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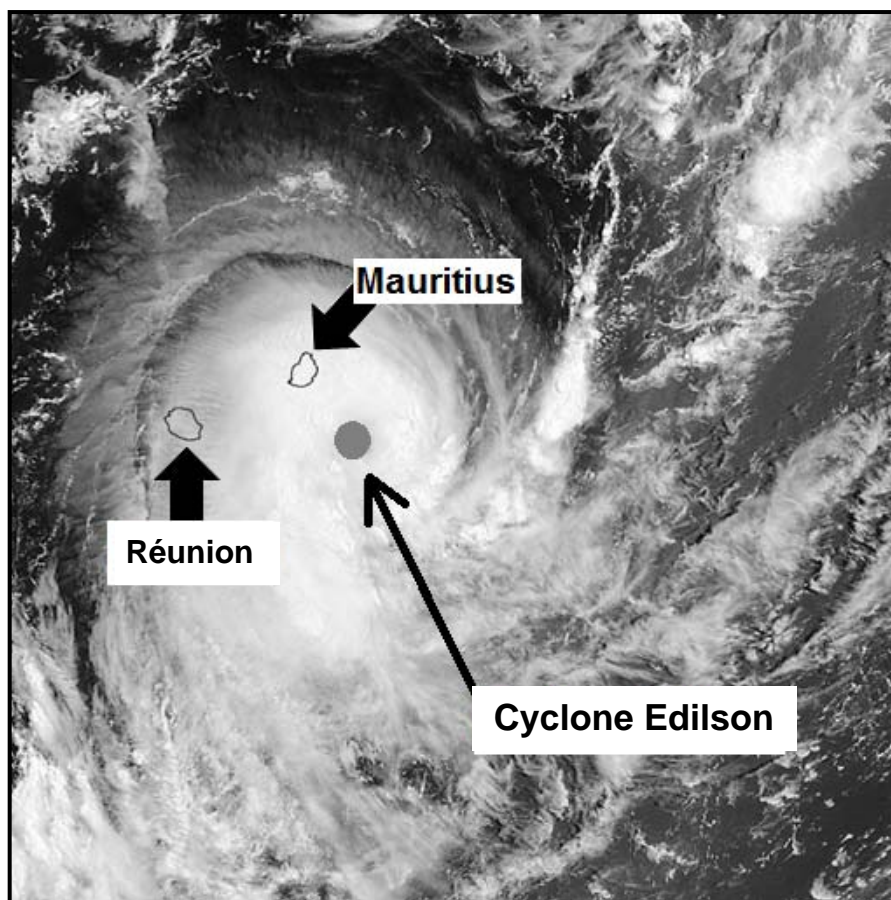
Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

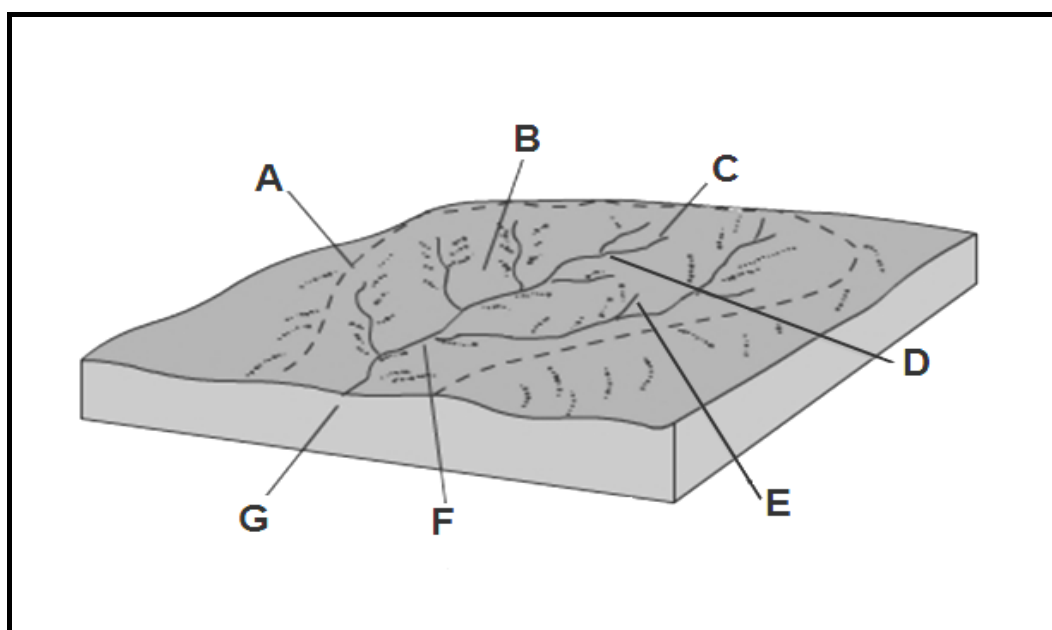
GRADE 12

**GEOGRAPHY P1
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2016
ANNEXURE**

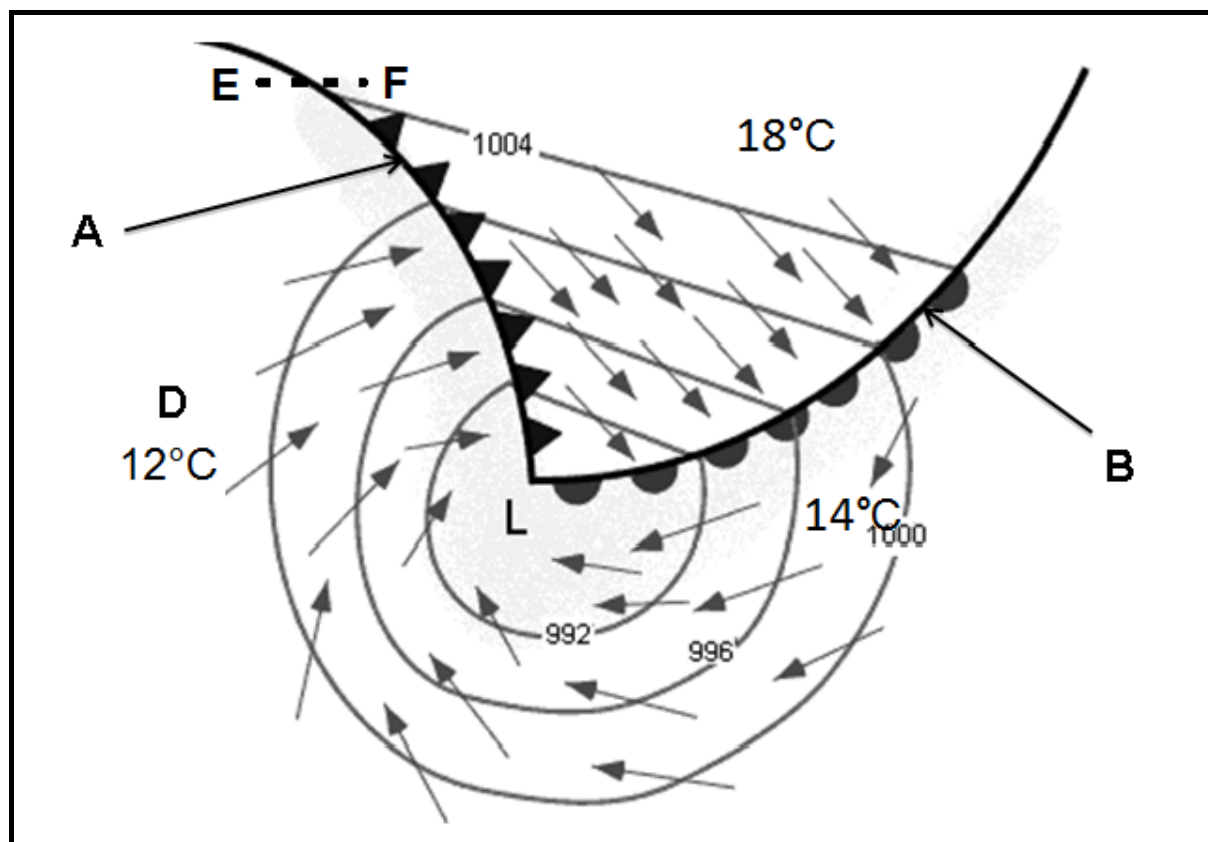
This annexure consists of 11 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: SATELLITE IMAGE OF A TROPICAL STORM

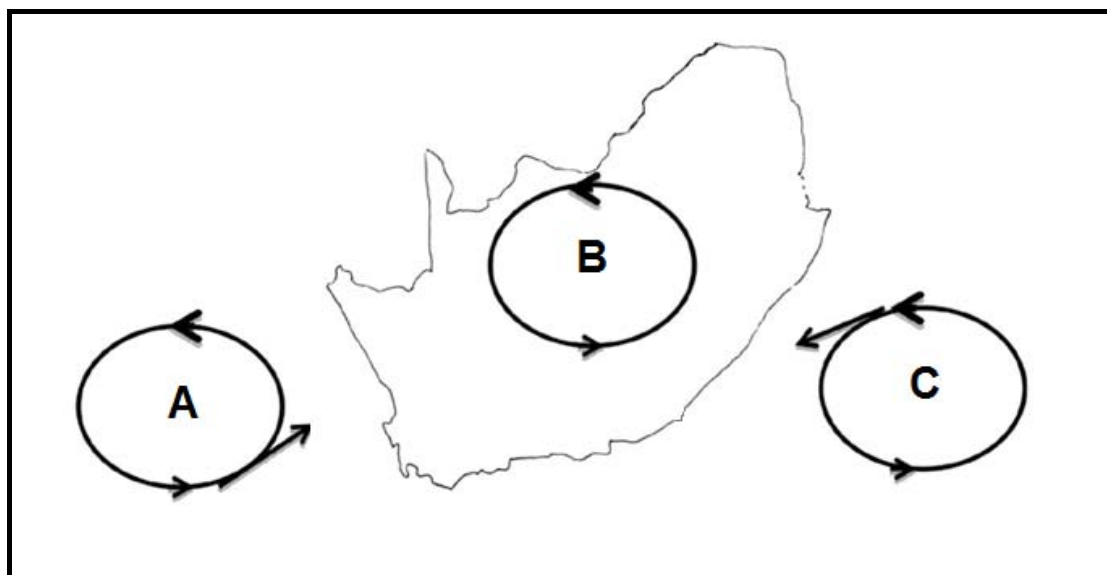
[Adapted from <http://www.weatherphotos.co.za>]

FIGURE 1.2: DRAINAGE BASIN

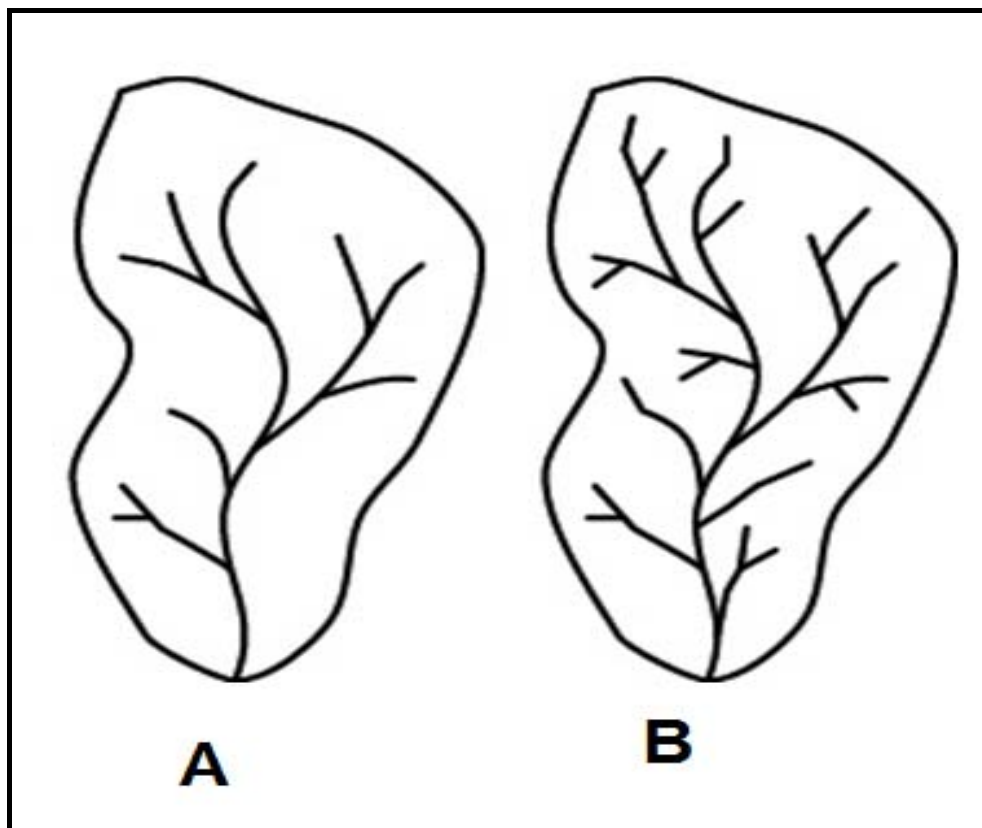
[Adapted from http://www.earthonlinemedia.com/ebooks/tpe_3e/fluvial_systems/drainage_basin.jpg]

FIGURE 1.3: MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE

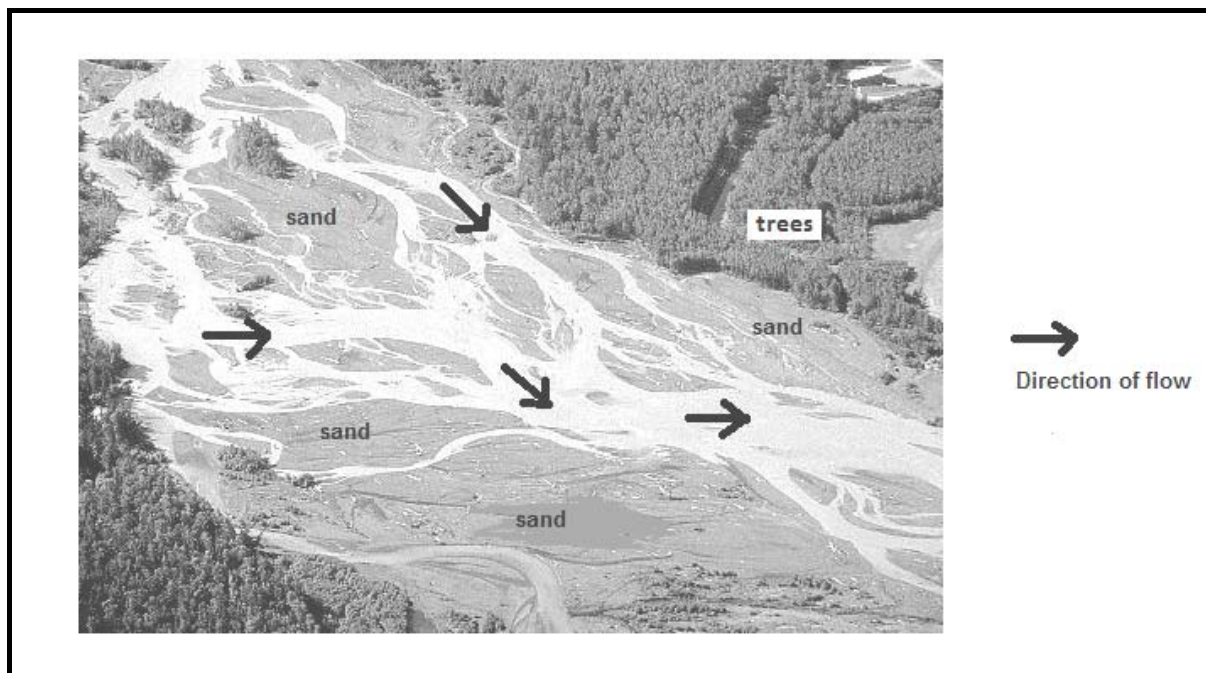
[Source:

http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_LJZ5ArmANJQ/TTKJznLzb8I/AAAAAAAAABfk/01Qxc62I6mQ/s1600/shem]**FIGURE 1.4: ANTICYCLONES OVER SOUTH AFRICA**

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE DENSITY

[Adapted from <http://gis4geomorphology.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/threshold.jpg>]

FIGURE 1.6: RIVER CHANNEL PATTERN

[Adapted from http://www.geologyclass.org/Stream%20Concepts_files/image002.jpg]

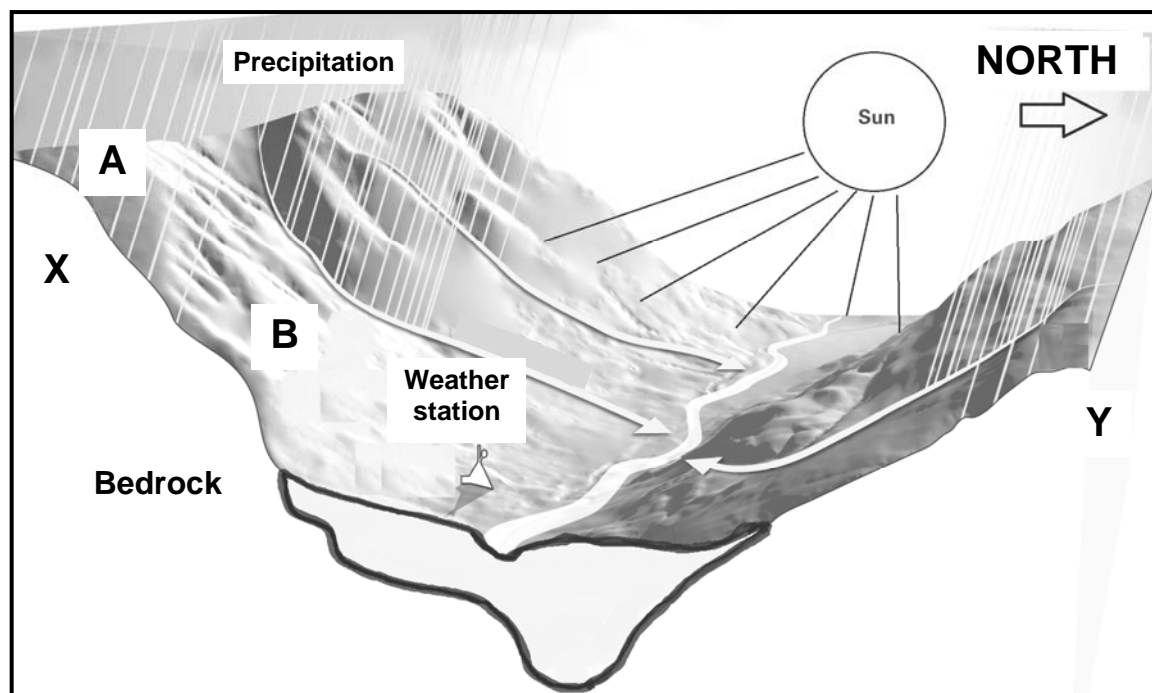
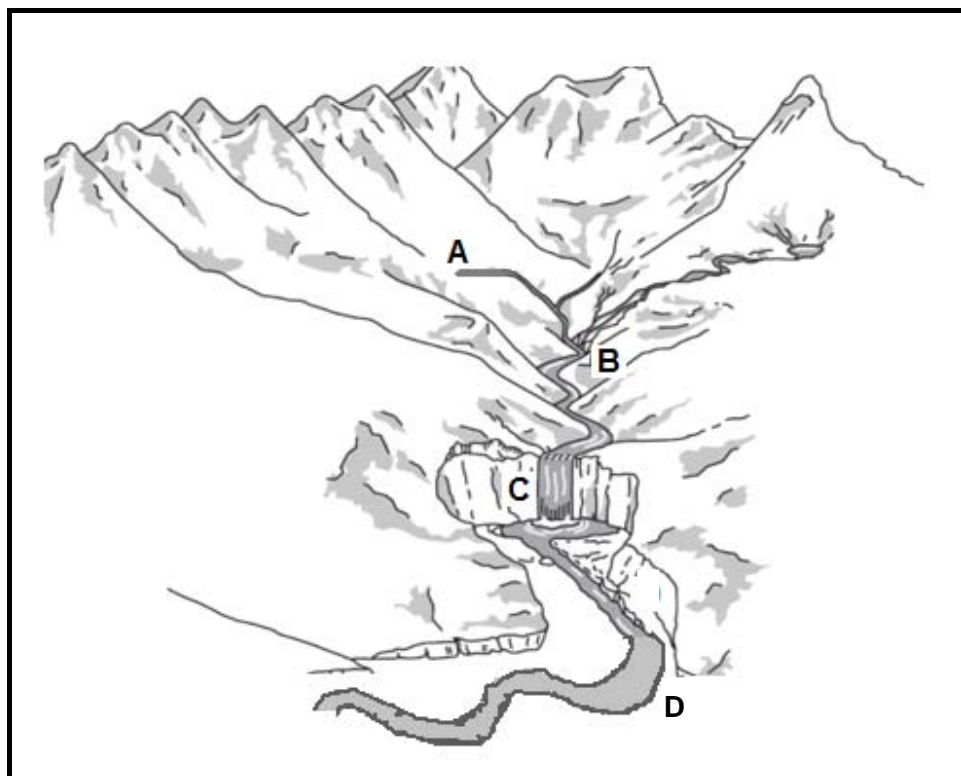
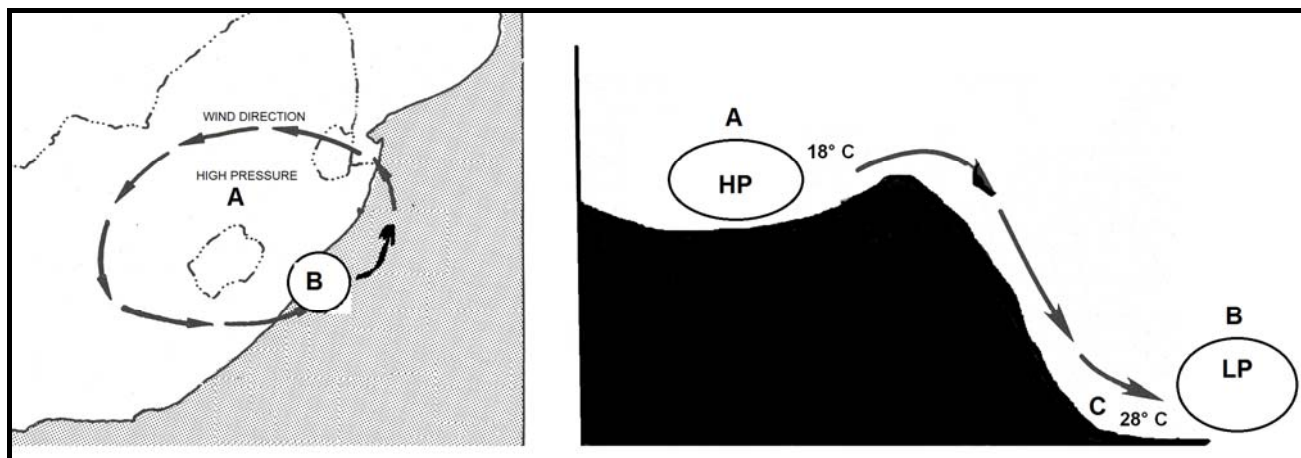
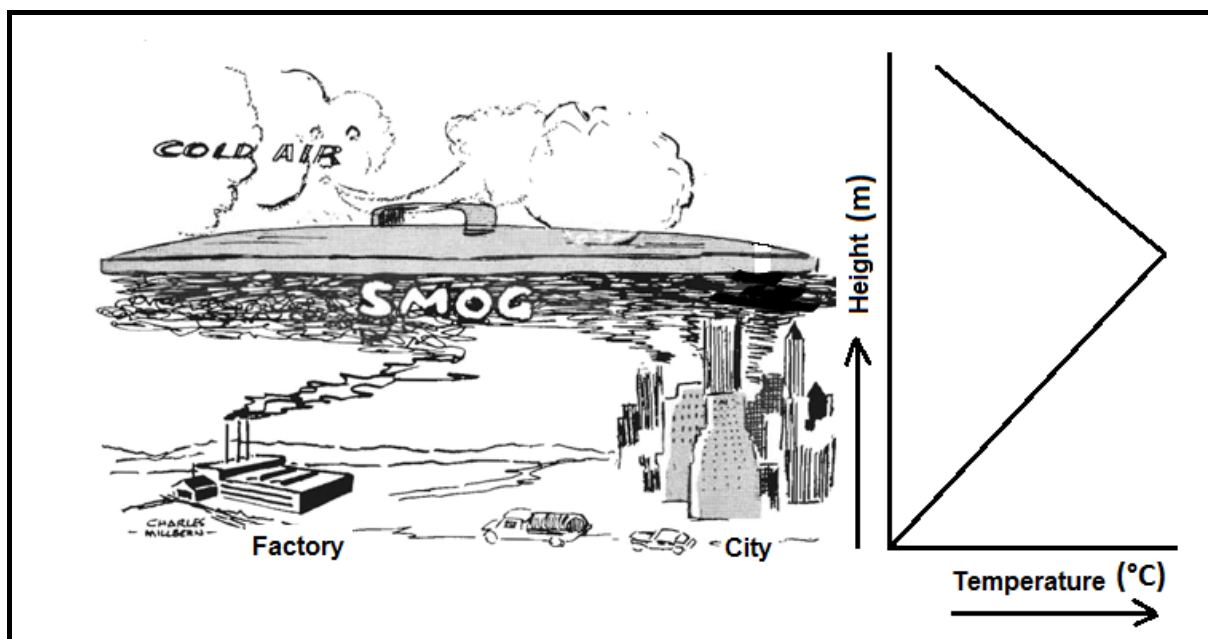
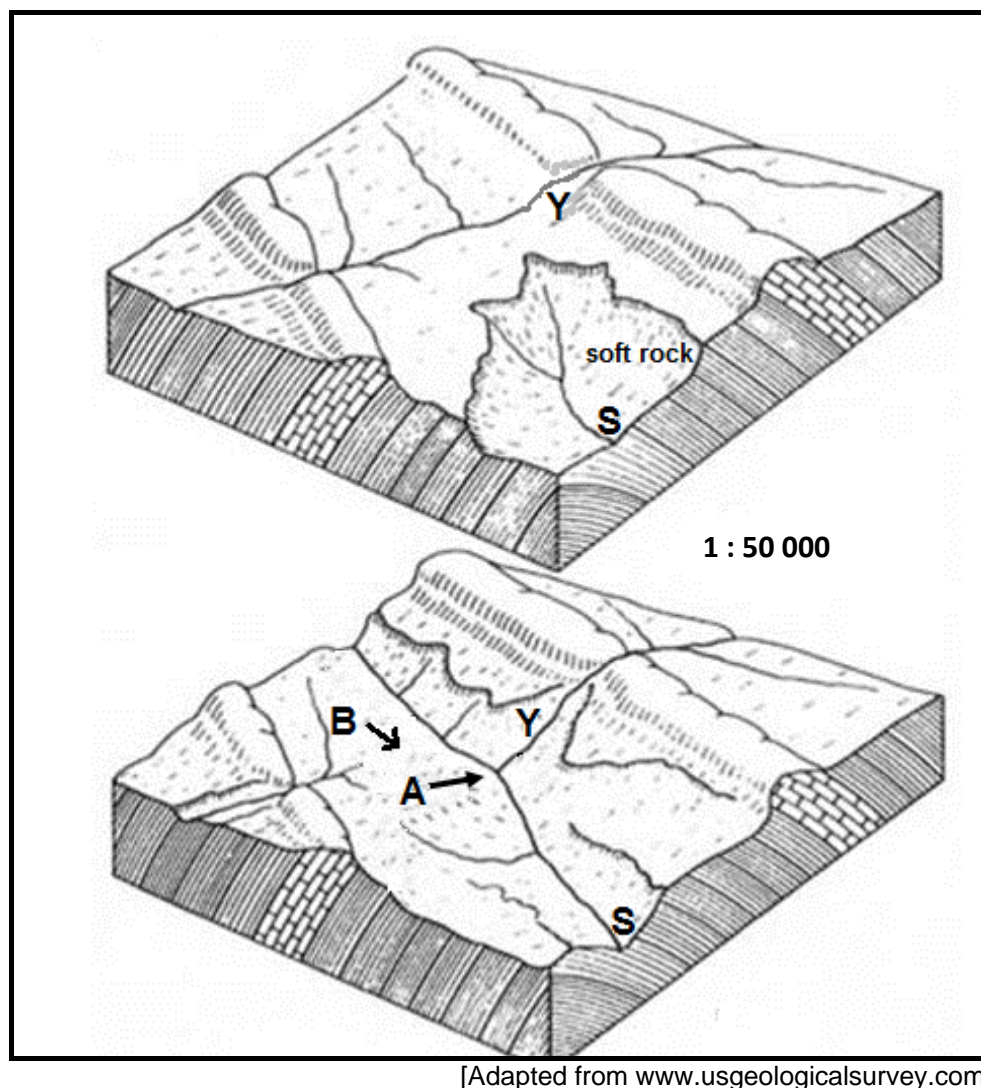
FIGURE 2.1: ASPECT[Adapted from www.valleyclimates.com]**FIGURE 2.2: RIVER COURSE**[Adapted from Teacherzpet.co.uk]

FIGURE 2.3: BERG WINDS

[Adapted from *Successful Geography*]

FIGURE 2.4: TEMPERATURE INVERSION

[Adapted from www.emporia.edu]

FIGURE 2.5: RIVER CAPTURE

[Adapted from www.usgeologicalsurvey.com]

FIGURE 2.6: MANAGING CATCHMENT AREAS AND DRAINAGE BASINS

South Africa needs to balance the demand for water with the availability of water. There are a number of ways in which to prevent the overexploitation of water resources:

1. Removing alien vegetation
2. Interbasin transfer schemes
3. Managing groundwater supplies
4. Recycling water
5. Conserving wetlands
6. Preserving vegetation cover

[Adapted from www.dwaf.gov.za]

FIGURE 3.1: A SETTLEMENT

[Source: <http://www.heneb.co.uk/images/12llangowerv2cropshort6461.jpg>]

FIGURE 3.3: URBANISATION**URBANISATION: LOW-COST HOUSING NOT LOW-COST ENOUGH**

11 APRIL 2014, LAUREN ROYSTON, MICHAEL CLARK

There is still no formal plan to cover the need for cheaper inner-city accommodation. Approximately 60% of the South African population currently lives in urban areas. This figure will increase as a result of natural population growth and the further migration of people to cities in search of economic opportunities.

In many African countries, including South Africa, the standard government response to poverty associated with urbanisation (where people live in backyard shacks, informal settlements and 'bad' buildings) has been to focus on improving standards of living in rural areas in order to prevent rural-urban migration, and to criminalise poverty in urban areas by evicting people from their shacks and clamping down on informal livelihoods.

[Adapted from <http://mg.co.za/article/2014-04-10-low-cost-housing-not-low-cost-enough>]

FIGURE 3.4: INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**HOUSEHOLDS IN INFORMAL DWELLINGS REMAIN AT 14%**

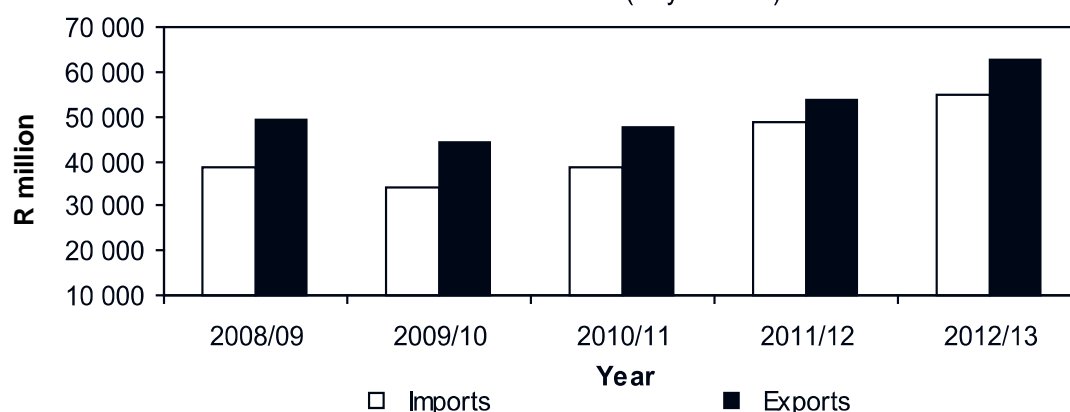
By Natasha Odendaal
18 June 2014

The percentage of South African households living in formal dwellings increased from 73,7% to 77,7%, while households living in informal housing increased 0,4 percentage points to 13,6% between 2002 and 2013. North West recorded the highest number of informal dwellings owing to the platinum belt and the extensive associated mining. It is noted that many of the informal housing structures reported were in provinces that had significant mining or industrial hubs.

[Adapted from *International Business Times*]

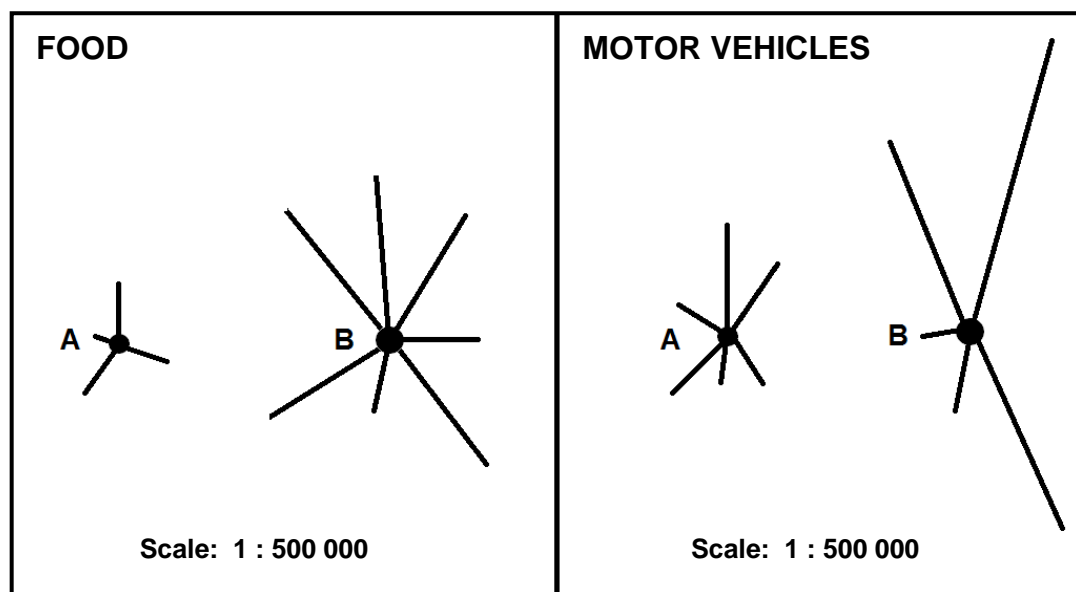
FIGURE 3.5: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Imports and exports of agricultural products
2008/09–2012/13 (July to June)

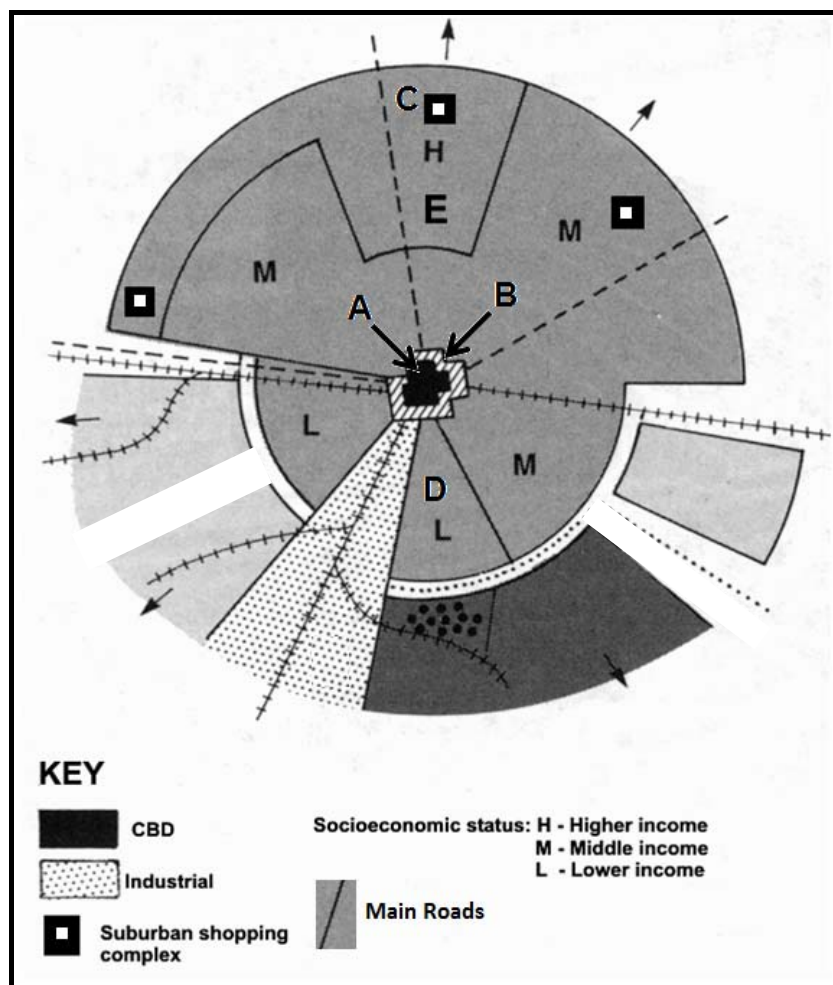


According to the 2012/13 export values, citrus fruit (R7 981 million), wine (R6 965 million), maize (R5 294 million), apples, pears and quinces (R5 172 million) and grapes (R4 576 million) were the most important agricultural export products.

[Source: <http://www.daff.gov.za/docs/statsinfo/EcoReview1213.pdf>]

FIGURE 4.3: SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND RANGE

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 4.4: LAND-USE ZONES IN A SOUTH AFRICAN CITY

[Adapted from

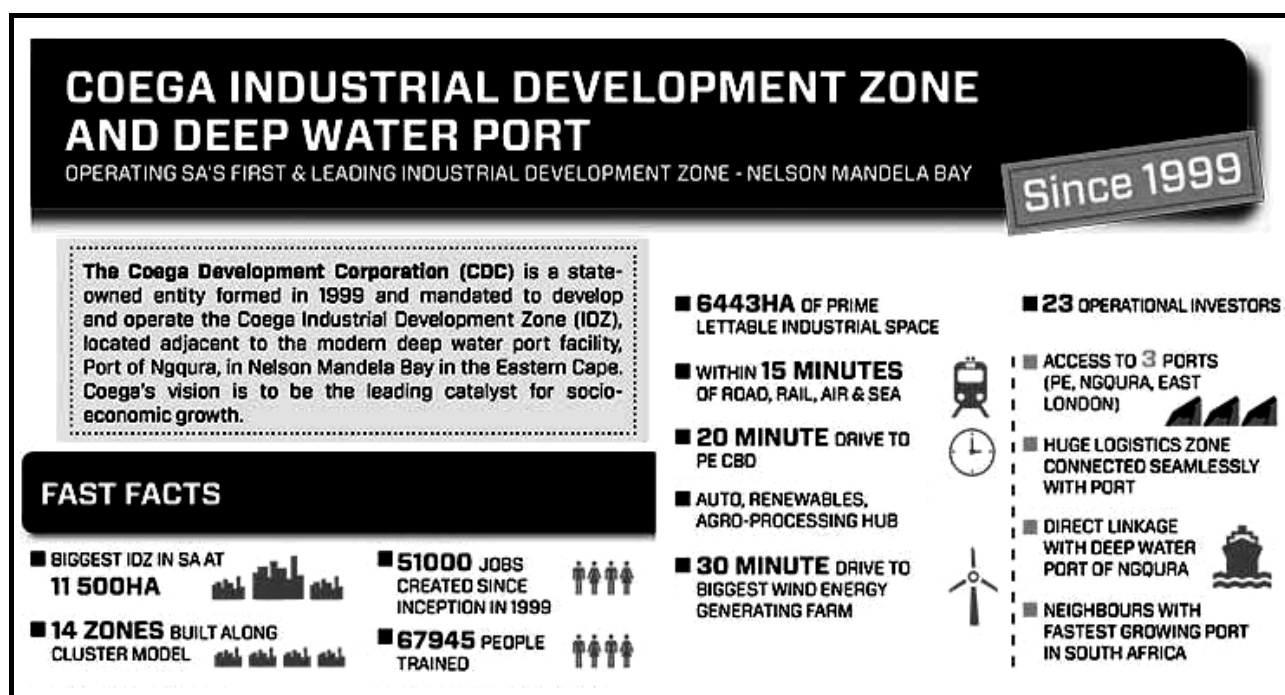
<http://people.uwec.edu/ivogeler/Travel/Southern%20Africa/aparth3.gif>]

FIGURE 4.5: MINING**COAL MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Coal mining in South Africa plays a significant role in the country's economy, as it is responsible for nearly three quarters of Eskom's fuel supply. It also supplies coal to SASOL, who produces around 35% of the country's liquid fuel.

Coal mining in South Africa is centred on the Highveld, with roughly 60% of the country's deposits located in eMalahleni (Witbank) and surrounding areas.

[Source: <http://www.projectsia.co.za/coal-mining-in-south-africa.htm>]

FIGURE 4.6: COEGA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE

[Adapted from <http://www.coega.co.za/NewsArticle.aspx?objID=106&id=365>]