



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

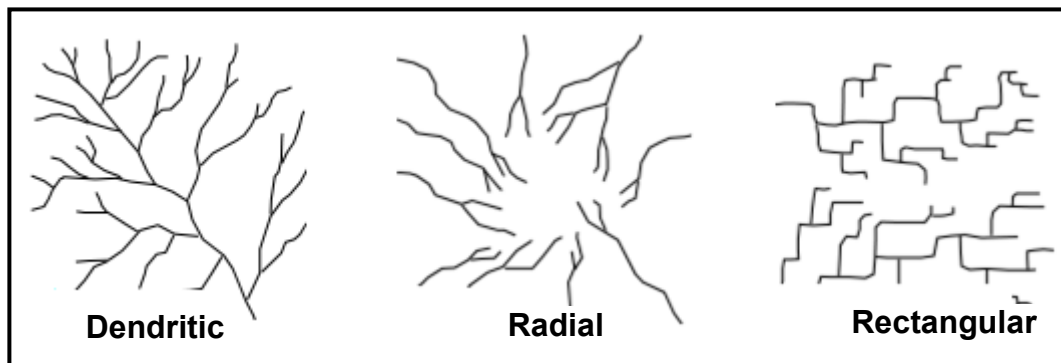
GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

EXEMPLAR 2014

ANNEXURE

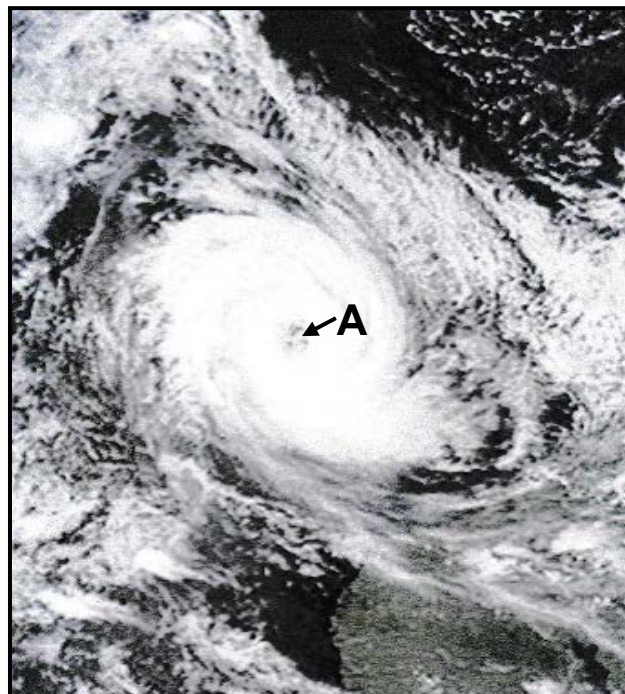
This annexure consists of 12 pages.

FIGURE 1.2: DRAINAGE PATTERNS

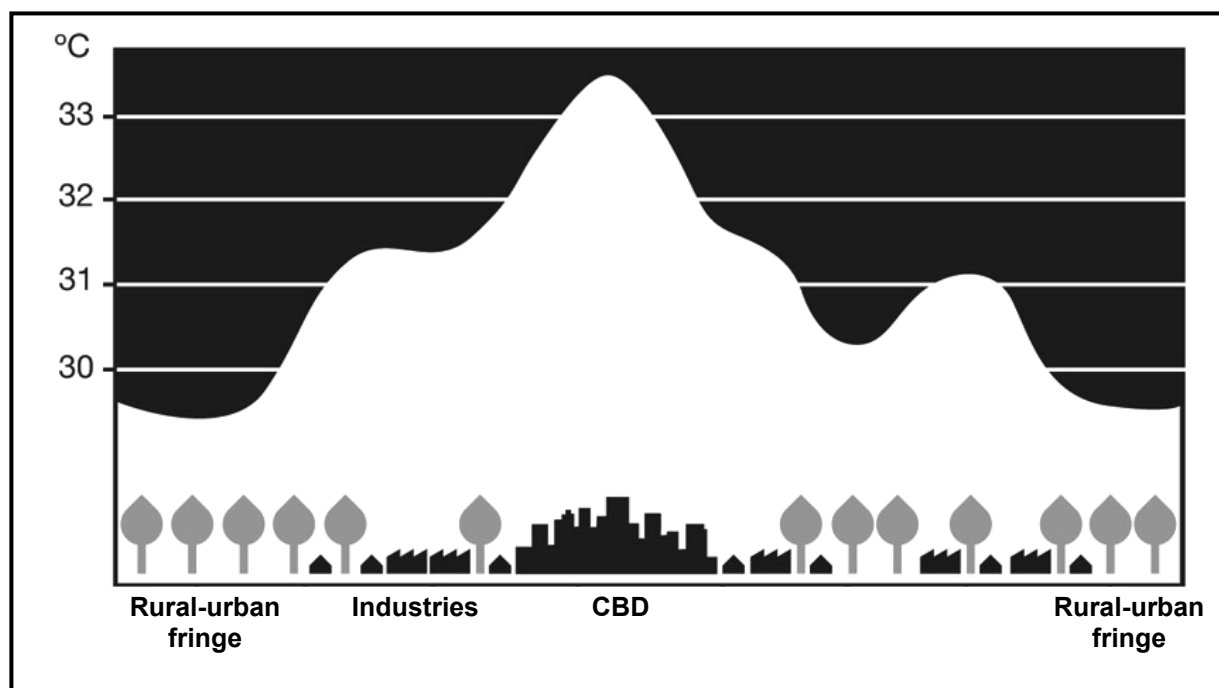
[Source: www.tulane.edu]

FIGURE 1.3: TROPICAL CYCLONE**TROPICAL CYCLONE HARUNA**

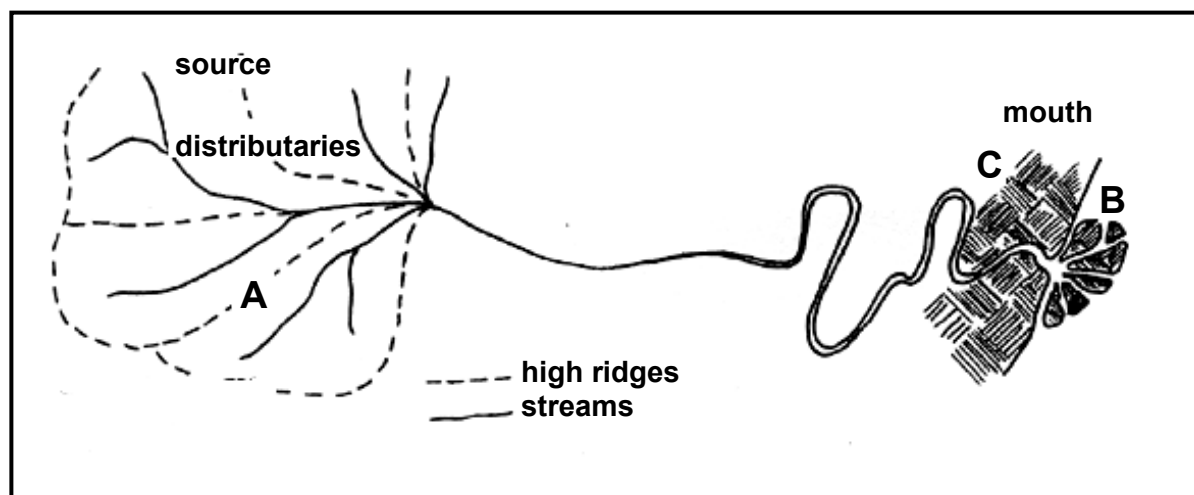
Tropical cyclone Haruna developed in the Mozambique Channel on 18 February 2013. It reached a peak wind speed of 150 km per hour. It weakened significantly when it reached land, where a previous system had already flooded the land. When Haruna arrived, 7 402 houses were destroyed, rice and maize crops were damaged, 26 people were killed, 127 injured and there was an outbreak of diseases after the tropical cyclone dissipated. It dissipated on 24 February 2013.



[Source: South African Weather Service]

FIGURE 1.4: URBAN MICROCLIMATE

[Source: www.healthyurbanhabitat.com.au]

FIGURE 1.5: RIVER SYSTEM

[Source: www.stevekluge.com]

FIGURE 1.6: RIVER MANAGEMENT**UMGENI RIVER 'ONE OF DIRTIEST' IN SA**

7 June 2013

By Tony Carnie

Durban – The Umgeni River is one of the dirtiest rivers in the country, with recent studies showing proof of cholera, shigella, salmonella and other harmful viruses and bacteria at every sampling point between the Inanda Dam and Blue Lagoon in Durban.

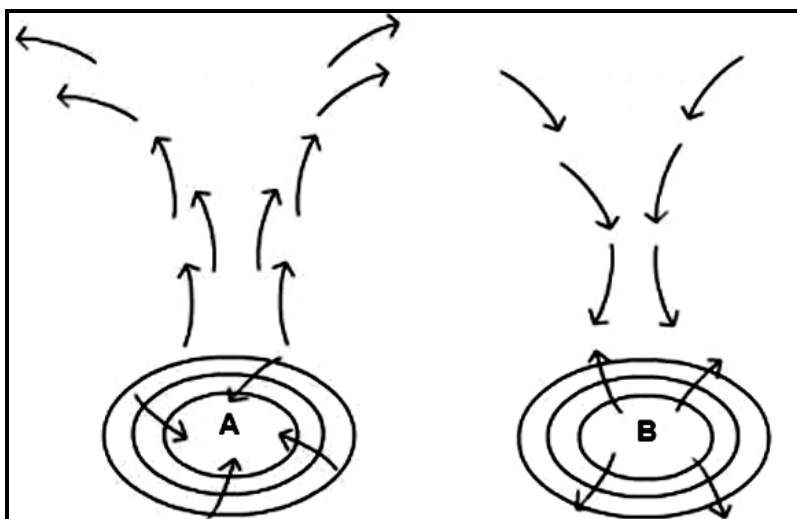
The release of the study comes after the city's health unit has raised the alarm over a suspected outbreak of diarrhoea in Durban after two children died and more than 150 people were hospitalised in the past three months.

Though they do not pinpoint the exact pollution sources, the researchers suggest that the most likely sources of the viruses and bacteria in the Umgeni are inadequate municipal sewage treatment and run-off from informal houses close to the river.

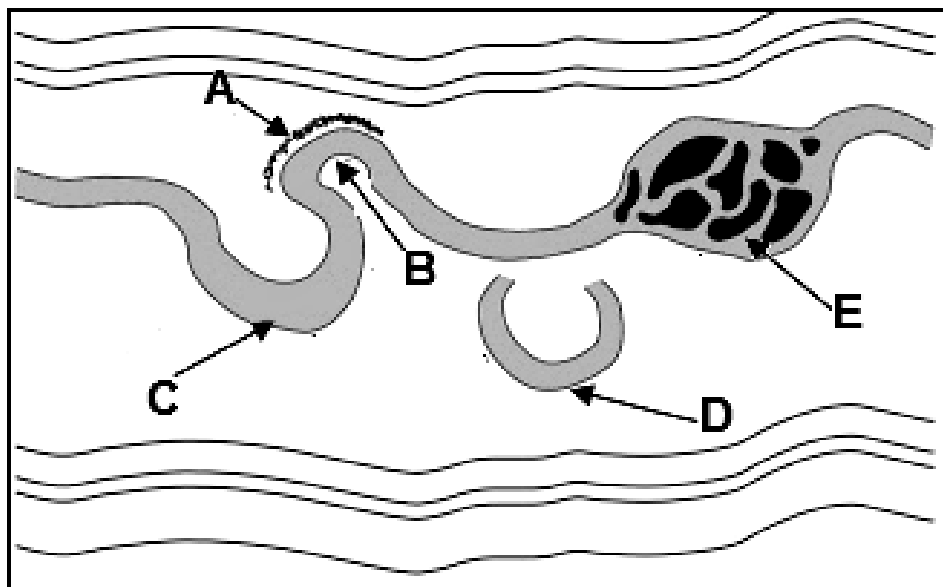
'No wastewater treatment is provided and raw sewage enters the rivers and streams directly. Because of a lack of infrastructure in some settlements, the residents are often forced to inhabit river banks ... People living in these areas often utilise the contaminated surface water for crop irrigation, recreation and domestic and personal use such as for washing, drinking water and cooking without prior treatment.'

The 230 km Umgeni River had been chosen for the study because it is the primary source of water for more than 3,5 million people in an area which generates almost 65 per cent of the provincial gross domestic product.

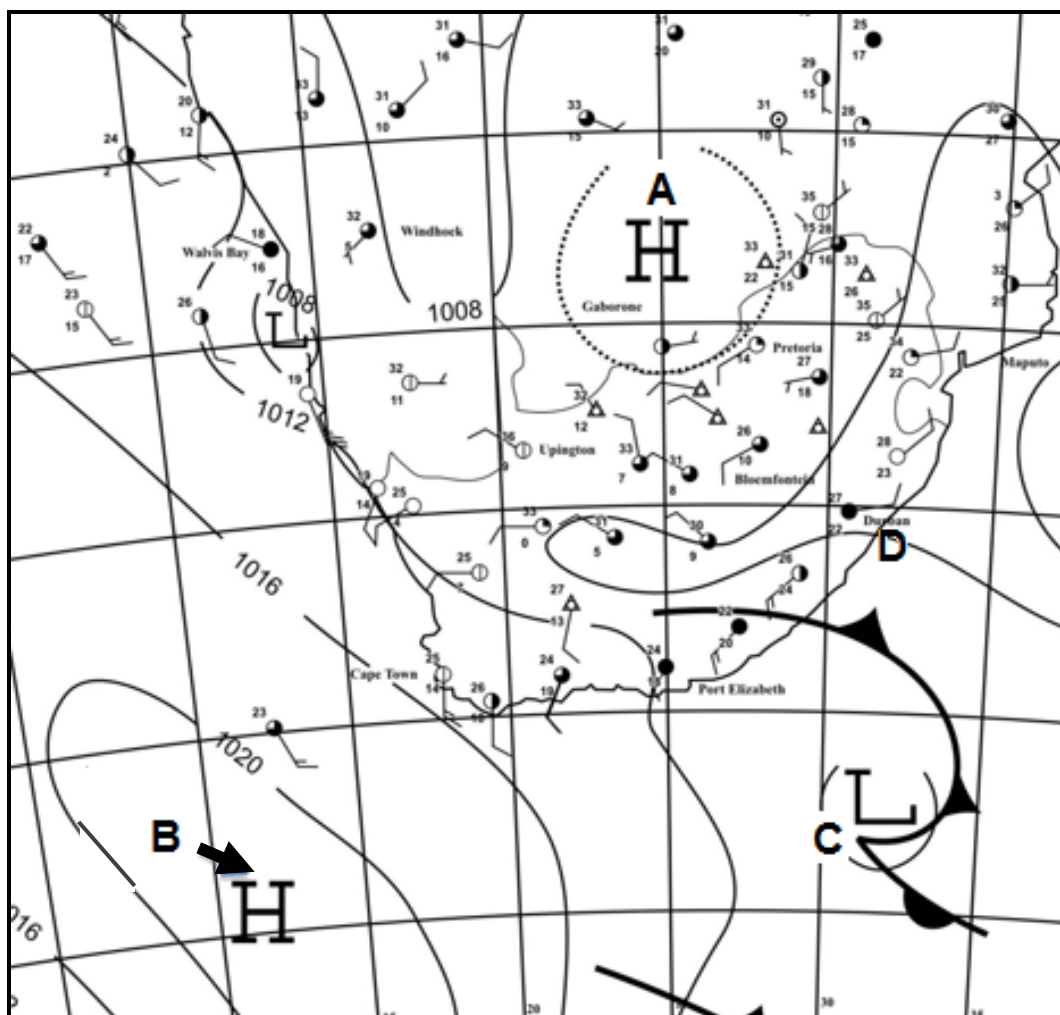
[Source: *Mercury*]

FIGURE 2.1: PRESSURE CELLS

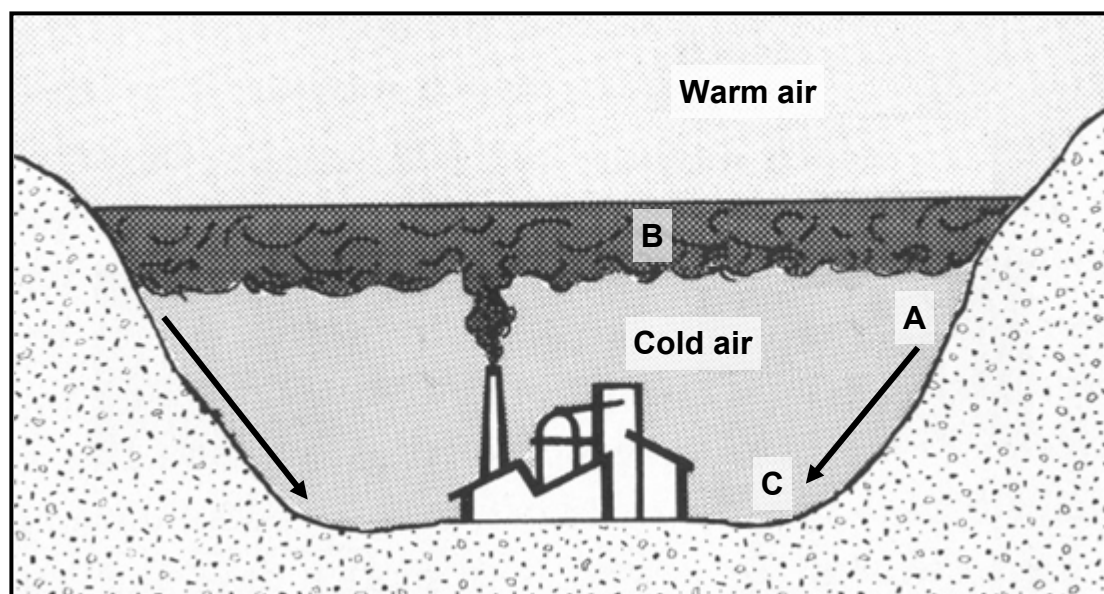
[Source: www.northwestpassage.blogspot.com]

FIGURE 2.2: FLUVIAL LANDFORMS

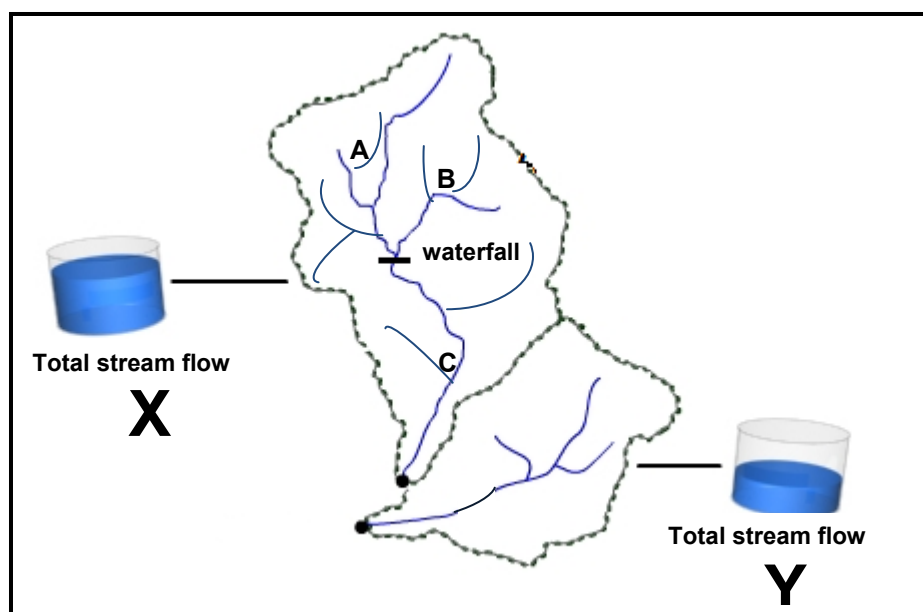
[Source: www.easymapwork.blogspot.com]

FIGURE 2.3: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP

[Source: South African Weather Service]

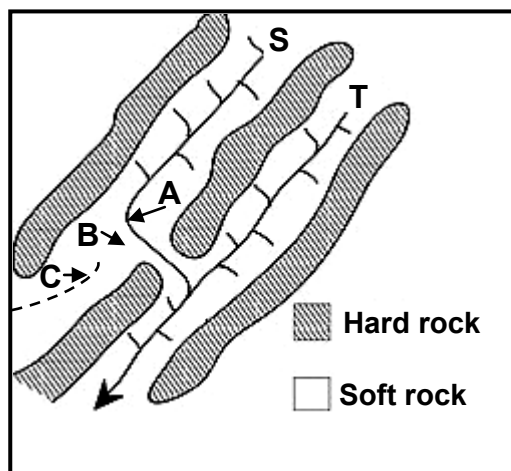
FIGURE 2.4: VALLEY CLIMATES

[Source: Anderson, 1975]

FIGURE 2.5: DRAINAGE BASINS

[Source: Comet Program, Basic Hydro Science]

FIGURE 2.6: RIVER CAPTURE



[Source: www.wikipedia.org]

FIGURE 3.1: RURAL SETTLEMENTS

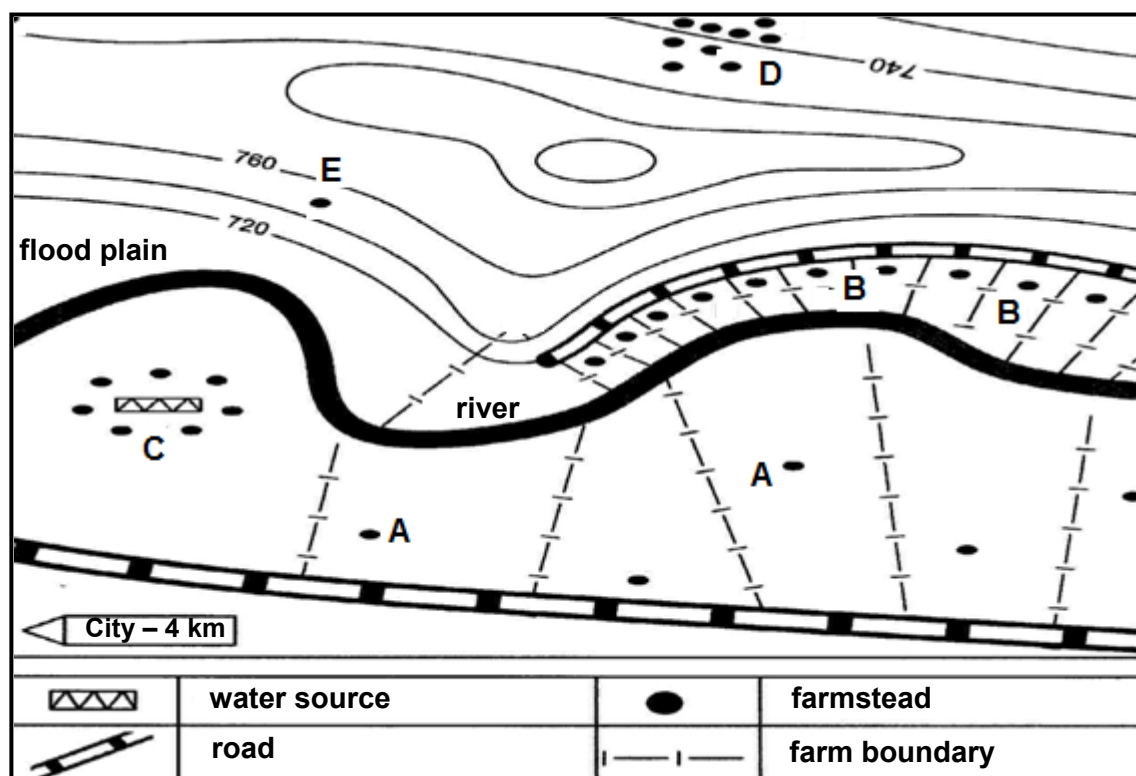
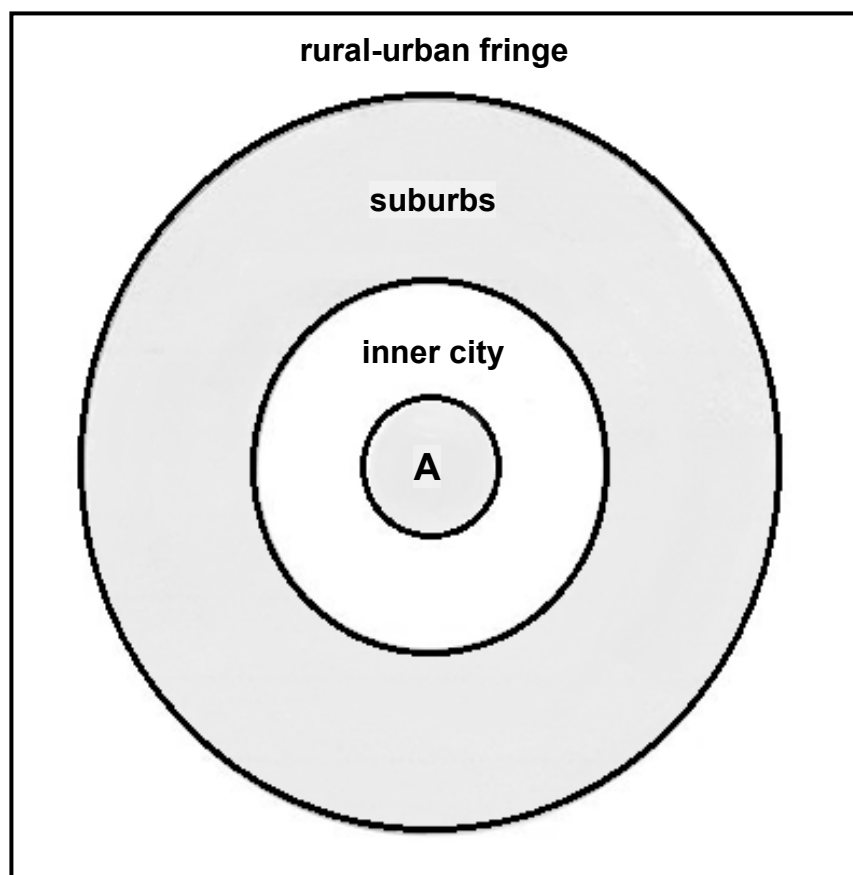


FIGURE 3.3: URBAN LAND-USE ZONES

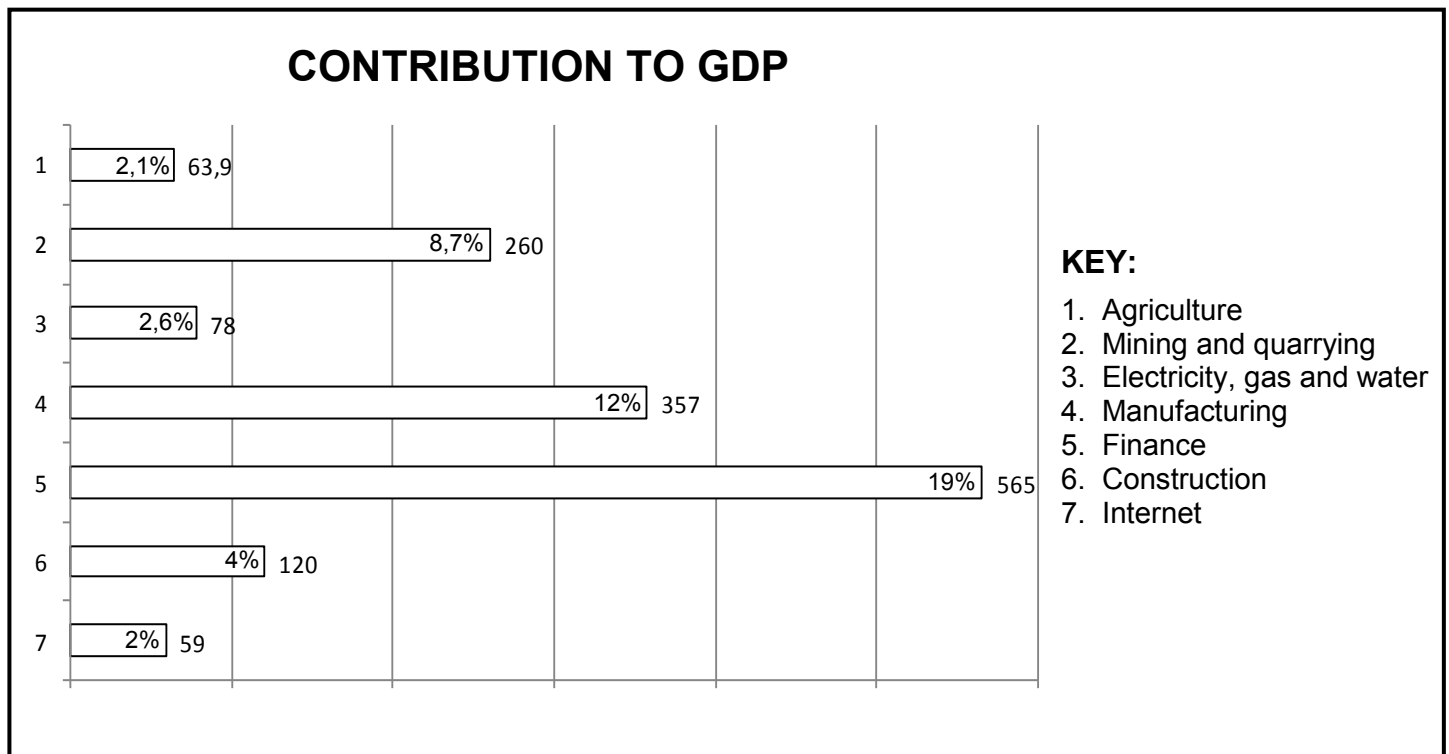
[Source: GCSE Geography Examination]

FIGURE 3.4: URBANISATION**SOUTH AFRICA GOES WITH THE URBANISATION FLOW**

Two-thirds of people in South Africa now live in urban areas as a result of growing urbanisation over the last few decades. The proportion of people living in urban areas increased from 52% in 1990 to 62% in 2011. The share of those living in rural areas dropped from 48% to 38% over the same period.

South Africa's long-term urbanisation trend is partly the result of freer movement of people after apartheid. Higher economic growth in urban areas has also drawn people to cities in search of employment, including immigrants from outside the country.

[Source: www.sairr.org.za/media/media-releases/Urbanisation%2520-%252022_Jan_2013.pdf]

FIGURE 3.5: CONTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO THE GDP

[Source: www.internetmatters.co.za/images/contrib.png]

FIGURE 3.6: THE MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

THE MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR SDI

The Maputo Development Corridor runs from Witbank in Mpumalanga, through Nelspruit, to the capital of Mozambique, Maputo. The transport route offers the shortest link from Gauteng, the industrial heart of South Africa, to an export harbour. One hundred and thirty investment opportunities have been identified for infrastructure provision and for agriculture, mining, energy, chemicals and manufacturing.

The main infrastructure projects are the N4 Maputo Corridor toll road, costing R1,5 billion, the upgrading of the railway line from Ressano Garcia to Maputo, the upgrading of the Maputo port (including the dredging of the harbour to make it deeper) and the upgrading of telecommunication.

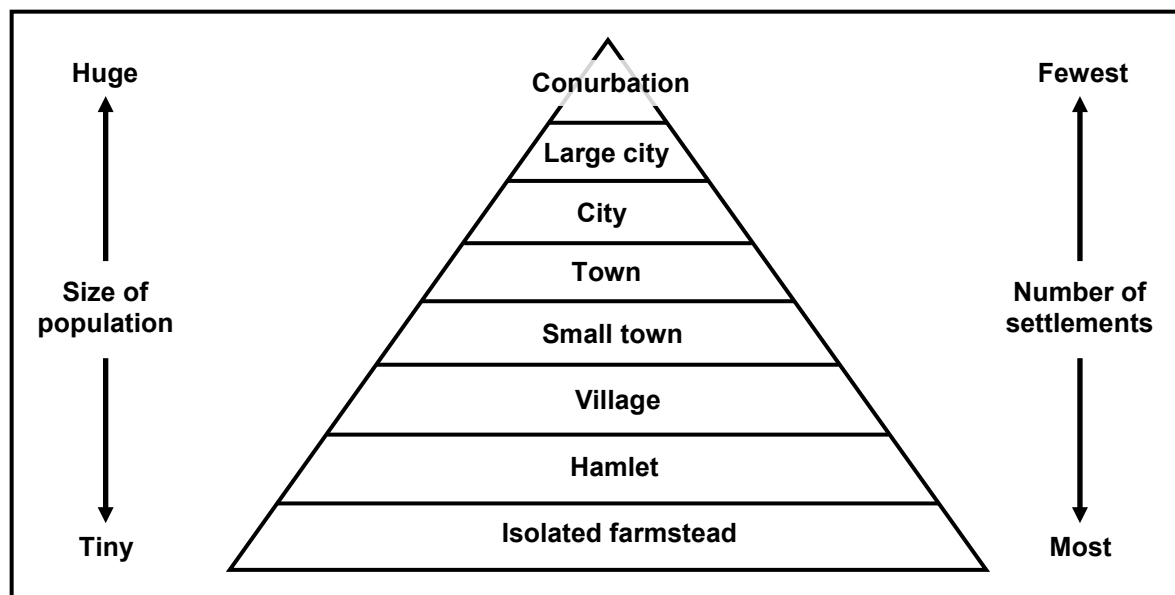
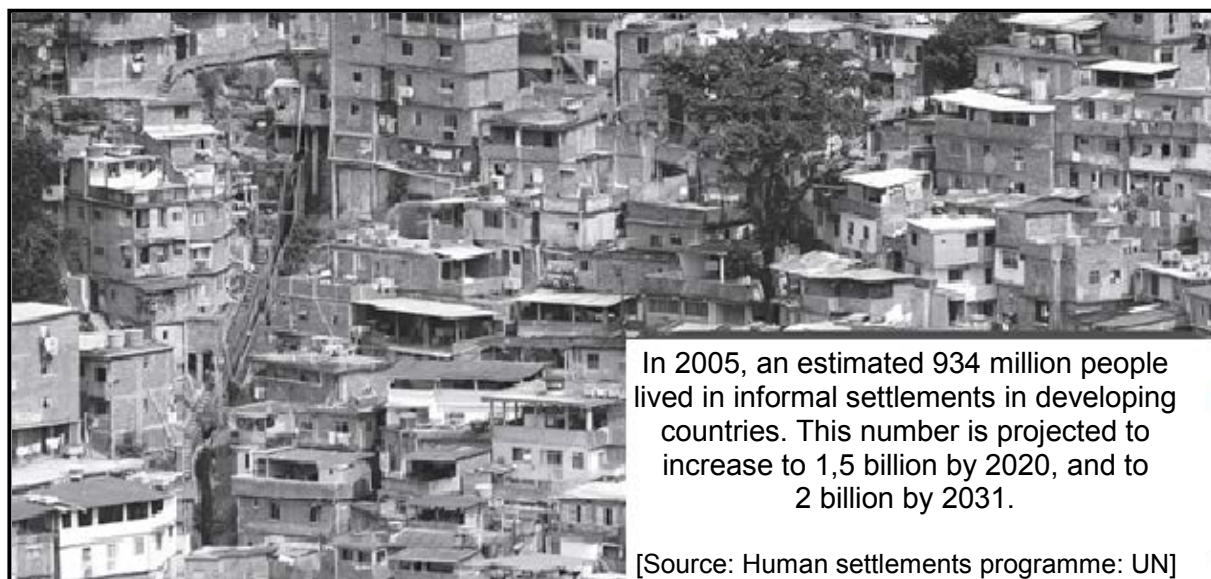
FIGURE 4.1: SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY**FIGURE 4.3: INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

FIGURE 4.4: SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN RURAL AREAS**TELLING THE STORY ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA'S RURAL POOR**

by Gara LaMarche

This is a story about the Skhosanas, interviewed by Social Surveys Africa:

Until 2001, they survived relatively well on the farm. They had a tap for water; they had firewood. Then the farm was sold to a new owner who wanted the Skhosanas off the land. For two years, they fought eviction. After all, this was the 'new' South Africa, and, for the first time, they had rights. But the farm owner shut down their water tap and ordered them to stop gathering wood on his land. Finally, the owner came early one morning when the children were still asleep, broke down the door, and threw the family's furniture and belongings onto the road. The children were afraid they would have nowhere to sleep. Mr Skhosana was ill and could not work anymore. Mrs Skhosana says she will never forget the experience of 'being thrown out like rubbish'.

FIGURE 4.5: INFORMAL TRADE

Informal means something relaxed, casual, flexible and without rules and regulations. If we talk about an informal economy, then we refer to an economy which does not have rules and regulations. A business in the informal economy, for example, doesn't pay tax. It does not follow the laws which control bigger, formal businesses.

FIGURE 4.6: THE GAUTENG (PWV) INDUSTRIAL REGION