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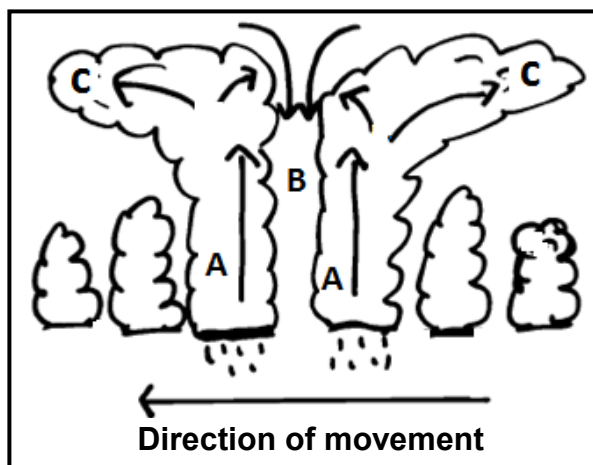
GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

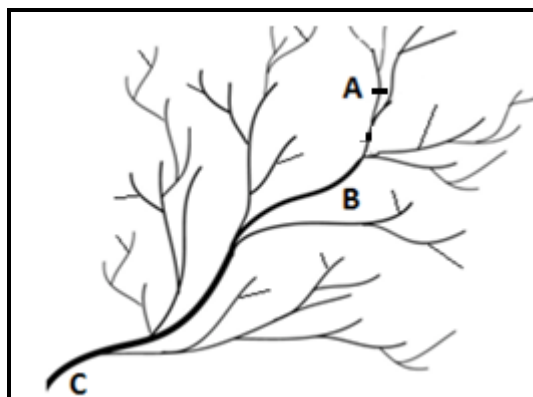
NOVEMBER 2014

ANNEXURE

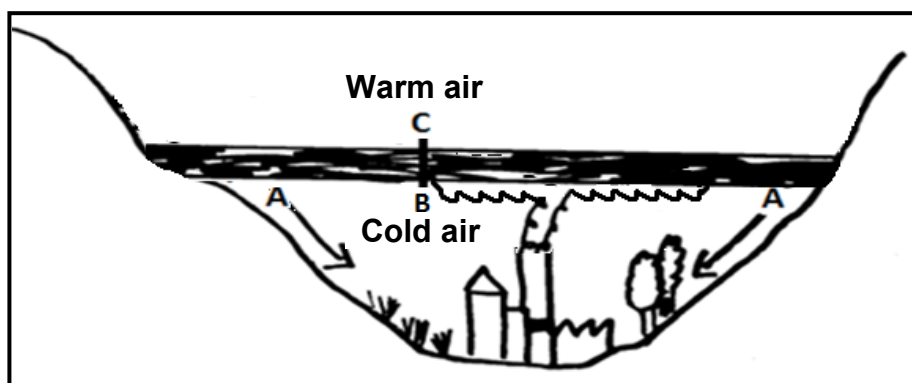
This annexure consists of 11 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: CROSS-SECTION OF A TROPICAL CYCLONE

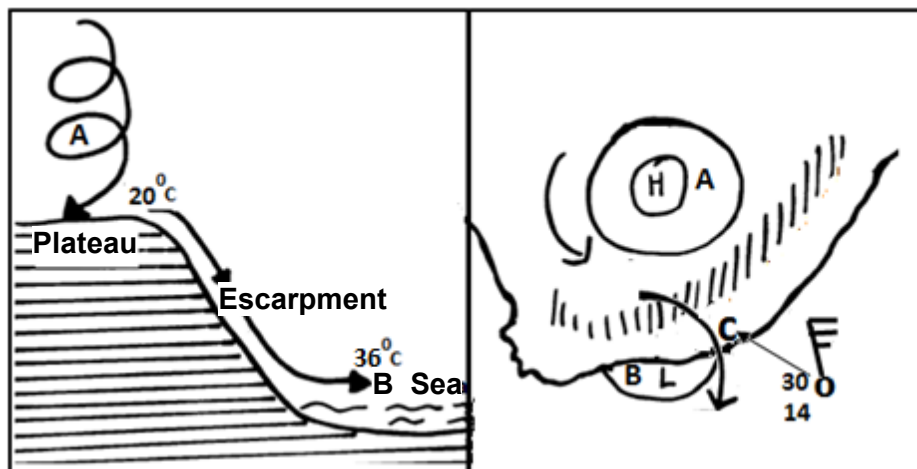
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.2: DRAINAGE BASIN

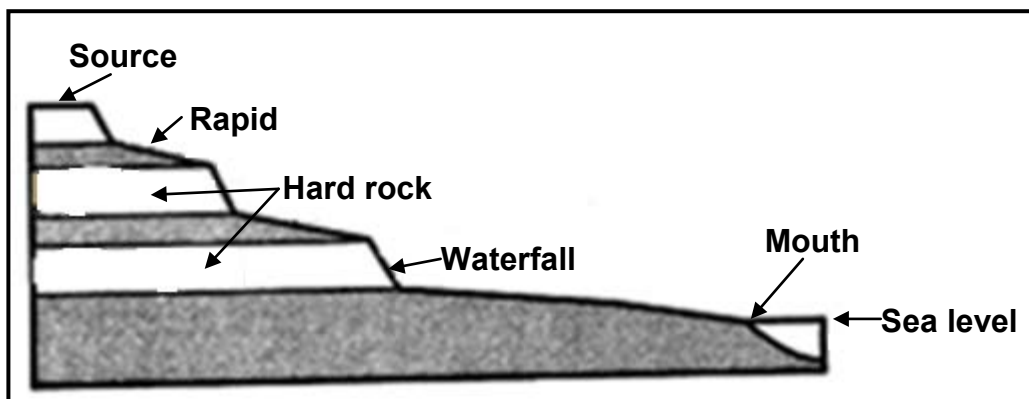
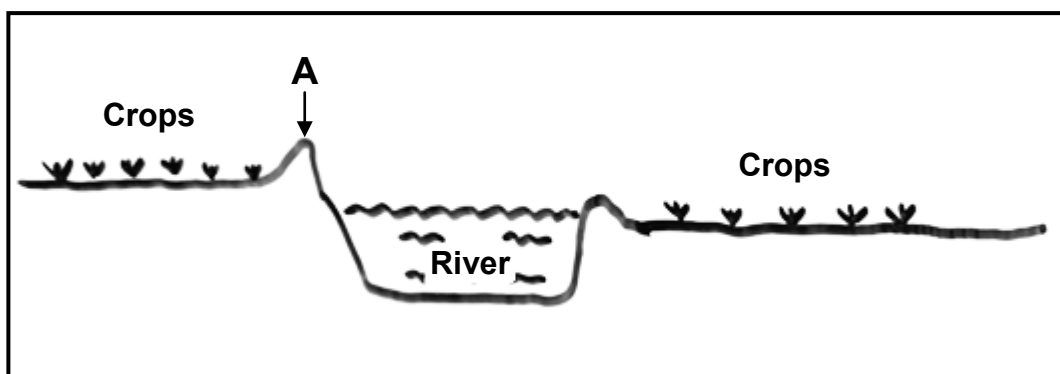
[Source: sageography.myschoolstuff.co.za]

FIGURE 1.3: TEMPERATURE INVERSION

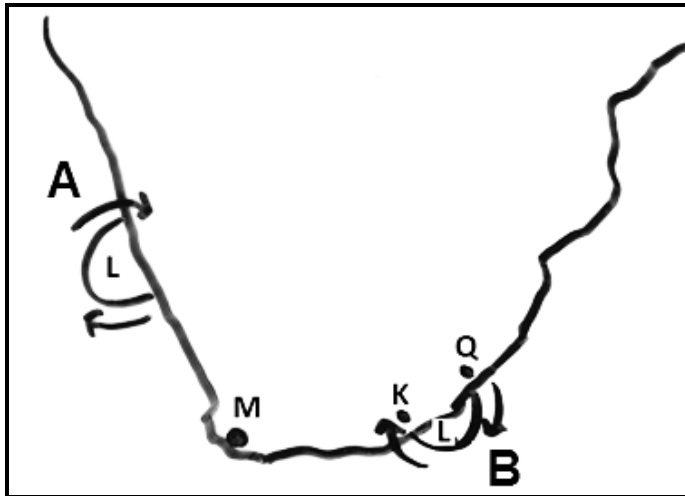
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.4: BERG WIND CONDITIONS

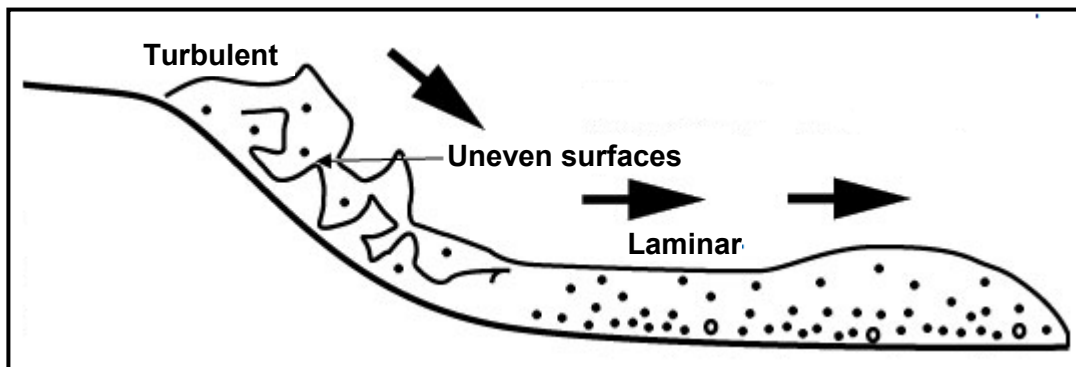
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.5: LONGITUDINAL RIVER PROFILE[Source: www.cliffsnotes.com]**FIGURE 1.6: LEVEE**

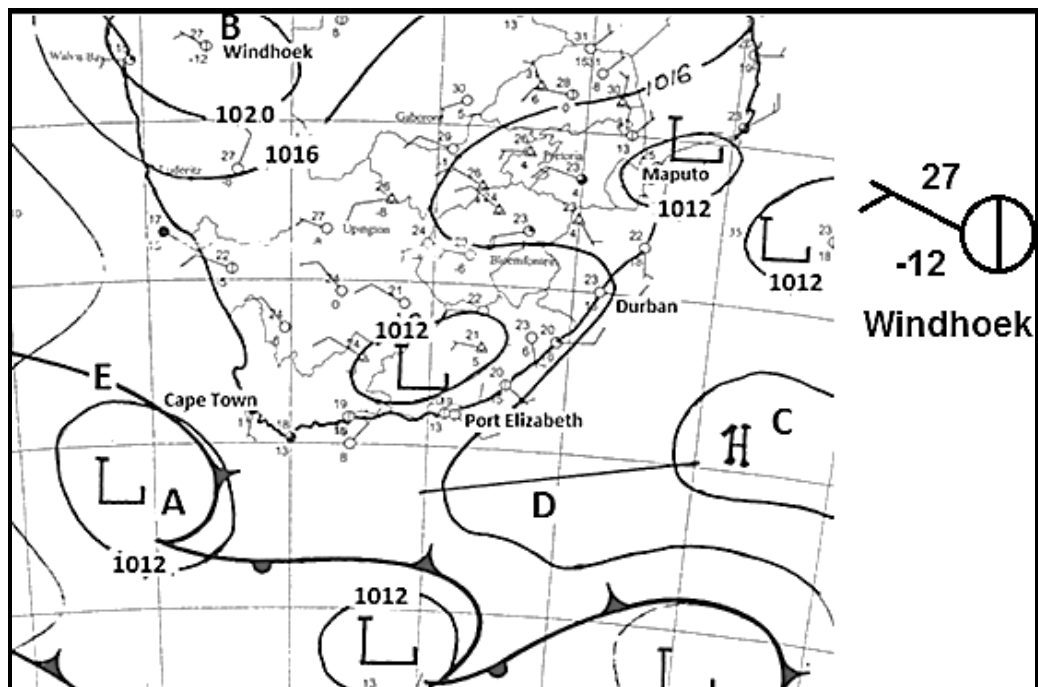
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.1: COASTAL LOW-PRESSURE CELLS

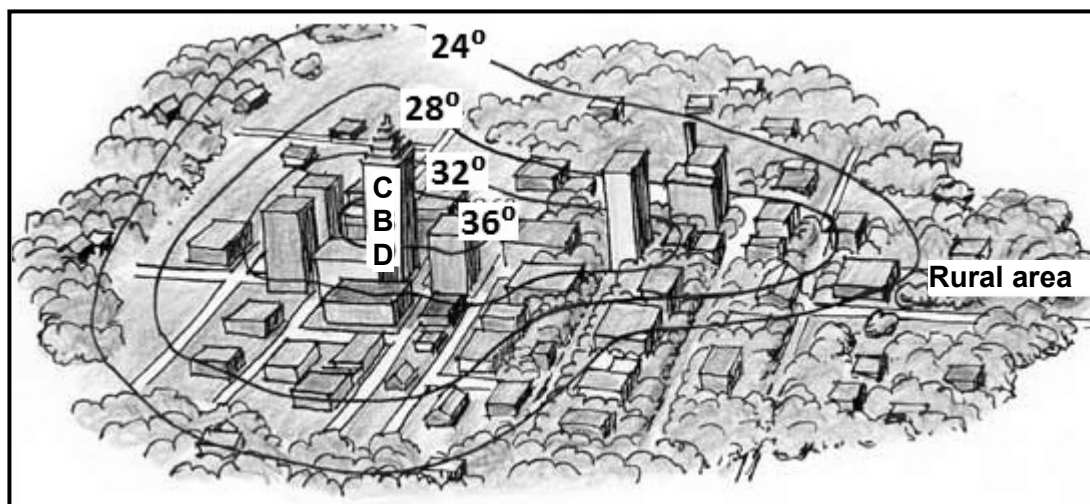
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.2: RIVER FLOW PATTERNS

[Adapted from www.indiaa.edu]

FIGURE 2.3: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP

[Source: South African Weather Bureau]

FIGURE 2.4: URBAN HEAT ISLAND

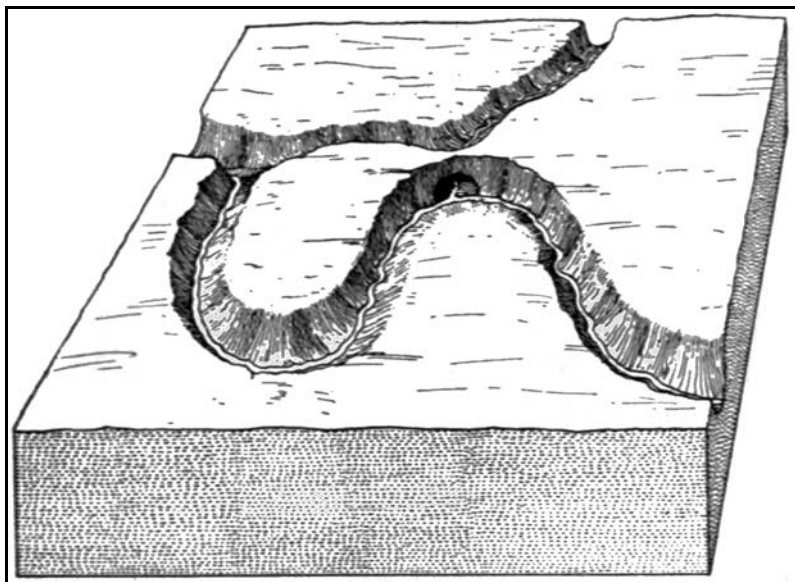
[Source: GSCE Examination Series]

FIGURE 2.5: IMPROVING WATER PRODUCTIVITY**STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING WATER PRODUCTIVITY**

There has been a change in thinking concerning water resource management. Attention is being paid to activities that affect the upstream area of a river (catchment area) and the impact that this has on the lower reaches of the river. Some of the ways in which humans interfere with the river include building dams, water transfer, regulation, pollution, purification, et cetera. This changes the natural flow of the river. All of the above have one common effect, and that is that they impact on those who live downstream.

The Upper Modder River is close to the relatively densely populated and industrialised greater Mangaung municipal area that includes Bloemfontein, Botshabelo and Thaba Nchu. The area is known to be marginal for crop production due to low and erratic rainfall. This, combined with clay soils, results in high water losses caused by run-off and evaporation.

[Source: YE Woyessa, M Hensley and LD van Rensburg (Department of Soil, Crop and Climate Sciences, University of the Free State)]

FIGURE 2.6: RIVER REJUVENATION

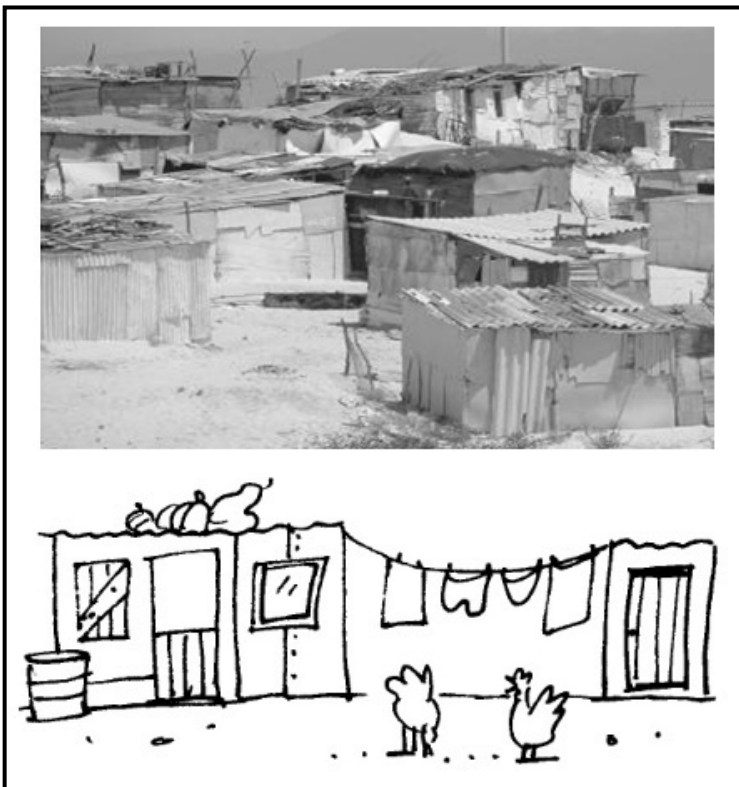
[Source: www.ac.geography.com]

FIGURE 3.1: TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS



[Source: toxtown.nlm.nih.gov]

FIGURE 3.3: URBANISATION FEATURE



[Adapted from Google Images]

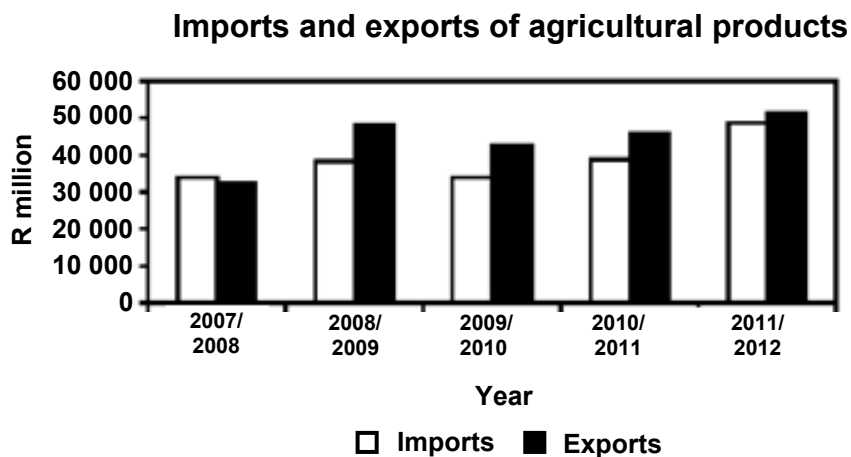
FIGURE 3.4: URBANISATION**SOUTH AFRICAN CITY PLANNERS FACE MANY CHALLENGES**

[By Suren Naidoo]

Durban – South Africa and the African continent are likely to experience high levels of urbanisation in the next few decades.

It was reported that around half of the world's population is already living in cities, and the number looks set to rise. In South Africa we estimate that 8 million more people will live in cities by 2030.

Our settlement patterns place a large financial burden (strain) on the poorest members of society. This pattern increases the cost of getting to or searching for work and lengthens travelling times.

[Source: *The Mercury*, 18 September 2012]**FIGURE 3.5: CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMY**

The estimated value of imports for 2011/2012 amounted to R48 790 million, an increase of 25,7% from R38 815 for 2010/2011. The value of exports increased by 12,3% from R45 721 million in 2010/2011 to R51 357 million in 2011/2012.

[Source: www.nda.agric.za]

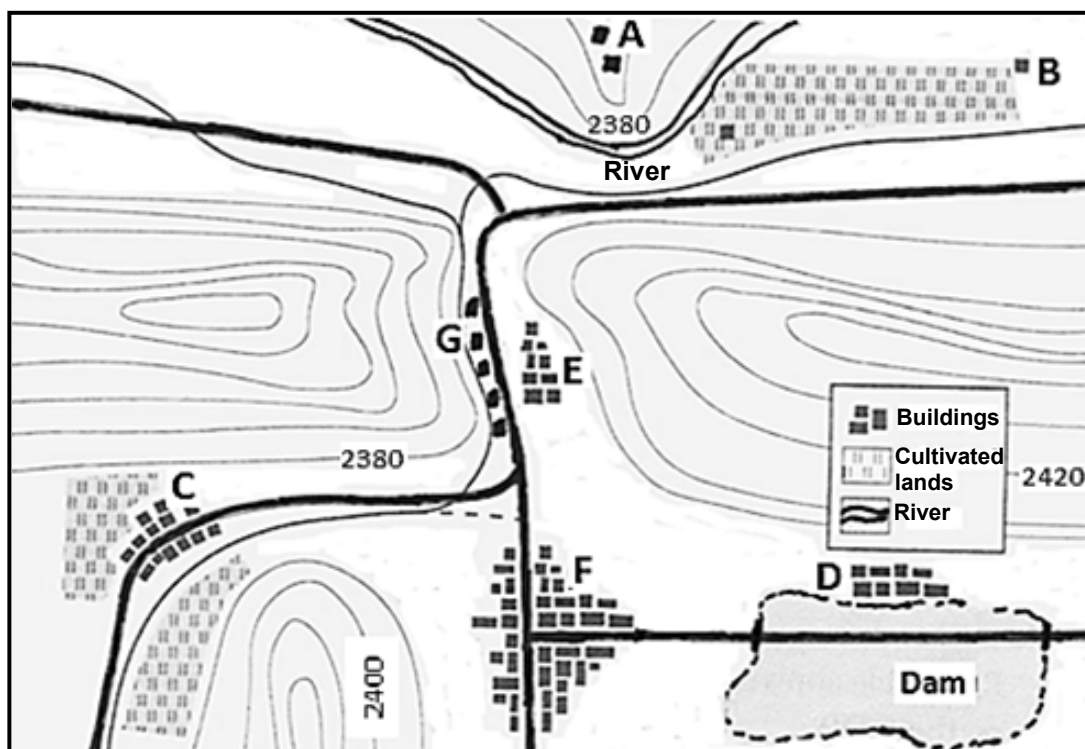
FIGURE 3.6: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs) were introduced in post-apartheid South Africa.

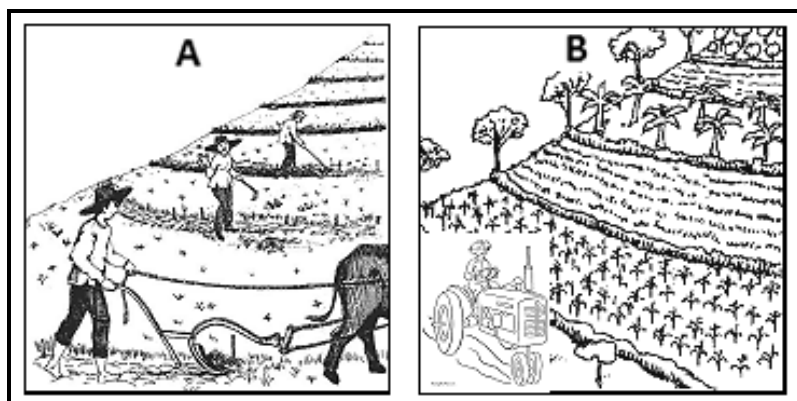
The SDI programme was developed by the Cabinet in 1995 in order to improve the functioning of government in certain regions of the country, especially in those areas where the greatest potential for growth existed.

Eleven SDIs throughout South Africa were planned in the first phase: the Maputo Development Corridor, the Phalaborwa SDI, the Platinum SDI, the West Coast Investment Initiative, the Gariep SDI, the Fish River SDI, the Wild Coast SDI, the Richards Bay SDI, the Durban and Pietermaritzburg nodes, the Lubombo SDI and the Gauteng Special Economic Zones.

[Source: www.rosalux.co.za]

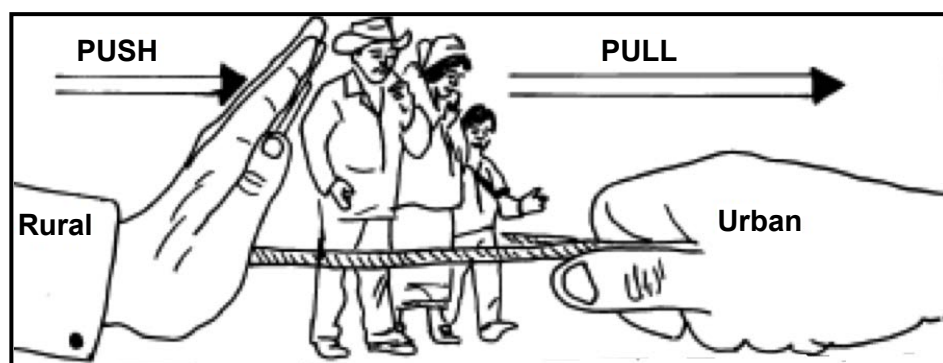
FIGURE 4.1: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

[Source: *Success with Exams*]

FIGURE 4.2: TYPES OF FARMING[Source: www.cnx.org]**FIGURE 4.3: URBAN PROBLEMS****JOHANNESBURG BURSTING AT THE SEAMS**

Johannesburg is in the midst of urban renewal. An amount of R2 billion has been allocated to get rid of the rot and grime in the inner city. Currently the inner city is the main entrance point for immigrants, with more than 200 000 now living there. A task team will look at rehabilitating buildings, waste management and by-law enforcement. Provision has also been made for inner city 'green lungs'.

[Adapted from an article by David Jackson]

FIGURE 4.4: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 4.6: MINING**MARIKANA MINERS' STRIKE**

*Lonmin owns a platinum mine near Marikana in Rustenburg. A recent strike for increased wages has led to a breakdown of trust between the union and workers. There has been much violence and killing of workers over the past few months.

According to the Bench Marks Foundation, the benefits of mining are not reaching the workers or the surrounding community. They claim that workers are exploited and exposed to safety hazards such as falling rocks, dust, high noise levels and dangerous fumes.

*Lonmin is the British producer of platinum group metals.

[Source: Adapted by examiner]