This annexure consists of 11 pages.
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

[Diagram A]
- Source
- Original sea level
- First fall in sea level
- Second fall in sea level
- Knickpoints
- Mouth

[Diagram B]
- Source
- Waterfall
- Waterfall erosion will exceed deposition until the feature retreats and disappears
- Lake
- Mouth

[Diagram C]
- Source
- Smooth concave profile decreasing in angle and gradient towards the mouth
- Mouth

[Adapted from alevelgeography.com]

FIGURE 2.1: CITY CLIMATES

[Diagram]
- Inversion
- Sun's rays
- City
- [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

Fastest growth is along main roads

Urban area

Main roads

[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 4.4: URBAN SPRAWL

1980

Vegetation

House

2000

2020

[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*

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<td>Dry beans</td>
<td>82 130</td>
<td>73 390</td>
<td>55 820</td>
<td>64 000</td>
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</table>

**Comparison of total crop yields and land planted in 2014 and 2015**

[Source: Mail & Guardian, 4 September 2015]