



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

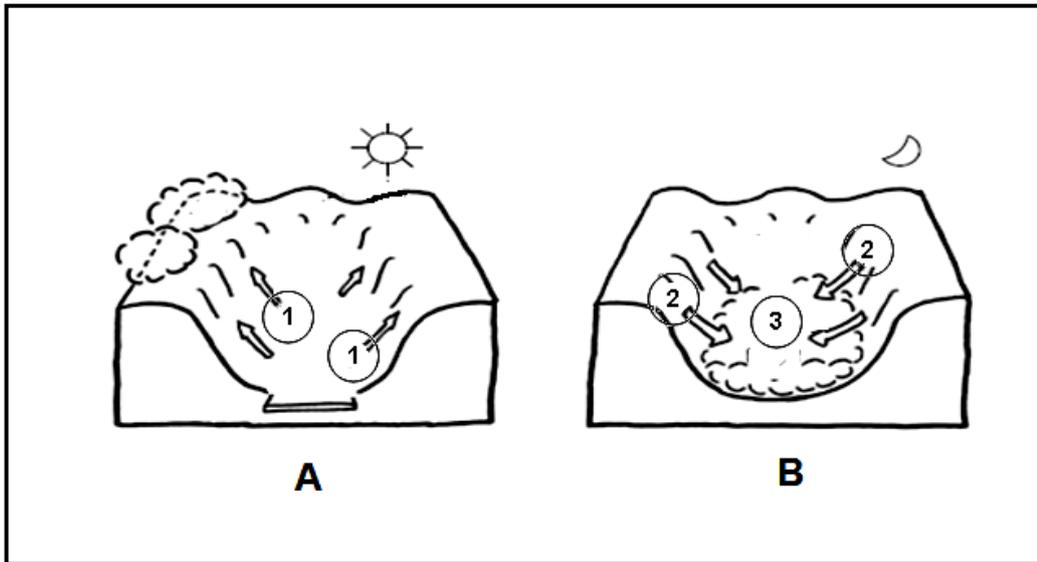
GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE

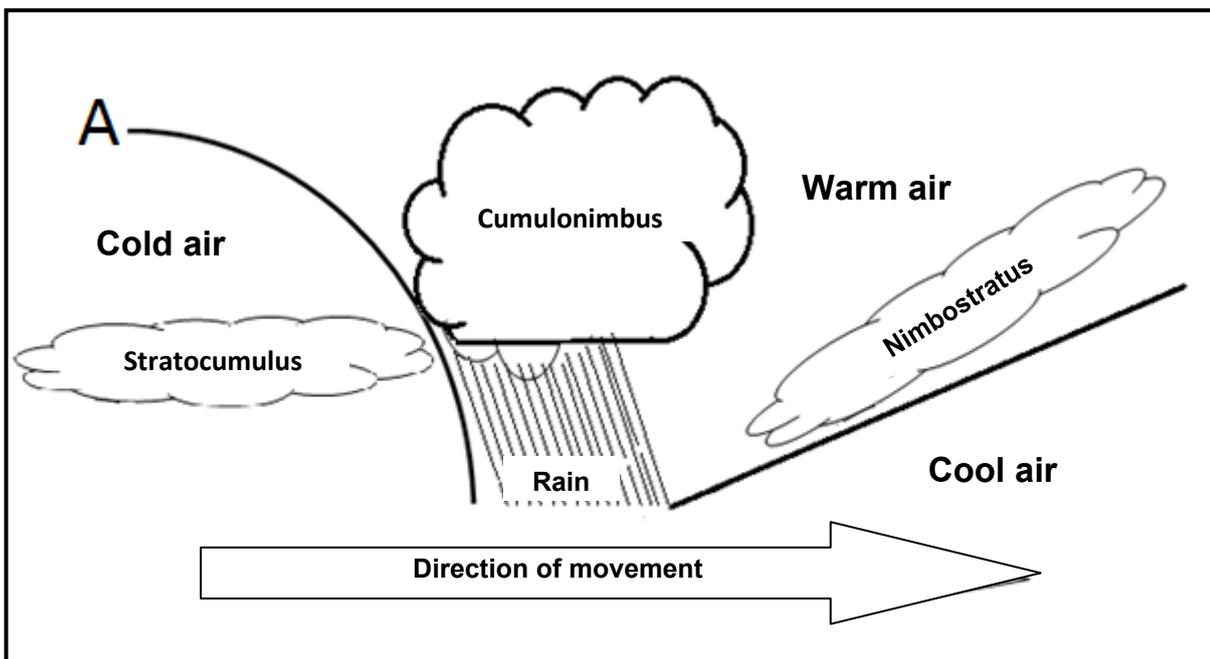
This annexure consists of 11 pages.

FIGURE 1.3: VALLEY CLIMATES



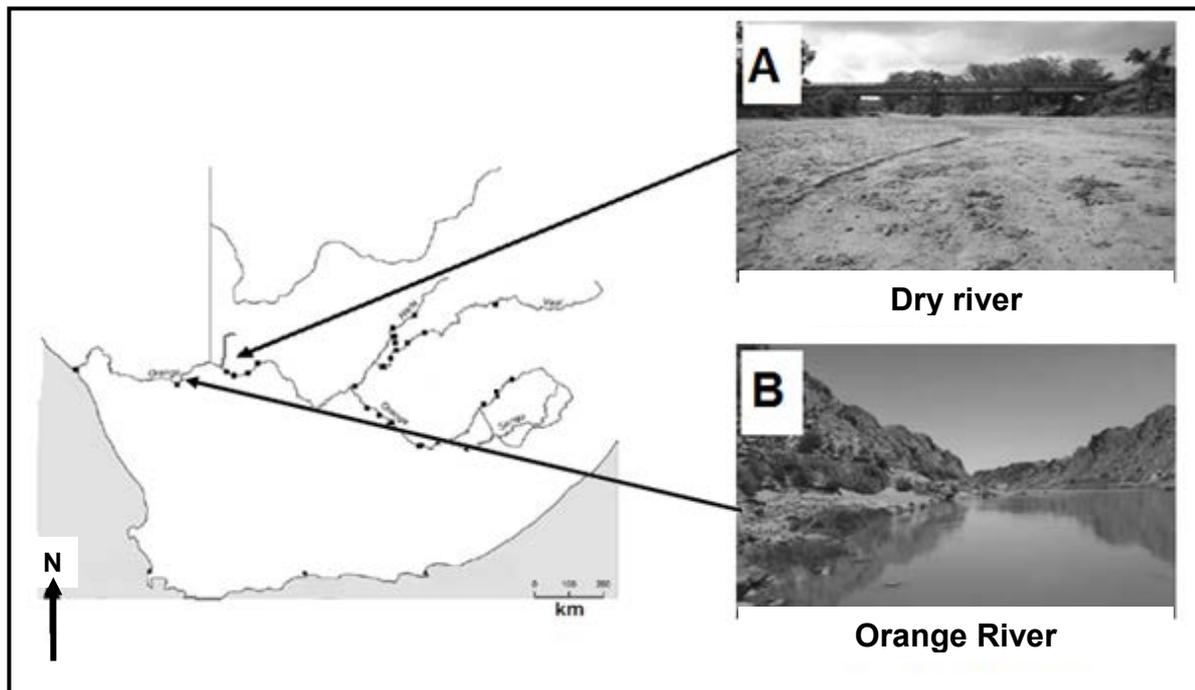
[Adapted from www.ybw.com]

FIGURE 1.4: CROSS-SECTION OF A COLD FRONT



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.5: RIVER TYPES



[Source: www.scielo.org.za and photographs]

FIGURE 1.6: IMPACT OF HUMANS ON DRAINAGE BASINS

VAAL RIVER UNDER PRESSURE

Sipho Masondo | The Times Live

The Vaal River and its catchment system are becoming increasingly toxic/poisoned – posing a threat to health, the economy and food production in four provinces.

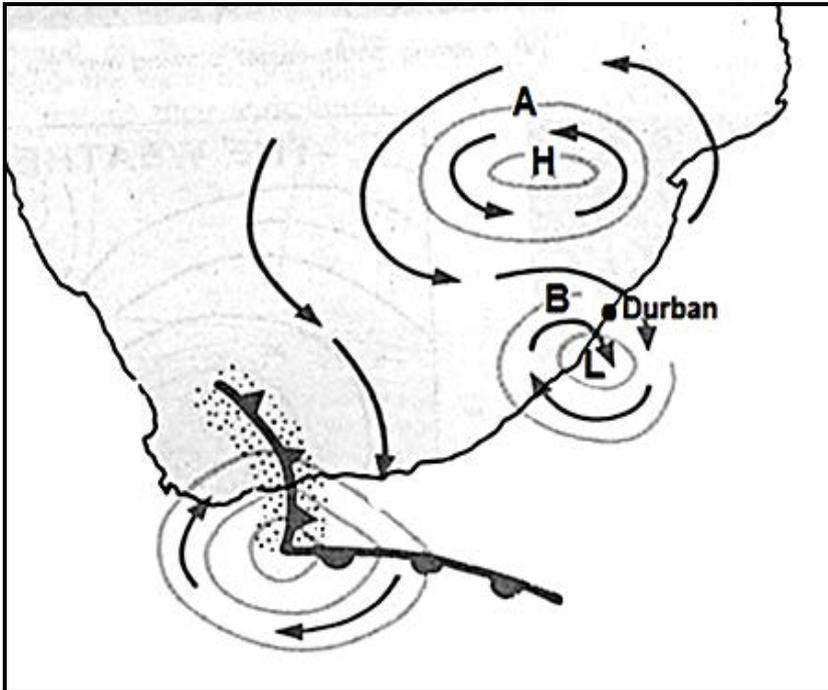
Water scientists and other experts describe the Vaal River – which supplies water to Gauteng, the country's economic and industrial powerhouse, as well as to farmers in Gauteng, North West, the Free State and Northern Cape – as 'in crisis' and 'under siege' by polluters. Since the 1990s, the Department of Water Affairs has pumped water from the Lesotho Highlands into the river to supplement the water supply. This water is increasingly needed to dilute the pollution.

Said Krige: 'We are using expensive drinking water to sort out the problem of pollution. Dilution is not a solution to pollution.'

The water in the Vaal River system will eventually cost far more to treat, leaving companies such as Sasol and Eskom to pay more for the chemicals needed to treat the water before they use it. This will increase their costs.

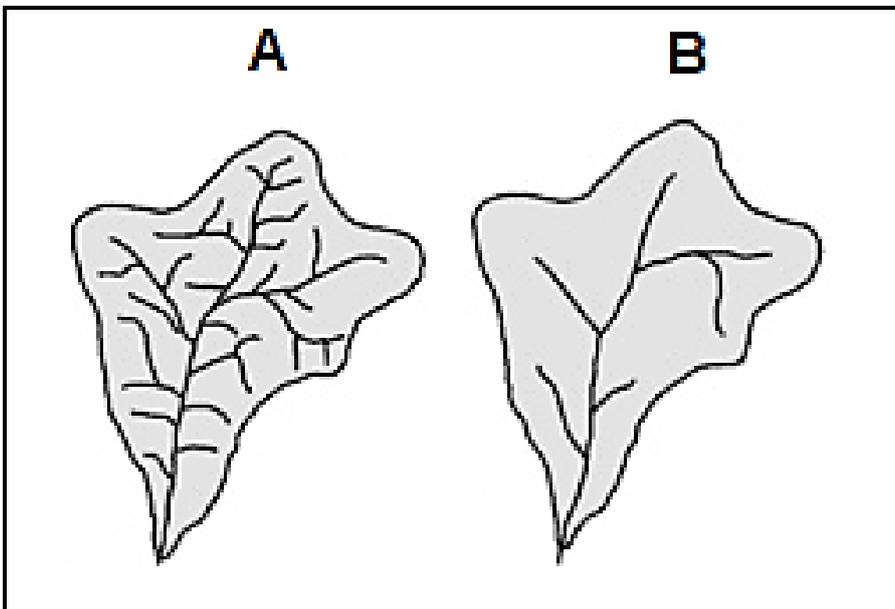
[Adapted from www.timeslive.co.za]

FIGURE 2.1: BERG WIND CONDITIONS



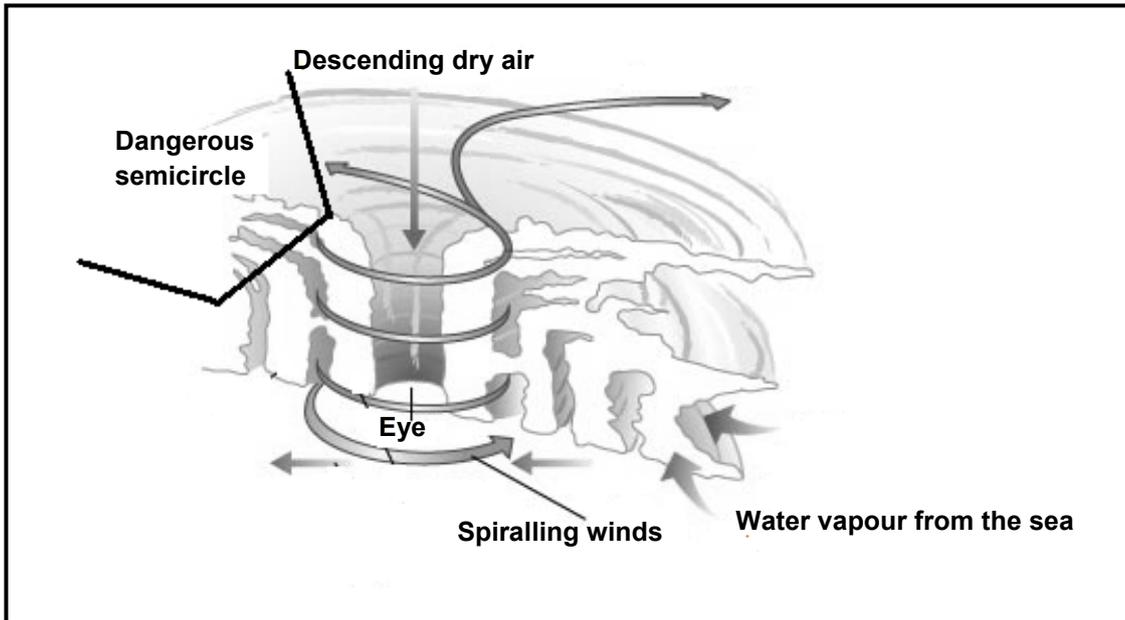
[Adapted from millarslocal.co.za]

FIGURE 2.2: DRAINAGE DENSITY



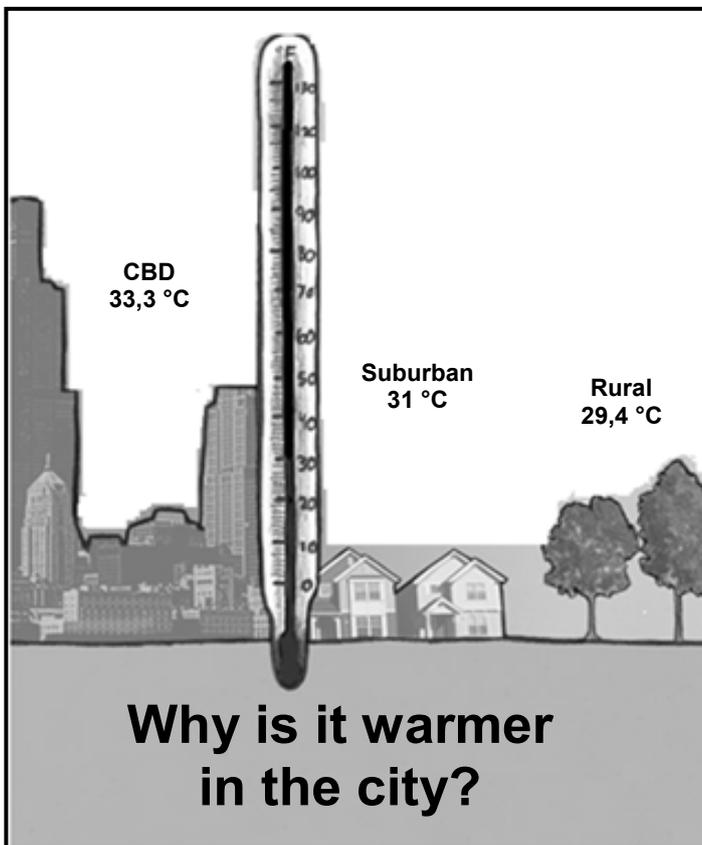
[Source: learnline.cdu.edu.au]

FIGURE 2.3: CYCLONE



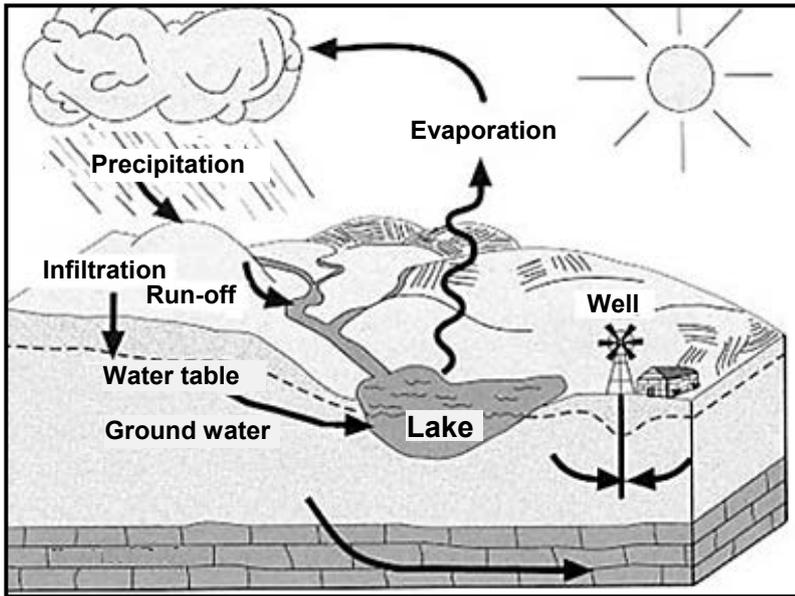
[Adapted from Merriam Webster, 2006]

FIGURE 2.4: CITY CLIMATE



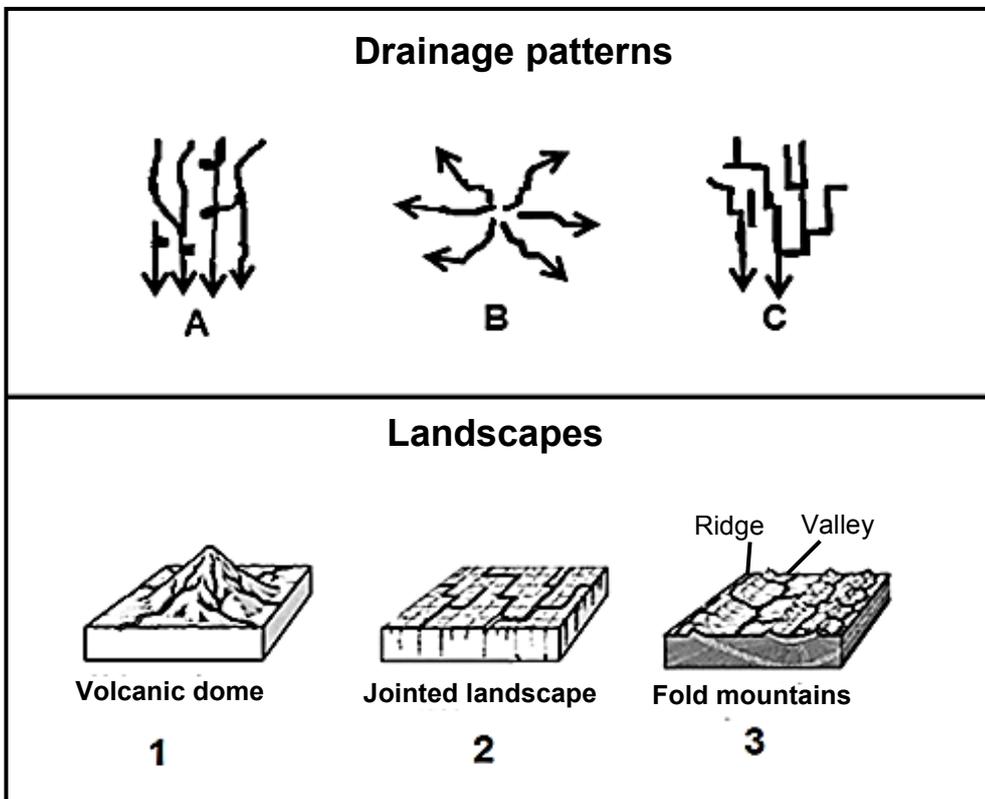
[Adapted from thinkinginterms.scienceblog]

FIGURE 2.5: GROUND WATER



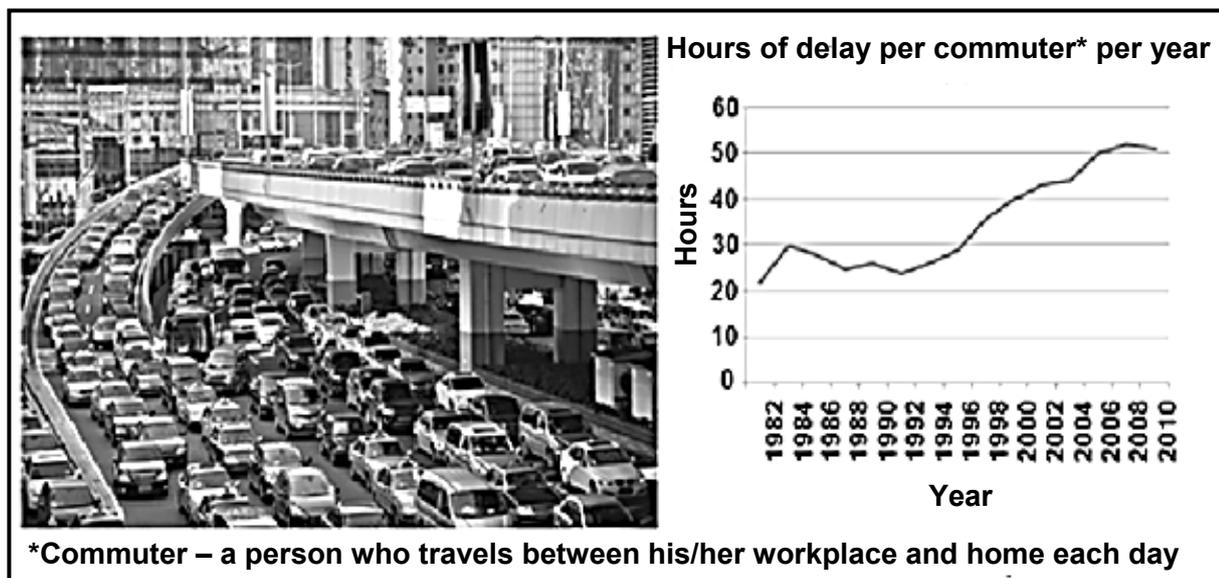
[Adapted from www.pcastate.mn]

FIGURE 2.6: DRAINAGE PATTERNS AND LANDSCAPES



[Adapted from www.landscapes.com]

FIGURE 3.3: TRAFFIC CONGESTION



[Source: www.chron.com/the_guardian.com]

FIGURE 3.4: INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

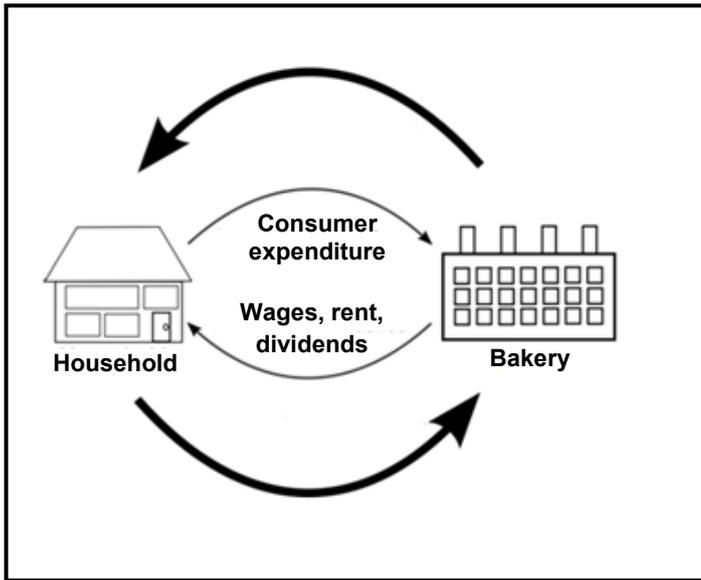
BUCKETS, PITS AND POVERTY

26 September 2014, 00:00
By Tiisetso Makube

The first thing you notice as you enter Tsakana Extension Six is that the road, or whatever they call it, is almost impassable. But we *hesh* (as they say in the township, meaning 'hustle') in our small car, to get around. But the going is not easy. There are furrows here and there from soil erosion. There are stones, small boulders even, that really make driving here a difficult exercise. Thousands of residents in various informal settlements across the Western Cape also have no proper access to water and sanitation. Many households, mostly in rural areas and townships, continue to use the bucket system, or remain without access to adequate sanitation services.

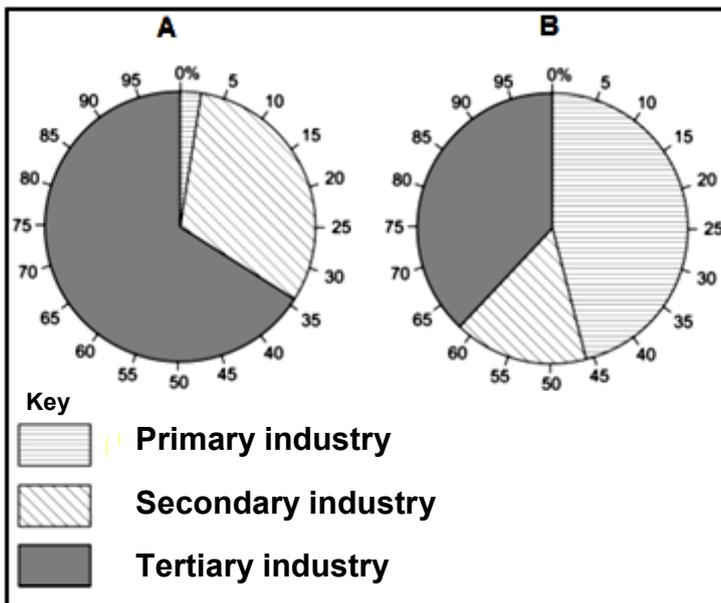
[Source: *Mail & Guardian*, Tiisetso Makube, 26 September 2014]

FIGURE 3.5: MARKET-ORIENTATED SECONDARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



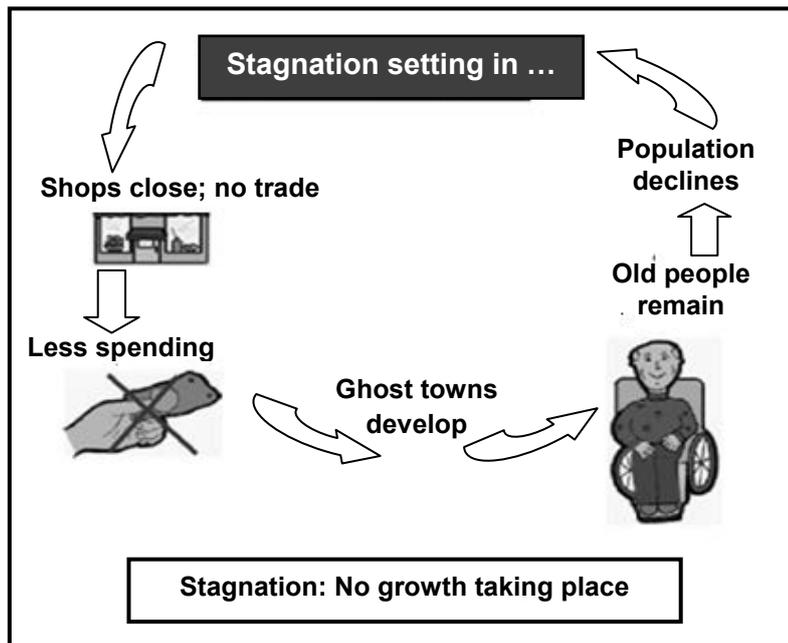
[Source: www.atmo.arizona.edu]

FIGURE 4.2: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



[Source: www.leeds.ac.uk]

FIGURE 4.3: CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL DEPOPULATION



[Source: omega7geog.com]

FIGURE 4.4: URBAN RENEWAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

**IN JOHANNESBURG, URBAN RENEWAL MEANS
DISPLACEMENT FOR THE POOR**

By Skylar Reidon, 25 April 2014, 17:34

Jabu Khwela was rehearsing a monologue for his theatre class one morning when he heard the sirens and then the shouting of private security guards outside his home. Minutes later, the 20-year-old student and his family were forced onto the street with all their belongings. Along with 50 other low-income residents, they were being evicted from the living spaces they had informally rented without a contract in an old building in Jeppestown. Khwela's family and their neighbours were displaced to make way for the redevelopment of the gritty (dusty) area into Maboneng, an arts mecca with pricey loft apartments, upmarket cafés and independent movie theatres.

[Adapted from <http://www.ibtimes.com/johannesburg-once-known-apartheid-gentrification-means-displacement-poor-1576519>]

FIGURE 4.5: CATTLE FARMING

SOUTH AFRICA'S BEEF INDUSTRY: WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?

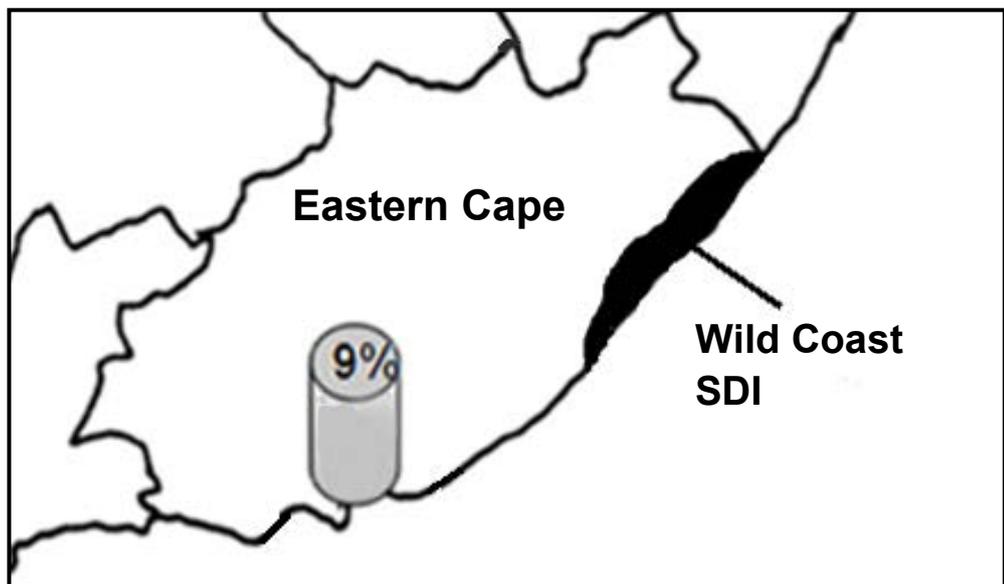
12:00 (GMT+2), Saturday 31 August 2013

By Lloyd Phillips

While South Africa has what appears to be a thriving beef industry, its average productivity, compared with that of other countries, shows that it is not achieving its full potential. This is partly due to the low productivity of our informal beef farming sector. This problem needs to be corrected. The South African beef industry is in a position to take advantage of Africa's increasing middle-class expenditure and increased population growth from one billion to two billion people by 2050 – and the associated demand for red meat. In recent years there have been worldwide improvements in beef feeding practices and herd quality through the use of modern technologies. These technologies have failed to find their way into South Africa's informal beef farming sector. Due to several factors, including environmental concerns, the national beef herd cannot be increased, and existing production methods therefore need to be improved.

[Adapted from *Farmer's Weekly*, 31 August 2013]

FIGURE 4.6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE EASTERN CAPE



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]