



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

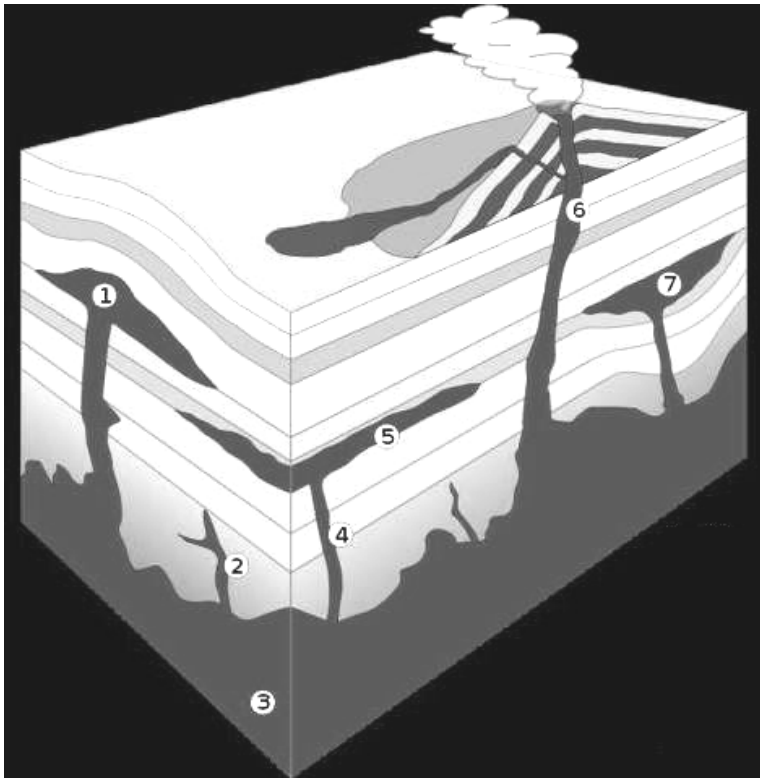
**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

**GEOGRAPHY P1
EXEMPLAR 2013
ANNEXURE**

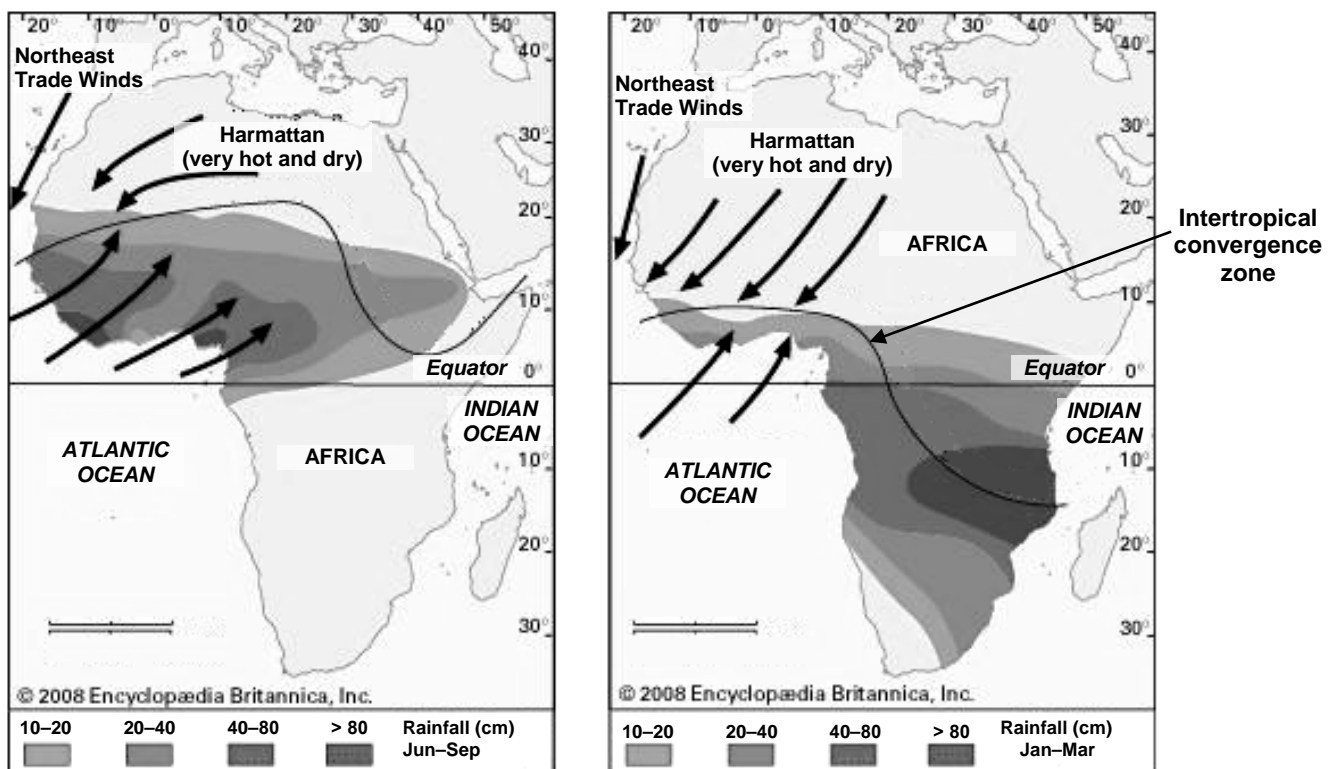
This annexure consists of 10 pages.

FIGURE 1.2: IGNEOUS LANDFORMS

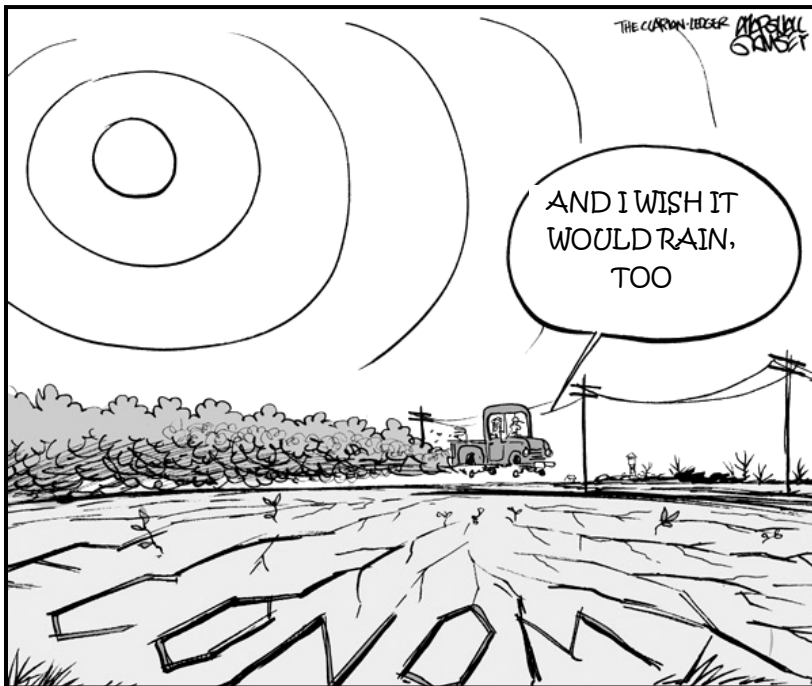


[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 1.3: MONSOON WINDS IN WEST AFRICA



[Source: Media-3.web.com]

FIGURE 1.4: DROUGHT

[Source: blogs.clarionledger.com]

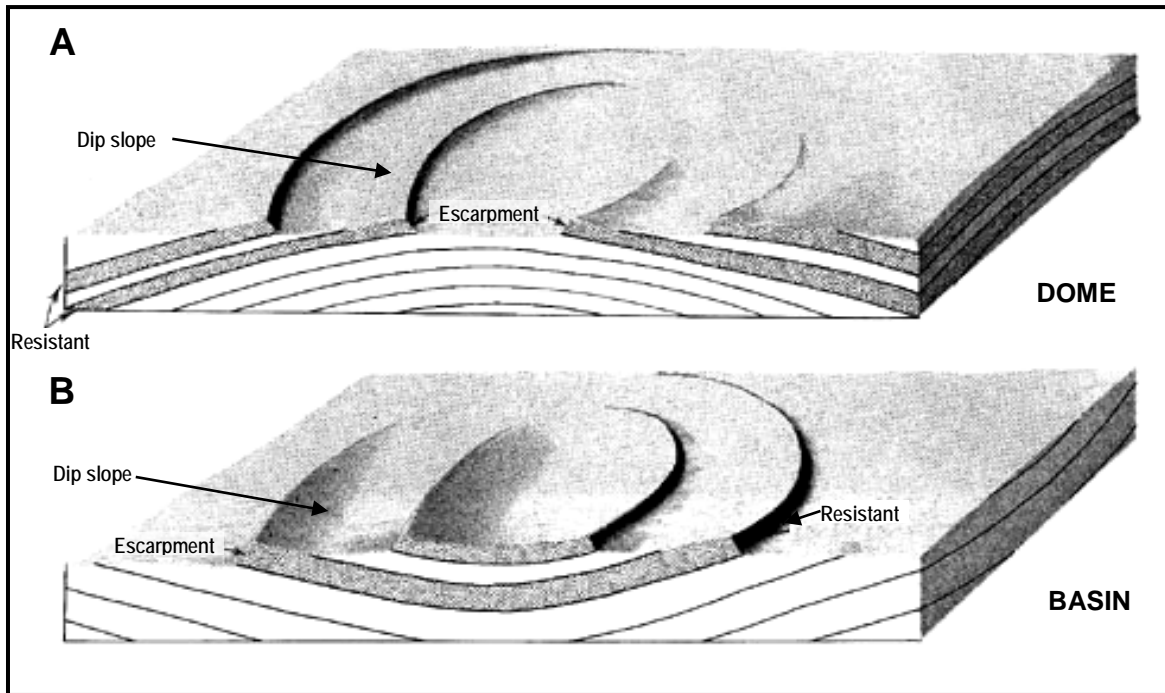
FIGURE 1.5: LANDSLIDES

The 2010 Uganda landslide occurred in the district of Bududa in eastern Uganda on 1 March 2010. The landslide was triggered by heavy rain between 12:00 and 19:00 that day. At least 100 people are believed to have been killed.

The landslide struck villages on the slopes of Mount Elgon, including Nameti, Kubewo, and Nankobe. Eighty-five homes were destroyed in Nameti alone. Many areas in the affected villages were buried by the landslides, including houses, markets and a church. Many roads were also blocked. Officials and aid workers were worried that further landslides could occur, as heavy rain continued to fall in the region.

[Source: Wikipedia.org]

FIGURE 1.6: CUESTAS



[Source: geo.msu.edu]

FIGURE 2.1: SEASONAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES

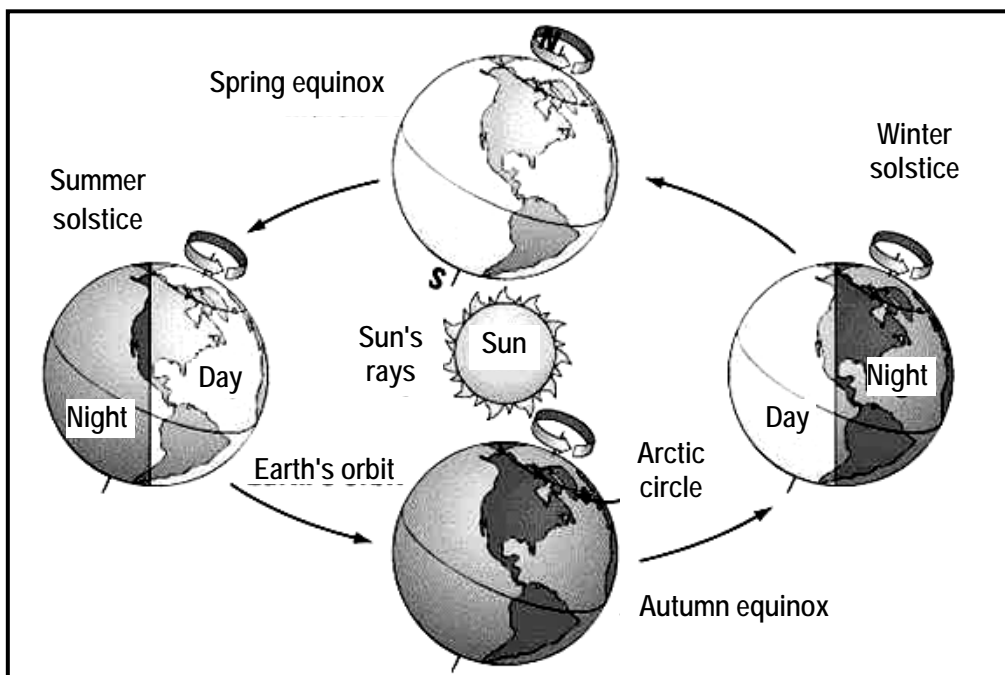
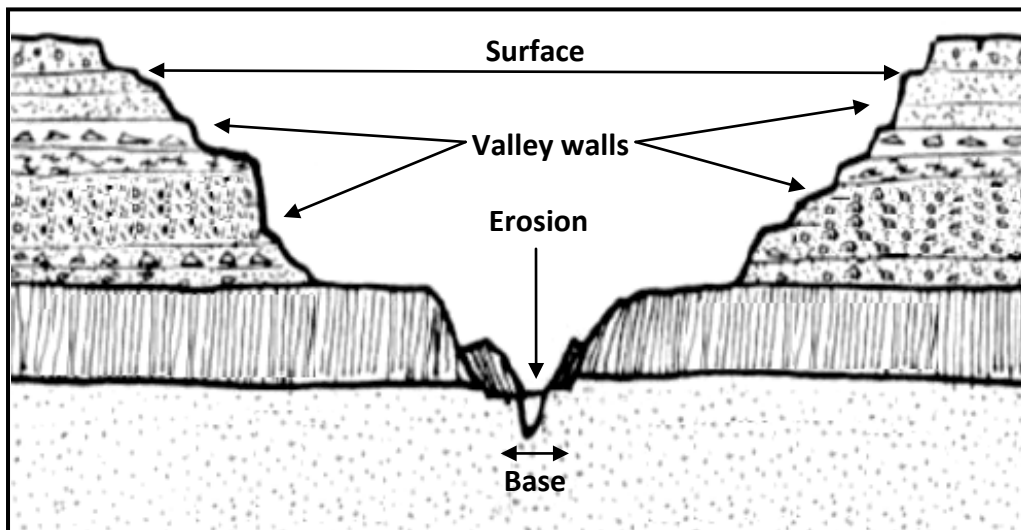


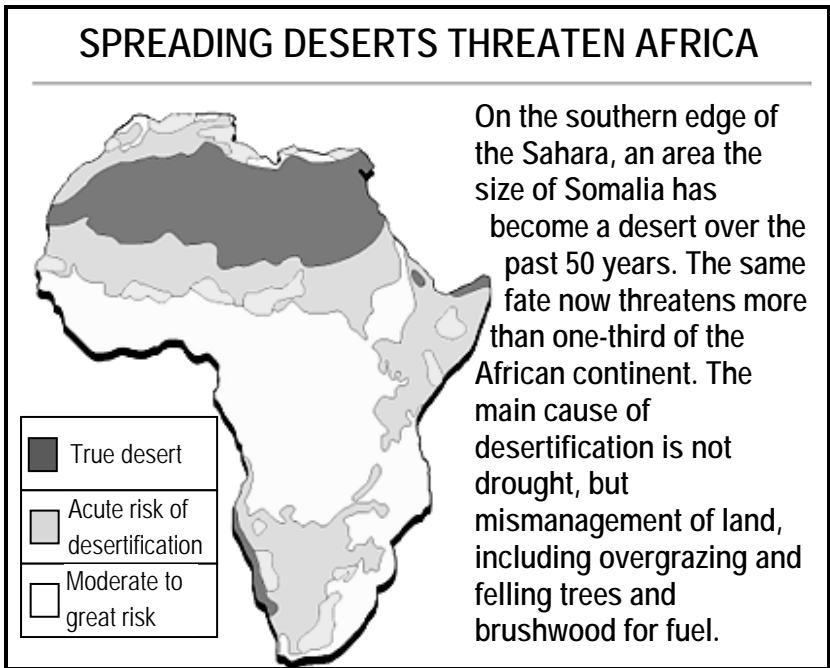
FIGURE 2.2: CANYON LANDSCAPE**FIGURE 2.3: THE LINK BETWEEN EL NIÑO AND THE SINKING OF THE TITANIC**

The RMS Titanic set sail on 10 April 1912 on her first voyage from Southampton to New York. The ship collided with an iceberg in the North Atlantic on 15 April 1912 and sunk, resulting in the loss of 1 522 lives. Lon S Safko, a meteorologist, recognised a direct correlation between the current warming trends experienced in the air and sea surface temperatures of the North Atlantic, and the melting of the Arctic's icebergs which break off and float southward into the cross-Atlantic shipping channels.

Research revealed that the North Atlantic experienced an El Niño event during the winter of 1911/1912 resulting in water temperatures as much as 5 °C warmer than normal. Safko believes that this could, in part, explain Captain Edward J Smith's ignorance that fateful evening, as the previous 14 years of commanding trans-Atlantic vessels had shown much dryer, colder, ice-free, non-El Niño conditions.

[Source: Historic/El Niño Information: http://www.oeregister.com/news/1997/el_nino/history/history.html]

FIGURE 2.4: DESERTIFICATION IN AFRICA



[Source: *The Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands* (FAO 1990)]

FIGURE 2.5: LANDFORMS RESULTING FROM IGNEOUS FORMATIONS

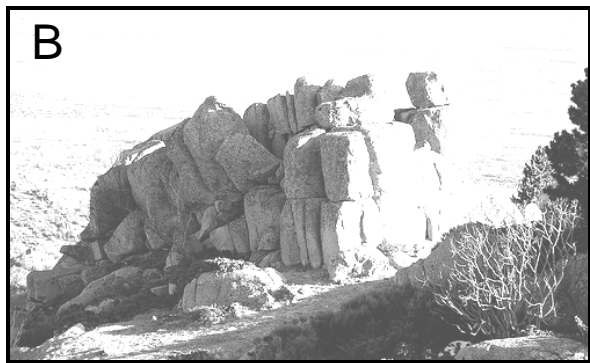
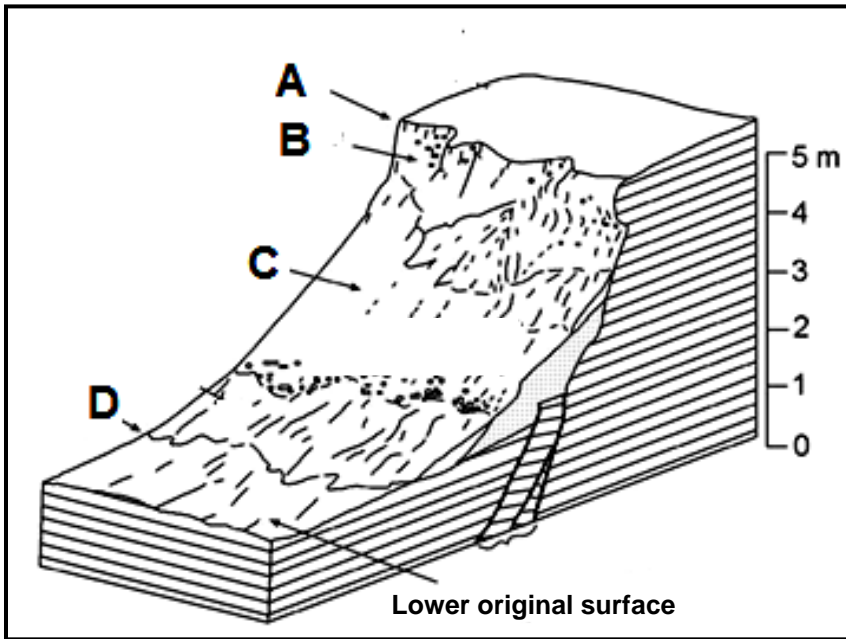


FIGURE 2.6: SLOPE ELEMENTS/FORMS



[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 3.3: SOIL EROSION

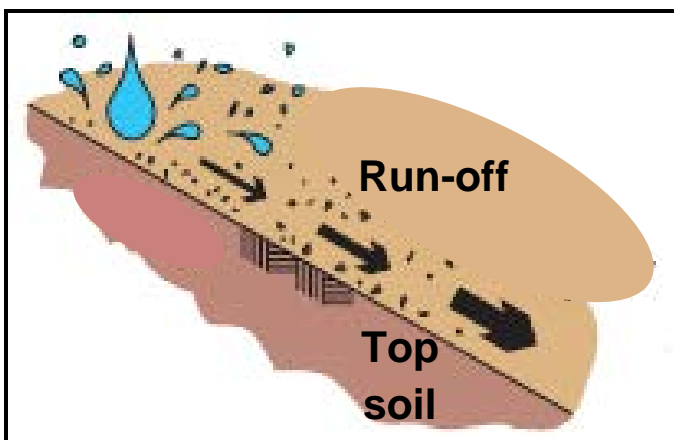


FIGURE 3.5: DROUGHT IN AFRICA

EAST AFRICA'S DROUGHT: THE AVOIDABLE DISASTER

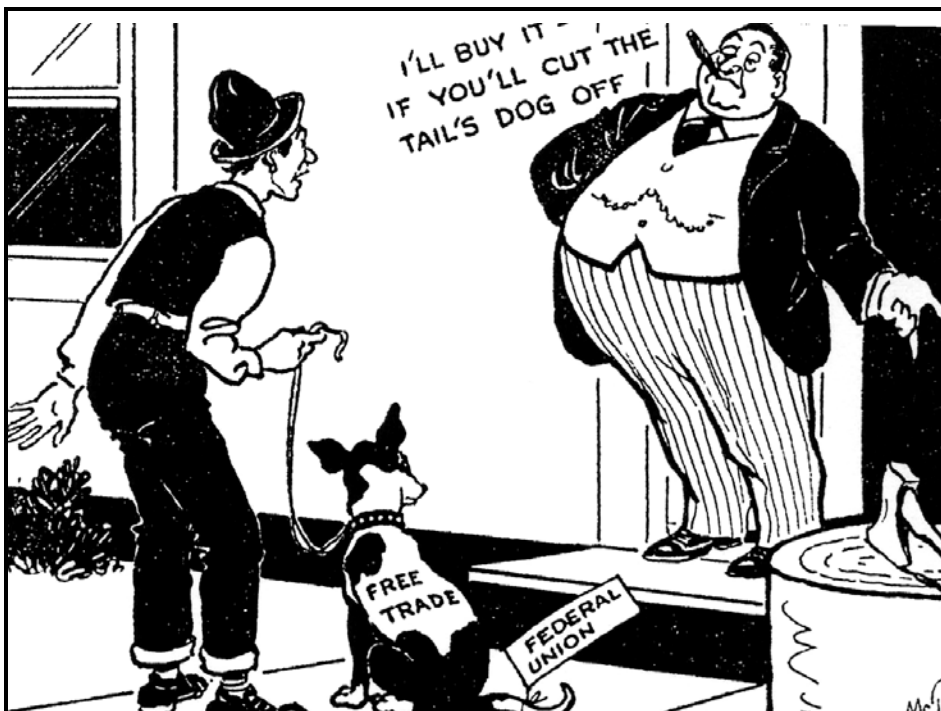
The deaths of tens of thousands of people during the drought in East Africa could have been avoided if the international community, donor governments and humanitarian agencies had responded earlier and more swiftly to clear warning signs that a disaster was in the making, according to a new report.

Figures compiled by the Department for International Development suggest that between 50 000 and 100 000 people, more than half of them children under five, died in the 2011 Horn of Africa crisis that affected Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. Hundreds of thousands remain at continuing risk of malnutrition.

The authors of the report, published by Save the Children and Oxfam, suggest current emergency response systems, which they believe to be seriously flawed, will soon be tested again as new humanitarian crises loom in West Africa and the Sahel, where growing food shortages are reported.

[Adapted from *The Guardian*, Wednesday 18 January 2012]

FIGURE 3.6: TRADE



[Source: cooperativeindividualism.com]

FIGURE 4.3: NUCLEAR POWER IN SOUTH AFRICA

While the likely cost of South Africa's planned nuclear power stations has been grabbing headlines, a more pertinent question is: When will they actually be built?

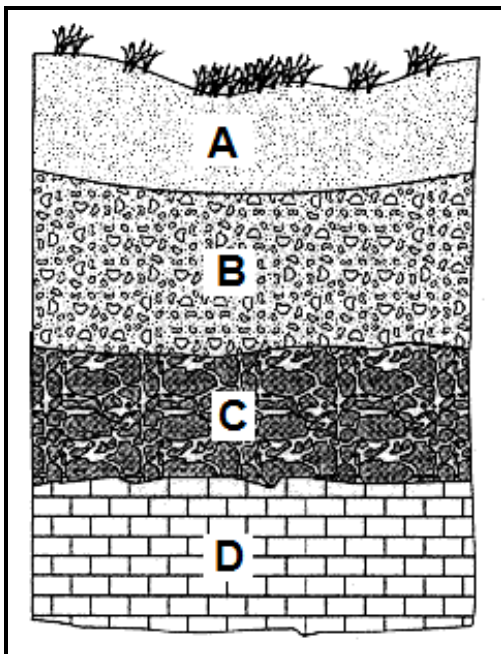
The IRP2010 plan – released in April 2010 – called for the construction of six nuclear stations generating 9,6 GW of energy by 2030, with a new 1 600 MW nuclear power plant to be built every year between 2023 and 2026, and the last two in 2028 and 2029.

In practical terms, a decision needed to be made within a year to go ahead with the first two of those planned six new nuclear stations. That has not happened. It was announced in mid-September that South Africa was postponing a decision by one year for safety reasons after the tsunami incident at Japan's Fukushima nuclear plant in March 2012.

It was stressed that, globally, coal was 'here to stay' as an energy source until at least 2035, despite intense environmental opposition.

– Brendan Ryan (adapted)

FIGURE 4.4: SOIL PROFILE



[Source: Google Search]

FIGURE 4.5: GLOBALISATION

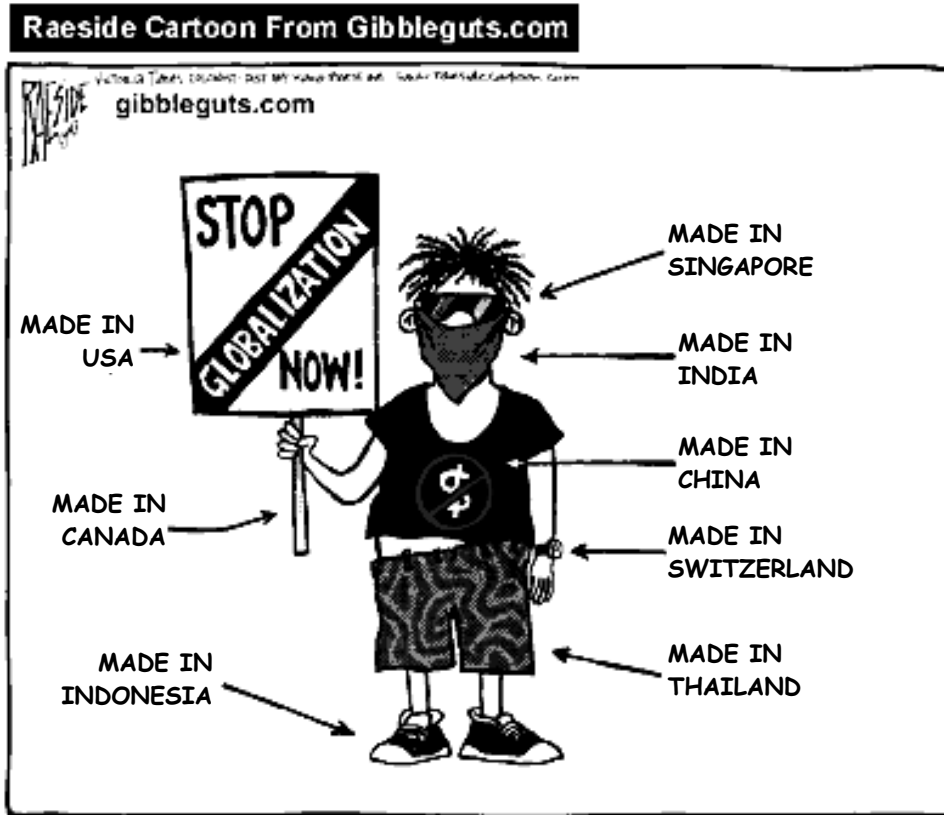


FIGURE 4.6: GENDER INEQUALITY

Participation in rural wage employment, by sex (%)

