



# basic education

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

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS**

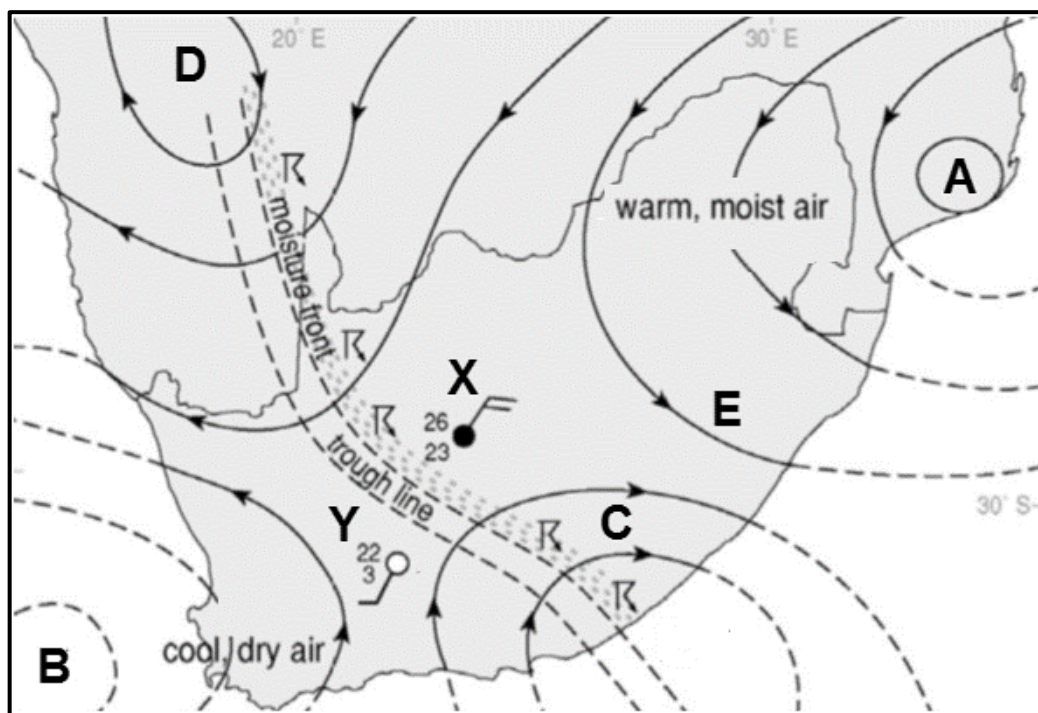
**GEOGRAPHY P1**

**2017**

**ANNEXURE**

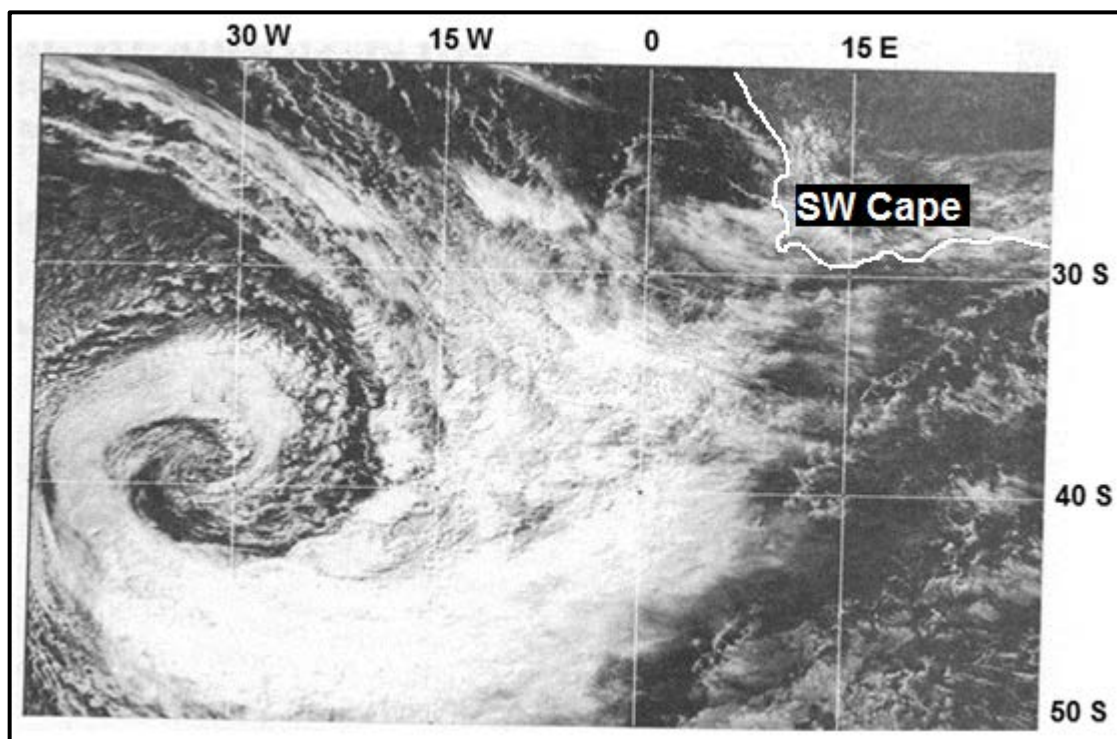
**This annexure consists of 11 pages.**

**FIGURE 1.1: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP**



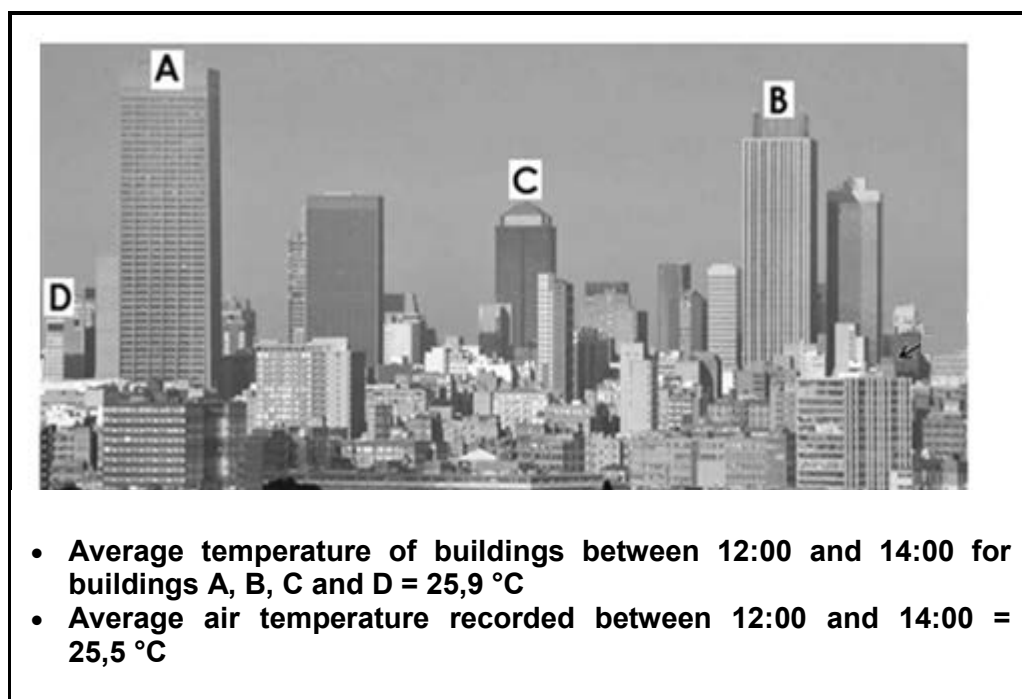
[Source: South African Weather Services]

**FIGURE 1.3: SATELLITE IMAGE**



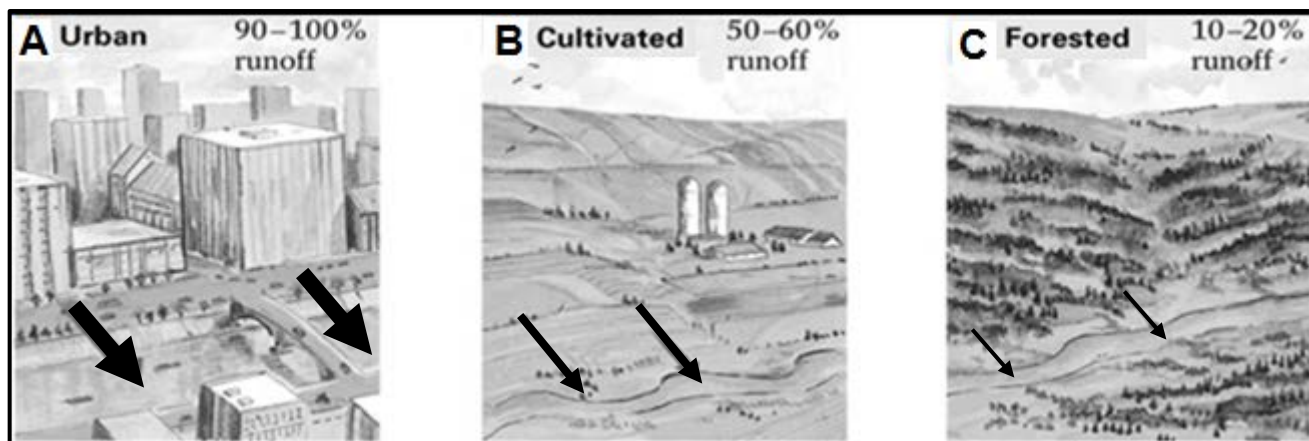
[Source: South African Weather Services]

**FIGURE 1.4: AVERAGE AIR TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN THE JOHANNESBURG CBD**



[Source: [joburgeastexpress.co.za](http://joburgeastexpress.co.za)]

**FIGURE 1.5: SURFACE RUN-OFF PATTERNS**

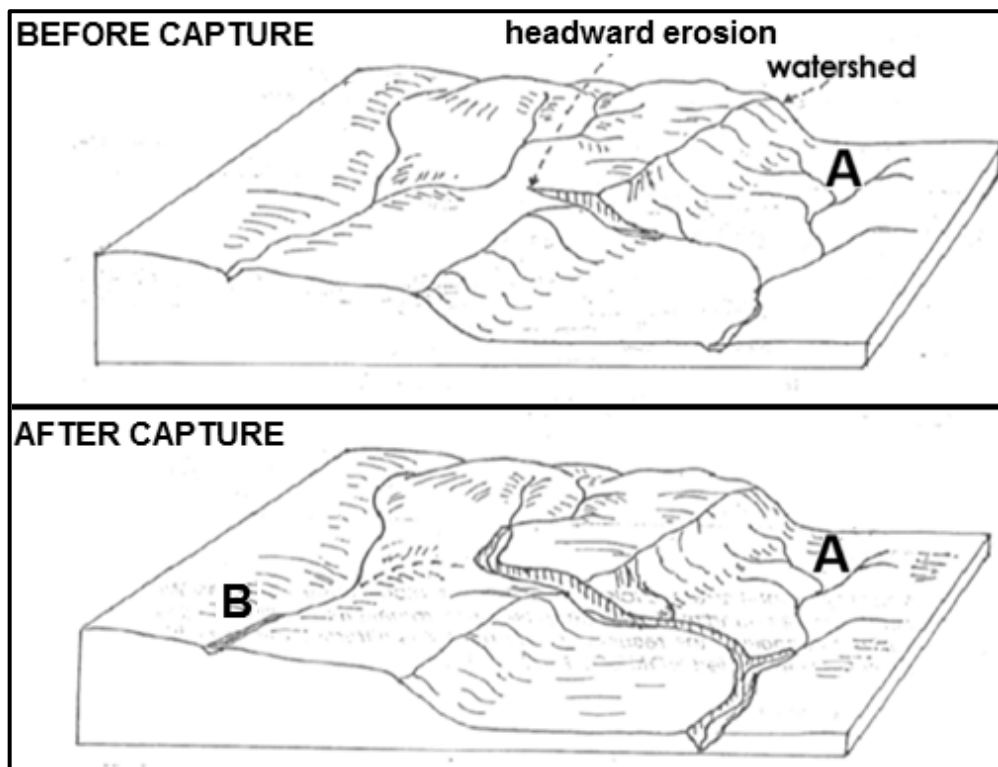


→ Run-off

The thickness of the arrow refers to the volume of water

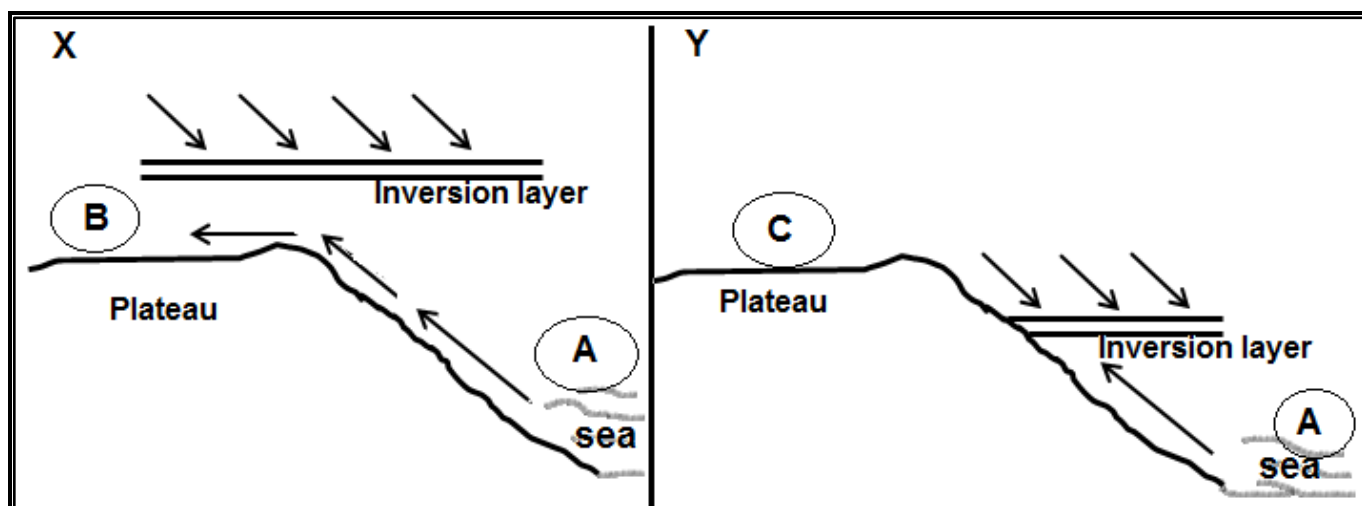
[Adapted from McKnight's *Physical Geography: A Landscape Appreciation*, 10<sup>th</sup> edition]

**FIGURE 1.6: RIVER CAPTURE**



[Adapted from [ecoursesonlineiasri.com](http://ecoursesonlineiasri.com)]

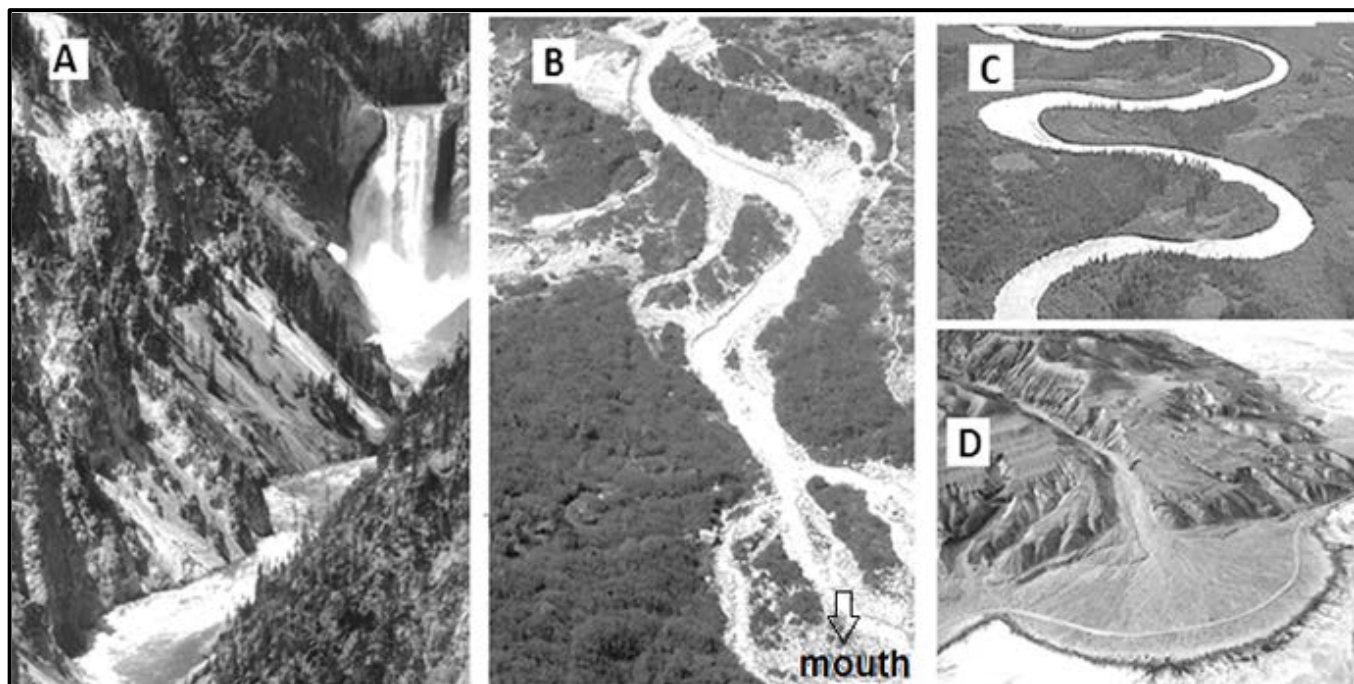
**FIGURE 2.1: THE INFLUENCE OF THE PLATEAU ON THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE OF SOUTH AFRICA**



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

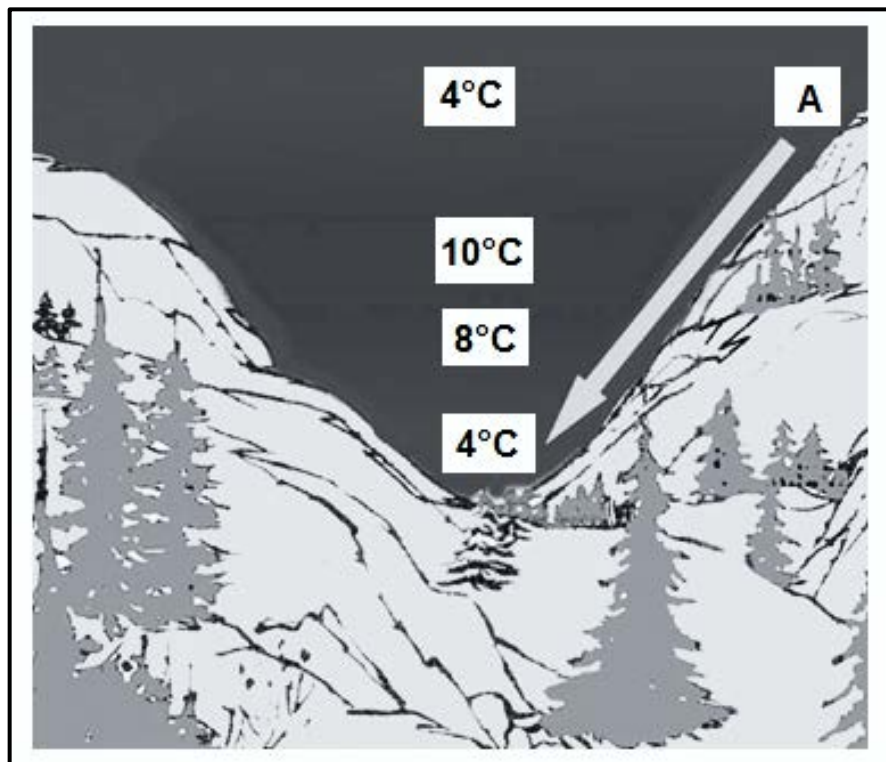


**FIGURE 2.2: FLUVIAL FEATURES**



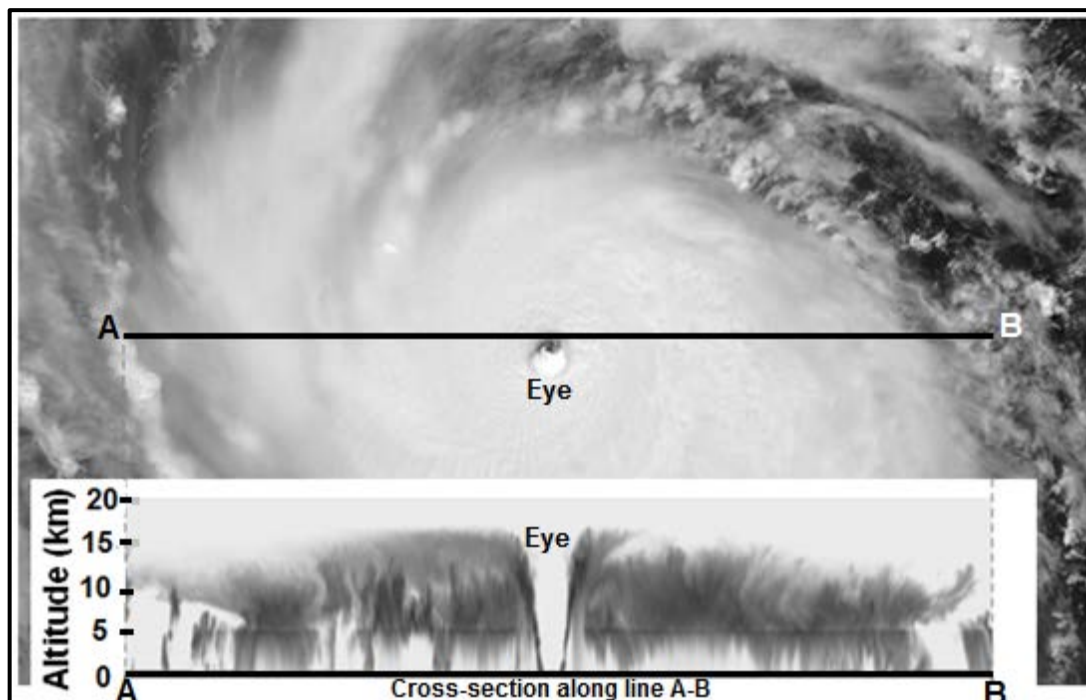
[Adapted from McKnight's *Physical Geography: A Landscape Appreciation*, 10<sup>th</sup> edition]

**FIGURE 2.3: SLOPE WINDS**



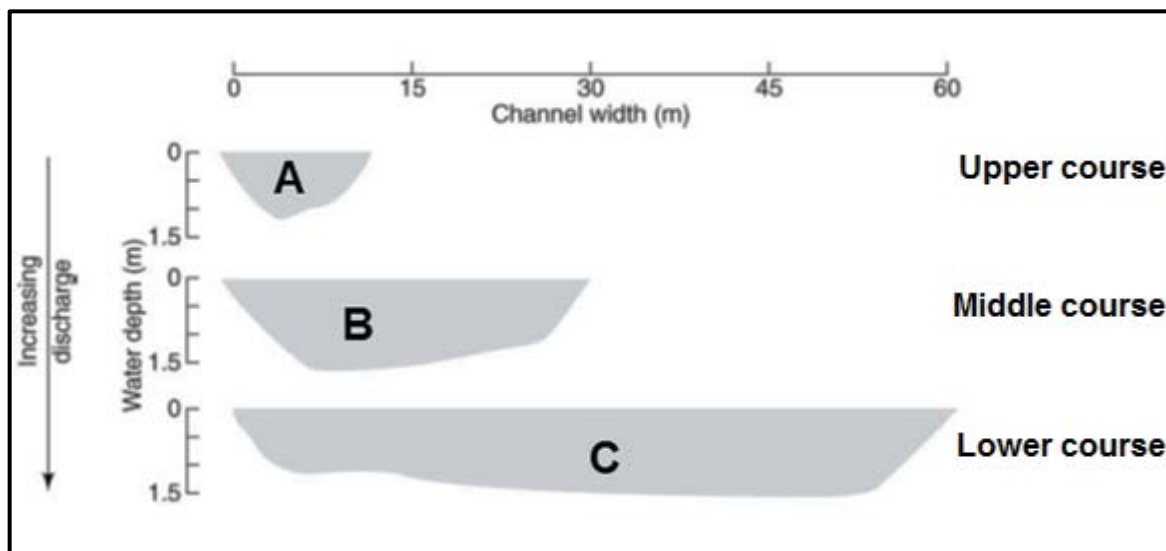
[Adapted from [islandnet.com](http://islandnet.com)]

**FIGURE 2.4: HURRICANES**



[Source: <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/Gallery/cloudsat.php?all=y>]

**FIGURE 2.5: STREAM DISCHARGE**



[Adapted from McKnight's *Physical Geography: A Landscape Appreciation*, 10<sup>th</sup> edition]

**FIGURE 2.6: CATCHMENT AND RIVER MANAGEMENT**

**CASE STUDY ON CATCHMENT AND RIVER MANAGEMENT:  
WORKING FOR WETLANDS**

Covering many South African river basins, the Working for Wetlands programme operates in all major catchments.

**Half the wetlands lost**

65% of South Africa receives less than 500 mm average annual rainfall, meaning that drought is an ever-present risk.

Future projections indicate that by 2025 the country's water requirements will outstrip supply, unless urgent steps are taken to manage the resource more sustainably.

There are already major problems of supply and quality, with an estimated 8 million South Africans currently having no access to drinkable water.

It is against this background that the South African government, working in partnership with WWF and others, has initiated catchment management programmes. These include the control of water-thirsty alien plant infestations and wetland restoration across the country.

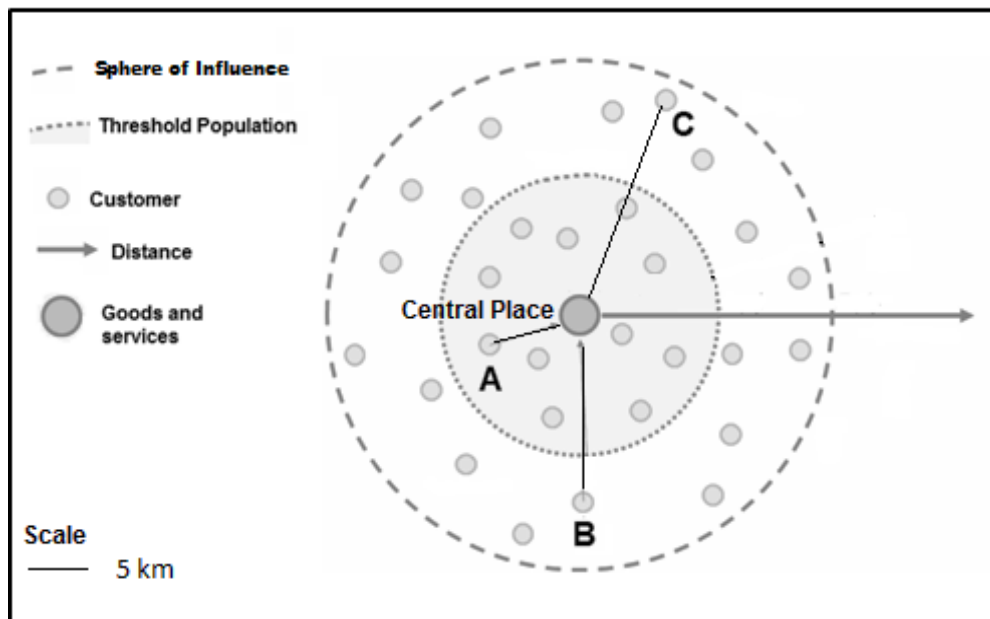
[Source: [http://wwf.panda.org/about\\_our\\_earth/about\\_freshwater/rivers/irbm/cases/southafrica\\_river\\_case\\_study\\_cfm/](http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_freshwater/rivers/irbm/cases/southafrica_river_case_study_cfm/)]

**FIGURE 3.3: 1913 NATIVES LAND ACT**



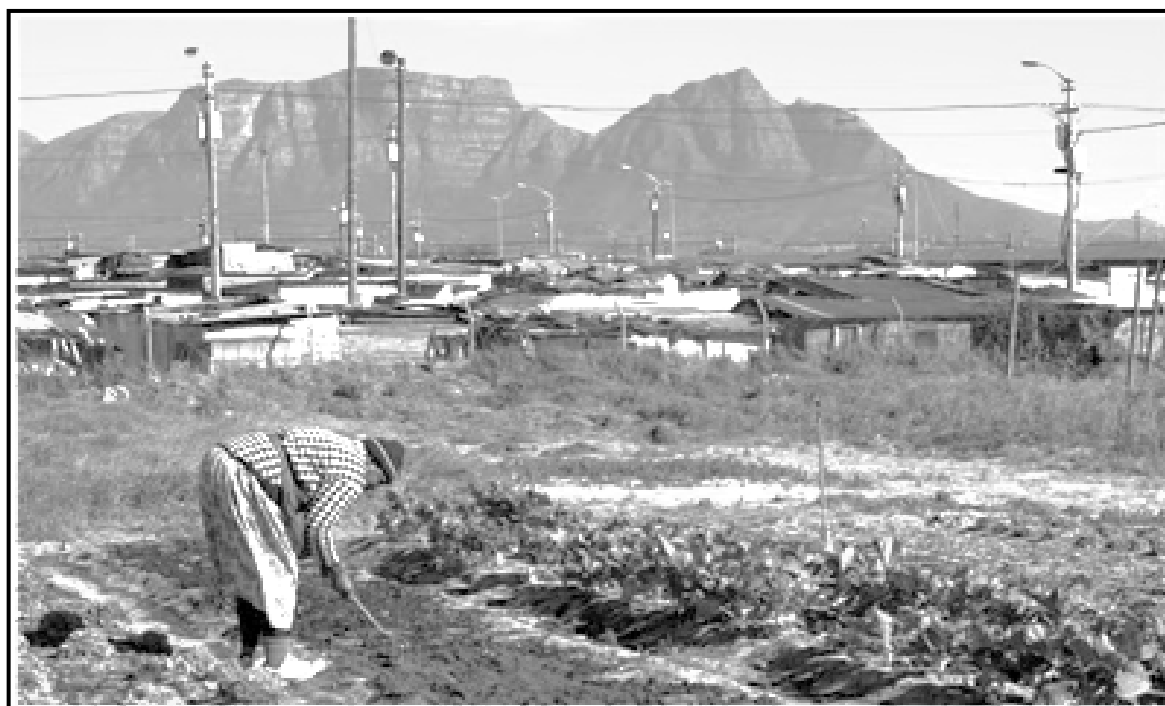
[Source: [zapiro.com](http://zapiro.com)]

**FIGURE 3.4: A CENTRAL PLACE AND ITS SURROUNDING CUSTOMERS**



[Adapted from [www.settlementgeography.com](http://www.settlementgeography.com)]

**FIGURE 3.5: SMALL-SCALE FARMING**



[Source: *Sunday Times*]

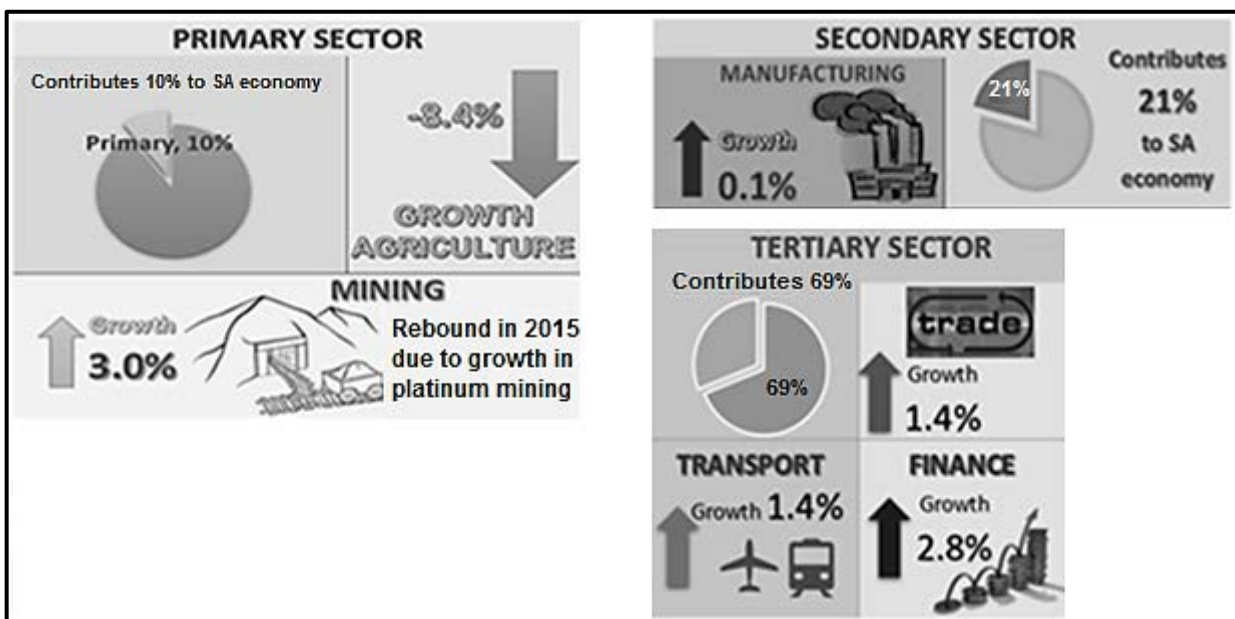


**FIGURE 3.6: DURBAN-PINETOWN INDUSTRIAL REGION**

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region is the hub of industrial development along the coast of KwaZulu-Natal. Eight new industrial areas have been developed within this industrial region. One of these industrial areas, Cornubia Industrial Park, will generate 36 000 new job opportunities according to the developers. An additional 370 000 short-term construction jobs will also be created in the Cornubia Industrial Park.

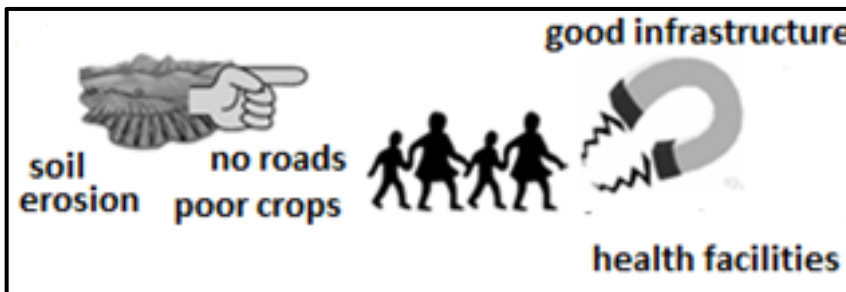
[Adapted from [Wikimedia.org](http://Wikimedia.org)]

**FIGURE 4.2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**



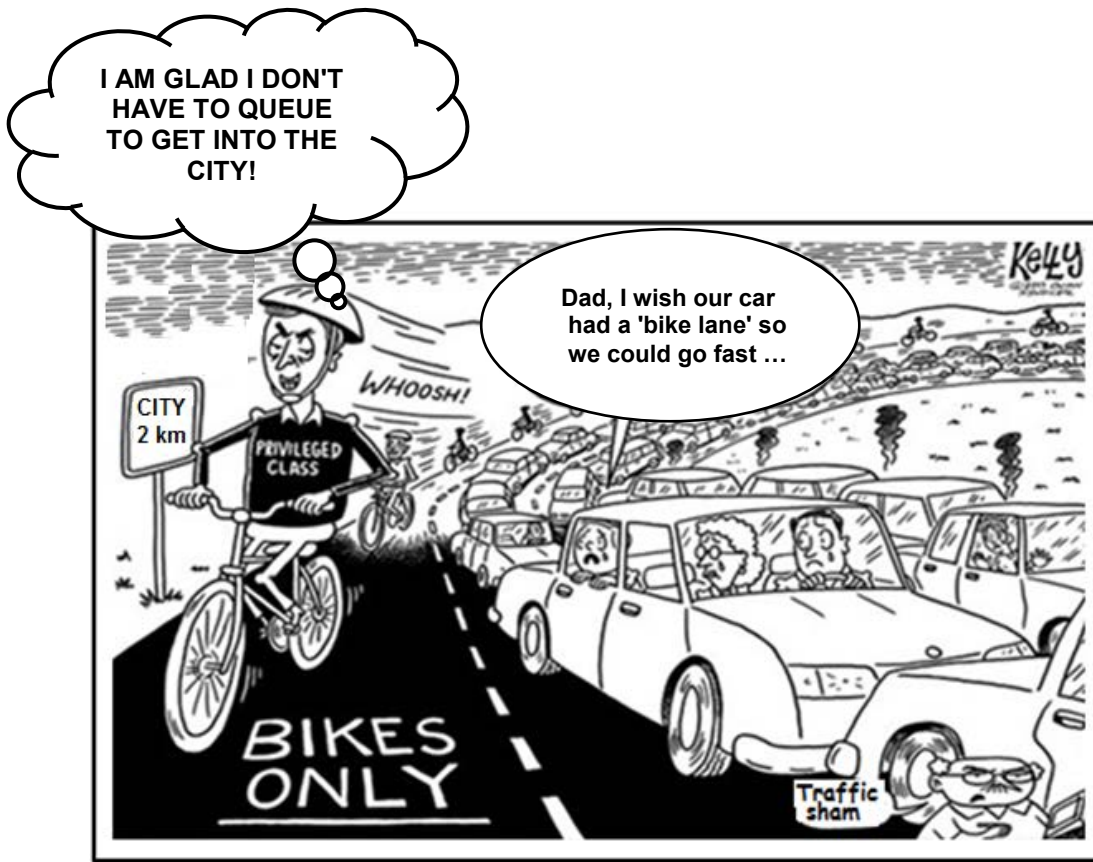
[Source: Examiner's infographic]

**FIGURE 4.3: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION**



[Source: Examiner's infographic]

**FIGURE 4.4: AN URBAN PROBLEM**



[Adapted from [streetsblog.org](http://streetsblog.org)]

**FIGURE 4.5: MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR**

The Maputo Corridor is a transport corridor linking the east coast port of Maputo in Mozambique with the highly industrialised and productive regions of Gauteng in South Africa. The key elements of this transport corridor are the N4 toll road, the rail corridor, the Lebombo/Ressano Garcia border post and the port and terminal facilities at the Port of Maputo.

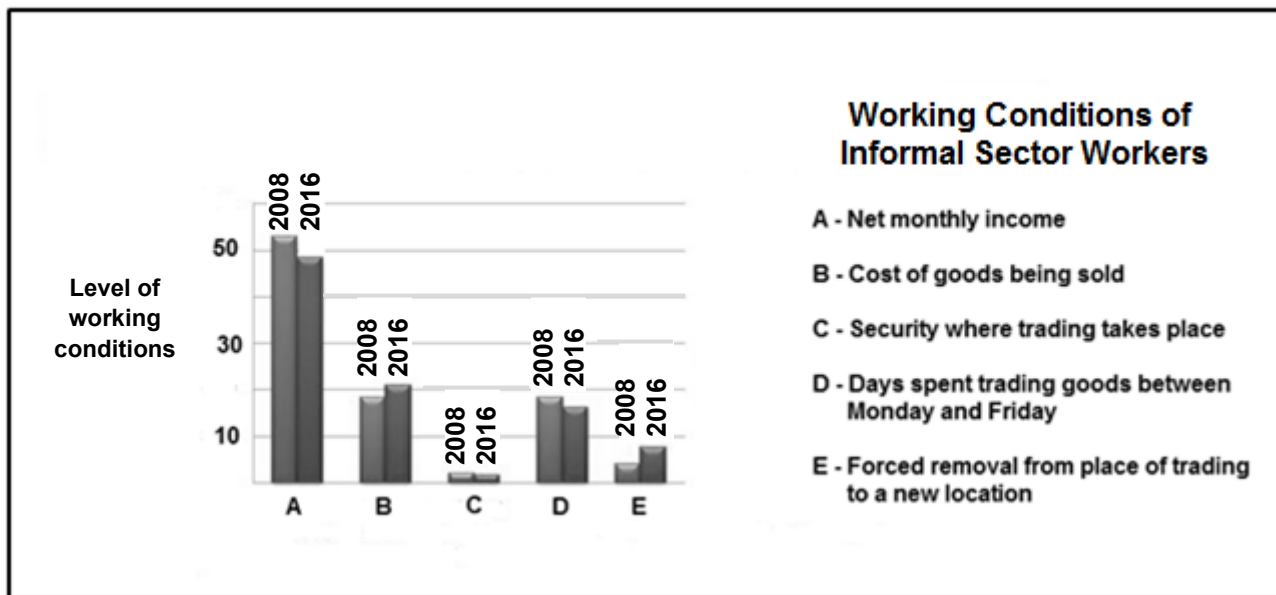
Short by African corridor standards, the Maputo Corridor is only 590 km by road between Maputo and Johannesburg, and 581 km by rail. It is increasingly strategic because it presents the shortest route to a port for South African exporters on the corridor.

The Port of Maputo provides the shortest access to the Indian and Far Eastern markets and it supports the South African regional port hubs in a multipurpose port of 15 terminals. It is an extremely busy trade corridor, despite its short distance.

Trade between South Africa and Mozambique totalled R25,1 billion in 2011. Annually a total of 4,6 million people, 730 000 vehicles and 87 000 trucks cross the border into Mozambique at the Lebombo/Ressano Garcia border post. Trade is largely outward bound.

[Source: [Ecdpm.org.greatinsights](http://Ecdpm.org.greatinsights)]

**FIGURE 4.6: INFORMAL SECTOR**



[Source: Examiner's infographic]