



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

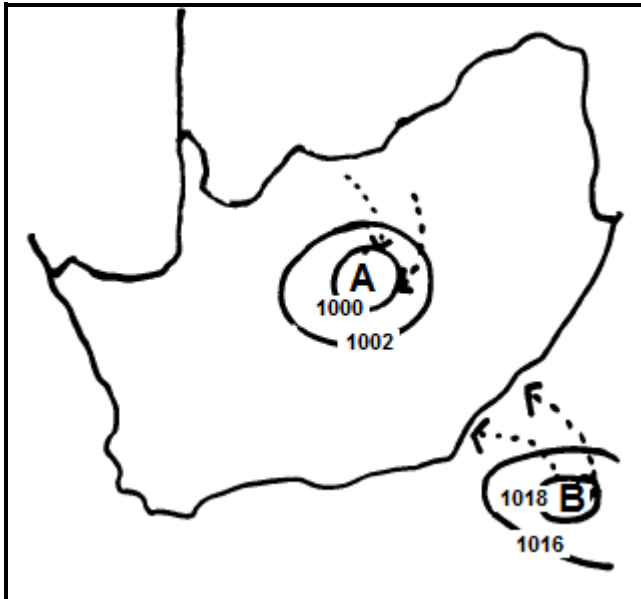
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2015

ANNEXURE

This annexure consists of 12 pages.

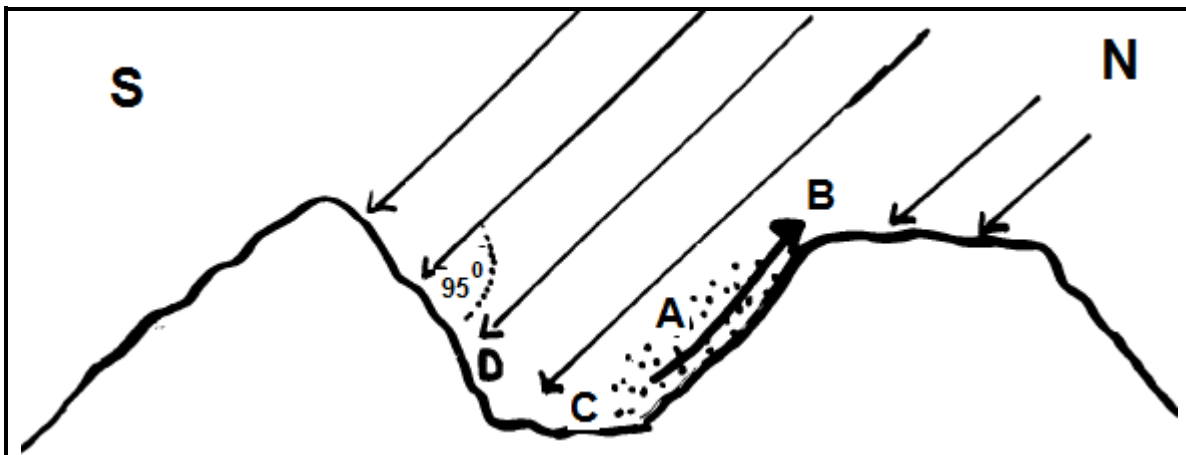


FIGURE 1.1: PRESSURE CELLS



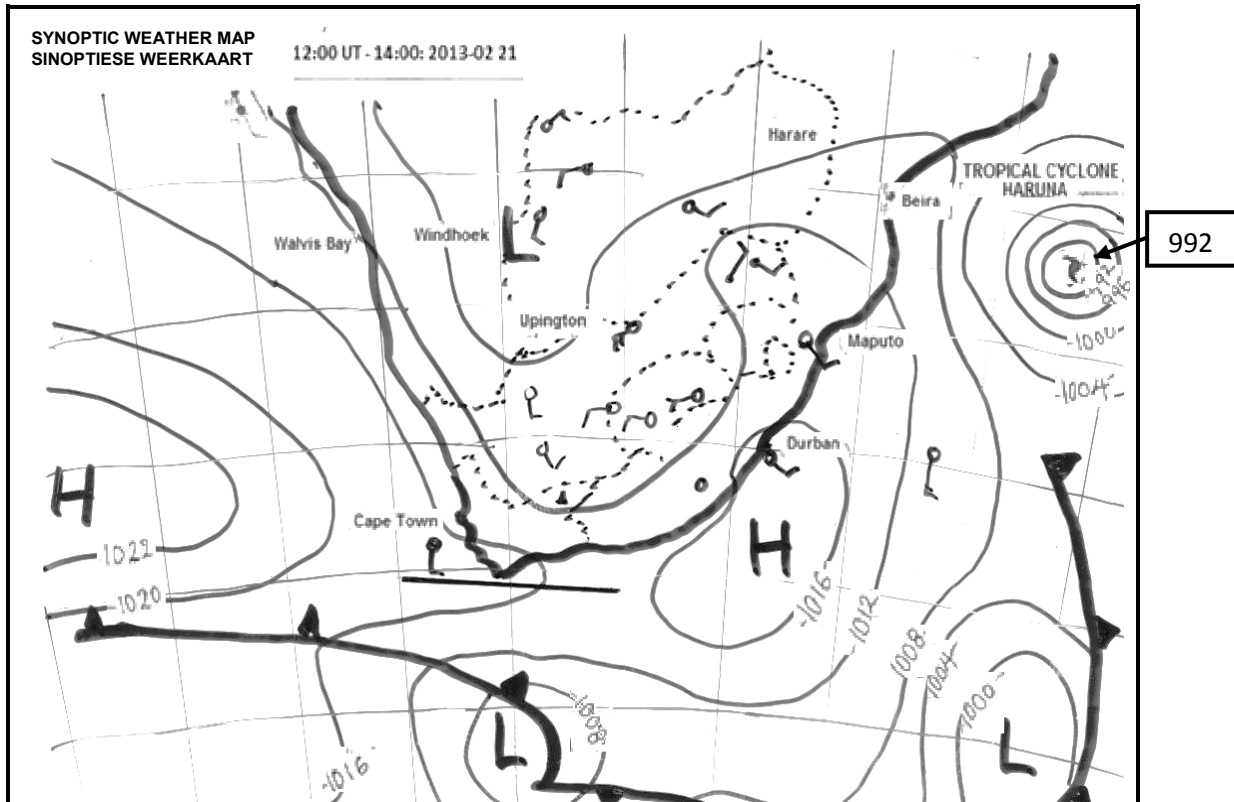
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.3: ASPECT



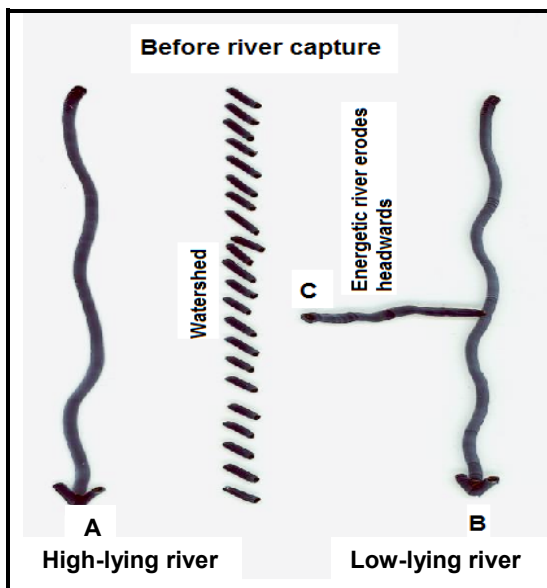
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.4: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



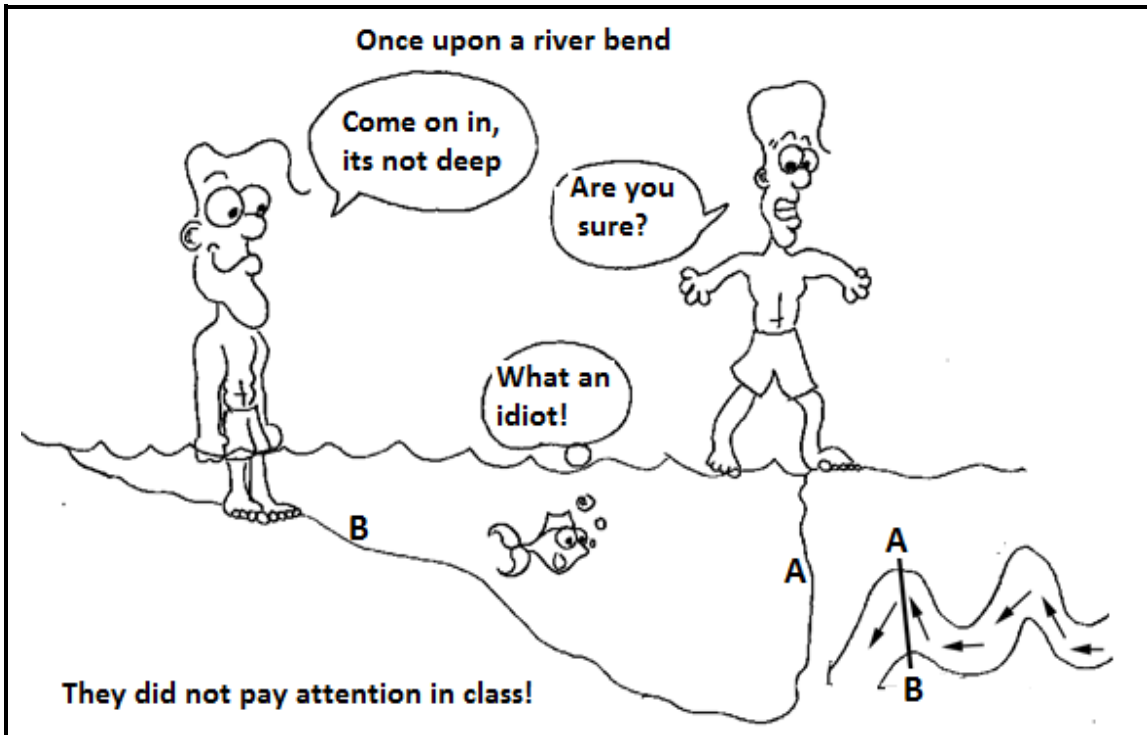
[Source: South African Weather Bureau]

FIGURE 1.5: RIVER CAPTURE



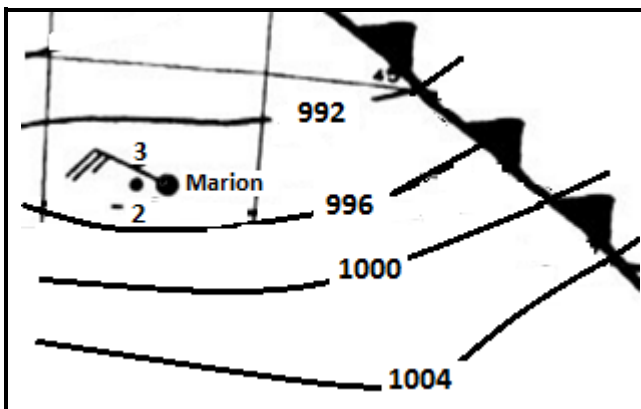
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 1.6: RIVER BEND



[Source: Ucdenver.org]

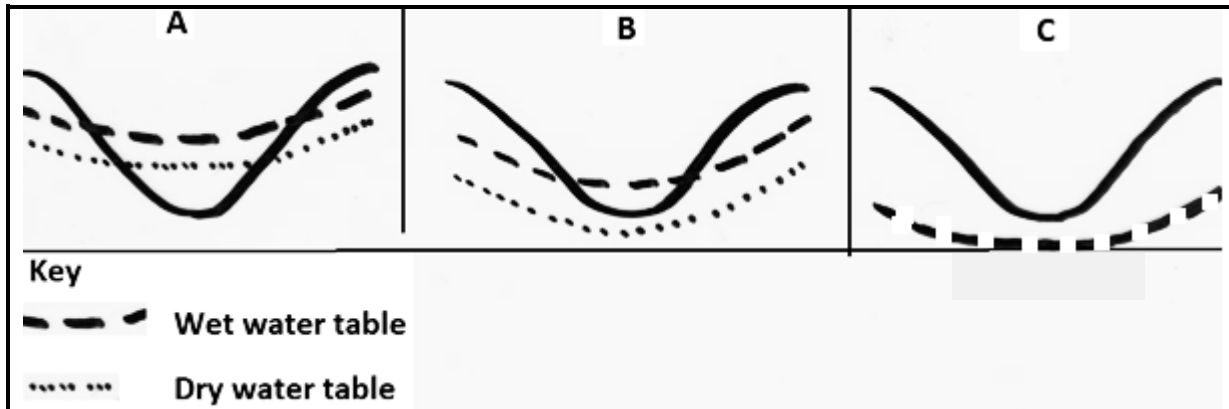
FIGURE 2.1: WEATHER STATION



[Source: South African Weather Bureau]

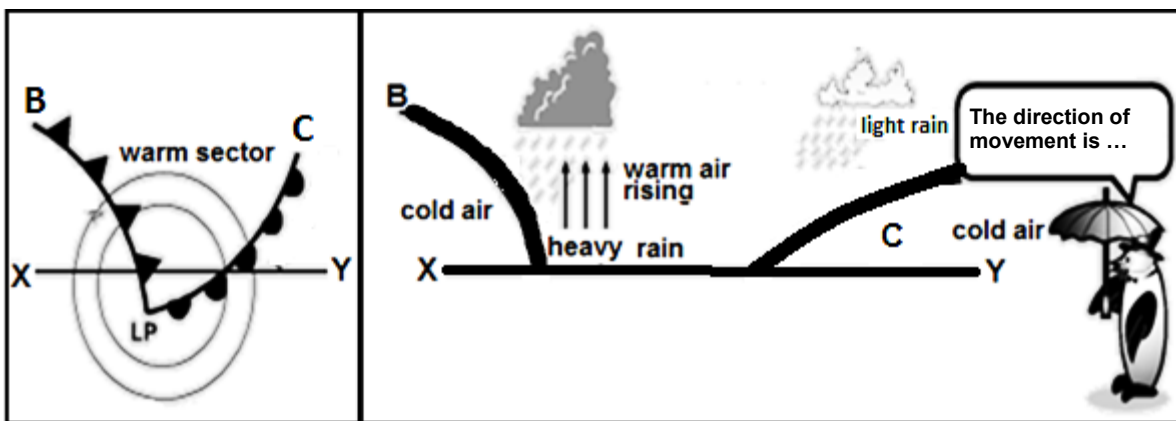


FIGURE 2.2: TYPES OF RIVERS



[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

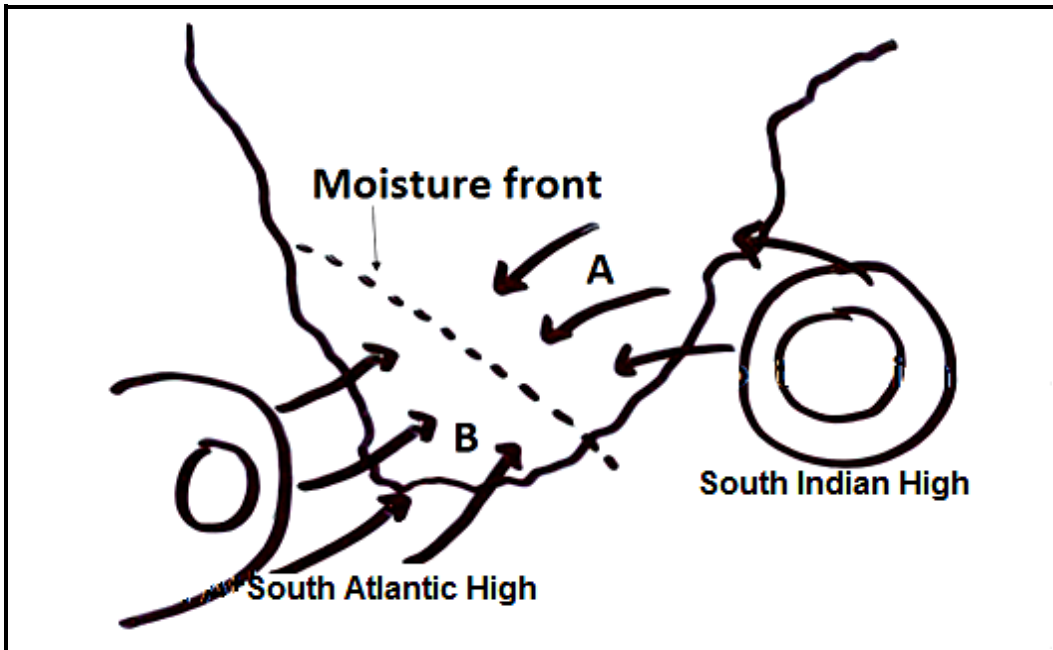
FIGURE 2.3: MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE



[Source: <ftp://ftp.hhs.co.za/Subjects>]

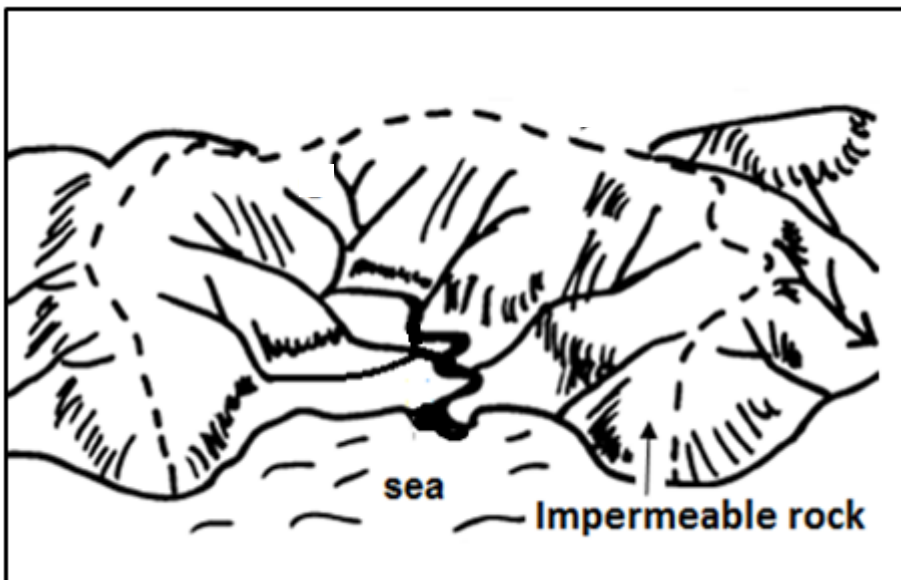


FIGURE 2.4: MOISTURE FRONT



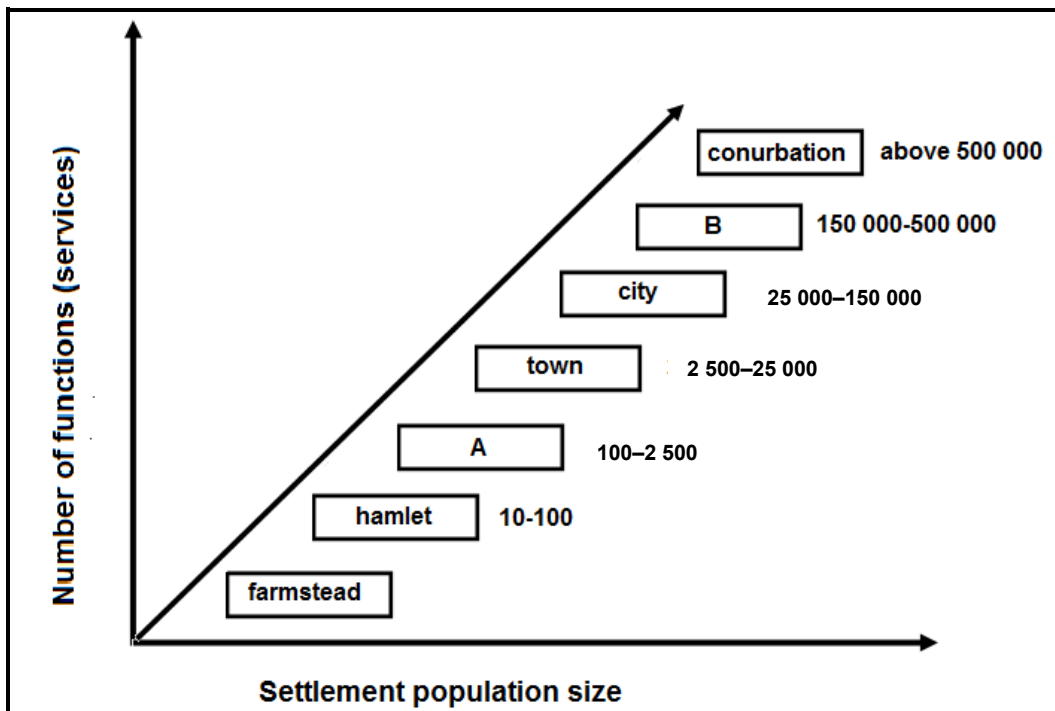
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.5: DRAINAGE BASIN



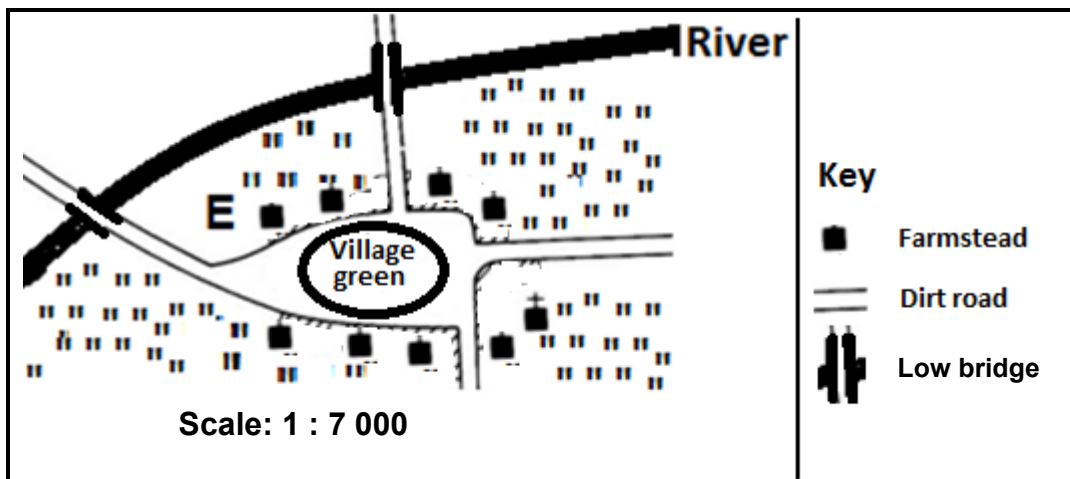
[Adapted from *Physical Geography*, RB Burnett]

FIGURE 3.1: SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY



[Adapted from Wikispaces and Exam Series]

FIGURE 3.3: SETTLEMENT TYPE



[Adapted from GCSE Handbook]

FIGURE 3.4: LAND-USE MANAGEMENT

The land-use management works to ensure that all land and properties in cities are used only according to their permitted land-use or zoning rights. Land-use management considers applications for new developments by property owners and developers to change permitted land uses. This responsibility is exercised in line with a city's commitment to sustainable and equitable development.

Typical land-use or zoning categories in a zoning scheme includes:

- Residential zones
- Open-space zones
- Business-commercial zones
- Community use facility zones
- Industrial zones
- Utility zones – landfill sites
- Transport zones

[Adapted from examiner's notes]

FIGURE 3.5: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES (IDZs)**SALDANHA BAY IDZ DRAWING STRONG INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT**

Due to good consultation between government and the Saldanha Bay community, this town in the Western Cape has the potential for economic growth and job creation. There are signs that direct foreign investment will increase in the future.

Many lease agreements have already been signed by oil and gas companies. The harbour is being expanded to cater for the growth taking place. Two major wind energy projects are being financed by the global energy company called GDF Suez. This area also has a number of unique natural features that attract tourists.

[Source: *West Coast Business News and Directory*]



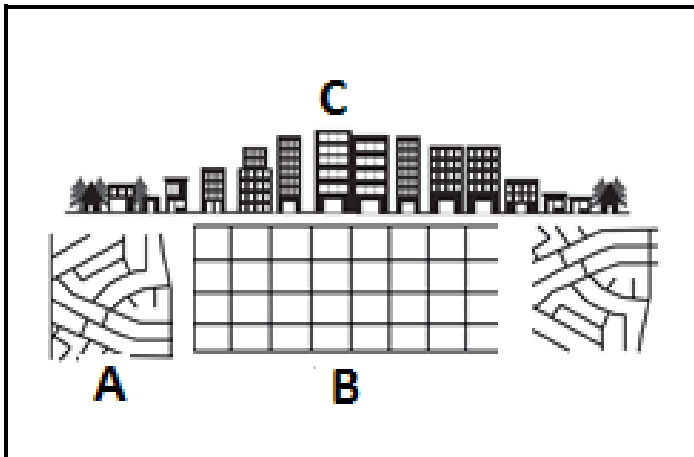
FIGURE 3.6: INDUSTRY AND MINING



[Source: http://kora.matrix.msu.edu/files/101/596/65-254-103-168-overcoming_apartheid-a0a8a4-a_3272.jpg]



FIGURE 4.1: URBAN PROFILE AND STREET PATTERNS



[Source: <http://urbanvistadotnet.files.wordpress.com/2011/08/4-1.jpg>]

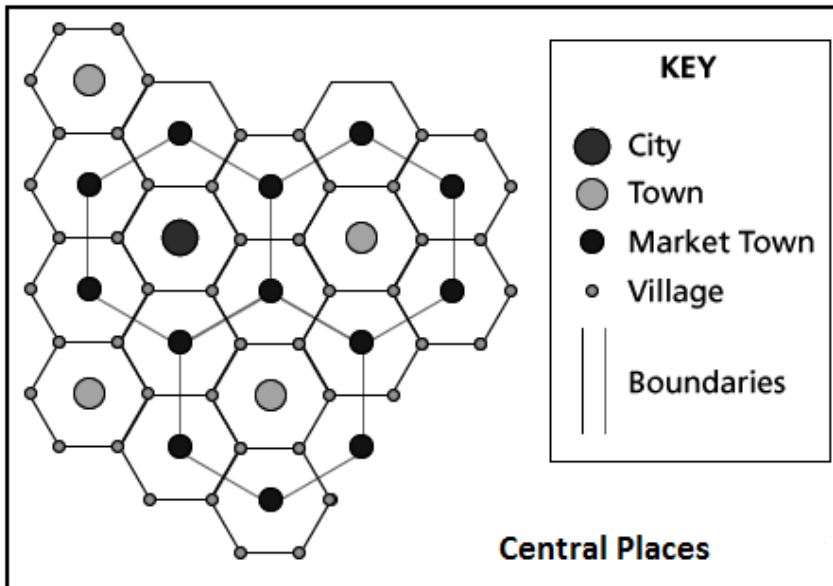
FIGURE 4.2: TABLE SHOWING CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	% CONTRIBUTION TO GDP
Electricity	2,8%
Construction	3,2%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4%
Mining	5%
Manufacturing	14%
Transport, storage and communication	16%
Government services	16%
Wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant	17%
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	22%

[Adapted from Statistics SA]

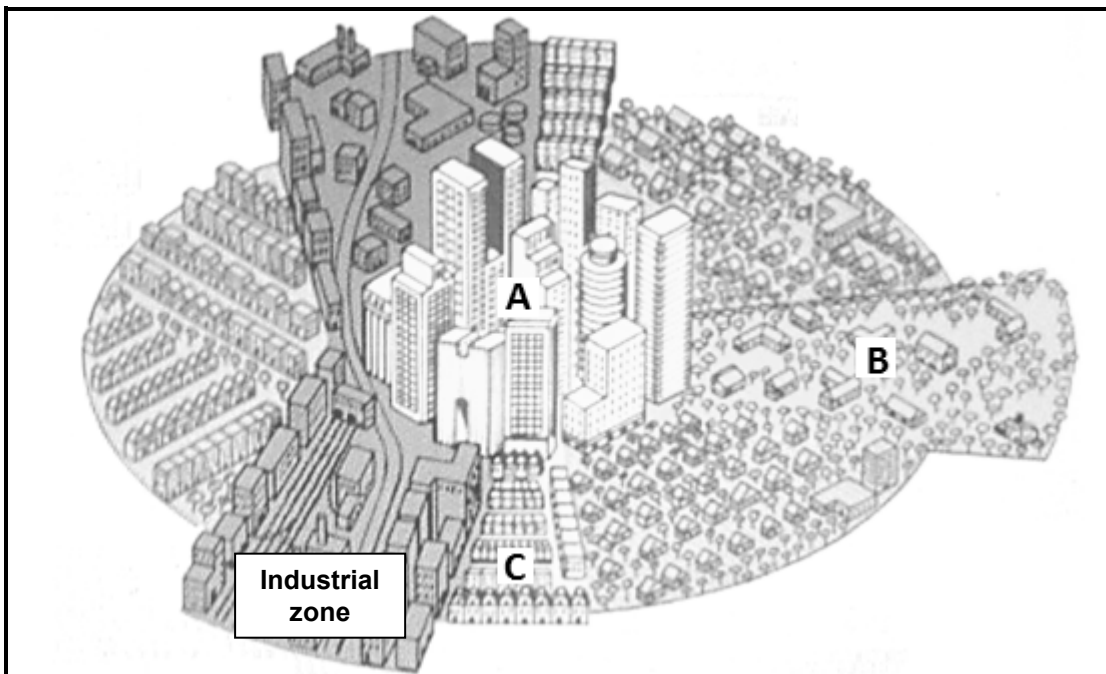


FIGURE 4.3: CENTRAL PLACES



[Source: <http://www.watd.wuthering-heights.co.uk>]

FIGURE 4.4: LAND-USE MODEL



[Source: www.bluestudy.com]

FIGURE 4.5: FOOD SECURITY



[Source: Zapiro.com]

FIGURE 4.6: APARTHEID AND POST-APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Apartheid was designed to separate people on the grounds of race. In terms of the industrial development of South Africa, this meant that the government wanted to create areas of industrial growth outside the main centres of 'white' South Africa. To achieve this aim, the state tried to keep black people out of these main centres by creating black national states known as homelands – this was to decentralise industrial development in apartheid South Africa.

Overcrowding and high levels of unemployment were predicted as massive problems in these homelands. Growth points surrounding these homelands were identified for industrial development, so that black people could work in these industries, yet still remain living in the homelands.

Since 1994 the post-apartheid government has advanced the development of the manufacturing sector and encouraged the clustering of industries, through various economic policies. These policies are geared towards making industries more productive, efficient and thus more competitive. These economic policies are more supply-driven and include mechanisms that allow for labour mobility, provide tax breaks as well as education and training.

[Adapted by examiner]



