GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2019

10781

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

ADDENDUM

13 pages

GEOGRAPHY: Paper 1 ADDENDUM

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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

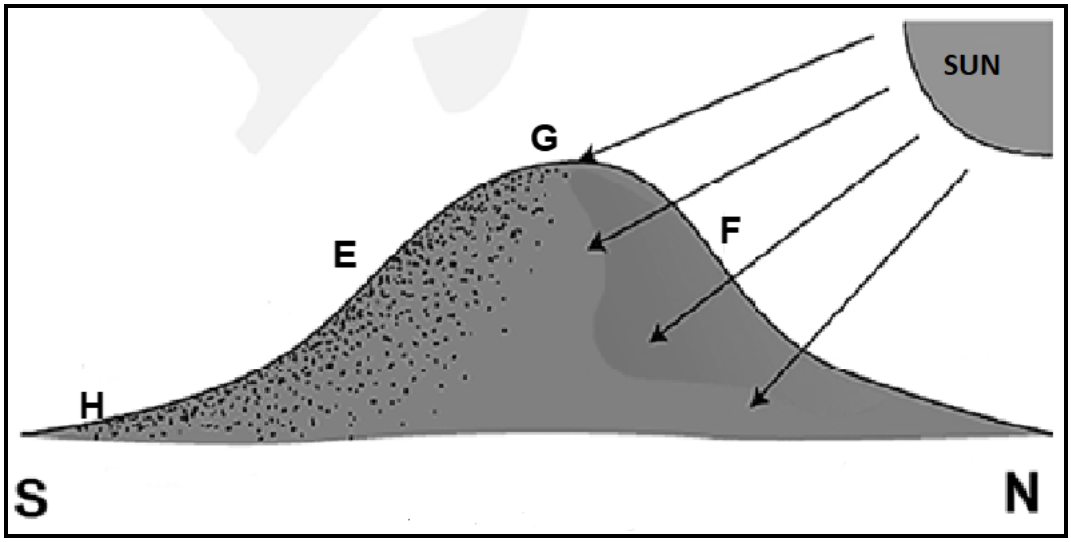
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

GEOGRAPHY
(Paper 1)

TIME: 3 hours

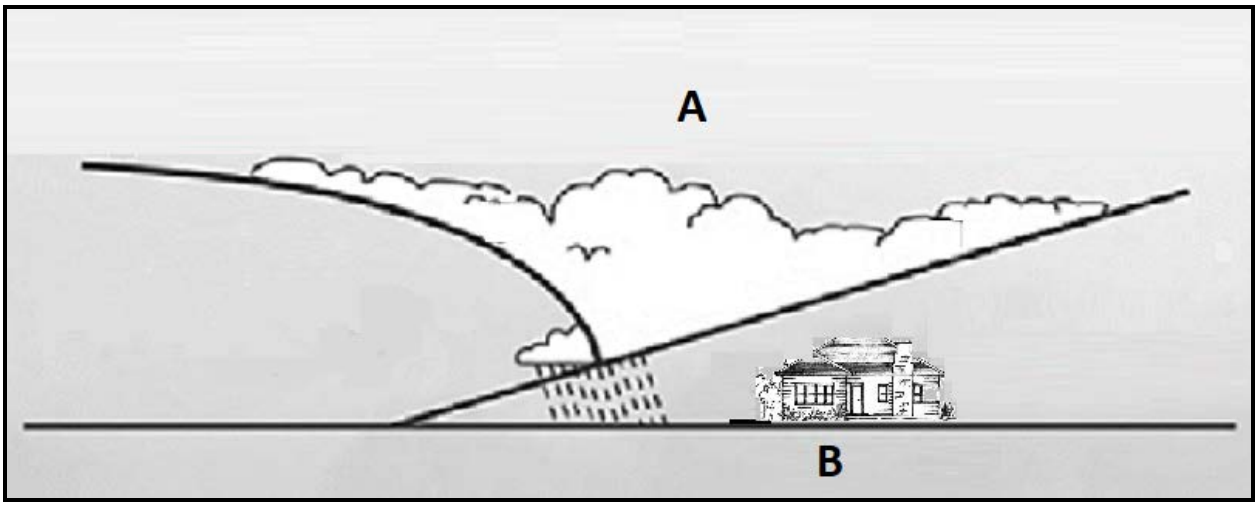
MARKS: 225

FIGURE 1.1: INFLUENCE OF SLOPE ASPECT



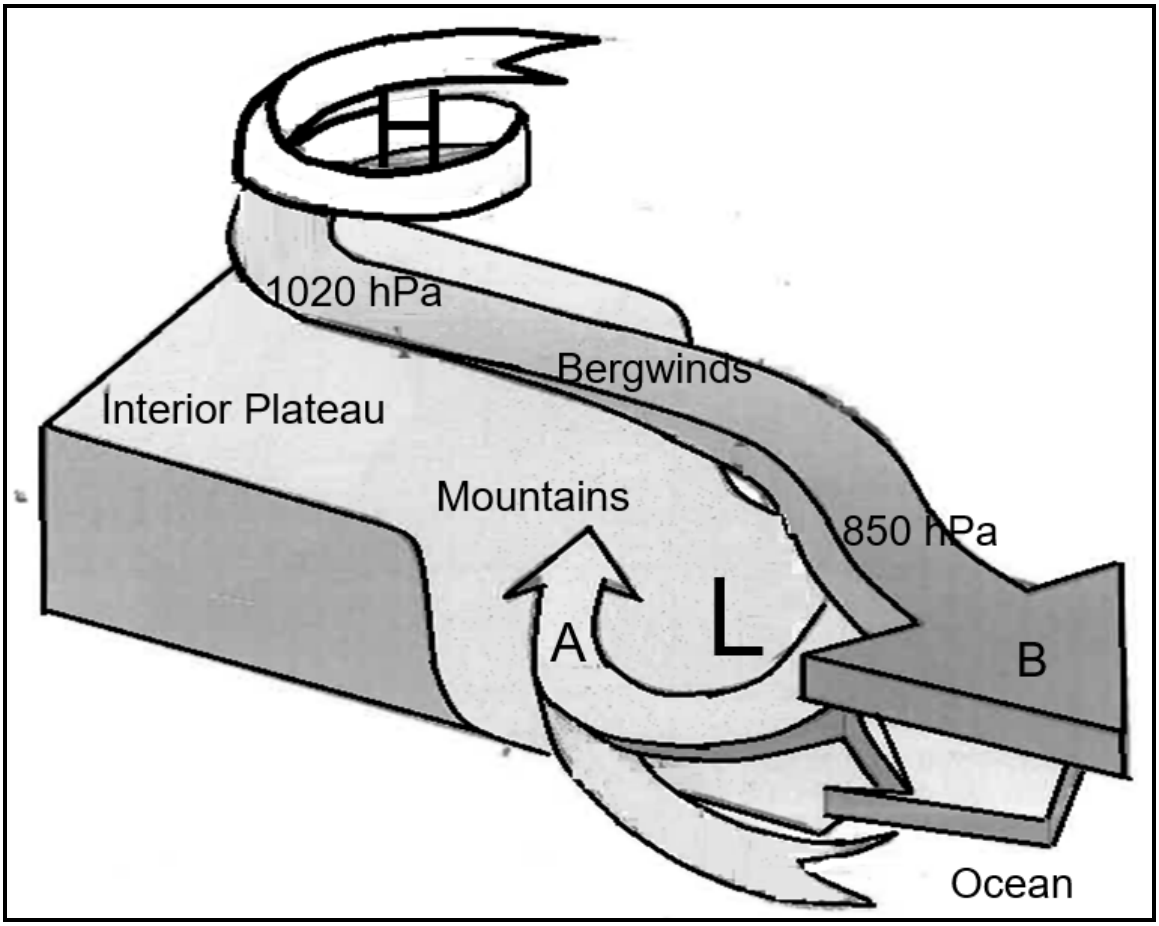
[Source: *https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-effect-of-sunlight-aspect-on-soil-temperature-and-consequently-on-crop-productivity*]

FIGURE 1.3: OCCLUSION FRONT



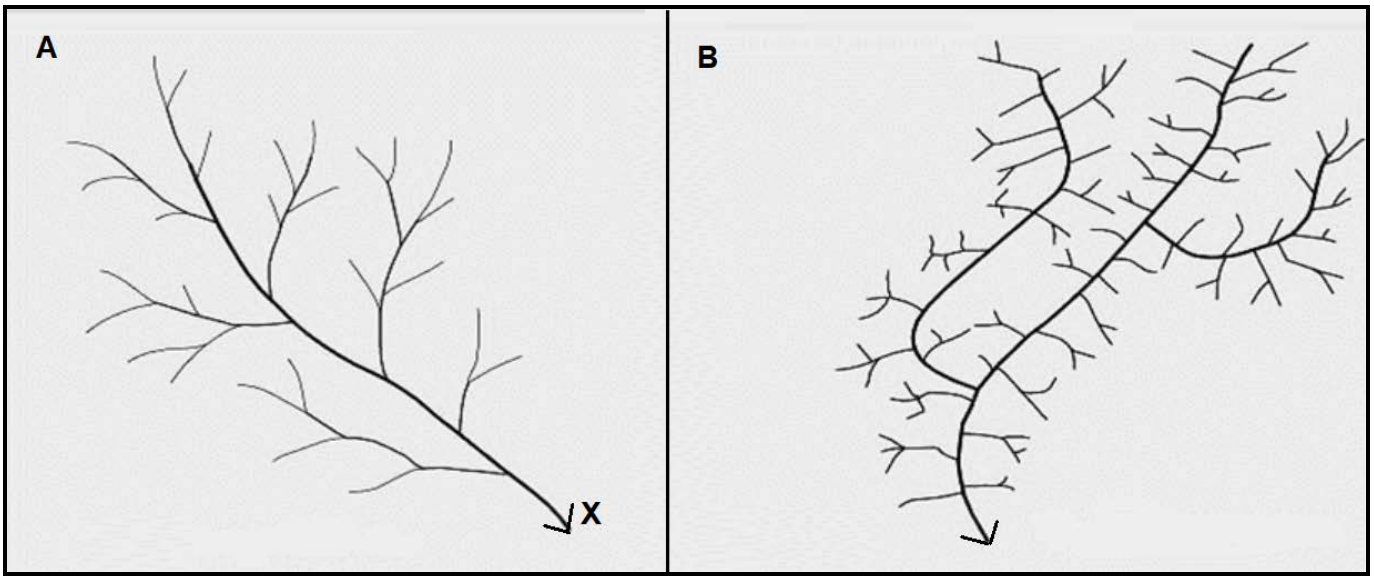
[Source: *https://www.slideshare.net/NaginaNighat/fronts-and-mid-latitude-cyclones*]

FIGURE 1.4: BERG WINDS AND COASTAL LOW



[Source: *Adapted from www.eumetrain.org/SATmanu/CMs/SACF/print.htm*]

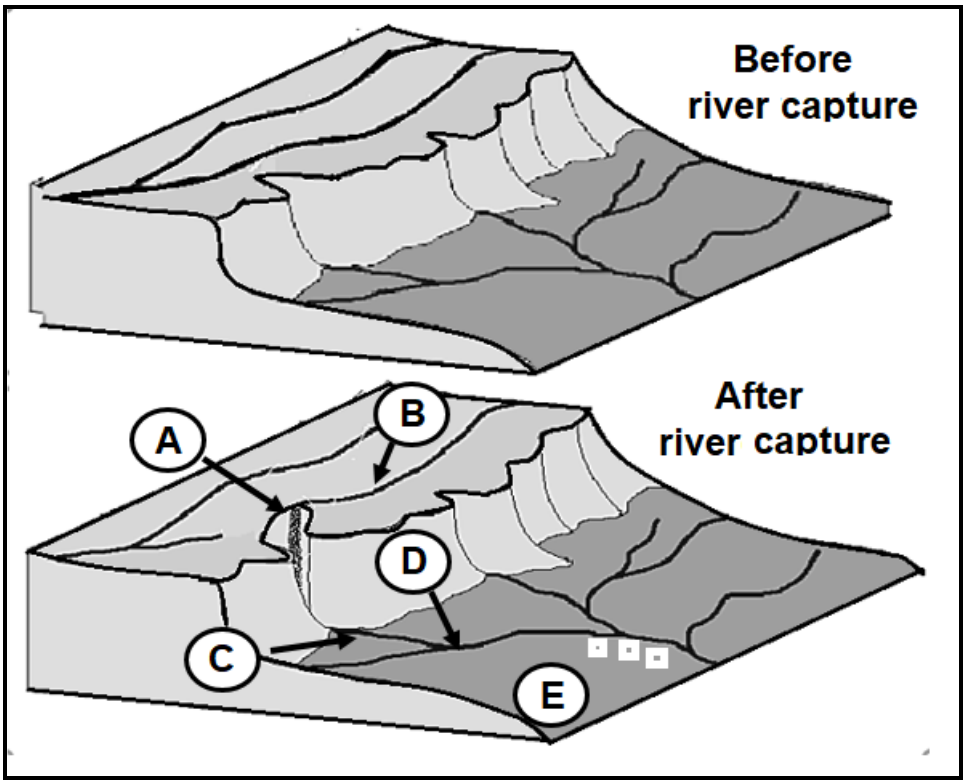
FIGURE 1.5: DRAINAGE PATTERNS



[Source: *http://jpschreurs.classy.be/aardrijkskunde/geo27.html*]

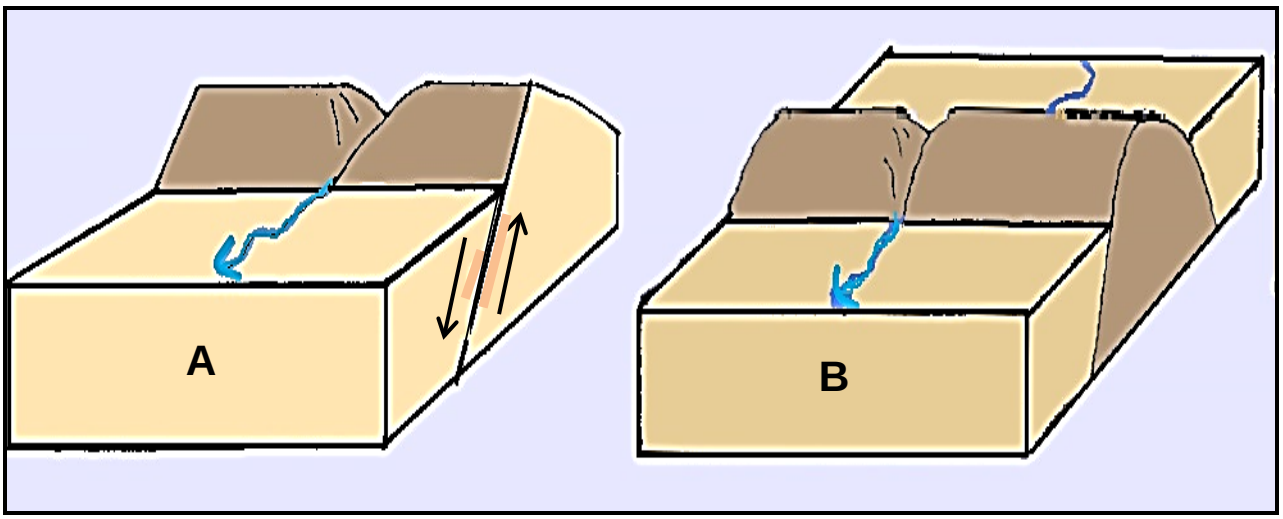
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FIGURE 1.6 RIVER CAPTURE



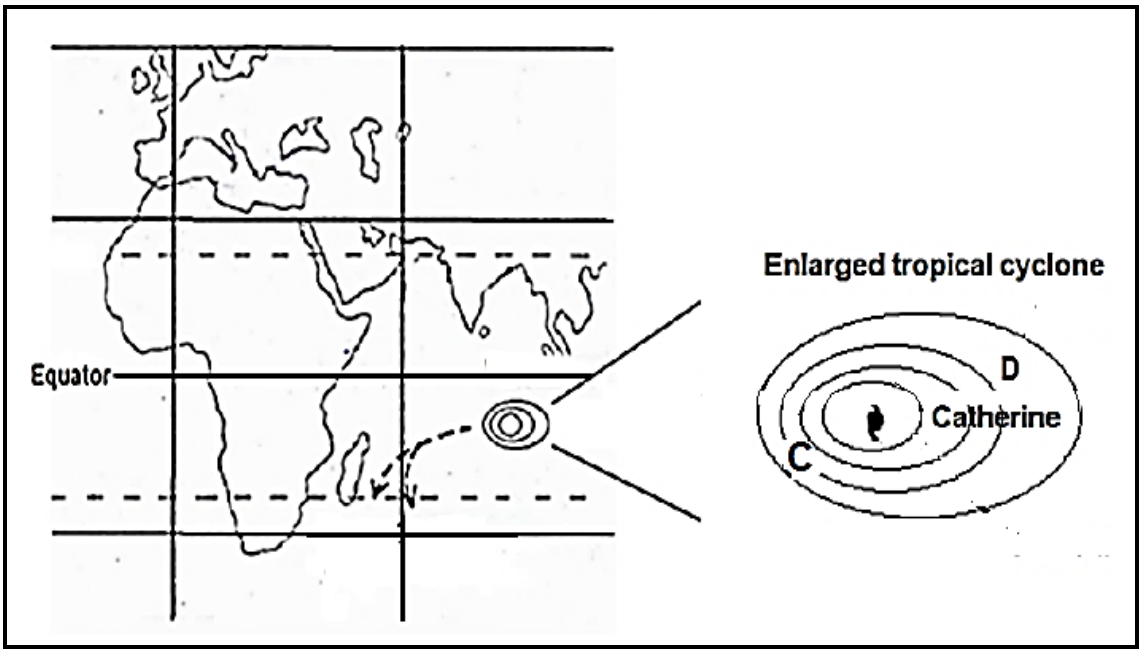
[Source: *Adapted from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-PBT4OEJfGs*]

FIGURE 2.2: ANTECEDENT AND SUPERIMPOSED DRAINAGE PATTERNS



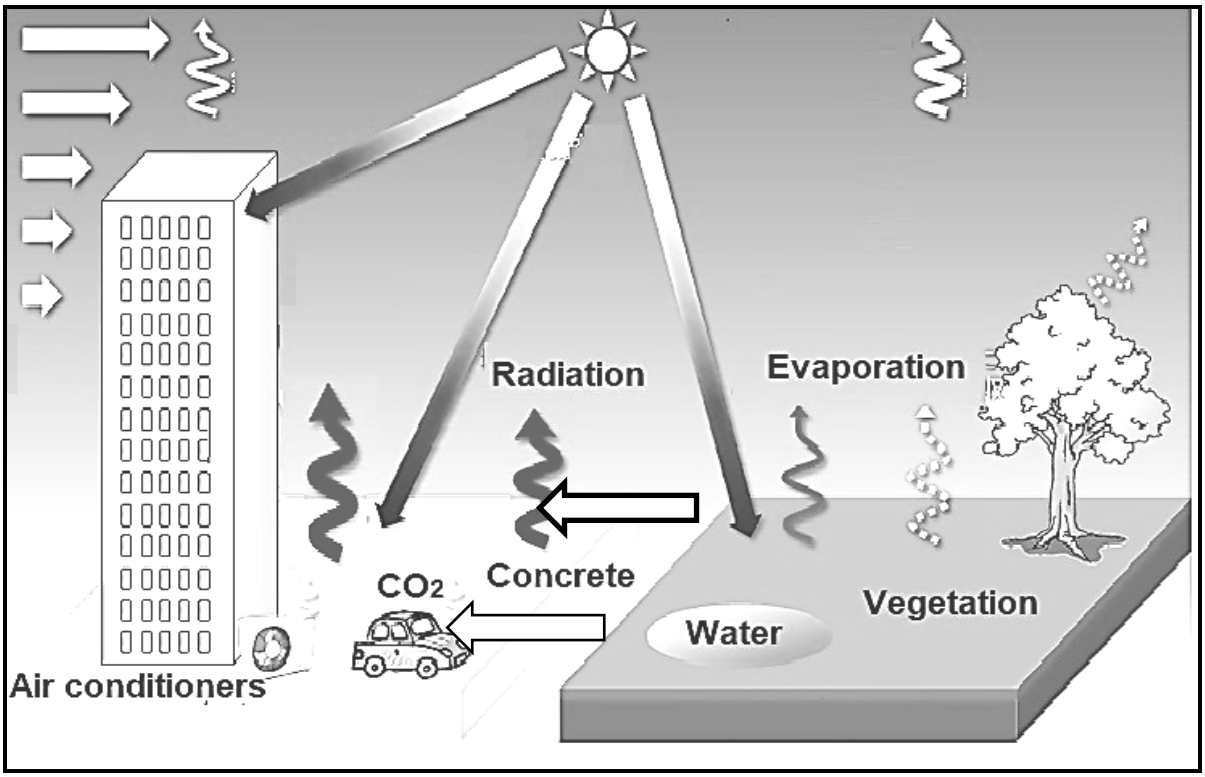
[Source: *http://plantsandrocks.blogspot.com/2013/04/first-there-is-mountain-or-was-it-river*]

FIGURE 2.3: DIAGRAM OF A TROPICAL CYCLONE



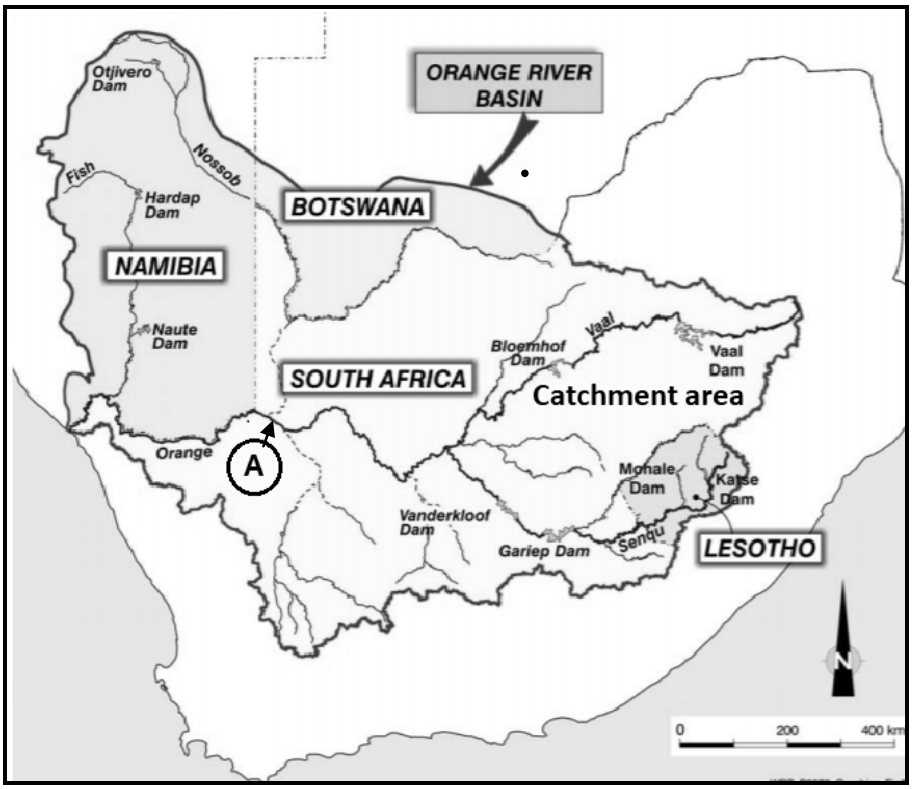
[Source: *Examiner's own diagram [not drawn to scale*]

FIGURE 2.4: URBAN AND RURAL CLIMATES



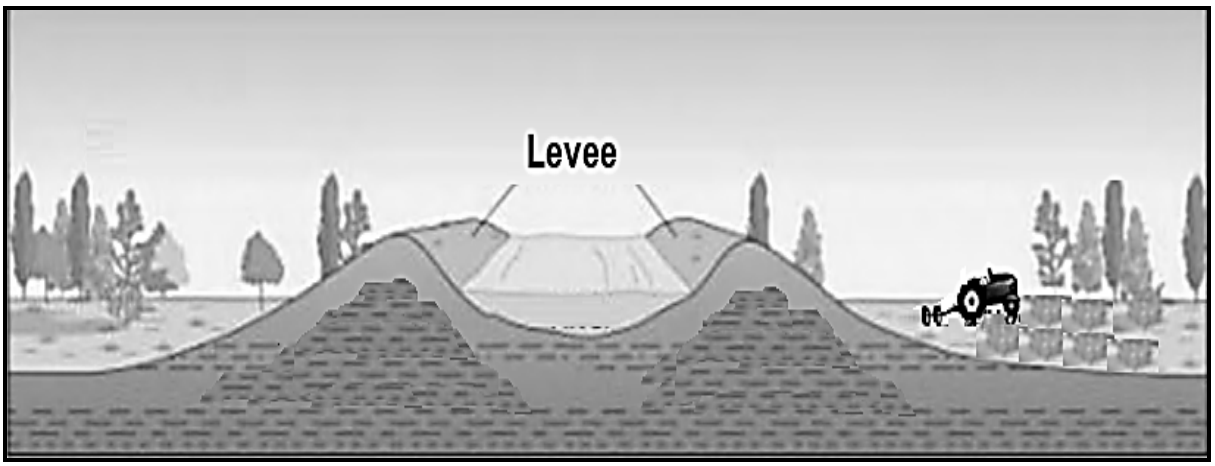
[Source: *The Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) released on 1 July, 2013*]

FIGURE 2.5 ORANGE RIVER CATCHMENT AREA



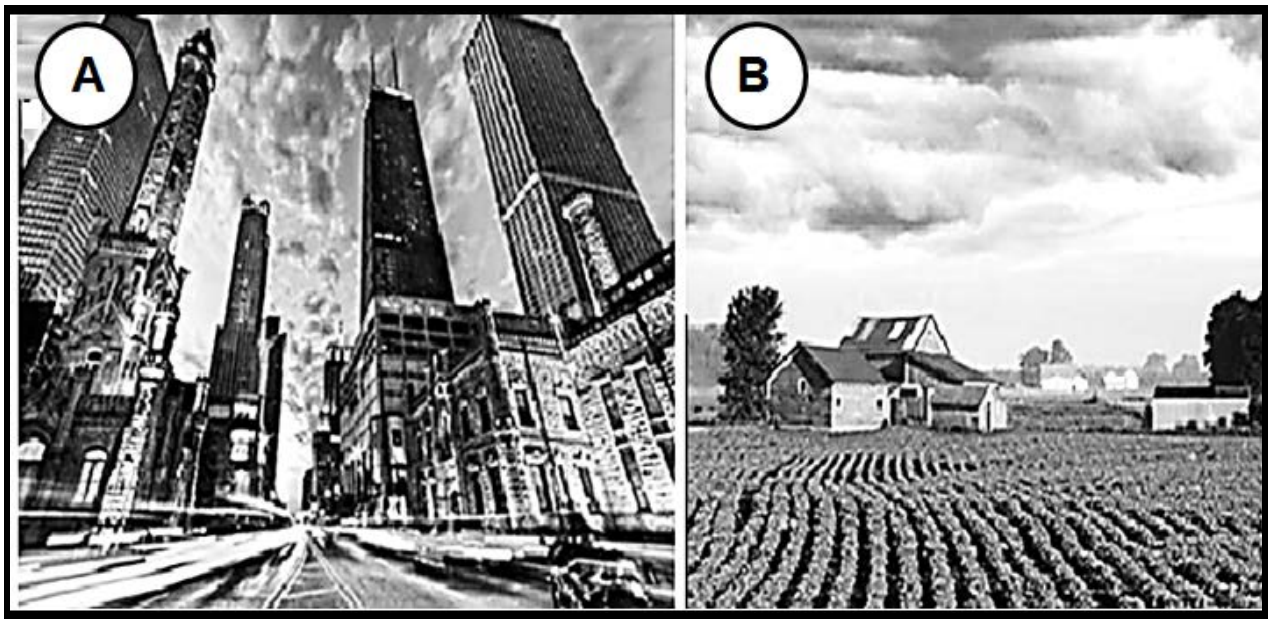
[Adapted from: *https://www.quora.com/Why-are-deltas-rare-in-South-African-rivers*]

FIGURE 2.6: NATURAL LEVEE



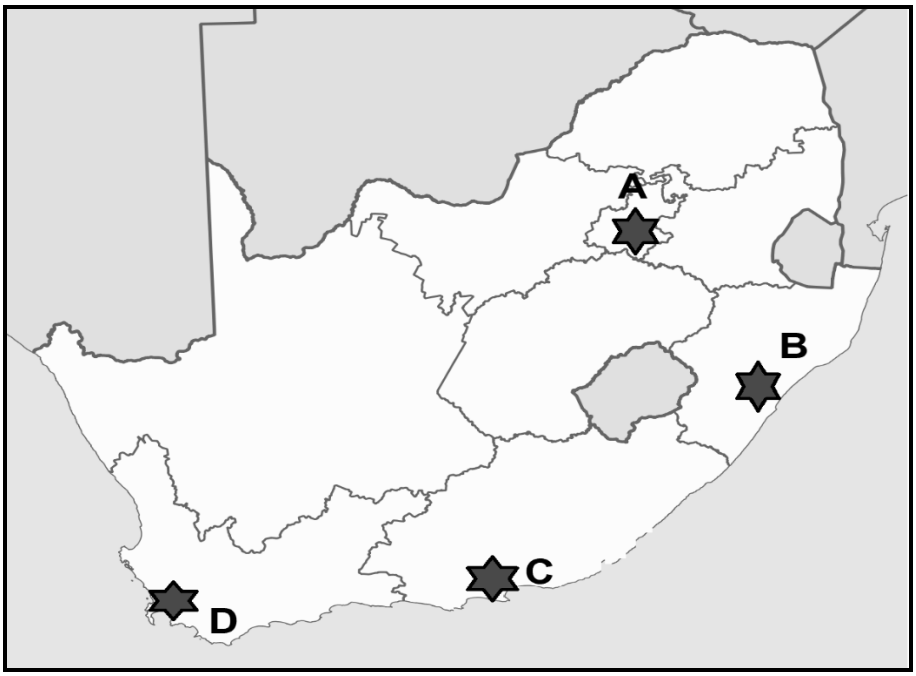
[Source: *Google images, Natural-Levees-flood-barriers*]

FIGURE 3.1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS



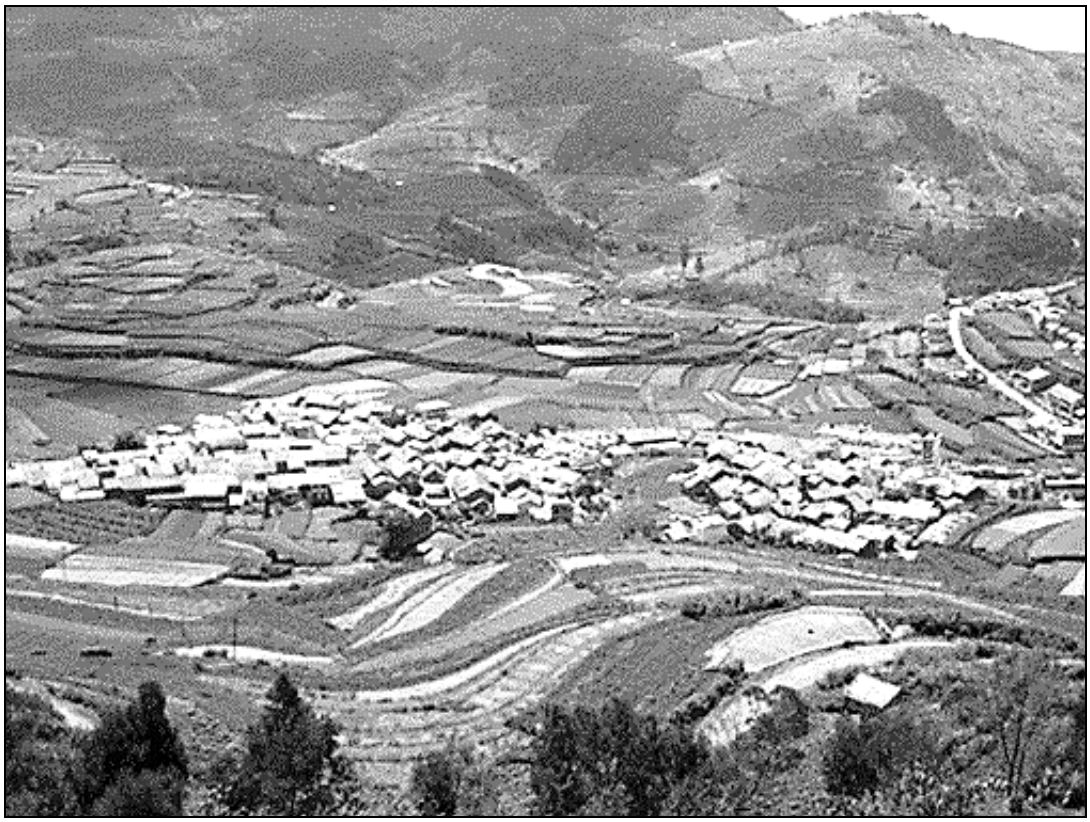
[Adapted from: *www.difference.wiki/urban-vs-rural*]

FIGURE 3.2: CORE INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA



[Source: *Adapted from https://eu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fitxategi:Map_of_South_Africa]*

FIGURE 3.3: RURAL SETTLEMENT



[Source: *https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/50/Poomparai_village.jpg*]

FIGURE 3.4: MIGRATION AND URBANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA – 2016				
PROVINCE	**OUT-MIGRATION**	**IN-MIGRATION**	**NET MIGRATION**	**PERCENTAGE URBANISATION**
EASTERN CAPE	329 714	114 899	-214 815	38,8
FREE STATE	118 640	92 748	-25 892	75,8
GAUTENG	308 063	675 139	367 076	97,2
KWAZULU-NATAL	196 933	198 355	1 422	46,0
LIMPOPO	238 545	98 117	-140 428	13,3
MPUMALANGA	164 905	120 746	-44 159	41,3
NORTHERN CAPE	60 585	42 993	-17 592	82,7
NORTH WEST	179 462	160 294	-19 168	41,8
WESTERN CAPE	110 937	206 493	95 556	90,4
SOUTH AFRICA	1 707 784	1 707 784		57,5

[Adapted from: *http://practicegroup.co.za/rapid-urbanisation-poses-urban-development-challenges-in-gauteng*]

FIGURE 3.5: MINING

SOUTH AFRICAN MINE IS NOT PROFITABLE

The South African Mineral Council claims that three quarters of the country's gold mines are no longer profitable, as the mining industry responsible for the ± R4,7 trillion contributions to the country's GDP is disappearing**.**

The state of affairs has been attributed to the increases in production costs without a corresponding improvement in the gold price. The unstable exchange rate (decreased value of the Rand: $1 = R15,34 at time of publication) and the rise in labour costs, resulted in an increase in the number of marginal and unprofitable mining operations.

The South African mining sector has struggled for some time. The Minerals Council reported that the number of individuals employed in the mining sector has fallen dramatically from 392 000 in 1994 to 118 000 in 2018 and that South Africa has fallen from its position as the largest gold producer in the world to be the eighth-largest producer of the precious metal.

[Adapted from: *www.mining-technology.com/news*]

FIGURE 3.6: SALDANHA BAY IDZ

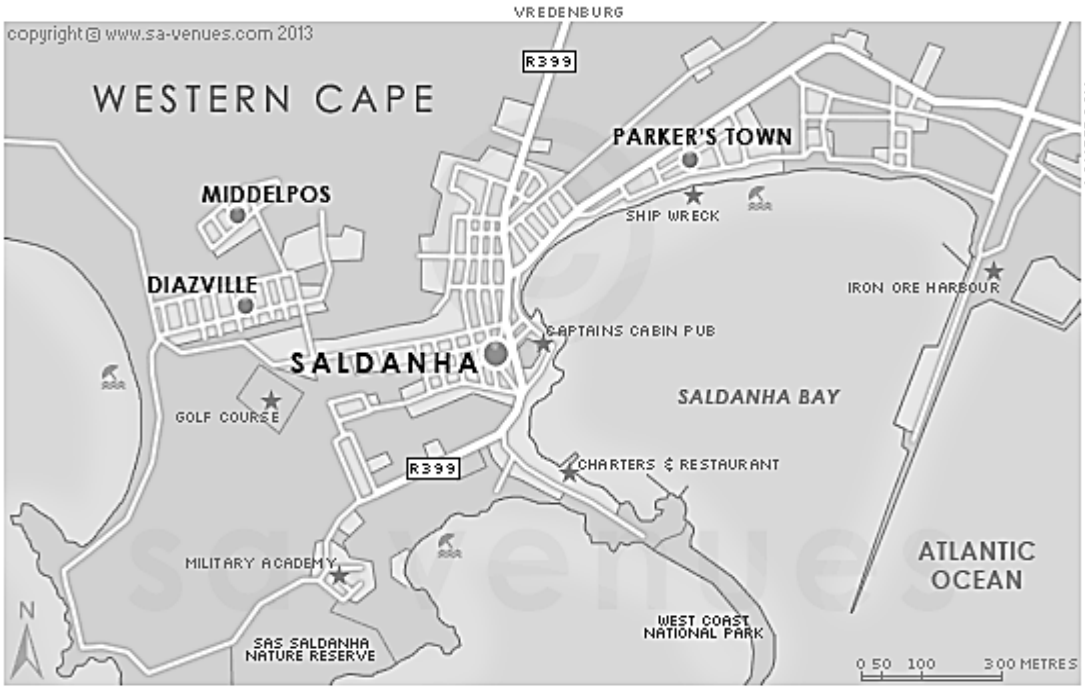
ECONOMIC BOOST FOR SALDANHA BAY

Investment totalling R9,65-billion in infrastructure projects at Saldanha Bay, on South Africa's West Coast, was announced by the Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) on Monday. This was aimed at enhancing the deep-water port's ability to service the offshore oil and gas industries. The aim of the project is to solve the infrastructure bottlenecks that can limit economic growth, and to encourage such development in industries and tourism.

The 330ha Saldanha Bay industrial development zone was designated in 2013 as a zone dedicated to serving the oil and gas industries. Saldanha Bay supports the export of iron-ore, which currently stands at around 57 million tons a year. Saldanha has a purpose-built rail link directly connected to a bulk-loading facility for the shipment of iron ore.

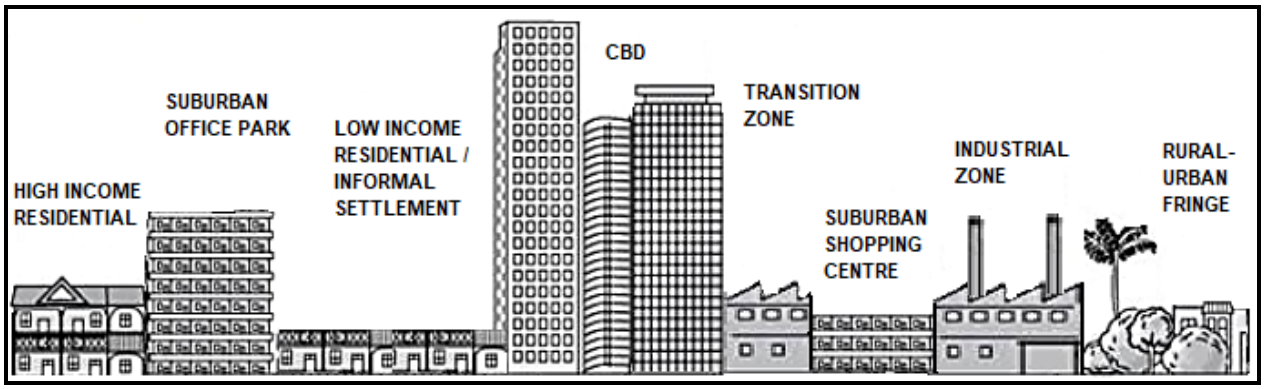
About 120 oil rigs pass South Africa's coast every year. The projects at Saldanha Bay would create an estimated 6 300 new direct jobs and 25 200 new indirect jobs, contributing an estimated R4,74 billion to South Africa's gross domestic product.

[*Adapted from*: https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/governance/sustainable/economic-boost-for-saldanha-bay]



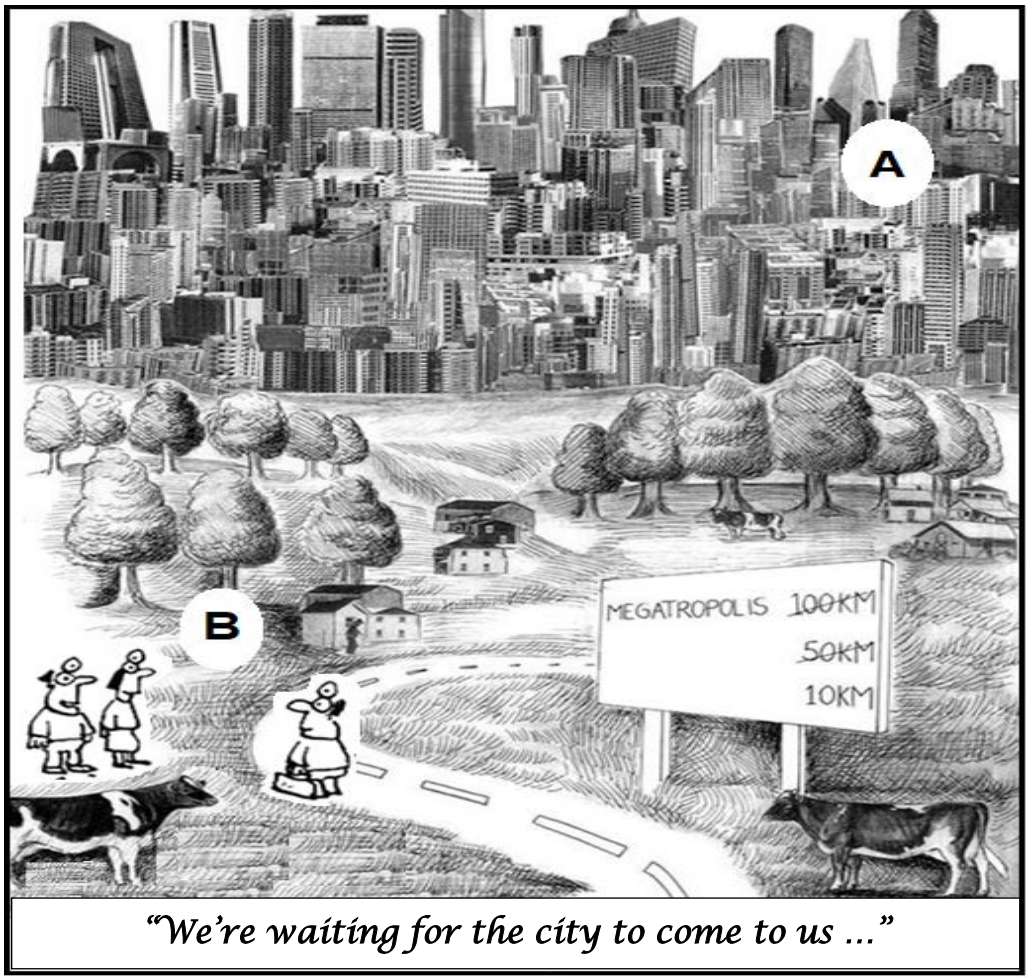
[Source: *Appendix A1 _SaldanhaQuayBA_Locality Plan_A3L_20130122*]

FIGURE 4.1: URBAN LAND USE ZONES



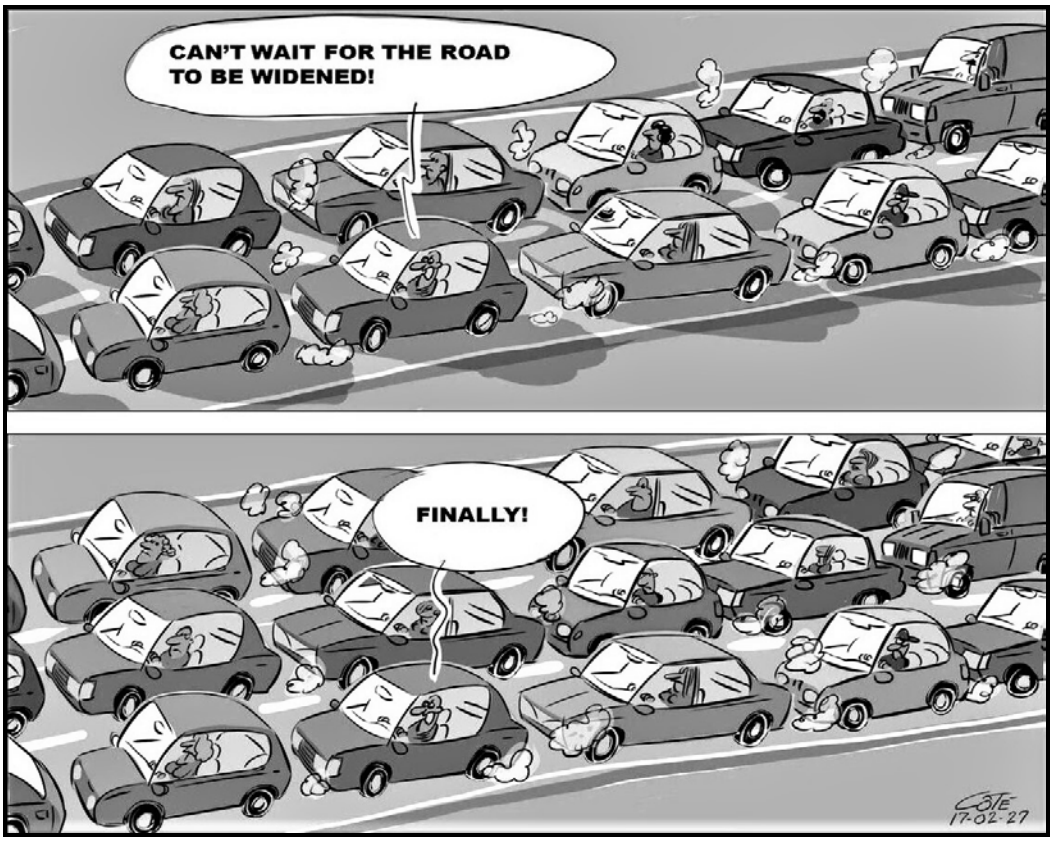
[Source: *Examiner's own sketch*]

FIGURE 4.3: URBAN EXPANSION



[Adapted from: *Pinterest.com*]

FIGURE 4.4: TRAFFIC CONGESTION



[Source: *#sprawl.HT @JonathanPBryant*]

FIGURE 4.5: INFORMAL SECTOR



[Source: *Sierra-Leone-Firms-XBorderTrade-Credit-John-Seaton-Callahan-310x150-e1490959419877*]

FIGURE 4.6: FOOD SECURITY

SOUTH AFRICA DEPENDS ON RESILIENT MAIZE FARMERS FOR FOOD SECURITY

The pressure on commercial farmers, particularly maize farmers, has never been as intense as it is now. Most parts of South Africa, including the North West, are still counting the cost of drought and the continuous unpredictability of the weather patterns. While farmers were still trying to come to terms with the drought, they also had to contend with skyrocketing fuel prices. The constant increases in fuel prices and production costs have been passed on to consumers.

With all these difficulties, South Africa needs resilient (able to recover) farmers. Large and small-scale maize farmers, who are responsible for supplying staple food for the majority of South Africans, cannot afford to sit back and not participate in a solution-driven process. Food security is indeed a national imperative. Their contribution to finding solutions is indispensable.

[Adapted from: ***www.news24.com/PartnerContent/south-africa-depends-on-resilient-maize-farmers-20180727*****]**

END