



**education**

---

Department:  
Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# **GEOGRAPHY**

## **EXAMINATION GUIDELINES**

**GRADE 12**

**2008**

**This guideline consists of 14 pages.**

**EXAMINATION GUIDELINES FOR GEOGRAPHY GRADE 12 2008****SECTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER****A. Global air circulation and resultant weather patterns**1. Primary air circulation:

- Movement of air between equator and poles
- Horizontal and vertical air movements
- Forces affecting horizontal air movements (CF, PGF)

2. Global pressure belts and air circulation

(Identification, characteristics, formation)

- Hadley cell
- Mid-latitude cell
- Polar cell

3. Major pressure regions and weather associated

(Identification on world map, basic pressure for each region, reason for type of pressure, basic weather)

- Equatorial zone (0°)
- Sub-tropical high pressure zone (30° N/S)
- Sub-polar low pressure zone (60° N/S)
- Polar high pressure zone (90° N/S)

4. ITCZ

- Seasonal migration
- Weather influence

**B. Changes in Energy Balance**5. Global warming/Greenhouse effect

- Causes
- Impact on humans, environment and economy

**C. Secondary Air Circulation**6. Mid-latitude cyclones and resultant weather

- Area of formation
- Characteristics
- Stages in the formation
- Associated weather patterns
- Impact on human activities in South Africa

7. Tropical cyclones and resultant weather

- Area of formation
- Factors that give rise to tropical cyclones
- Characteristics
- Stages in the formation
- Influence on weather
- Impact on human activities

8. Sub-tropical anticyclones and resultant weather

- Influence of the oceans on South Africa's weather
- Effect of the interior plateau on South Africa's weather
- South Africa's anticyclones:

- South Atlantic High (SAH)
- South Indian High (SIH)
- Kalahari High (KH)

#### **D. Synoptic Weather Map**

##### 9. Interpretation of synoptic maps

- Use of international symbols
- High and low pressure cells
- Weather station
- Satellite images - reading and interpretation
- Berg winds
- Line thunderstorms

#### **E. Climates at Regional and Local Scales**

##### **(Tertiary Wind Circulation)**

##### 10. Aspect and weather

##### 11. Anabatic and katabatic winds

- Valley Inversion/Nocturnal inversion
- Frost formation
- Thermal belt

##### 12. Urban climates (human-made climates)

- Heat island
- Factors contributing to higher city temperatures
- Reducing the heat island effect

**F. Climatic Hazards and Human Response**13. Climate Change

- What is climate change
- Sustainable measures to prevent climate change
- Climatic changes in Africa and the effect on Africans
- Human Response to climate change
  - Kyoto Protocol
  - Reducing the effects of climate change in Africa and developing countries

**SECTION 2: FLUVIAL PROCESSES AND LANDFORMS****A. Fluvial Processes**1. Water cycle

- Flow hydrographs
- Stream flow
- Run off
- Sheet flow
- Discharge
- Ground water
- Baseflow
- Infiltration
- Springs
- Aquifer

2. River processes

- Types of rivers (perennial, seasonal, exotic)
- Laminar/Turbulent flow
- River erosion

- Transport deposition
- River transportation

## **B. Fluvial Landforms**

Valleys, flood plain, meander, oxbow lake, slip off and undercut slope, waterfall, rapids, deltas, levees, alluvial fan, braided stream

## **C. Drainage basins**

- Characteristics
- Watershed
- Drainage density
- Catchment
- Interfluvium
- Drainage patterns
- River capture
- Importance of drainage basins
- Stream order
- Impact of humans on drainage basins
- Catchment and river management, river systems

## **D. River Profiles**

- Cross profile (width/depth, vertical erosion)
- Longitudinal profile (source to mouth, graded and ungraded profiles)

## **E. Superimposed and Antecedent Drainage**

- Identification, description, formation

**F. Structural Landforms****Horizontal strata**

- Characteristics, formation, associated landforms (canyon, mesa, butte, conical hill, pediplain)

**Inclined strata**

- Characteristics, formation, landforms (homoclinal ridge, cuesta, hogsback)

**Massive igneous rock**

- Domes, tors

**Slopes**

- Types (crest, talus, scarp, pediment)
- Characteristics
- Significance

**G. Mass movements and human response**

- Soil creep, earth/mud flows, landslides, rock falls, role of humans

**SECTION 3: PEOPLE AND PLACES****A. Rural settlements**

- Site and situation
- Factors that influence site and situation
- Site factors that lead to different types of settlements (wet point, dry point, defensive sites, cross roads)
- Classification of settlements (hierarchy, patterns, shape)
- Functions
- Morphology or rural settlements

**B. Urban settlements**

- Threshold, range, sphere of influence, low and higher order goods
- Classification of urban settlements (central place, trade and transport, specialised)
- Urban morphology (street patterns, urban profile, buildings)
- Urban land use zones

**C. Rural settlement issues**

- Policies past and present that influence settlement patterns
- Rural depopulation (causes, consequences, solutions)
- Impact of HIV/Aids on rural settlements
- Refugees and migrants
- Challenges to rural sustainability (soil erosion, soil exhaustion, water resources, poverty and lack of basic services, climate change)

**D. Urban settlement issues**

- Urbanisation
- Causes of urbanisation
- Suburbanisation
- Counter urbanisation
- Challenges of urbanisation in Africa
- Urban problems (traffic congestion, urban blight, pollution, informal settlements, urban sprawl) and solutions
- Inner city
- Urban land use conflicts (life style issues, infrastructure, property rights, gated communities)
- HIV and Aids and urban poverty
- Post modern urban settlements
- Agenda 21
  - Sustainable urban areas

**SECTION 4: PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS****A. The structure of an economy**

- Gross domestic product (GDP)
- Gross national product (GNP)
- Sectors of the economy
  - Primary economic activities (mining and agriculture)
    - Positive and negative factors affecting production
    - Contribution to economy
  - Secondary (refer to industry)
    - Contribution to economy
  - Tertiary activities
    - Contribution to economy
  - Quaternary activities
    - Contribution to economy

**B. Industries**

- Locate main industrial areas in SA on a map
- Name main products manufactured
- Factors that influence the location of industries generally

**Physical factors**

- Raw materials
- Power
- Site and situation
  - Water
  - Transport
  - Relief

**Economic factors**

- Markets
- Capital

**Social factors**

- Labour
- Health

**Political factors**

- Government policy

**• Types of industries and reason for location**

- Heavy and light industries
- Transnational corporations (TNCs) multinational corporations (MNCs)
- Footloose industries
- Brownfield sites and Greenfield sites

**C. Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs)**

- Identification on maps
- Explain SDIs
- Key objectives of Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs)
- Examples: Location and main economic activities (brief description)

**D. Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (Asgi-SA)**

- Reasons for programme
- Various components:
  - Infrastructure programmes
  - Industrial/sector strategies

- Education and skills development
- Second economy interventions
- Public administration issues
- Currency instability

**E. Post-apartheid strategies:**

(Basic information, an example and how it helps people)

- The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)
- Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)
- Black Economic Empowerment (BEE)

**F. Response of people to environmental injustices linked to economic activities**

- Explain the concept environmental injustice
- Ecological destruction and resource depletion
- Exposure of people to environmental hazards
- Environmental injustices in contemporary South Africa

**G. The importance and challenges of the informal sector**

- What is the 'informal sector'?
- Examples of informal trading
- Causes of the informal sector
- Characteristics of the informal sector
- Challenges facing the informal sector
- Strengthening the informal sector

**H. Globalisation and Trade**

- What is globalisation?
- Characteristics of globalisation
- Influence of globalisation on economies and change
- The role of multi-nationals corporations (MNCs) in the global economy
- Effect of globalisation on economies: Advantages and disadvantages of MNCs for LEDCs (Host Countries)
- Challenges faced by less economically developed countries (LEDCs) in a global economy

**I. Food Security in Southern Africa**

- Food security
- Food insecurity
- Factors contributing to 'food insecurity' in Southern Africa
  - **Physical or environmental factors**
    - Drought
    - Floods
    - Soil infertility
  - **Social, economic and political factors**
    - High production costs
    - Production of cash crops
    - Foreign competition
    - Lack of marketing agencies/control boards
    - Shortage of arable land
    - Wars and conflict
    - Poor infrastructure
    - Lack of funds for agricultural research

**J. Trade and Transport**

- Concepts:
  - Trade
  - Control of trade
  - Protection
  - Free trade
  - Tariffs
  - Quotas
  - Fair trade
  - Trading blocs
  - Balance of trade
  - Balance of payment
  - Role of transport in promoting economic development

**K. Water as a critical resource in South Africa**

- Rainfall in South Africa: distribution map
- Identify major rivers and dams on a map
- Role of the different users of water resources
  - Agriculture
  - Industry
  - Households
  - Municipalities
- Reasons for water shortages - natural and man made
- Sustainable use and management of water
- Ways of conserving and managing our water resources
- Use one case study