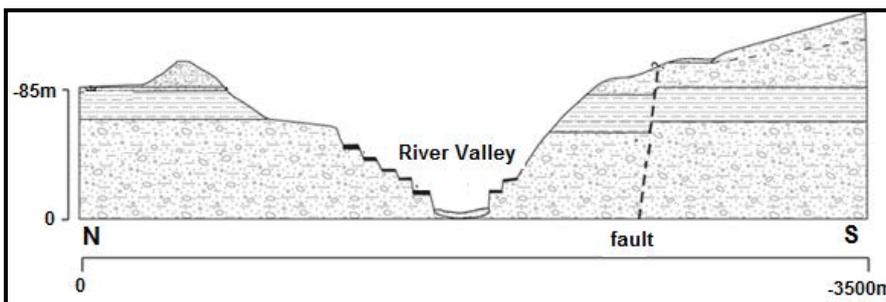
The population of penguins is fast dropping at Marion and Gough Island. Although researchers are still trying to figure out the reasons for the decreasing number of penguins the trend is almost certainly due to global climate change. Together with this the average annual sea temperature has increased from 5,3 °C to 6,8 °C. The total annual rainfall has also dropped. Major changes in food chains have occurred with a decrease in squid and krill which are the main source of food for penguins.

**FIGURE 1.5: RIVER CAPTURE**



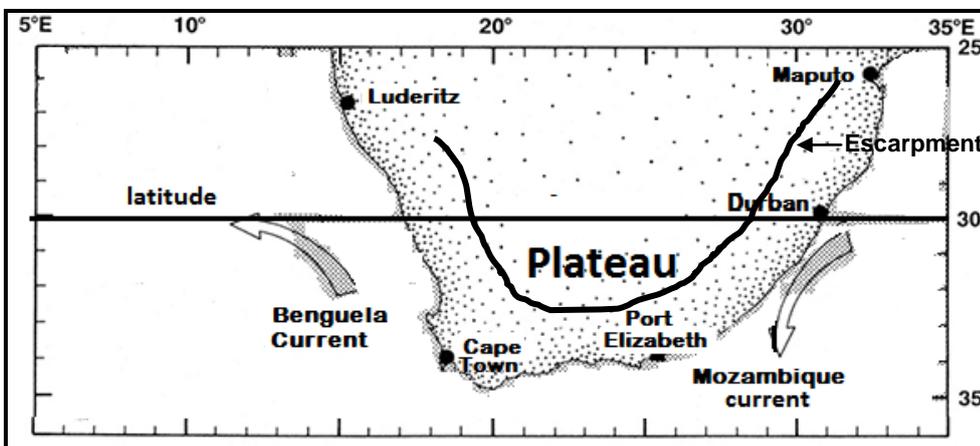
[Adapted from *Earth's Surface*]

**FIGURE 1.6: SIDE VIEW OF A RIVER VALLEY**



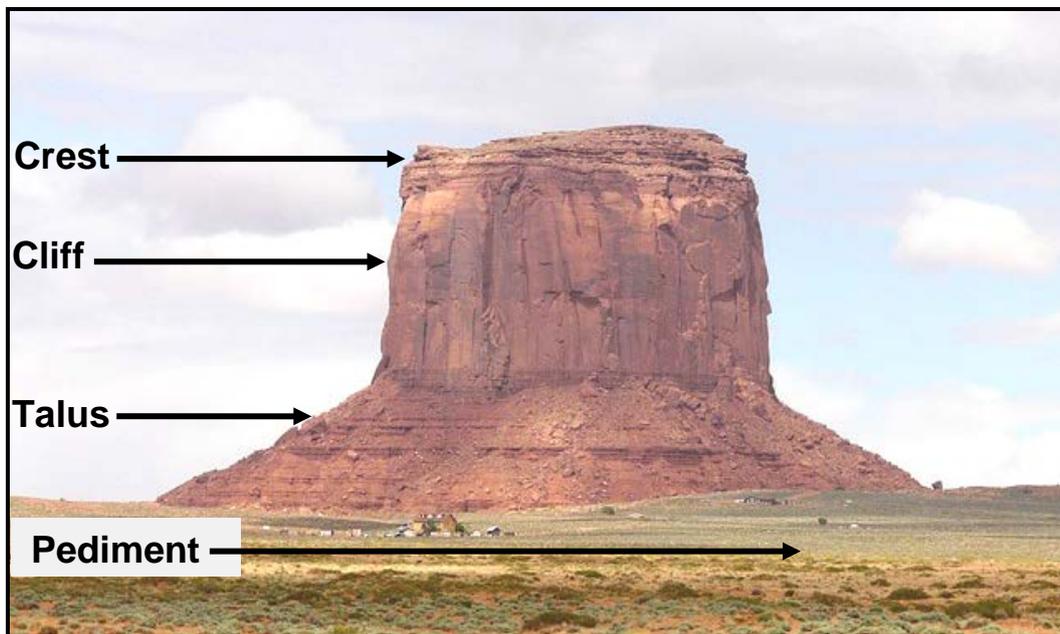
[Adapted from *GCSE Geography*]

**FIGURE 2.1: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE OF SOUTH AFRICA**



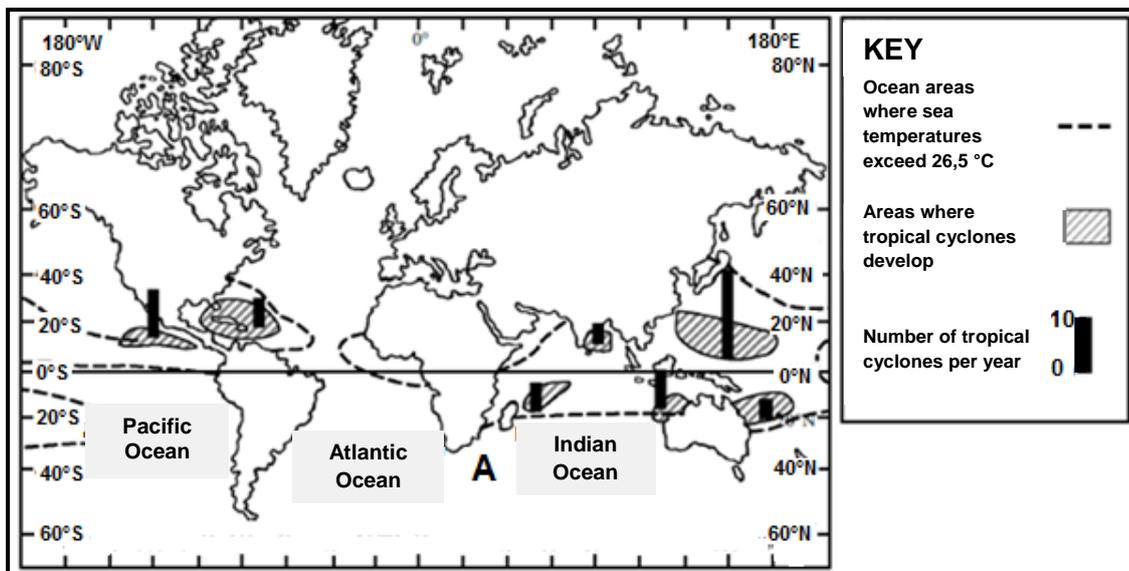
[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 2.2: A TYPICAL SLOPE**



[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 2.3: FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF TROPICAL CYCLONES**



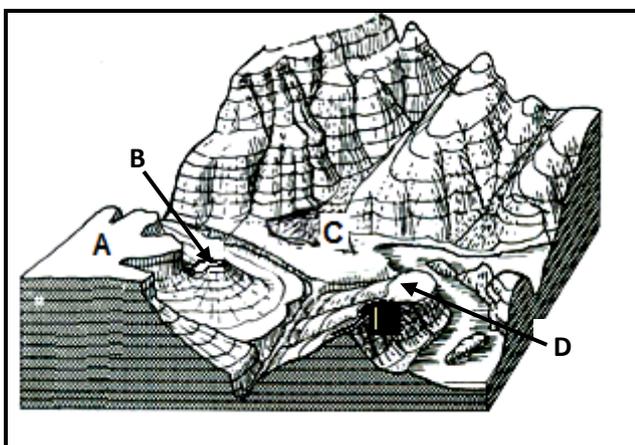
[Source: Edexcel]

**FIGURE 2.4: DROUGHT**



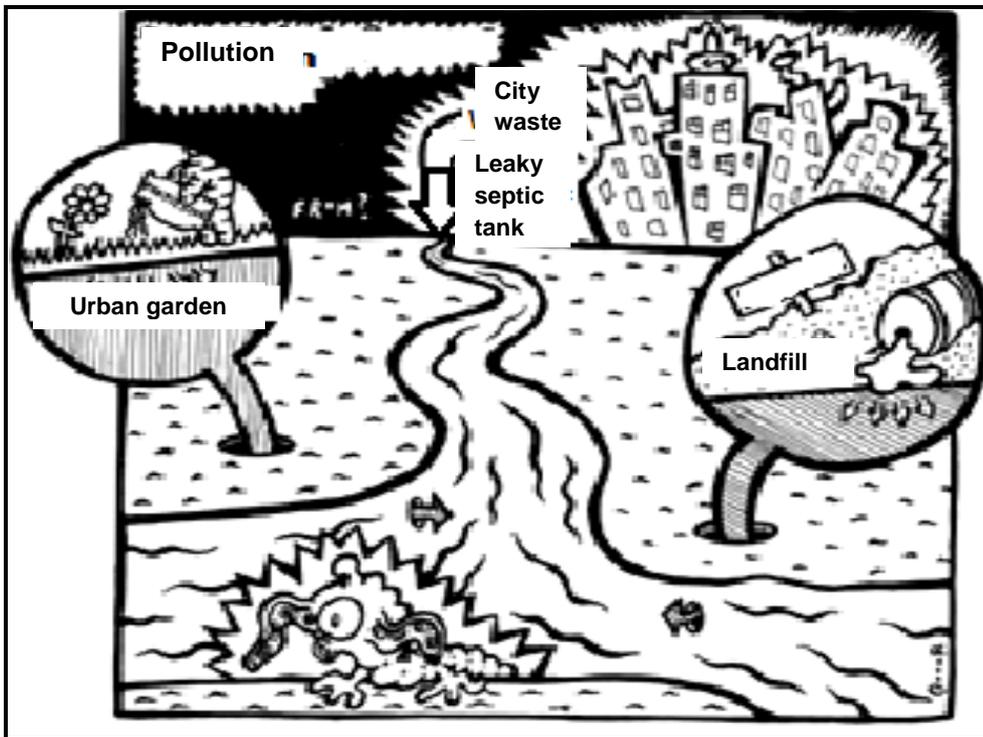
[Source: [www.CartoonStock.com](http://www.CartoonStock.com)]

**FIGURE 2.5: LANDFORMS RESULTING FROM CANYON LANDSCAPES**



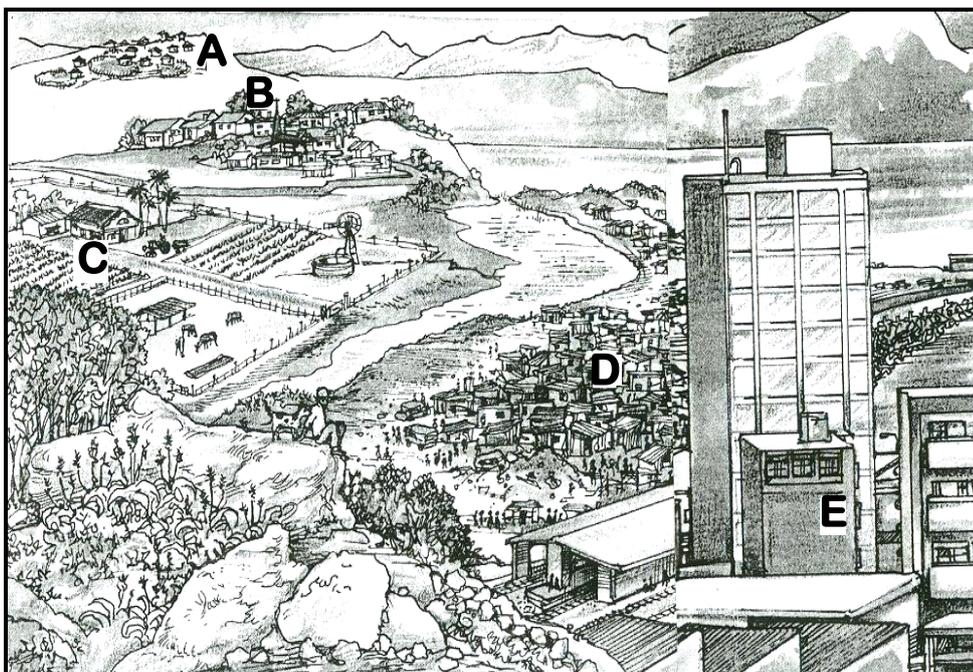
[Source: *Our New World*]

**FIGURE 2.6: RIVER POLLUTION**



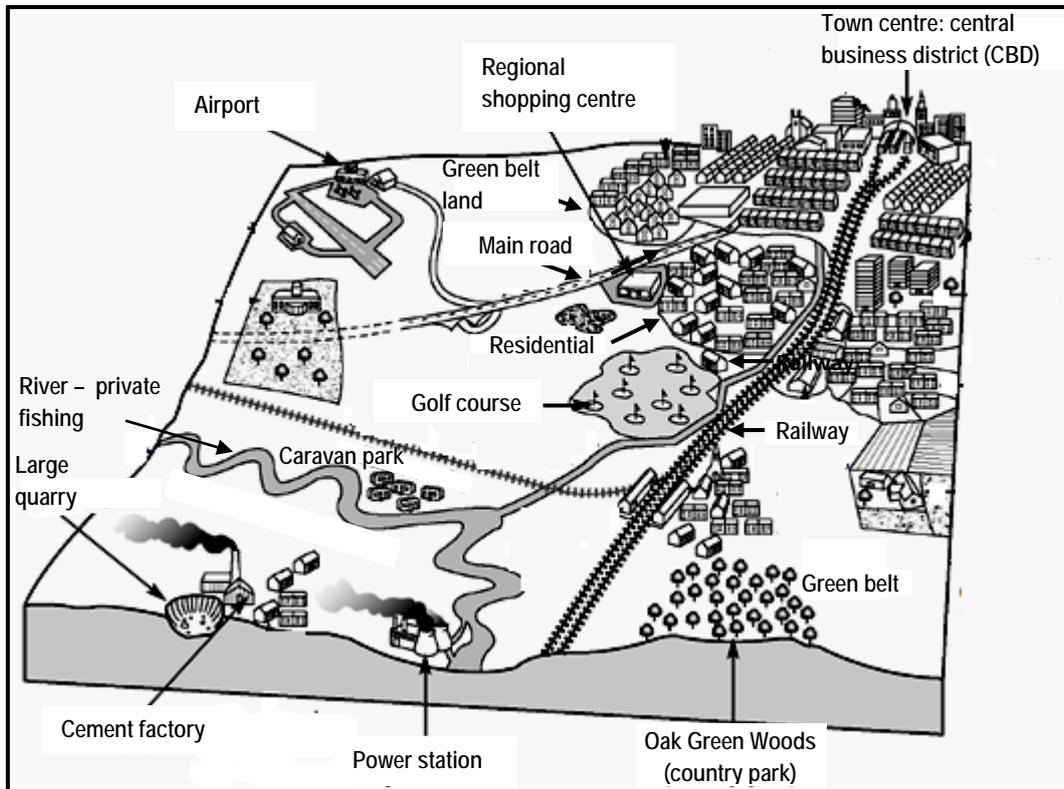
[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 3.1: A VARIETY OF SETTLEMENTS AND LAND-USE ZONES**



[Adapted from *Living Geography*]

**FIGURE 3.3: LAND USE**



[Adapted from GCSE UK]

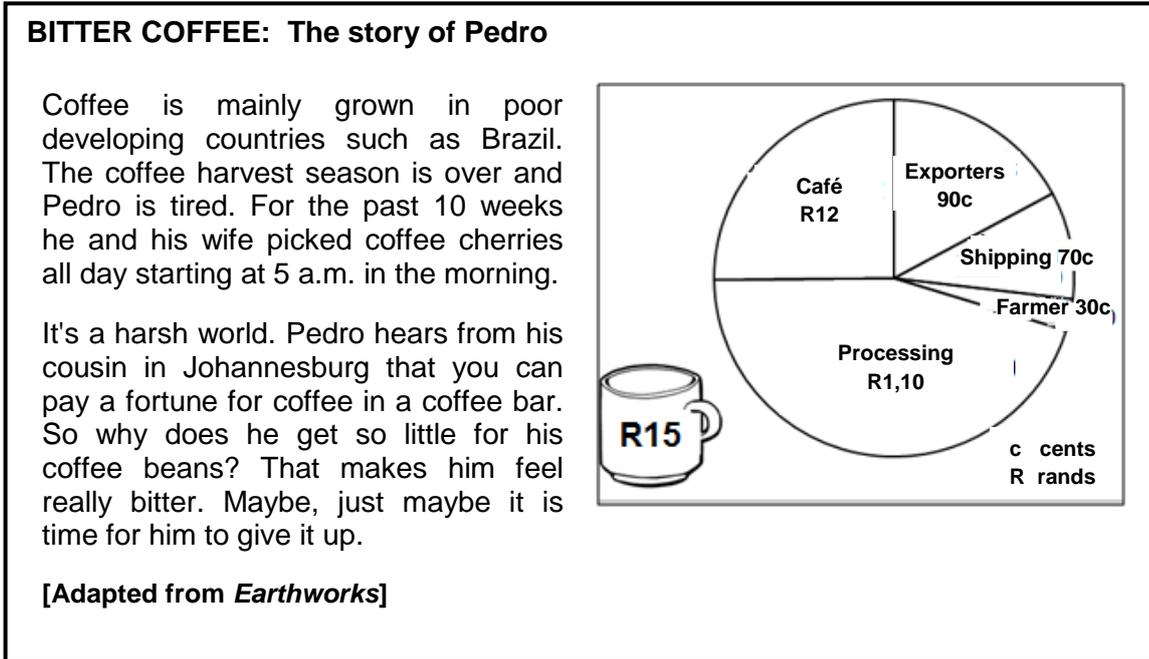
**TABLE 3.4: SOUTH AFRICA'S MAIN TRADING PARTNERS IN 2010 – IN RANDS**

| <b>IMPORTS 2010</b>  |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| GERMANY              | 82 417 151 152         |
| CHINA, MAINLAND      | 82 411 244 161         |
| UNITED STATES        | 58 146 662 877         |
| SAUDI ARABIA         | 45 945 810 130         |
| JAPAN                | 40 603 450 966         |
| UNITED KINGDOM       | 29 528 936 772         |
| IRAN                 | 27 374 218 410         |
| ANGOLA               | 22 348 879 058         |
| FRANCE               | 20 777 720 393         |
| INDIA                | 18 813 218 467         |
| ITALY                | 17 725 630 863         |
| NIGERIA              | 15 743 768 137         |
| THAILAND             | 14 602 326 166         |
| BRAZIL               | 13 817 423 675         |
| AUSTRALIA            | 13 550 166 692         |
| SWEDEN               | 13 432 224 425         |
| KOREA                | 11 952 155 431         |
| NETHERLANDS          | 10 074 389 997         |
| BELGIUM              | 9 373 854 637          |
| CHINESE TAIPAI       | 8 897 315 104          |
| SPAIN                | 8 845 623 954          |
| ZIMBABWE             | 6 242 222 229          |
| SWITZERLAND          | 6 170 582 062          |
| MOZAMBIQUE           | 3 288 362 330          |
| ZAMBIA               | 2 376 628 757          |
| OTHER                | 143 172 267 403        |
| <b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b> | <b>727 632 234 248</b> |

| <b>EXPORTS 2010</b>  |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| JAPAN                | 66 465 946 433         |
| UNITED STATES        | 65 563 366 868         |
| GERMANY              | 47 428 867 202         |
| UNITED KINGDOM       | 40 101 495 428         |
| CHINA, MAINLAND      | 35 243 991 079         |
| NETHERLANDS          | 28 341 661 417         |
| INDIA                | 18 651 955 958         |
| BELGIUM              | 16 735 117 998         |
| ZAMBIA               | 16 074 513 155         |
| SPAIN                | 15 354 791 625         |
| ZIMBABWE             | 13 810 915 545         |
| MOZAMBIQUE           | 13 156 678 031         |
| ITALY                | 13 043 953 910         |
| SWITZERLAND          | 13 038 535 973         |
| KOREA                | 12 321 787 741         |
| AUSTRALIA            | 12 198 823 369         |
| FRANCE               | 10 589 087 653         |
| CHINESE TAIPAI       | 9 312 425 887          |
| SAUDI ARABIA         | 2 711 360 461          |
| IRAN                 | 1 274 757 656          |
| ANGOLA               | 7 338 415 391          |
| NIGERIA              | 7 824 932 567          |
| THAILAND             | 3 231 989 499          |
| BRAZIL               | 5 391 403 295          |
| SWEDEN               | 3 412 154 356          |
| OTHER                | 184 480 863 077        |
| <b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> | <b>663 099 791 574</b> |

[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 3.5: GLOBALISATION – FAIR PRACTICE?**

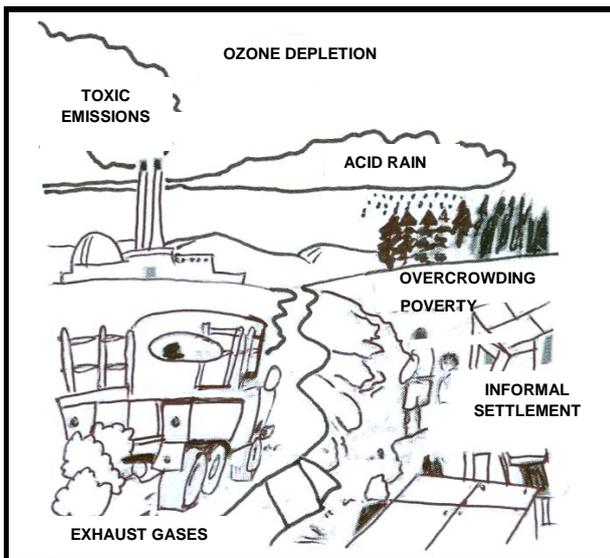


[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 3.6: FOOD PRODUCTION**

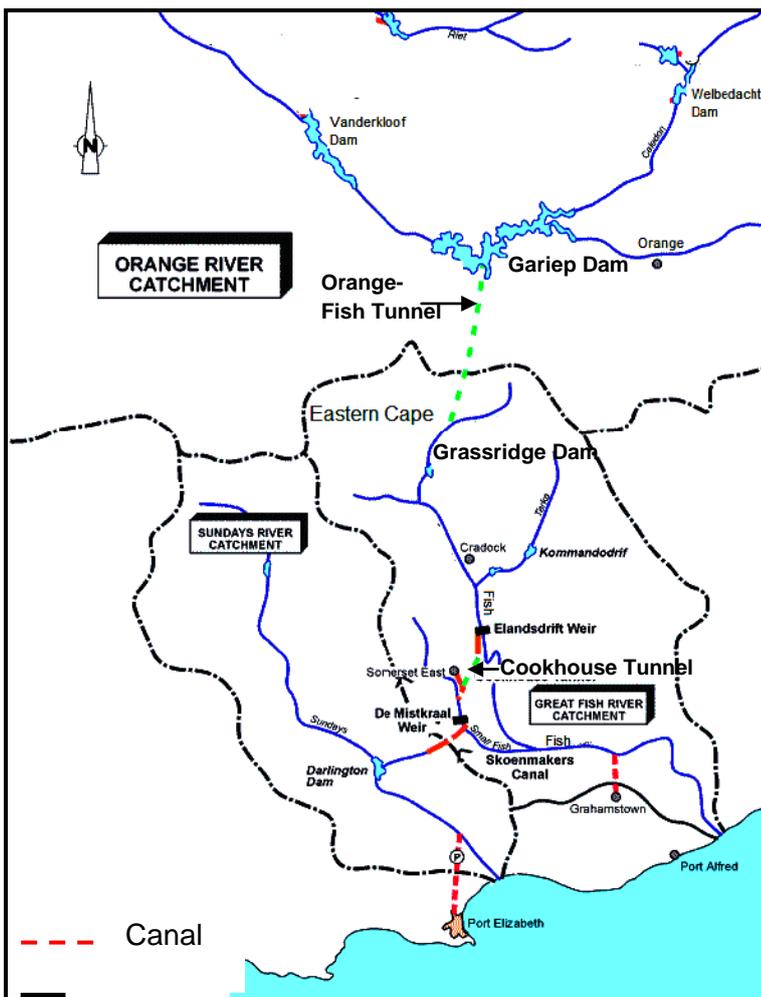


**FIGURE 4.4: POLLUTION**



[Adapted from *Key Geography*]

**FIGURE 4.5: ORANGE RIVER PROJECT**

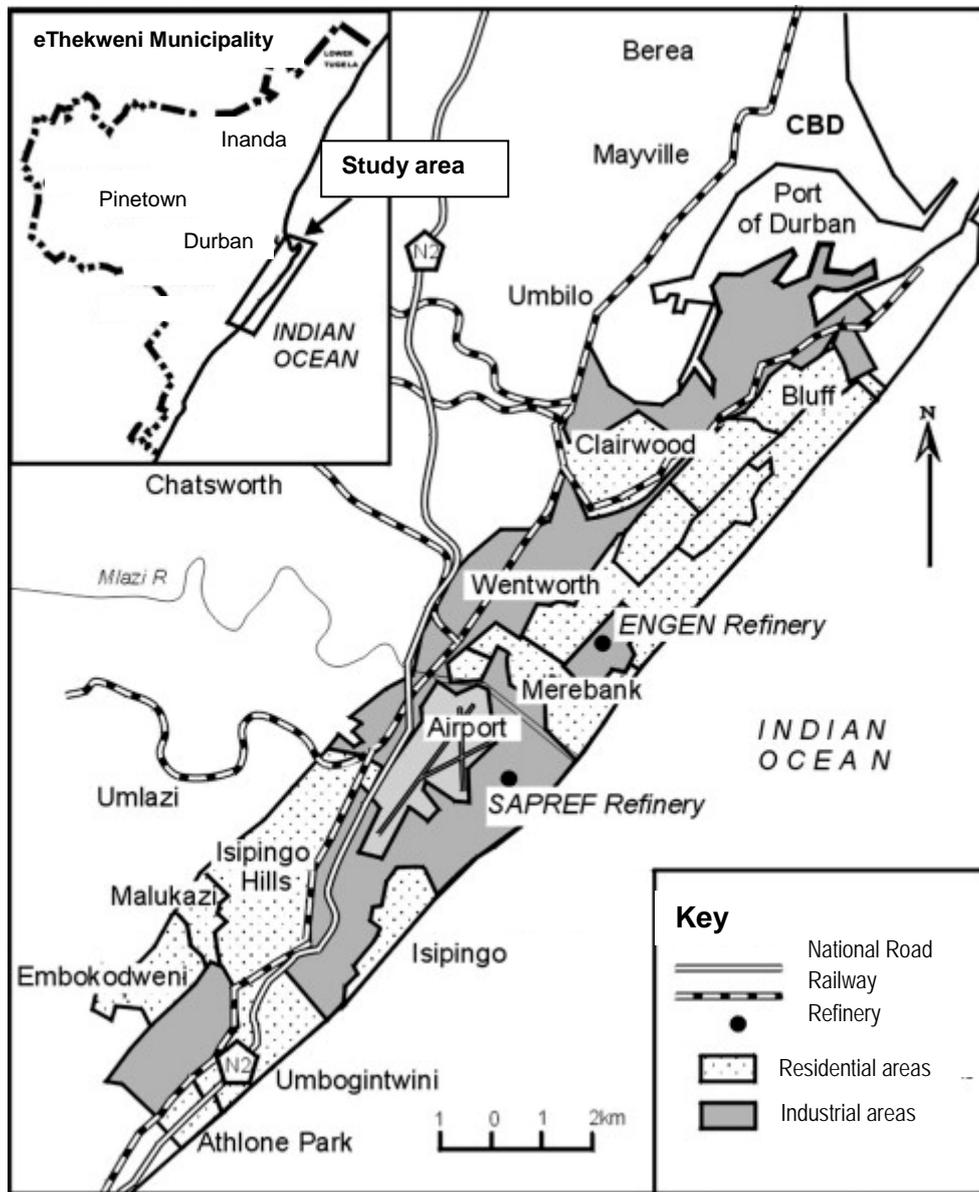


[Source: Google Image]

**FIGURE 4.6: INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE DURBAN AREA**

**South African environmental justice struggles against 'toxic' petrochemical industries in South Durban**

This case study explores the South Durban community's struggle against exposure to a hazardous environment and sulphur dioxide pollution. In total, the South Durban area contains over 120 industries. This petrochemical basin has been dubbed the Durban poison which overburdens low-income communities with environmental stress (pollution) and public health costs. Apartheid spatial planning sited black residential areas near industries in order to facilitate easy access to cheap labour, and generally these townships (Merebank, Wentworth, Bluff) were located within close proximity of toxic dumps, sewerage treatment plants, polluting industries, etc. (Mark Douglas Whitaker, 2001).



[Source: Google Image]