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Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2015

**GEOGRAPHY P1
ANNEXURE**



This annexure consists of 10 pages.

FIGURE 1.1 MICROCLIMATE

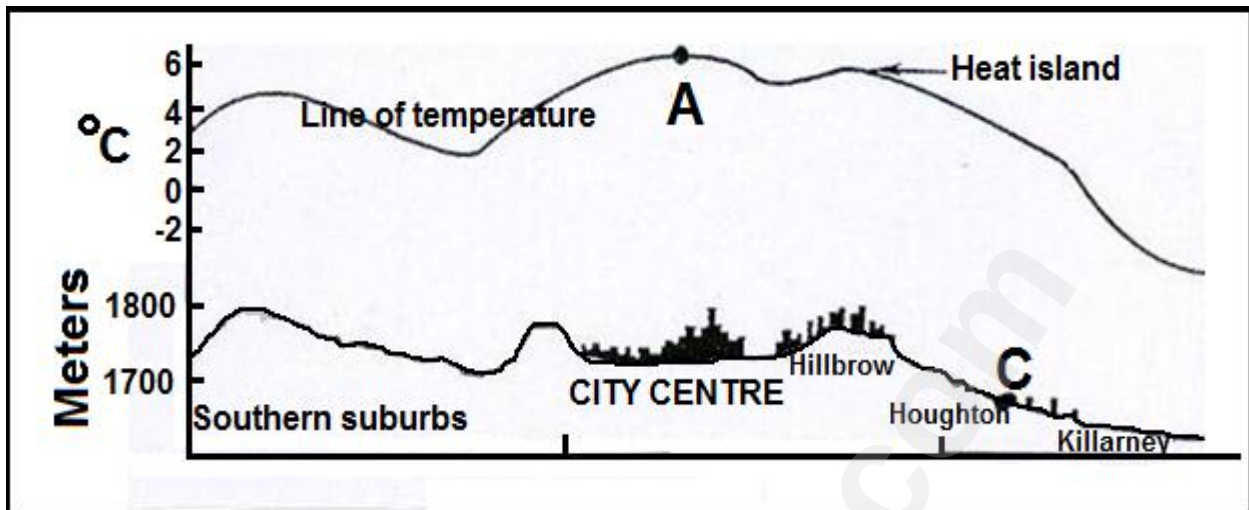
[Source: *Exploring Geography*]

FIGURE 1.3: ICY CONDITIONS AS MERCURY FALLS

A second cold front is expected to hit the Western Cape this afternoon and the rest of the country can expect cool to cold weather conditions, the SA Weather Service said yesterday.

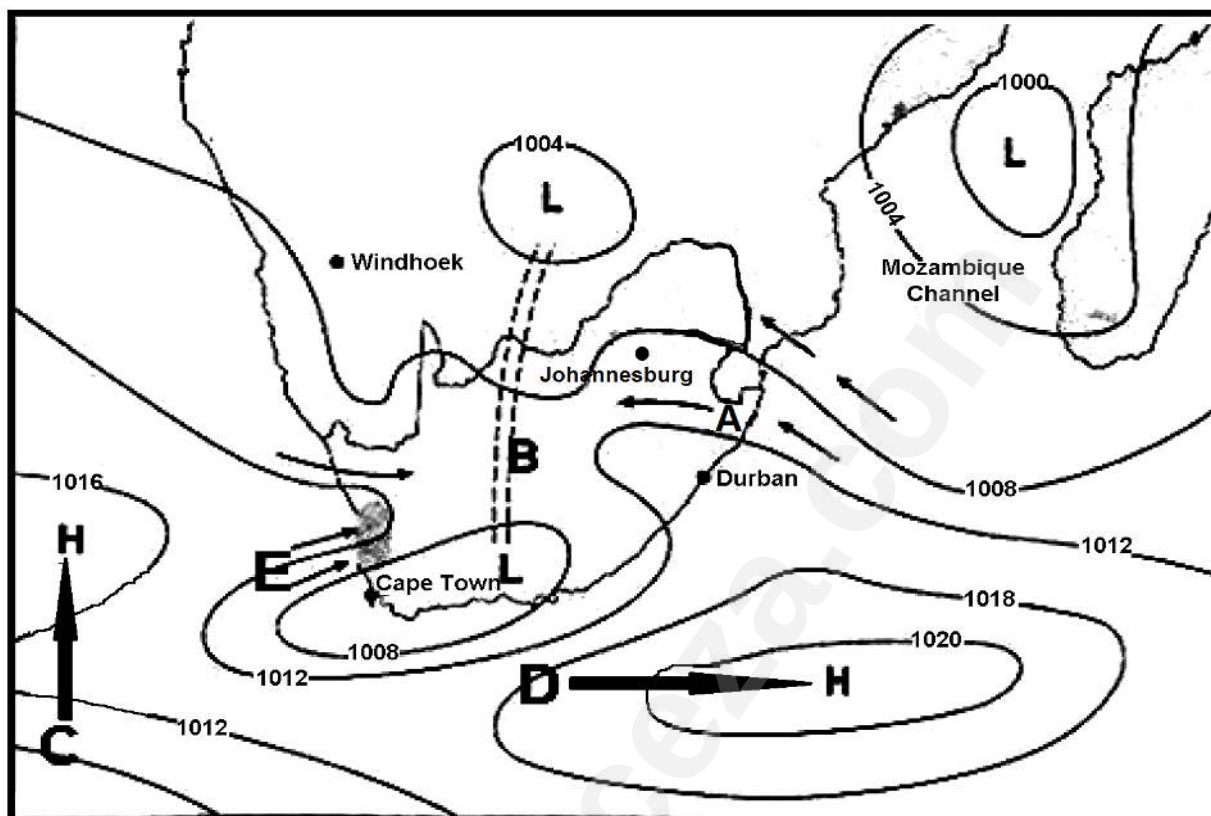
Temperatures plummeted this week when a cold front moved from the Western Cape across the country this weekend, signaling the start of winter.

In Gauteng, minimum temperatures as low as -7°C were felt in some parts, by Saturday morning. The cold front would result in showers and rainfall in the South Western parts of the country.

The SA Weather Bureau has issued a frost warning for the Free State, North West and Northern Cape.

[Source: Adapted from *Sunday Independent*, 7/8/2014]

FIGURE 1.4: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



[Source: South African Weather Services]

FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE BASINS

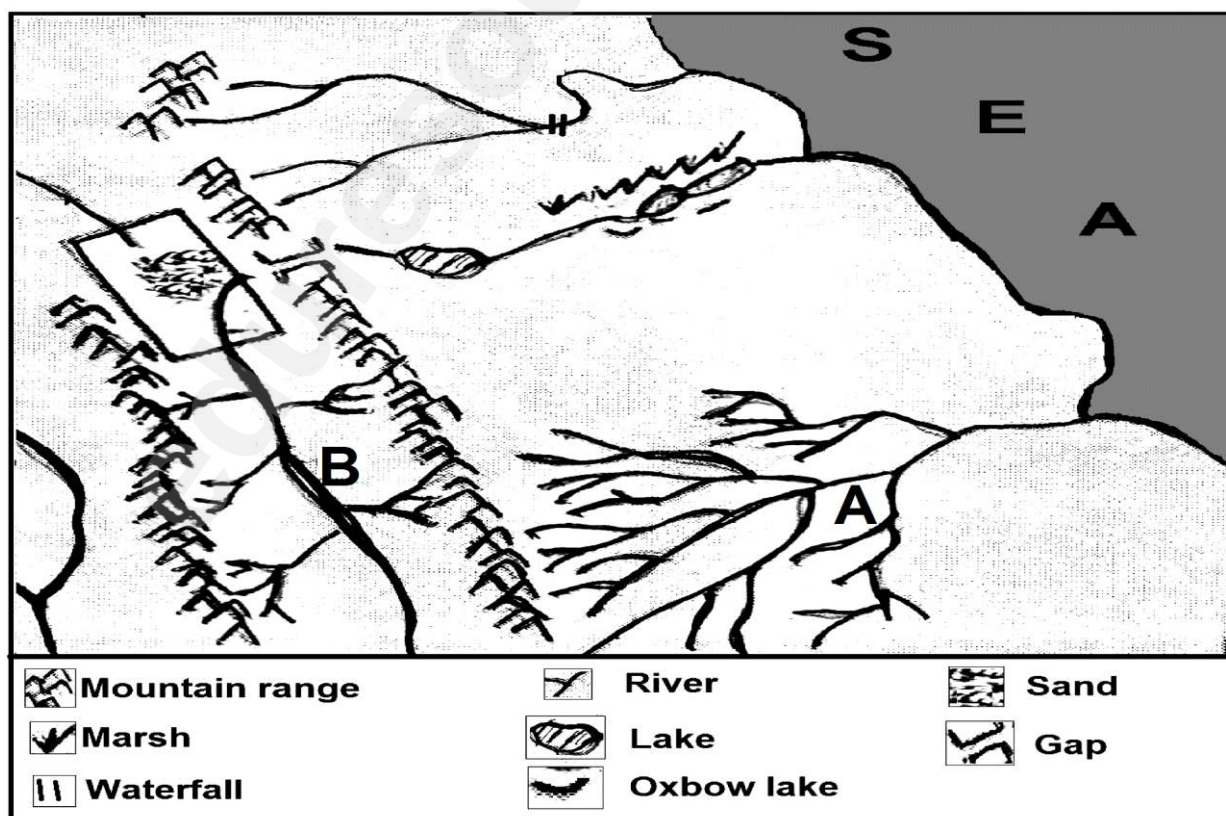
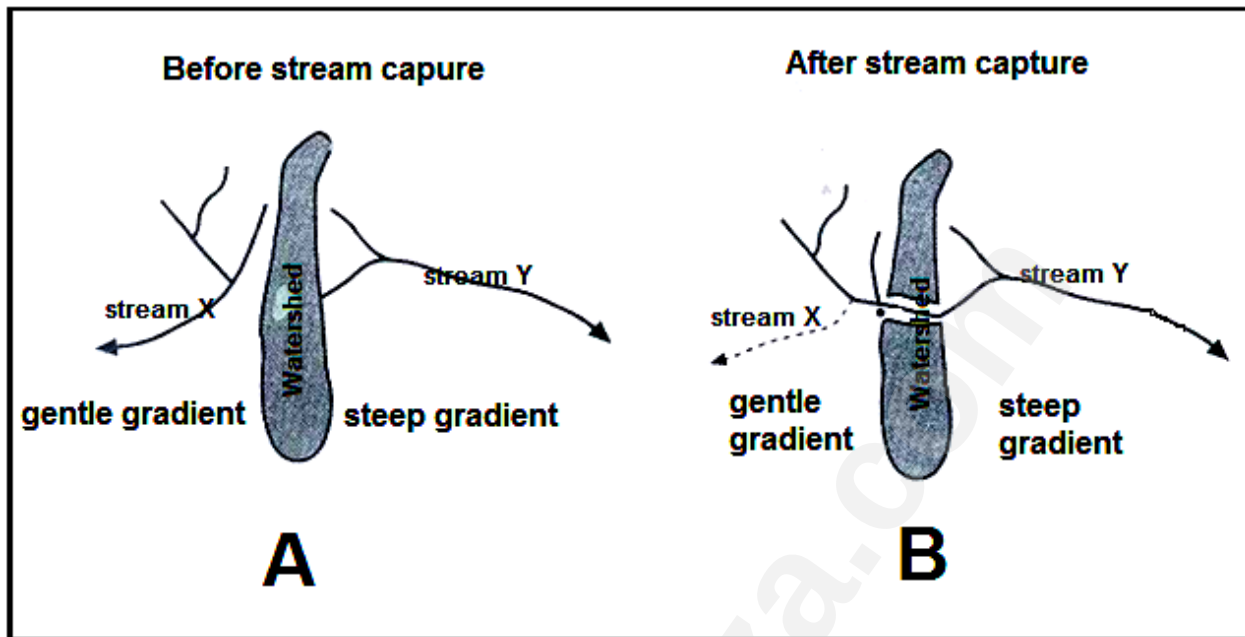
[Source: Adapted from *Via Africa*]

FIGURE 1.6: CONCEPT OF RIVER CAPTURE (STREAM PIRACY)

[Source: Via Afrika]

FIGURE 2.3: AT LEAST 10 000 DIE AS TYPHOON HITS PHILIPPINES

One of the most powerful storms ever recorded killed at least 10 000 people in the central Philippines, a senior police official said yesterday with huge waves sweeping away entire coastal villages and devastating the region's main city.

Super typhoon Haiyan destroyed about 70 percent to 80 percent of the area in its path as it tore through Leyte province on Friday, said police chief superintendent Elmer Soria. As rescue workers struggled to reach ravaged villages along the coast, where the death toll is as yet unknown, survivors foraged for food as supplies dwindled, or searched for loved ones.

Most of the deaths appear to have been caused by surging sea water strewn with debris that many said resembled a tsunami, levelling houses and drowning hundreds of people in one of the worst natural disasters to hit the southeast Asian nation.

The national government and disaster agency have not confirmed the latest estimate of deaths, a sharp increase from initial estimates on Saturday of at least 1 000 killed by a storm whose sustained winds reached 313 km an hour with gusts of up to 378 km an hour.

[Source: Manuel Mogato – Reuters]

FIGURE 2.4: AIR MOVEMENT IN A VALLEY

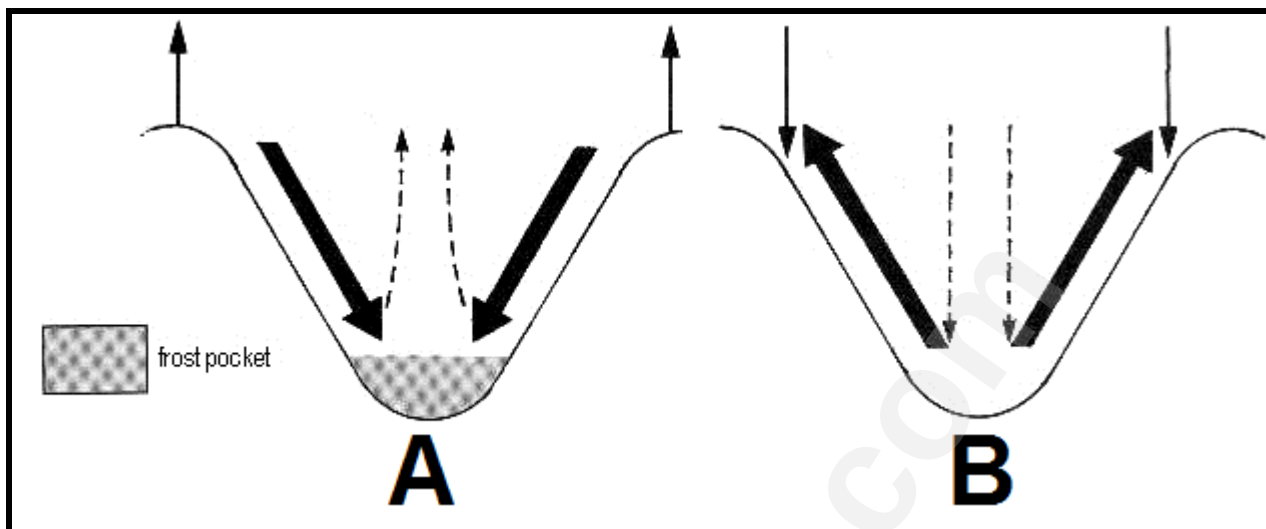
[Source: Adapted from *Platinum*]

FIGURE 2.5: FLUVIAL PROCESSES

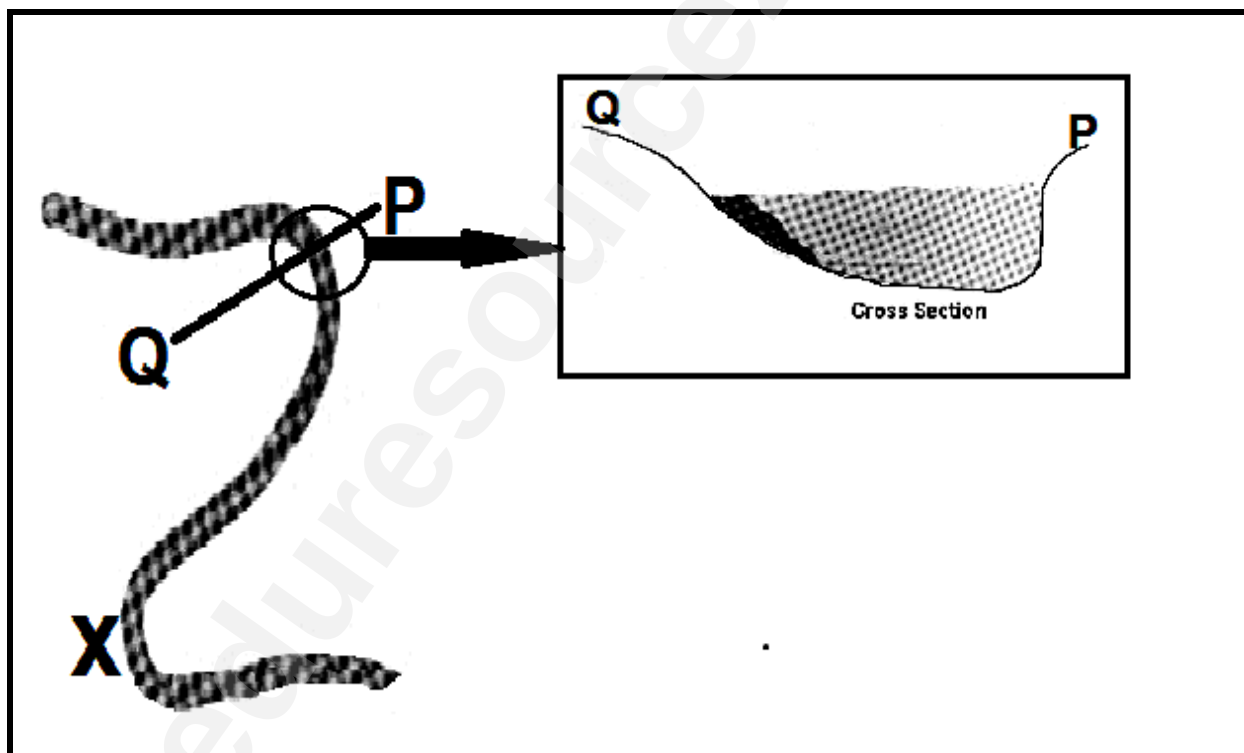
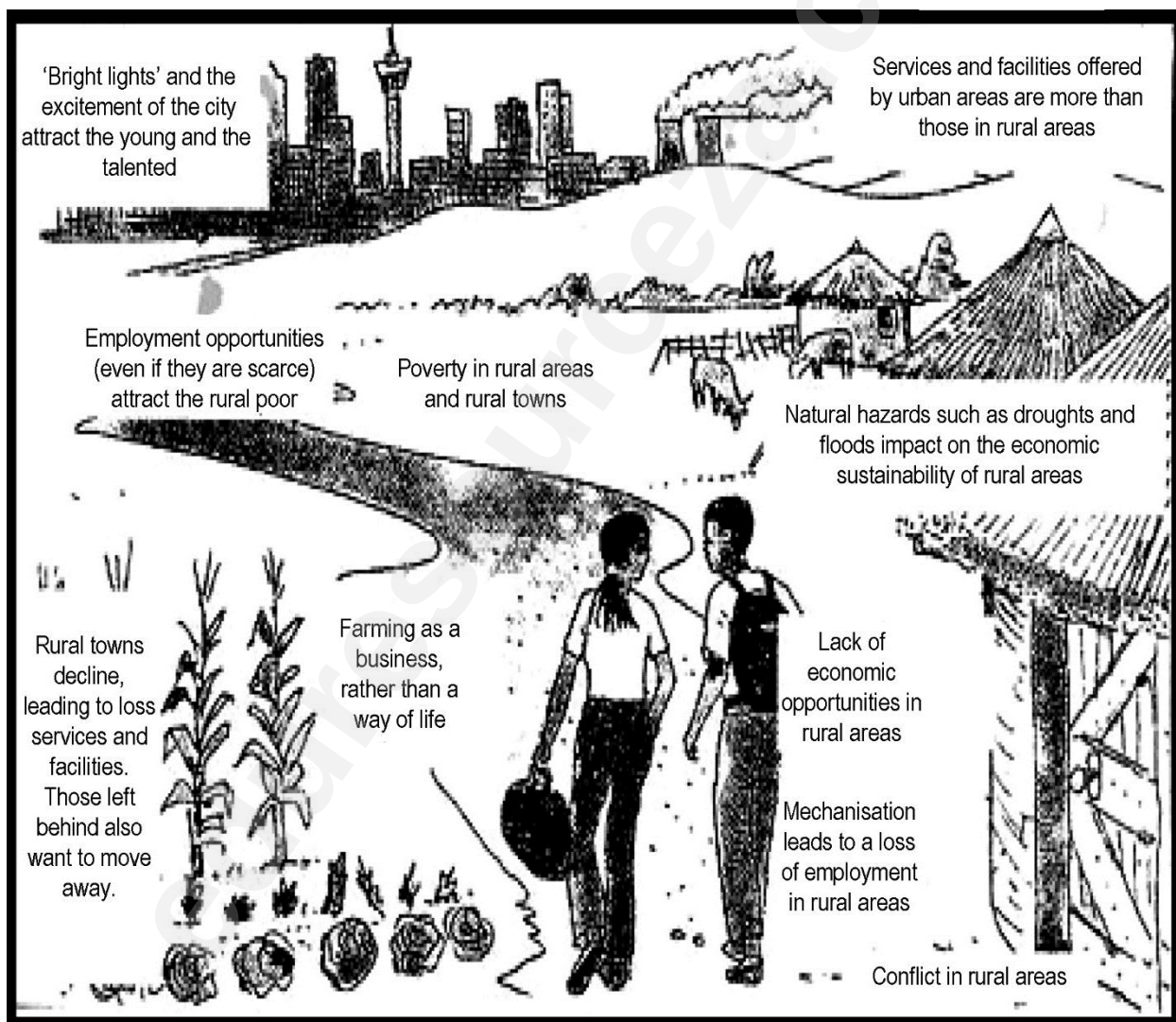
[Source: Adapted from *Geography Grade 12 X-Kit*]

FIGURE 2.6: CASE STUDY – THE OLIFANTS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN

The Olifants River flows through three provinces namely Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces. The Olifants River drainage basin is one of the most stressed in terms of the quality of the water in the rivers as well as by the demand for water from users in the border basin.

The demand for water in the Olifants River drainage basin exceeds the amount available due to the varied activities that take place in the basin. These activities include agriculture, forestry, power-generation, mining and the steel industries.

[Source: Adapted from *TOP CLASS*]

FIGURE 3.3: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

[Source: Adapted from *Geography Grade 12 X-Kit*]

FIGURE 3.4: URBANISATION LEVELS

Region	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
South Africa	54,5	56,9	59,3	61,5	63,8	65,9	67,9	69,8	71,7	73,5
Africa	33,9	35,6	37,3	39,2	41,1	43,2	45,3	47,7	50,1	52,6
Europe	70,3	70,8	71,6	72,7	73,8	74,9	74,9	77,4	78,6	79,9
World	44,8	46,7	49,1	51,6	53,9	56,0	56,0	59,9	61,7	63,5

[Source: Adapted by Examiner]

FIGURE 3.5: GROWTH OF MINIBUS TAXI'S

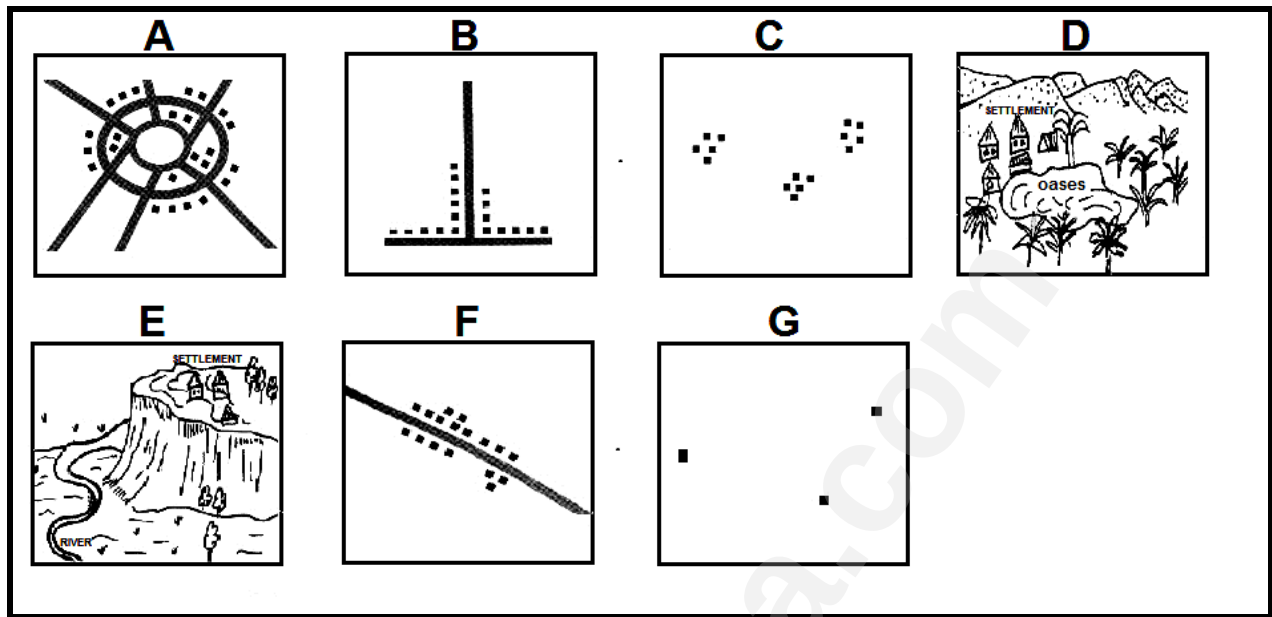
Minibus taxi's are a source of efficient transport in developing countries, where bus and train services are inadequate. In South Africa, the cost of buying a car is out of the reach of the majority of citizens. The sharing of fees reduces the costs of individual transport. A minibus taxi will stop on demand, making the service more efficient and cutting down on walking time for the passenger.

The de-regulation of the transport industry after 1994 in South Africa opened up a market for taxi services that were cheap, regular, fast, and operated along the most popular routes on a shared-cost basis. Because of a lack of government regulation, there are highly competitive attempts to corner the market along the important routes, resulting in sudden tensions and violence that has become known as the 'taxi wars'.

[Source: Adapted from *Study Master*]**FIGURE 3.6: KEY STATISTICS IN A PLATINUM MINING OPERATION**

Operations	US \$ dollars	2010	2011	2012
		2,23 million tons	1,95 million tons	1,82 million tons
Cost per PGM (oz)	\$/oz	0,94c	1,19c	1,32c
Price per PGM(oz)	\$/oz	1,23c	1,45c	1,34c
Employees		1904	1528	1309
Gross profit/(loss)	\$/m	4	(7)	(25)

[Source: Adapted by Examiner]

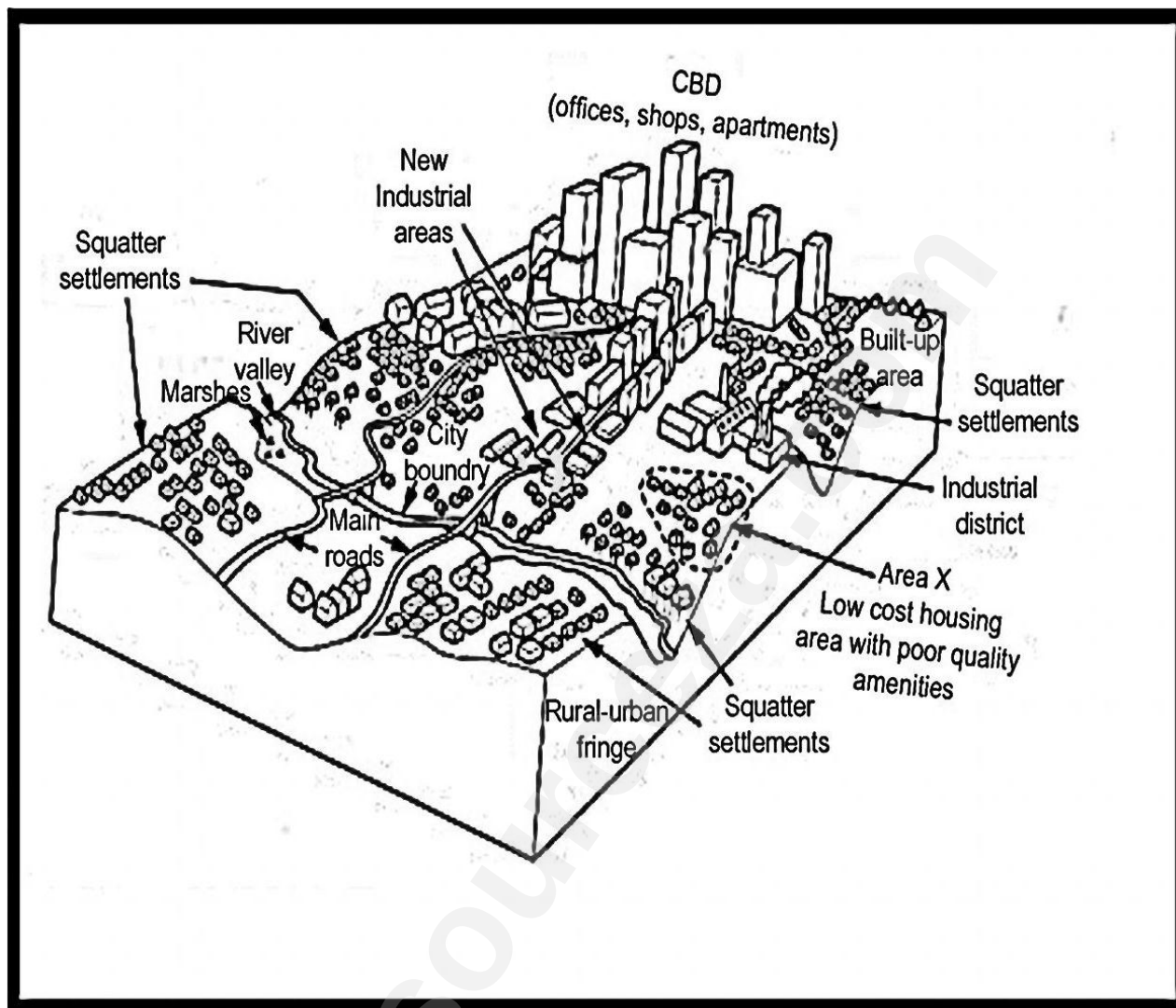
FIGURE 4.1: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND SHAPES

[Source: Adapted by Examiner]

FIGURE 4.3: CASE STUDY – LAND REFORM

Patrick Mojapelo (59) has waited more than five years for the South African government to return 30 farms “stolen” from his community in the 1930’s. “We have been claiming our land through the government’s land restitution programme since 1995 and so far we haven’t even got one farm. We keep meeting with Department of Land Affairs’ officials and they make so many promises, but we still don’t have a single farm,” said Mojapelo. Mojapelo joined protesters at the Union Buildings in Tshwane to make his point to the president. “The dispossession of black people of their land was a central part of the apartheid regime’s systematic subjugation of the black majority, politically, economically, culturally and socially. In the absence of any meaningful land reform, the effects of this history of dispossession continue to keep people in poverty today. Despite this, there has been no fundamental change in land access and ownership in South Africa since 1994,” said Mojapelo, reading from a memorandum from protesters to the president.

[Source: Adapted from *Focus*]

FIGURE 4.4 MODEL OF A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

[Source: Adapted from University of Cambridge 0460/12]

FIGURE 4.5: CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

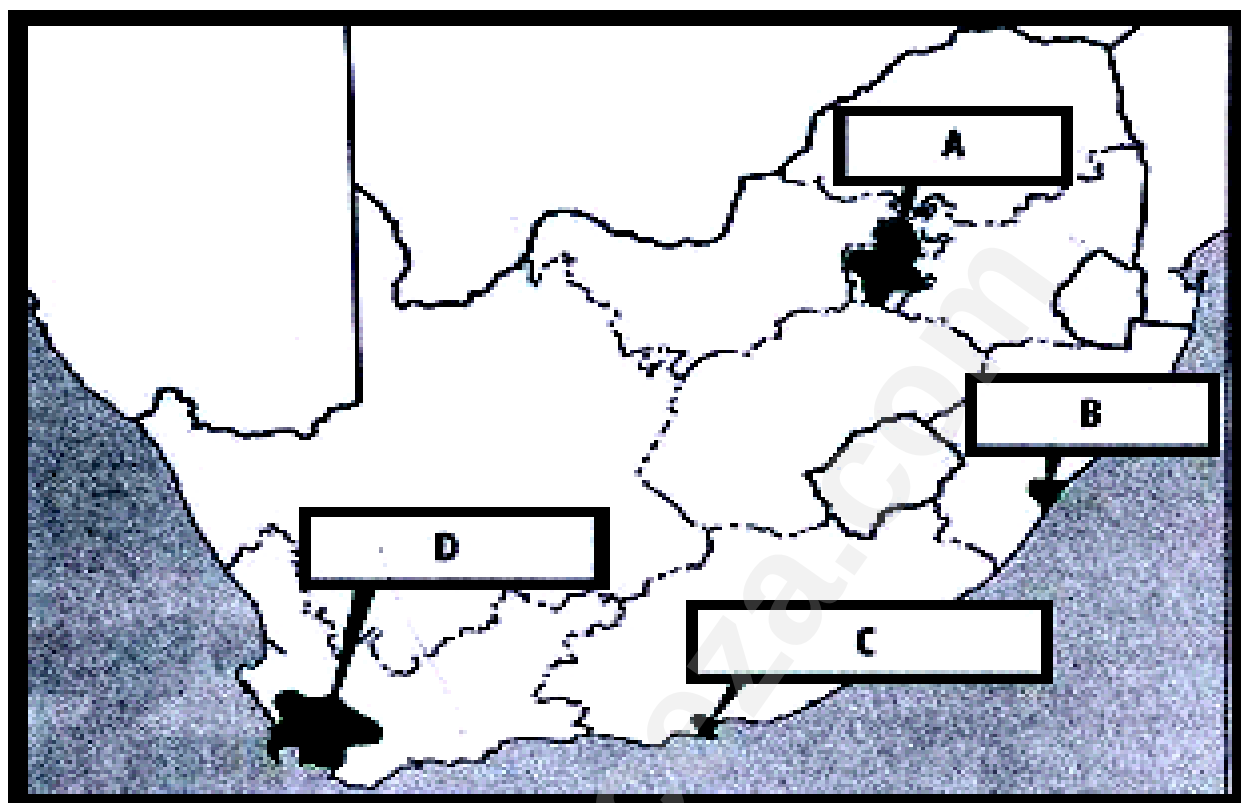
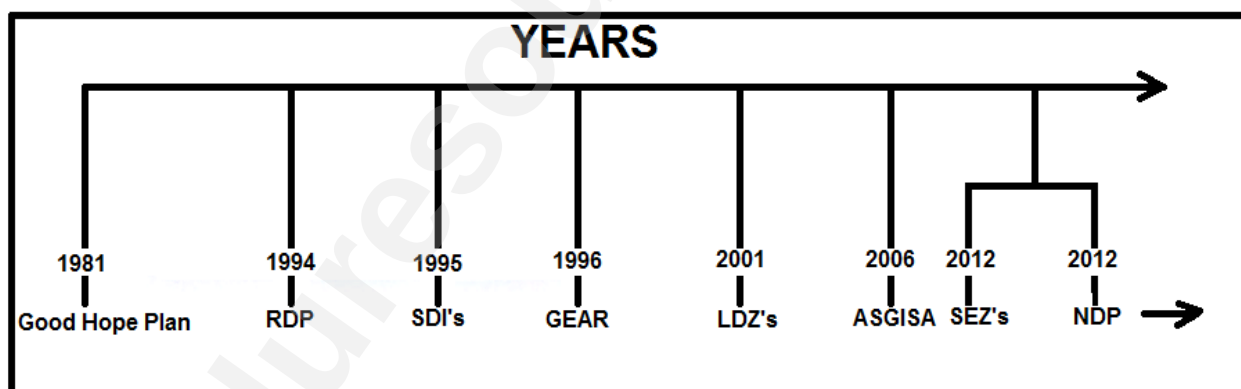
[Source: Adapted from *Study Master*]

FIGURE 4.6: TIMELINE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES



[Source: Adapted by Examiner]

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