



# basic education

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

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS**

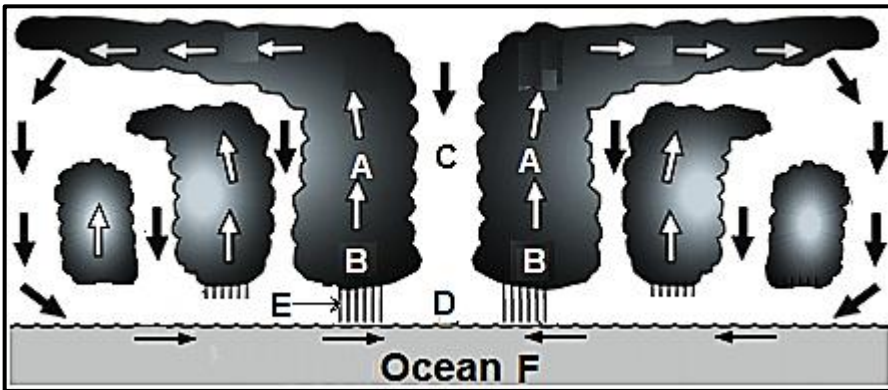
**GEOGRAPHY P1**

**2019**

**ANNEXURE**

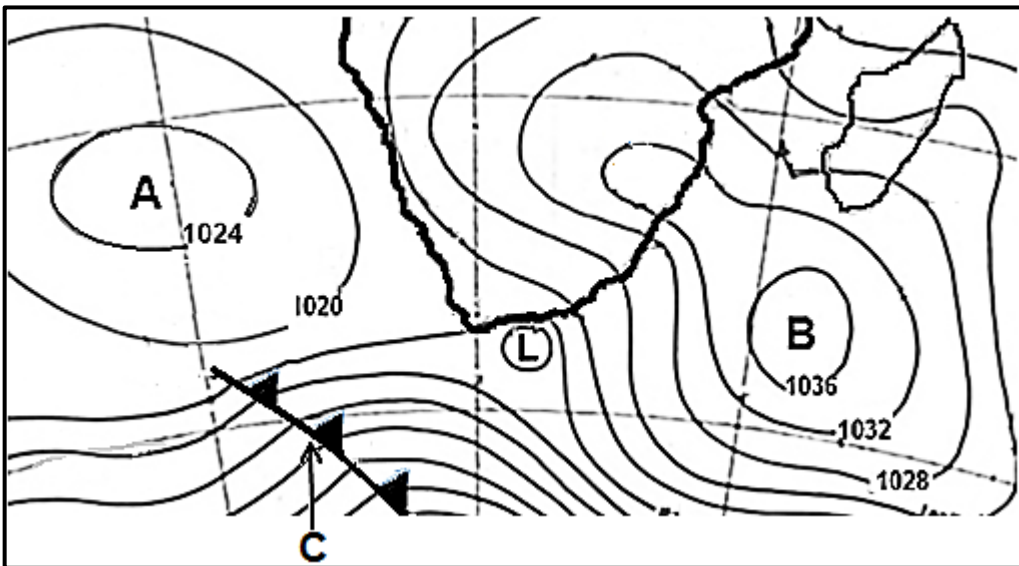
**This annexure consists of 10 pages.**

FIGURE 1.1: CROSS-SECTION OF A TROPICAL CYCLONE



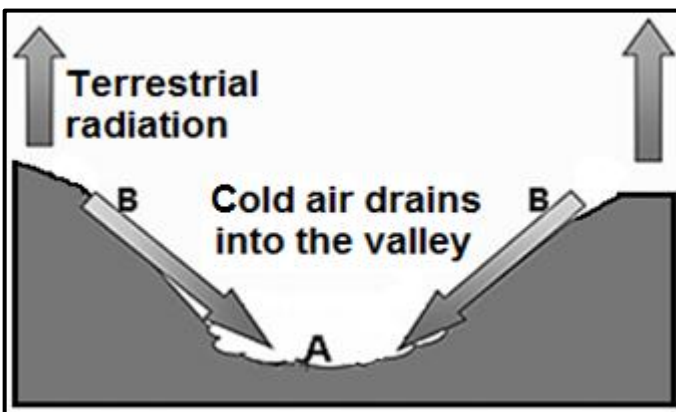
[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=tropical+cyclones&tbm=isch&source>]

FIGURE 1.3: A SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



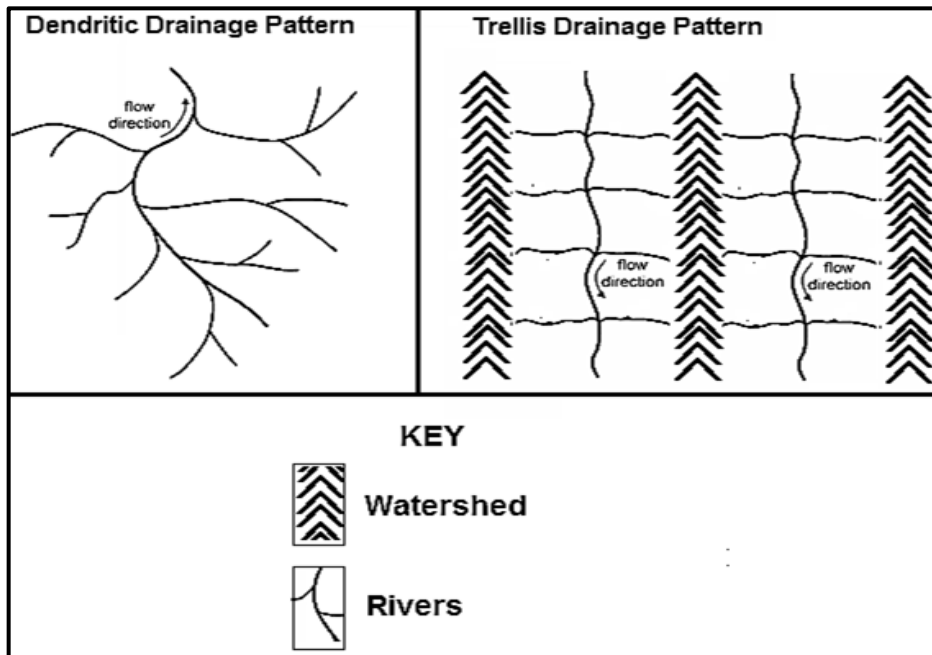
[Source: South African Weather Services]

FIGURE 1.4: VALLEY CLIMATES



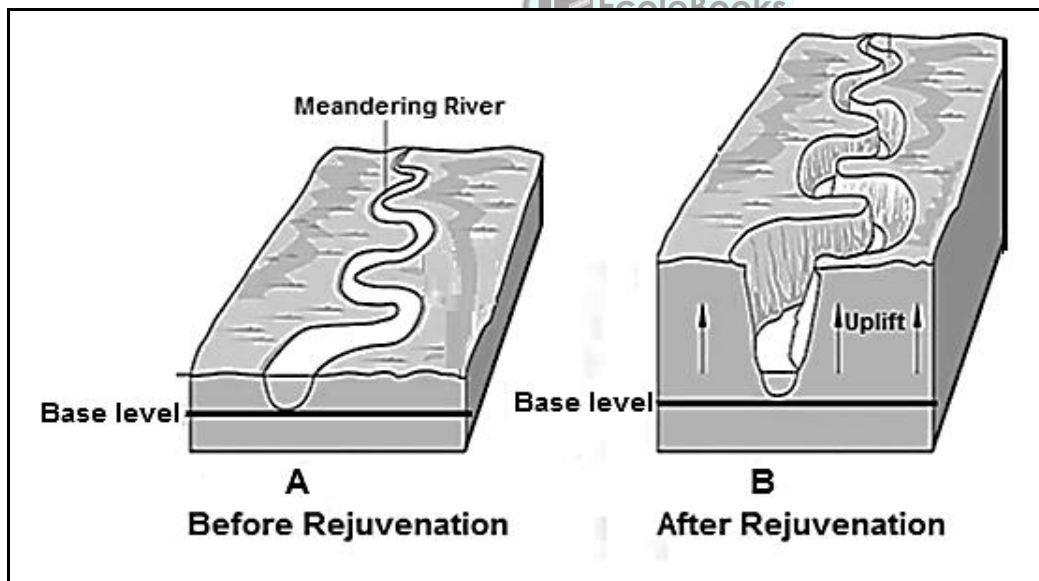
[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=radiation+fog+and+frost+in+a+valley&source>]

**FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE PATTERNS**



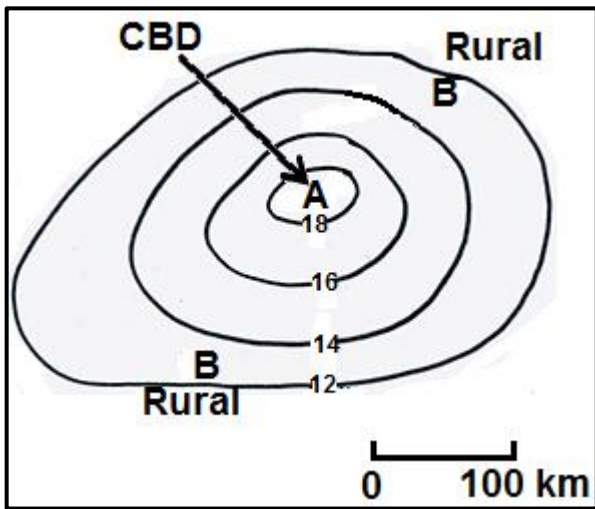
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

**FIGURE 1.6: RIVER REJUVENATION**



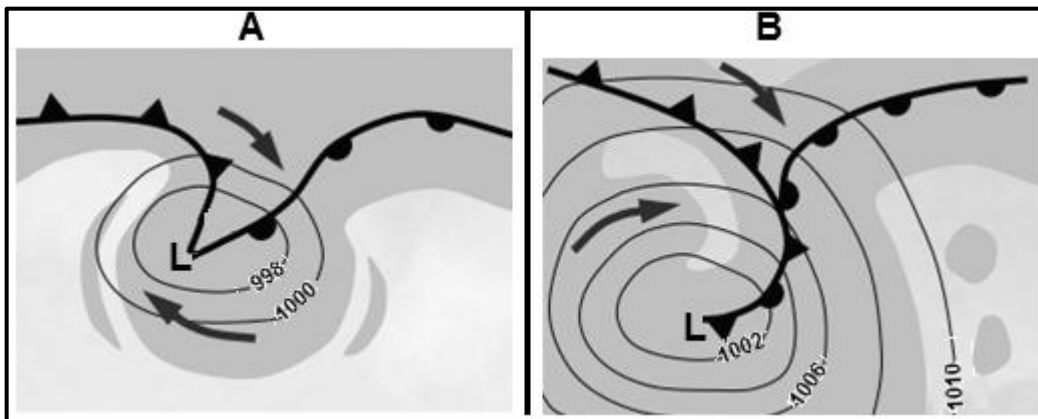
[Adapted from [https://www.google.com/search?q=rejuvenation+of+rivers:](https://www.google.com/search?q=rejuvenation+of+rivers)]

FIGURE 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE OVER AN URBAN AREA



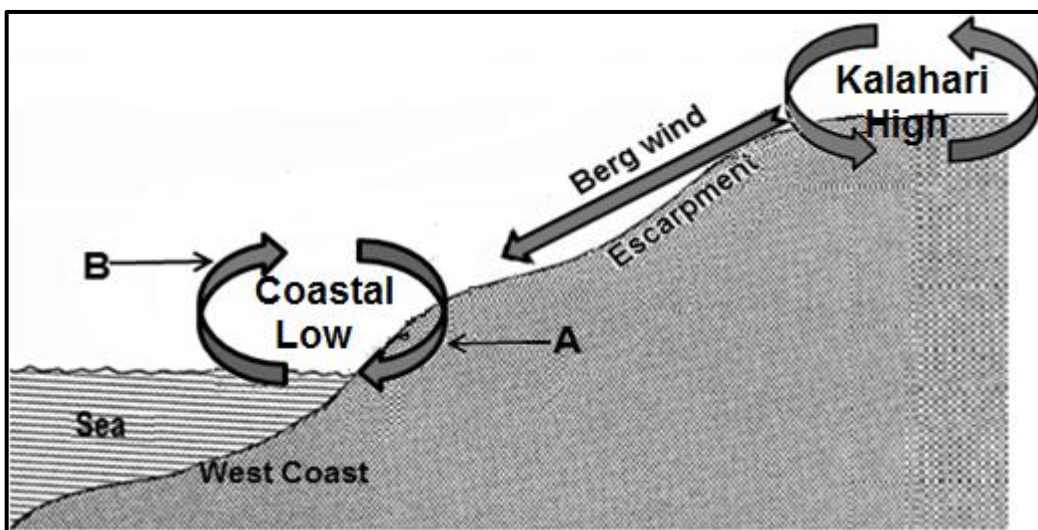
[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

FIGURE 2.3: TWO STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE



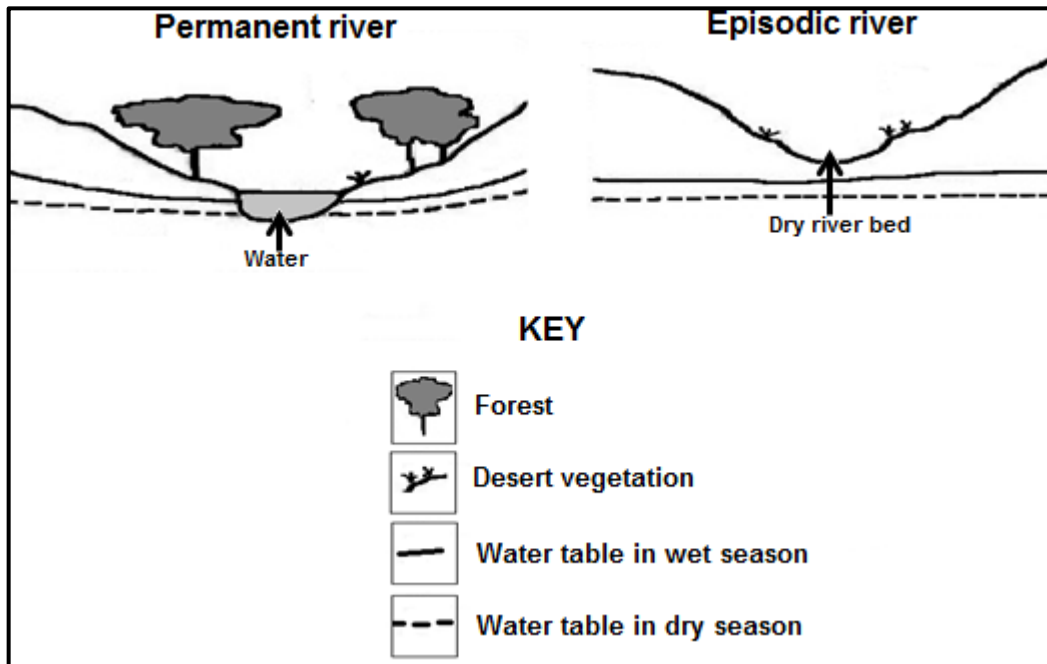
[Adapted from <https://www.slideshare.net/aikyatha/fronts-and-midlatitude-cyclones>]

FIGURE 2.4: COASTAL LOW AND A BERG WIND



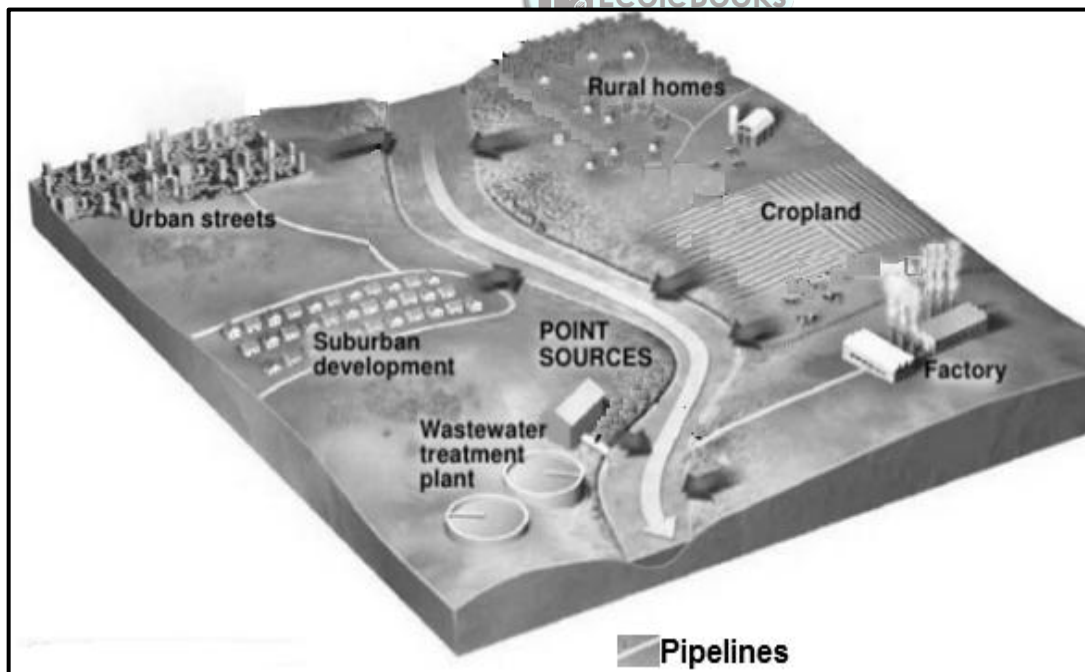
[Adapted from <https://open.uct.ac.za/bitstream/handle/>]

FIGURE 2.5: TYPES OF RIVERS



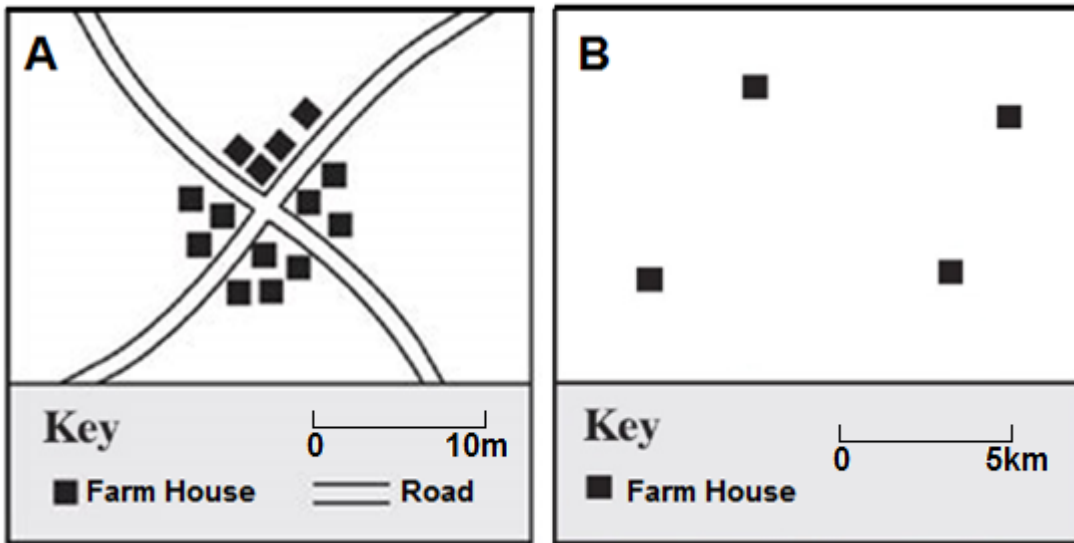
[Adapted by geology-lecture-16-19-638.jpg]

FIGURE 2.6: DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES POLLUTING WATER RESOURCES



[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=how+industries+pollute+water&source>]

**FIGURE 3.1: RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**



[Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/xksinz/settlement-patterns>]

**FIGURE 3.3: SERVICE PROVISION AS AN URBAN SETTLEMENT ISSUE**

**LACK OF SERVICES: HEALTH CARE**

There is a huge gap between private and public health care in South Africa. For most South Africans the quality of health care is inadequate.

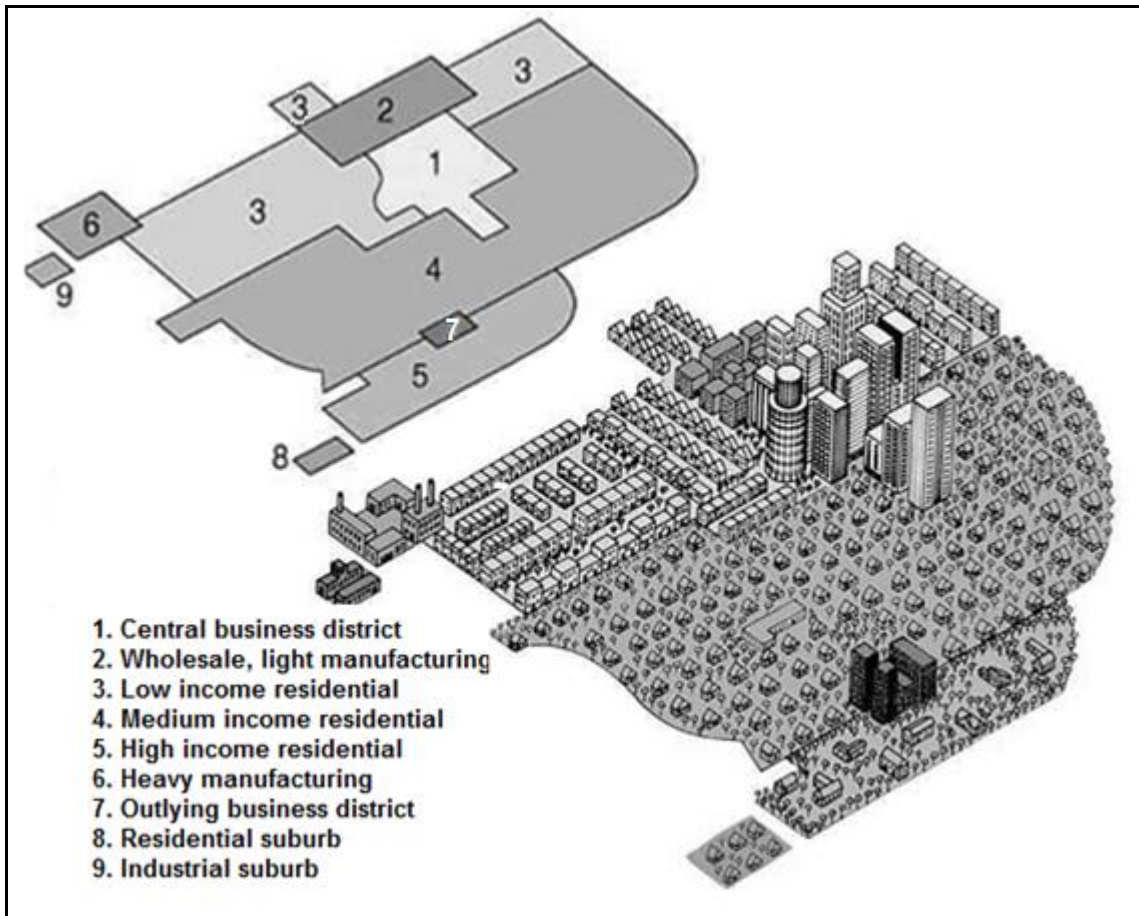
This is reflected in the following data. Though 84% of South Africa's population, or 50 million people, rely on public health care, only 30% of the nation's doctors work at public hospitals. Private health care applies to 8 million people but this small minority employs 70% of the doctors.

Expenditures on health care reveal that ten times more money is spent on the private sector than on the public sector.

[Adapted from <https://borgenproject.org/healthcare-in-south-africa/>]

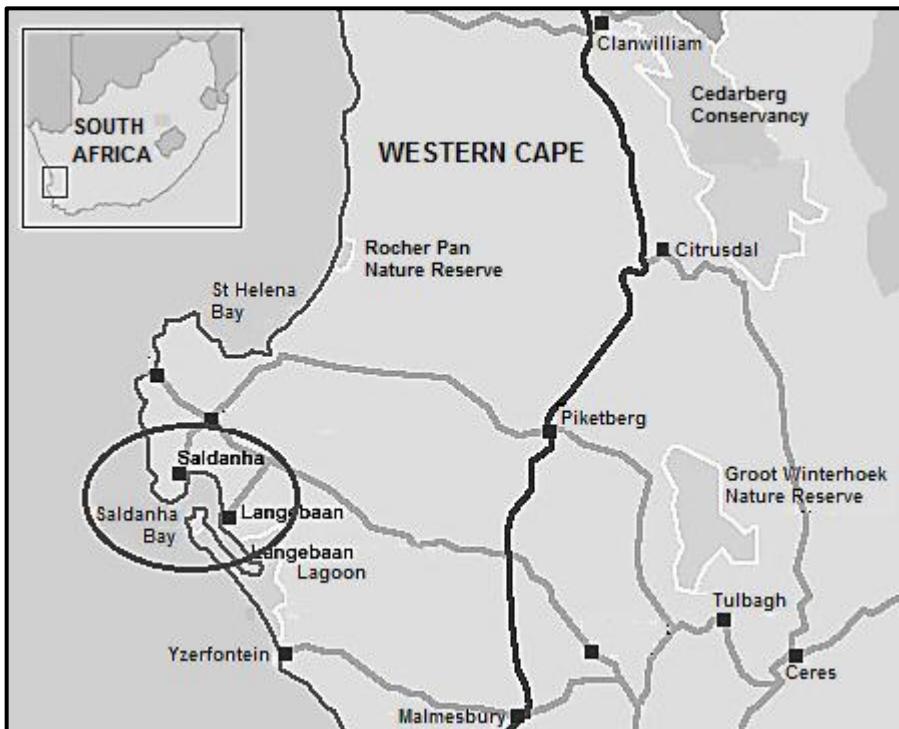


**FIGURE 3.4: A MODEL OF URBAN STRUCTURE**



[Source: <https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/model/>]

**FIGURE 3.5: WEST COAST SDI**



[Adapted from [http://www.eyesonafrica.net/cntry-imgs/westcst\\_imgs/west-coast-upd\\_r12\\_c4.jpg](http://www.eyesonafrica.net/cntry-imgs/westcst_imgs/west-coast-upd_r12_c4.jpg)]



**FIGURE 3.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AN ECONOMY**

The purpose of international trade is to allow countries to exchange their goods and services with other countries.

Countries with the strongest international trade practices have become prosperous (well-off) and have the power to control the world economy. It is a fact that global trade can become one of the major contributors to the reduction of poverty.

International trade accounts for a good part of many developing countries' revenue, positively affecting their gross domestic product. International trade is growing at a rapid rate due to some of the following reasons: use of modern production techniques; highly advanced transportation systems and outsourcing (contract out) of manufacturing and services.

[Adapted from <http://www.ariafilalo.com/blog/benefits-international-trade-economy/>]



**FIGURE 4.3: THE EFFECTS OF RURAL DEPOPULATION**

**WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF RURAL DEPOPULATION IN RURAL AREAS?**

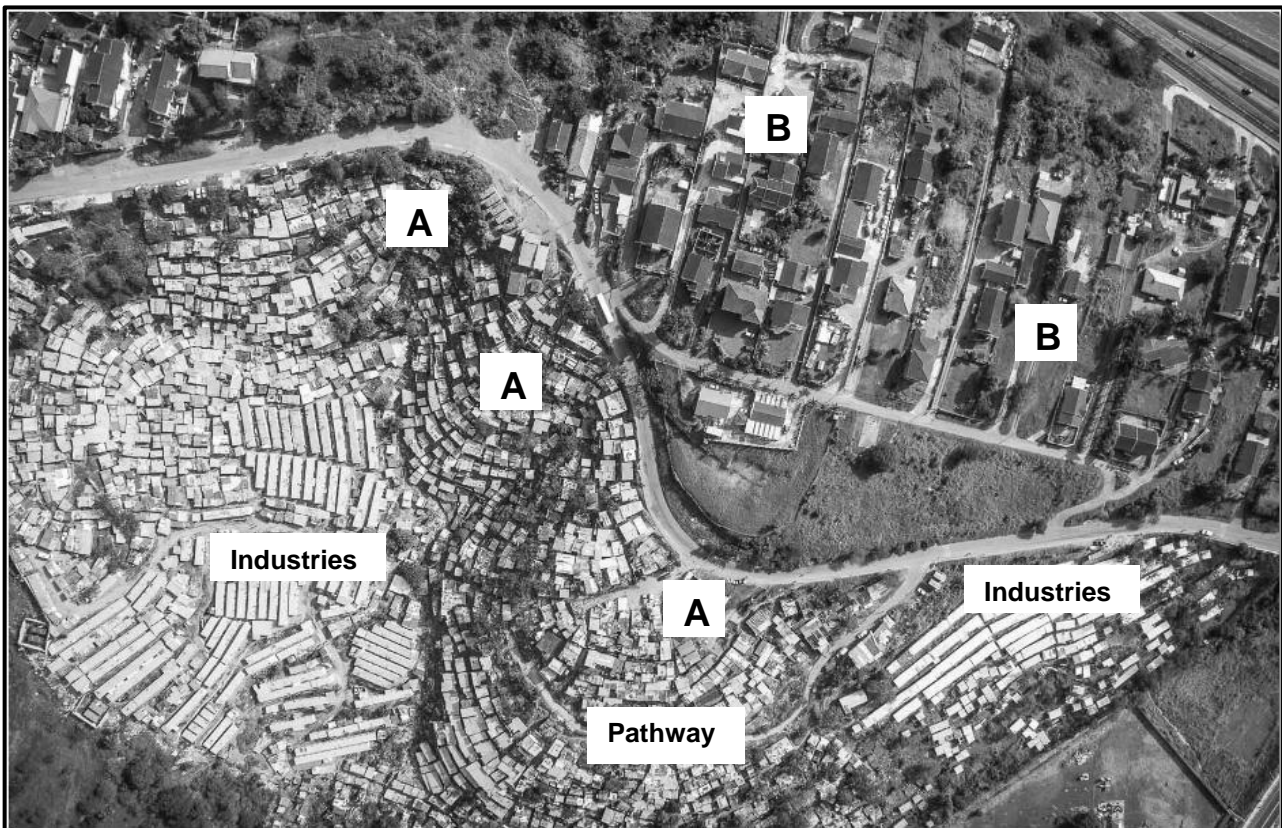
By Peter Balin

There used to be 13 farms with families within 1 km of me. Now there are five farms, with four of them housing only one resident.

As towns depopulate and stores leave, you have to travel further for necessities. I could fill a page listing the stores we used to have in our town and now they are just about all gone. The churches decline because of population decline, the schools consolidate and communities lose their identity. Farms get bigger while less manpower is needed.

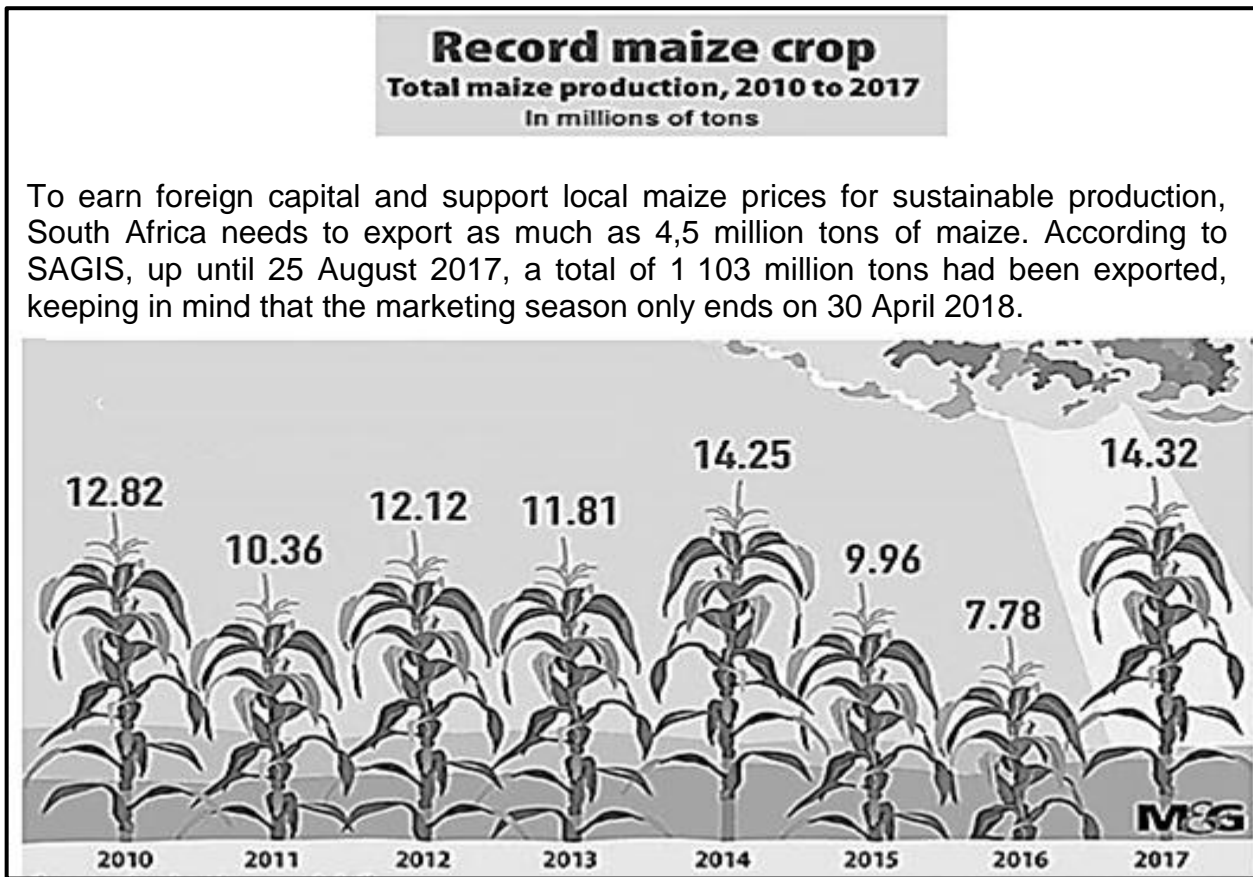
[Adapted from [www.quora.com](http://www.quora.com)]

**FIGURE 4.4: PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING AN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT (A)**



[Source: [https://www.google.com/search?q=informal settlements](https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+settlements)]

**FIGURE 4.5: INFOGRAPHIC ON MAIZE FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA**



[Source: Graphic, John McCann, Data Source, DAFF]

**FIGURE 4.6: DURBAN-PINETOWN INDUSTRIAL REGION**

**MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region is the second largest in the country, after PWV/Gauteng. The manufacturing sector is geared for export, with nearly a third of South Africa's manufactured exports being produced in KwaZulu-Natal. Its diversified nature is significant in the KwaZulu-Natal's economic growth rate, and generates 20 per cent of provincial employment.

The largest manufacturing industries are the automobile and component sector, pulp and paper products, chemicals and petrochemicals, and food and beverages.

The Durban-Pinetown Industrial Region has a competent shipbuilding and repair sector with an excellent skills base. Over the years a variety of ocean going vessels have been built as well as renowned luxury motorised yachts. At present the shipbuilding industry has good basic infrastructure. There are immense possibilities around the Durban shoreline, especially in the construction of ships or parts. World demand for ships is on the increase and such an investment would create many jobs in the area.

[Source: <http://kzntopbusiness.co.za/site/manufacturing>]