



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

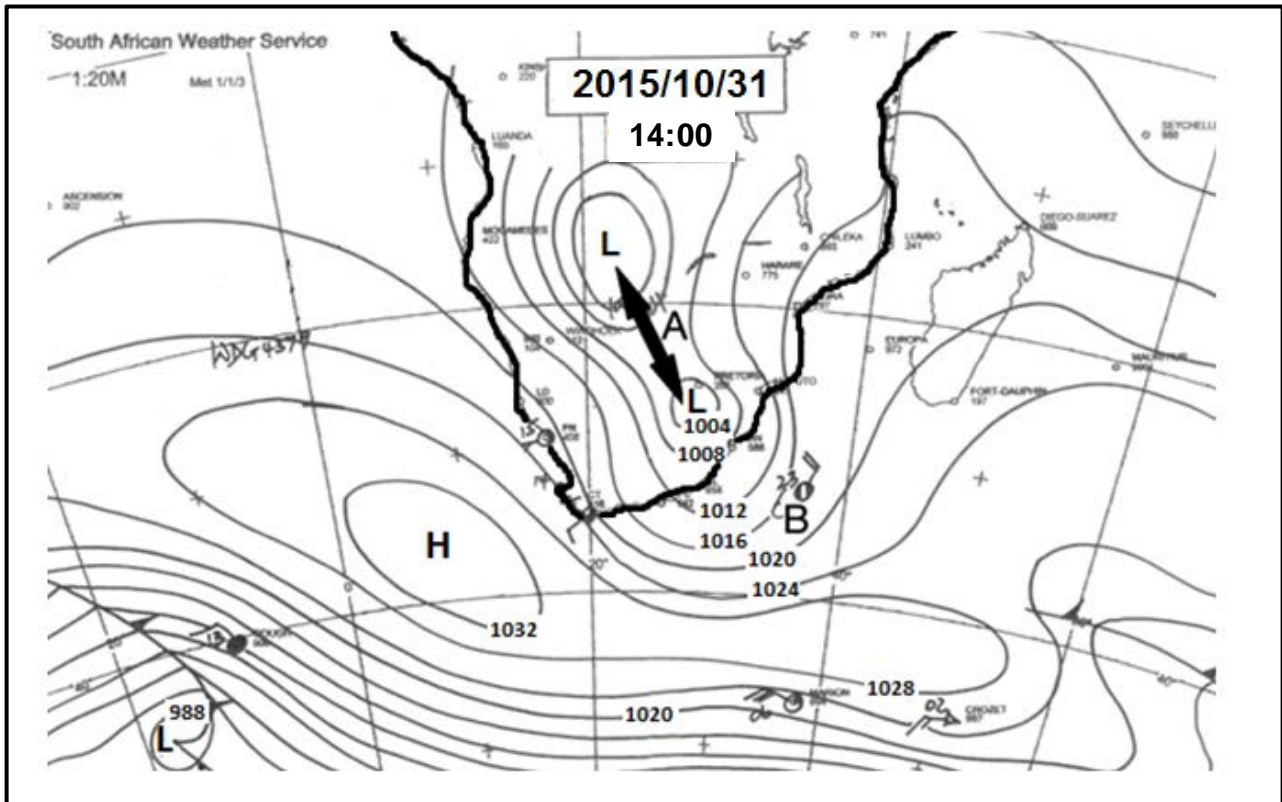
**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

**GEOGRAPHY P1
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2017
ANNEXURE**

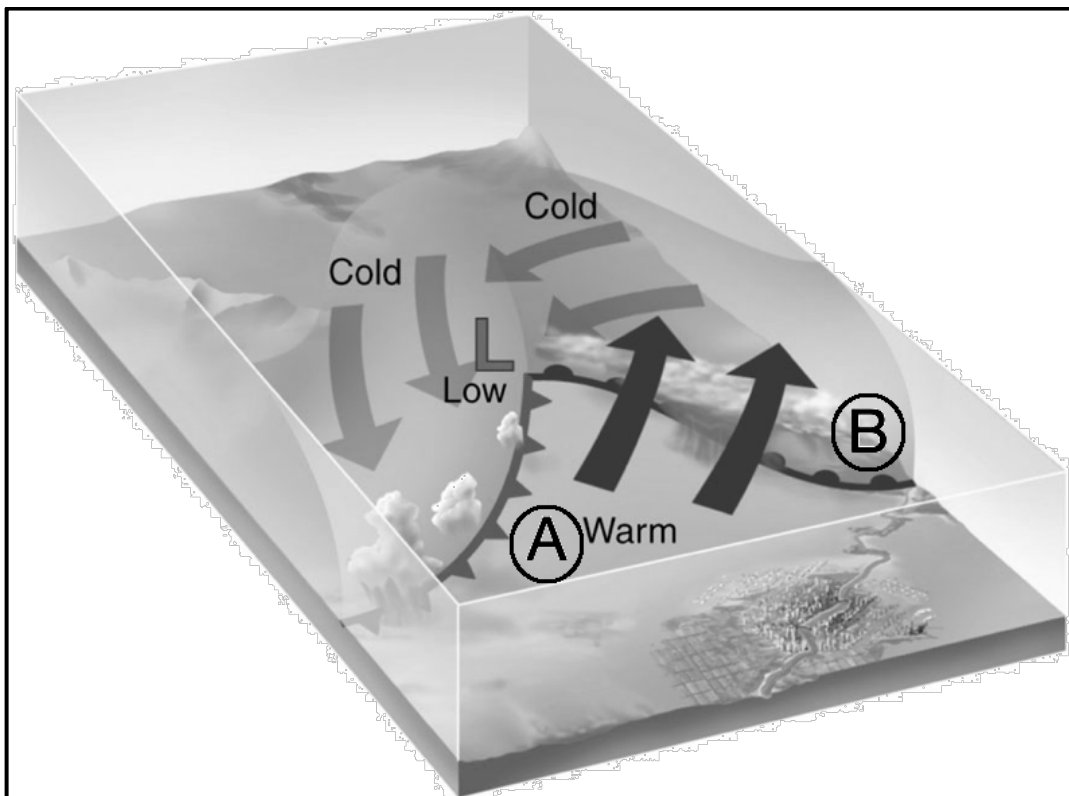
This annexure consists of 10 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



[Source: South African Weather Service]

FIGURE 1.3: MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE OVER THE USA



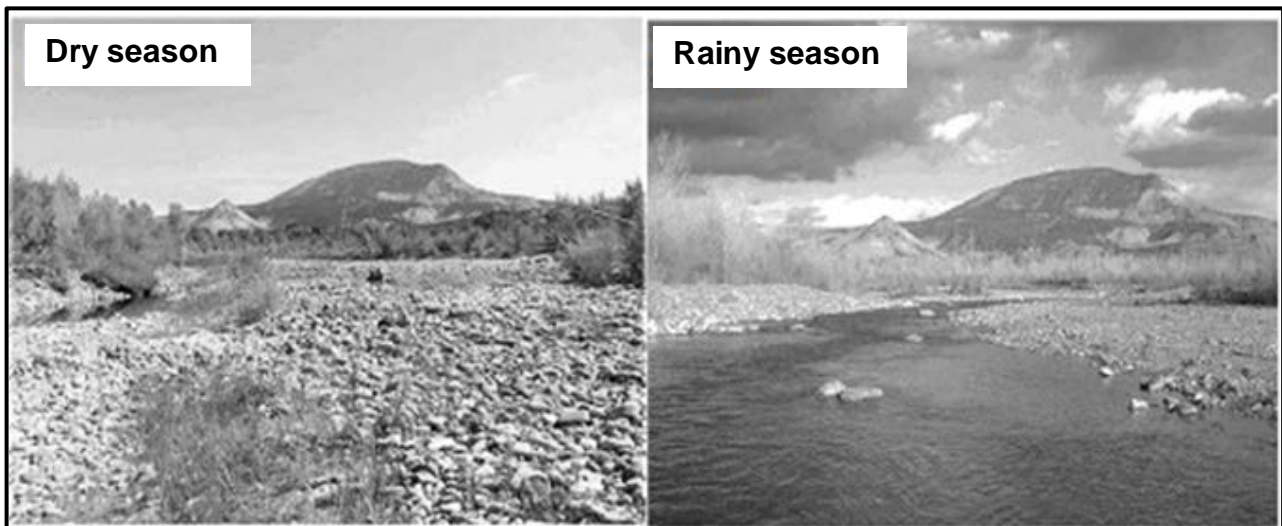
[Source: [http://www.geog.ucsb.edu/~joel/g110_w08/lecture notes/midlat surface](http://www.geog.ucsb.edu/~joel/g110_w08/lecture%20notes/midlat_surface)]

FIGURE 1.4: URBAN HEAT ISLAND



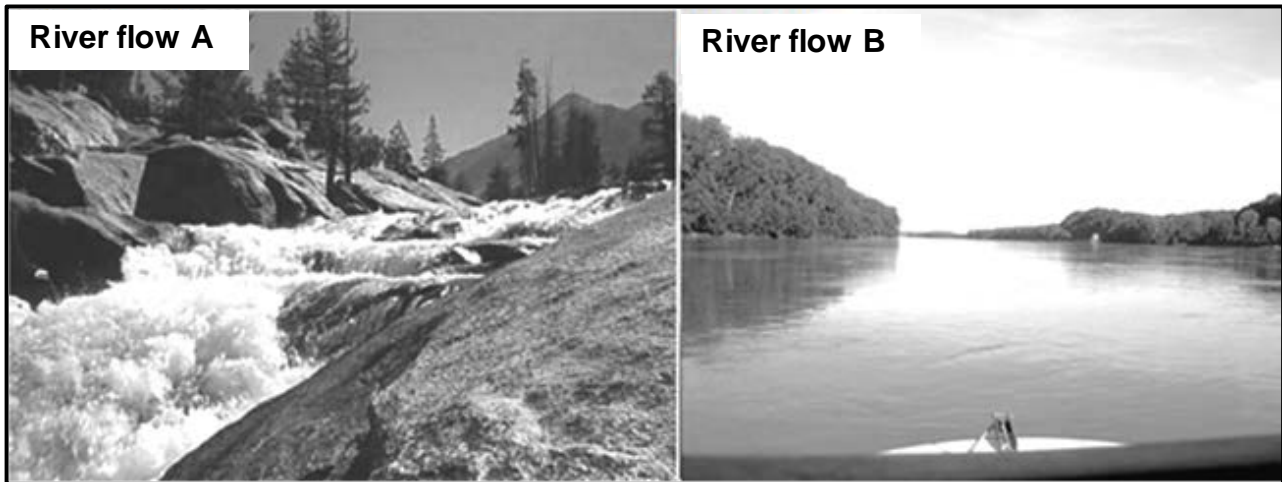
[Adapted from [Stuart McMillencartoons.com/recombinant.records](http://StuartMcMillencartoons.com/recombinant.records)]

FIGURE 1.5: A RIVER



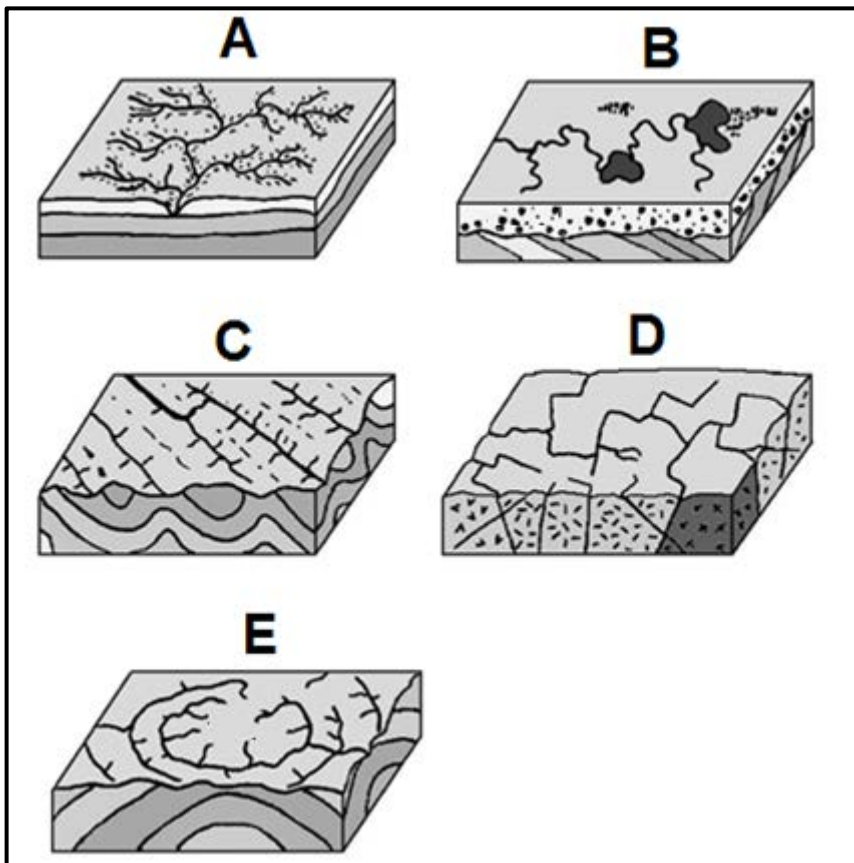
[Source: <http://greatecology.com/restoring-ecosystems-lessons-science>]

FIGURE 1.6: TYPES OF RIVER FLOW



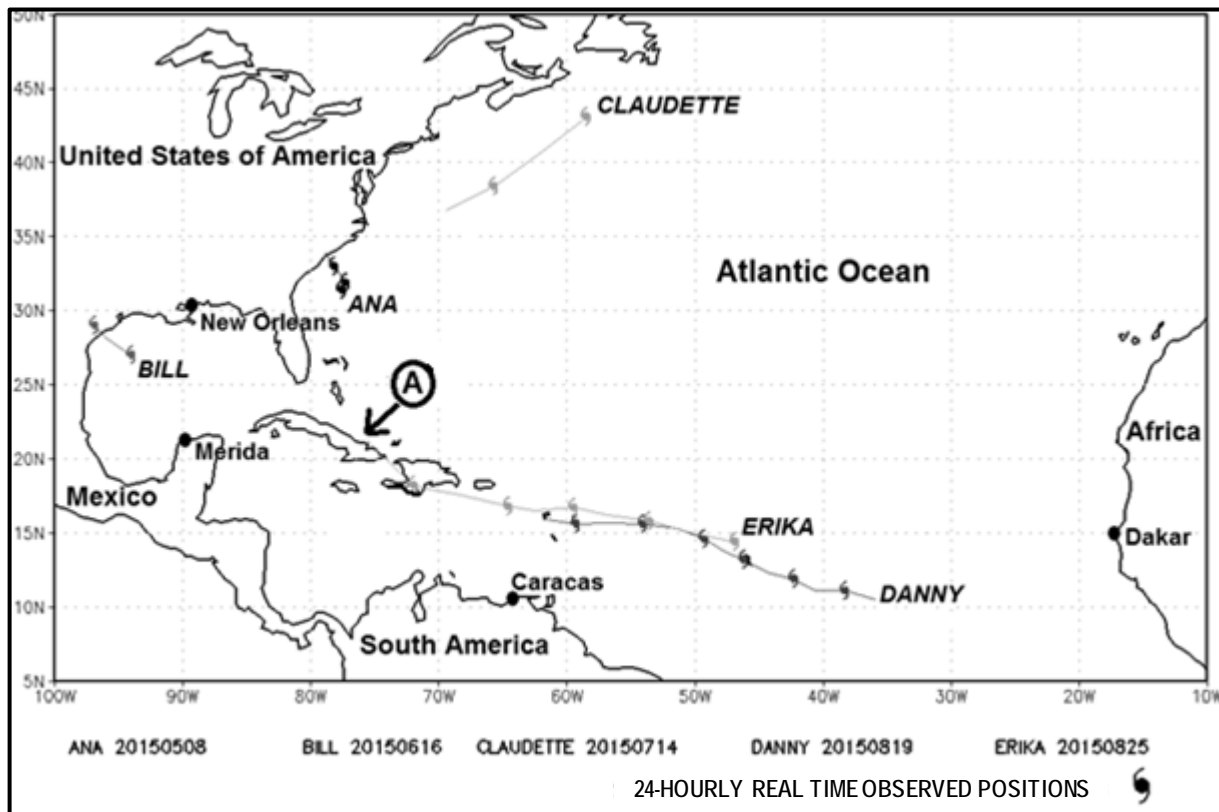
[Source: http://www.spikehampson.com/images/missouri_river_scenery.jpg]

FIGURE 2.2: DIFFERENT DRAINAGE PATTERNS



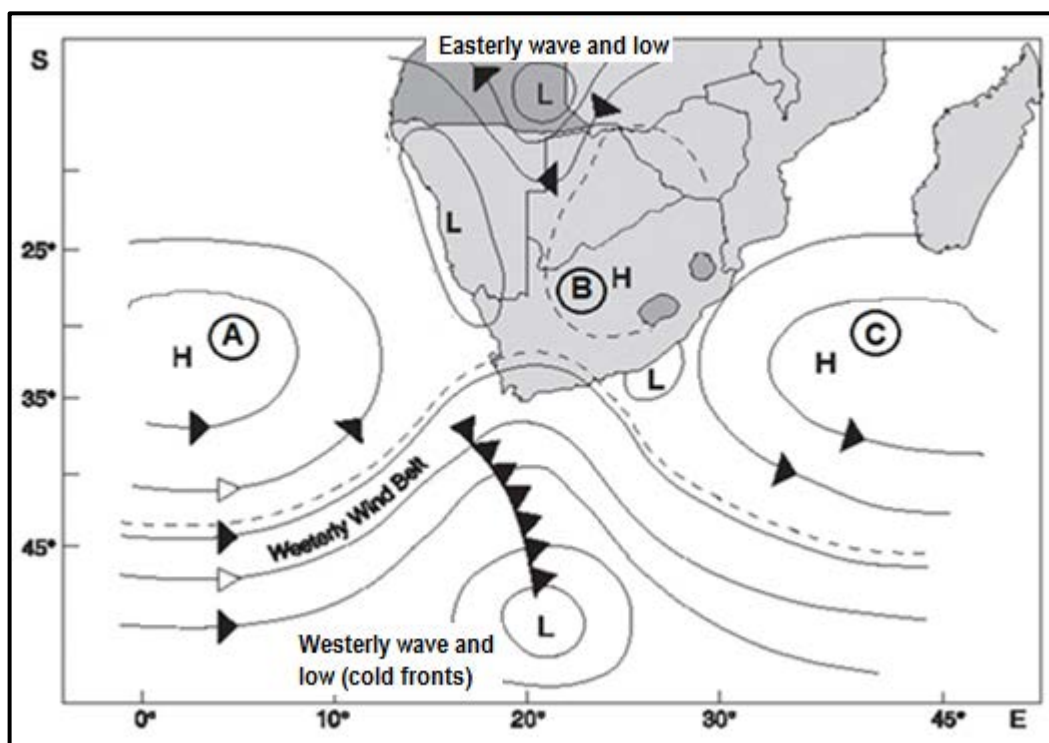
[Adapted from *Geography GCSE*]

FIGURE 2.3: TRACKS OF TROPICAL CYCLONES IN THE USA



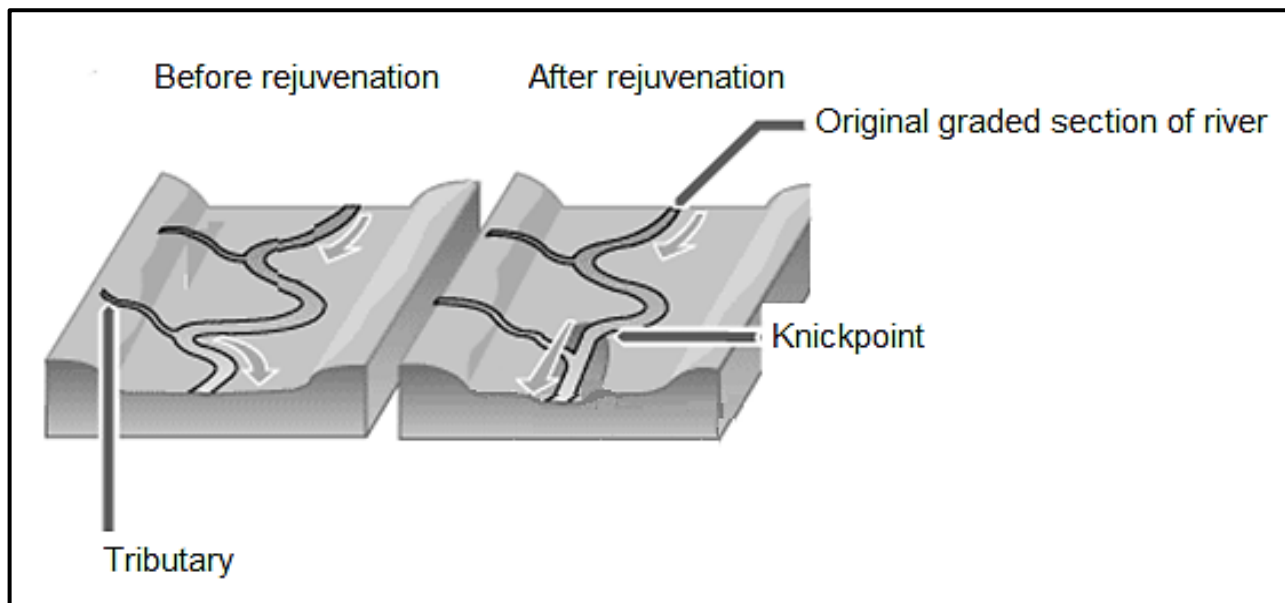
[Adapted from <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/data/tropicalcyclone/tctracks/nat15.gif>]

FIGURE 2.4: ANTICYCLONES OVER SOUTHERN AFRICA



[Adapted from <http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/content/62/1/33/F1.large.jpg>]

FIGURE 2.5: RIVER REJUVENATION



[Source: <http://www.alevelgeography.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/inc2.gif>]

FIGURE 2.6: CATCHMENT AREAS IN SOUTH AFRICA

CASE STUDY ON RIVER MANAGEMENT: SOUTH AFRICAN CATCHMENTS AREAS

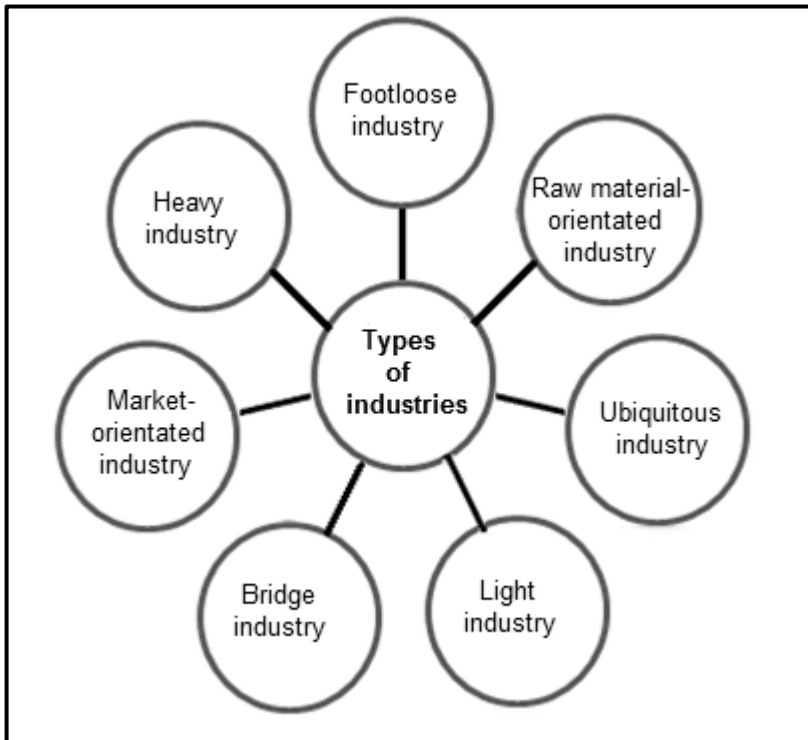
Covering many South African river basins, the 'Working for Catchments' programme operates in all major catchment areas.

65% of South Africa receives less than 500 mm average annual rainfall, meaning that drought is an ever-present risk in South Africa.

Future projections indicate that by 2025 the country's water requirements will outstrip water supply unless urgent steps are taken to manage the resource more sustainably. There are already major problems of water supply and water quality, with an estimated 8 million South Africans currently having no access to potable water.

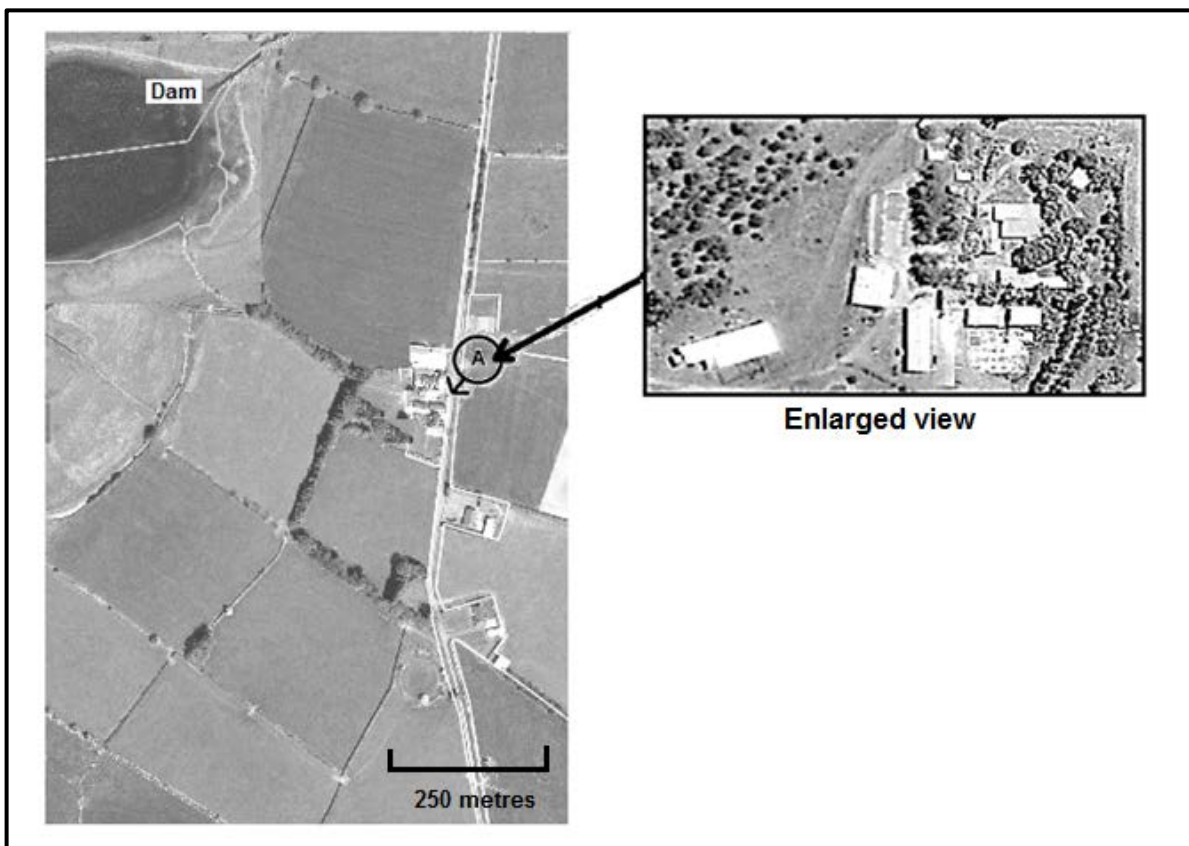
[Adapted from http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_freshwater/]

FIGURE 3.2: TYPES OF INDUSTRIES



[Source: Examiner's own graphic]

FIGURE 3.3: SATELLITE IMAGE OF A RURAL SETTLEMENT SITUATED ON THE INTERIOR PLATEAU IN SOUTH AFRICA



[Adapted from Google Earth]

FIGURE 3.4: DATA ON LAND RESTITUTION

	Claims	Hectares	Beneficiaries	Land cost (million Rand)	Total awarded (million Rand)
Eastern Cape	16 194	93 600	208 064	213	1 699
Free State	2 654	47 363	40 624	9	178
Gauteng	13 159	9 476	70 179	117	828
KwaZulu-Natal	14 742	610 996	409 323	3 463	5 969
Limpopo	3 067	487 935	215 936	2 360	3 193
Mpumalanga	2 688	389 395	223 524	3 650	4 360
Northern Cape	3 663	471 896	97 479	340	1 118
North West	3 707	364 729	169 823	1 130	1 878
Western Cape	15 526	3 132	116 297	23	1 124
Total	75 400	2 478 522	1 551 249	11 306	20 350

[Source: <http://www.iea.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/files/uldeconomicAffairs>]

FIGURE 3.5: INFORMAL TRADING IN SOUTH AFRICA

INFORMAL TRADERS PLAY A BIG ROLE IN SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMY

Contributed: by Farhaanah Mahomed, 12 February 2015



It is estimated that the informal sector contributes around 29 per cent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

This is according to panelists speaking at the Consumer Goods Council of South Africa (CGCSA) Summit 2014 on the importance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) including informal businesses. However, this industry continues to face a number of challenges.

Education is seen to be important in order to get small-business owners to implement better, more effective business models. 'Some small-business owners develop their companies to a point where it is only viable to look after their families; they don't take into account expansion strategies and creating more jobs for others.'

[Adapted from <http://www.cnbcAfrica.com/news/southern-africa/2014/10/29/smes-informal-sector>]

FIGURE 3.6: FOOD INSECURITY

ENDING GLOBAL HUNGER

Toni Muir

As many as 795 million people around the world suffer under food insecurity. The majority of these people live in developing countries. There are a lot of empty, rumbling bellies mainly in the rural areas of Asia and Africa. 75% of the world's hungry live in rural areas. 50% of the small-scale farmers grow subsistence crops relying on family labour.

This type of farming makes them vulnerable.

The good news, according to the United Nations World Food Programme, is that hunger is a completely solvable problem.

[Source: SAWUBONA, September 2015]

FIGURE 4.3: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

HOPE

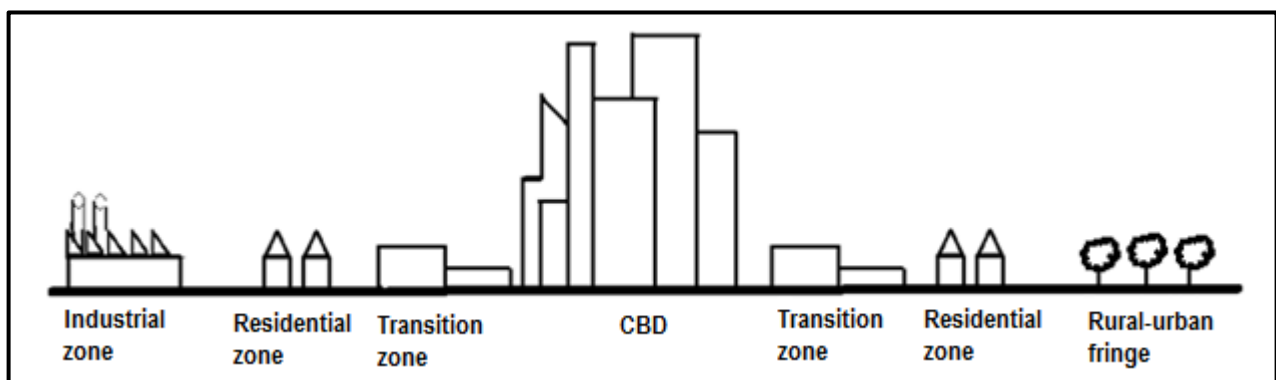
Susanne Melda, 26 November 2012

Rural-urban migration is believed to affect various dimensions of migrants' well-being. Desires, such as the opportunity to improve the standard of living and better services, are not always met.

The process of migration is often undertaken with an aspiration (desire) of improved opportunities for socio-economic advancement. However, it does not always entail improvement of living standard and poverty eradication. Rural migrants settling in big cities are the most vulnerable and may experience detrimental (unsafe) living conditions.

[Adapted from www.migratingoutofpoverty.org]

FIGURE 4.4: URBAN PROFILE



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 4.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S DECLINING MINING SECTOR

PATEL: SA'S MINING SECTOR 'IN TROUBLE'

5 August 2015 11:03 Sarah Evans, Reuters

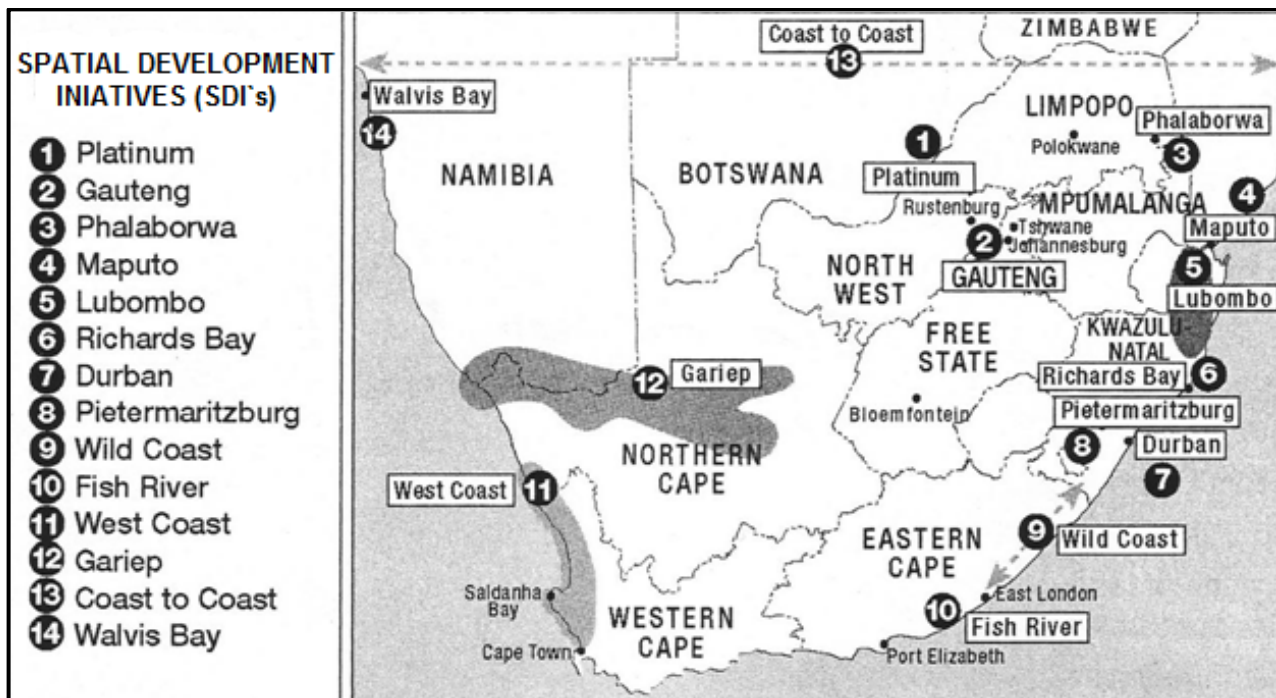
Economic Development Minister Ebrahim Patel says South Africa's mining industry is 'in trouble' as it struggles to recover from 23 000 job losses since April, and falling commodity prices from key markets like China. 'Job growth over the last three months has been fairly vigorous, but the mining industry is in trouble,' Patel said in an interview on Talk Radio 702 on Wednesday.

The mining industry, which contributes around 7 percent to Africa's most developed economy, is struggling with sinking commodity prices, rising costs and labour unrest.

Patel said South Africa needed to boost agriculture, tourism and manufacturing to compensate the fallout from instability in mining. Patel said there were several factors which contributed to the decline, beginning with the 2008 financial crisis where a million jobs were lost, as well as the recent downturn in the metal industry and subdued demand from China. Infrastructure, specifically an unstable electricity supply, was also a factor which added to the mining woes.

[Adapted from <http://mg.co.za/article/2015-08-05g>]

FIGURE 4.6: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES



[Source: www.mindset.co.za]