education

Department:
Education
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

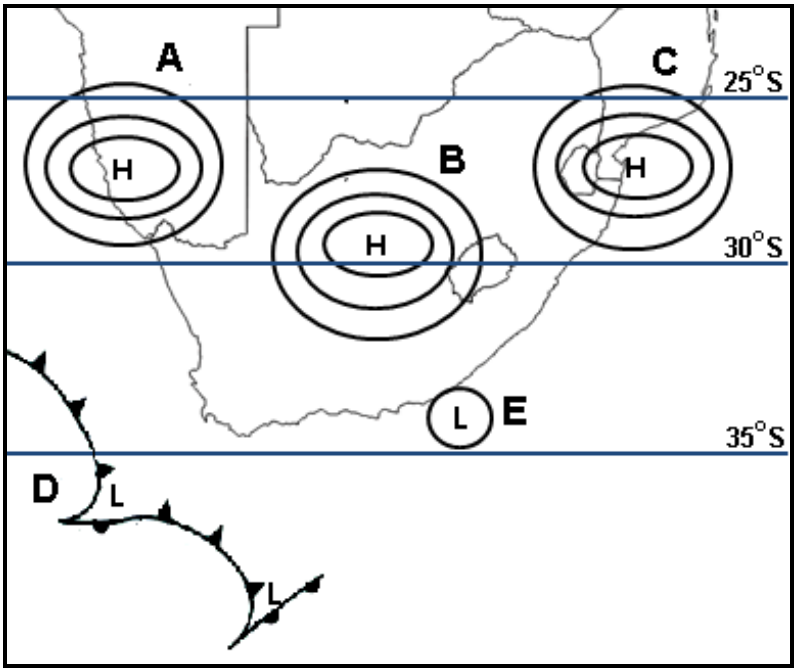
ANNEXURE

COMMON TEST

JUNE 2020

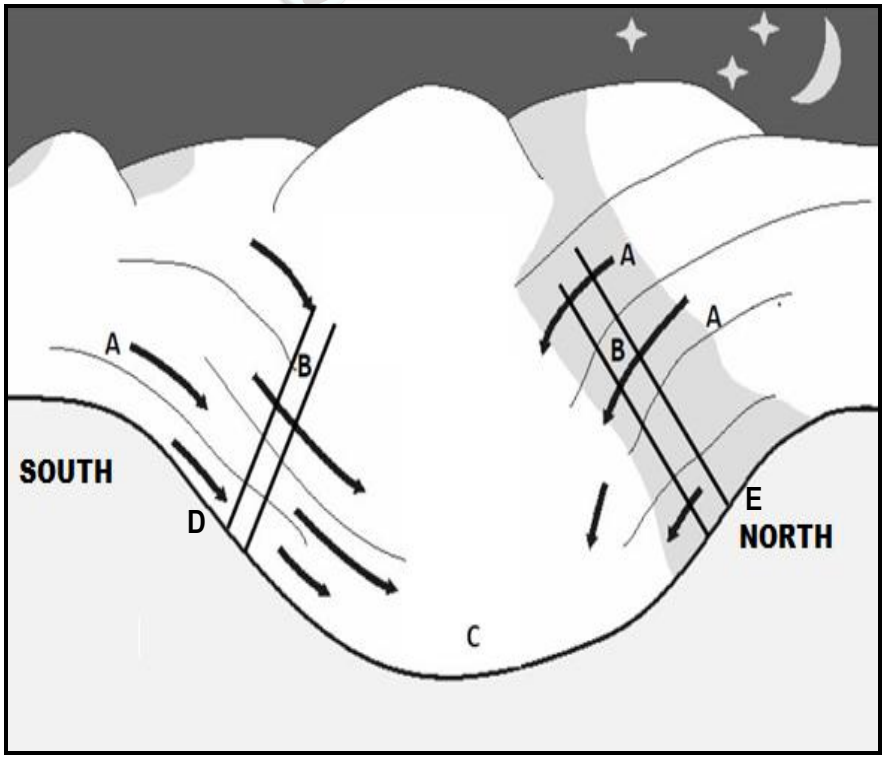
This Annexure consists of 9 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: PRESSURE CELLS INFLUENCING SOUTH AFRICA'S CLIMATE



[Source: Adapted from South African Weather Patterns]

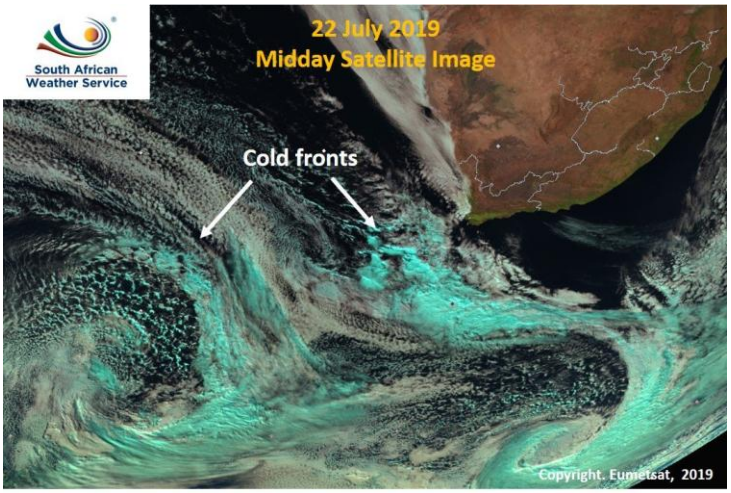
FIGURE 1.2: VALLEY CLIMATES



[Source: Adapted from Skills for Geography]

FIGURE 1.3: MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE

ADDRESS BY SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA ON 12 JULY 2020



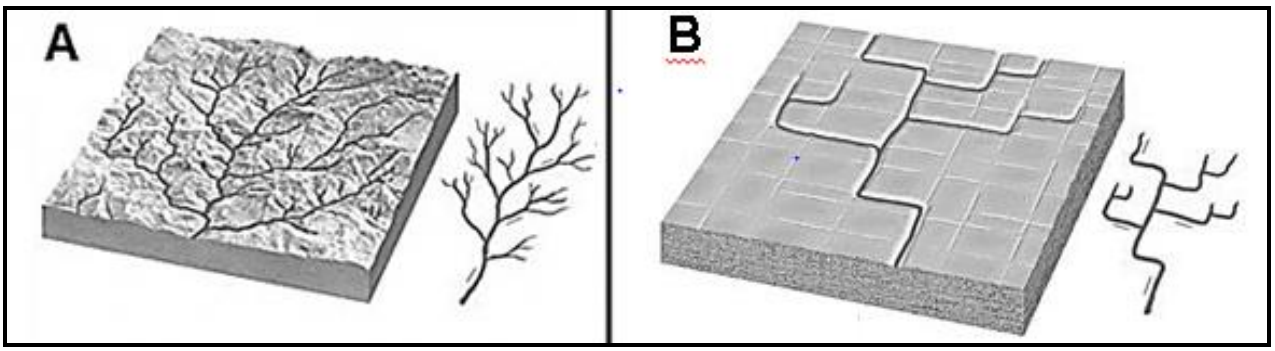
More than half a million people have died from COVID-19 across the world, and the total number of confirmed cases across the world has grown rapidly to more than 12.7 million. While the surge in infections has been expected, the force and the speed with which it has progressed has, quite understandably, caused great concern. Many of us are fearful of the danger this presents for ourselves, and for our families. Like the massive cold fronts that sweep into our country from the South Atlantic at this time of year, there are few parts of the country that will remain untouched by the coronavirus. It (COVID-19) started in the Western Cape and is now underway in the Eastern Cape and Gauteng. The Eastern Cape has passed 50,000 cases, and although the rate of transmission has slowed in the Western Cape, it will soon have 80,000 cases. According to current projections, each of our provinces will reach the peak of infections at different times between July and September.

Source: *sacoronavirus.co.za*

FIGURE 1.4: ROOF GARDENS: A SOLUTION TO THE URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

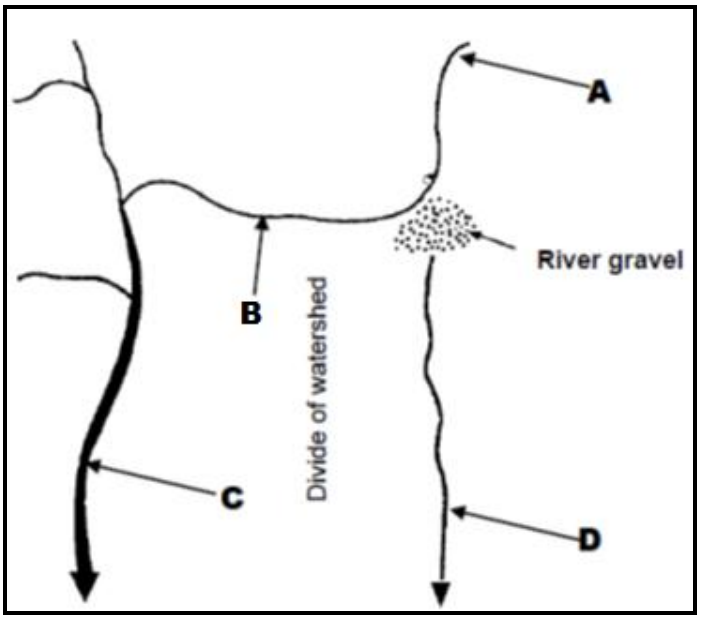
[Source :<Businessweek.com>]

FIGURE 1.5 DRAINAGE PATTERNS



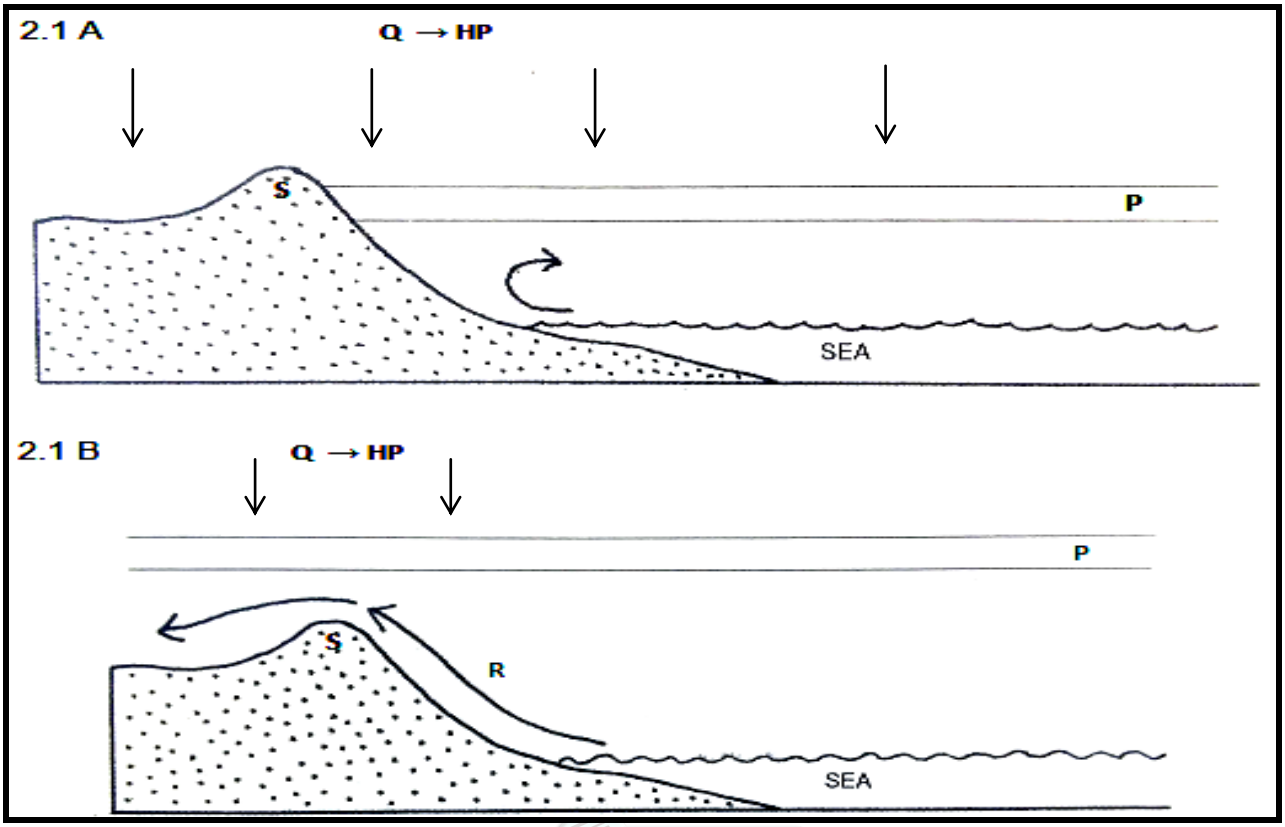
[Source: Landforms and processes]

FIGURE 1.6: RIVER CAPTURE



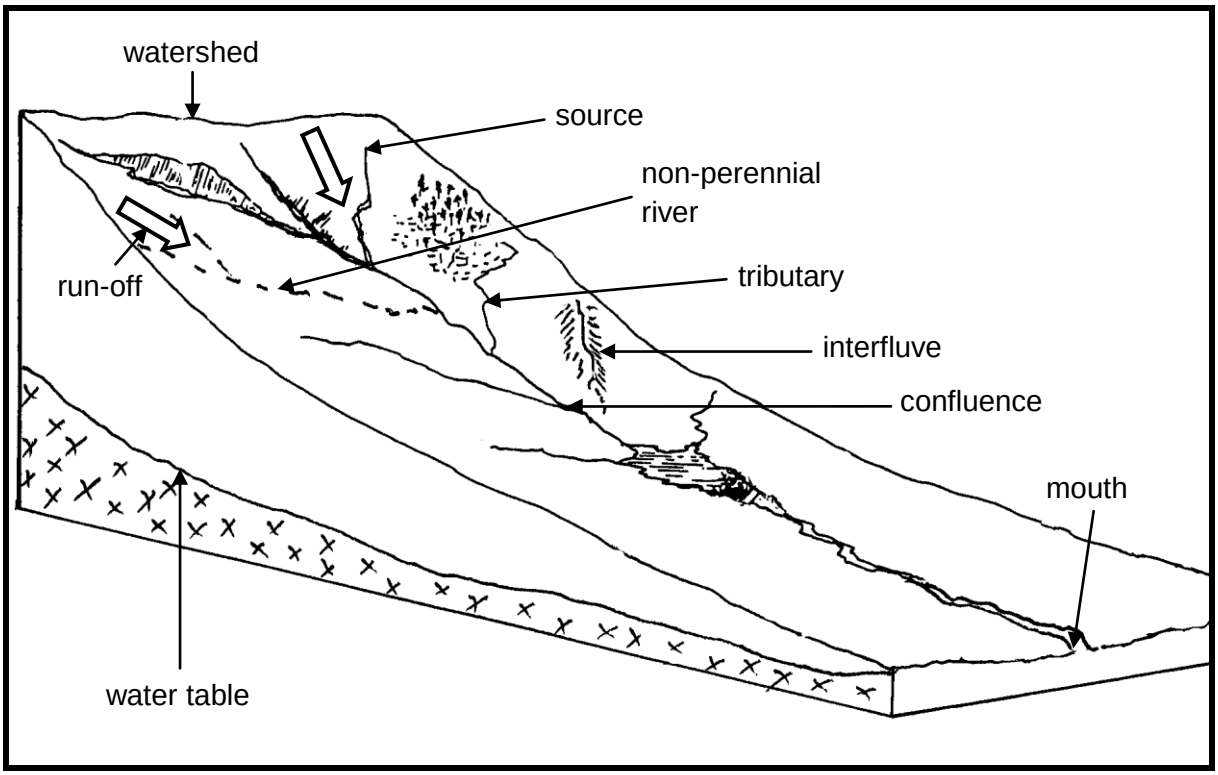
[Source: Jacobwinterstein.com]

FIGURE 2.1: CHANGING POSITIONS OF INVERSION LAYER



[Source: Adapted from A Handbook for learners]

FIGURE 2.2: DRAINAGE BASIN

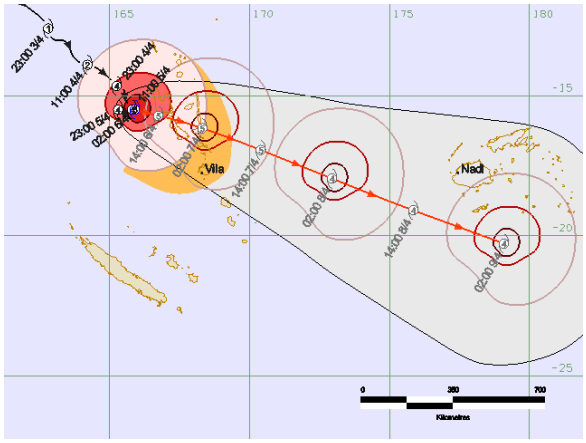


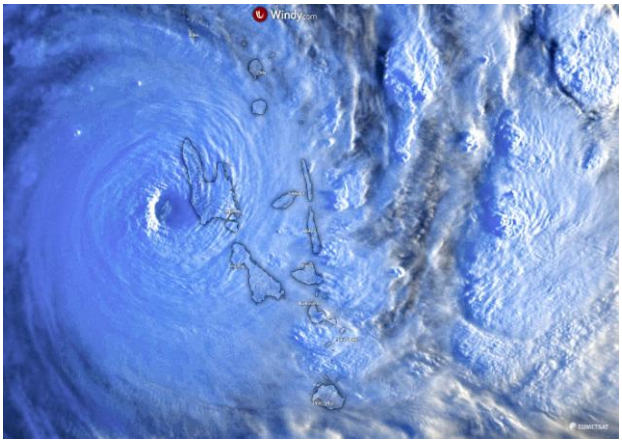
[Source: Adapted from Geomorphological Landforms]

FIGURE 2.3: TROPICAL CYCLONE

Cyclone Harold and coronavirus: Pacific Islands face battle on two fronts.

After a deadly cyclone slammed through several countries in the Pacific, there is growing concern that the coronavirus pandemic could disrupt efforts to help the survivors undo early work to protect vulnerable communities from infection.

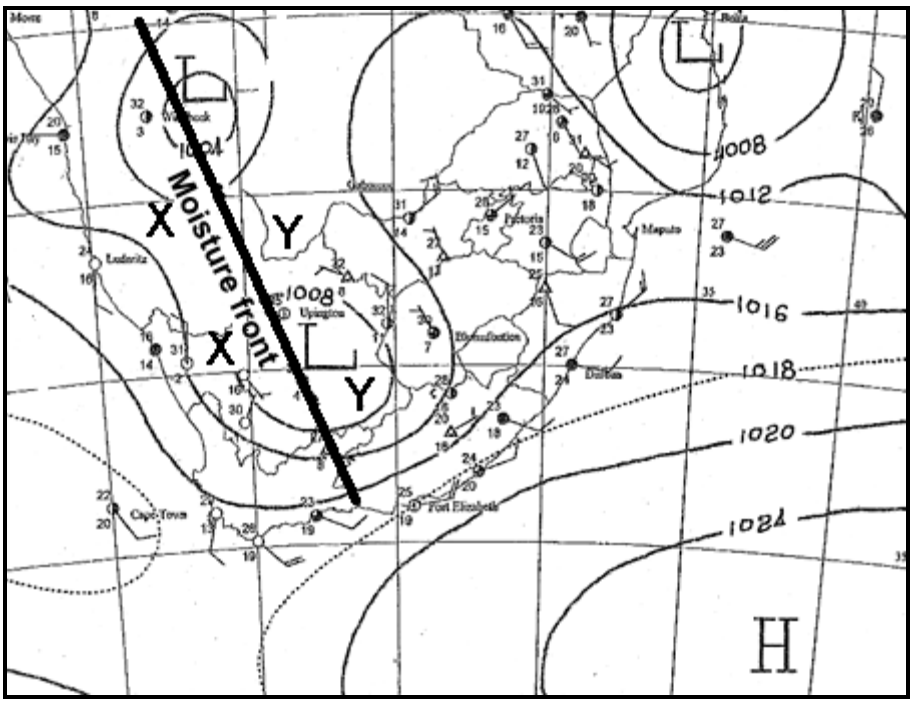




From 3-7 April 2020, Tropical Cyclone Harold tore a path across the Pacific – starting in Solomon Islands before ripping through northern Vanuatu as a category 5 with winds of around 230 kmp/h, heavy rains and storm surges, and heading on to Fiji and Tonga. Tropical Cyclone Harold has done an unprecedented intensification into a powerful monster tropical system. In Vanuatu, Luganville Mayor Peter Patty stated “We are badly affected. We urgently need water, food and shelter at the moment. Many have lost their homes. Schools are destroyed. Electricity is down. I’m urgently calling for help. This is one of the worst experiences of my life.” following the storm. Red Cross teams in all four countries moved straight into action, helping communities prepare and evacuate, then distributing essential relief supplies to those most heavily impacted, all while under the shadow of COVID-19. Even in normal times, this would be a terrible situation. But with the threat of the virus looming over impoverished communities, it has the potential to be catastrophic. Supply routes are damaged, and many people will have to move into evacuation centres where practising social distancing will be almost impossible."In theory, all islands will have a pandemic plan in place, but it's one thing to have a plan and another thing to put that into practice. And when you have a cyclone, that compromises all the planning," said Dr Colin Tukuitonga, head of Pacific and International Health at the University of Auckland.

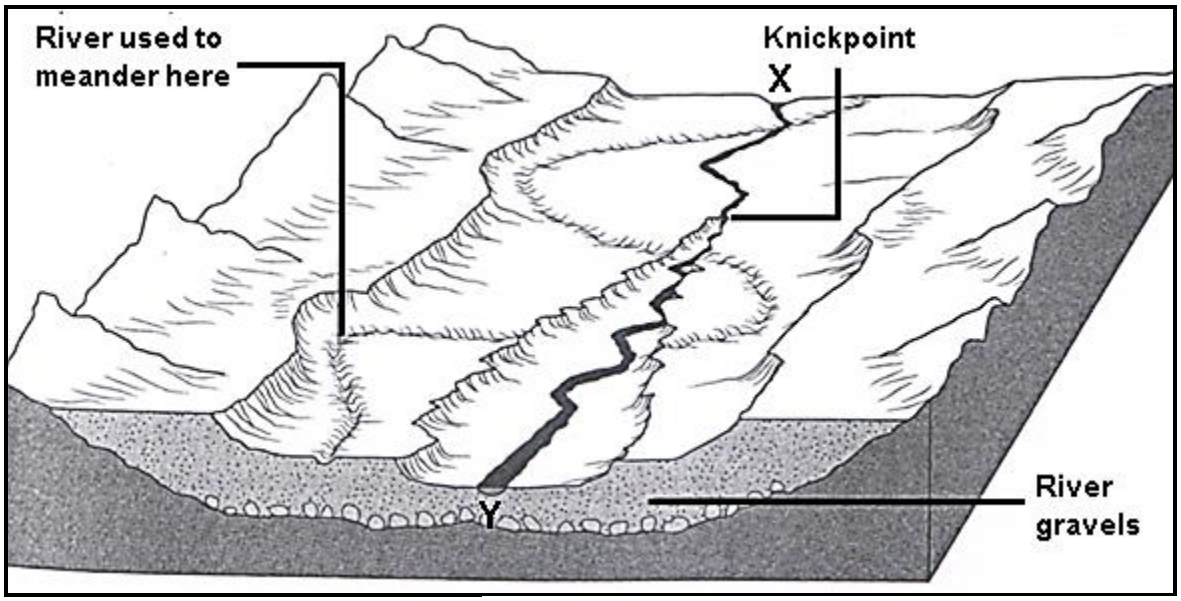
[Source: http://www.the guardian.com]

FIGURE 2.4: DEVELOPMENT OF LINE THUNDERSTORMS



[Source: Adapted from South African Weather Services]

FIGURE 2.5: RIVER REJUVENATION



[Source: Oxford in Search of Geography]

FIGURE 2.6: CASE STUDY ON RIVER CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

PONGOLAPOORT DAM AND CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

Pongola river has the fifth largest dam in South Africa named Pongolapoort Dam, which is located near the town of Jozini (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa 2004). Jozini overlooks the dam's vast reservoir at the base of the Lebombo Mountains. The town of Jozini was originally established to house the estimated 900 employees used during the building project of the Pongolapoort Dam in the 1960s (Colvin et al 2016).

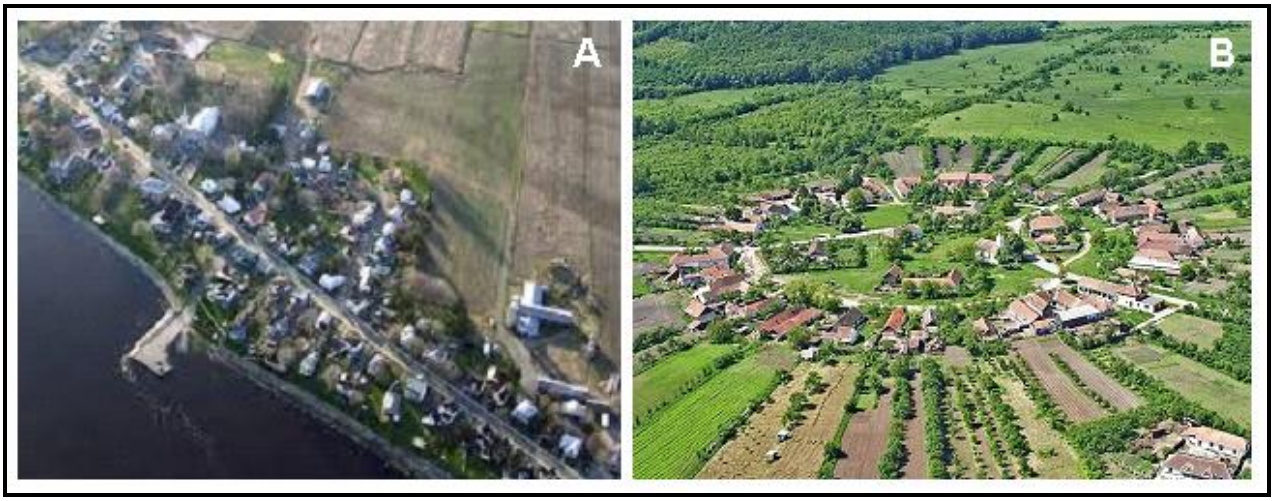
The Jozini Dam, or Ponogolapoort Dam, was constructed by the South African Department of Water Affairs (DWA) to alter the natural flows and hydrology of the Pongola River. During the 1930s, the rich soil and natural resources along the Makatini Flats, attracted farmers who established large-scale commercial farms. A government irrigation scheme was enacted to assist in the growth of sugar cane, maize, and other cash crops (Van Vurren 2009; Dube et al. 2015: 269–272).

However, the intent to provide commercial farmers with the resources to promote economic growth within the region has subsequently been met with criticism for its effects on the natural hydrology (water system) and flow patterns of the Pongola River. The blanket of green algae in the shallow outflow pool was an indication of the trouble facing this region.

Source: https://editions.lib.umn.edu/openrivers/article/paradise-lost/

QUESTION 3

FIGURE 3.3: RURAL SETTLEMENT SHAPES

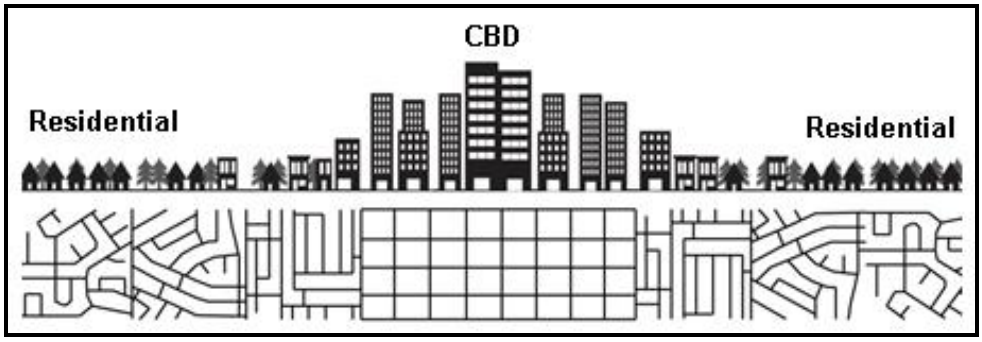


[Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/Champlain%28Quebec%29.JPG]

FIGURE 3.4: LAND REFORM

[Source: https://www.pinterest.com]

FIGURE 3.5: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN PROFILE AND STREET PATTERNS



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

FIGURE 3.6: URBAN ISSUES

[Source: *cartoonstock.com*]