



# basic education

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

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**GEOGRAPHY P1**

**NOVEMBER 2010**

**ANNEXURE**

**This annexure consists of 17 pages.**

FIGURE 1.1

FIGUUR 1.1

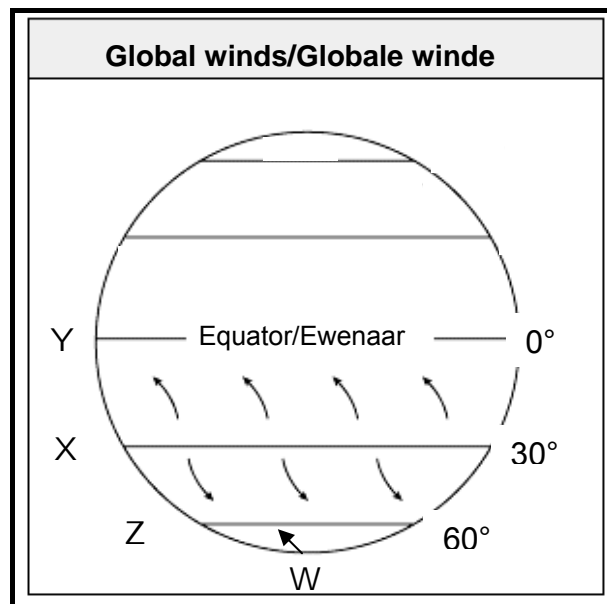
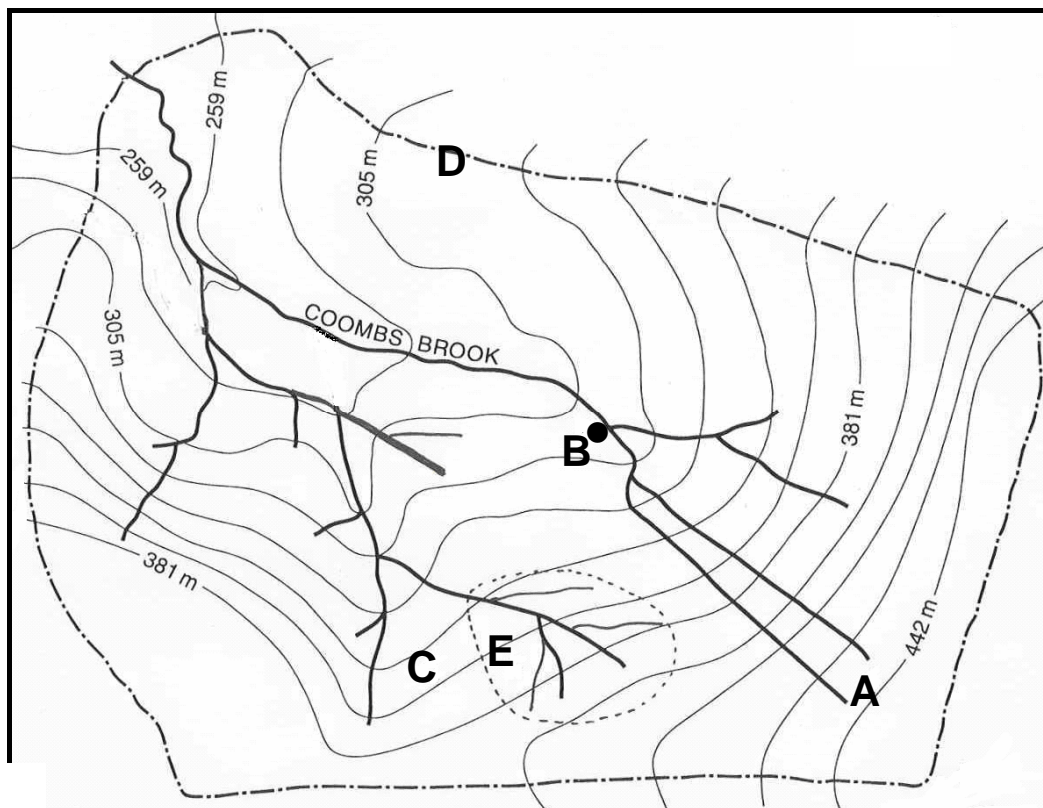


FIGURE 1.2

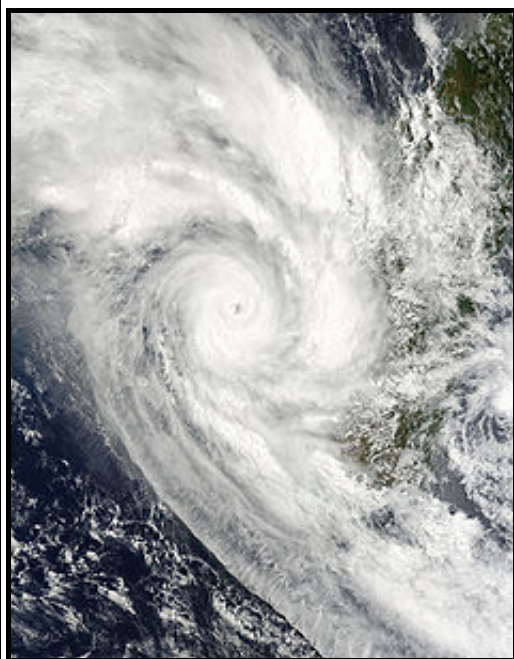
FIGUUR 1.2



**FIGURE 1.3****Tropical cyclone Fanele leaves trail of destruction in Madagascar**

For several days in the middle of January 2009, a very weak low-level circulation persisted in the Mozambique Channel. Environmental conditions favoured the rapid development of the cyclone. Fanele quickly strengthened, developing an eye feature late on 19 January.

Fanele slammed into Madagascar in the early hours of Wednesday morning at wind speeds of up to 260 kilometres per hour. As it passed over the southern highlands it weakened quickly over the land. Within four hours of moving ashore its wind speed decreased and the eye feature dissipated.

**Formed** 18 January 2009**Dissipated** 23 January 2009**Highest winds** 185 km/h (115 mph)  
(10 minutes sustained)

185 km/h

**FIGUUR1.3****Tropiese sikloon Fanele laat spoor van verwoesting in Madagaskar**

Vir etlike dae in die middel van Januarie 2009 het 'n baie swak laagdruksirkulasie oor die Mosambiekkanaal voorgekom. Omgewingstoestande het die vinnige ontwikkeling van 'n sikloon bevorder. Fanele het vinnig versterk en tot die ontwikkeling van 'n oog, laat op 19 Januarie gelei.

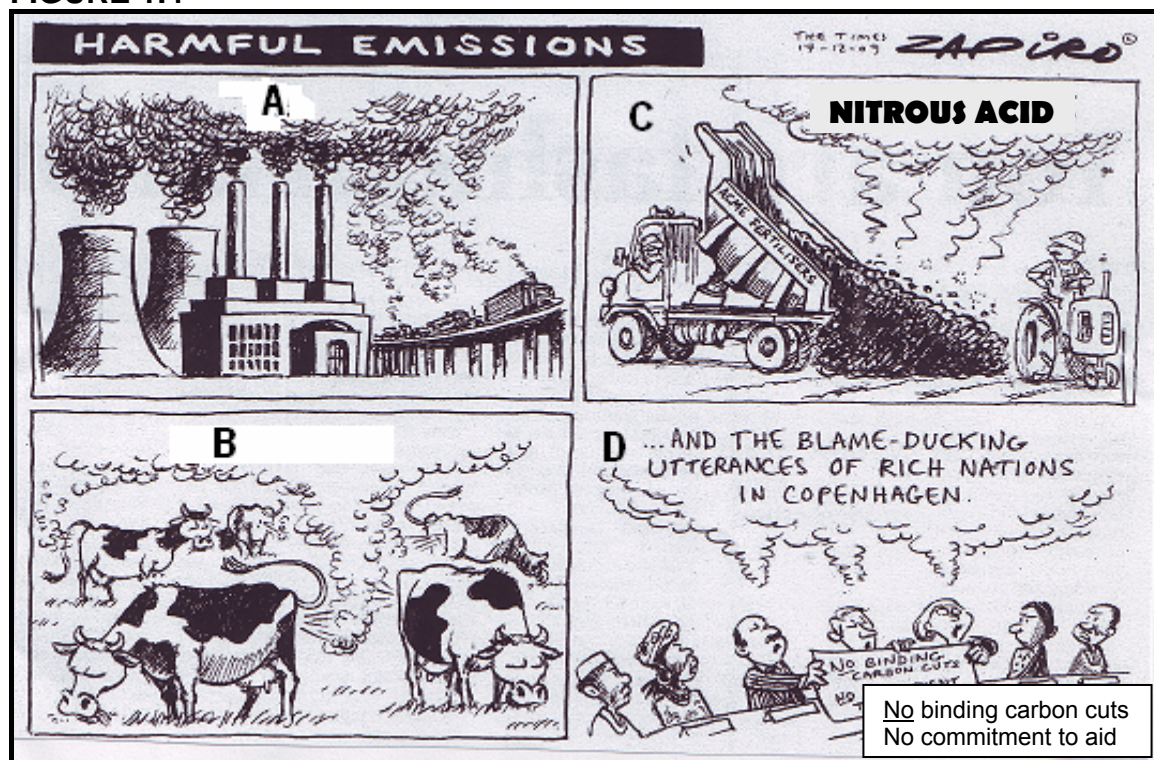
Fanele het Madagaskar in die vroeë ure van Woensdagmôre met windsnelhede van tot 260 kilometer per uur getref. Soos wat dit oor die suidelike hooglande beweeg het, het dit vinnig oor die land verswak. Binne enkele ure nadat dit oor die land inbeweeg het, het die windsnelheid afgeneem en het die oog ontbind.



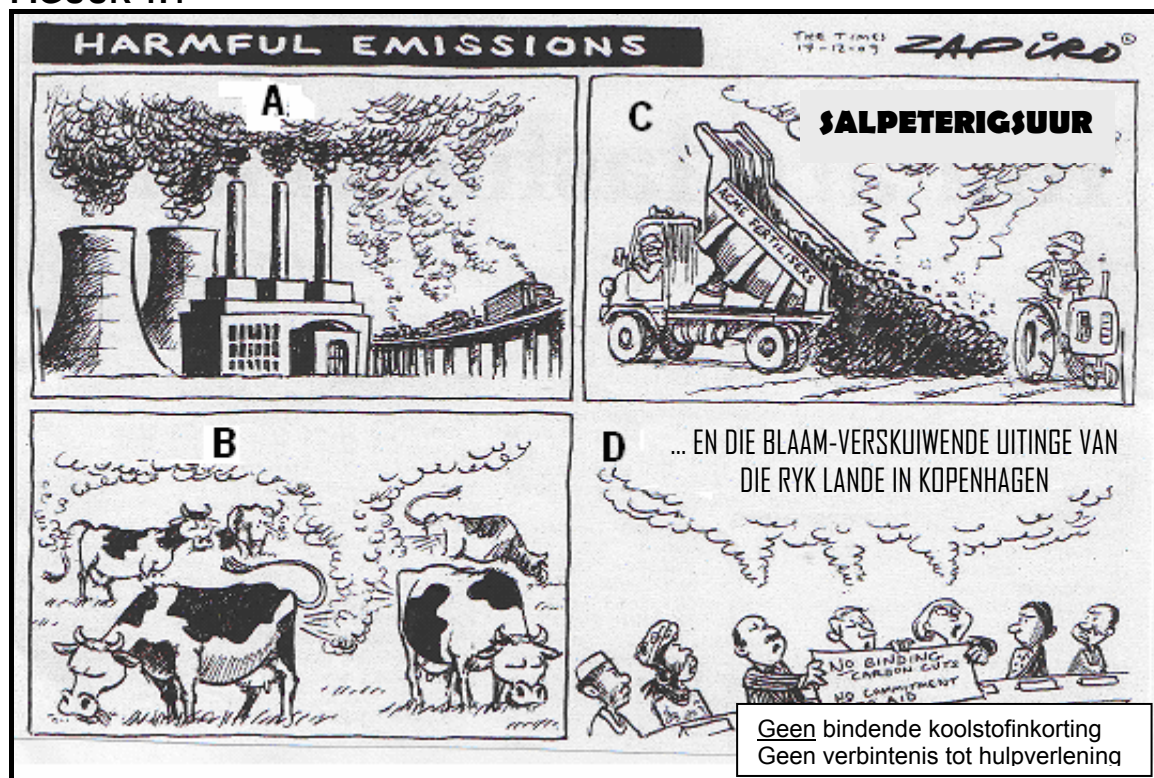
<b>Ontstaan</b>	18 Januarie 2009
<b>Ontbind</b>	23 Januarie 2009
<b>Sterkste winde</b>	185 km/h (115 mph) (10 minute volgehousnelheid) 185 km/h

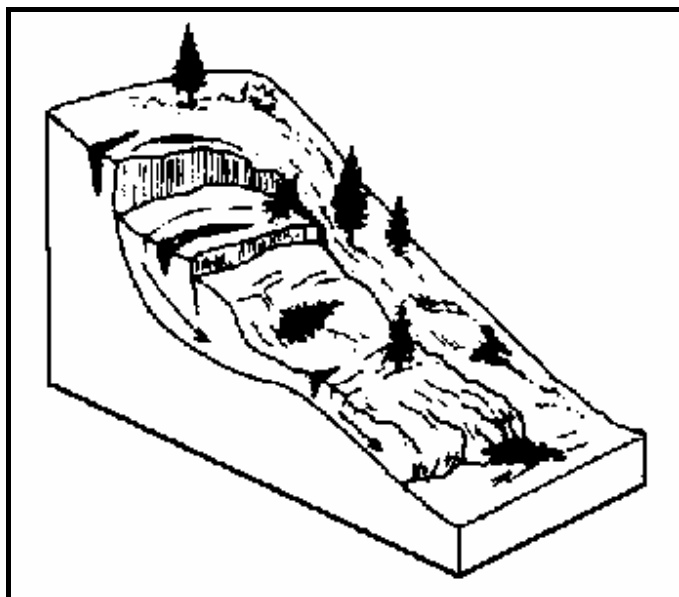


FIGURE 1.4



FIGUUR 1.4



**FIGURE 1.5****FIGUUR 1.5**

### **400 buried in Taiwanese mudslide**

Taipei: A mudslide touched off by a typhoon has buried a mountain village in Taiwan, leaving at least 400 people unaccounted for. Typhoon Morakot slammed Taiwan over the weekend with 2 000 mm of rain. A disaster appeared to be unfolding at the southern village of Shiao Lin, hit by a mudslide on Sunday and now cut off by land from the outside world. A Taiwanese official said 400 people were unaccounted for in the village.

### **400 begrawe in Taiwanese modderstortings**

Taipei: 'n Modderstorting wat deur 'n tifoont veroorsaak is, het 'n bergdorp in Taiwan begrawe en ten minste 400 mense is nog vermis. Tifoont Morakot het Taiwan die naweek getref met 2 000 mm reën. Dit lyk asof 'n ramp besig is om te ontvou in die suidelike dorp, Shiao Lin, wat Sondag deur 'n modderstorting getref is en nou per land van die buitewêreld afgesny is. 'n Taiwanese woordvoerder sê dat 400 mense steeds in die dorp vermis word.

[Daily News, 11 August/Augustus 2009]

FIGURE 1.6

FIGUUR 1.6

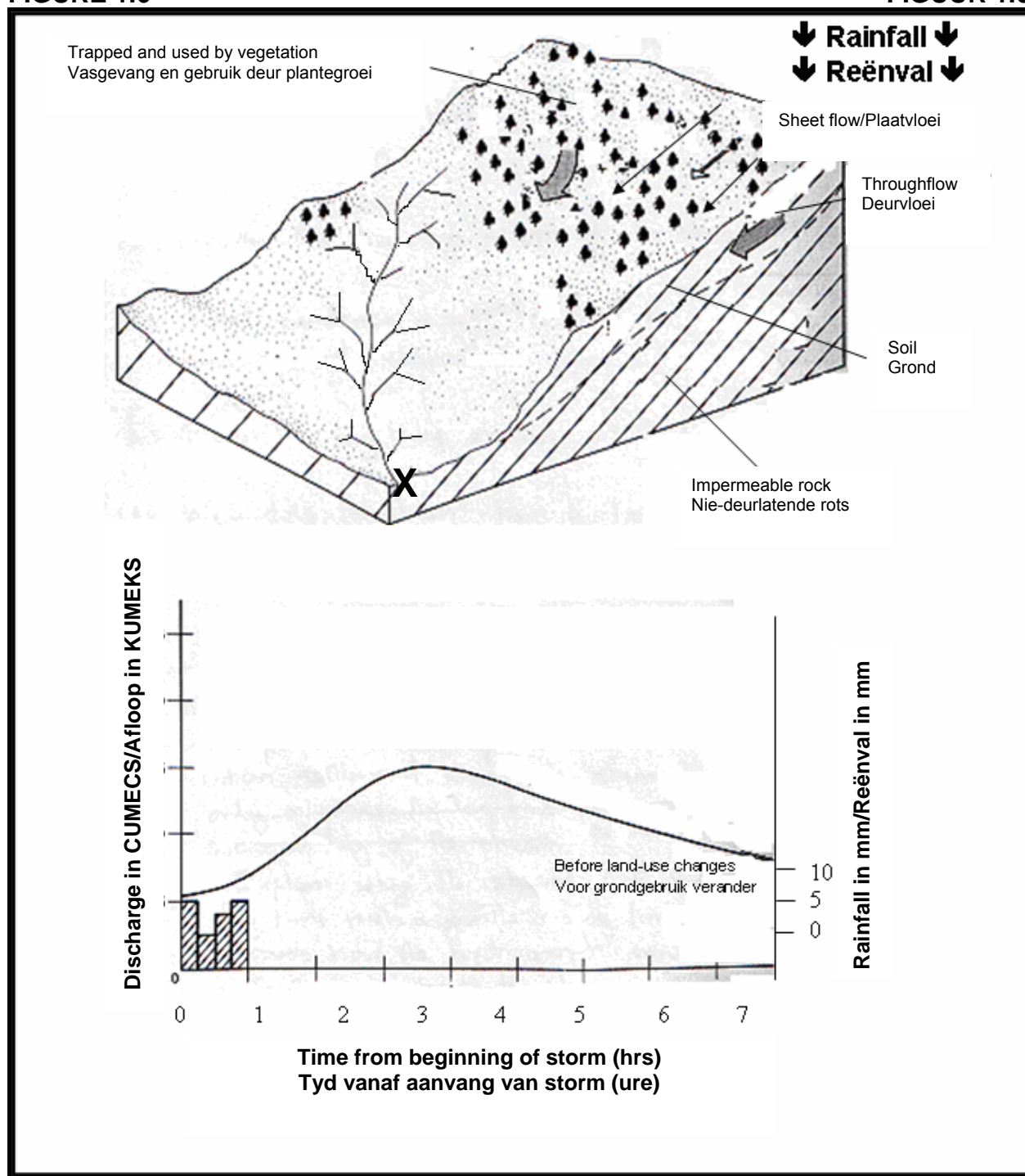




FIGURE 2.1

FIGUUR 2.1

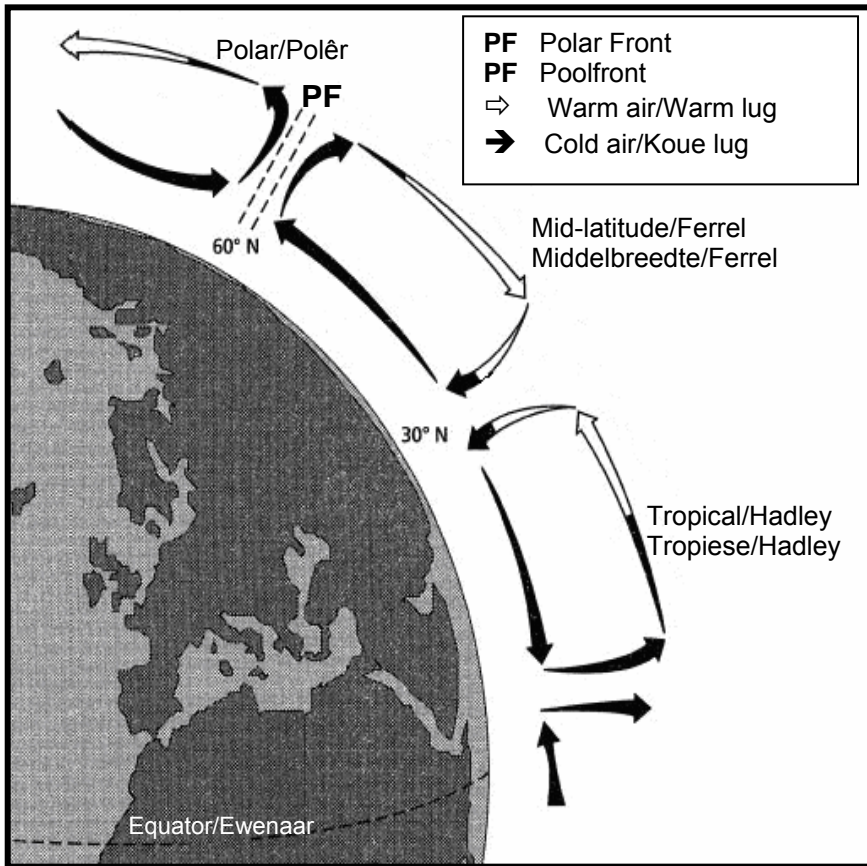


FIGURE 2.2

FIGUUR 2.2





FIGURE 2.3

FIGUUR 2.3

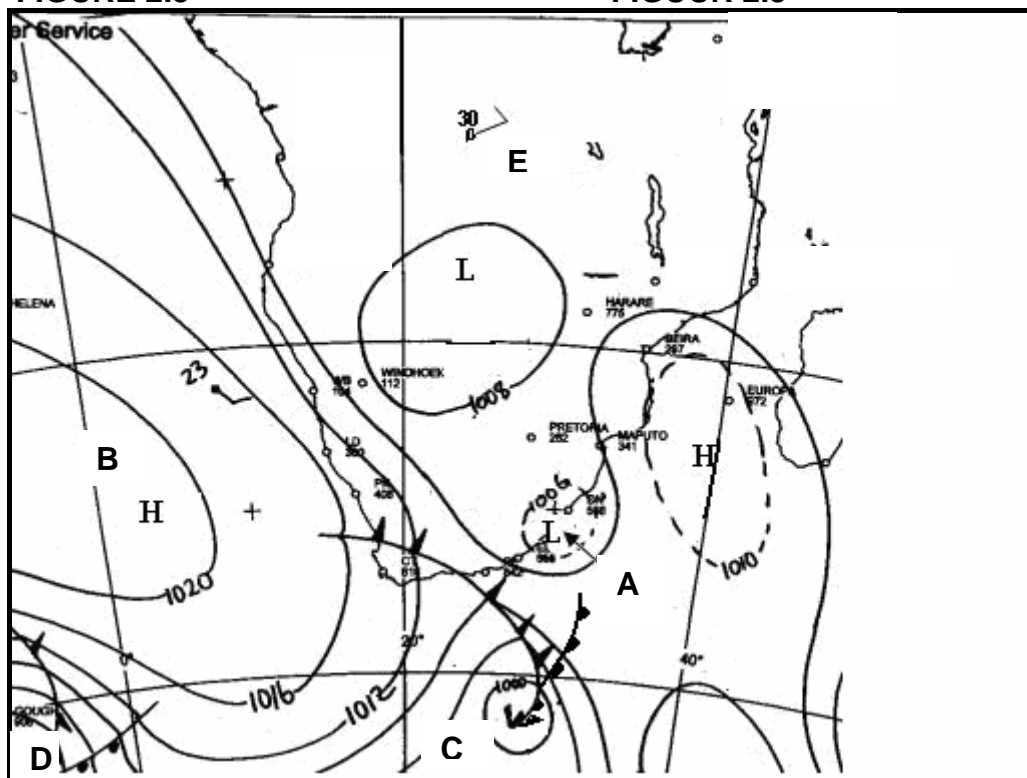


FIGURE 2.4

FIGUUR 2.4

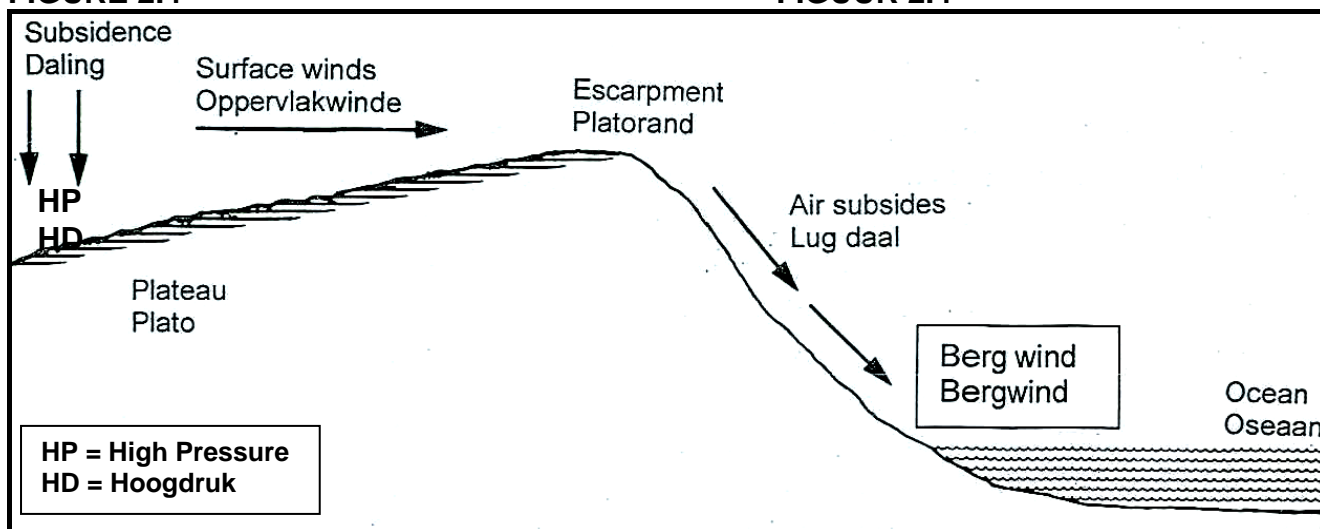


FIGURE 2.5

FIGUUR 2.5

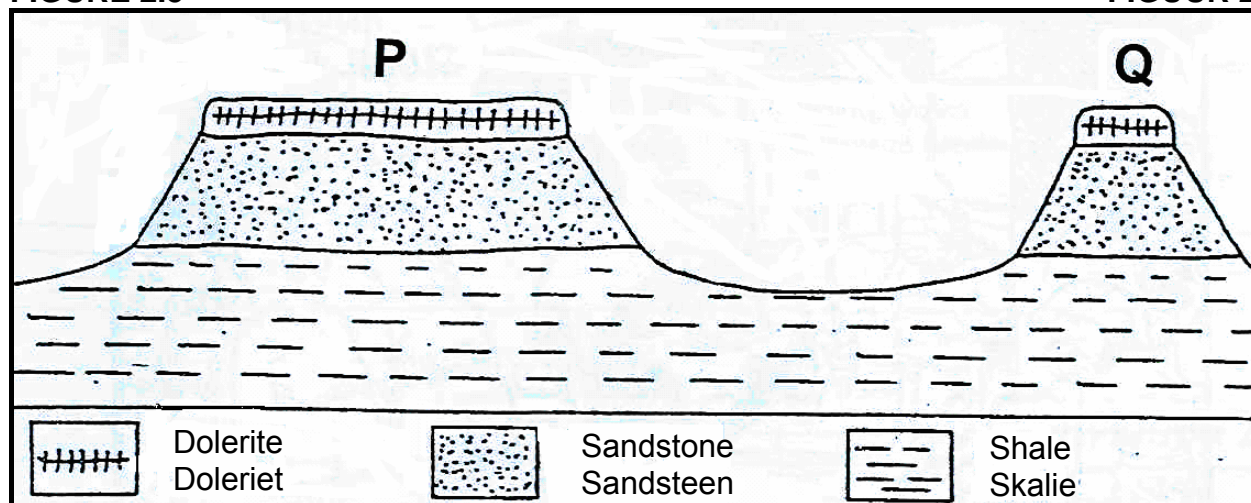


FIGURE 2.6

FIGUUR 2.6

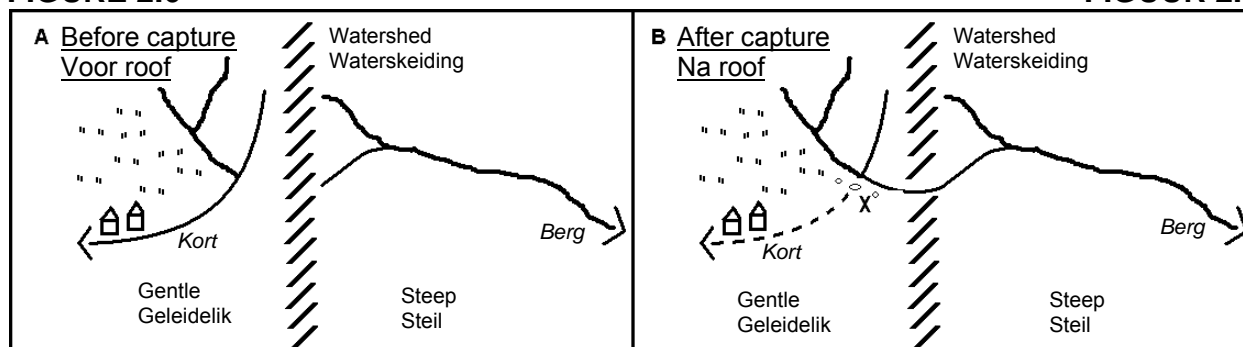


FIGURE 3.1

FIGUUR 3.1

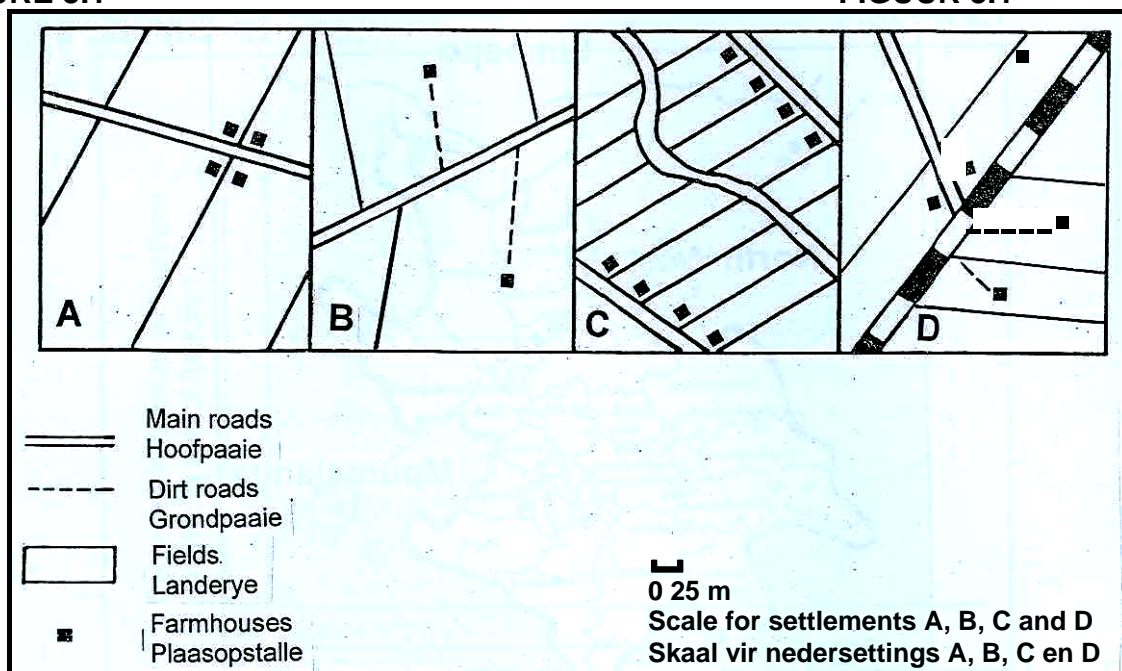


FIGURE 3.3

FIGUUR 3.3

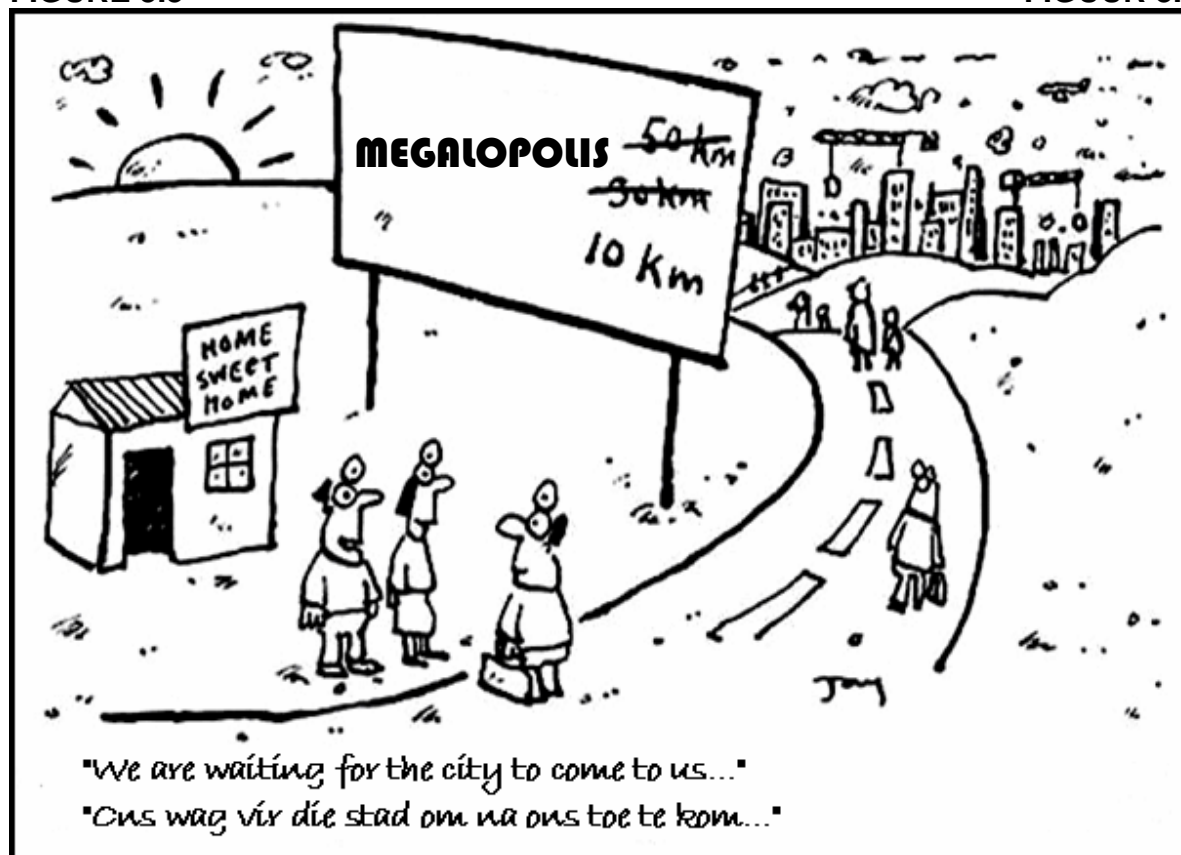
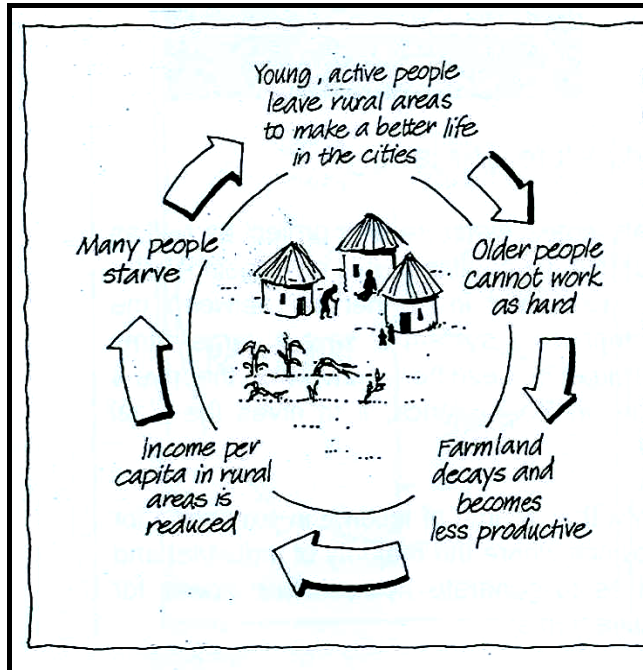


FIGURE 3.4



FIGUUR 3.4

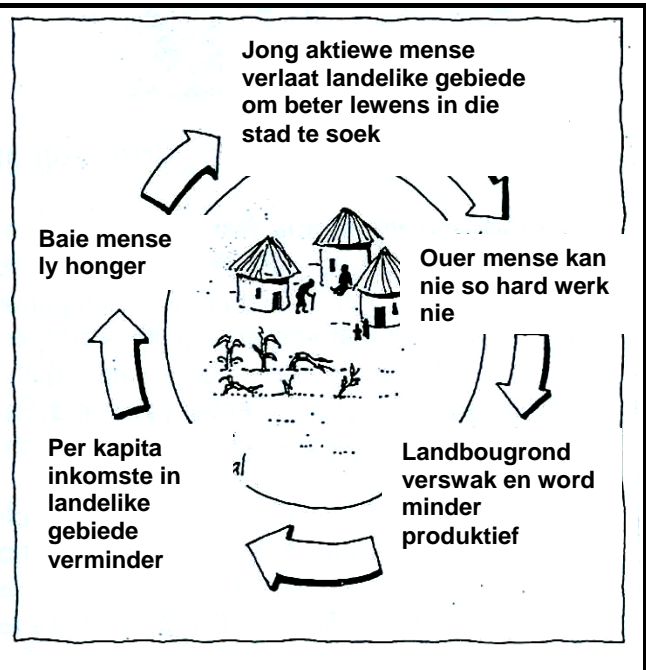
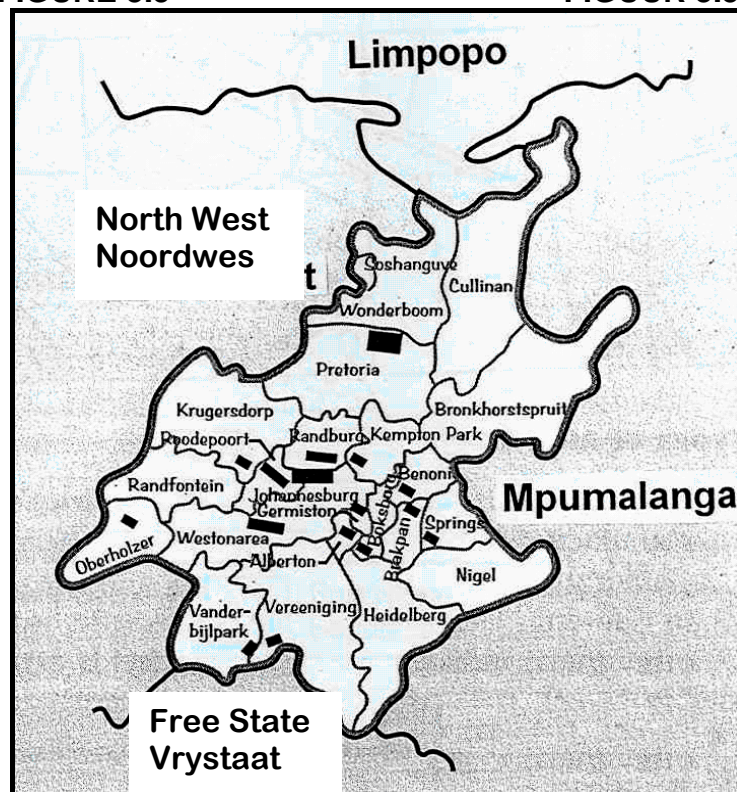


FIGURE 3.5



FIGUUR 3.5



**FIGURE 3.6**

### **The Lesotho Highlands Water Project**

The **Lesotho Highlands Water Project** is Africa's largest water transfer project as well as the largest ongoing bi-national construction project on the continent. It is an ongoing water supply project with a hydropower component, developed in partnership between the governments of **Lesotho** and **South Africa**. It comprises a system of several large dams and tunnels throughout **Lesotho** and **South Africa**. In **Lesotho**, it involves the rivers **Malibamatso**, **Matsoku**, **Senqunyane** and **Senqu**. In **South Africa**, it involves the **Vaal River**.

The purpose of the project is to provide **Lesotho** with a source of income in exchange for the provision of water to the central **Gauteng** province where the majority of industrial and mining activity occurs in **South Africa**, as well as to generate hydroelectric power for **Lesotho** (currently almost 100% of **Lesotho's** requirements).

FIGUUR 3.6



### Die Lesotho Hooglandwaterprojek

Die **Lesotho Hooglandwaterprojek** is Afrika se grootste wateroordragskema, sowel as die langste voortgesette bi-nasionale konstruksieprojek op die kontinent. Dit is 'n voortgesette watervoorsieningsprojek met 'n hidrokragskomponent, wat in vennootskap tussen die regerings van Lesotho en Suid-Afrika ontwikkel is. Dit bestaan uit 'n stelsel van verskeie groot damme en tunnels regdeur Lesotho en Suid-Afrika. In Lesotho behels dit die **Malibamatso**-, **Matsoku**-, **Senqunyane**- en **Senquriviere**. In Suid-Afrika behels dit die **Vaalrivier**.

Die doel van die projek is om Lesotho van 'n inkomste te voorsien in ruil vir water vir sentraal-Gauteng-provinsie waar die meeste nywerheids- en mynbou-aktiwiteite in Suid-Afrika voorkom, sowel as om hidro-elektrisiteit vir Lesotho op te wek (tans ongeveer 100% van Lesotho se behoeftes).

FIGURE 4.1

FIGUUR 4.1

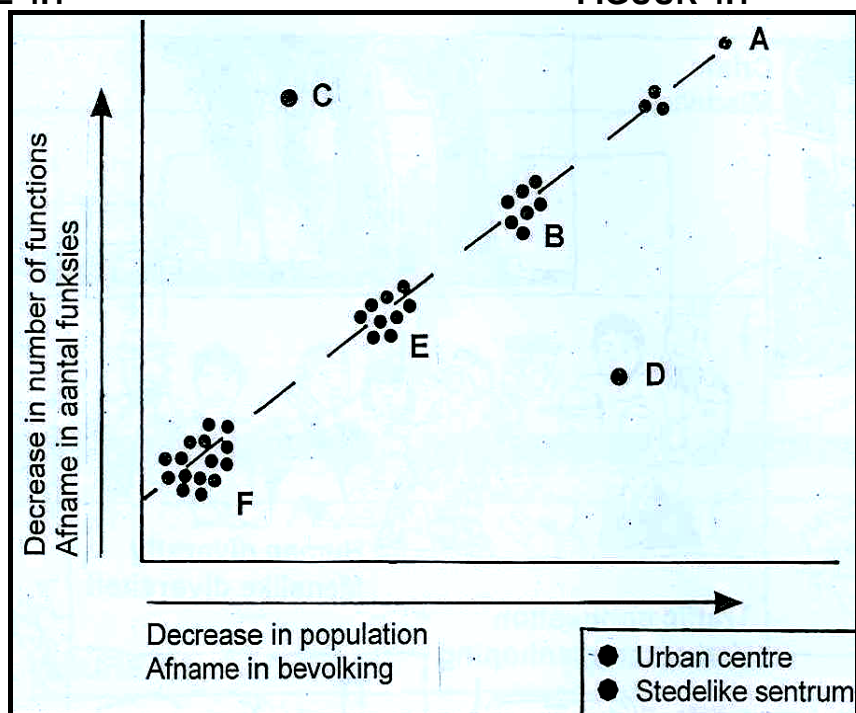


FIGURE 4.3

FIGUUR 4.3

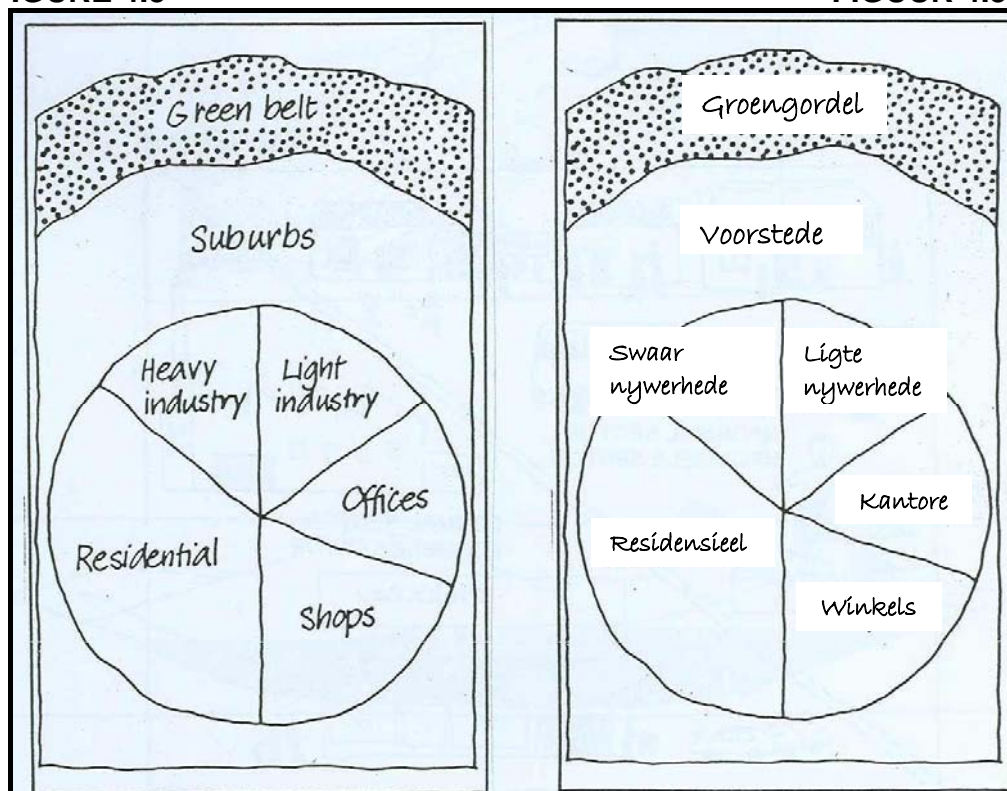
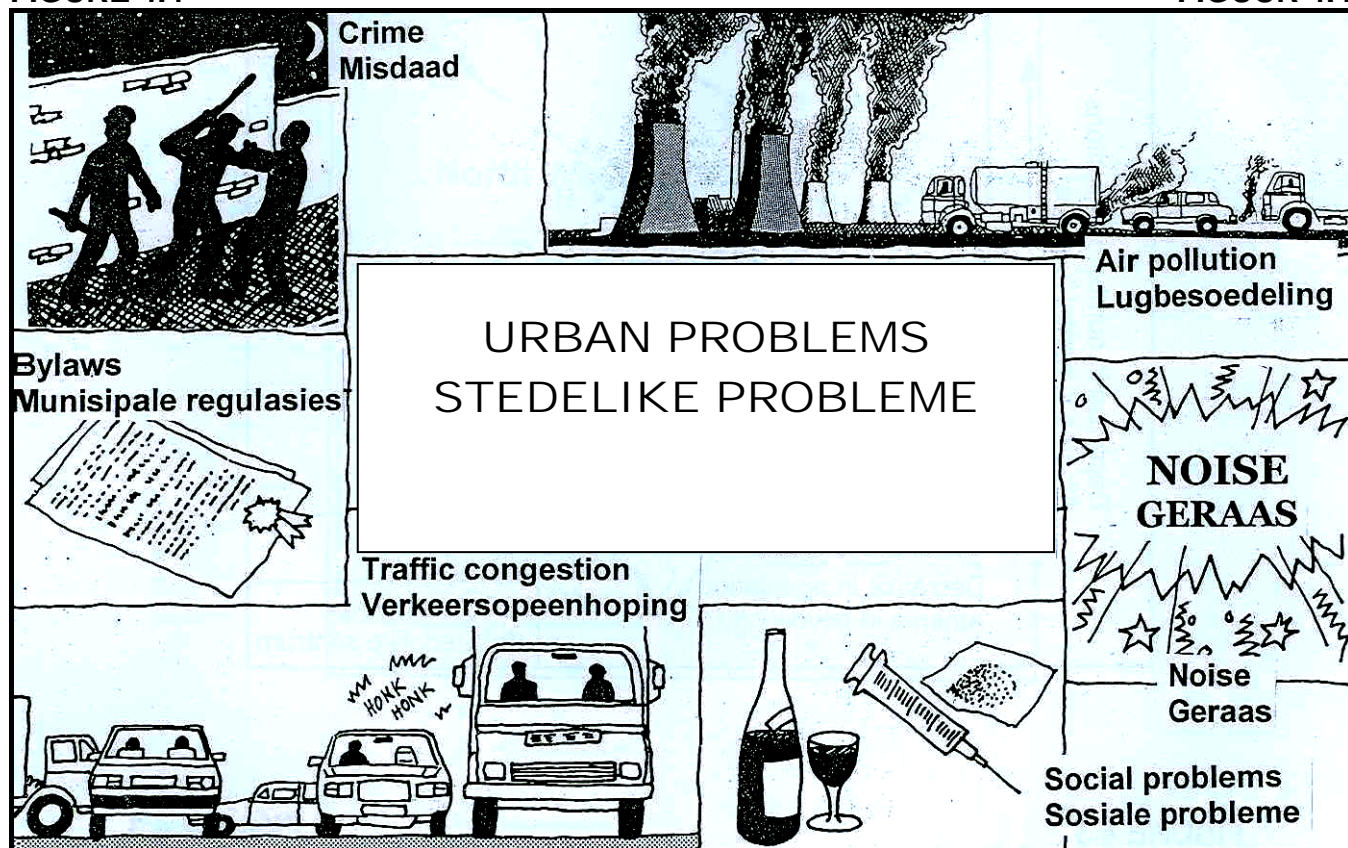


FIGURE 4.4

FIGUUR 4.4



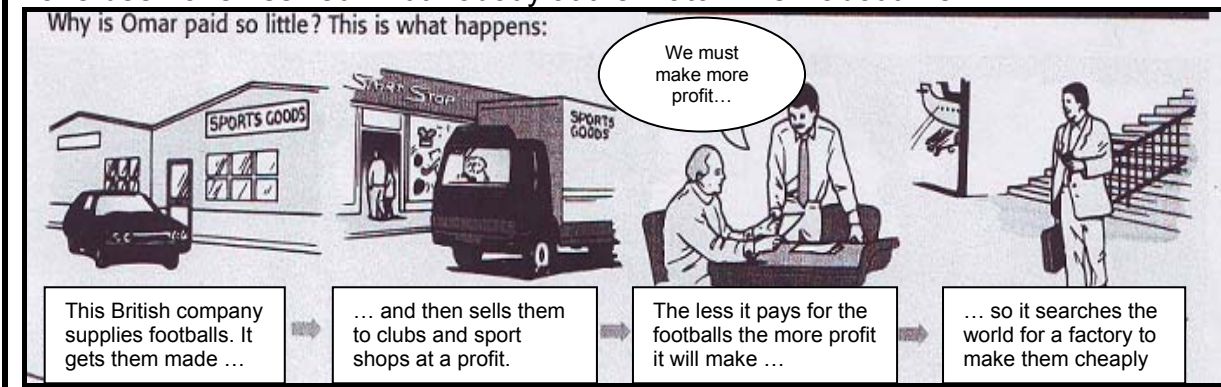


**FIGURE 4.5**

Omar lives on the outskirts of Sialkot in Pakistan. In that city and the villages around it they make 75% of the world's hand-stitched footballs. They produce an amazing 35 million footballs a year.

'I have been sewing footballs since I was eight. I don't like it much. But I have to do it because I have to support my family. I work in a stitching centre. I start at 7 in the morning and end at 8 in the evening. I do 4 footballs a day and earn R24 per day.'

'I saw a World Cup match in South Africa on TV in my uncle's house. The football could have been one I sewed. But nobody at the match knew about me.'

**FIGUUR 4.5**

Omar bly aan die buitewyke van Sialkot in Pakistan. In daardie stad en die omliggende boeredorpieë maak hulle ongeveer 75% van die wêreld se handgestikte sokkerballe. Hulle vervaardig 'n ongelooflike 35 miljoen sokkerballe per jaar.

'Ek stik al sokkerballe vandat ek agt geword het. Ek hou nie eintlik daarvan nie. Maar ek moet dit doen om my gesin te onderhou. Ek werk in 'n stiksentrum. Ek begin soggens om 7 en maak saans rondom 8 klaar. Ek maak 4 sokkerballe per dag en verdien R24 per dag.'

'Ek het 'n Wêreldbekerwedstryd in Suid-Afrika op TV in my oom se huis gesien. Die sokkerbal kon een wees wat ek gestik het. Maar niemand by die wedstryd het van my geweet nie.'

