



# basic education

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Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS**

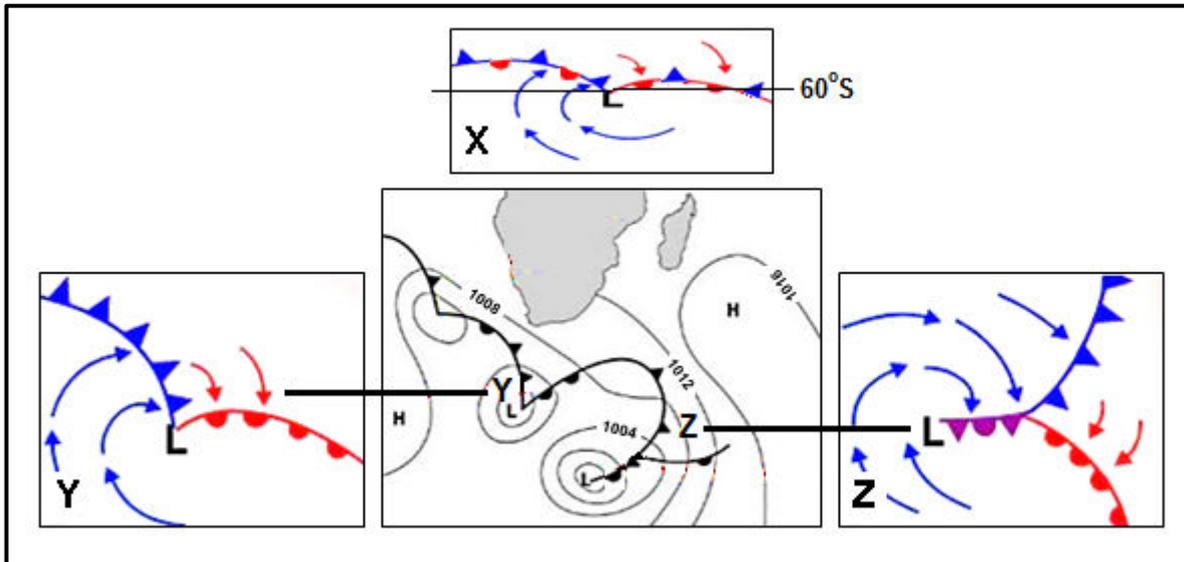
**GEOGRAPHY P1**

**2018**

**ANNEXURE**

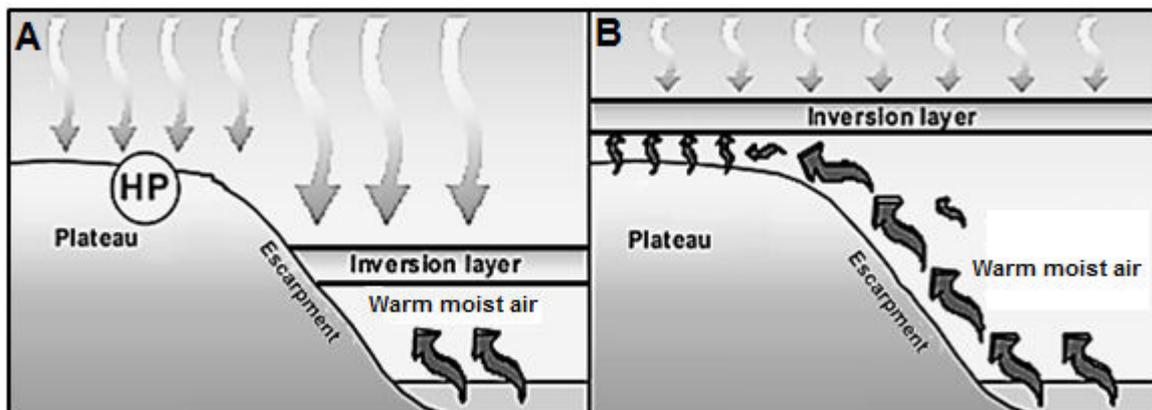
**This annexure consists of 11 pages.**

**FIGURE 1.1: STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MID-LATITUDE CYCLONES**



[Adapted from [geography.myschoolstuff.co.za](http://geography.myschoolstuff.co.za)]

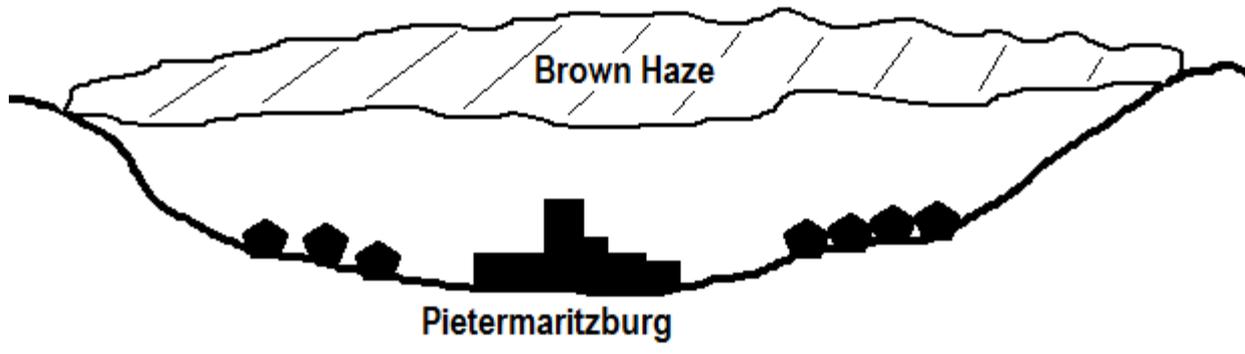
**FIGURE 1.3: INFLUENCE OF THE PLATEAU ON SOUTH AFRICA'S CLIMATE**



[Source: <https://www.google.co.za/search?biw=1366&bih=613&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=+inversion+on+SA>]

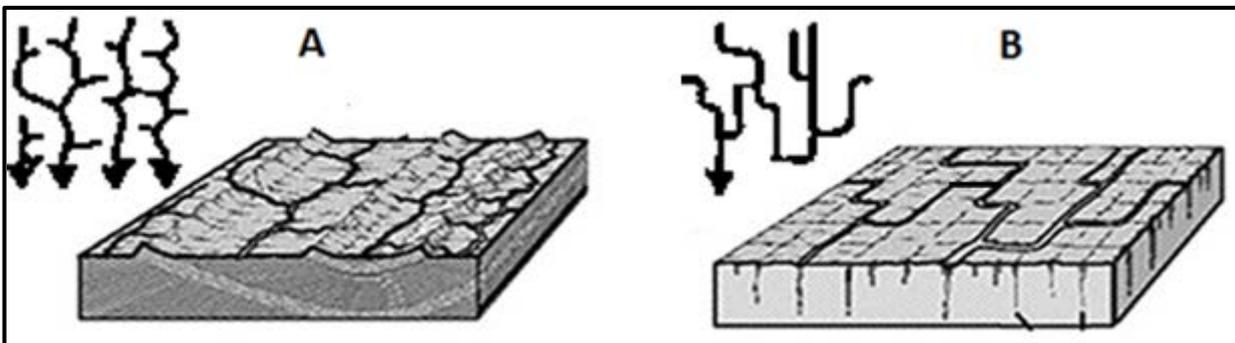
**FIGURE 1.4: VALLEY CLIMATE**

Pietermaritzburg is located in a valley. Air pollution concentration is at its worst during winter. Pollutants are trapped in the valley and cannot be easily dispersed. This condition causes the city's well-known **brown haze** which is a mixture of fog and pollutants. This condition is mainly visible between 08:00 and 11:00 during the winter when the radiation fog has not been dispersed yet. This also coincides with peak hour traffic, which creates a spike in pollution levels that increases to as much as 10 times the normal level. The brown haze disappears after 11:00.



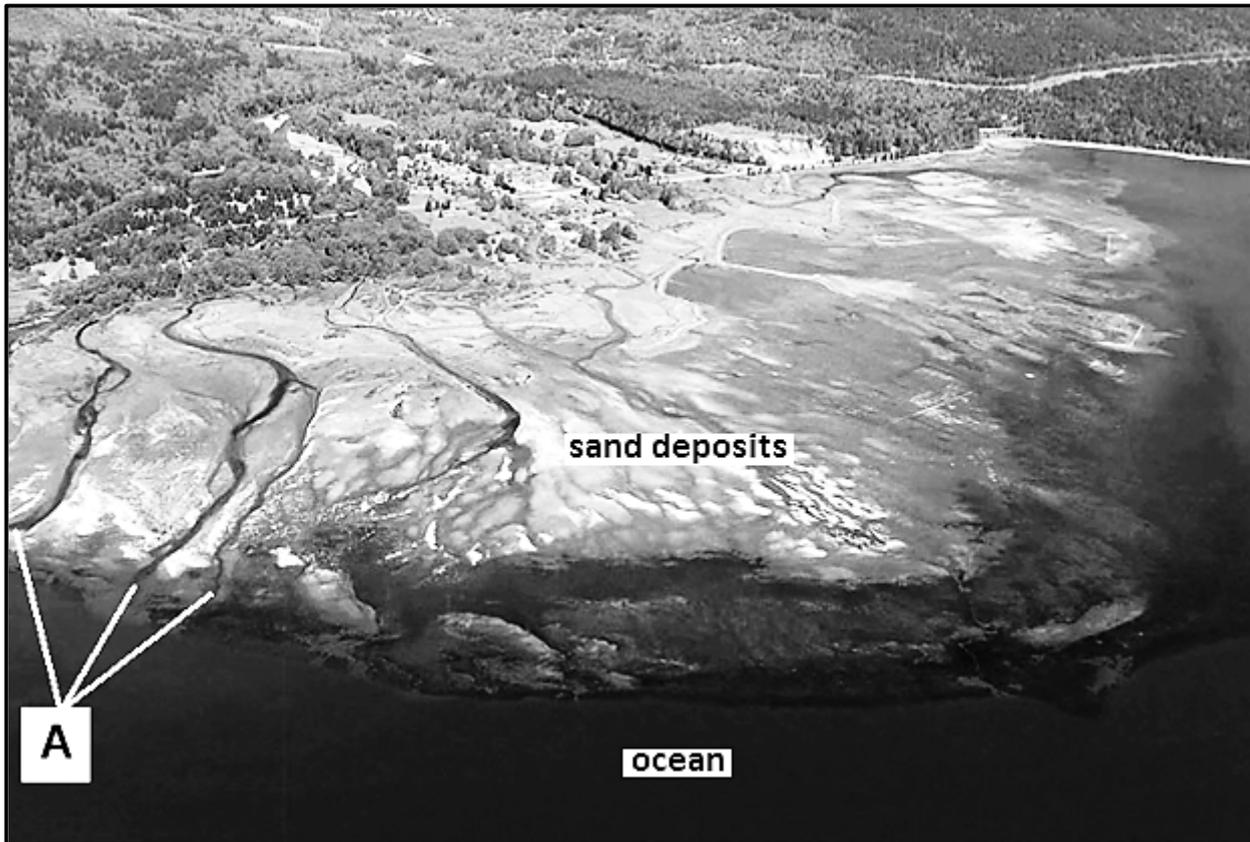
[Adapted from News24, with examiner's sketch]

**FIGURE 1.5: TYPES OF DRAINAGE PATTERNS**



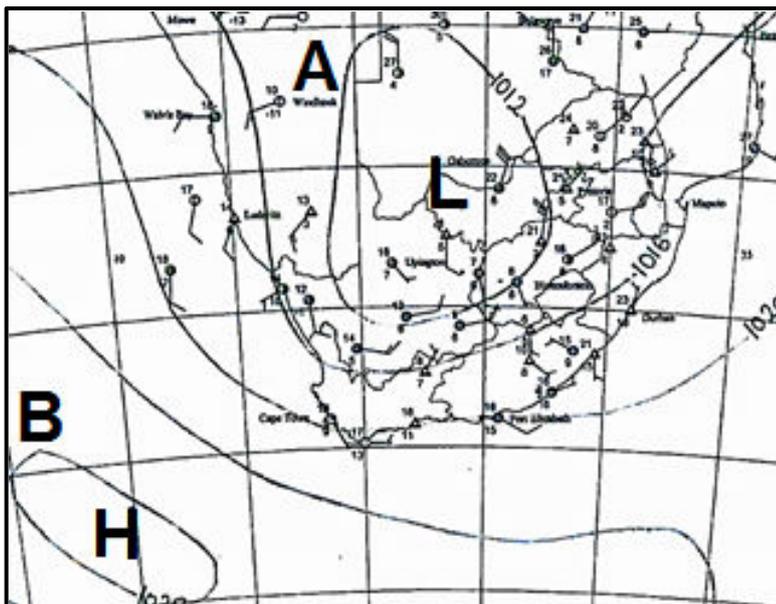
[Source: <http://slideplayer.com/7545408/24/images/30/Stream+Drainage+Patterns.jpg>]

**FIGURE 1.6: DELTA**



[Source: [http://www.pugetsoundnearshore.org/graphics/landforms\\_deltafan.jpg](http://www.pugetsoundnearshore.org/graphics/landforms_deltafan.jpg)]

**FIGURE 2.1: PRESSURE CELLS – SUMMER CONDITIONS**



[Source: South African Weather Services]

**FIGURE 2.3: TROPICAL CYCLONES**

**IS SOUTH AFRICA DUE FOR A TROPICAL CYCLONE?**  
Friday 10 February 2017: 15:31

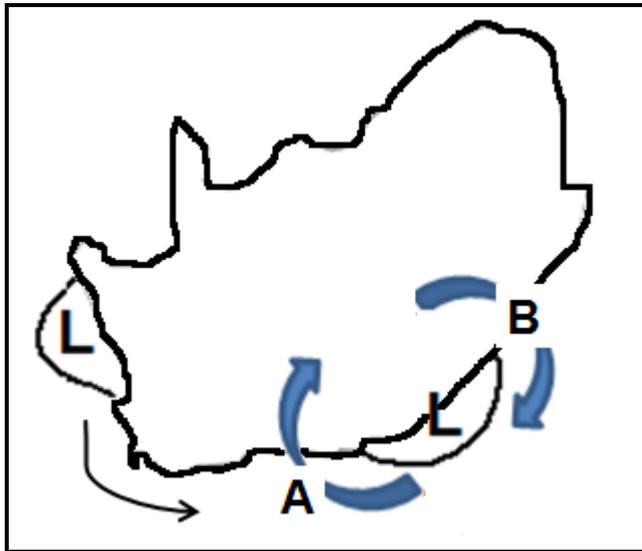
Most South Africans don't associate tropical cyclones with our shores, but they can and do affect the eastern part of our country. They are rare (unusual) conditions, with only one storm having crossed into our borders in the last 33 years.

Current conditions show that a low pressure will form within the central Mozambique Channel, and will very slowly deepen in intensity this weekend and into early next week. Warnings have been issued to people in parts of South Africa to be careful. The movement and intensity of these types of weather systems are difficult to predict beyond a couple of days.

Usually by the time they reach us they have been generally weakened after passing over Madagascar and Mozambique.

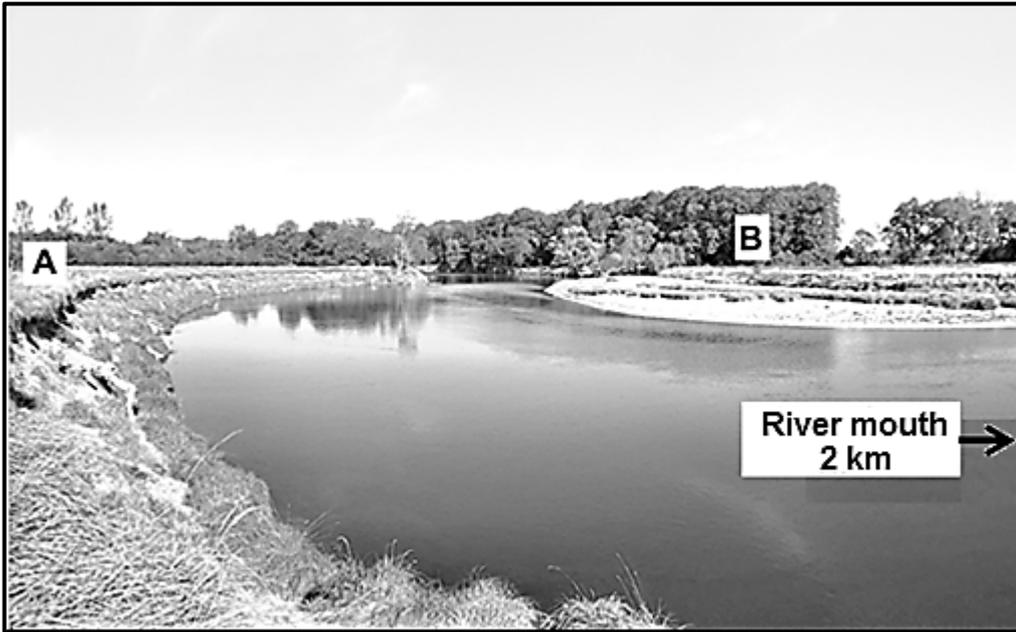
[Adapted from eNCA news]

**FIGURE 2.4: COASTAL LOW PRESSURE**



[Source: Examiner's Sketch]

**FIGURE 2.5: THE COURSE OF A RIVER**



[Adapted from [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0f/Mulde\\_%28Fluss%29%2CPrallhang%2CGleithang.jpg/1200px-Mulde\\_%28Fluss%29%2CPrallhang%2CGleithang.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0f/Mulde_%28Fluss%29%2CPrallhang%2CGleithang.jpg/1200px-Mulde_%28Fluss%29%2CPrallhang%2CGleithang.jpg)]

**FIGURE 2.6: HUMAN IMPACT ON THE VAAL DAM**

**SEWAGE IN GAUTENG DRINKING WATER**  
Sipho Kings, 24 July 2015, 00:00

Sitting on the bank of the Vaal Dam is the town of Deneysville which is being overwhelmed by streams of human waste. The billion cubic metres of water of the dam supply most of Gauteng's drinking water. At fault are the town's two sewerage-pumping stations and the wastewater works that should be cleaning that waste.

Clean water flowing from Lesotho (through the Highlands Water Scheme) into the Vaal Dam is polluted so much that it has to be heavily treated to become drinking water again. The majority of municipalities around the dam are in contravention of the National Water Act because they are not preventing the release of unsafe levels of bacteria like E. coli.

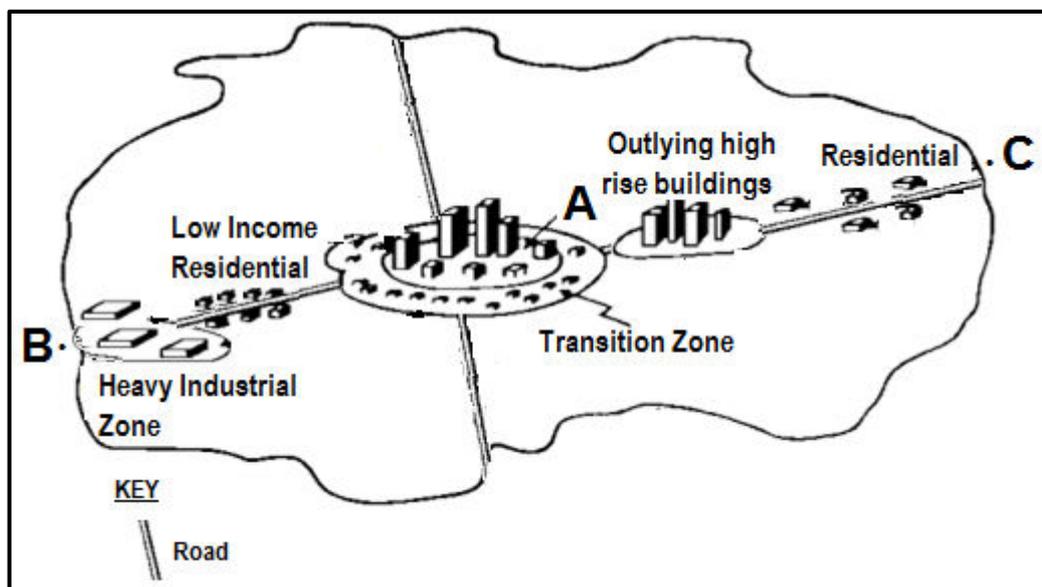
[Adapted from <https://mg.co.za/article/2015-07-23-sewage-in-gautengs-drinking-water>]

**FIGURE 3.2: DATA RELATING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA**

% change per annum	f...projected figures									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018f	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-0.3	1.3	0.6	1.5	5.6	-8.4	-7.6	3.4	5.4	
Mining & quarrying	5.3	-0.7	-2.9	4.0	-1.6	3.0	-2.9	0.1	1.6	
Manufacturing	5.9	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.1	1.4	2.9	
Electricity, gas & water	2.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-1.0	-0.5	2.1	4.1	
Trade, catering & accommodation	4.4	3.8	3.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.5	
Transport, storage & communication	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.2	
Finance, insurance & business services	1.2	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.0	3.6	
Community, social & personal services	0.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.0	
General government	2.7	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	
<b>Total GDP growth</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	

[Adapted from Stats SA (historical data) IDC forecasts]

**FIGURE 3.4: URBAN LAND-USE ZONES**



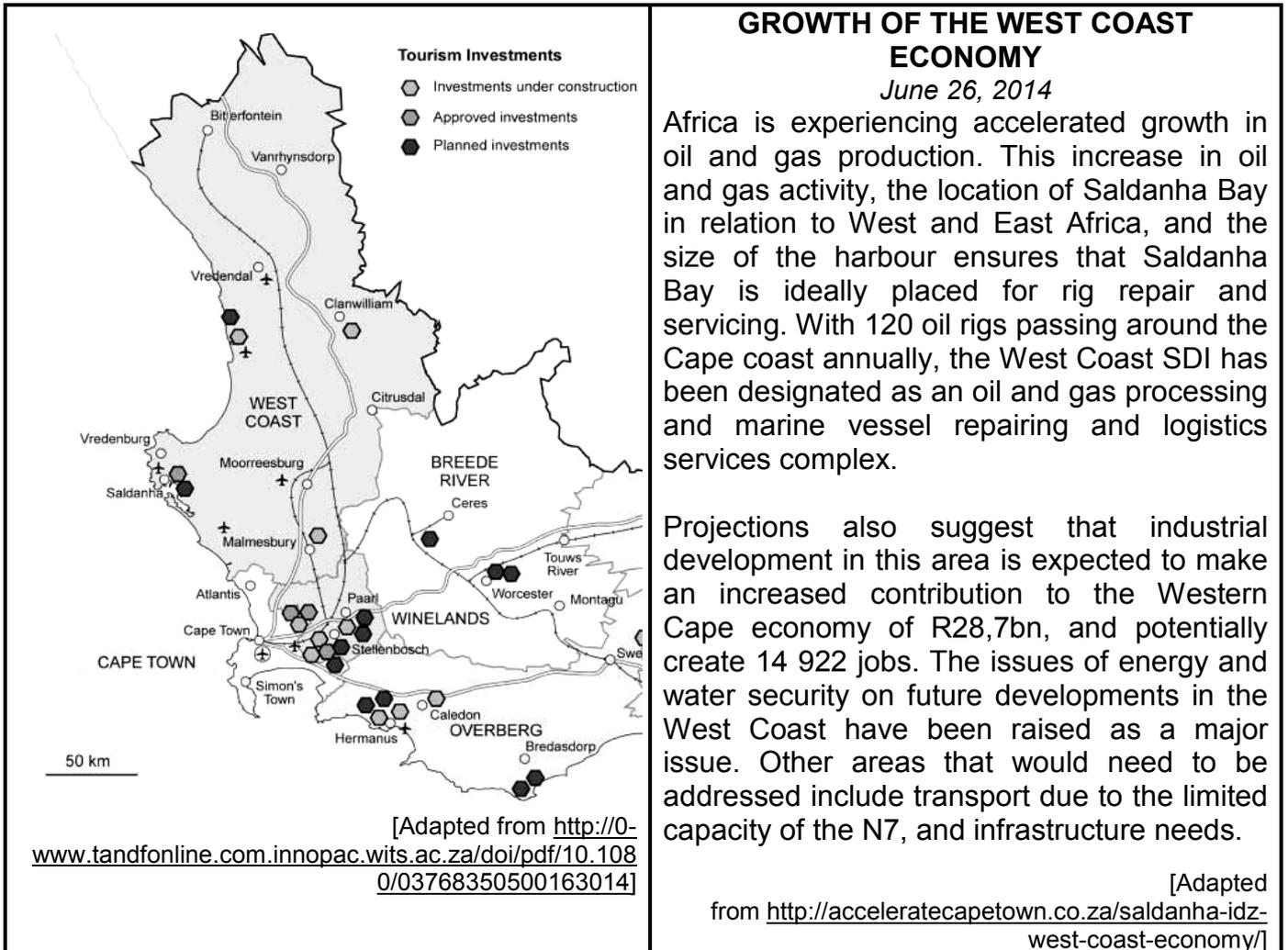
[Adapted from <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/policy/army/accp/in0726/image5.gif>]

**FIGURE 3.5: AGRICULTURAL TRADE**

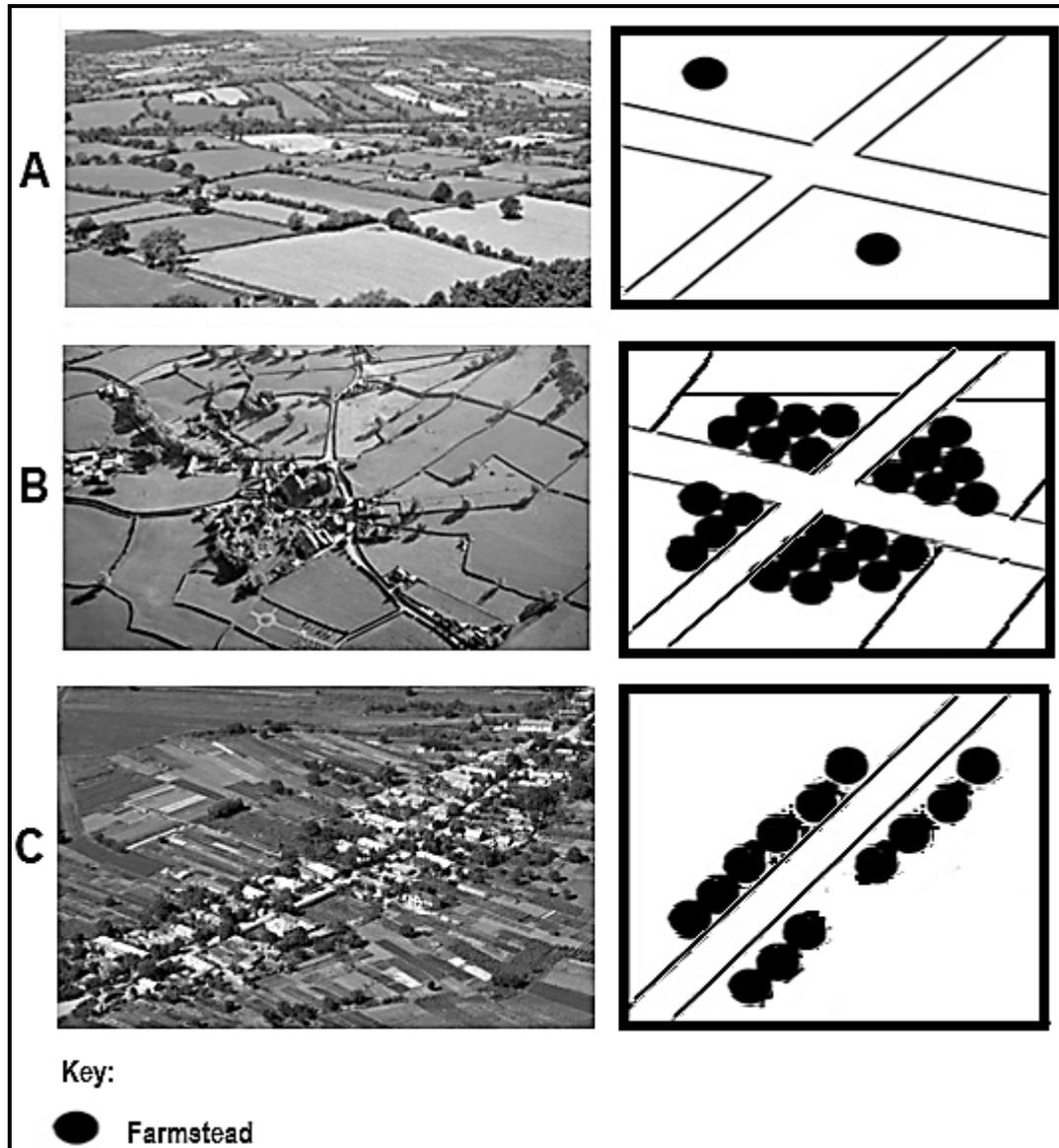
	<b>EXPORTS</b>	<b>IMPORTS</b>
Unprocessed	Maize, sugar cane, grapes	Rice, wheat
Processed	Wine, syrup, mealie meal	Flour, breakfast cereal

[Adapted from News24 Wire]

**FIGURE 3.6: WEST COAST SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE**



**FIGURE 4.1: RURAL SETTLEMENTS**



[Adapted from [https://images.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search;\\_ylt=A0LEVvwh\\_YFZ73sA6rwPxQt.?p=rural+settlement+patterns](https://images.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search;_ylt=A0LEVvwh_YFZ73sA6rwPxQt.?p=rural+settlement+patterns) and <http://rogpalmer.cantabphotos.com>]

**FIGURE 4.3: INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS****INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

Ivan Turock: Executive Director, Human Sciences Research Council

One in five residents of South African cities lives in a shack, most of which is densely clustered in informal settlements. These areas present the country with its biggest challenges. Shack dwellers are exposed to hardship, insecurity and hazards from living in unhygienic and overcrowded conditions on un-serviced and sometimes unsuitable land. They believe they deserve better, which adds to their growing discontent (unhappiness) and violent protests in recent years.

[Adapted from [www.hsrc.co.za](http://www.hsrc.co.za)]

**FIGURE 4.4: ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE****ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA**

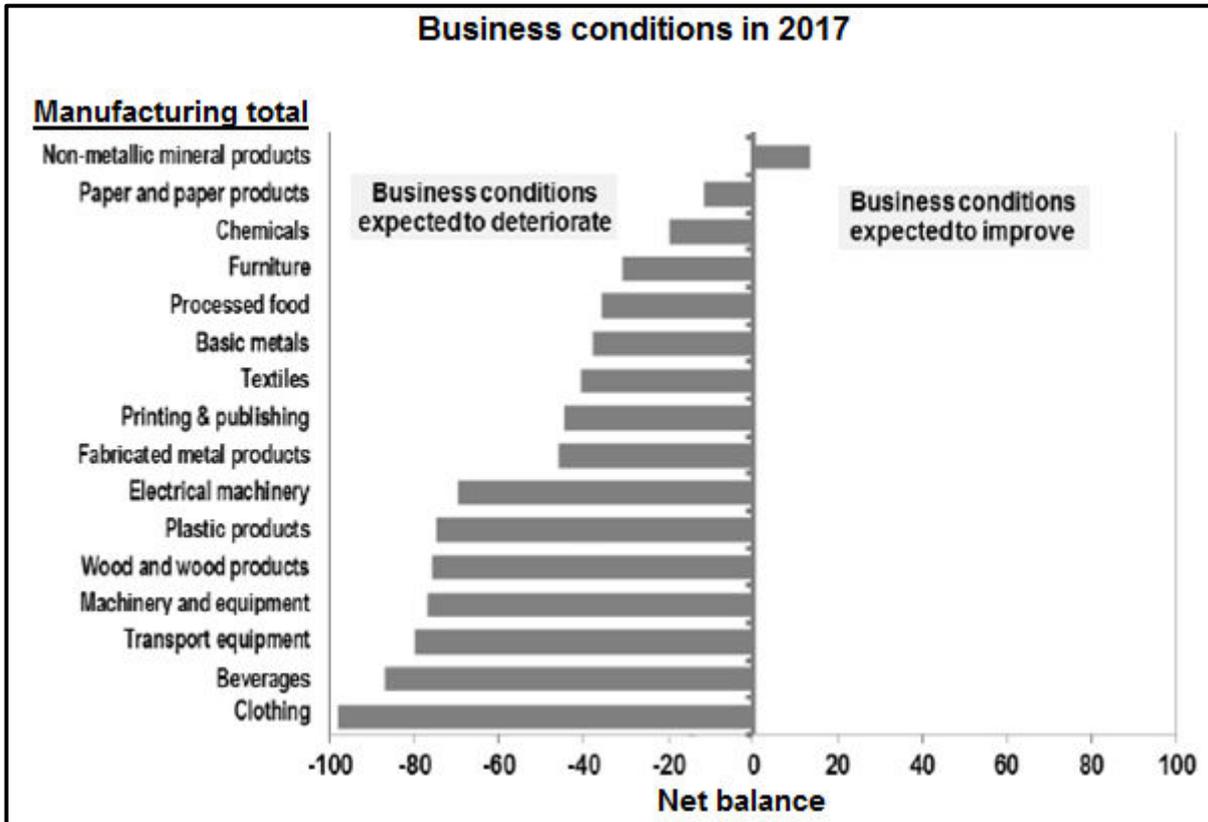
By Nezir Sinani

Through its work at the Medupi site (mega coal-fired power station), Eskom is guilty of an environmental injustice. In South Africa it is the poor who bear the impact of poor air quality caused by coal-fired power stations. These power stations are situated close to poor mining communities who live in poorly built houses that provide little protection against bad air quality.

The location of the Medupi Power Station in the water-scarce region of Lephalale in Limpopo in South Africa, is another problem. The increase in mining and power generation activities, has increased the demand for water, thus there is less water available for communities in the area.

[Source: [www.twitter.com/NezirSinani](https://www.twitter.com/NezirSinani)]

**FIGURE 4.5: MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES**



[Adapted from IDC, compiled from BER data]

**FIGURE 4.6: INFORMAL TRADING**

**THE SLEEPING GIANT – INFORMAL TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA**  
19/04/2017

The SA food market is worth R485 billion. Of this, 66% is accounted for by the major supermarkets and branded superettes (R320 billion); while informal and wholesalers account for the rest of the total market.

Informal retail outlets have recorded the highest turnover growth in the retail food market in 2016, especially those who focus their attention on the township counter-service and spaza outlets.

Counter-service stores cropped up in many parts of the country and many of the owners of such stores are foreigners. Today it is estimated that over 85% of informal stores are run by foreigners. South Africans have chosen to rather rent their premises to these foreigners instead of using them for their own purpose. Informal traders often live on the premises and trade between 05:00 and 22:00 seven days a week.

[Source: <http://www.supermarket.co.za/news-article.asp?ID=6851&CatTags=16-Economic%20factors>]