



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

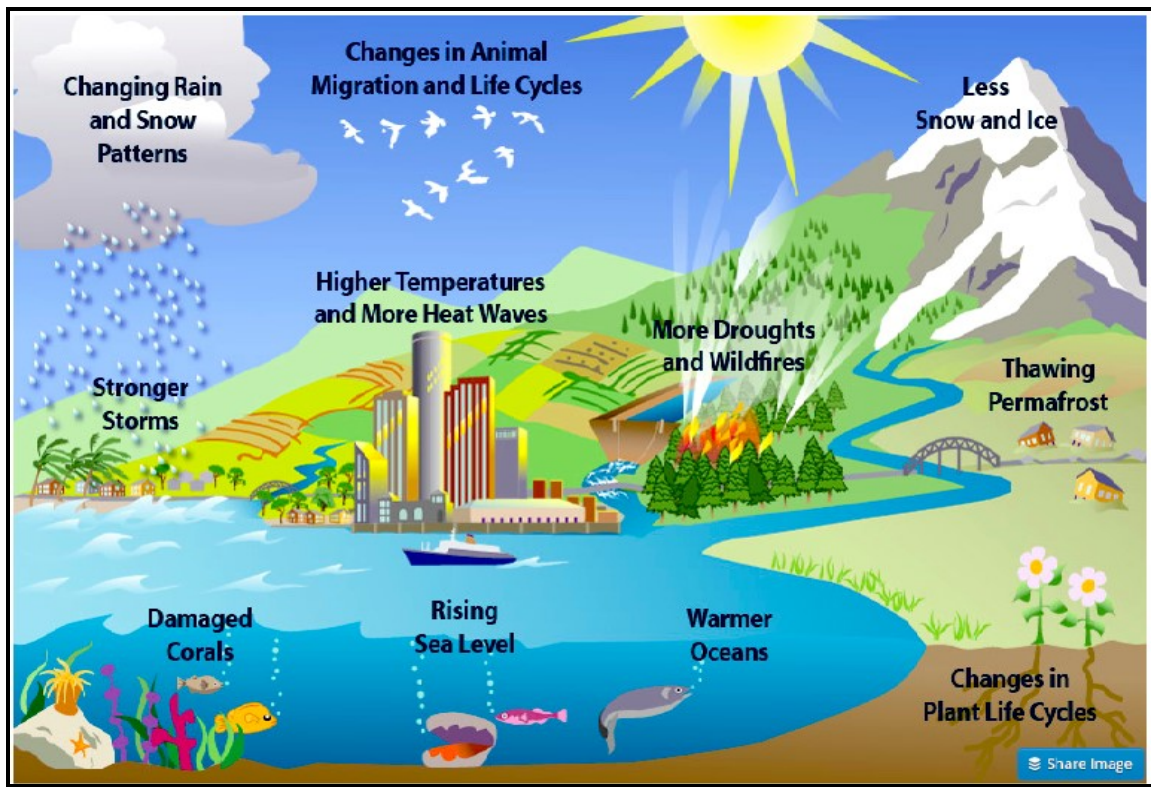
GRADE 10

NOVEMBER 2020

**GEOGRAPHY P1
ADDENDUM
(EXEMPLAR)**

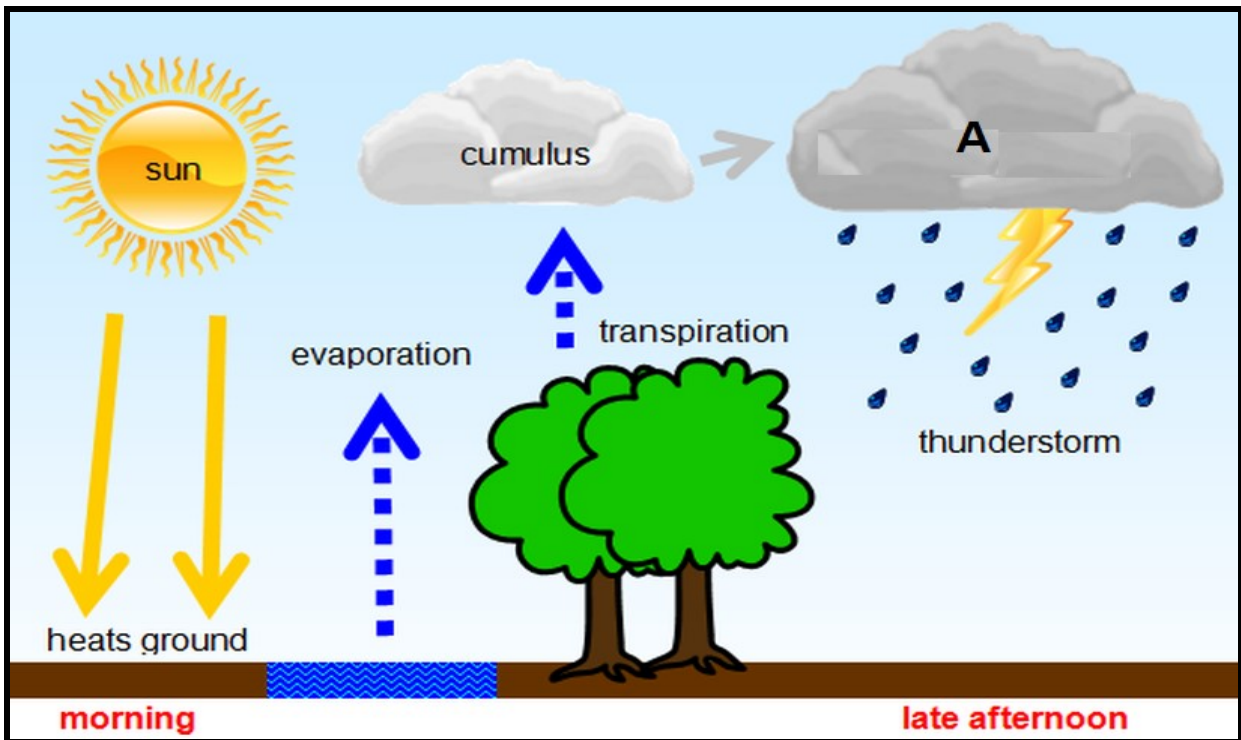
This addendum consists of 7 pages.

FIGURE 1.3: EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING



[Source: Google image]

FIGURE 1.4: CONVECTIONAL RAINFALL



[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 1.5: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP

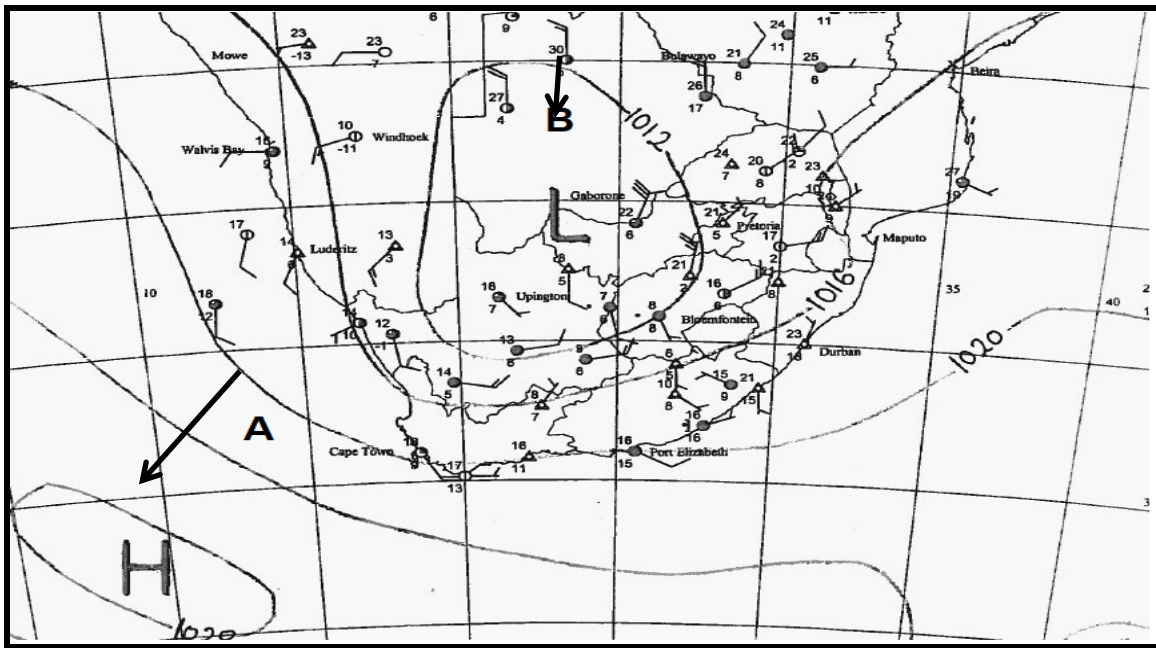
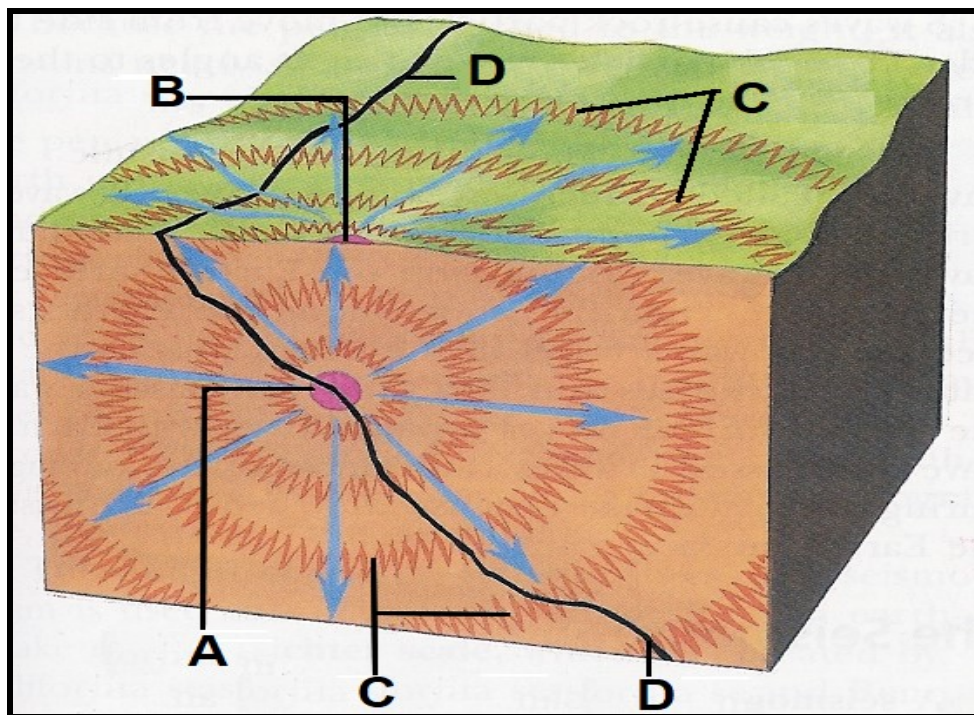
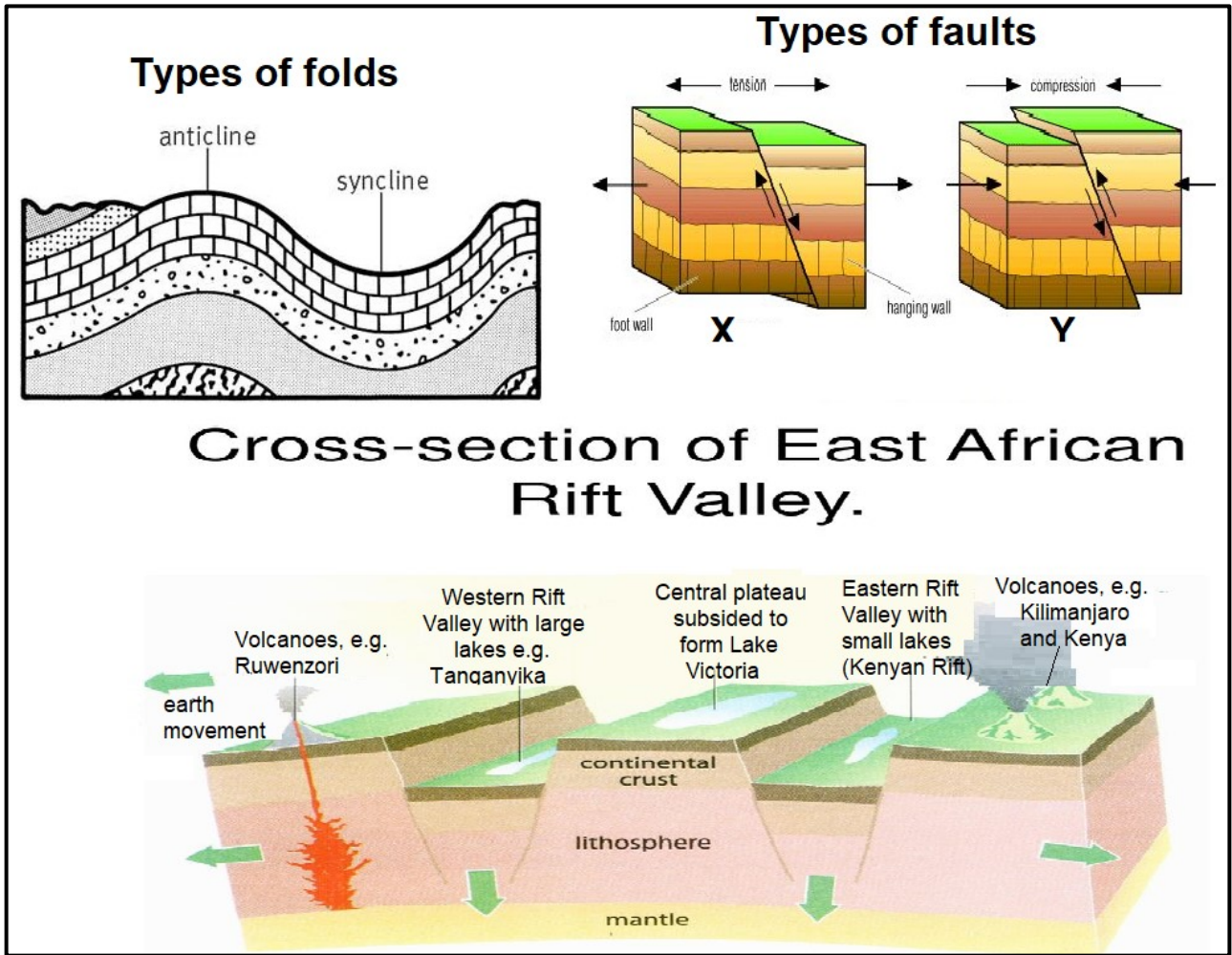


FIGURE 2.2: STRUCTURE OF AN EARTHQUAKE



[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 2.3: FOLDING AND FAULTING



[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 2.4: TYPES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS

COLLECTION OF IGNEOUS ROCKS
Igneous rock forms through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.

1 ANDESITE	2 BASALT	3 DIORITE	4 DOLERITE	5 GABBRO
6 GRANITE BLACK	7 GRANITE PHORPHERY	8 GRANITE RED	9 GRANITE WHITE	10 KIMBERLITE
11 OBESIDIAN BLACK	12 OBESIDIAN GREEN	13 PEGMATITE	14 PUMICE	15 RHYOLITE

[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 2.5: TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION FOR THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION

On 26th December 2004, the Indian Ocean was struck by a massive tsunami which killed 230 000 people and caused widespread destruction. Although we cannot prevent tsunamis, early warning of their approach combined with physical defences and well-practised evacuation procedures can save many lives.

Tsunamis can cause flooding and destructions to coastal areas of the world. This can be minimised if there are proper early warning systems in place. For instance, the 2011 Tohoku tsunami severely tested Japan's highly advanced warning system including seawalls and evacuation plans. Tragically 18 000 people lost their lives, totaling 4% of the population located in the coastal area. In comparison, the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami resulted in over 20% fatalities in the coastal area. While any fatalities are shocking, it is clear that the destruction in Japan was manageable.

[Source: https://www.preventionweb.net/files/workspace/7935_casestudy1.pdf]

FIGURE 3: GENERAL INFORMATION ON HUMANSDORP

Humansdorp is a small town, including the surrounding district, in the Eastern Cape of South Africa, with a population of around 29 000 according to the census of 2011. It is part of the Kouga Local Municipality of the Sarah Baartman District. The town is the centre of the district's light industry and farming. Humansdorp was founded in 1849 and was named after Johannes Jurie Human and Matthys Gerhardus Human. The town's residential streets are lined with trees that were planted before the First World War by the then mayor, Ambrose Saffery. The Apple Express passes through Humansdorp.



FIGURE 3.2.2: TEMPERATURE GRAPH OF JEFFREY'S BAY

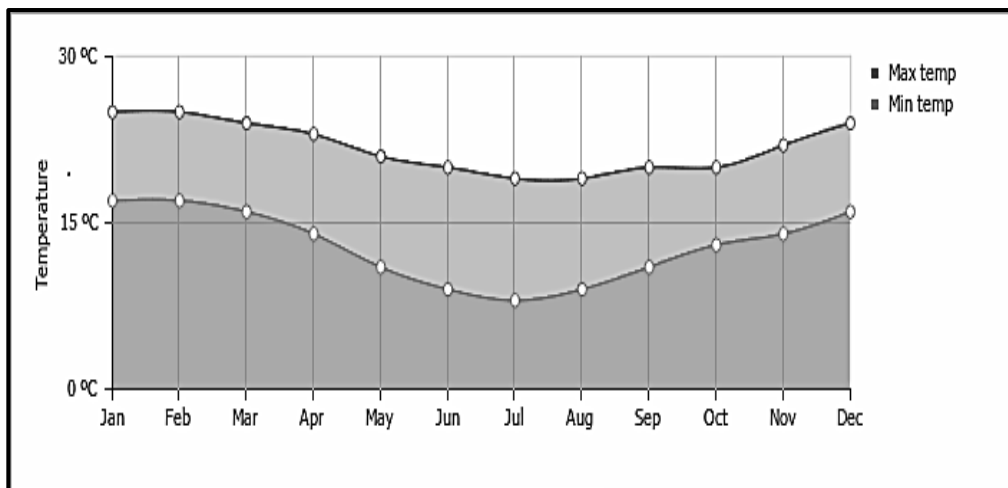
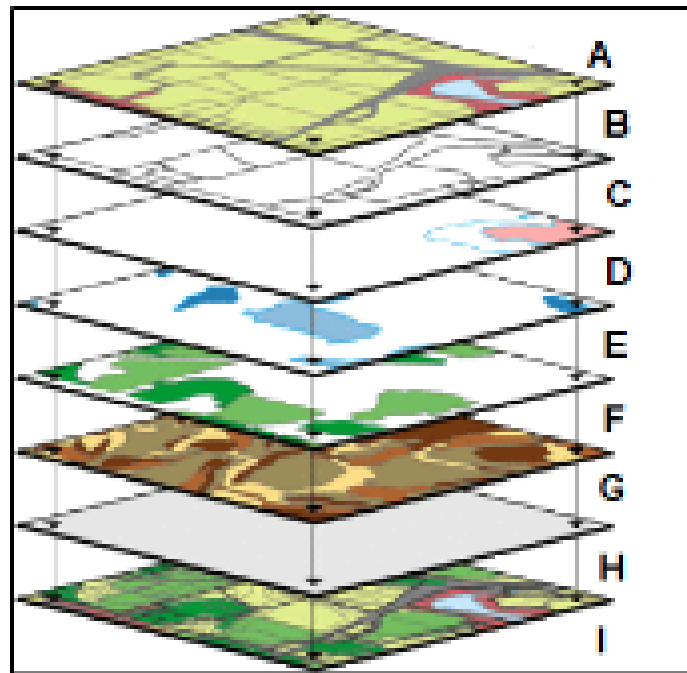


FIGURE 3.3.4: DATA LAYERS



A	Topographic base
B	Pathway
C	Zoning
D	Floodplains
E	Wetlands
F	Land cover
G	Soils
H	Survey control
I	Composite overlay