

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2005  
OKTOBER / NOVEMBER 2005

GEOGRAPHY HG  
(First Paper: Theory)

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 320

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer FOUR questions: ONE from Section A  
ONE from Section B  
ONE from Section C  
The FOURTH question may be chosen from ANY of the remaining questions.
  - All diagrams are included in Diagram book 502-1/X.
  - Number all questions you are answering down the **centre** of your answer book, e.g.  
2.3.1
  - Leave a **line open** between parts of your answers to a question.
  - Start each answer to a new question **at the top** of a new page.
  - Do not change the question numbers – number according to the question paper.
  - Do not write in the margins of your answer book.
  - **Encircle** the question numbers that you have answered on the front page of your answer book.
  - Write **clearly** and **legibly**.
  - Where possible, illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams.
  - Credit will be given for insight.
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SECTION A  
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

## QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Refer to the synoptic weather map in **Figure 1.1** and answer the questions that follow.
- 1.1.1 Find high pressure cell **C**.
- (a) Identify high pressure cell **C**. (1)
  - (b) In which direction does air rotate around this high pressure cell? (1)
  - (c) List TWO other characteristic air movements associated with this high pressure cell. (2)
  - (d) Discuss how the location of high pressure cell **C** will influence the position of the cold front to the east of it within the next 24 hours. 2x2=(4)
  - (e) High pressure cell **C** is mainly responsible for dry conditions (little rainfall) along the South African west coast. Explain why this is so. 3x2=(6)
- 1.1.2
- (a) Identify the front labelled **A** on the synoptic weather map. (1)
  - (b) Ahead (east) of front **A** bergwind conditions occur. Give TWO points of evidence from the synoptic weather map to support this statement. (2)
  - (c) Draw an annotated (diagram with labels) cross-section sketch to illustrate the development of bergwinds. Your sketch must show the TWO main characteristics of bergwinds. 3x2=(6)
  - (d) Name the natural hazards (danger) associated with the development of bergwinds. 1x2=(2)
  - (e) Discuss what can be done to minimise the problems associated with the natural hazard mentioned in Question 1.1.2(d). 2x2=(4)
  - (f) How are bergwind conditions terminated (ended)? 1x2=(2)

- 1.2 **Figure 1.2A** shows the plan view of an area in which two rivers are situated on two different levels. **Figure 1.2B** shows the longitudinal profiles of the two streams before river capture / piracy.
- 1.2.1 In time river capture / piracy will take place.
- (a) Draw a labelled sketch (plan view) showing the features of this landscape after river capture / piracy. (5)
- (b) Name the erosional process responsible for river capture / piracy. 1x2=(2)
- (c) What will happen to the position of the watershed in time? 1x2=(2)
- 1.2.2 After river capture rejuvenation will occur.
- (a) Which ONE of the two streams will be rejuvenated? 1x2=(2)
- (b) How will the discharge and the erosive capacity of the rejuvenated stream change? 2x2=(4)
- (c) Draw a labelled diagram to show the longitudinal profile of the rejuvenated stream. 2x2=(4)
- 1.2.3 (a) Identify the stages of the fluvial cycle represented by positions **K, L** and **M** in **Figure 1.2B**. (3)
- (b) Draw transverse (cross-sectional) profiles at each of the positions **K, L** and **M**. (3)
- (c) Explain why each of the transverse profiles differ. 3x2=(6)
- 1.3 **Figure 1.3A** shows an ecosystem which excludes man. **Figure 1.3B** shows the same ecosystem including man.
- 1.3.1 Define the term ecosystem. (2)
- 1.3.2 Explain why the vegetation in this ecosystem is referred to as a producer. 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.3 (a) What will happen to the amount of energy as it is transferred throughout this ecosystem to each trophic level? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 1.3.3(a). 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.4 Explain the effect man has on each trophic / food level. 2x2=(4)
- 1.3.5 Through environmental conservation, what can be done to ensure an ecological balance in this ecosystem? 1x2=(2)

**[80]**

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Refer to **Figure 2.1A** which shows diagrammatically the upper air temperature inversion over South Africa.
- 2.1.1 (a) Name the pressure cell represented by the arrows marked **D** on the sketch. (1)
- (b) Name TWO other similar pressure cells that play a major role in South Africa's weather and climate. (2)
- (c) Draw a simple sketch map showing an aerial view of South Africa to indicate the general position of the pressure cells named in Question 2.1.1(a) and (b). (3)
- (d) Briefly explain why the air is subsiding at **D**. 2x2=(4)
- 2.1.2 (a) What is an inversion layer? (2)
- (b) Explain the development of an inversion layer at **E**. 2x2=(4)
- (c) Does **Figure 2.1A** represent winter or summer conditions? 1x2=(2)
- (d) Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.1.2(c). 1x2=(2)
- (e) Describe the weather conditions one can experience over the interior of South Africa during the season mentioned in Question 2.1.2(c). 2x2=(4)
- 2.1.3 Refer to **Figure 2.1B** showing a valley along the foothills of the KwaZulu/Natal Drakensberg.
- (a) Identify winds **X** and **Y** respectively. (2)
- (b) Does **Figure 2.1B** represent day or night time? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 2.1.3(b). 1x2=(2)
- (d) Briefly explain how wind **Y** develops. 2x2=(4)
- 2.2 **Figures 2.2A** and **2.2B** show the development of a granite dome. An example of such a dome is **Sibede Rock** in Swaziland. **Figure 2.2C** shows various drainage patterns, one of which is typical of a granite dome structure.
- 2.2.1 Refer to **Figures 2.2A** and **2.2B**.
- (a) Identify the igneous rock structure from which a granite dome develops. (1)

- (b) Briefly explain how the igneous rock structure mentioned above develops. 2x2=(4)
- (c) How does this igneous rock structure mentioned above become exposed onto the earth's surface? 2x2=(4)
- (d) Once exposed to the earth's surface, the granite dome will weather away through a process known as exfoliation. Briefly explain this process. 3x2=(6)

2.2.2 Refer to **Figure 2.2C**.

- (a) Which ONE of the two diagrams (i) or (ii) shows the drainage pattern typical of a granite dome? (1)
- (b) Name the drainage pattern typical of a granite dome. (1)
- (c) Briefly explain why the drainage pattern mentioned in Question 2.2.2(b) develops at a granite dome. 2x2=(4)

2.2.3 The rounded foothills of KwaZulu/Natal are known as the Valley of a Thousand Hills. These foothills are well suited for agricultural activities.

- (a) List TWO physical factors that make these foothills suited for agriculture. (2)
- (b) Name ONE agricultural product that is commonly produced in this region. (1)
- (c) Explain why the foothills of KwaZulu/Natal are rounded. 2x2=(4)
- (d) Give, and explain, the farming method which farmers should introduce in this region to minimise soil erosion. 3x2=(6)

2.3 **Figure 2.3** shows how climate influences both the biotic and abiotic soil forming factors.

2.3.1 From **Figure 2.3** identify ONE

- (a) biotic soil forming factor. (1)
- (b) abiotic soil forming factor. (1)

2.3.2 (a) Define the term weathering. (2)

- (b) Which property (constituent / part) of weathered rock, evident in **Figure 2.3**, is transferred to the soil? 1x2=(2)

- 2.3.3 (a) What is humus? (2)
- (b) Why do true forests along the KwaZulu/Natal coastline not have a high humus content even though they are densely vegetated? 2x2=(4)

**[80]**

**SECTION B  
SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Refer to **Figure 3.1** before answering the following questions.

- 3.1.1 (a) Describe the settlement pattern of the settlement called Hillside. (1)
- (b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 3.1.1(a). (1)
- 3.1.2 (a) Describe the shape of the farms in Hillside. (1)
- (b) Give TWO reasons why the farms assumed the shape described in Question 3.1.2(a). (2)
- 3.1.3 (a) Explain the meaning of the term site. (2)
- (b) Provide evidence from **Figure 3.1** for why this specific site was selected for the establishment of Hillside. (1)

3.2 Refer to **Figure 3.2** before answering the following questions.

- 3.2.1 The centre of the farm is considered to be the ideal site for a farmstead. Give, and explain, ONE possible reason why the owner of Rocklands did not select a central position for his farmstead. 3x2=(6)
- 3.2.2 (a) The farmer at Rocklands practices mixed farming. What does this mean? 1x2=(2)
- (b) What are the advantages of practising mixed farming? 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.3 The farmer at Rocklands lives on his own stretch of land. Discuss the advantages of living on your own stretch of land. 3x2=(6)

3.3 Refer to **Figure 3.3**. Pine Village and Kingstown are both central places. However, the sphere of influence and range of goods of these two settlements will differ.

3.3.1 Explain the meaning of the following terms:

- (a) Central place (2)
- (b) Sphere of influence (2)
- (c) Range of goods (2)

- 3.3.2 (a) Which place, Pine Village or Kingstown, will have a larger sphere of influence? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 3.3.2(a). 2x2=(4)
- (c) According to the hierarchical rank order of settlements, which one of the two mentioned settlements will have a higher rank order? 1x2=(2)

3.4 Refer to **Figure 3.4** showing the settlement named Kingstown.

- 3.4.1 (a) Where is the CBD located? (1)
- (b) Why did the CBD start here? (1)
- (c) Is this the best location for the CBD? Explain your answer. 3x2=(6)

3.4.2 The urban profile shows a side view of a settlement.

- (a) Draw a simple free-hand sketch along line X – Z to show the urban profile of Kingstown. The sketch must reflect the height of buildings in Kingstown. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Explain why the urban profile changes from X to Z. 4x2=(8)

3.4.3 At present the CBD is experiencing commercial decentralisation.

- (a) Define the term commercial decentralisation. (2)
- (b) Why is commercial decentralisation taking place? 3x2=(6)
- (c) Give THREE possible solutions to counter-act commercial decentralisation. 3x2=(6)

- 3.4.4 There are large areas designated as parks. As land becomes more scarce in or near the CBD, pressure from businesses builds up to convert these areas for business use. Assume that you are the local town planner whose job it is to advise your local town council. Prepare a report explaining why it is important to keep these bits of land as parks.

3x2=(6)  
[80]

#### QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Refer to **Figure 4.1** and answer the questions that follow.

- 4.1.1 (a) What is a settlement? (2)
- (b) With reference to economic activities, distinguish between rural and urban settlements. (2)
- (c) Give ONE example of an economic activity in rural and urban settlements respectively. (2)
- (d) Why do we refer to rural settlements as single-functional and urban settlements as multi-functional? (2)
- (e) Name the smallest and largest of all settlements respectively. (2)
- 4.1.2 Many people leave the rural settlements to go and live in urban settlements such as the one illustrated in **Figure 4.1**. This results in rural depopulation.
- (a) Define the term rural depopulation. (2)
- (b) List TWO push factors resulting in rural depopulation and explain why the mentioned factors will result in rural depopulation. 4x2=(8)
- (c) Discuss the consequences of rural depopulation of rural areas. 3x2=(6)
- (d) Discuss possible countermeasures that can be introduced to slow down rural depopulation. 3x2=(6)



- 4.2 Many of the newcomers to the city will find employment in industries. Refer back to **Figure 3.4** before answering the following questions.
- 4.2.1 Distinguish between light and heavy industries. (2)
- 4.2.2 Give ONE example of a light industry and ONE of a heavy industry. (2)
- 4.2.3 Indicate in which of the zones, **A** or **B**, you will find light industries and in which one you will find heavy industries. 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.4 Which factor, visible on the diagram, determined the site to locate industries at **B**? 1x2=(2)
- 4.2.5 Explain why the industries at **B** are situated far away from the CBD. 3x2=(6)
- 4.2.6 Industries are the main culprits of air pollution in the city. What steps can be introduced to minimise air pollution caused by factories? 3x2=(6)
- 4.3 Many of the newcomers to the city are not so lucky to find employment. They live on the outskirts of the city in informal (squatter) settlements.
- 4.3.1 What is an informal settlement? (2)
- 4.3.2 Why do informal settlements develop? 2x2=(4)
- 4.3.3 List any THREE socio-economic problems encountered by the inhabitants of informal settlements. 3x2=(6)
- 4.3.4 Give possible solutions to make life for the inhabitants of informal settlements easier. 3x2=(6)
- 4.3.5 Many inhabitants of informal settlements find employment in the informal sector. Give TWO examples of employment in the informal sector. 2x2=(4)
- 4.3.6 Explain why it is important to maintain the existence of the informal sector in large cities. 2x2=(4)
- [80]**

SECTION C  
SOUTH AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

## QUESTION 5

## THE KALAHARI

The area of Kalahari sands encompasses some 2 million km<sup>2</sup> and the range in rainfall throughout this area is considerable. It varies from the scanty, erratic rain of the extreme south to the more tropical conditions in the north. As the quantity and reliability of the rainfall varies, so too does the vegetation. Given these facts, what then is the agricultural potential of the Kalahari?

In all its sprawling vastness and for all the millennia that it has withstood the ravages of time, today the Kalahari and its wildlife face a greater threat to their continued existence than ever before. It is also, ecologically speaking, one of the most fragile and delicately balanced ecosystems and, as such, it is quick to succumb to mismanagement and abuse.

*Adapted from "Kalahari" by Michael Main*

- 5.1 Refer to **Figure 5.1** showing the location of the Kalahari.
- 5.1.1 (a) In which South African province is most of the southern Kalahari located? (1)
- (b) Provide the name of the capital city of the province identified in Question 5.1.1(a). (1)
- 5.1.2 (a) Identify the exotic river that flows just south of the Kalahari. (1)
- (b) Why is the river referred to as exotic? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Into which ocean does this exotic river flow? (1)
- 5.1.3 (a) The introductory paragraph states that the **range in rainfall is considerable**. Explain the meaning of rainfall range. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Considering the location of the Kalahari, explain why this region has a "considerable" (large) rainfall range between different areas. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2 Once again refer to **Figure 5.1**.
- 5.2.1 (a) With which of South Africa's neighbouring countries does the Limpopo River form an international boundary? (1)
- (b) Into which ocean does the Limpopo River flow? (1)

- 5.2.2 Identify river **X**, a main tributary of the exotic river mentioned in Question 5.1.2(a). (1)
- 5.2.3 After the confluence, the exotic river identified in **Question 5.1.2(a)** flows past the town of Prieska. With added water from its tributaries, the exotic river may easily flood.
- (a) What is a flood? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain the meaning of the term confluence. 1x2=(2)
- (c) How can the point of confluence result in a flood? 1x2=(2)
- (d) List TWO consequences of flooding for the town of Prieska. 2x2=(4)
- (e) Discuss the environmental impact that flooding is likely to have on the area around Prieska. 2x2=(4)
- (f) Assume you were appointed as an environmental consultant to address the dangers of flooding. Discuss TWO preventative measures, which would lessen the damage of floods. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.4 Further downstream, the exotic river plunges down the Augrabies Falls.
- (a) What stage of the river's course is found at this point? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Why is it unusual to find a waterfall in this stage? 1x2=(2)
- (c) The Augrabies Falls is a result of rejuvenation caused by isostatic uplift of the land. Explain the term rejuvenation. 1x2=(2)
- (d) Describe the velocity (speed) and erosive capacity (ability to erode) of the river at the point of rejuvenation. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.5 The town of Kuruman lies in the Cape Plateau, a karst-like region, domination by porous chalk.
- (a) Kuruman is well known for a feature called 'Die Oog' (The Eye), which marks the source of the Kuruman River. What karst landform is commonly referred to as 'The Eye'? 1x2=(2)
- (b) The Kuruman River then flows across the Kalahari sands. Why is the surface run-off in this area very low? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Draw a soil profile indicating the relative depths of the respective horizons that you would expect to find in this area of the Kalahari. (3)

- 5.3 The economic potential of the Kalahari region is very limited. Dryland farming dominates, which implies no irrigation. Thus farming is totally dependent on annual rains.
- 5.3.1 (a) Is farming a primary, secondary or tertiary economic activity? (1)  
 (b) Provide a reason for your answer to Question 5.3.1(a). 1x2=(2)
- 5.3.2 Why is dryland farming more widely practised in this region? 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.3 Discuss the reasons why dryland farming produces very low outputs. 2x2=(4)
- 5.3.4 Explain why overgrazing can cause an environmental imbalance when using dryland farming methods. 3x2=(6)
- 5.4 Tourism forms an alternative source of income, and the establishment of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park has contributed favourably to the G.D.P. of the region.
- 5.4.1 (a) Is tourism a primary, secondary or tertiary economic activity? (1)  
 (b) Provide a reason for your answer to Question 5.4.1(a). 1x2=(2)
- 5.4.2 (a) What does the abbreviation G.D.P. stand for? 1x2=(2)  
 (b) How does the establishment of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park affect the G.D.P. of the province? 1x2=(2)
- 5.4.3 Discuss the importance of maintaining national parks as a form of sustainable development. 3x2=(6)

**[80]**

**QUESTION 6**

<b>Garden of South Africa</b>	<b>Fact File: KwaZulu/Natal</b>
<p>KwaZulu/Natal is known for its subtropical, often lush plant life and the gentle beauty of its Midlands region. Its long maritime belt is fringed by the waters of the Indian Ocean, by wide white beaches and, in the north, by patches of indigenous forest and some of the world's highest vegetated dunes.</p> <p>Farther to the west are the towering heights of the Drakensberg range, 1 046 km in length and the most prominent segment of South Africa's Great Escarpment.</p>	<p><b>Area:</b> 92 100 km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Percentage of total area of S.A.:</b> 7,6 %  <b>Population:</b> 9,8 million  <b>Percentage of total population:</b> 21%  <b>Main languages:</b> IsiZulu (80%)            English (16%)            Afrikaans (2%)  <b>Economic activities:</b> Marine services, tourism, coal, manufacturing, forestry, farming.  <b>Percentage of total G.D.P.:</b> 15,8%</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Adapted from World Atlas for South Africans)</i></p>

- 6.1 Refer to the introductory paragraphs as well as **Figure 6.1** before answering the questions below.
- 6.1.1 On which of South Africa's coasts is the province of KwaZulu/Natal located? (1)
- 6.1.2 Which two settlements are both accepted as capital cities of KwaZulu/Natal? (2)
- 6.1.3 Name the THREE countries, which form international boundaries with KwaZulu/Natal. (3)
- 6.1.4 In which climatic region is KwaZulu/Natal located? (1)
- 6.1.5 What is the name of the mountain range which dominates the relief of KwaZulu/Natal? (1)
- 6.2 Refer to **Figures 6.2A** and **6.2B** showing temperature and rainfall variations for Durban.
- 6.2.1 **Figure 6.2A** indicates the average daily temperature range in both January and July.
- (a) What is meant by the average daily temperature range? 2x2=(4)
- (b) During which of the TWO months is the average daily temperature range the smallest? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Provide an explanation for your answer to Question 6.2.1(b). 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.2 **Figure 6.2B** shows the average monthly rainfall for January and July.
- (a) How is average rainfall for a month calculated? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Why is January's average rainfall much higher than July's? 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.3 The high rainfall received in KwaZulu/Natal can support a large variety of natural vegetation.
- (a) Is natural vegetation a renewable or non-renewable resource? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Much of the natural vegetation is under threat by forestry and farming. Discuss how these TWO economic activities have created an imbalance in the natural vegetation. 2x2=(4)

- (c) Suggest possible solutions to counteract this imbalance in the natural vegetation. 2x2=(4)

6.3 The Tugela River is one of the largest rivers in KwaZulu/Natal and forms part of the Tugela-Vaal water transfer scheme. Refer to **Figure 6.3** for an illustration of this water scheme.

- 6.3.1 Into which ocean does the Tugela River flow? (1)

6.3.2 The Great Escarpment separates the dams above from the ones below.

- (a) What is an escarpment? 1x2=(2)

- (b) According to the diagram, how many dams from part of the Tugela-Vaal water transfer scheme? (1)

- (c) How does the water from the lower dams reach the upper dams? 1x2=(2)

6.3.3 Discuss the dual (two) purpose of the Tugela-Vaal water transfer scheme. 2x2=(4)

6.3.4 Why was the construction of this water transfer scheme necessary? 2x2=(4)

6.3.5 During construction, topsoil and the seeds of the indigenous vegetation were conserved.

- (a) What is indigenous vegetation? 1x2=(2)

- (b) Explain the meaning of environmental conservation. 1x2=(2)

- (c) Why was this environmental conservation seen to be a necessity? 1x2=(2)

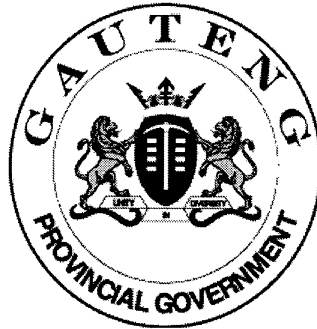
6.4 The high rainfall and fertile soils of KwaZulu/Natal have acted as “magnets” / pull factors to people. However, as the population density increases, so do the scars on the landscape.

6.4.1 With reference to the Fact File, (at the start / beginning of Question 6) calculate the population density of KwaZulu/Natal, using the following formula:

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Area (in km}^2\text{)}} \quad (4)$$

- 6.4.2 Discuss how an increasing population density in KwaZulu/Natal is likely to affect:
- (a) Natural resources 1x2=(2)
  - (b) Pollution 1x2=(2)
  - (c) Provision of services 1x2=(2)
  - (d) HIV / Aids 1x2=(2)
- 6.4.3 The impact of HIV / Aids is of particular significance.
- (a) Outline the effect of HIV / Aids on the labour force in KwaZulu/Natal. 2x2=(4)
  - (b) How will this in turn affect the economy of KwaZulu/Natal? 1x2=(2)
- 6.5 KwaZulu/Natal has a very important industrial region in the Durban-Pinetown area.
- 6.5.1 Which TWO factors have attracted industries to locate in this area? (2)
  - 6.5.2 List TWO types of industries that can be found in the Durban-Pinetown region. (2)
  - 6.5.3 Currently KwaZulu/Natal contributes 15,8% to South Africa's G.D.P. Discuss how HIV / Aids is likely to affect this contribution to South Africa's G.D.P. 2x2=(4)
- [80]**
- TOTAL: 320**

**SENIOR CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION  
*SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN***



**OCTOBER / NOVEMBER  
*OKTOBER / NOVEMBER***

**2005**

**GEOGRAPHY  
DIAGRAM BOOK  
*AARDRYKSKUNDE  
DIAGRAMBOEK***

**First Paper : Theory  
*Eerste Vraestel : Teorie***

**HG**

**502-1/X**

**8 pages / bladsye**





FIGURE 1.1

FIGUUR 1.1

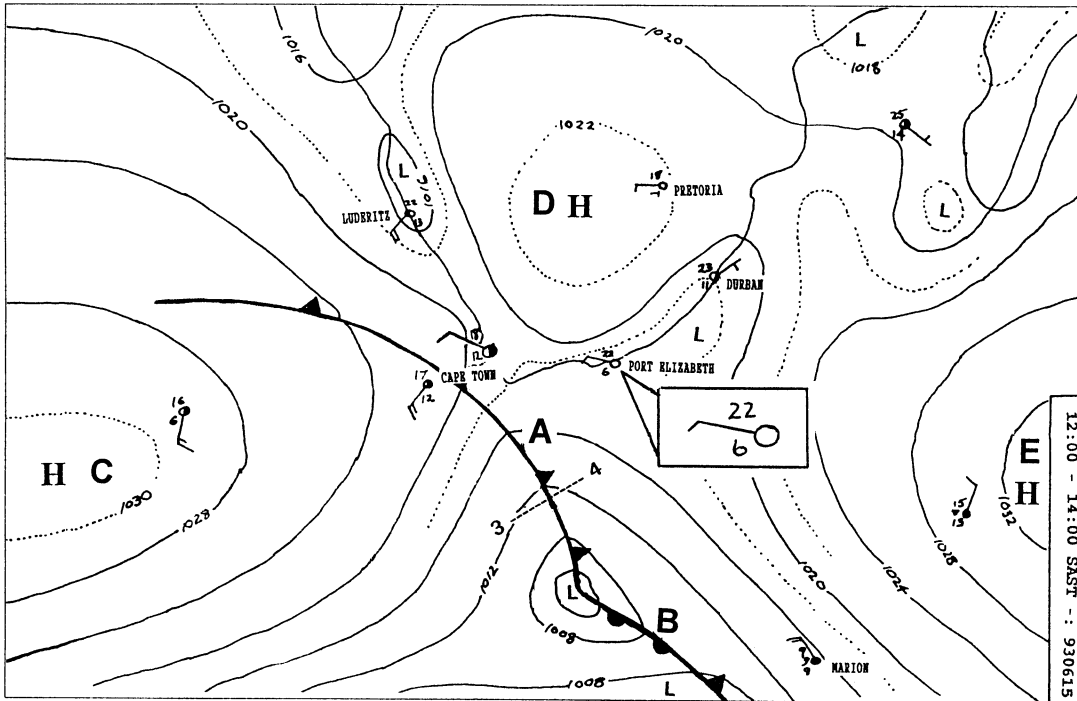


FIGURE 1.2A

FIGUUR 1.2A

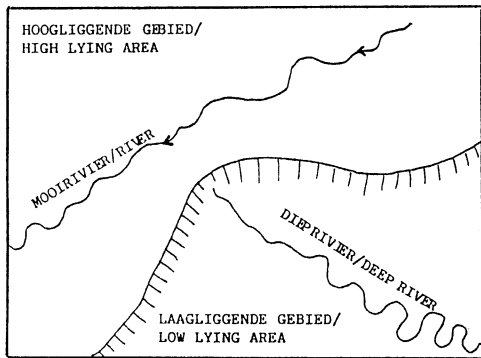


FIGURE 1.2B

FIGUUR 1.2B

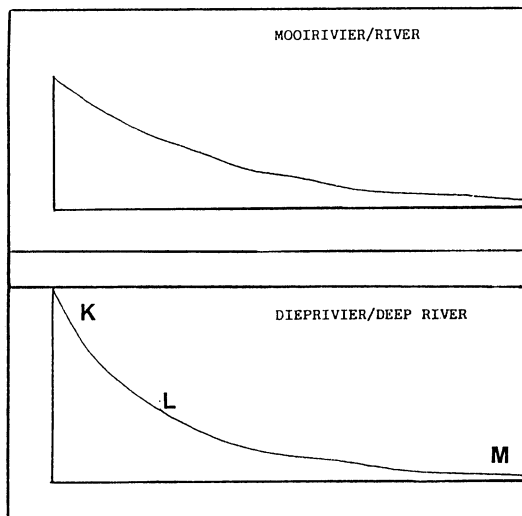


FIGURE 1.3

FIGUUR 1.3

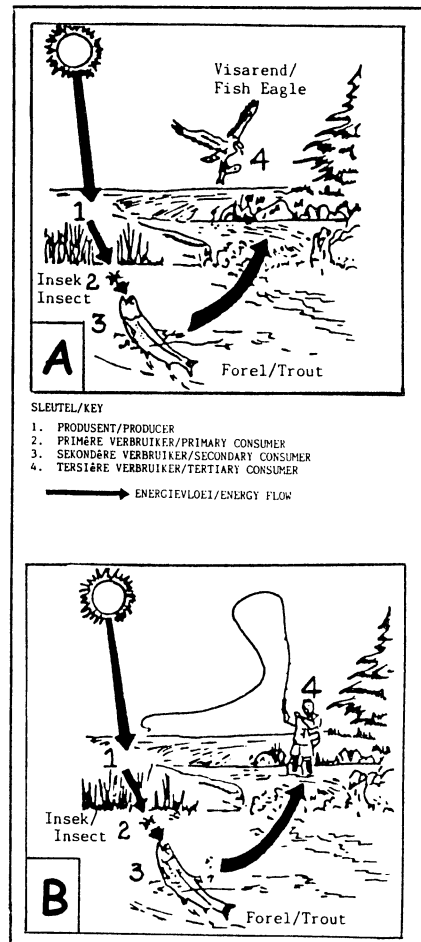


FIGURE 2.1A

FIGUUR 2.1A

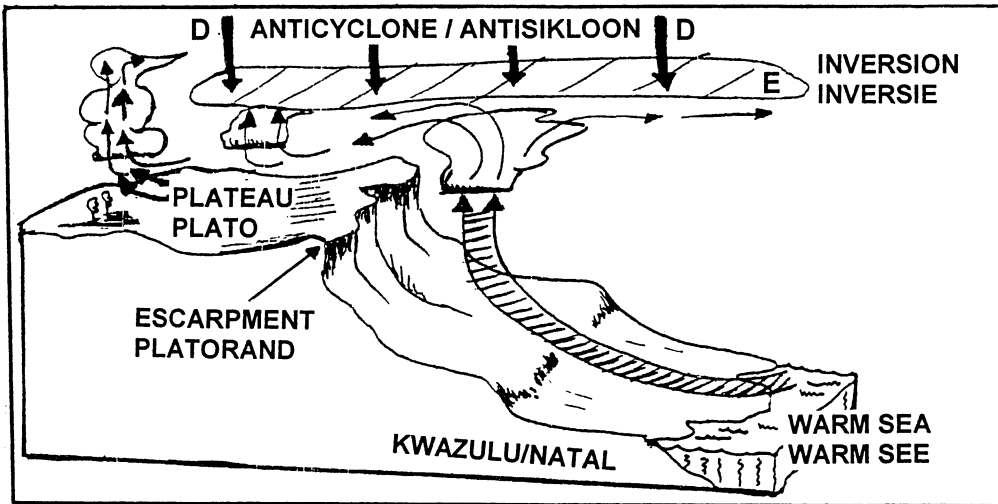


FIGURE 2.1B

FIGUUR 2.1B

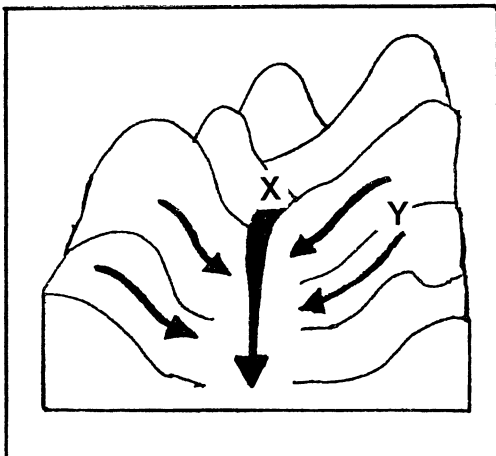


FIGURE 2.2A  
FIGUUR 2.2A

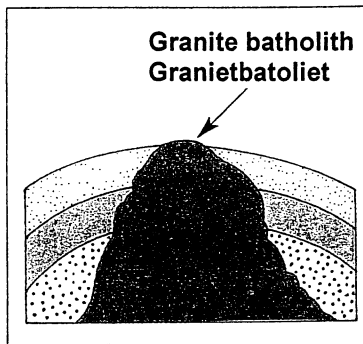


FIGURE 2.2B  
FIGUUR 2.2B

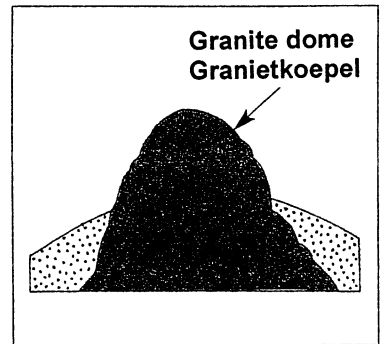


FIGURE 2.2C  
FIGUUR 2.2C

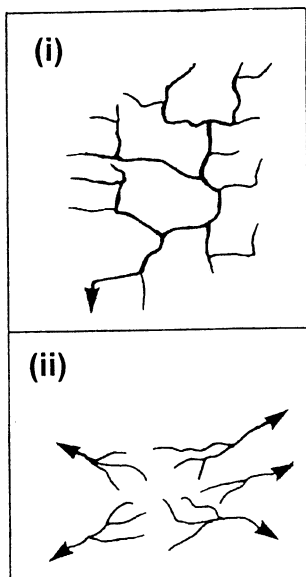
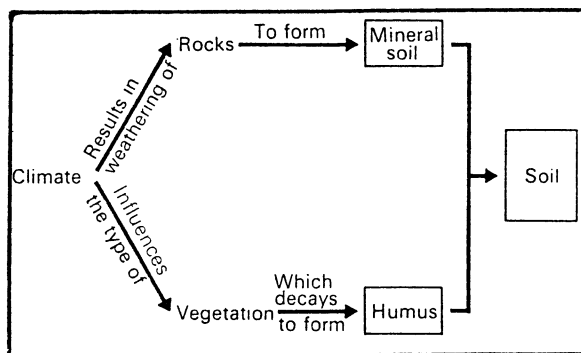
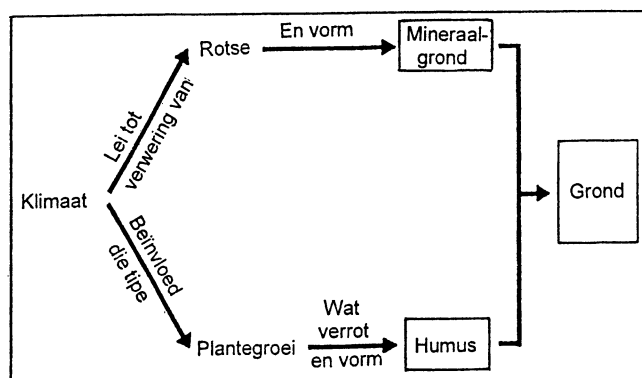
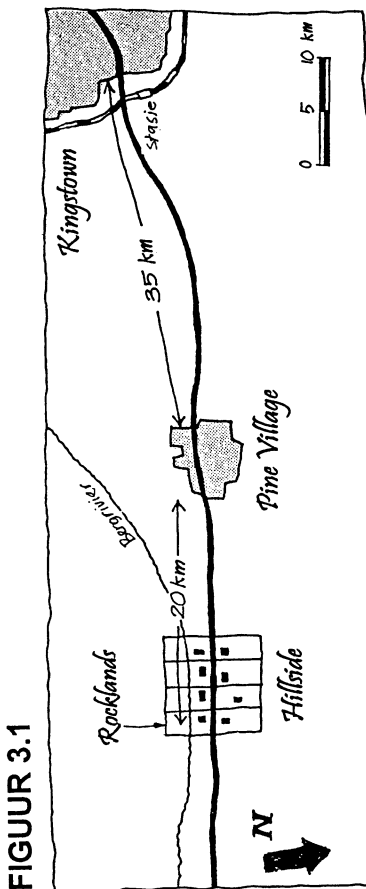


FIGURE 2.3



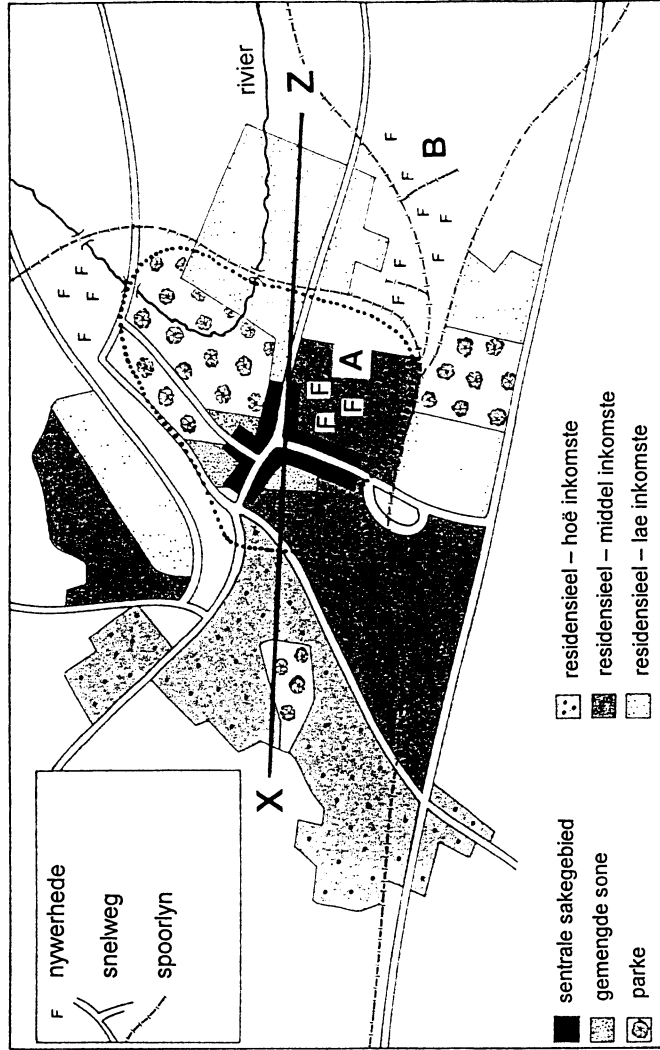
FIGUUR 2.3



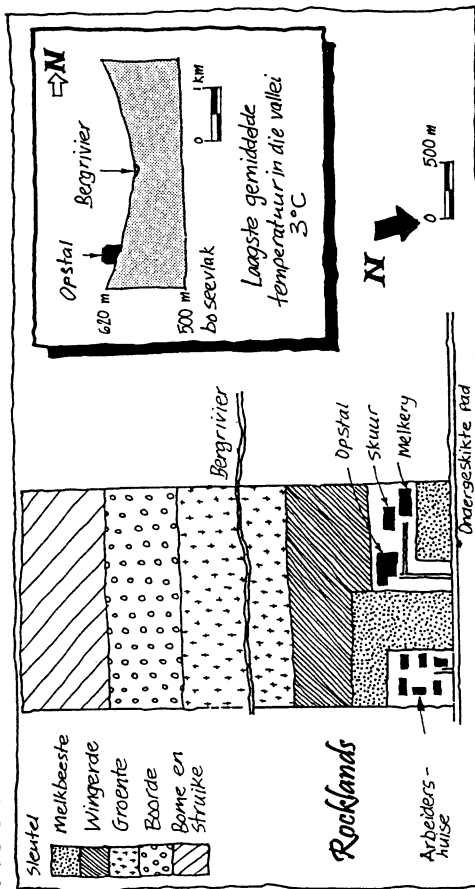


FIGUUR 3.1

FIGUUR 3.4



FIGUUR 3.2



FIGUUR 3.3

DIENSTE AMGEBIED DEUR PINE VILLAGE	DIENSTE AMGEBIED DEUR KINGSTOWN
1. Algemere winkel	1. Administrasie : Streeksdiens-kantoor
2. Kafee	2. Finansieel : Banque
3. Kerk	3. Skole
4. Laerskool	4. Supermarkte en ander winkels
5. Polisie-stasie	5. Kerke
6. Gemeenskapsentrum	6. Teater
7. Saterdagmarkt	7. Kooperasie
	8. Sakesentrum
	9. Vervoer- en kommunikasiesentrum

FIGURE 3.1

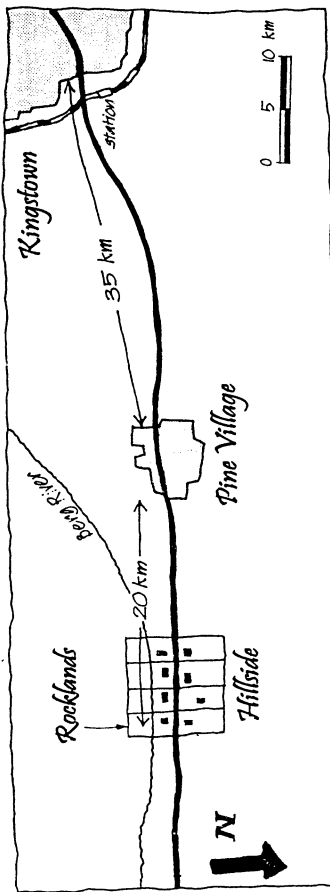


FIGURE 3.2

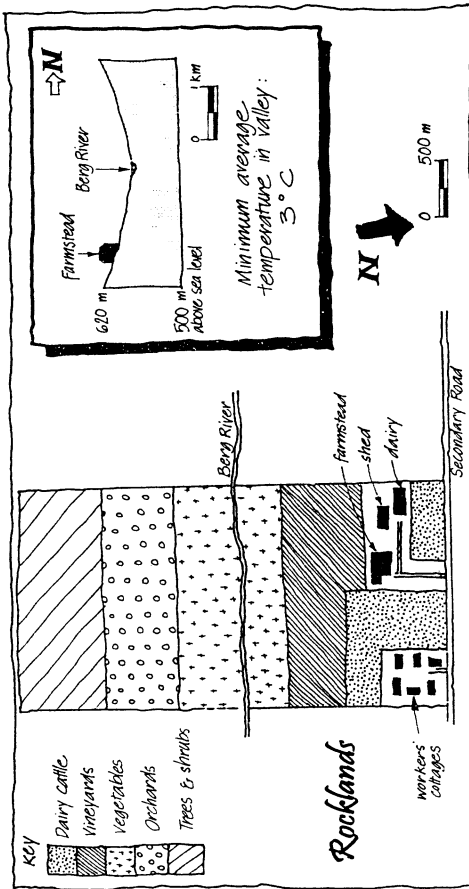


FIGURE 3.3

SERVICES OFFERED BY PINE VILLAGE	SERVICES OFFERED BY KINGSTOWN
1. General store	1. Administration : Regional government centre
2. Cafe	2. Financial : Banks
3. Church	3. Schools
4. Primary school	4. Supermarkets and other stores
5. Police station	5. Churches
6. Community centre	6. Theatre
7. Saturday market place	7. Co-operative
	8. Business centre
	9. Transport and communication centre

P.T.O. / b.o.

FIGURE 3.4

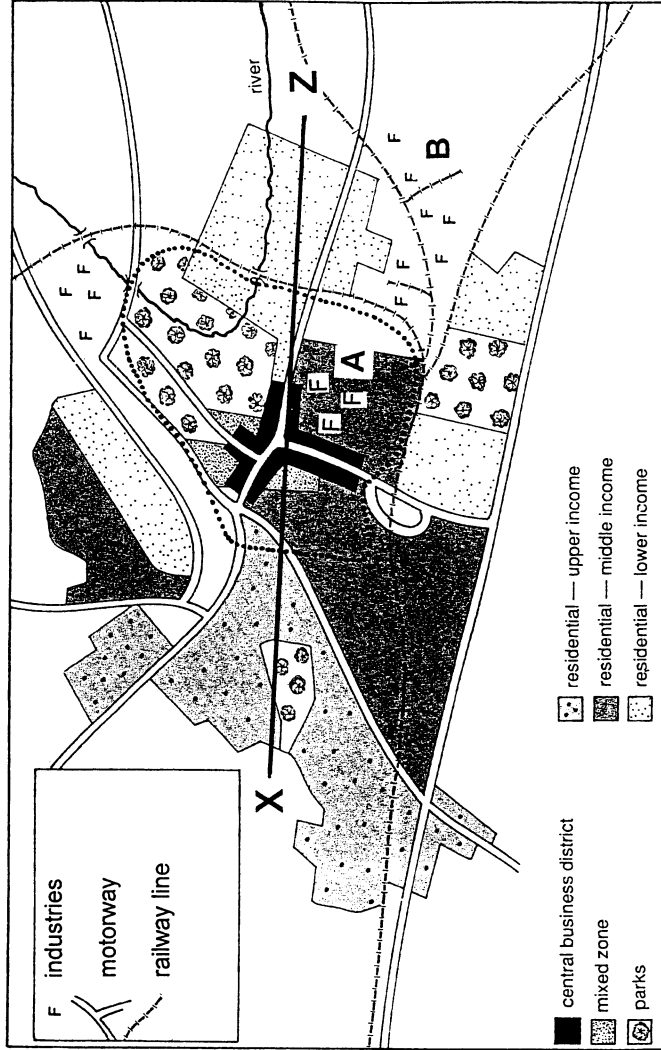
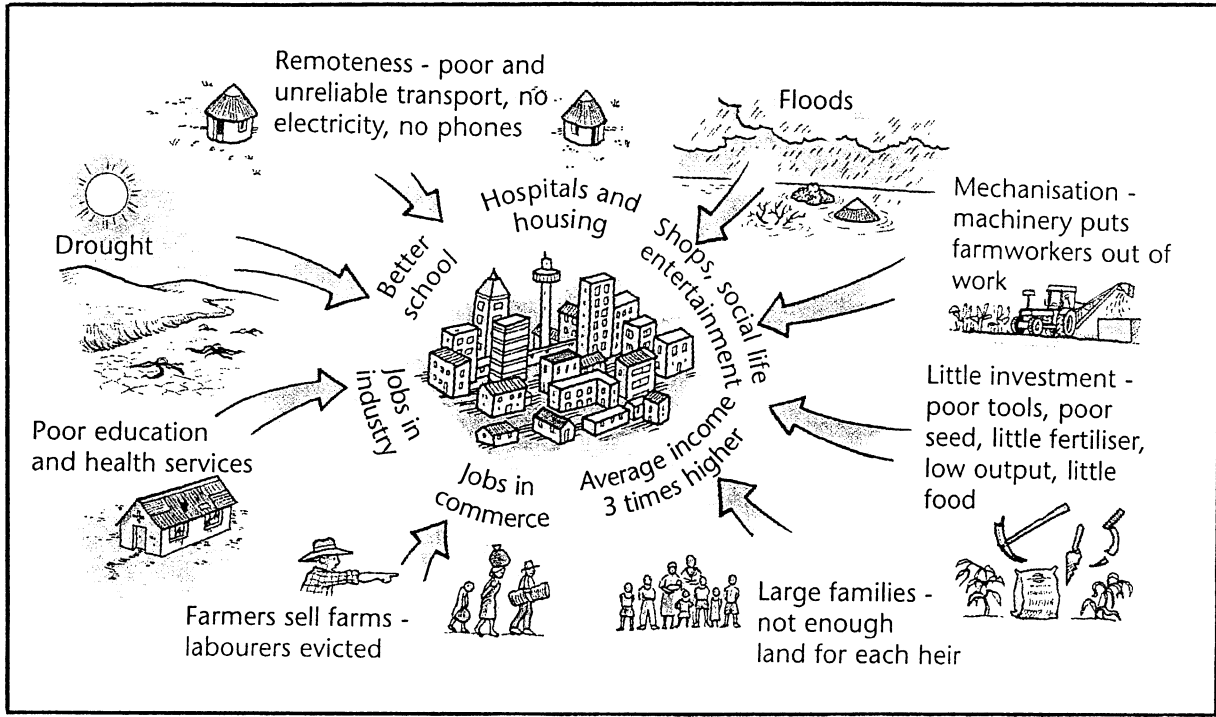


FIGURE 4.1



FIGUUR 4.1

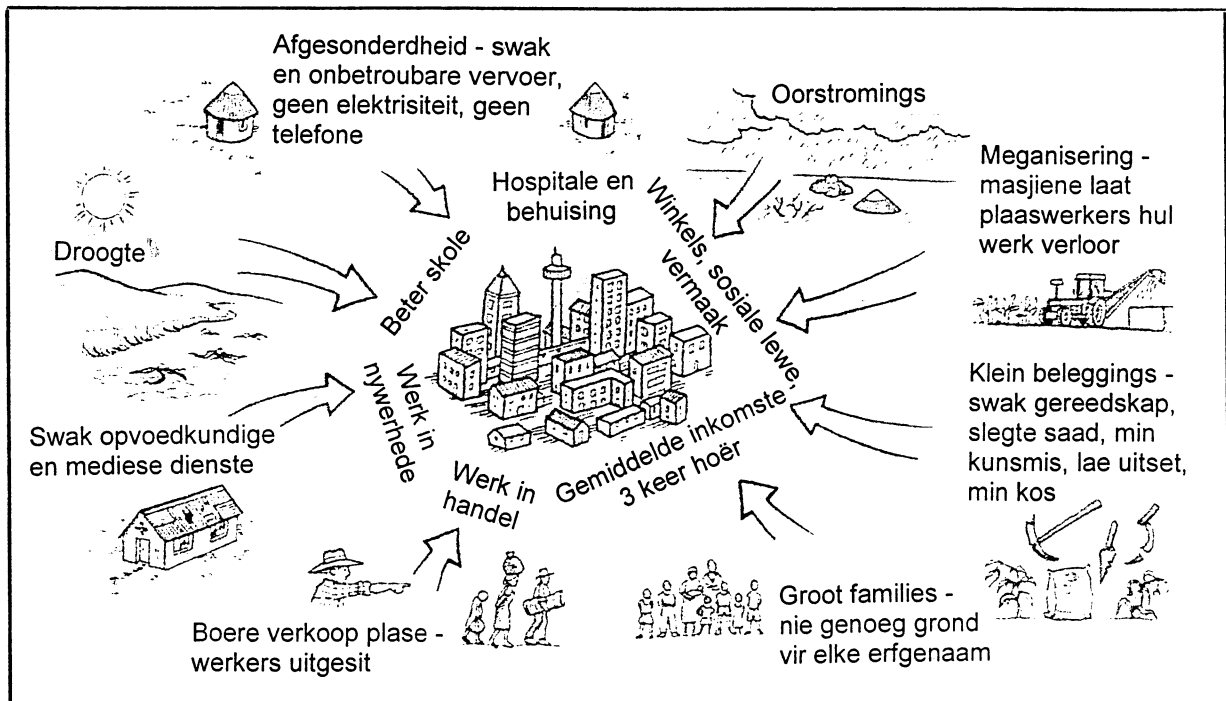


FIGURE 5.1

FIGUUR 5.1

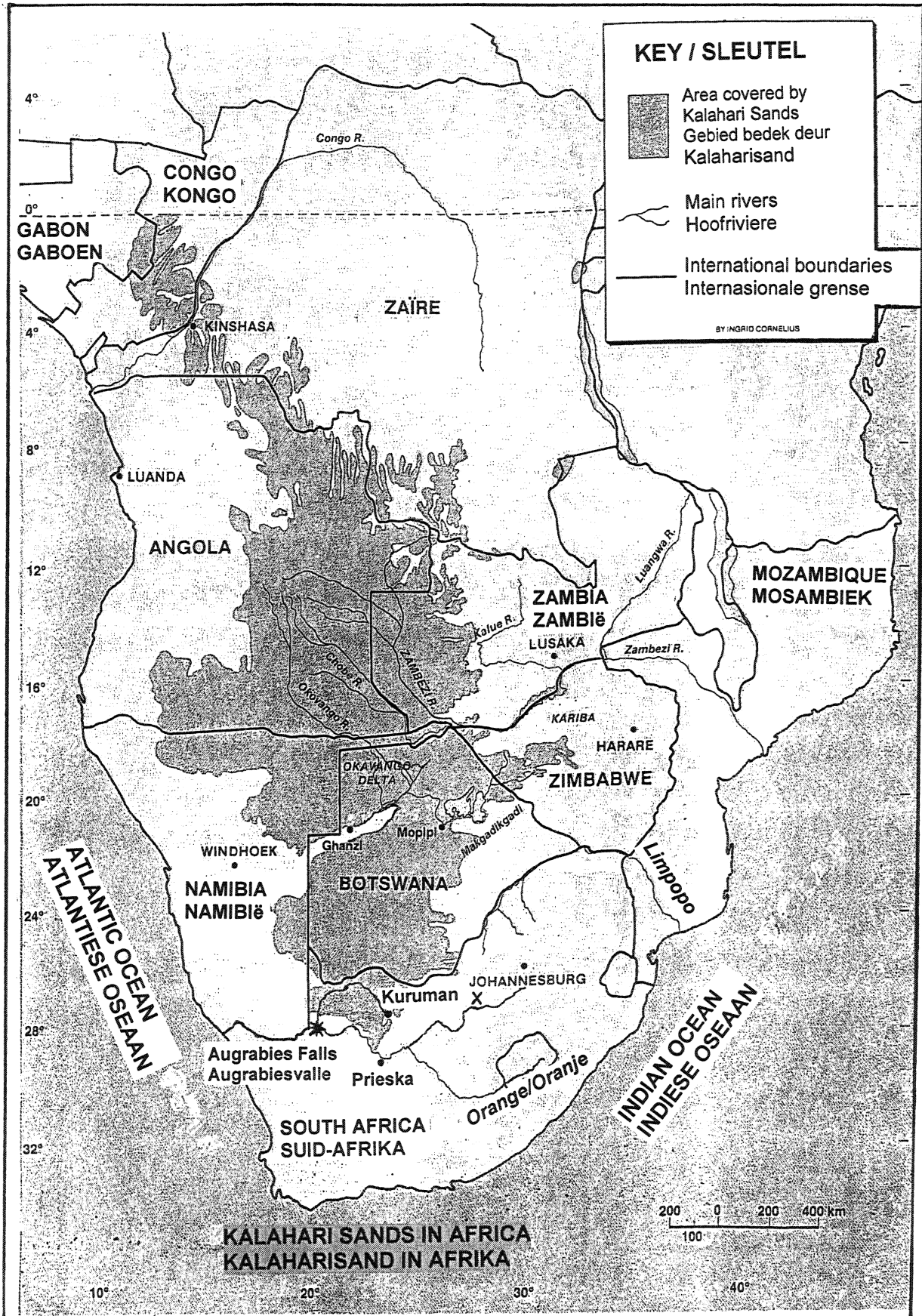
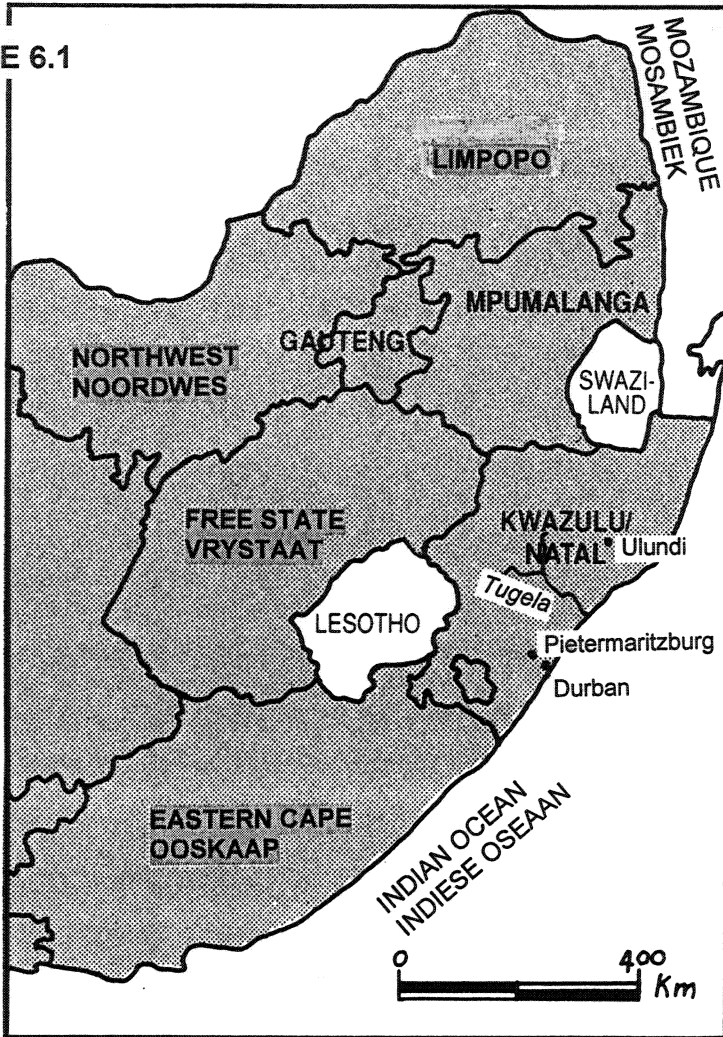


FIGURE 6.1



FIGUUR 6.1

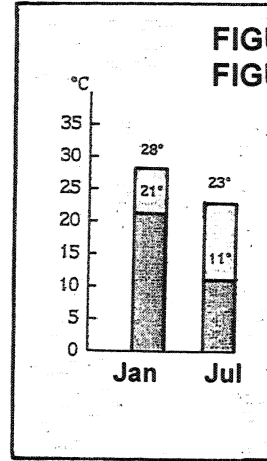


FIGURE 6.2A  
 FIGUUR 6.2A

Average daily temperature  
 Gemiddelde daaglikse temperatuur

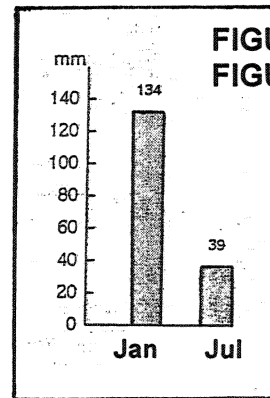
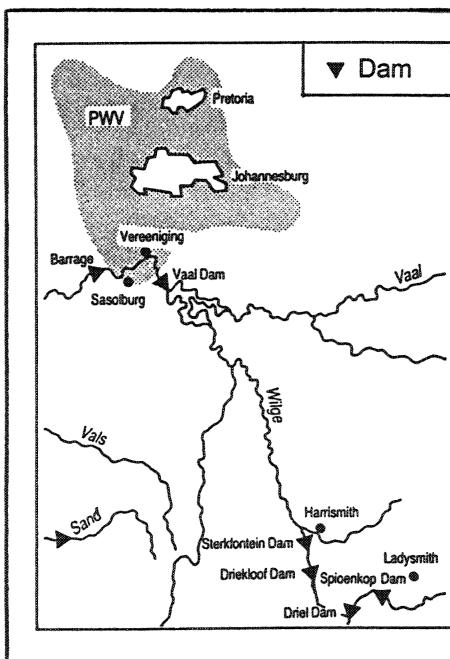


FIGURE 6.2B  
 FIGUUR 6.2B

Rainfall  
 Reënval

FIGURE 6.3



FIGUUR 6.3

