



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**JUNE 2019**

**GEOGRAPHY P1  
ANNEXURE**

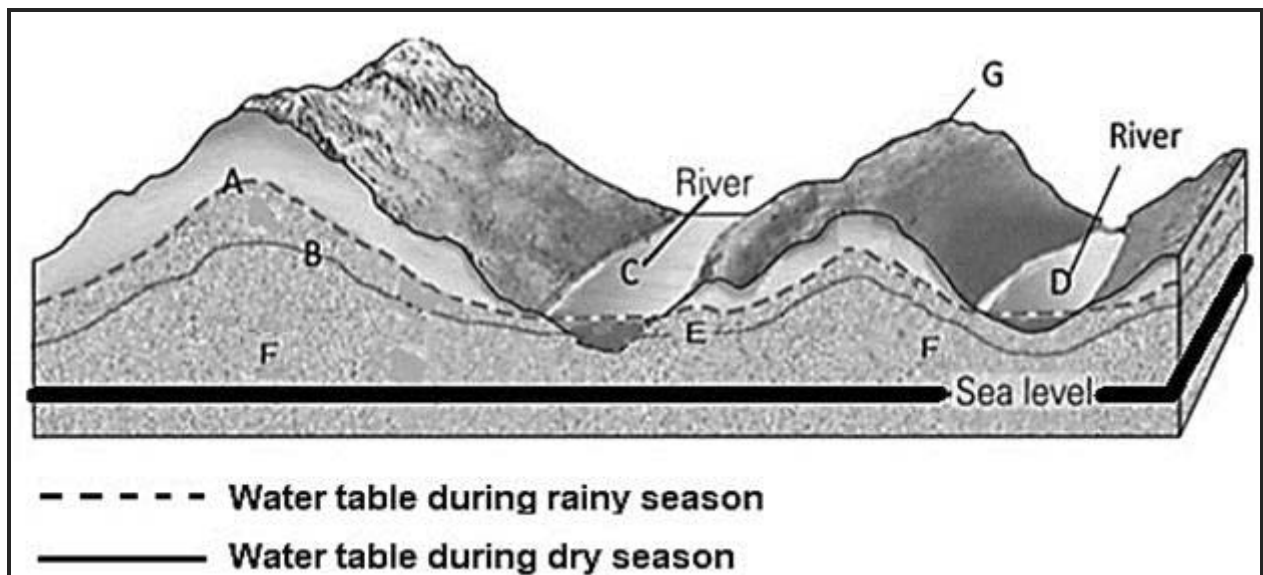


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This annexure consists of 10 pages.

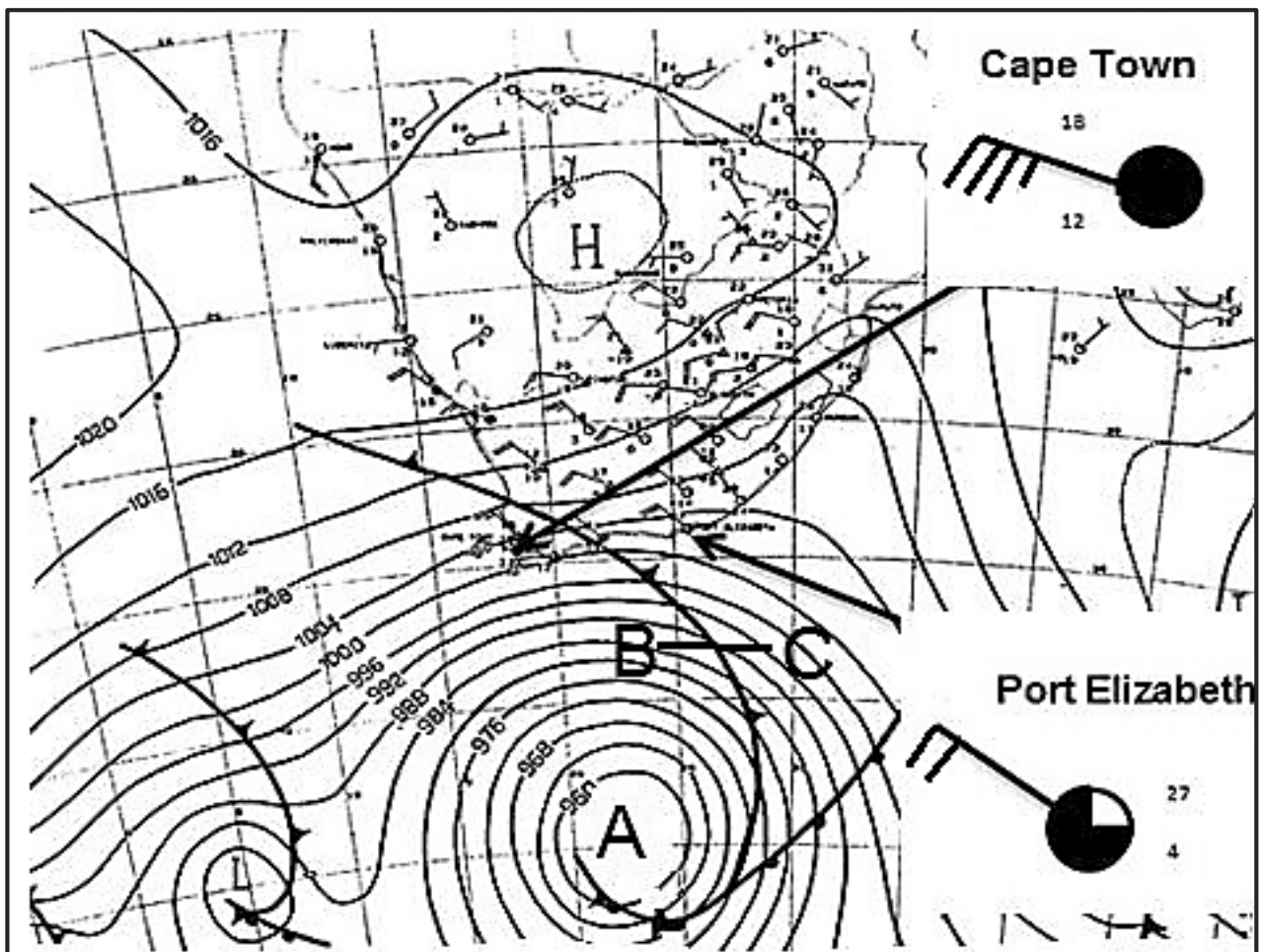
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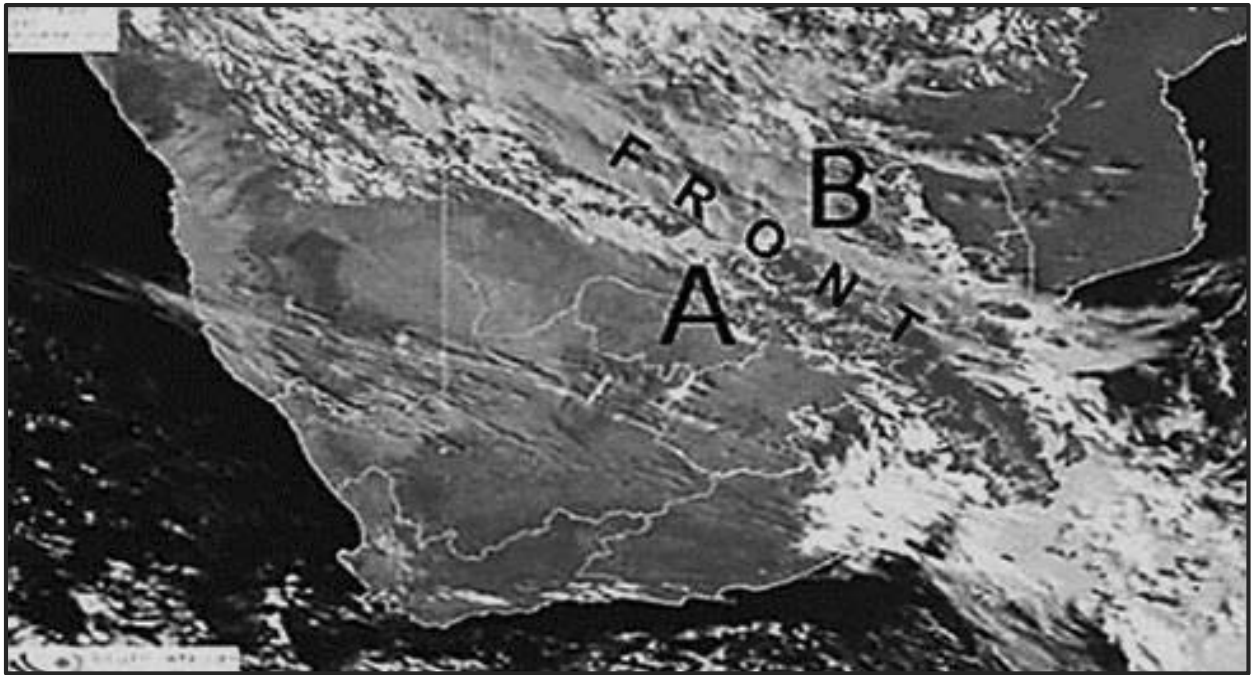
FIGURE 1.2: TYPES OF RIVERS



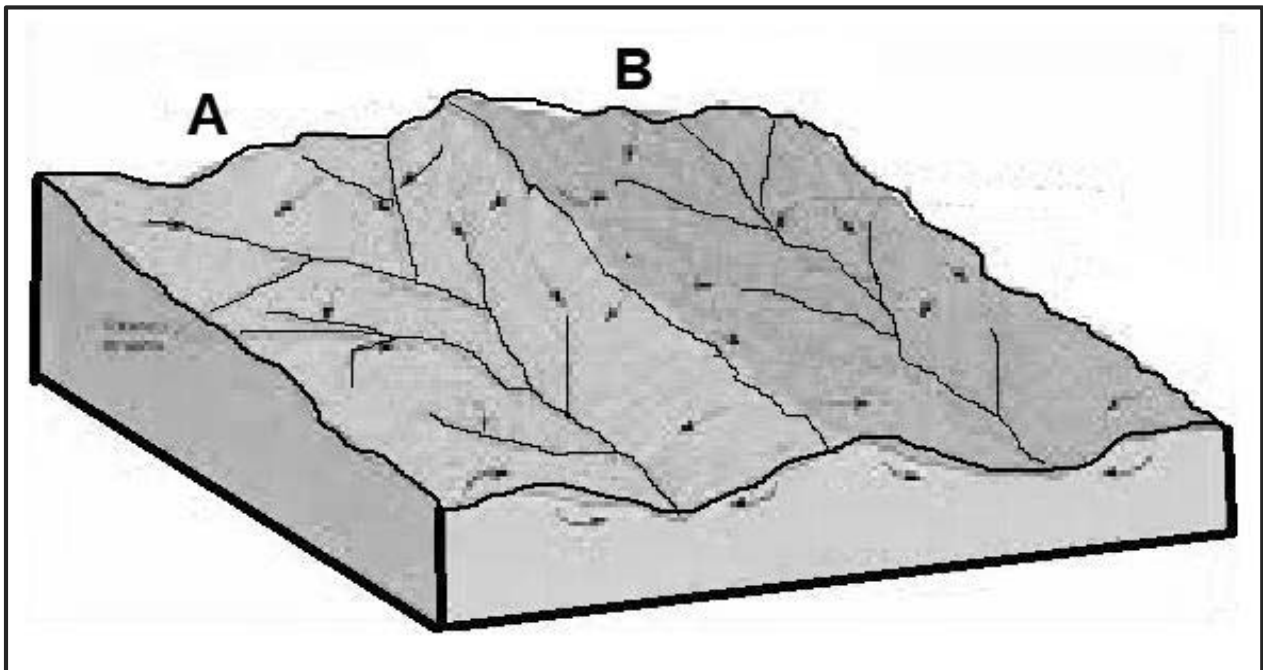
[Adapted from <http://geologylearn.blogspot.co.za/2015/12/groundwater-flow.html>]

FIGURE 1.3: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP DEPICTING A MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE



**FIGURE 1.4: SATELLITE IMAGE OF A TRAVELLING DISTURBANCE**

[Adapted from [SAWeatherService@SAWeatherService.twitter.com](mailto:SAWeatherService@SAWeatherService.twitter.com)]

**FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE PATTERNS AND DENSITY**

[Adapted from <http://www.Google images>]

**FIGURE 1.6: CASE STUDY – PRIORITY ISSUES FOR CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT**

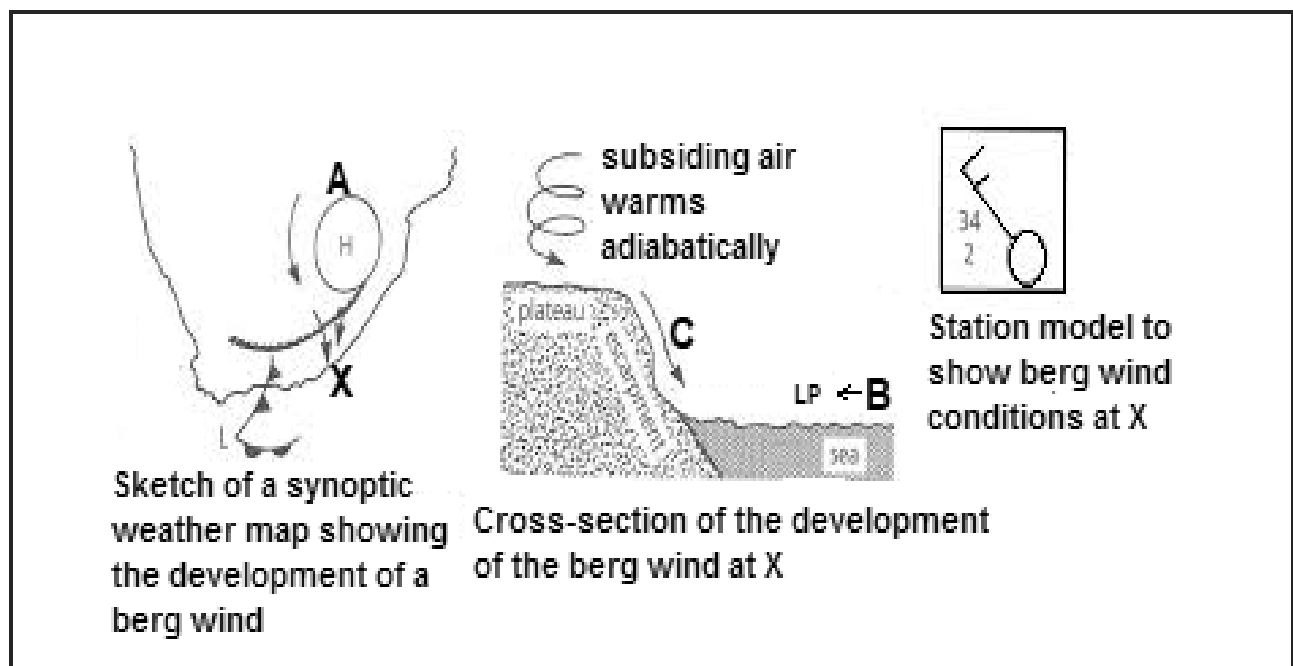
Sixty-five per cent of South Africa receives less than 500 mm average annual rainfall, meaning that drought is an ever-present risk. Future projections indicate that by 2025 the country's water requirements will outstrip supply unless urgent steps are taken to manage the resource more sustainably. There are already major problems of supply and quality, with an estimated 8 million South Africans currently having no access to potable water. It is against this background that the South African government, working in partnership with WWF and others, has initiated catchment management programs. This includes the control of water-thirsty alien plant infestations and wetland restoration, across the country, under the banners 'Working for Water' and 'Working for Wetlands'.

'Working for Water', initiated in 1996 and led by the Department of Water Affairs, aims at boosting water supply by clearing river basins of exotic tree species (mainly originating from Australia and South America), many of which consume water at a much higher rate than native vegetation.

As for 'Working for Wetlands', there are currently 50 wetland rehabilitation projects under way, for example, Rietvlei supplies nearly 20 per cent of Pretoria's water and is owned by the municipality. Rietvlei diffuses the flow of water through the wetland that provides natural water purification services free of charge.

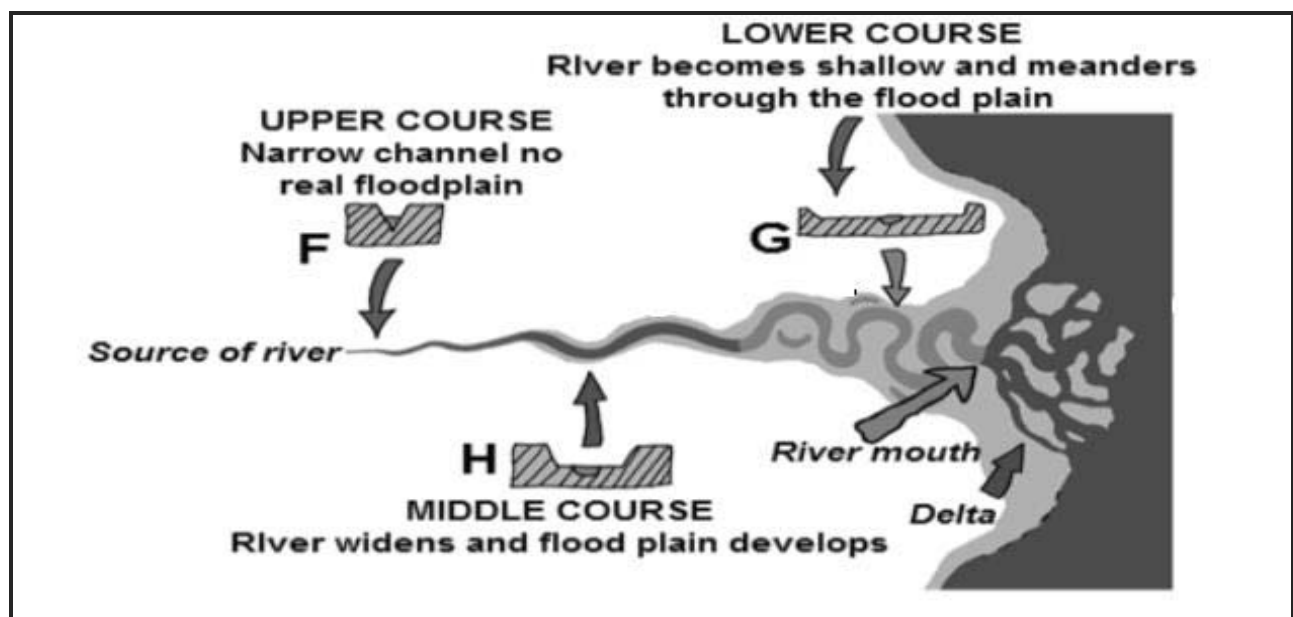
[Adapted from *Working for wetlands*: mrwworkingforwetlandscs.pdf Accessed on 10 November 2018]

FIGURE 2.1: DEVELOPMENT OF A BERG WIND



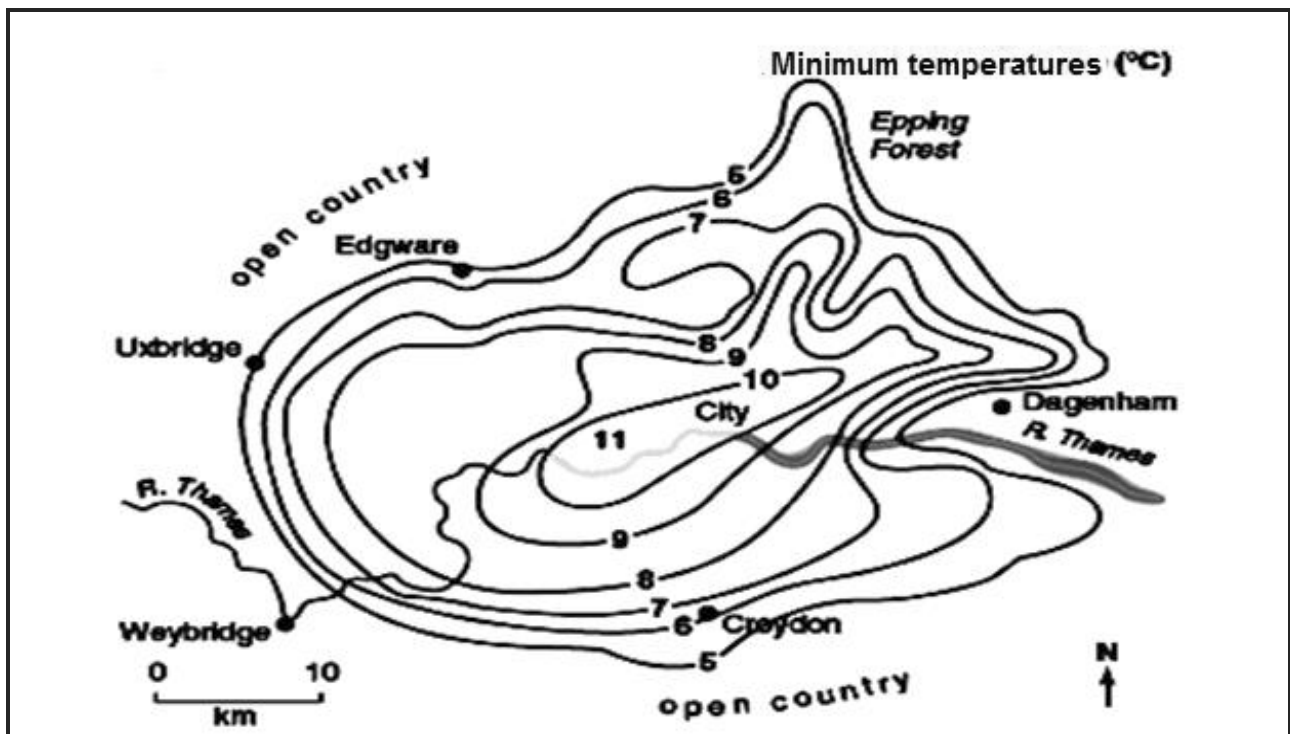
[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?hl=development+of+berg+winds&aq=development+of+berg+winds&gs>]

FIGURE 2.2: STAGES OF A RIVER



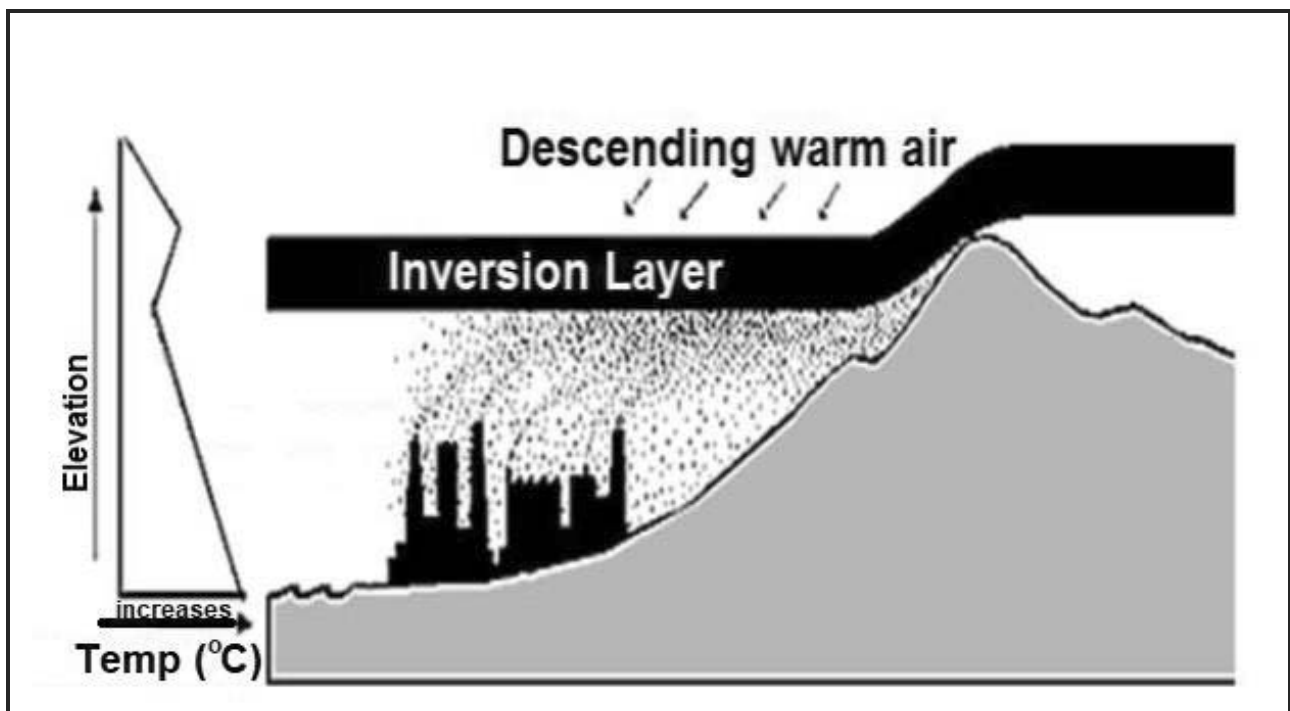
[Adapted from Profantasy's Map-making ©2010 Profantasy's Software Ltd Design by Wellesley.]

FIGURE 2.3: URBAN TEMPERATURES



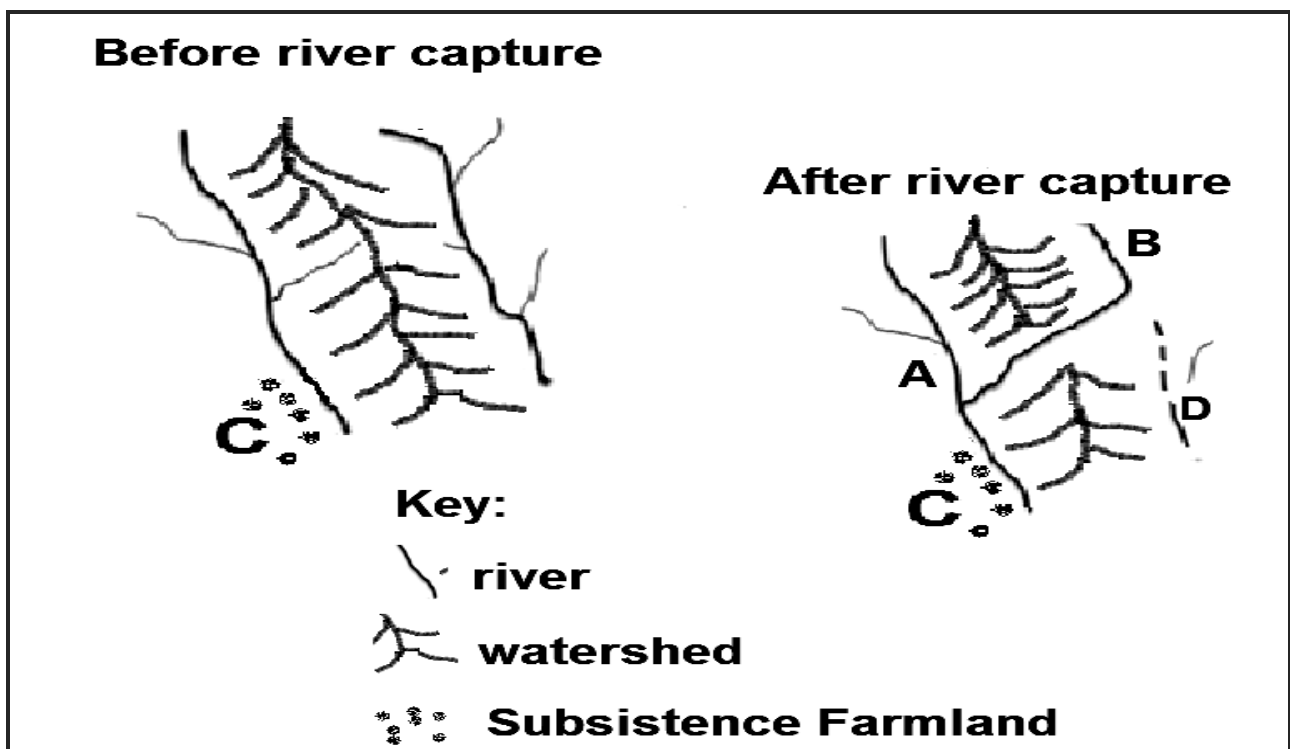
[Source: [www.google.com/search?q=precipitation+urban](http://www.google.com/search?q=precipitation+urban)]

FIGURE 2.4: INVERSION LAYER IN A VALLEY



[Adapted from <http://www.isuestate.ed/aber/mud/es/hith210/sonelight.htm>]

FIGURE 2.5: RIVER CAPTURE



[Source: Examiners sketch – Not drawn to scale]

FIGURE 2.6: RIVER TERRACES

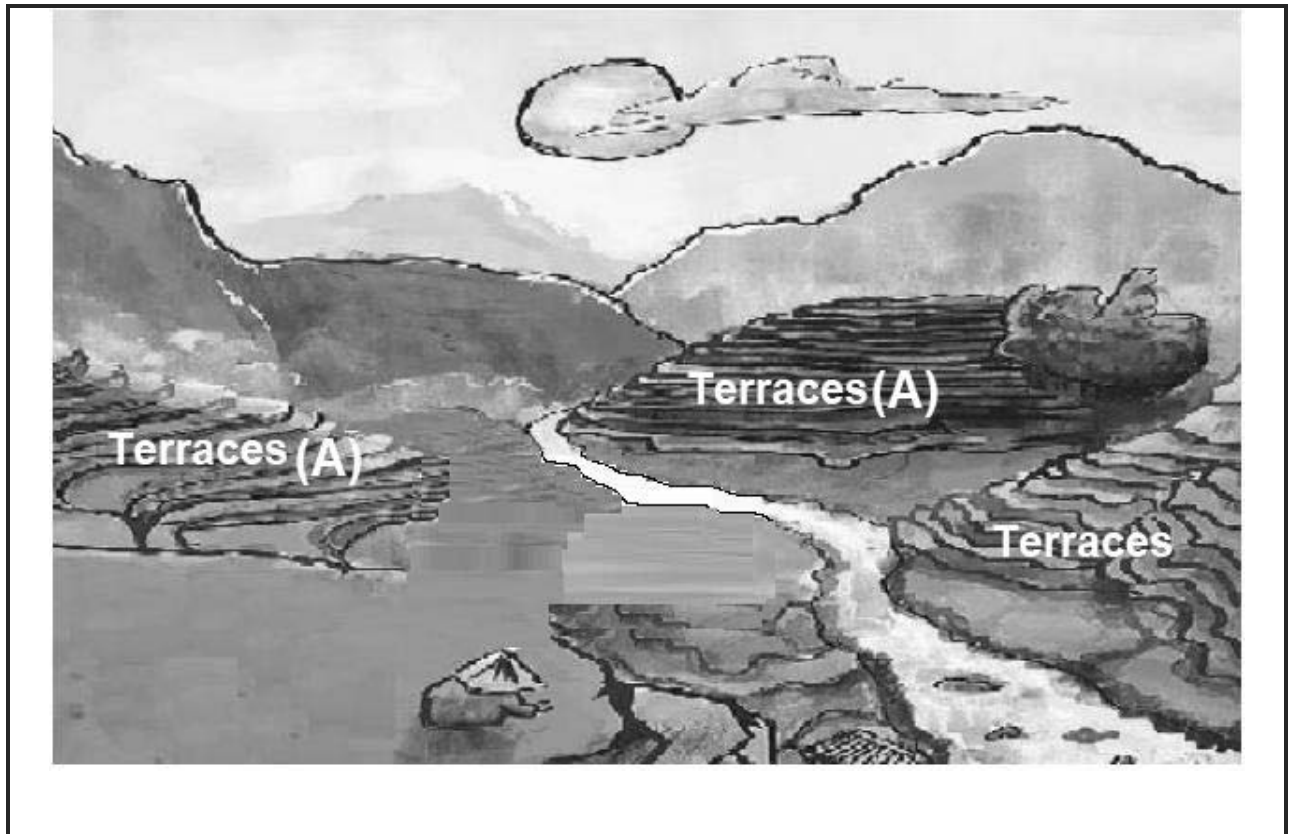
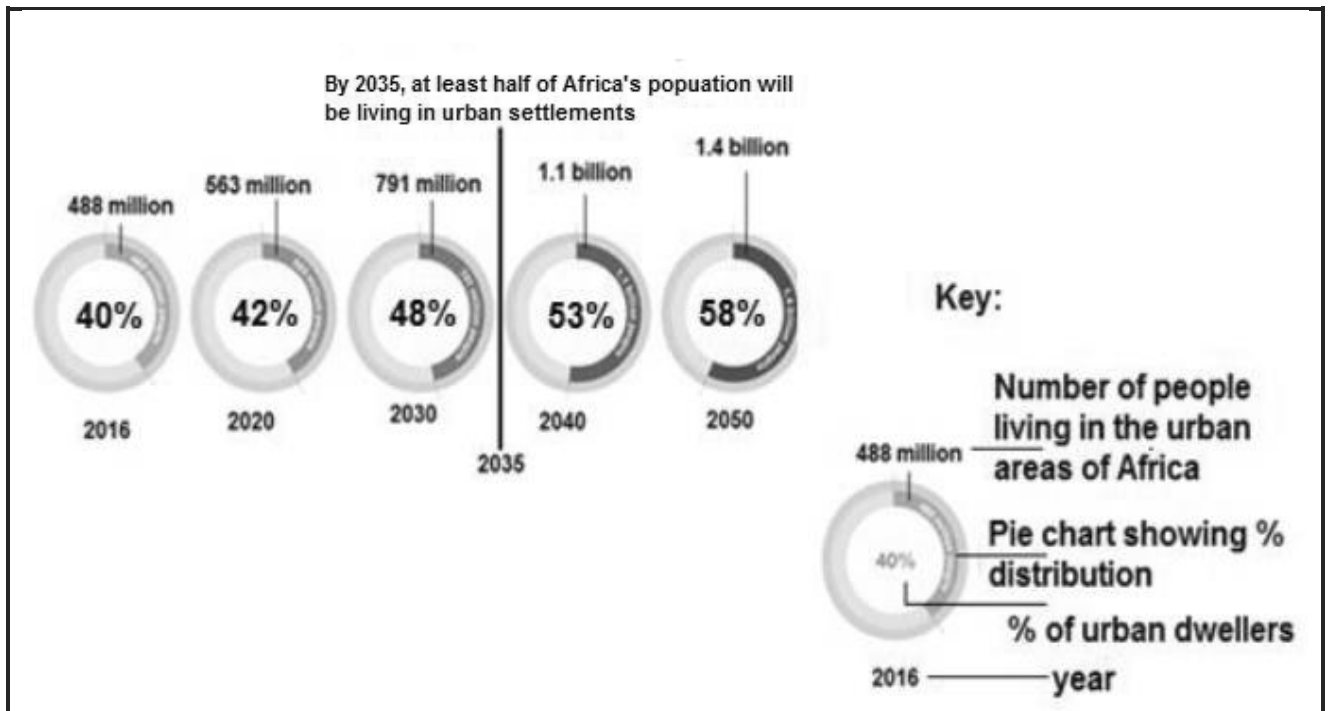
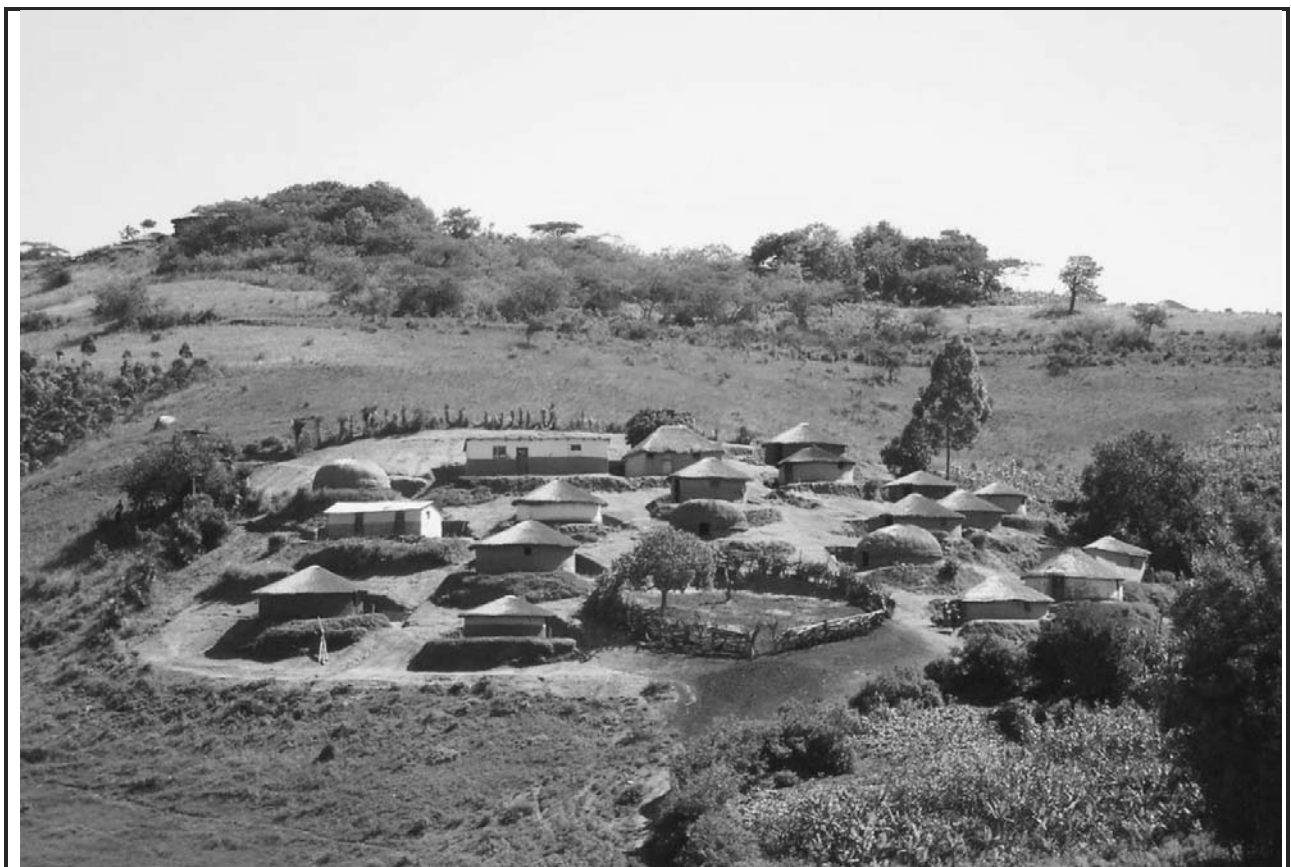
[Adapted by examiner from [SA Geography-my school stuff](#)]

FIGURE 3.2: URBANISATION AND URBAN GROWTH IN AFRICA



[Adapted by examiner from STATSSA]

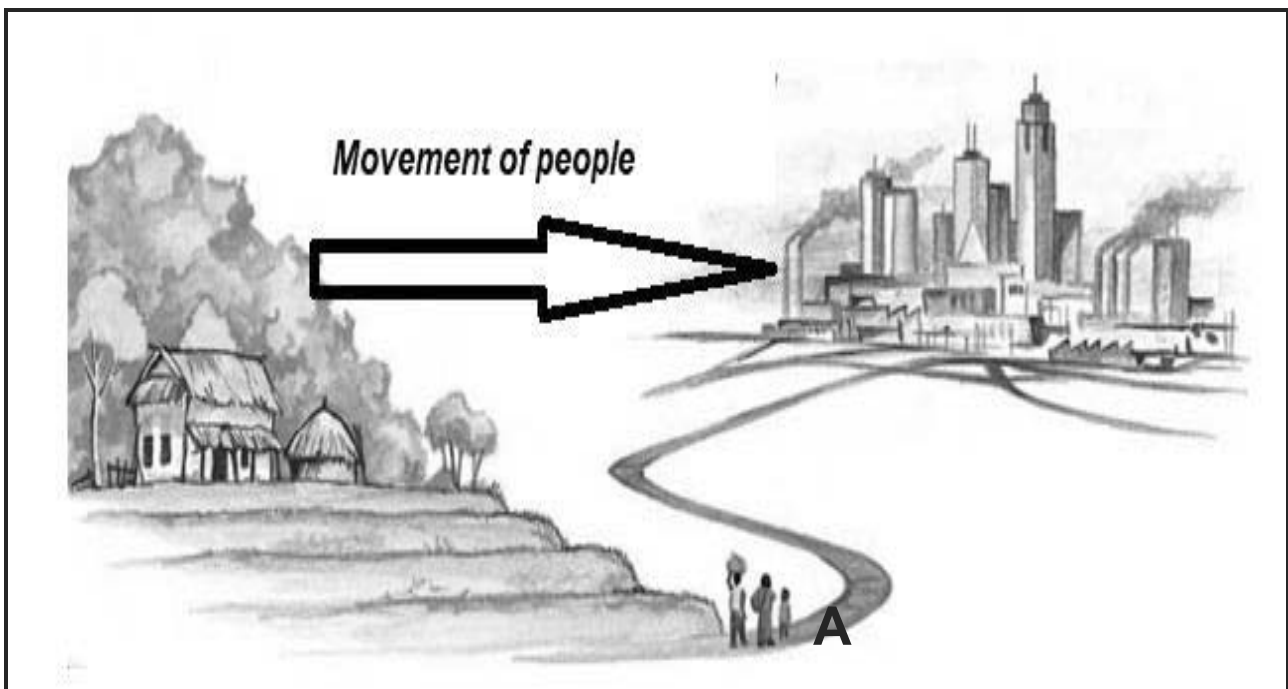
FIGURE 3.3: A SETTLEMENT IN KWAZULU-NATAL



[Source: jpg. Traditional settlement in KZN]



FIGURE 3.4: MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE



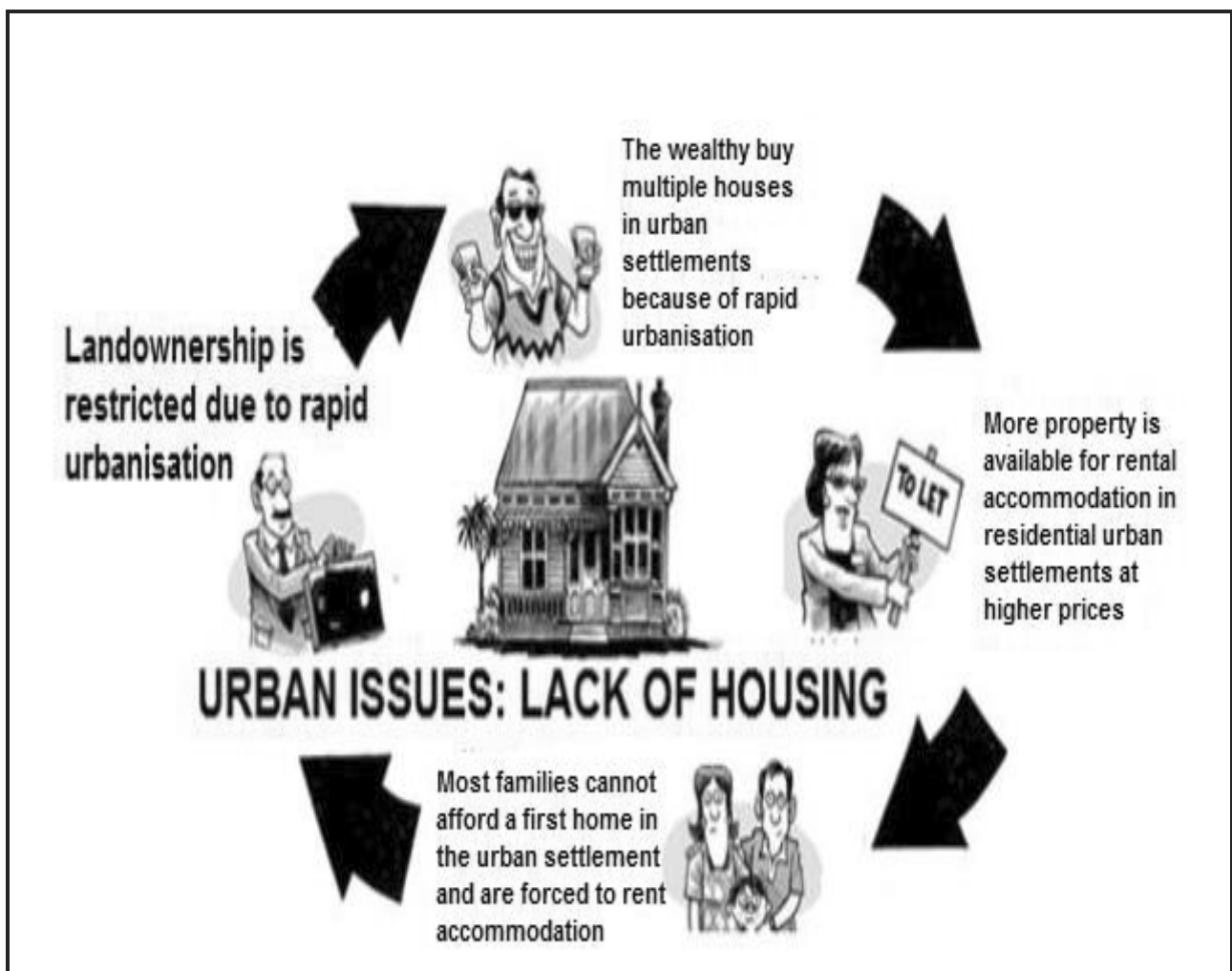
[Adapted from [http://: www.Google images](http://www.Google images)]

FIGURE 3.5: THE ORDER OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE CBD



[Source: <http://www.citylife.ergo/arv.traders/depot/street/goods>]

FIGURE 3.6: ISSUES RELATED TO RAPID URBANISATION



[Adapted by Examiner from Google, images]











