



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

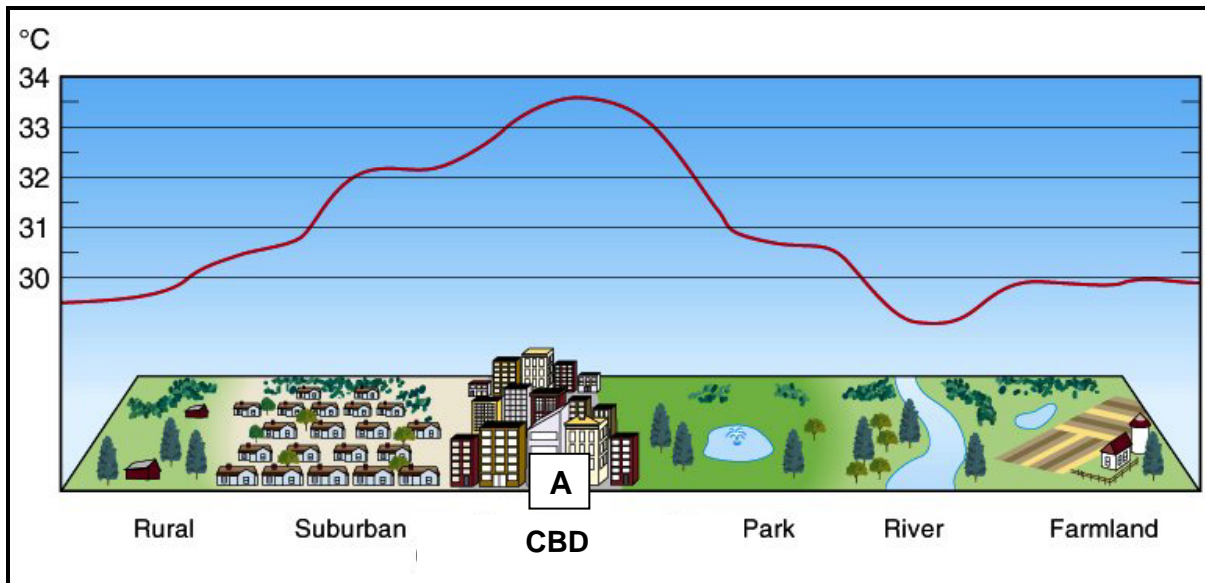
GEOGRAPHY P1

NOVEMBER 2012

ANNEXURE

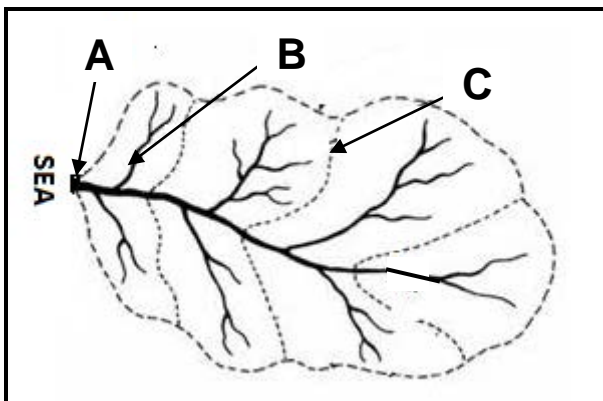
This annexure consists of 12 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: TEMPERATURES OVER A CITY



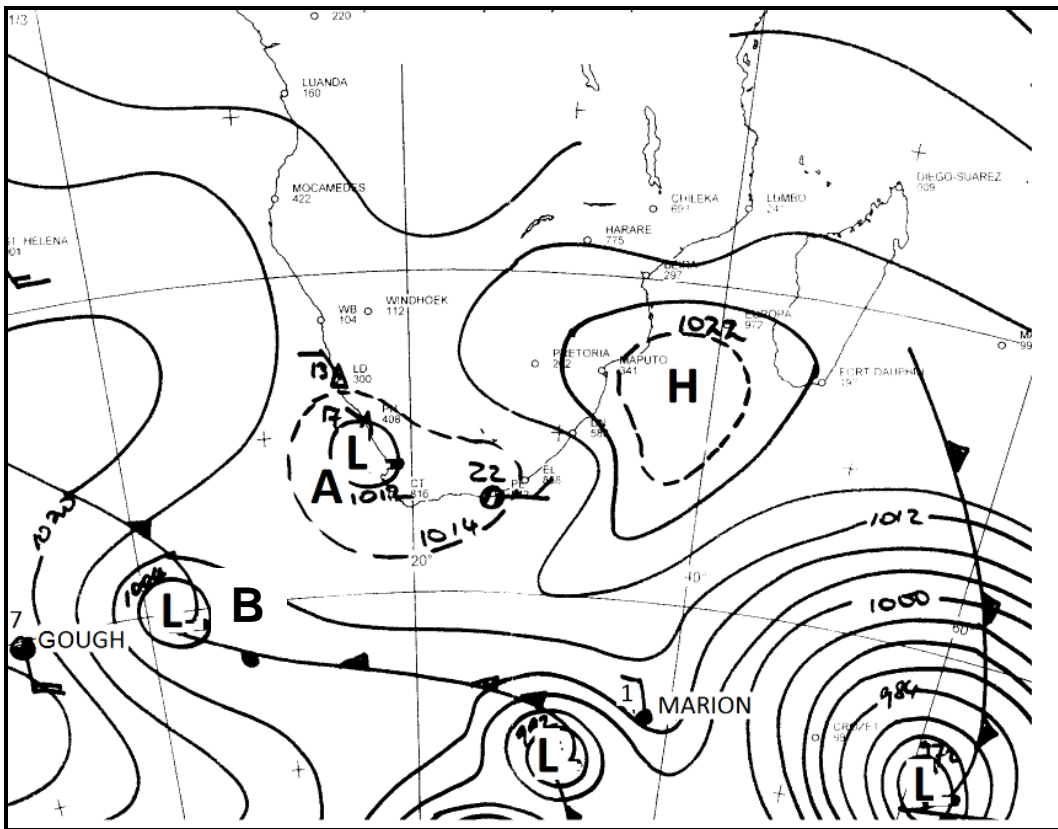
[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 1.2: A RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 1.3: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



[Source: SA Weather Service]

FIGURE 1.4

SA's penguins on thin ice

Scientists report disturbing signs at Marion and Gough Islands

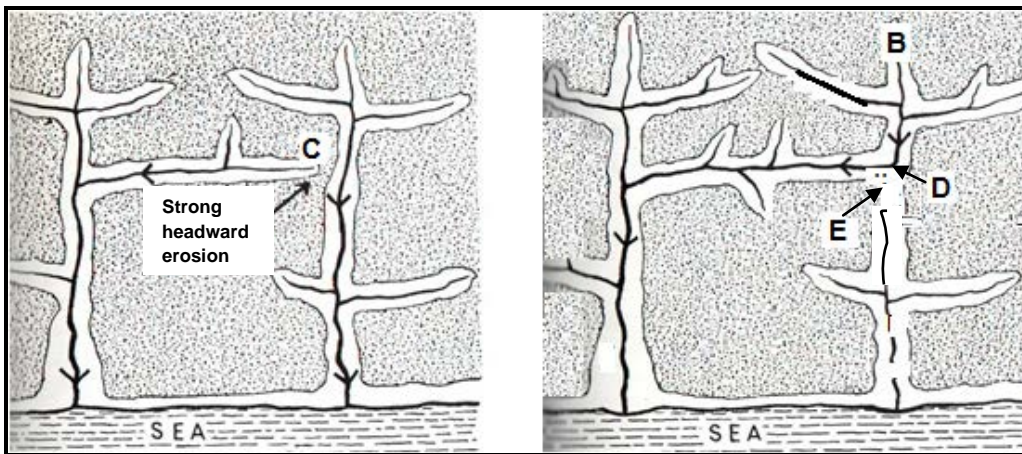
Bobby Jordan



[Adapted from *Daily News*]

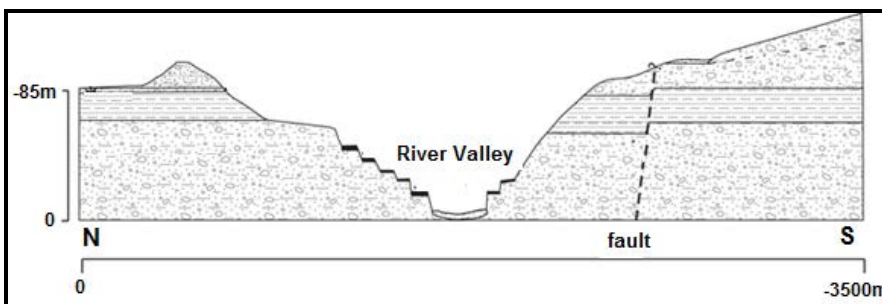
The population of penguins is fast dropping at Marion and Gough Island. Although researchers are still trying to figure out the reasons for the decreasing number of penguins the trend is almost certainly due to global climate change. Together with this the average annual sea temperature has increased from 5,3 °C to 6,8 °C. The total annual rainfall has also dropped. Major changes in food chains have occurred with a decrease in squid and krill which are the main source of food for penguins.

FIGURE 1.5: RIVER CAPTURE



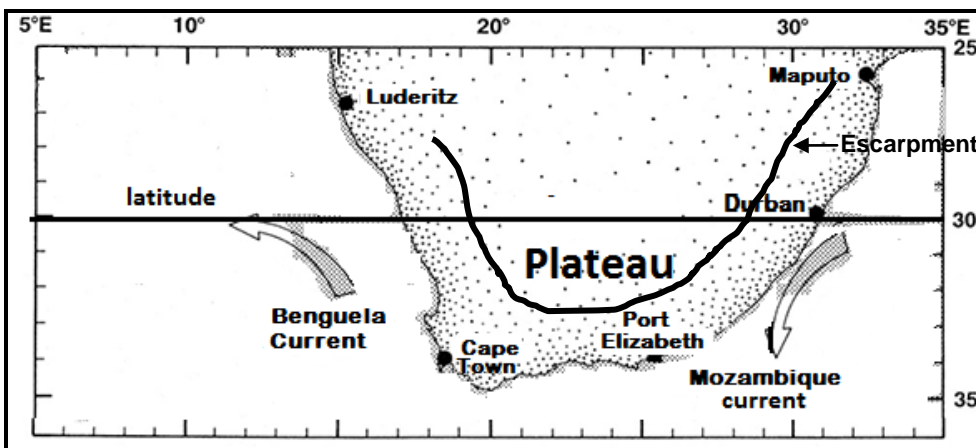
[Adapted from *Earth's Surface*]

FIGURE 1.6: SIDE VIEW OF A RIVER VALLEY



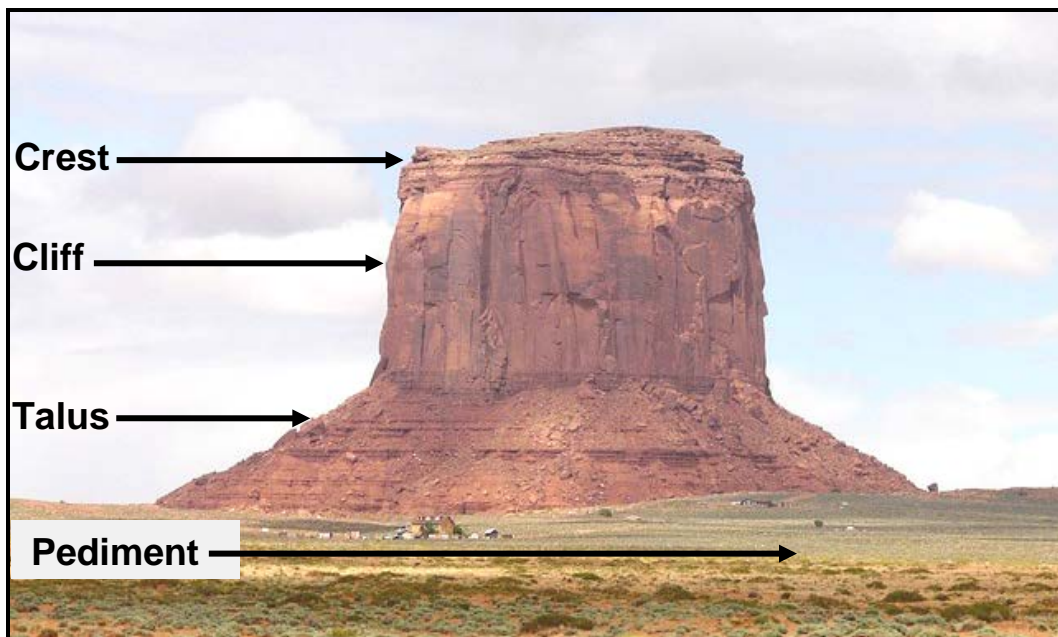
[Adapted from *GCSE Geography*]

FIGURE 2.1: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE OF SOUTH AFRICA



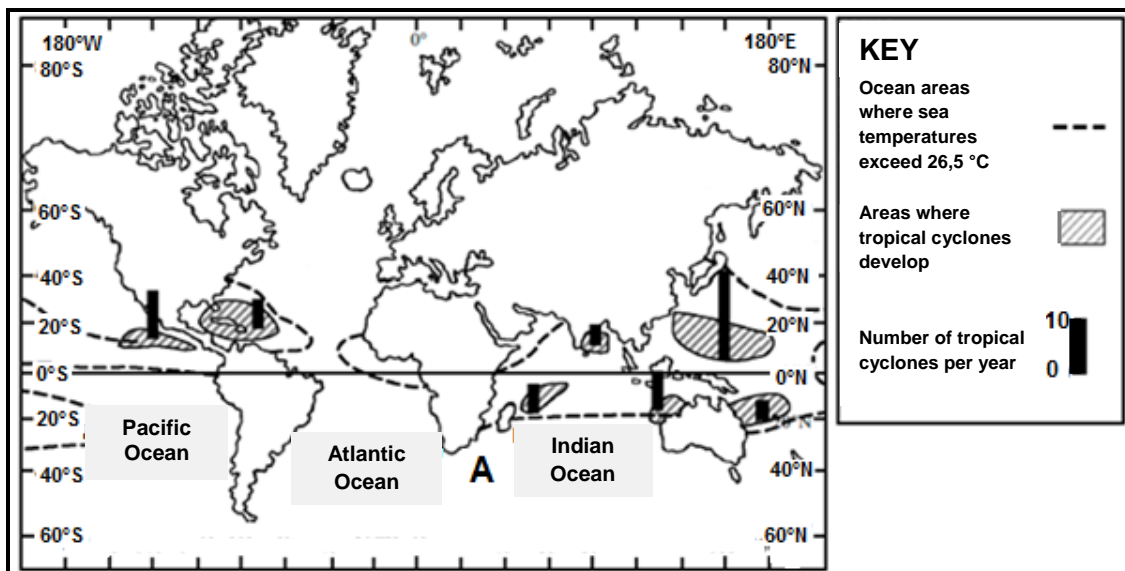
[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 2.2: A TYPICAL SLOPE



[Source: Google Image]

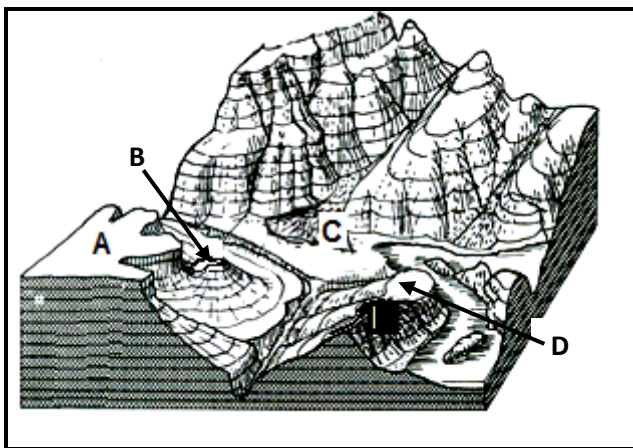
FIGURE 2.3: FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF TROPICAL CYCLONES



[Source: Edexcel]

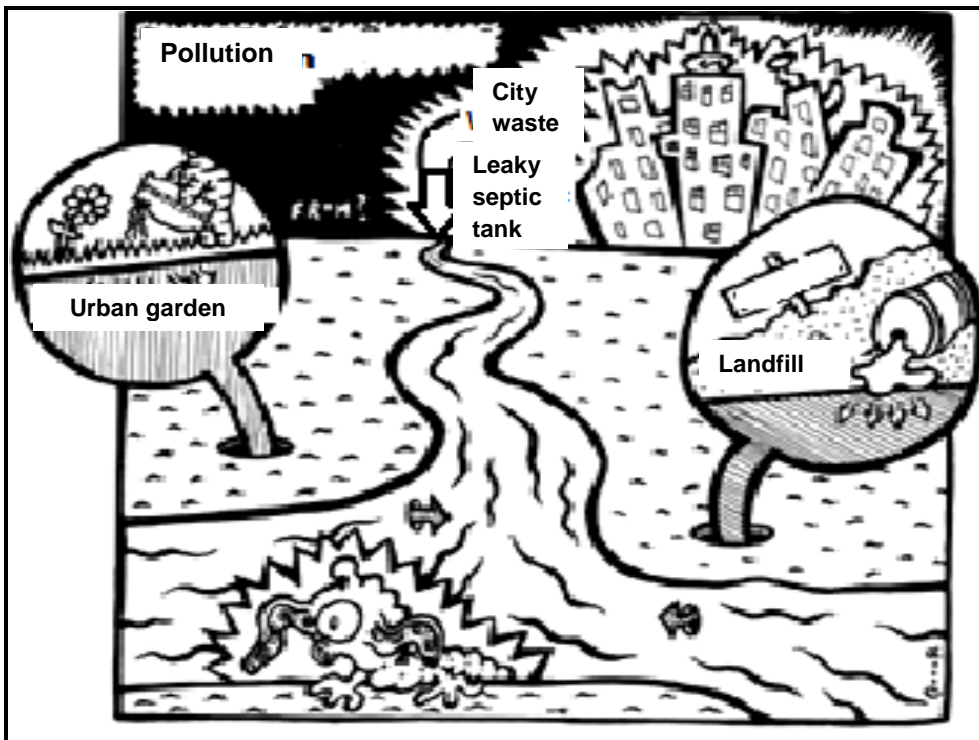
FIGURE 2.4: DROUGHT

[Source: www.CartoonStock.com]

FIGURE 2.5: LANDFORMS RESULTING FROM CANYON LANDSCAPES

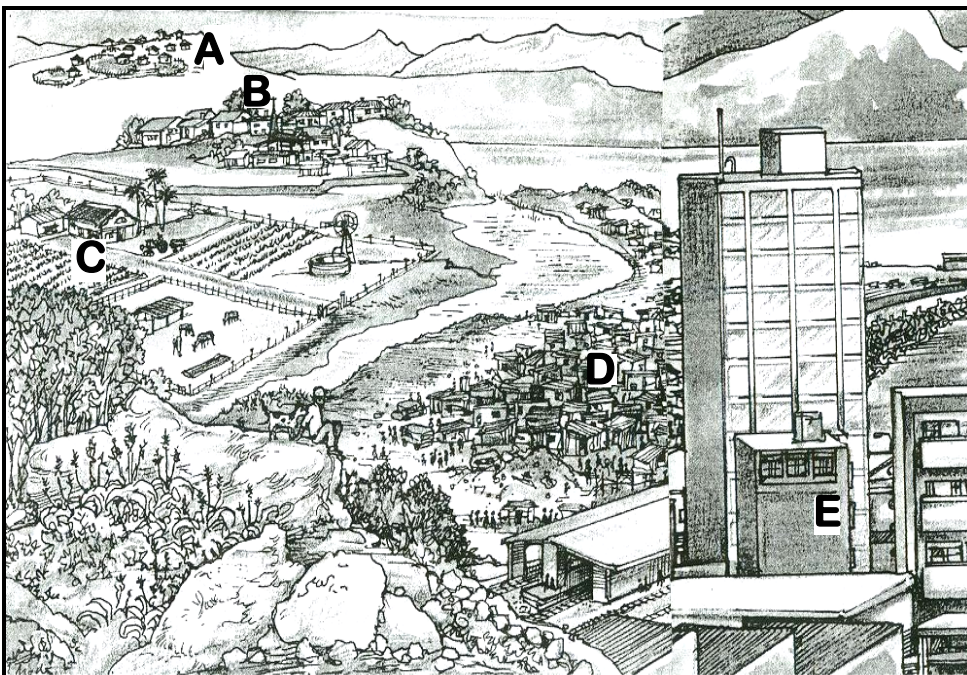
[Source: *Our New World*]

FIGURE 2.6: RIVER POLLUTION

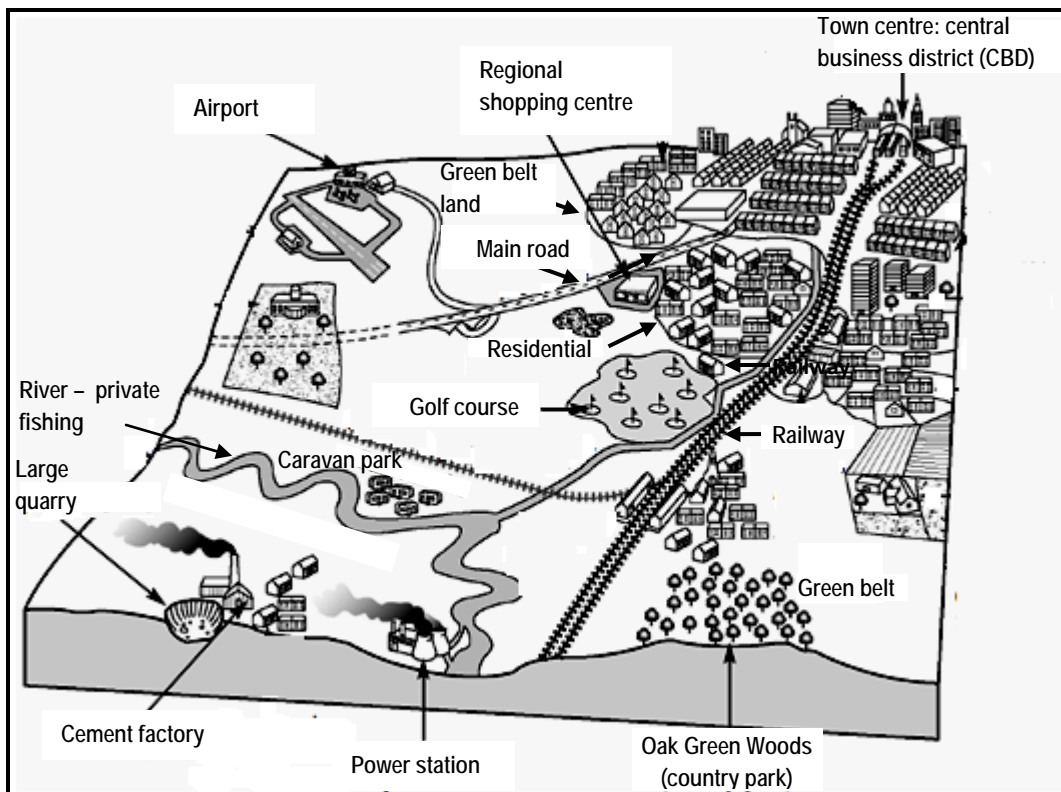


[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 3.1: A VARIETY OF SETTLEMENTS AND LAND-USE ZONES



[Adapted from *Living Geography*]

FIGURE 3.3: LAND USE

[Adapted from *GCSE UK*]

TABLE 3.4: SOUTH AFRICA'S MAIN TRADING PARTNERS IN 2010 – IN RANDS

IMPORTS 2010	
GERMANY	82 417 151 152
CHINA, MAINLAND	82 411 244 161
UNITED STATES	58 146 662 877
SAUDI ARABIA	45 945 810 130
JAPAN	40 603 450 966
UNITED KINGDOM	29 528 936 772
IRAN	27 374 218 410
ANGOLA	22 348 879 058
FRANCE	20 777 720 393
INDIA	18 813 218 467
ITALY	17 725 630 863
NIGERIA	15 743 768 137
THAILAND	14 602 326 166
BRAZIL	13 817 423 675
AUSTRALIA	13 550 166 692
SWEDEN	13 432 224 425
KOREA	11 952 155 431
NETHERLANDS	10 074 389 997
BELGIUM	9 373 854 637
CHINESE TAIPEI	8 897 315 104
SPAIN	8 845 623 954
ZIMBABWE	6 242 222 229
SWITZERLAND	6 170 582 062
MOZAMBIQUE	3 288 362 330
ZAMBIA	2 376 628 757
OTHER	143 172 267 403
TOTAL IMPORTS	727 632 234 248

EXPORTS 2010	
JAPAN	66 465 946 433
UNITED STATES	65 563 366 868
GERMANY	47 428 867 202
UNITED KINGDOM	40 101 495 428
CHINA, MAINLAND	35 243 991 079
NETHERLANDS	28 341 661 417
INDIA	18 651 955 958
BELGIUM	16 735 117 998
ZAMBIA	16 074 513 155
SPAIN	15 354 791 625
ZIMBABWE	13 810 915 545
MOZAMBIQUE	13 156 678 031
ITALY	13 043 953 910
SWITZERLAND	13 038 535 973
KOREA	12 321 787 741
AUSTRALIA	12 198 823 369
FRANCE	10 589 087 653
CHINESE TAIPEI	9 312 425 887
SAUDI ARABIA	2 711 360 461
IRAN	1 274 757 656
ANGOLA	7 338 415 391
NIGERIA	7 824 932 567
THAILAND	3 231 989 499
BRAZIL	5 391 403 295
SWEDEN	3 412 154 356
OTHER	184 480 863 077
TOTAL EXPORTS	663 099 791 574

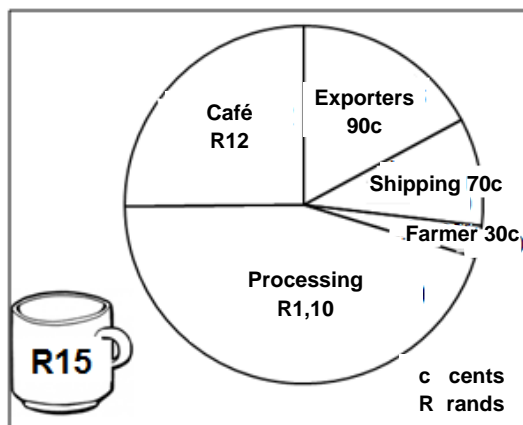
[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 3.5: GLOBALISATION – FAIR PRACTICE?**BITTER COFFEE: The story of Pedro**

Coffee is mainly grown in poor developing countries such as Brazil. The coffee harvest season is over and Pedro is tired. For the past 10 weeks he and his wife picked coffee cherries all day starting at 5 a.m. in the morning.

It's a harsh world. Pedro hears from his cousin in Johannesburg that you can pay a fortune for coffee in a coffee bar. So why does he get so little for his coffee beans? That makes him feel really bitter. Maybe, just maybe it is time for him to give it up.

[Adapted from *Earthworks*]



[Source: Google Image]

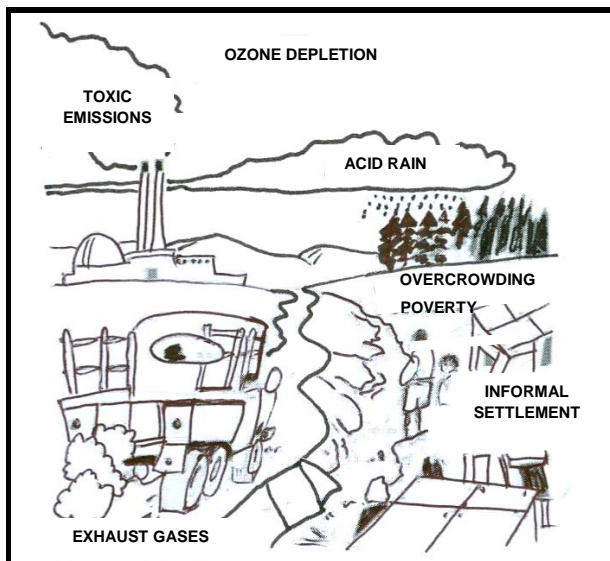
FIGURE 3.6: FOOD PRODUCTION**MELONS JUST BURSTING WITH CHEMICALS**

Watermelons have been bursting in Eastern China after farmers gave them too much growth chemicals. South Africa has heavy trade links with China therefore the abuse by farmers is of concern to us. Farmers in China are using illegal chemicals, with many also misusing pesticides and fertilisers. The reason for this is the demand for food which is a problem being experienced in many countries. Fear has also been raised over the wide use of food additives, like dyes and sweeteners, to increase sales. The need to regulate the food industry is becoming increasingly important because of threats of food insecurity especially in Southern Africa.

[Adapted from *Daily News*]

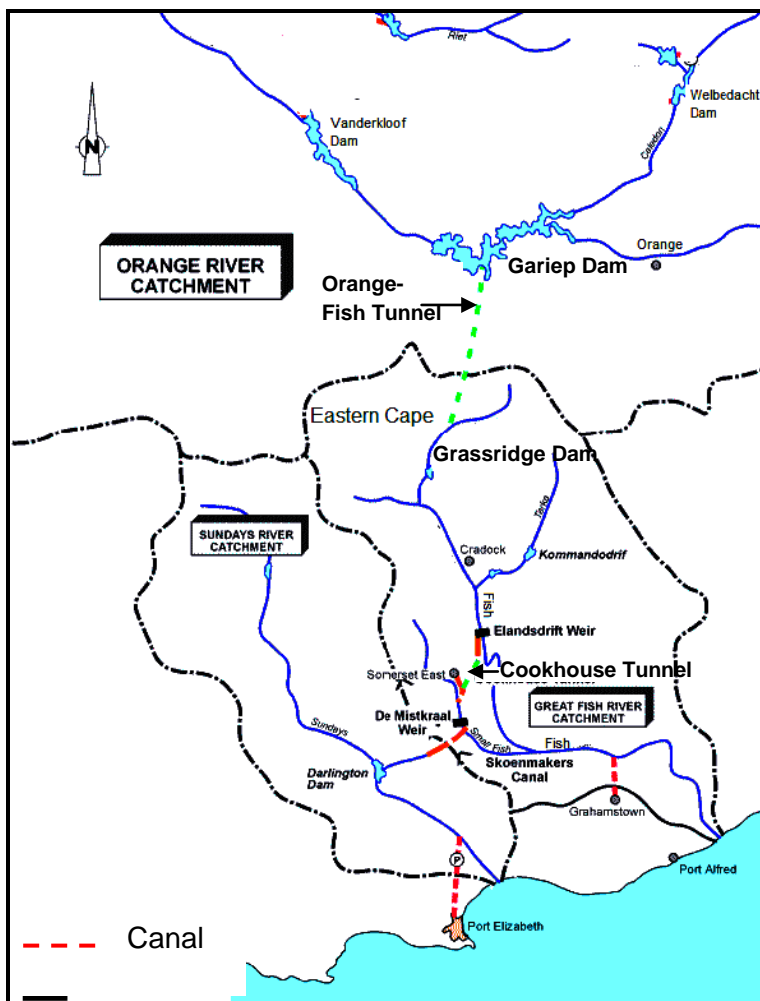


FIGURE 4.4: POLLUTION



[Adapted from *Key Geography*]

FIGURE 4.5: ORANGE RIVER PROJECT

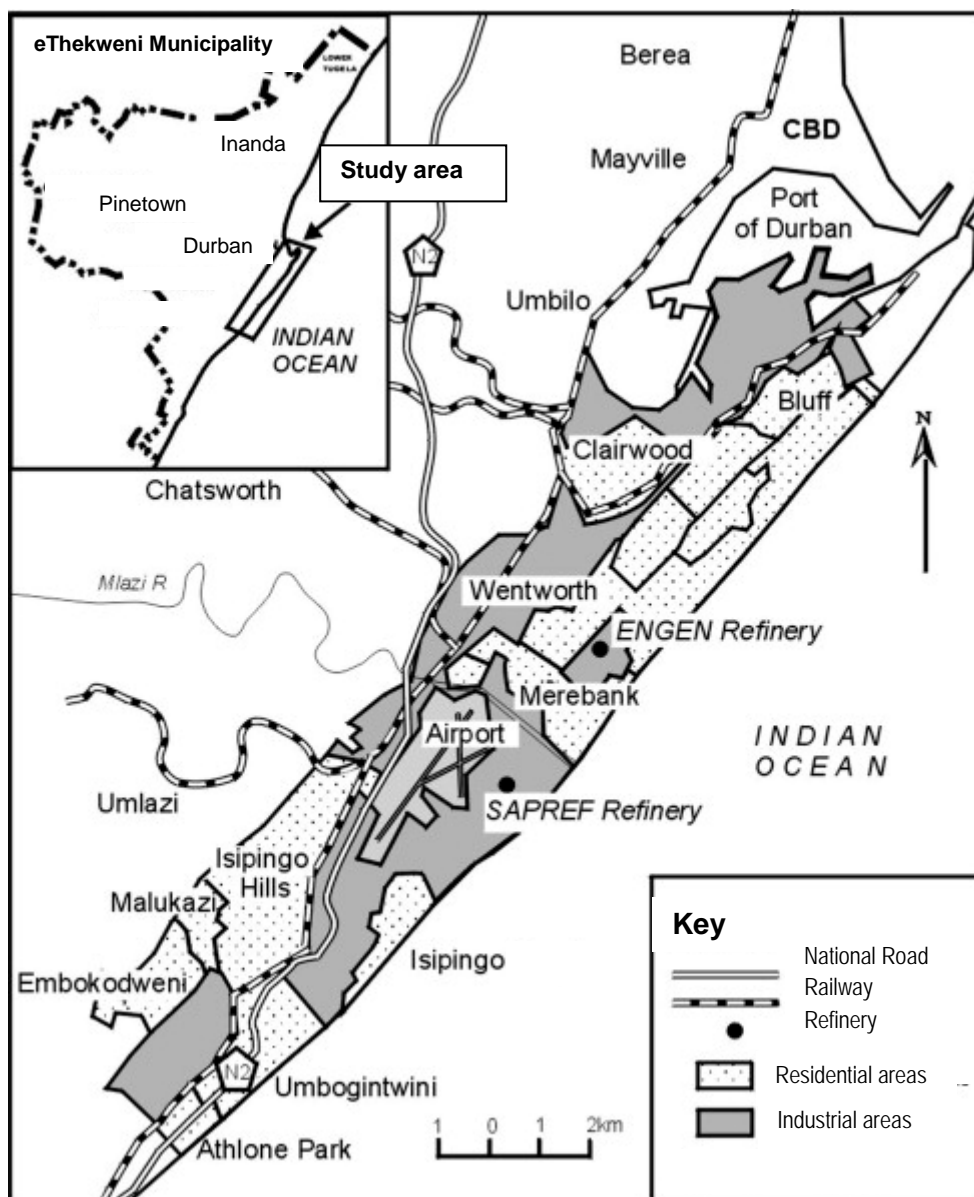


[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 4.6: INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE DURBAN AREA

South African environmental justice struggles against 'toxic' petrochemical industries in South Durban

This case study explores the South Durban community's struggle against exposure to a hazardous environment and sulphur dioxide pollution. In total, the South Durban area contains over 120 industries. This petrochemical basin has been dubbed the Durban poison which overburdens low-income communities with environmental stress (pollution) and public health costs. Apartheid spatial planning sited black residential areas near industries in order to facilitate easy access to cheap labour, and generally these townships (Merebank, Wentworth, Bluff) were located within close proximity of toxic dumps, sewerage treatment plants, polluting industries, etc. (Mark Douglas Whitaker, 2001).



[Source: Google Image]