



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

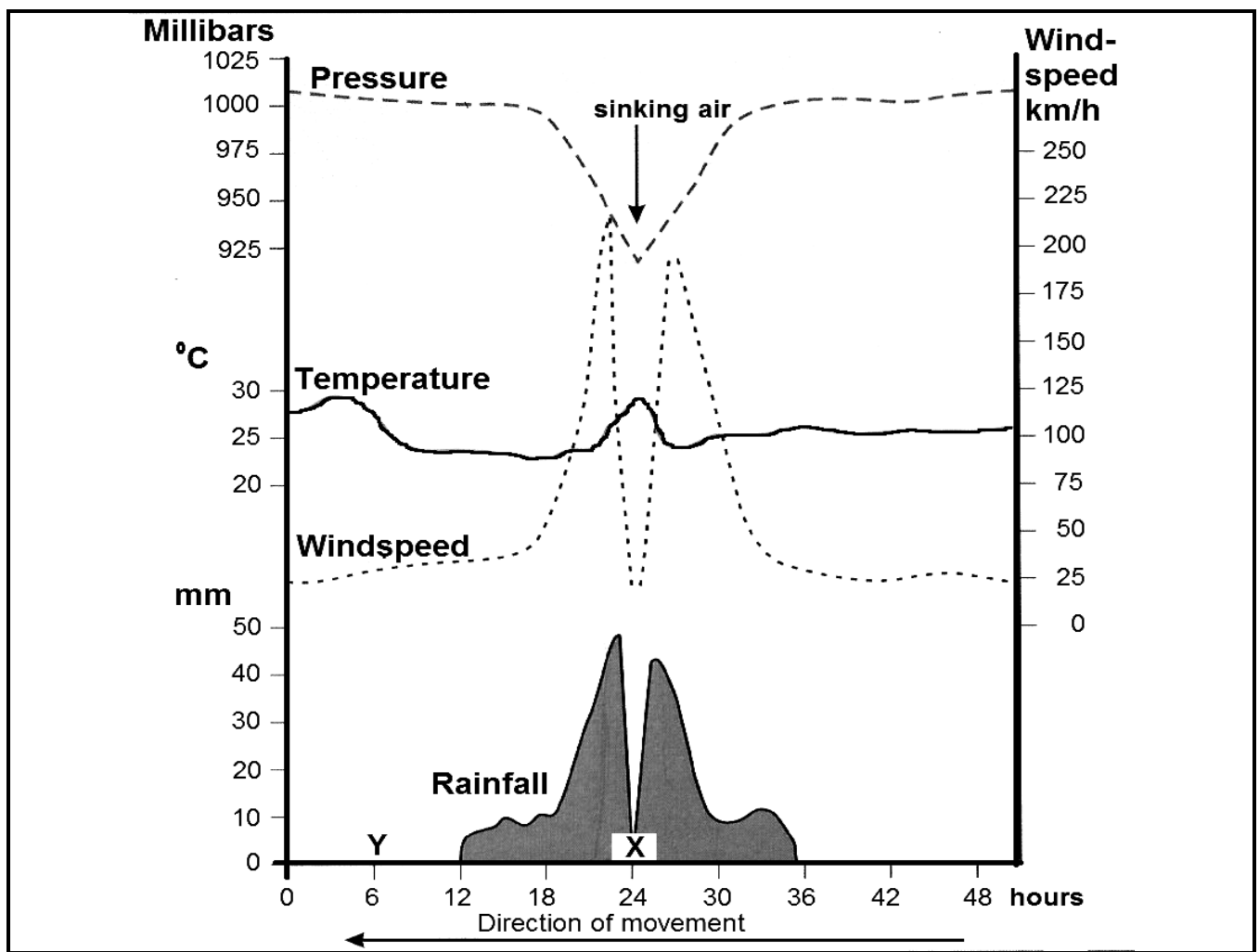
SEPTEMBER 2016

**GEOGRAPHY P1
ANNEXURE**



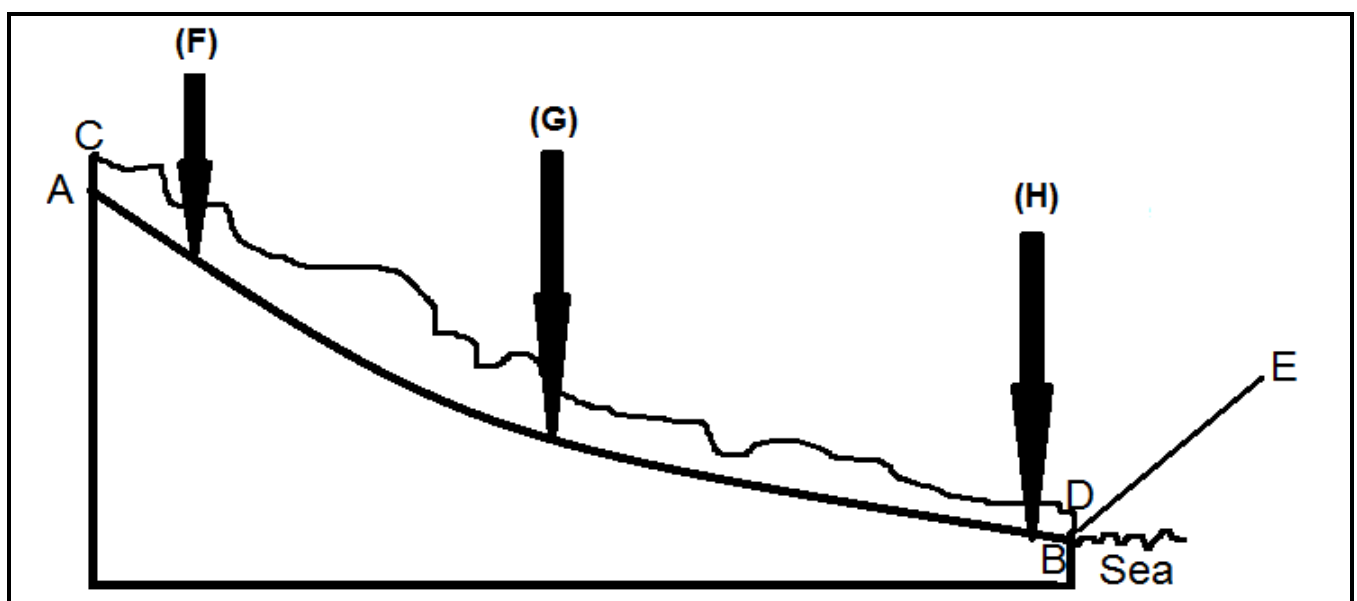
This annexure consists of 13 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES AT A TROPICAL CYCLONE

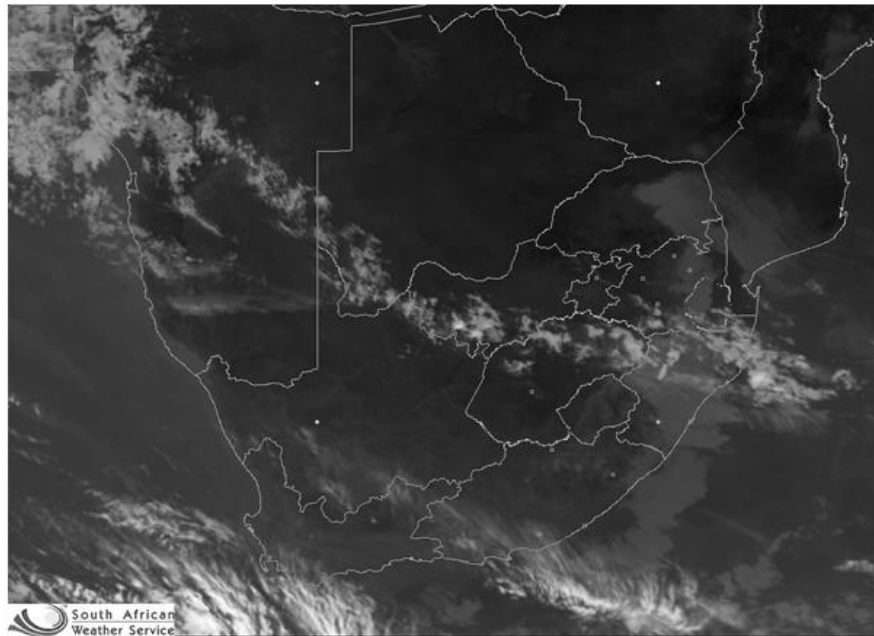


[Source: Adapted from All understand Geography]

FIGURE 1.2: RIVER PROFILE



[Source: Examiners own sketch]

FIGURE 1.3: TYPICAL WINTER CONDITIONS OVER SOUTH AFRICA

[Source: South African Weather Services]

Brace for a scorching next few days

A heat wave is expected to hit Gauteng and surrounding provinces from today (5 May 2015). The South African Weather Services has issued a warning for high temperatures and the danger of veld fires. Forecaster Dipuo Tswana said the heat wave was caused by the high pressure system over the central and north eastern parts of the country.

'This high causes air to sink, and as it sinks, the air warms up. A lack of moisture is also adding to the heat wave taking place. We take the average of the hottest month and add five degrees to it – that happened in January this year,' Tswana explained.

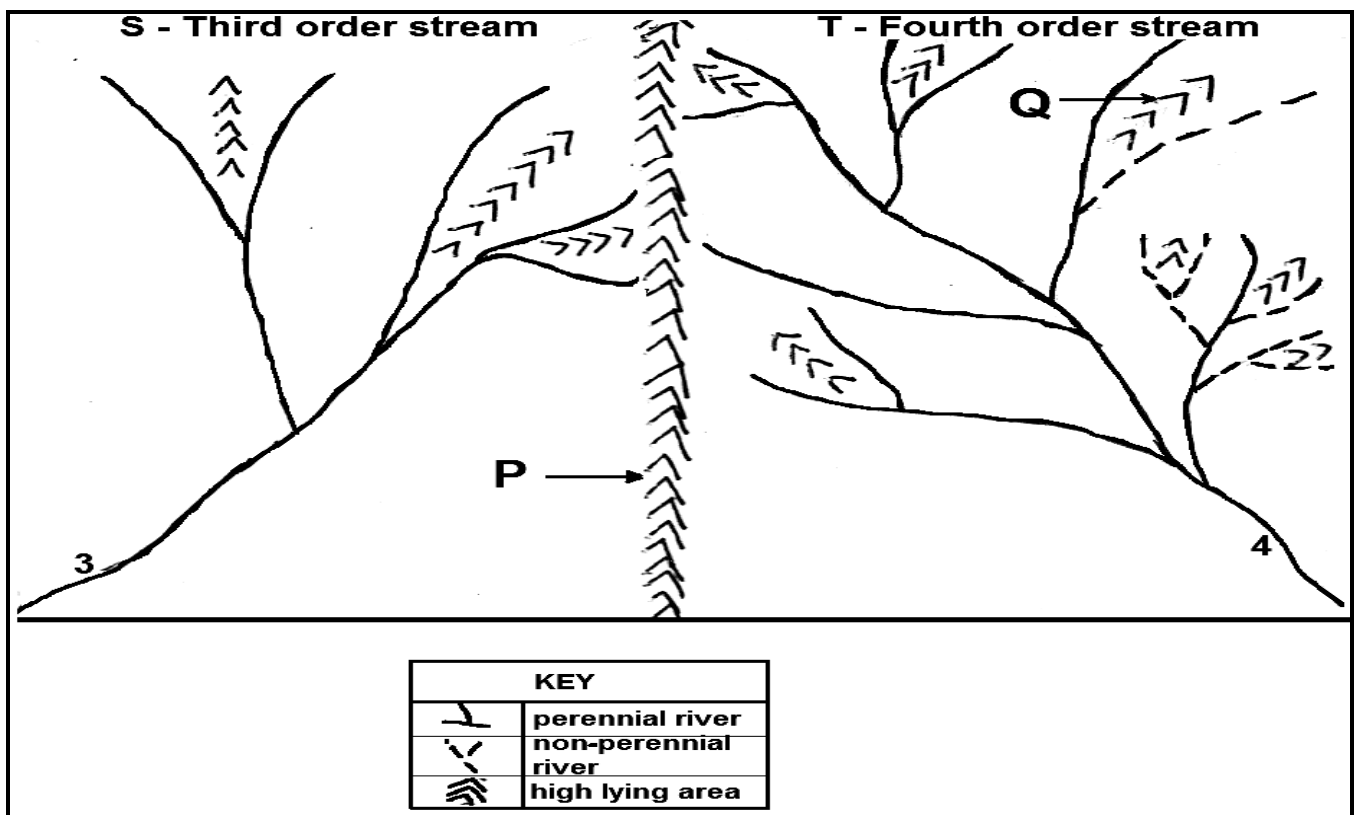
A heat wave will occur if the abovementioned conditions persist for three continuous days. She said maximum temperatures in Joburg, Pretoria and Vereeniging would peak between 34 °C and 35 °C.

[Source: Adapted from an article by Ilanit Chernick in the *STAR* newspaper – 2015]

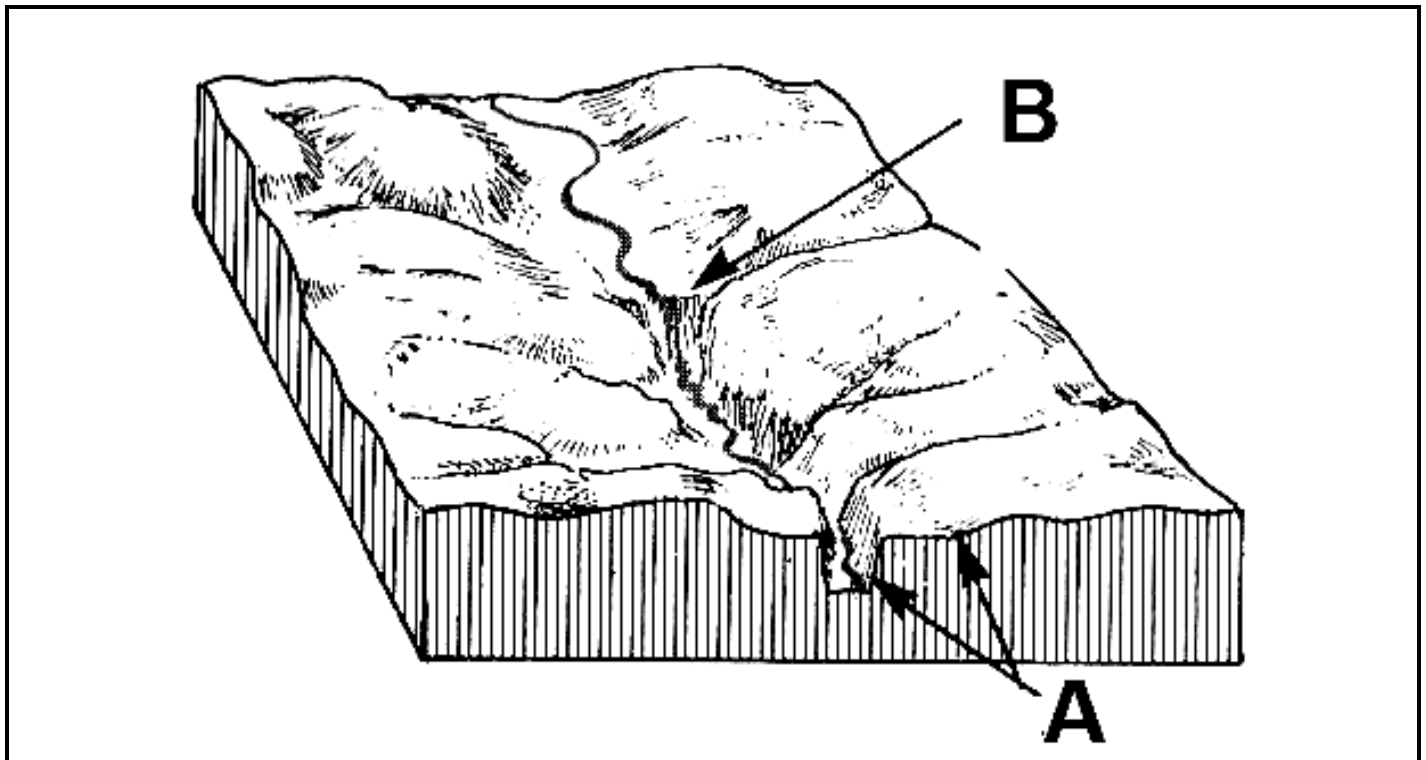
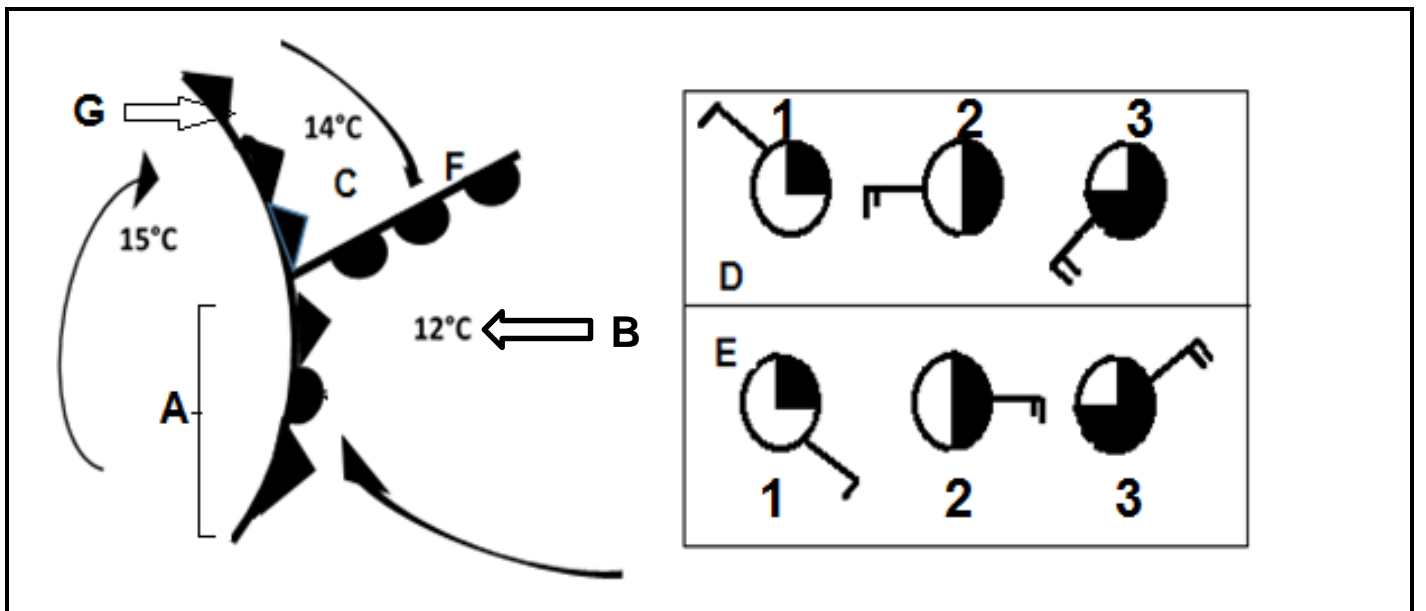
FIGURE 1.4: FOG IN A VALLEY

[Source: www.google.co.za/images/]

FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE DENSITY

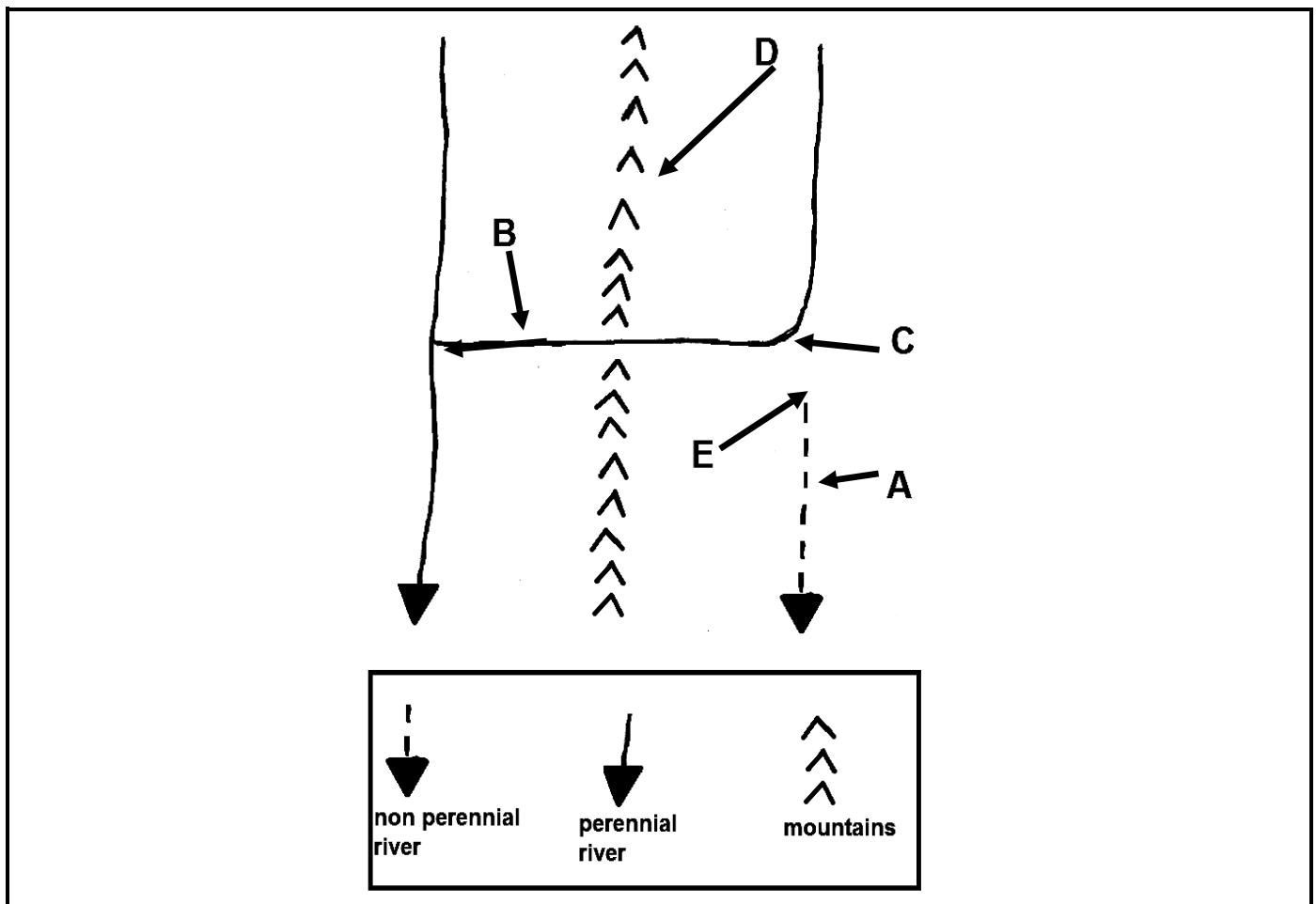


[Source: Examiners own sketch]

FIGURE 1.6: REJUVENATION[Source: *New windows of the world*]**FIGURE 2.1: MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE IN THE OCCLUSION STAGE**

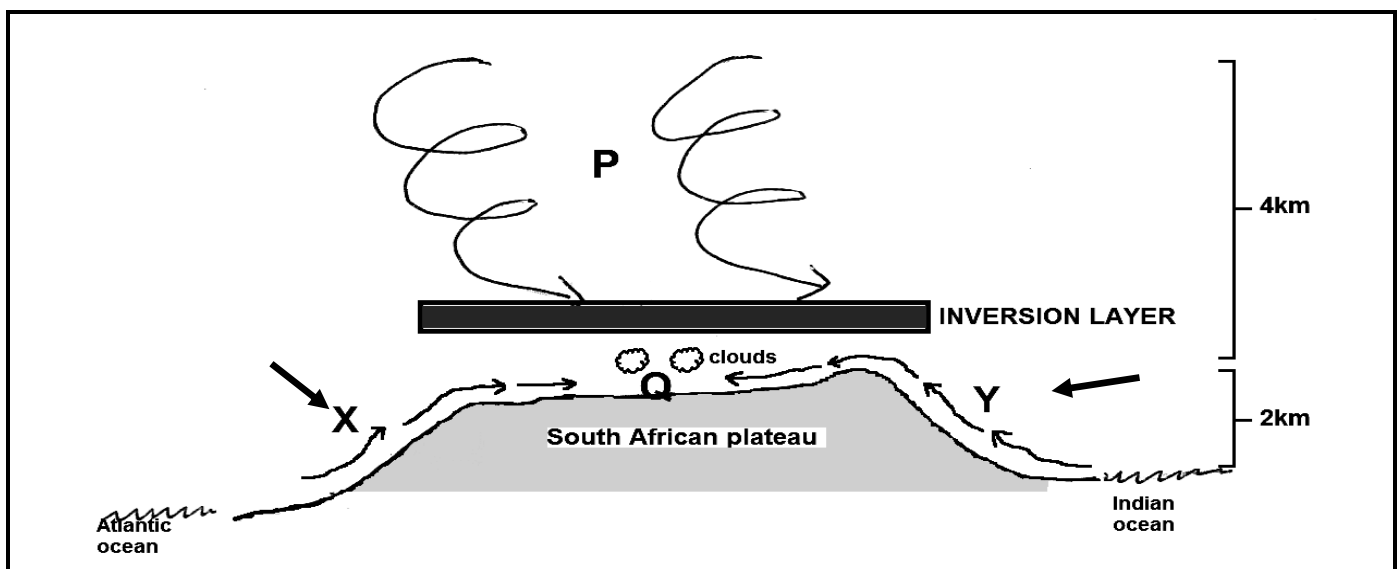
[Source: Examiners own sketch]

FIGURE 2.2: FEATURES OF STREAM PIRACY



[Source: Examiners own sketch]

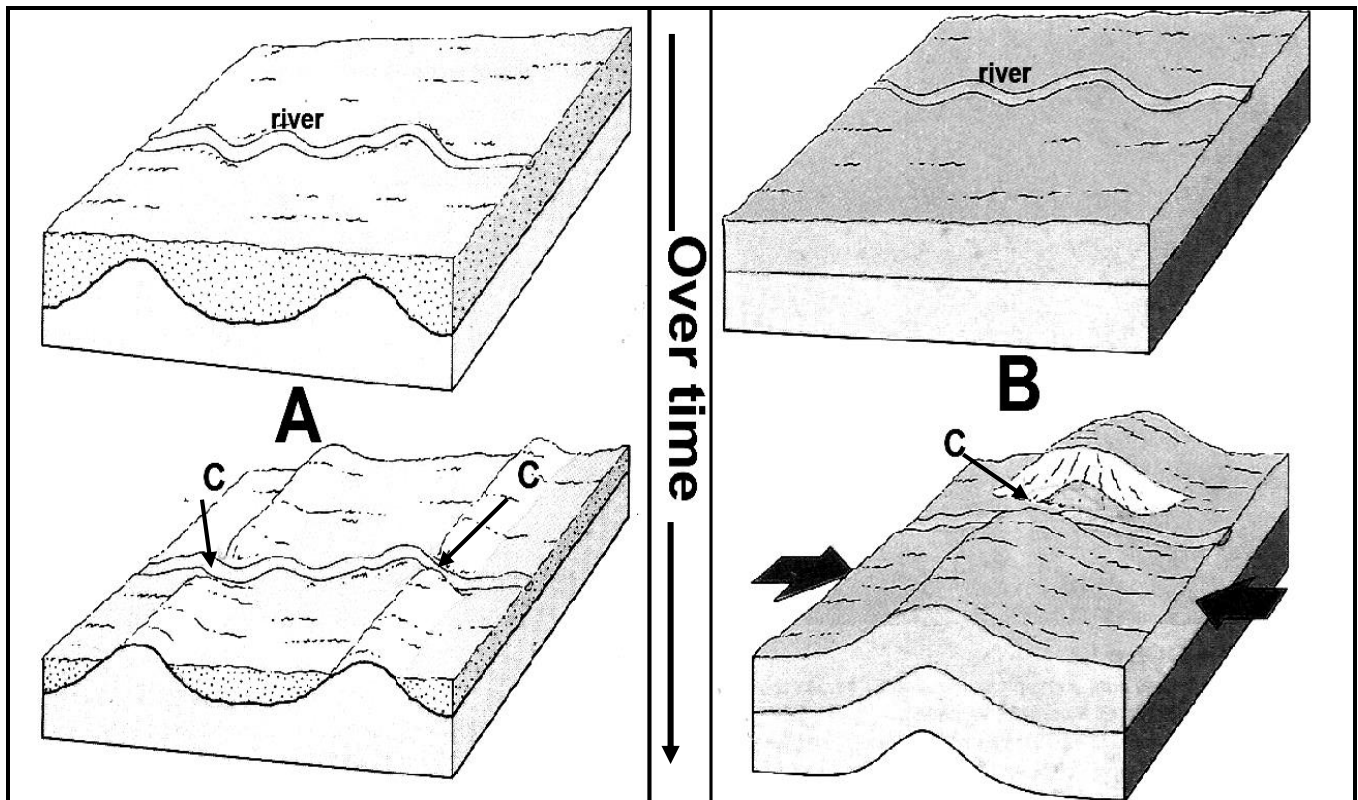
FIGURE 2.3: WEATHER CONDITIONS OVER SOUTH AFRICA



[Source: Examiners own sketch]

FIGURE 2.4: POLLUTION OVER AN URBAN AREA

[Source: www.google.co.za/images/]

FIGURE 2.5: DRAINAGE PATTERNS

[Source: *Physical Geology – Earth Revealed*]

FIGURE 2.6: HUMAN IMPACT ON WATER QUALITY ALONG THE ORANGE-SENQU BASIN

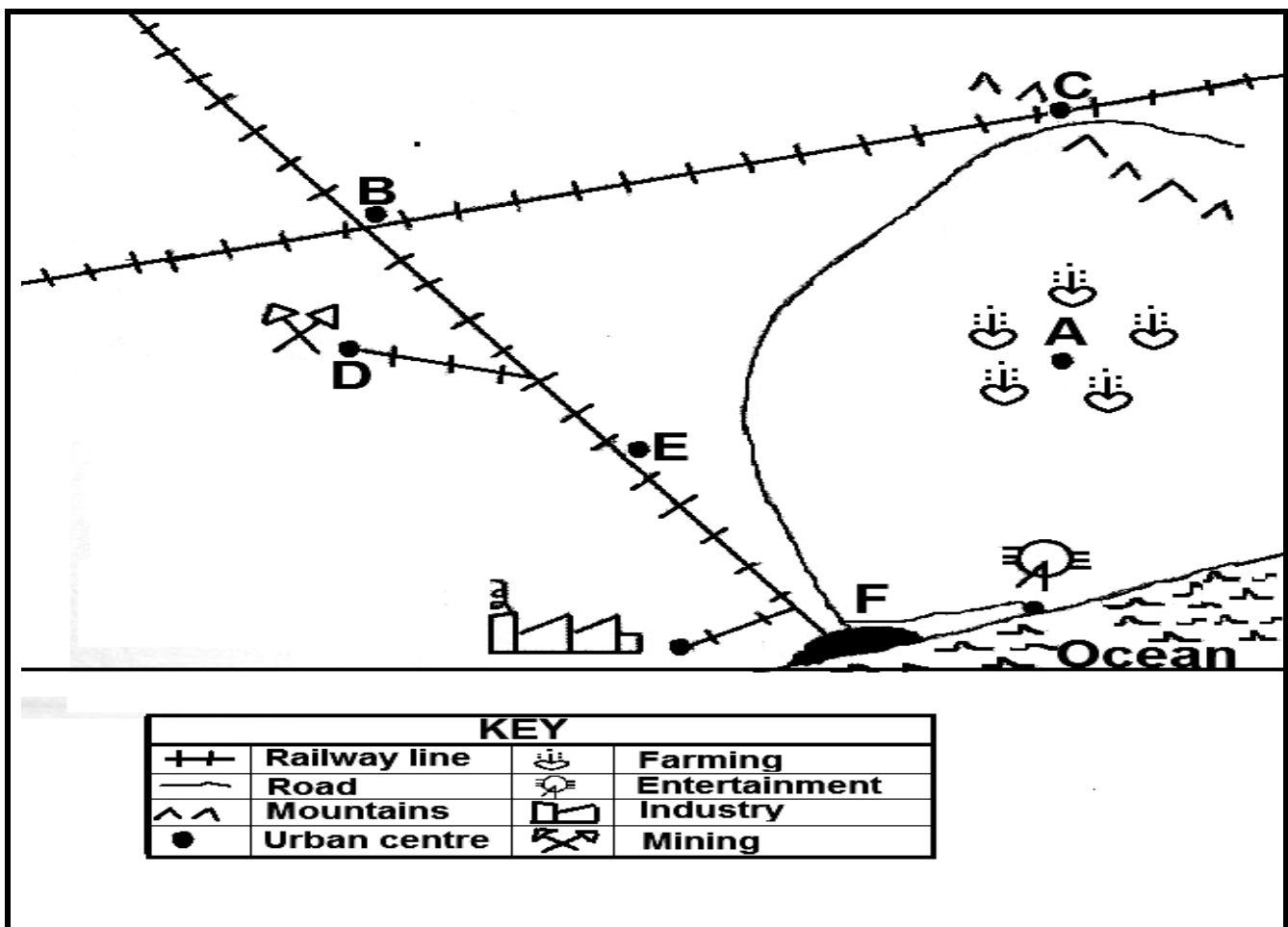
HUMAN IMPACTS ON WATER QUALITY IN THE ORANGE-SENQU RIVER BASIN

With an availability of less than 1 000 cubic metres of water per person per year, all countries of the basin (except Lesotho) are water-scarce countries according to UN standards. As the population and economy (mining and industry around Johannesburg, commercial agriculture along the Caledon, Vaal, middle and lower Orange) grow, water is reused more often; and pollution can less and less be alleviated by dilution. This challenge, which mainly affects South Africa, grows more acute by the day.

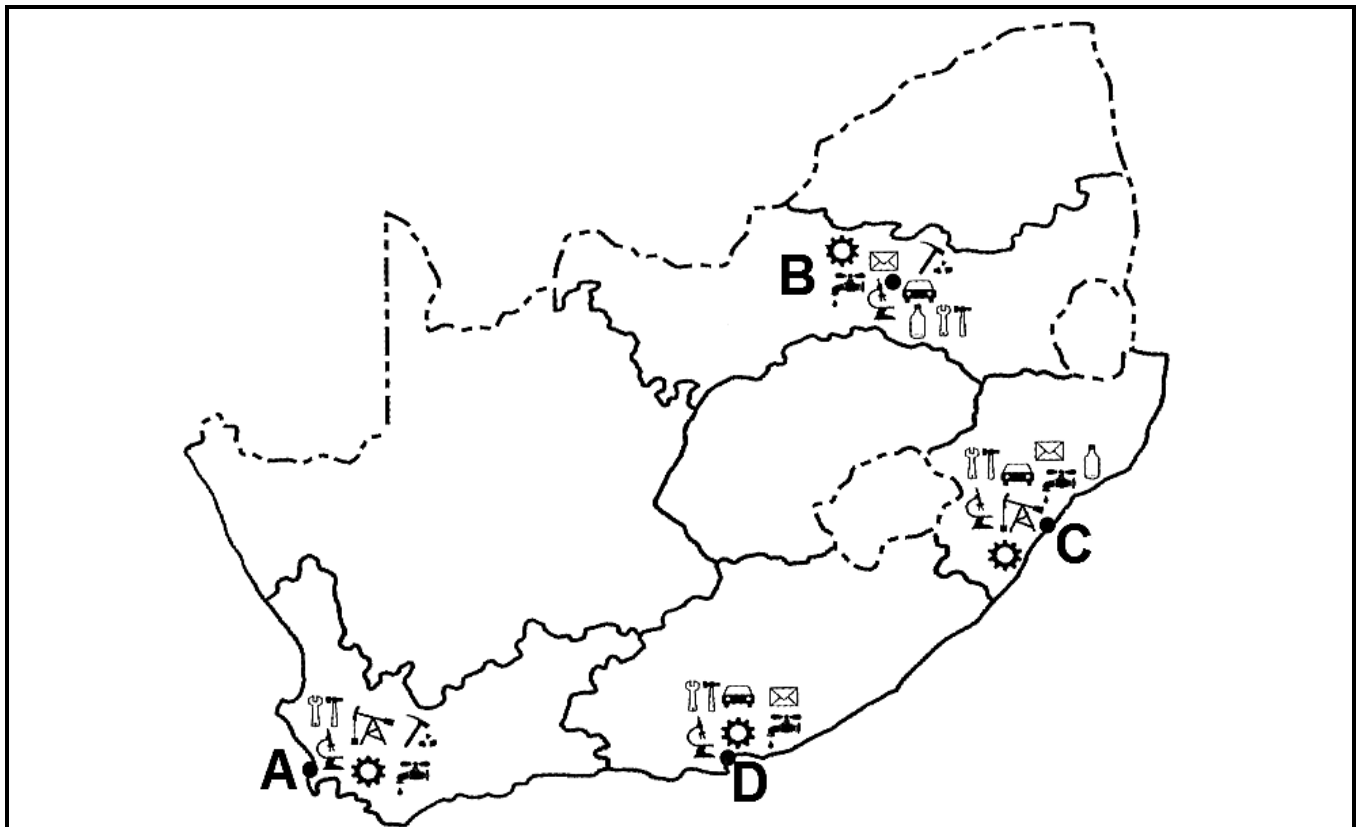
The water quality in the Orange-Senqu River Basin is highly variable due to a combination of natural and human factors. The Senqu River system generally provides high quality water, thanks to a relatively undeveloped mountain catchment, and the natural filtering effects of the wetlands of the Lesotho highlands.

[Source: www.orangesengurak.org/river.aspx]

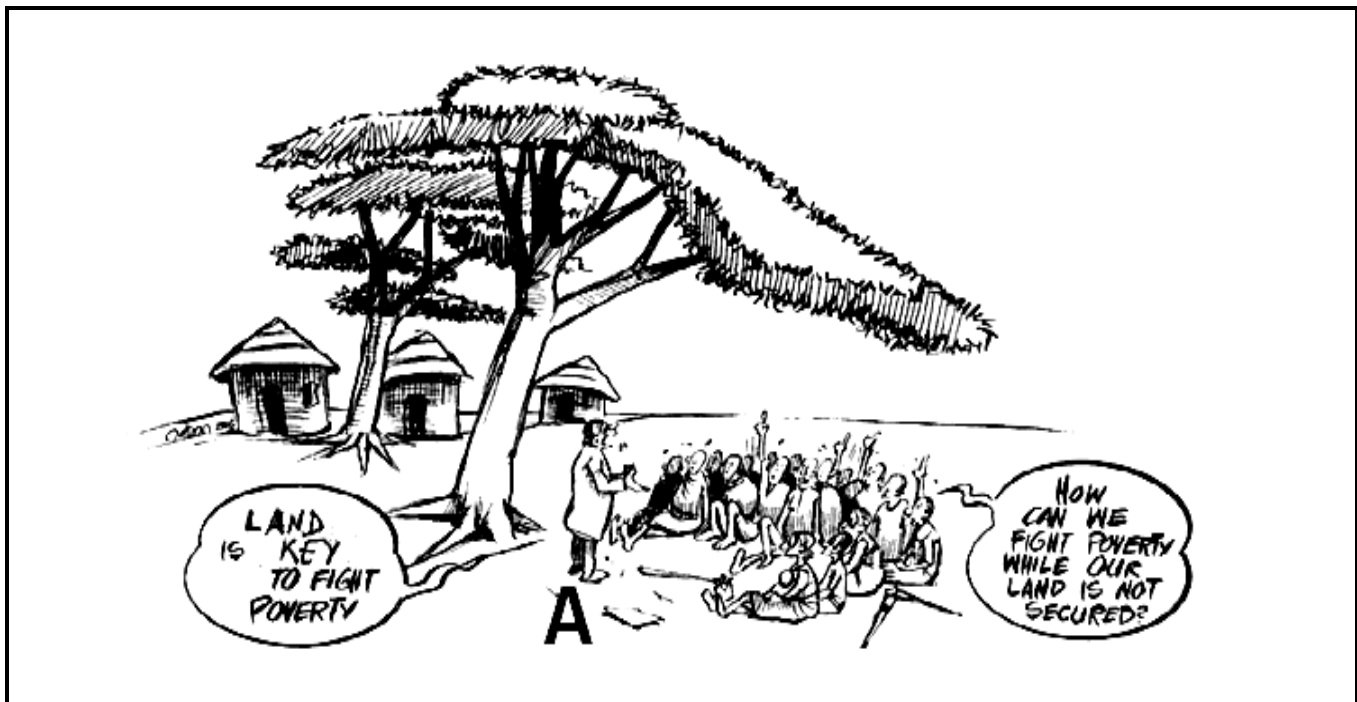
FIGURE 3.1



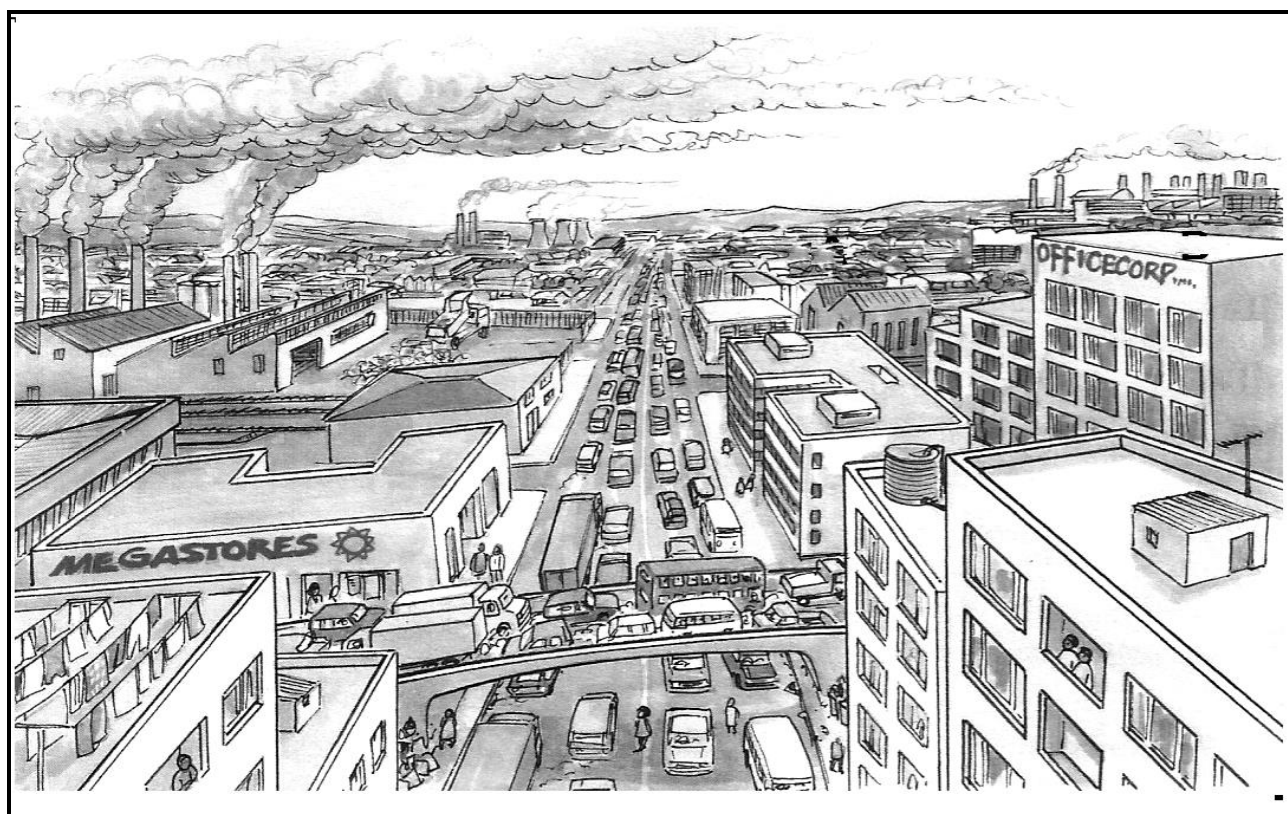
[Source: Adapted by the Examiner from *Geography Study Guide–Gr12 NCS*]

FIGURE 3.2: SOUTH AFRICA'S CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

[Source: Geography Grade 12 CAPS – The ANSWER series]

FIGURE 3.3: LAND REFORM

[Source: [www.google.co.za/images/land reform](http://www.google.co.za/images/land%20reform)]

FIGURE 3.4: TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN A CITY

[Source: Adapted from All understand Geography]

FIGURE 3.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE

		Exports		Imports	
		Million rand	%	Million rand	%
Raw materials	food	2205,3	5,2	1 002,1	3,7
	raw materials (inedible)	-	-	1 116,9	4,2
	metal ores	1 368,7	3,3	-	-
	diamonds	2 911,1	6,9	-	-
	wool	590,7	1,41	-	-
Manufactured goods	Textiles	-	-	537,7	2,0
	Chemical	1 294,3	3,1	3 593,3	13,4
	Metal and metal products	4 524,5	10,8	1 219,5	4,6
	Machinery	1 183,1	2,8	5 860,6	21,8
	Motor vehicles	-	-	2 178,8	8,1
	Other manufactured goods	-	-	6 051,2	22,5
	Unclassified	11 215,4	26,7	5 303,5	19,7
	Sub-total	25 292,7	60,2	26 863,6	100
	Gold	16 718, 6	39,8	-	-
	TOTAL	42 011, 3	100	26 863,6	100

[Source: Adapted from X-Ki]

FIGURE 3.6: FOOD SECURITY

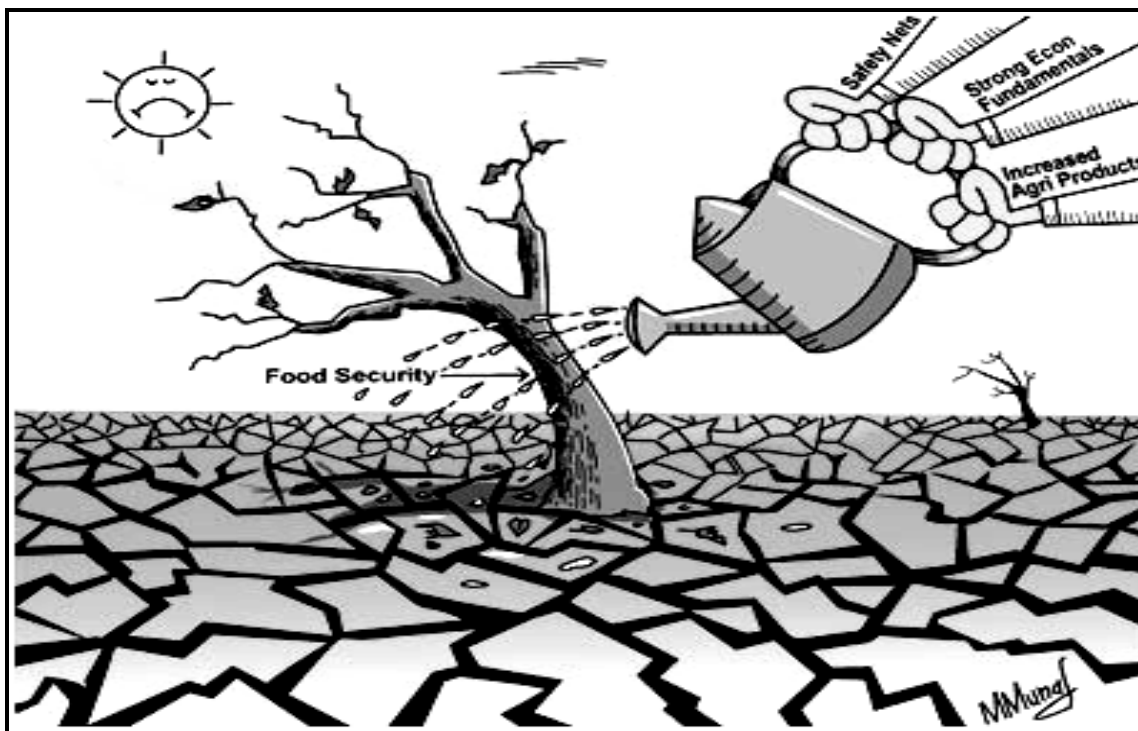
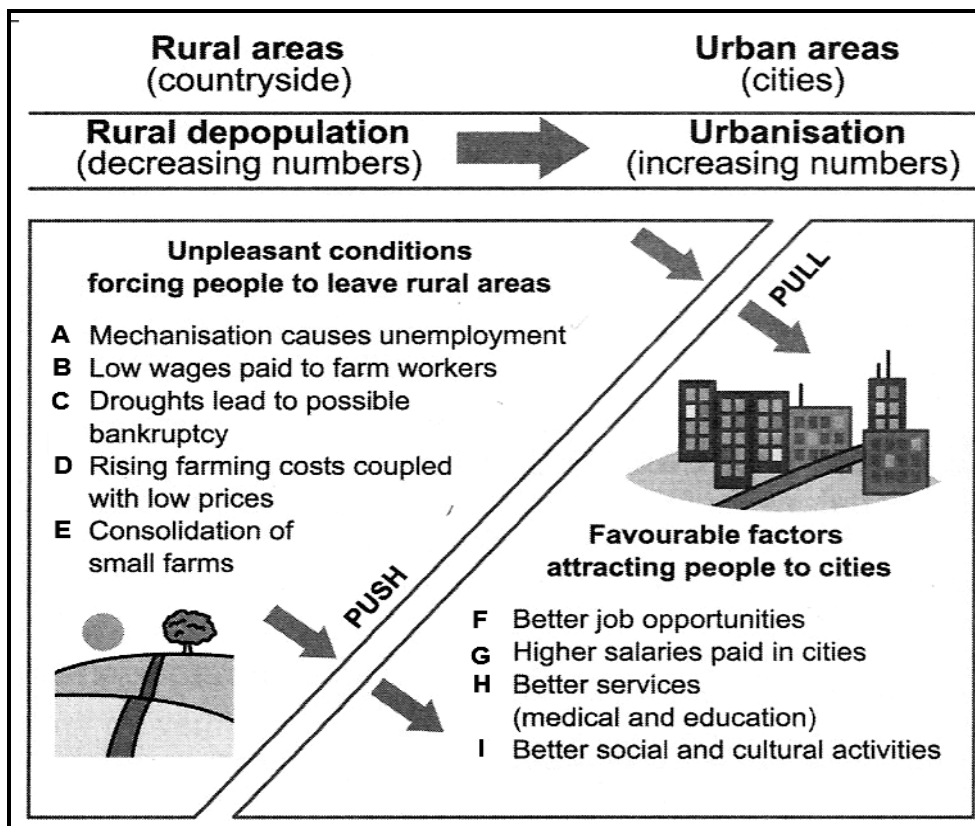
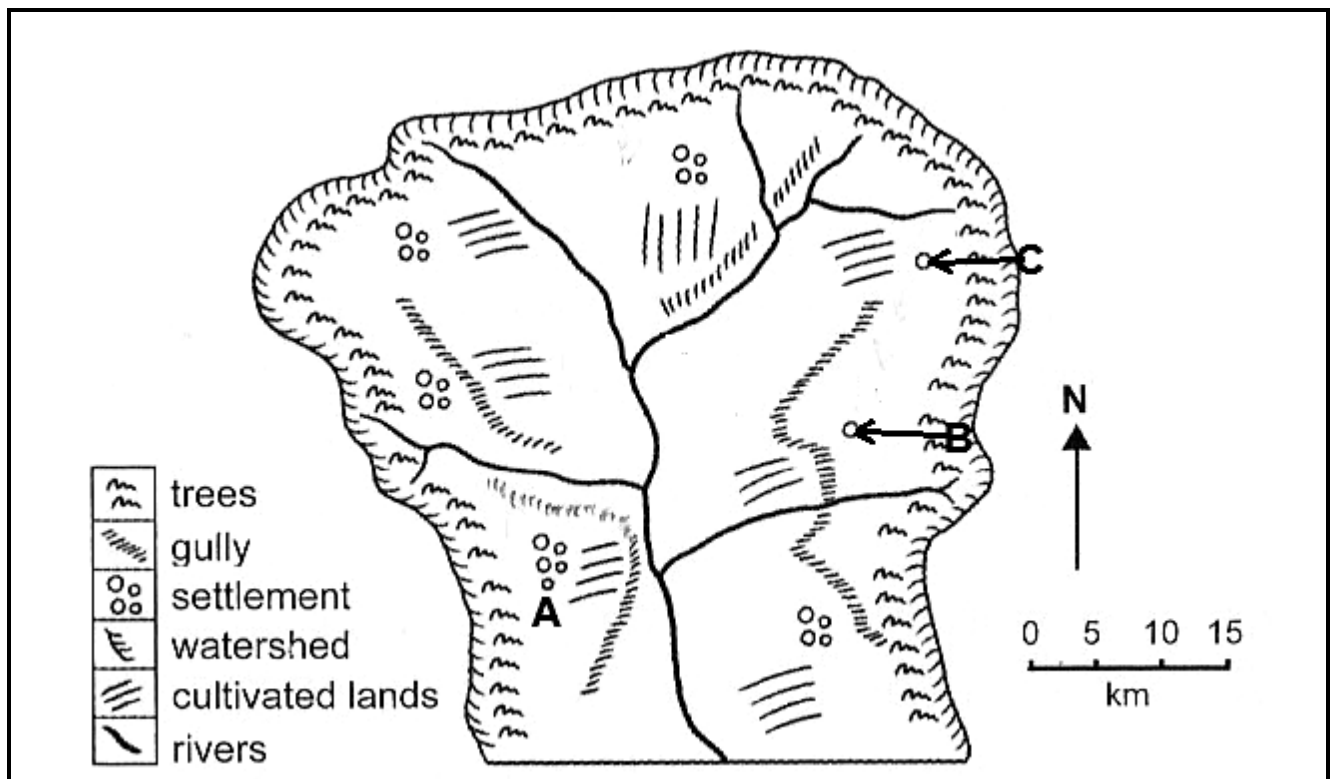
[Source: [www.google.co.za/ images/food security](http://www.google.co.za/images/food%20security)]

FIGURE 4.1: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION



[Source: Adapted Senior Geography-revised edition – Grade 10]

FIGURE 4.3: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

[Source: *Geography Grade 12 CAPS – The ANSWER series*]

FIGURE 4.4: INNER CITY PROBLEMS

[Source: www.google.co.za/images/50 photos of urban decay]

FIGURE 4.5: MAIZE PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA**EXPORTS DEplete SA MAIZE STOCKS**

Pretoria – South African maize stocks for the 2013/14 marketing season are tight and the country may end up importing the grain if it gets more export orders, the chief executive of farmers' group Grain SA said on Thursday.

Jannie de Villiers said with only five months into the May 2013–April 2014 marketing season, South Africa had exported most of the surplus maize and more demand could create a deficit.

“Both white maize and yellow maize is at a break-even point. What we expect to consume and what is exported is equal to the crop estimate in total.”

Most of the maize has gone to overseas markets such as Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

[Source: www.grainsa.co.za]

FIGURE 4.6: INFORMAL ECONOMY

The last ten years have seen a big shift in conceptualising the informal economy from a traditional 'economy that will wither away and die with modern, industrial growth' to an integrated part of the economy, which is 'expanding with modern, industrial growth' and here to stay.

Scholars, as well as practitioners in the developing world, have begun to acknowledge the significant role of the informal economy.