basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2016

ANNEXURE

This annexure consists of 11 pages.

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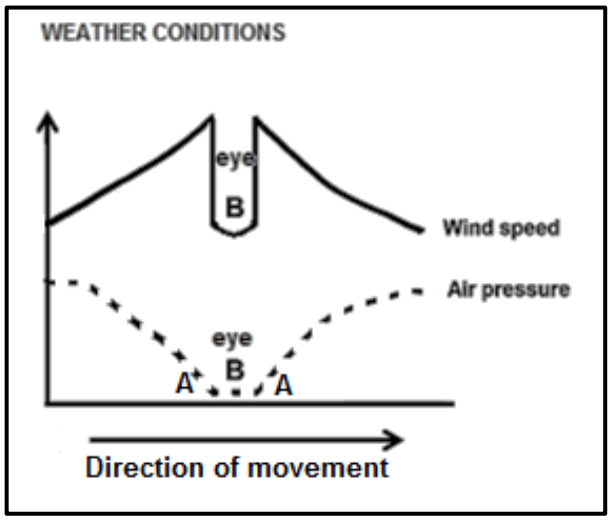
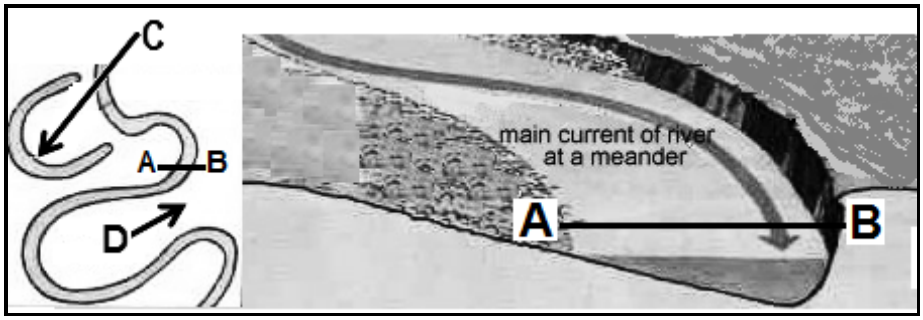
FIGURE 1.1: MATURE STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF A TROPICAL CYCLONE



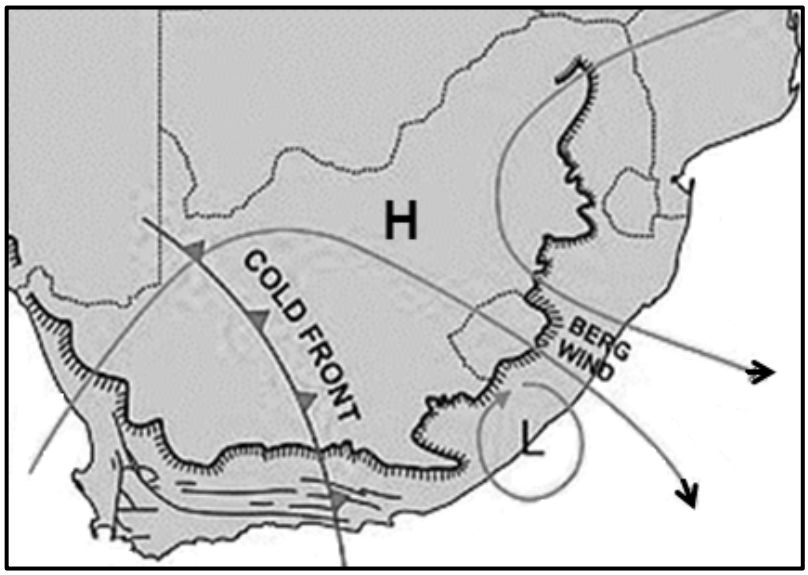
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.2: SECTION OF A RIVER



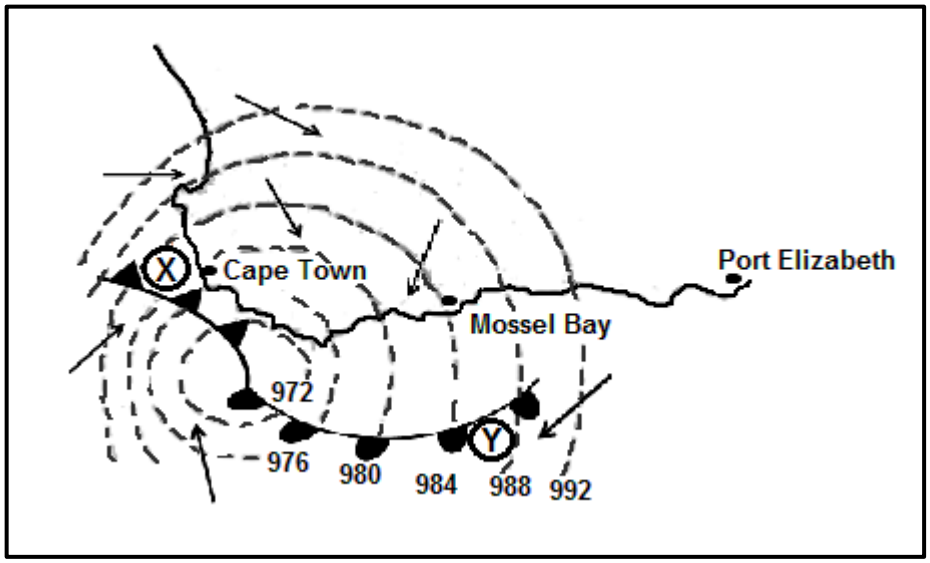
[Adapted from easymapwork.blogspot.com]

FIGURE 1.3: BERG WIND CONDITIONS



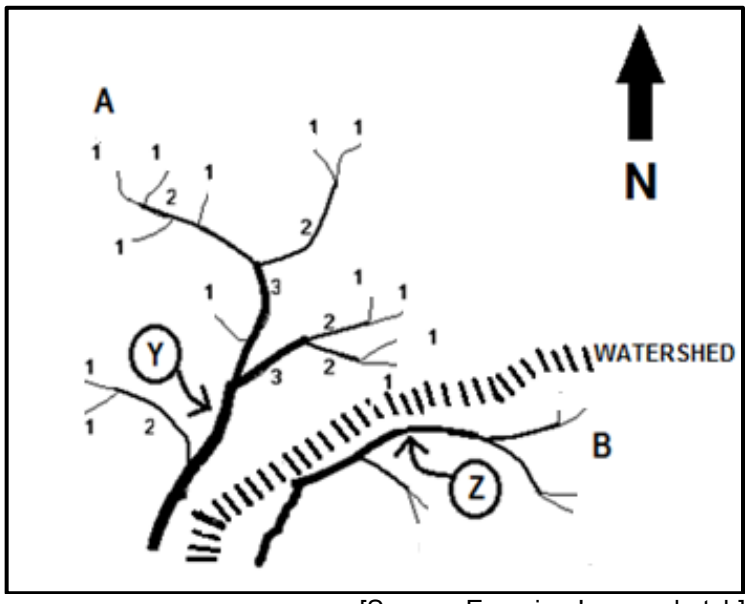
[Adapted from www.wikipedia.org]

FIGURE 1.4: MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE



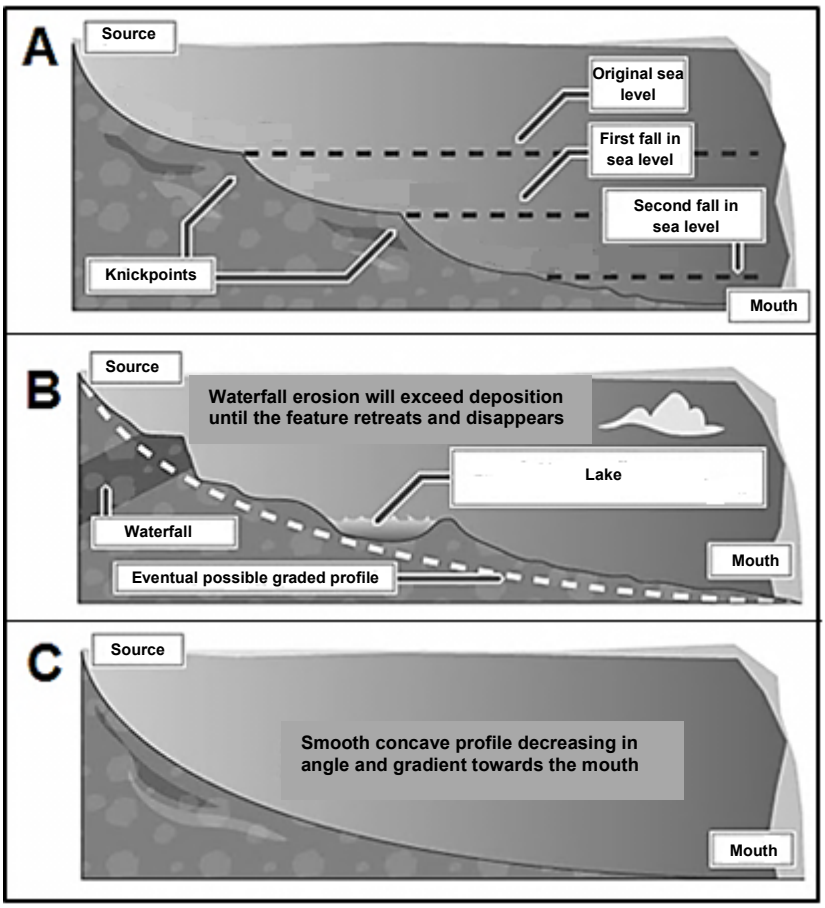
[Adapted from *Geography of Africa* by WJ Minns]

FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE BASINS



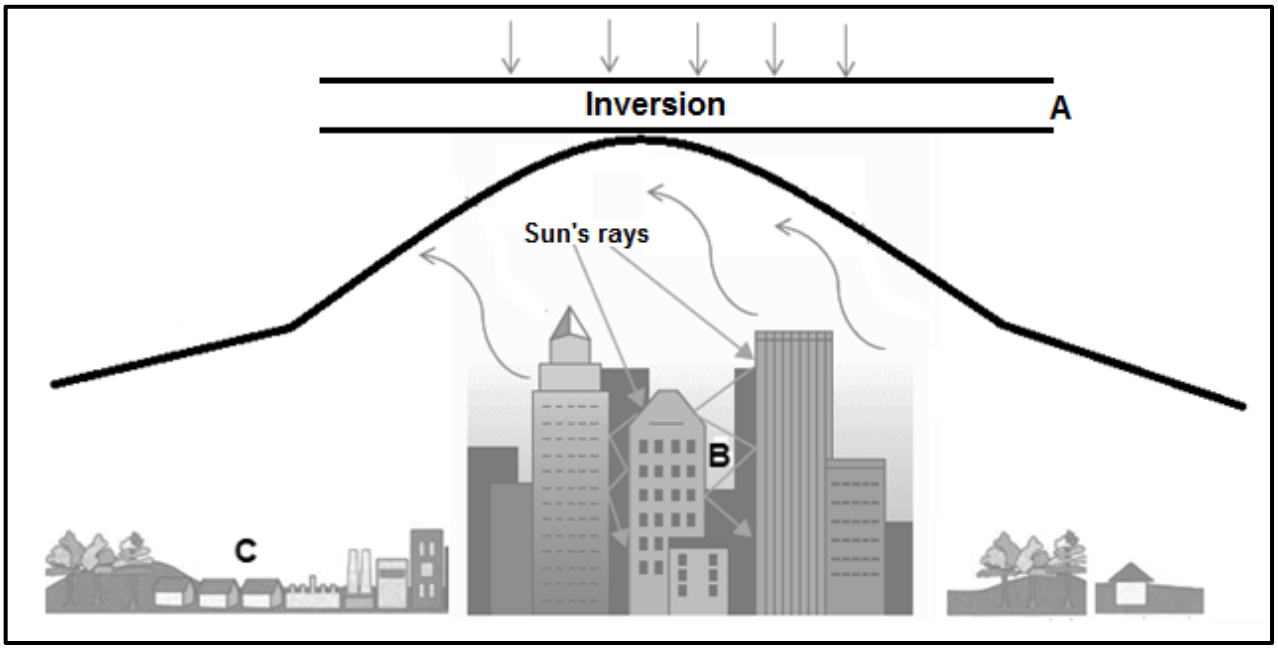
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.6: RIVER GRADE AND LONGITUDINAL PROFILES OF A RIVER



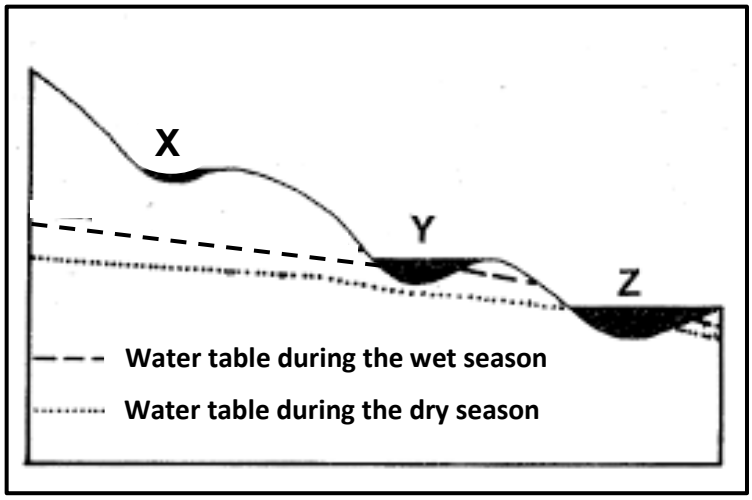
[Adapted from alevelgeography.com]

FIGURE 2.1: CITY CLIMATES



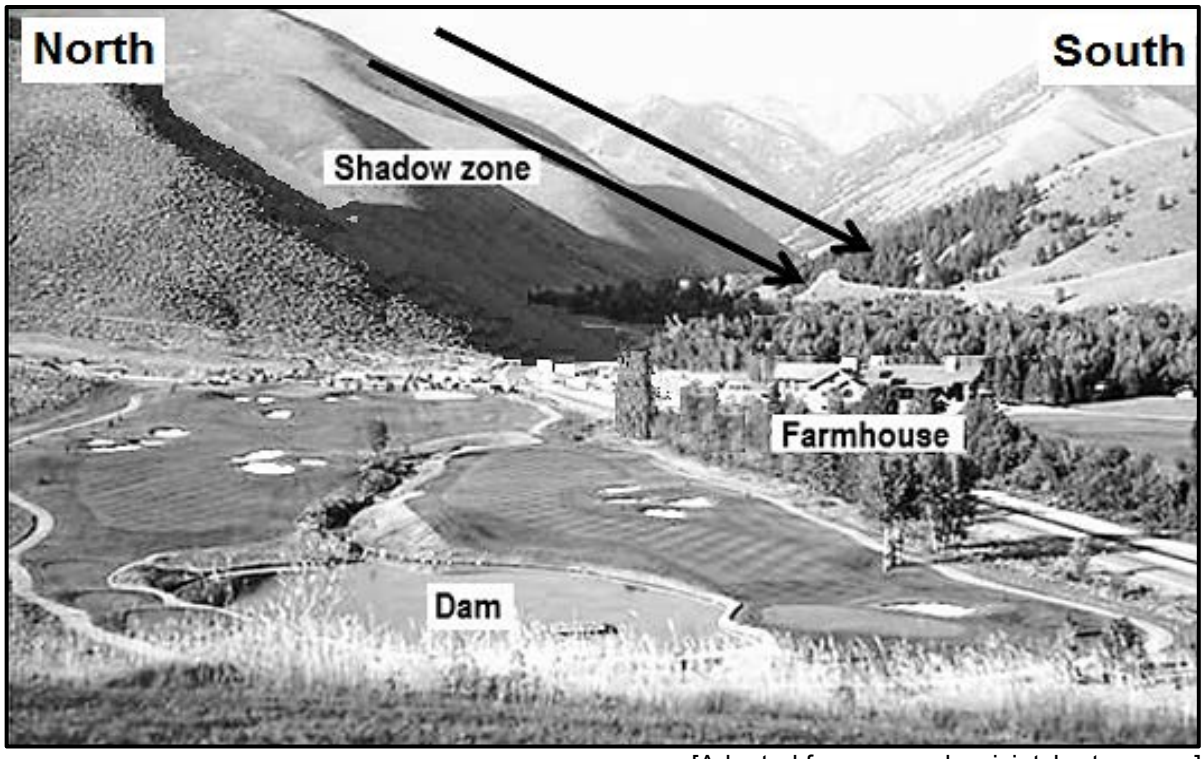
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.2: TYPES OF RIVERS



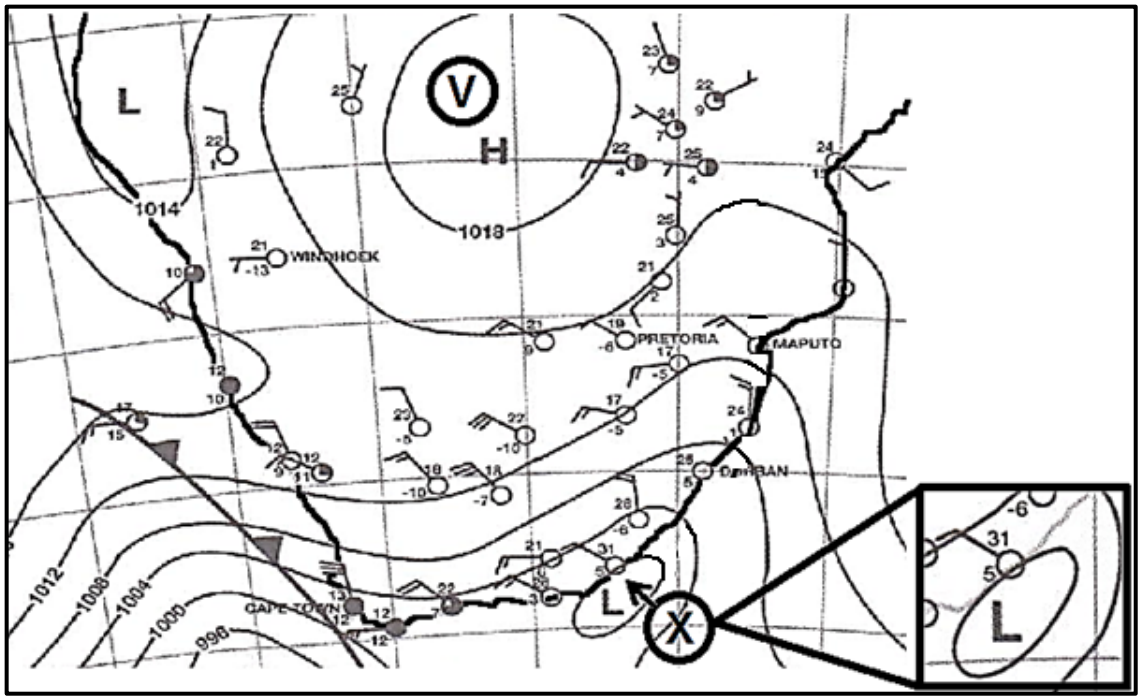
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.3: A VALLEY IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE (30°S)



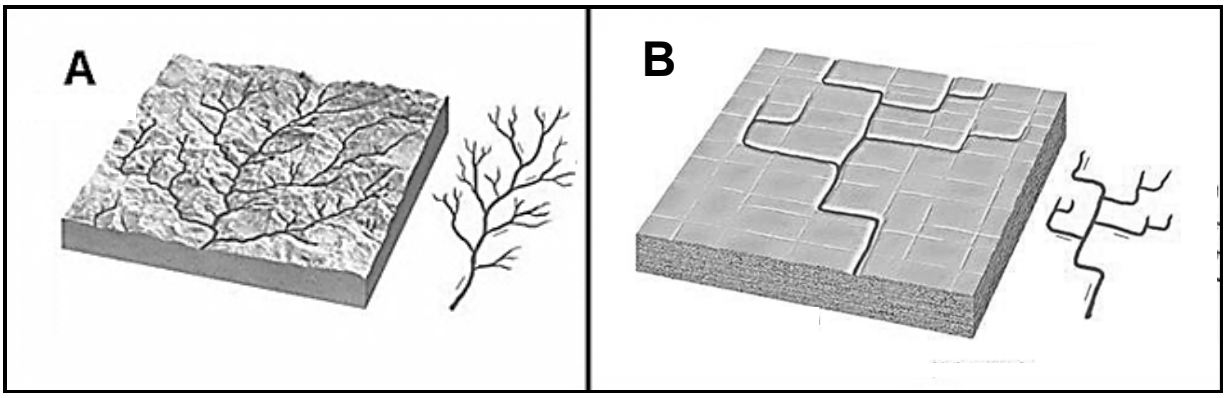
[Adapted from www.classicjetcharters.com]

FIGURE 2.4: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



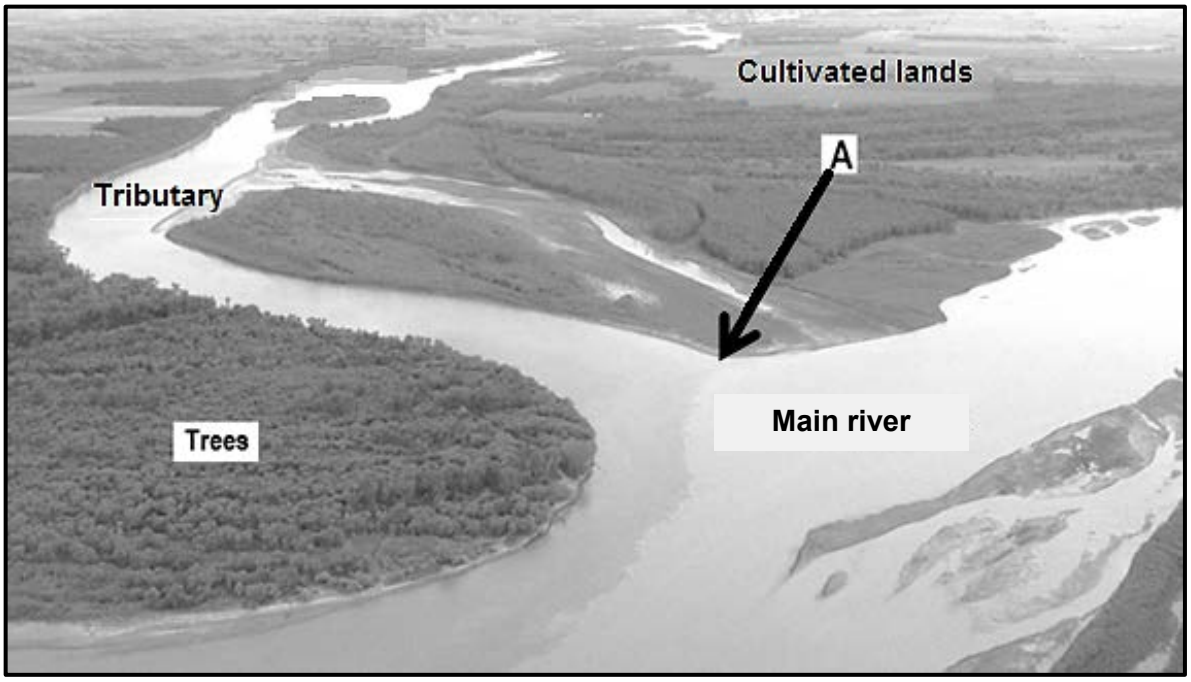
[Adapted from material from the SAWS]

FIGURE 2.5: DRAINAGE PATTERNS



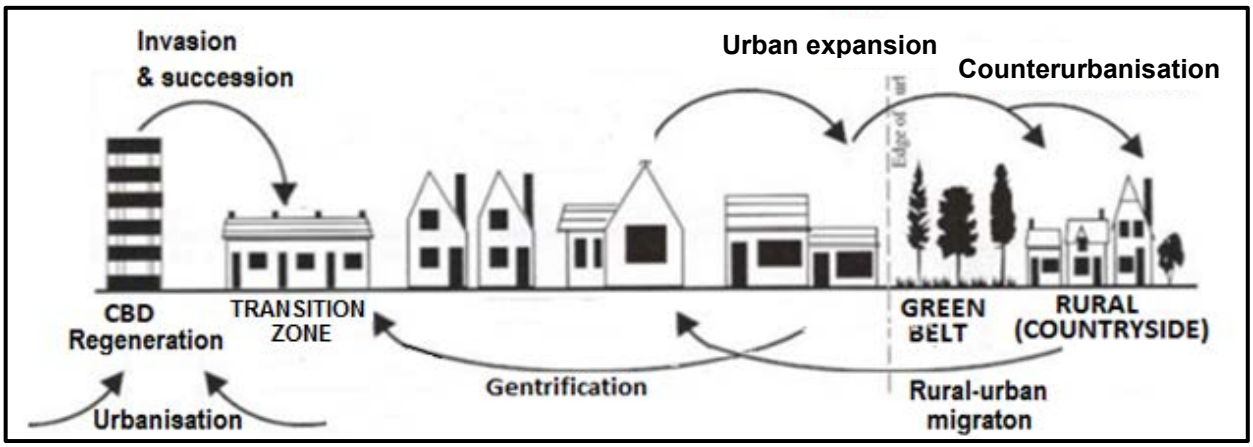
[Adapted from kgs.ku.edu]

FIGURE 2.6: RIVER CHANNEL



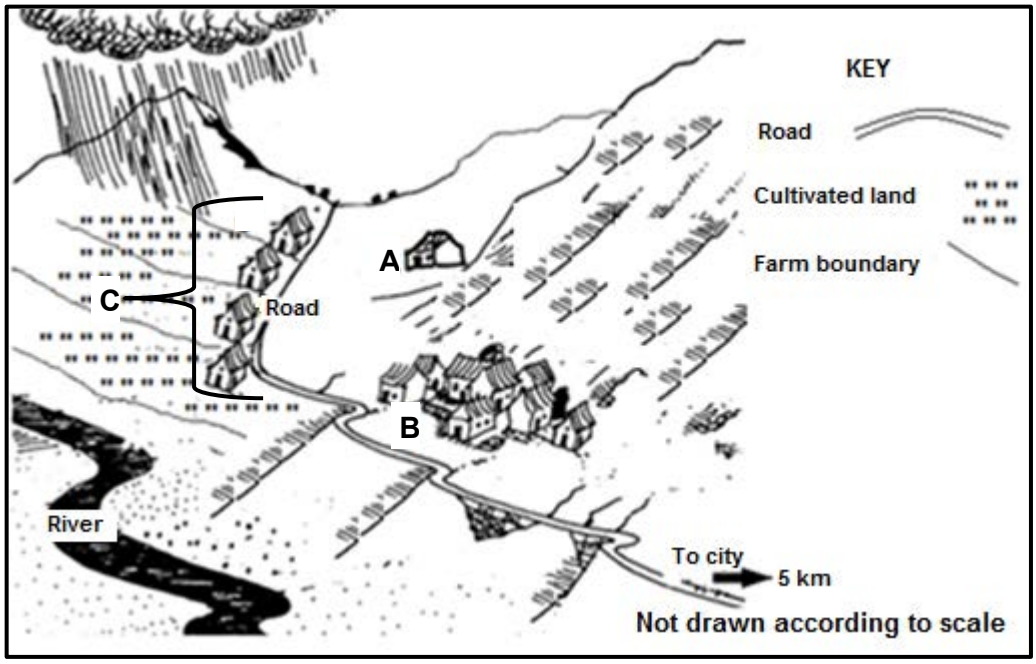
[Adapted from www.clarkandlewis.com]

FIGURE 3.1: URBAN CHARACTERISTICS



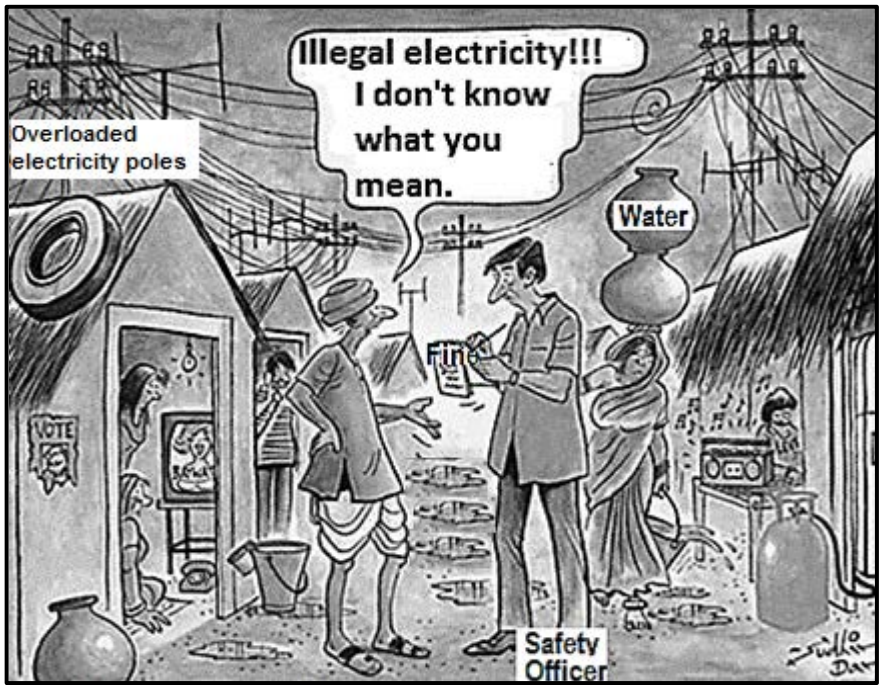
[Adapted from garsidej.wordpress.com]

FIGURE 3.3: TYPES OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS



[Adapted from *Themes in Human Geography*]

FIGURE 3.4: AN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN INDIA



[Adapted from www.inclusivebusinesshub.org]

FIGURE 3.5: MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

RENEWAL OF THE SA MINING INDUSTRY

Friday 11 September 2015, 18:21

The South African mining and minerals industry has been the basis of the South African economy for more than a century. Mining contributes approximately 17% to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country, both directly and indirectly.

The South African mining sector faces significant challenges under the current downturn in commodity prices. Platinum, coal, steel and gold markets are affected. The increase in input costs, such as labour and direct and indirect energy-related costs, coupled with lower productivity levels, has impacted negatively on the sector.

While there have been improvements in mining along the way, it is still very reliant on traditional methods of extraction, which are labour-intensive and costly, and have elements of risk to employees' safety and health.

[Adapted from www.csir.gov.za]

FIGURE 3.6: INFORMAL TRADING IN SOUTH AFRICA

METRORAIL BURNS DOWN HAWKERS' STALLS

Nombulelo Damba/WCN

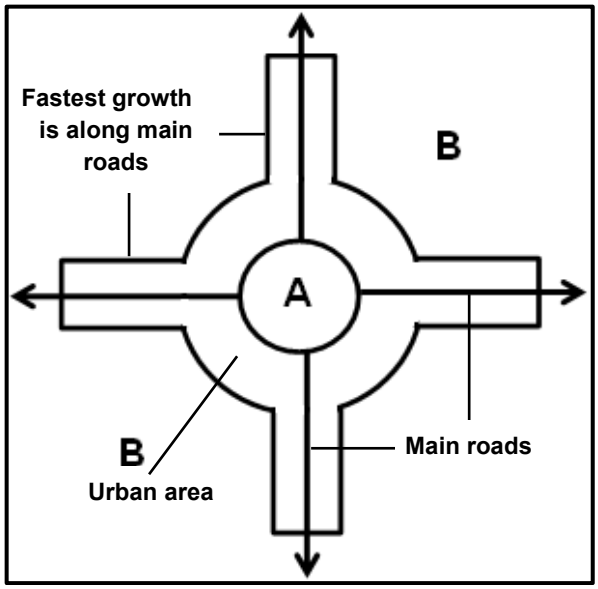
A hawker determinedly sets up her sweets stand amid the burnt-out remains of hawkers' stalls that were set alight at Khayelitsha Station by Metrorail security guards.

Metrorail security guards stand accused of burning down about 50 stalls from which hawkers traded at the Khayelitsha railway station, resulting in many of the traders losing the stock they had locked up there at night.

Metrorail has claimed that the hawkers were illegally trading on Metrorail property and 'rubble and waste' were burnt. Metrorail said the lack of formal trading amenities led to excessive littering, which posed a health hazard and had become an 'additional financial burden'.

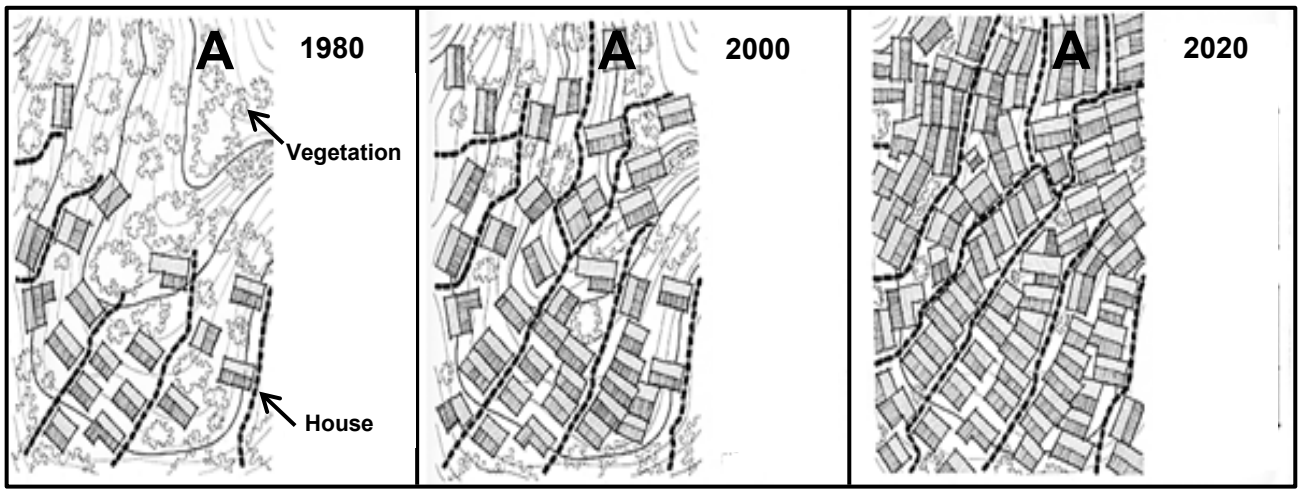
[Adapted from www.wcn.co.za]

FIGURE 4.3: URBAN EXPANSION



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 4.4: URBAN SPRAWL



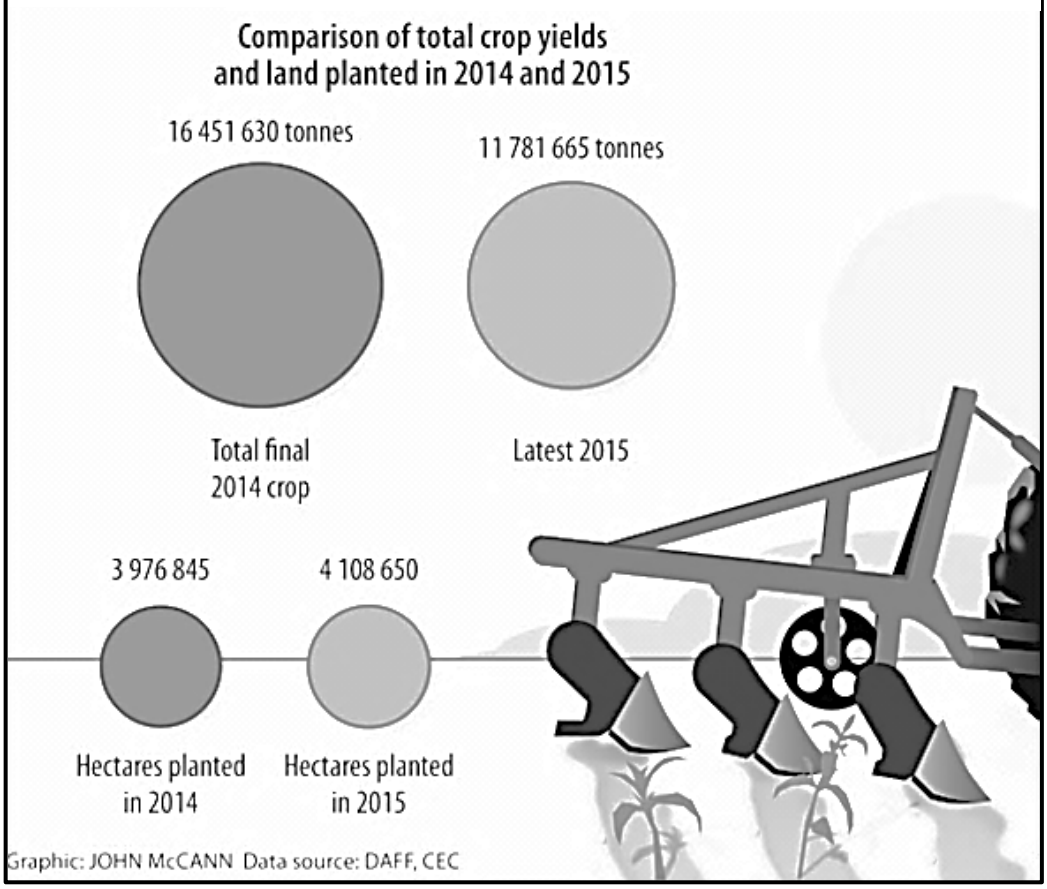
[Source: Unknown]

FIGURE 4.5: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

2015's crops are down by more than 4,5 million tonnes

South Africa's six major crops and extent of land planted in 2014 and 2015

Crop	2014 crop *in tonnes*	2015 crop *in tonnes*	Hectares planted in 2014	Hectares planted in 2015
Maize	14 250 000	9 838 500	2 688 200	2 652 850
Sunflower seed	832 000	656 800	598 950	576 000
Soybeans	948 000	1 041 600	502 900	687 300
Groundnuts	74 500	56 675	52 125	58 000
Sorghum	265 000	114 700	78 850	70 500
Dry beans	82 130	73 390	55 820	64 000



[Source: *Mail & Guardian*, 4 September 2015]

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