

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

FEB / MAR 2006

GEOGRAPHY SG  
(First Paper: Theory)

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 240

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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 the Annexure 502-2/X.
  - Number all questions you are answering down the **centre** of your answer book.
  - Leave a **line open** between subsections of your answers to a question.
  - Start each 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.
-

SECTION A  
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

## QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Examine the synoptic weather map in **Figure 1.1** and answer the following questions. The weather map shows winter conditions.
- 1.1.1 (a) What is a synoptic weather map? (2)
- (b) Give TWO points of evidence from the synoptic weather map to support the statement that winter conditions are shown. (2)
- 1.1.2 Nelspruit and Cape Town experience contrasting weather conditions during this season. Refer to **Figure 1.1** and describe the weather conditions of these two settlements with special reference to
- (a) precipitation. (2)
- (b) cloud cover. (2)
- (c) temperature. (2)
- 1.1.3 Refer to weather system **X** which is responsible for the weather conditions at Cape Town.
- (a) Identify weather system X. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Identify the front labelled **K**. 1x2=(2)
- (c) Describe any THREE weather changes that a person living in place **M** will experience within the next 24 hours. 3x2=(6)
- 1.1.4 Refer to the three high pressure cells **C**, **D** and **E**.
- (a) Identify high pressure cells **C**, **D** and **E** respectively. (3)
- (b) Which ONE of these three high pressure cells will play a major role in weather conditions experienced over the interior of South Africa? 1x2=(2)
- 1.2 Refer to **Figure 1.2** which shows the drainage basins, stream patterns and stream capture / piracy near Graskop in Mpumalanga.
- 1.2.1 What is a drainage basin? (2)
- 1.2.2 What do we call the high-lying area surrounding the drainage basin? (1)
- 1.2.3 Identify the stream pattern at **A**. Select ONE from the following possibilities: dendritic or trellis. 1x2=(2)

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- 1.2.4 Refer to drainage basin **A**. The stream order is **3**. Describe how an increase in rainfall will influence the following:
- (a) The stream order at **X**. (increase or decrease) 1x2=(2)
  - (b) The drainage density of drainage basin **A**. (increase or decrease) 1x2=(2)
- 1.2.5 Refer to drainage basin **B**.
- (a) Identify the features of stream capture / piracy labelled **1 to 5**. Choose from the following list of features:
 

captor stream, captured / captive stream, wind gap, misfit stream, elbow of capture

5x2=(10)
  - (b) Name the erosional process responsible for stream capture / piracy. 1x2=(2)
  - (c) Write down only the number of the stream that will flow stronger after stream capture / piracy has taken place. 1x2=(2)
- 1.3 Examine **Figure 1.3** which shows soil profiles taken before and after deforestation in the Graskop area.
- 1.3.1 What is a soil profile? (2)
  - 1.3.2 Identify the layers labelled **1, 2** and **3**. 3x2=(6)
  - 1.3.3 (a) Describe how deforestation changed the soil profile. 1x2=(2)
  - (b) Explain why the change mentioned in Question 1.3.3 (a) occurred. 1x2=(2)
- [60]**

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Refer to **Figure 2.1** and answer the questions that follow.
- 2.1.1 (a) Identify the weather system situated off the east coast of Mozambique (diagrams **2** and **3**). (1)
  - (b) Give TWO points of evidence from the synoptic weather map to support your answer to Question 2.1.1(a). (2)
  - (c) Give the latitudinal position of the weather system that you have identified in Question 2.1.1 (a) in Diagram 2. (1)

- 2.1.2 (a) How many weather systems, including the one illustrated in **Figure 2.1**, have already occurred in this region? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Explain your answer to Question 2.1.2 (a). 1x2=(2)
- (c) This weather system weakened and finally dissipated (died out) as it moved into higher latitudes (further away from the Equator). Explain why it dissipated when it reached higher latitudes. 2x2=(4)
- 2.1.3 If the weather system identified in Question 2.1.1 (a) had moved over land it would have caused great damage to the environment. Describe how the environment would have been damaged. 3x2=(6)
- 2.1.4 (a) What name is given to the centre of this weather system? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Name TWO weather conditions that one would experience at the centre of this weather system. 2x2=(4)
- 2.2 **Figure 2.2 A** shows a sketch map of the Magaliesberg and Witwatersrand. The Crocodile River and Hartbeespoort Dam are clearly visible. **Figure 2.2 B** shows a cross-section through the two mountain ranges.
- 2.2.1 (a) What is the geographical name given to the illustrated ridges which have been caused by gently dipping strata? Is it a homoclinal ridge or a dome? (1)
- (b) Name the TWO slopes numbered **1** and **2** as indicated in **Figure 2.2 B**. Indicate which one is the dip slope and which one is the scarp slope. (2)
- (c) What is the main difference, visible in **Figure 2.2 B**, between slopes **1** and **2**? (2)
- (d) Which ONE, slope **1** or slope **2**, is best suited for farming? 1x2=(2)
- (e) Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 2.2.1 (d). 1x2=(2)
- 2.2.2 (a) Do the Magaliesberg and Witwatersrand consist of resistant or less resistant rock? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Give a reason for your answer to Question 2.2.2(a) 1x2=(2)
- 2.2.3 The Crocodile River is a permanent river.
- (a) What does it mean if a river is permanent? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Is the water table higher or lower than the river bed of a permanent river? 1x2=(2)

- (c) Building dams such as the Hartbeespoort Dam plays an important role in flood control of rivers. Mention any TWO other methods that can be introduced to control floods. 2x2=(4)
- (d) Building a dam can provide an important source of income for a region as it attracts tourists and daily visitors to that region. List TWO recreational activities that can be practised at the Hartbeespoort Dam. 2x2=(4)

2.3 Refer to **Figure 2.3** showing a food web in an ecosystem.

- 2.3.1 What is a food web? (2)
- 2.3.2 How does a food chain differ from a food web? (2)
- 2.3.3 What is the main source of energy in this ecosystem? (1)
- 2.3.4 Identify ONE producer indicated in this food web. 1x2=(2)
- 2.3.5 Identify ONE herbivore in this food web. 1x2=(2)
- 2.3.6 Identify ONE carnivore in this food web. 1x2=(2)
- [60]**

SECTION B  
**SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Refer to **Figure 3.1**, showing rural settlements.

- 3.1.1 (a) Why can this settlement be classified as rural? (1)
- (b) Identify the settlement pattern shown by these rural settlements as nucleated / clustered or as dispersed / isolated. (1)
- (c) Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 3.1.1 (b). (1)
- (d) Give ONE social advantage of this settlement type for the farmer. 1x2=(2)
- (e) By referring to the diagram, list TWO physical factors that played a role in selecting the sites of these settlements. 2x2=(4)

- 3.1.2 A town is planned for development at **A**.
- (a) Many inhabitants of this valley are moving out of this area to settle in large cities. Explain why these people are moving to large cities with reference to push factors. 2x2=(4)
- (b) Name TWO services you would recommend to be established in the town planned at **A** in order to ensure that the lives of the inhabitants of the valley will be improved. 2x2=(4)
- 3.2 On arrival in the large city the newcomers are confronted by a variety of urban land uses and functions. **Figure 3.2** represents a bar graph showing the percentage of land uses and functions in a city from the CBD to the edge of the city. Study **Figure 3.2** carefully before answering the following questions.
- 3.2.1 (a) What does the abbreviation CBD stand for? (3)
- (b) Name TWO land use zones that do not occur in the core of the CBD. (2)
- (c) Which ONE of the two land uses mentioned in Question 3.2.1 (b) does occur at the edge of the CBD? (1)
- (d) List any TWO high-order commercial functions that one will find in the core of the CBD. 2X2=(4)
- (e) Although cafés are low-order functions, they are commonly found in the CBD. Explain why this is so. 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.2 At present many shops and offices are found in the suburbs. This process whereby shops and offices relocate to the suburbs is known as commercial decentralisation.
- (a) Give TWO reasons why so many shops and offices relocate to the suburbs. 2x2=(4)
- (b) What can be done in the CBD to prevent these functions from relocating to the suburbs? 2x2=(4)
- 3.2.3 (a) What percentage of land-use zones is accounted for by industries and warehouses at the edge of the CBD? (1)
- (b) Would these industries be heavy or light industries? 1x2=(2)
- (c) Why do these industries prefer a location at the edge of the city? 2x2=(4)

- 3.2.4 Beyond the edge of the city one finds the rural-urban fringe.
- (a) What is the rural-urban fringe? (2)
  - (b) List TWO urban functions that one finds here. 2x2=(4)
  - (c) Why have these urban functions located here? 1x2=(2)
  - (d) Many people living in the rural-urban fringe are not farmers. Why do they prefer to live in this land-use zone? 1x2=(2)
- 3.2.5 The graph indicates that many open spaces occur in the city. Why is it important to maintain open spaces / parks in the city? 2x2=(4)
- [60]**

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 Refer to **Figure 4.1** showing a rural area and answer the questions that follow.
- 4.1.1 (a) Identify the settlement pattern at **X** as nucleated / clustered or as isolated / dispersed. (1)
- (b) Give ONE reason for your answer to Question 4.1.1 (a) (1)
- 4.1.2 (a) Give ONE economic advantage for the farmers living at **X**. 1x2=(2)
- (b) Give ONE social disadvantage for the farmers living at **X**. 1x2=(2)
- 4.1.3 The inhabitants of **X** are commercial farmers and those at **Y** are subsistence farmers. Explain the difference between a commercial farmer and a subsistence farmer. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.4 Many of the inhabitants of settlement **Y** are moving to large cities. List TWO pull factors in the city responsible for this movement. 2x2=(4)
- 4.1.5 An amount of R5 million, which will come from the RDP fund, has been set aside to build a primary health care clinic in this rural area. You have been contacted to build a clinic at **B**.
- (a) What do the letters RDP stand for? (3)
  - (b) Apart from health care, mention TWO other services that should be provided for in this area. 2x2=(4)

- 4.1.6 When moving to large cities many of the newcomers to the city will end up living in informal (squatter) settlements like the one at **A**.
- (a) Describe an informal settlement. (2)
  - (b) Why do informal settlements develop? 2x2=(4)
  - (c) List **TWO** problems that people living in informal settlements experience. 2x2=(4)
- 4.2 Refer to **Figure 4.2** showing a large city to which many of the rural inhabitants migrate. The diagram shows the drastic expansion of the city after 1940. Examine the diagram carefully before answering the following questions.
- 4.2.1 Explain the rapid growth of the city with reference to the following terms:
- (a) Urban growth (2)
  - (b) Urban expansion (2)
- 4.2.2
- (a) Describe the location of the CBD. 1x2=(2)
  - (b) Give a possible reason for the location of the CBD. 1x2=(2)
  - (c) Why can the CBD be described as the most accessible place in the city? 1x2=(2)
  - (d) Being accessible has resulted in considerable traffic congestion in the CBD. What measures can be taken to reduce traffic congestion in the CBD? 2x2=(4)
  - (e) Discuss **TWO** characteristics of the CBD by referring to building heights and building density. 2x2=(4)
  - (f) Explain why these characteristics (as mentioned in Question 4.2.2(e)) occur in the CBD. 2x2=(4)
- 4.2.3 Three different residential areas can be identified in the city illustrated in **Figure 4.2**.
- (a) Identify the **THREE** different residential areas found in this city. (3)
  - (b) List **ONE** factor that played a role in the location of the lower-income residential area. 1x2=(2)
  - (c) List **ONE** factor that played a role in the location of the upper-income residential area. 1x2=(2)

**[60]**



**SECTION C  
SOUTH AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY**

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 5**

<p><b><u>Gauteng</u></b></p> <p>The smallest of South Africa's nine provinces, the most densely populated, and the richest, Gauteng generates more than 30% of the G.N.P., enjoys the highest per capita income and serves as the engine room of the South African economy. The Witwatersrand conurbation was built on gold and the metal still plays an important role but not a dominant one. Heavy industry, manufacturing, the retail sector and financial and other sectors are now the major players.</p>	<p><b><u>Fact File: Gauteng</u></b></p> <p><b>Area:</b> 17 010 km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Percentage of total area of S.A.:</b> 1,4%  <b>Population:</b> 9,2 million  <b>Percentage of total population:</b> 19,7%  <b>Main languages:</b> IsiZulu (21%)  English (13%)  Afrikaans (17%)  <b>Economic activities:</b> Gold mining, heavy and light industry, banking, finance and farming  <b>Percentage of total G.D.P.:</b> 33,9%</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>(Adapted from <i>World Atlas for South Africans</i>)</small></p>
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5.1 Refer to the introductory paragraph as well as to the map in **Figure 5.1** before answering the questions below.

- 5.1.1 What is the capital city of Gauteng? (1)
- 5.1.2 Name Gauteng's FOUR neighbouring provinces. (4)
- 5.1.3 Identify the main permanent river which forms the southern border of Gauteng. (1)

5.2 Refer to **Figures 5.2 A** and **5.2 B** showing temperature and rainfall variations for Johannesburg.

- 5.2.1 **Figure 5.2 A** indicates the average daily temperature range in January and in July. The temperature range is the difference between the maximum and minimum daily temperatures.
  - (a) What is the average maximum temperature for Johannesburg in January? 1x2=(2)
  - (b) What is the average minimum temperature for Johannesburg in January? 1x2=(2)
  - (c) Calculate the average temperature range for Johannesburg in January by subtracting the minimum temperature from the maximum. 1x2=(2)

**P.T.O.**

- 5.2.2 **Figure 5.2 B** shows the total rainfall for January and July.
- (a) Why is January's rainfall much higher than July's? 1x2=(2)
  - (b) Johannesburg experiences convectonal thunderstorms during the summer months. Explain how these types of thunderstorms are formed. 2x2=(4)
  - (c) Thunderstorms result in large-scale soil erosion. Explain why this is so. 2x2=(4)
- 5.2.3 The climate of Gauteng can support a wide variety of natural vegetation, mostly in the form of grasses.
- (a) Is natural vegetation a renewable or non-renewable resource? 1x2=(2)
  - (b) In Gauteng, mining and urban expansion have occurred at an alarming rate. Discuss how the natural vegetation (grasses) has been affected by these developments. 2x2=(4)
  - (c) Suggest possible solutions to counteract this imbalance in the natural vegetation. 2x2=(4)
- 5.3 The natural resources of Gauteng have attracted a large population. However, as the population density increases, so do the scars on the landscape. Discuss how an increasing population density in Gauteng is likely to affect:
- 5.3.1 Employment 1x2=(2)
  - 5.3.2 Pollution 1x2=(2)
  - 5.3.3 Housing 1x2=(2)
  - 5.3.4 Water resources 1x2=(2)
- 5.4 Mining has formed an integral part of the economy of Gauteng and the whole of South Africa.
- 5.4.1 Is mining a primary, secondary or tertiary economic activity? (1)
  - 5.4.2 List TWO advantages that mining has had for the economic development of Gauteng? 2x2=(4)
  - 5.4.3 Discuss TWO problems facing the mining industry. 2x2=(4)
- 5.5 Gauteng has a very important industrial region in the PWV area.
- 5.5.1 What do the letters PWV stand for? (3)
  - 5.5.2 What TWO factors have attracted industries to locate in this area? (2)

- 5.5.3 List TWO types of industries that can be found in the PWV region. (2)
- 5.5.4 Discuss the impact of HIV/Aids on the labour force of these industries. 2x2=(4)

**[60]**

**QUESTION 6**

**The Drakensberg**

The formidable range of mountains called the Drakensberg is part of the Great Escarpment which, rather like a gigantic horseshoe, runs down, across and then up the southern Africa's U-shaped perimeter, dividing the relatively narrow coastal plain from the great plateau of the interior. The range is at its highest in Lesotho, where it is known as the Maluti Mountains, but in visual terms is at its most spectacular in the east, where the heights fall almost sheer for a full 2 000 m down to the green and pleasant uplands on KwaZuluNatal.

Adapted from Peter Joyce *Traveller's Guide to South Africa*

- 6.1 Refer to the introductory paragraph as well as **Figure 6.1** before answering the questions below.
- 6.1.1 The Drakensberg mountain range marks the edge of the interior plateau. Define the term plateau. (2)
- 6.1.2 (a) What is the name of South Africa's neighbouring country in which part of the Drakensberg mountain range is found? (1)
- (b) Name any THREE provinces across which the Drakensberg mountain range runs. (3)
- 6.2 The Drakensberg mountain range is a watershed and contains the sources of many rivers.
- 6.2.1 Define the terms, watershed and source. 2x2=(4)
- 6.2.2 From their sources in the Drakensberg, the rivers make their way to the coast.
- (a) Into which ocean do the rivers that drain the eastern coastal plain, flow? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Into which ocean do the rivers that drain the interior plateau in a westerly direction, flow? 1x2=(2)

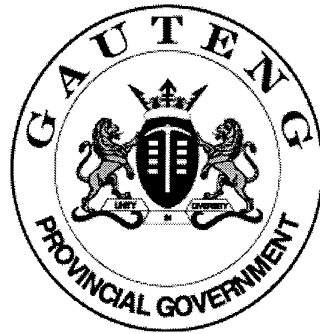
- 6.2.3 Redraw the table below in your answer book and compare the rivers draining the coast with those draining the plateau. Choose your answers from the options in brackets. (6)

	<b>Coastal rivers</b>	<b>Plateau rivers</b>
<b>Length</b> (long/short)		
<b>Velocity (speed)</b> (high/low)		
<b>Erosive capacity</b> (high/low)		

- 6.3 The Orange River, which has its source in the Drakensberg, is part of the Lesotho-Highlands water transfer scheme. Refer to **Figure 6.3** of this water transfer scheme.
- 6.3.1 This water transfer scheme was necessary for the PWV industrial region in Gauteng. Explain why. 1x2=(2)
- 6.3.2 Into which river in South Africa does the water from Lesotho flow? 1x2=(2)
- 6.3.3 Besides the transfer of water, what other benefit does this water transfer scheme provide? 1x2=(2)
- 6.3.4 The construction of this water transfer scheme meant not only building dams but also a whole new infrastructure (communication networks). Discuss the
- (a) advantages of this construction for the people of Lesotho. 2x2=(4)
- (b) disadvantages of this construction for the people of Lesotho. 2x2=(4)
- 6.3.5 This water transfer scheme has also had an influence on tourism in Lesotho.
- (a) Why is tourism considered to be a tertiary economic activity? 1x2=(2)
- (b) Discuss the impact of tourism on
- (i) the economy. 1x2=(2)
- (ii) the environment. 1x2=(2)
- 6.4 Environmental conservation is widely practised in the many nature reserves and rural areas of the Drakensberg.
- 6.4.1 What is meant by environmental conservation? (2)
- 6.4.2 Give a reason for why there is a need for environmental conservation. 1x2=(2)

- 6.4.3 Discuss why the following environmental problems still exist in rural areas of the Drakensberg:
- (a) Soil erosion 1x2=(2)
  - (b) Pollution 1x2=(2)
  - (c) Vegetation imbalance 1x2=(2)
- 6.5 Population density in the area of the Drakensberg is very low and many of the inhabitants do not have their basic needs.
- 6.5.1 Provide TWO examples of basic needs. (2)
- 6.5.2 The RDP is a development strategy to address the provision of basic needs.
- (a) Name any TWO problems associated with the implementation of the RDP (3)
  - (b) What can the RDP do to address the lack of basic needs of the rural population in the Drakensberg? 2x2=(4)
- [60]**
- TOTAL: 240**

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



**FEBRUARY / MARCH  
*FEBRUARIE / MAART***

**2006**

**GEOGRAPHY  
DIAGRAM BOOK  
*AARDRYKSKUNDE  
DIAGRAMBOEK***

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

**SG**

**502-2/X**

**8 pages / bladsye**





FIGURE 1.1

FIGUUR 1.1

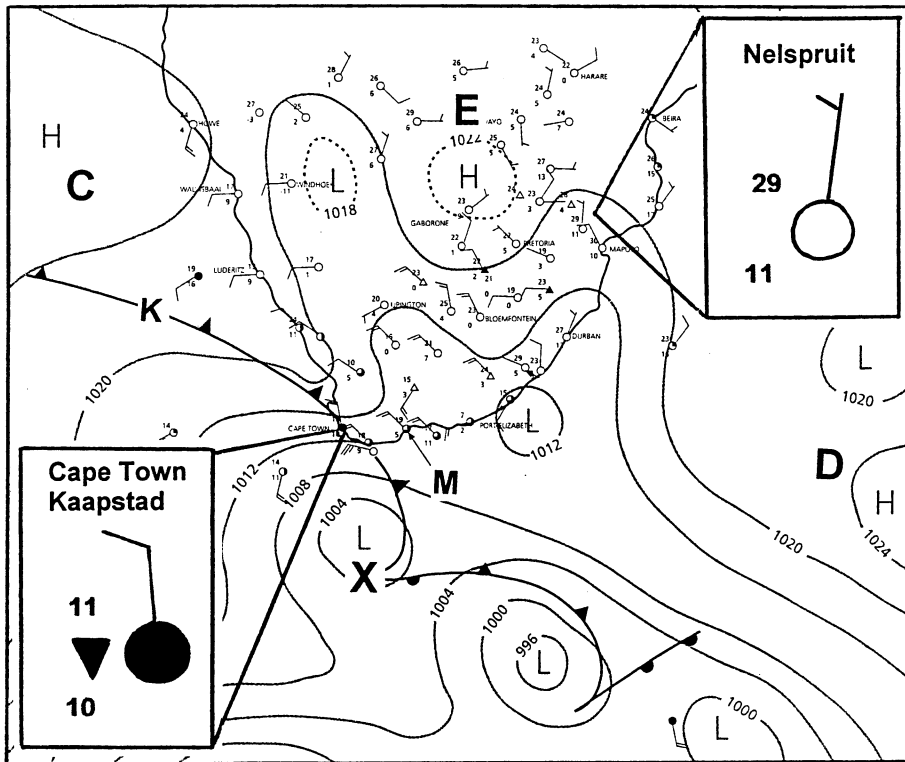


FIGURE 1.2

FIGUUR 1.2

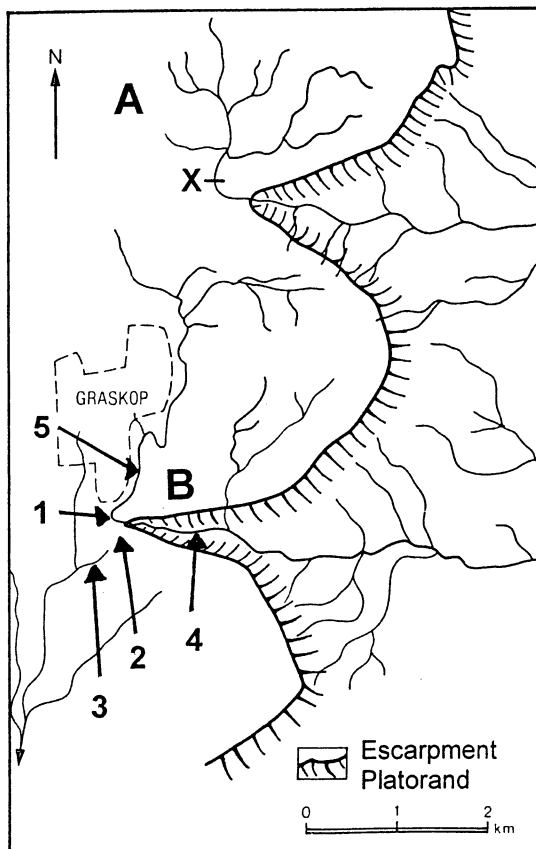


FIGURE 1.3

FIGUUR 1.3

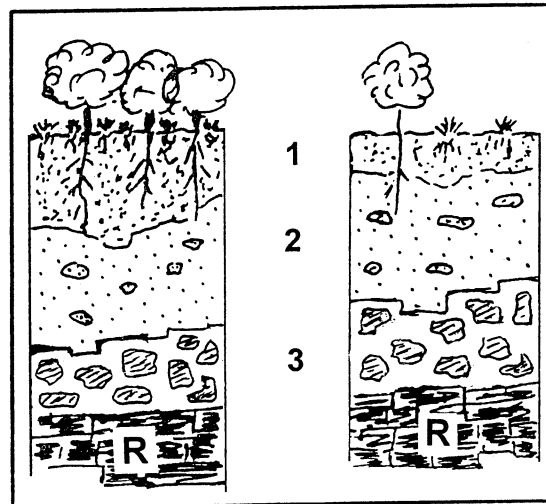




FIGURE 2.1

FIGUUR 2.1

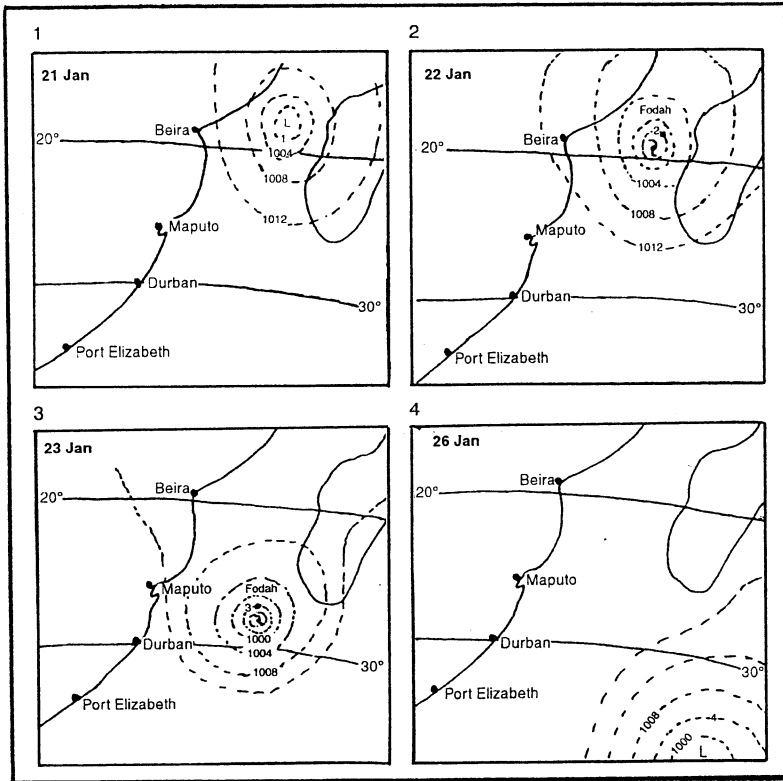


FIGURE 2.2A

FIGUUR 2.2A

FIGURE 2.2B

FIGUUR 2.2B

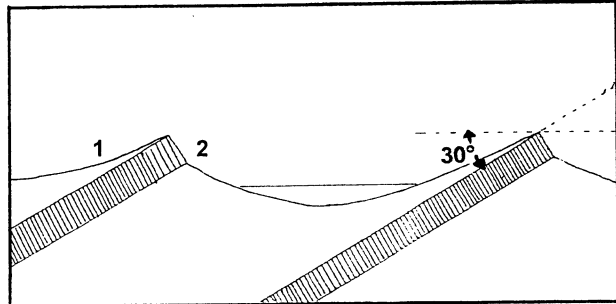
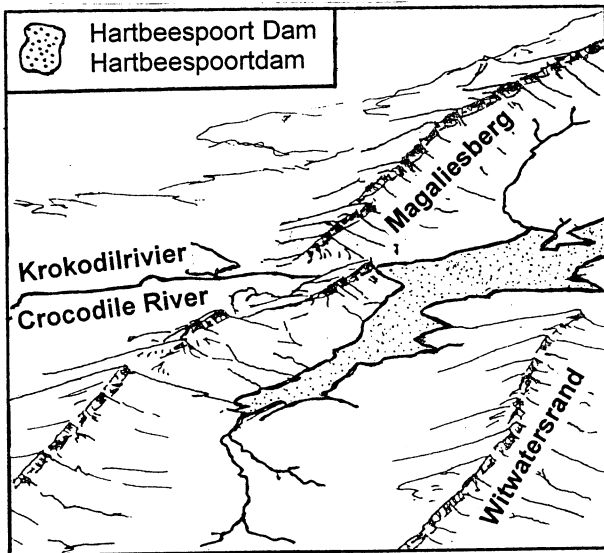


FIGURE 2.3

FIGUUR 2.3

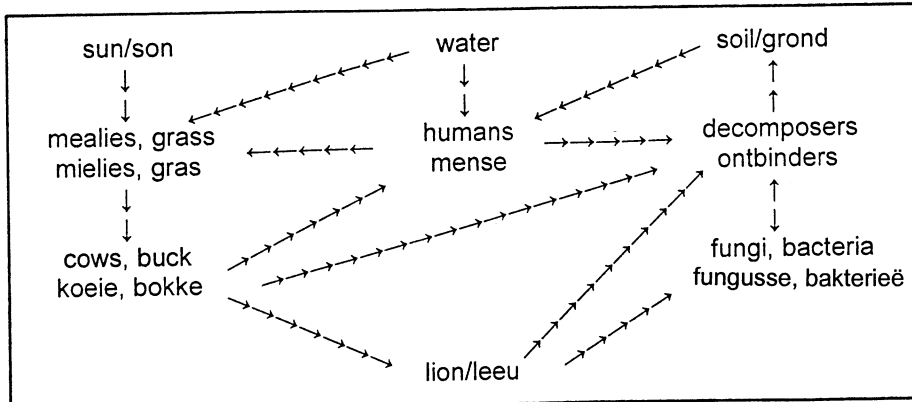


FIGURE 3.1

FIGUUR 3.1

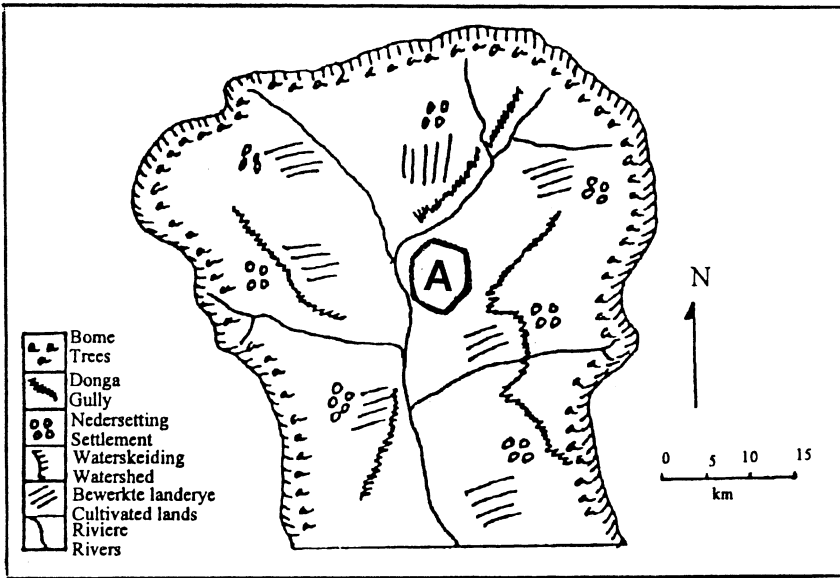
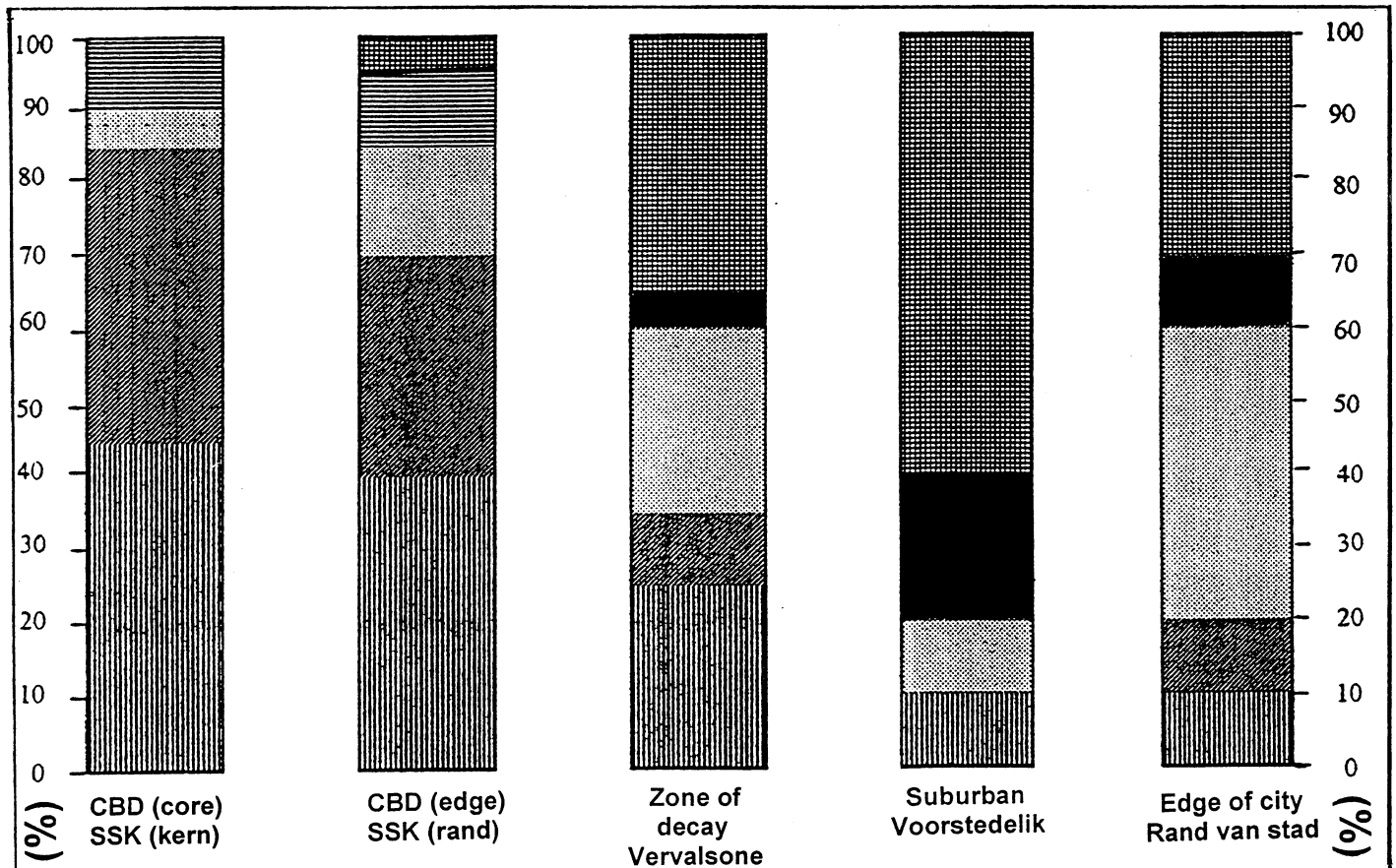


FIGURE 3.2

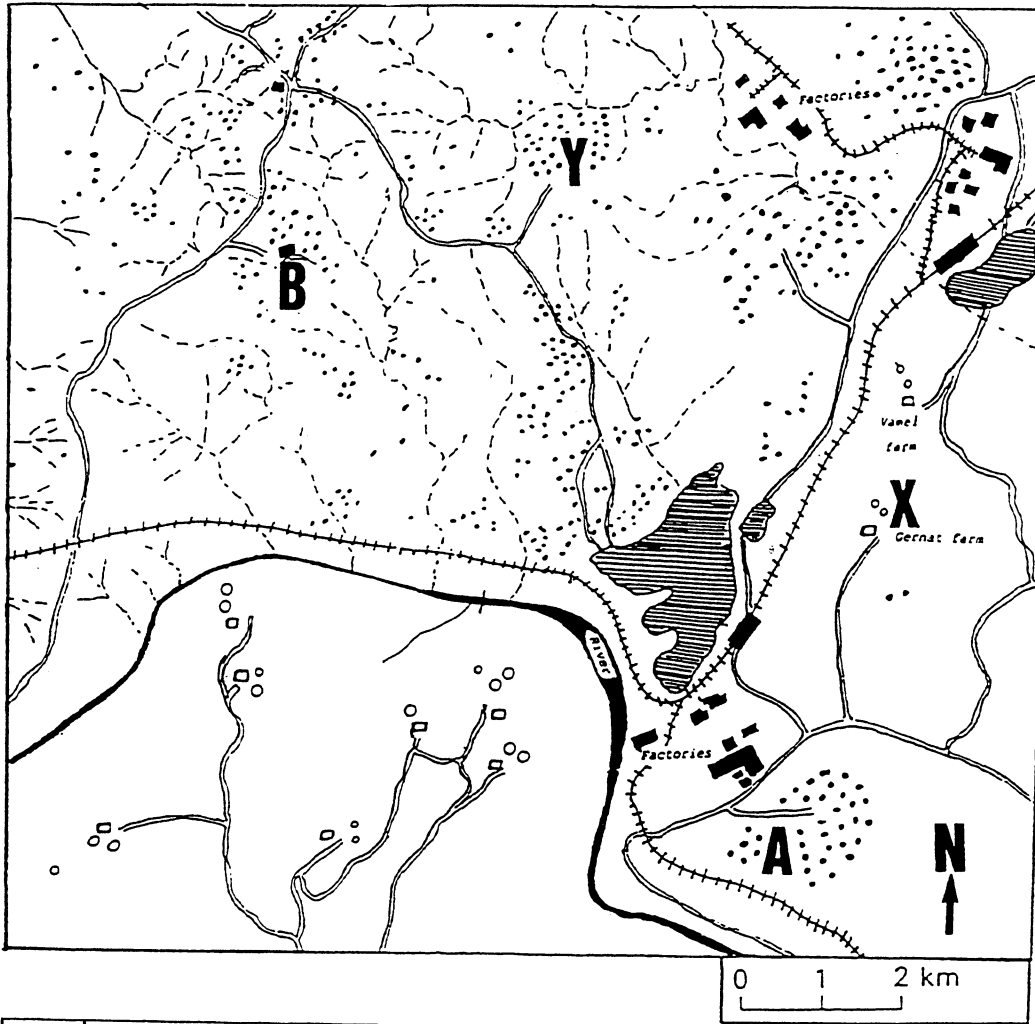
FIGUUR 3.2



Land use / Grondgebruik

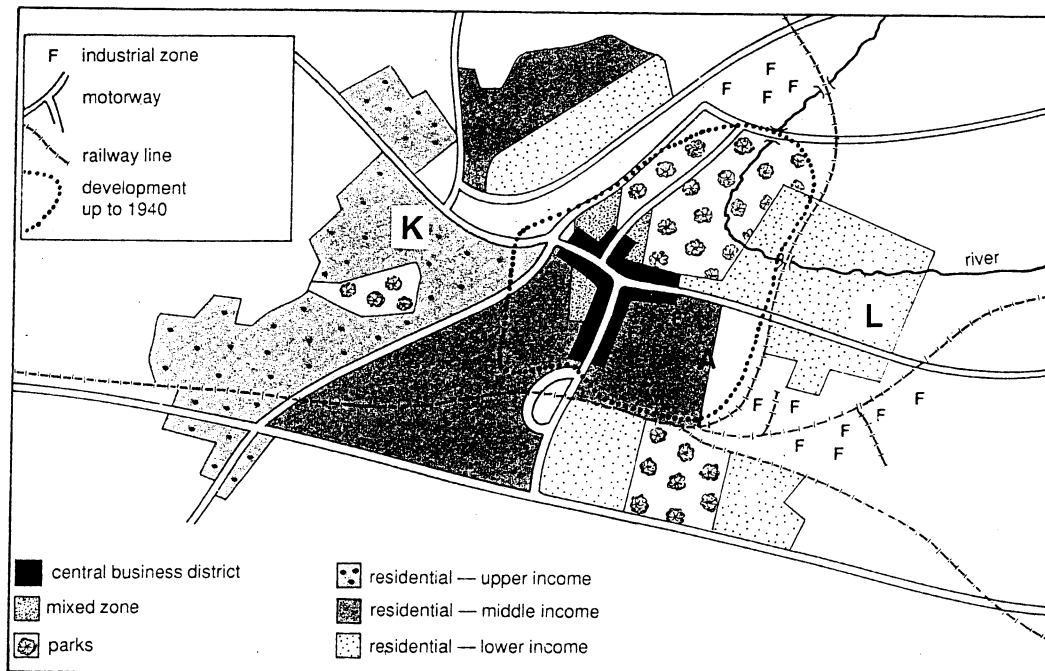
- |  |                                     |  |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
|  | residential<br>residensieel         |  | industry and warehouses<br>nywerhede en pakhuisse |
|  | open space<br>oop grond             |  | offices<br>kantore                                |
|  | public buildings<br>openbare geboue |  | shops<br>winkels                                  |

FIGURE 4.1

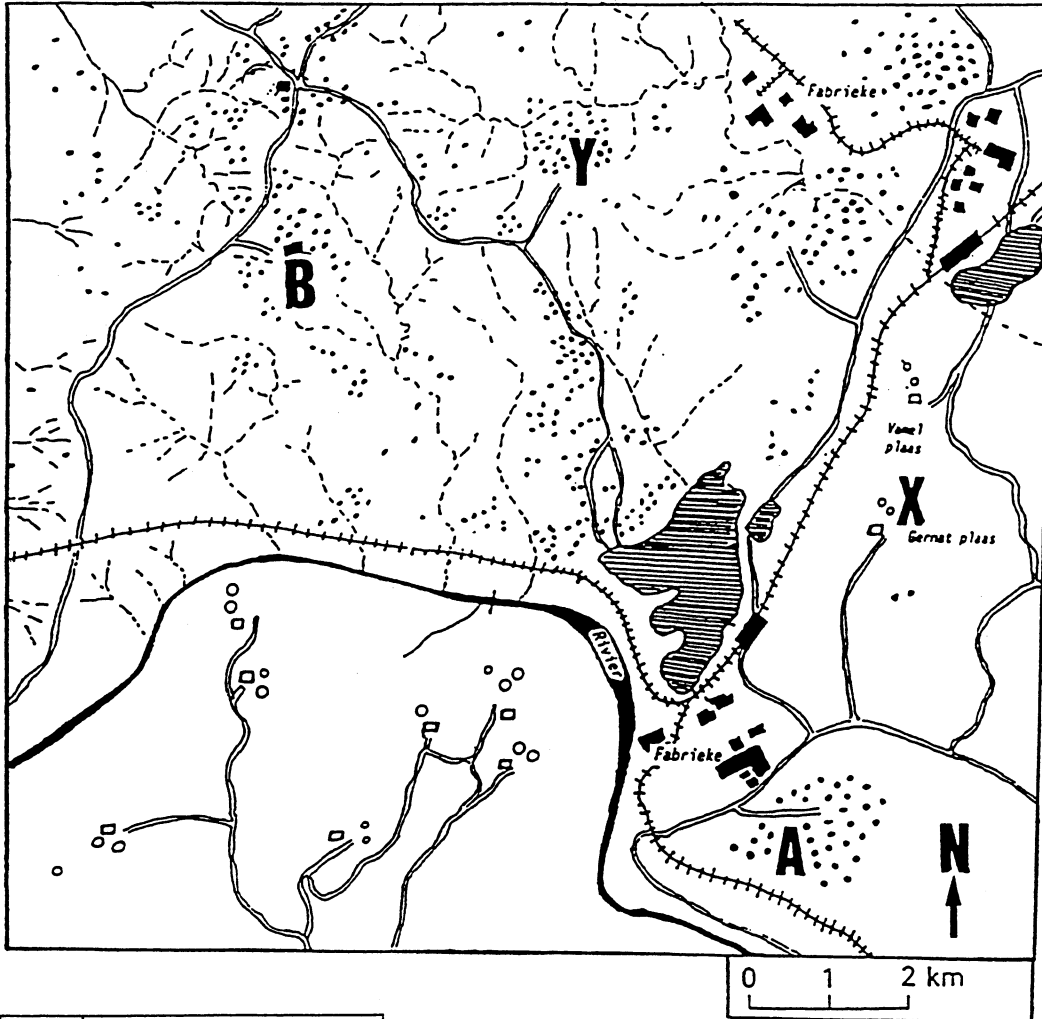


	Traditional homes
	Farmsteads
	Roads
	Railway lines
	Town
	Station
	Sheds
	Rivers
	Factories

FIGURE 4.2

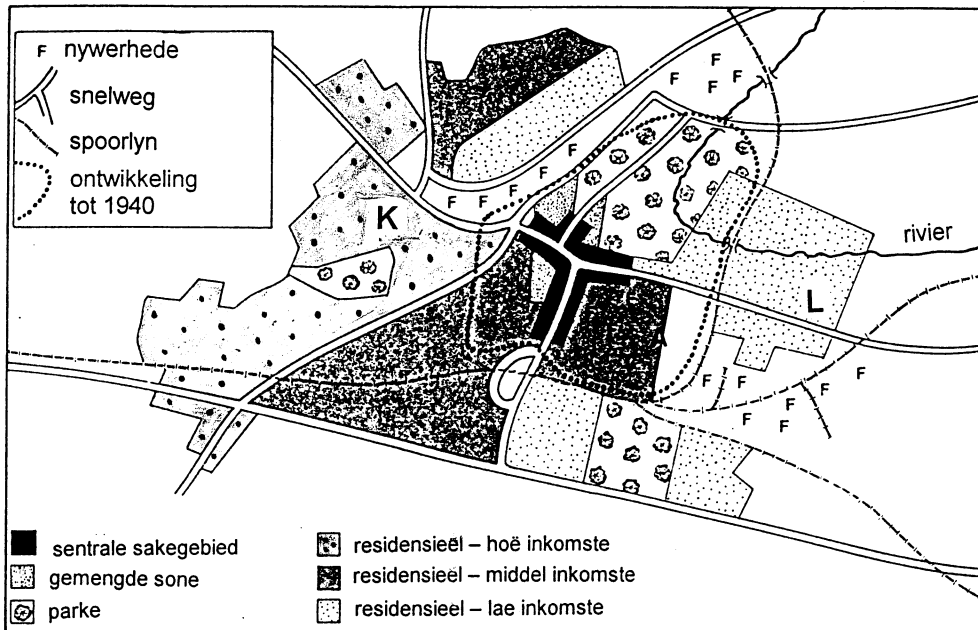


FIGUUR 4.1



	Tradisionele wonings
	Plaasopstalle
	Paaië
	Spoorlyne
	Dorpe
	Stasie
	Skure
	Riviere
	Fabrieke

FIGUUR 4.2



FIGUUR 5.1

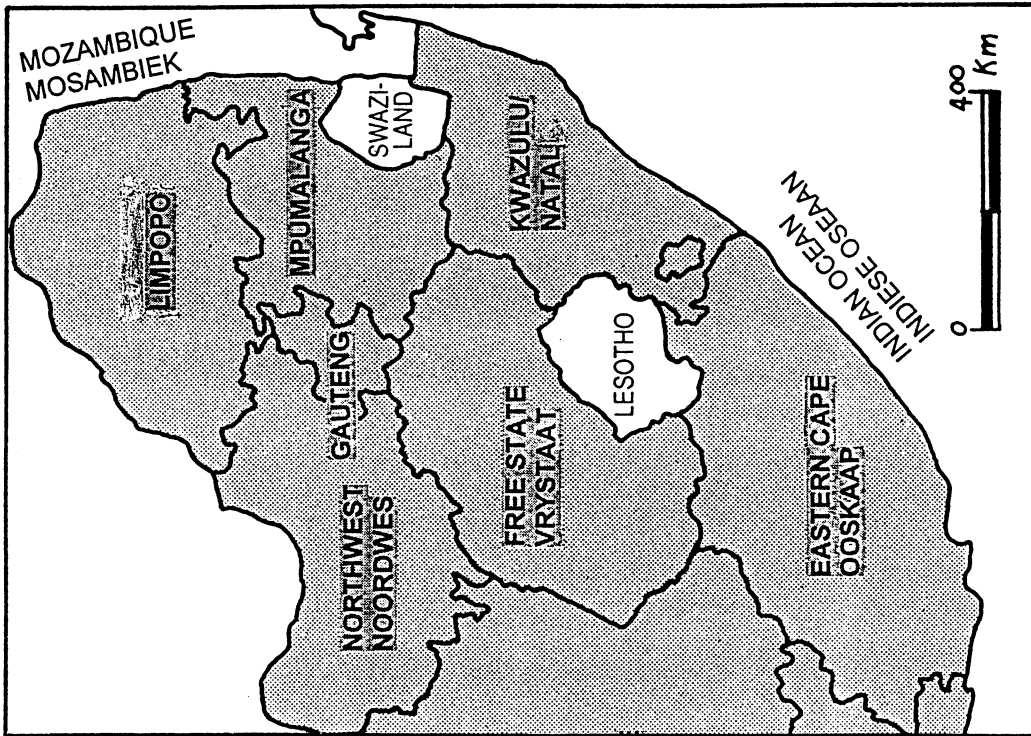
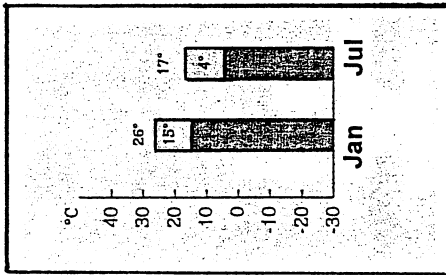


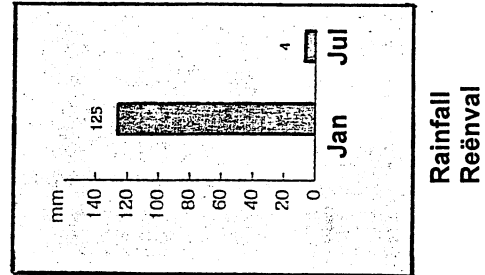
FIGURE 5.1

FIGURE 5.2A  
 FIGUUR 5.2A



Average daily temperature  
 Gemiddelde daaglikse temperatuur

FIGURE 5.2B  
 FIGUUR 5.2B



Rainfall  
 Reënval

FIGUUR 6.1

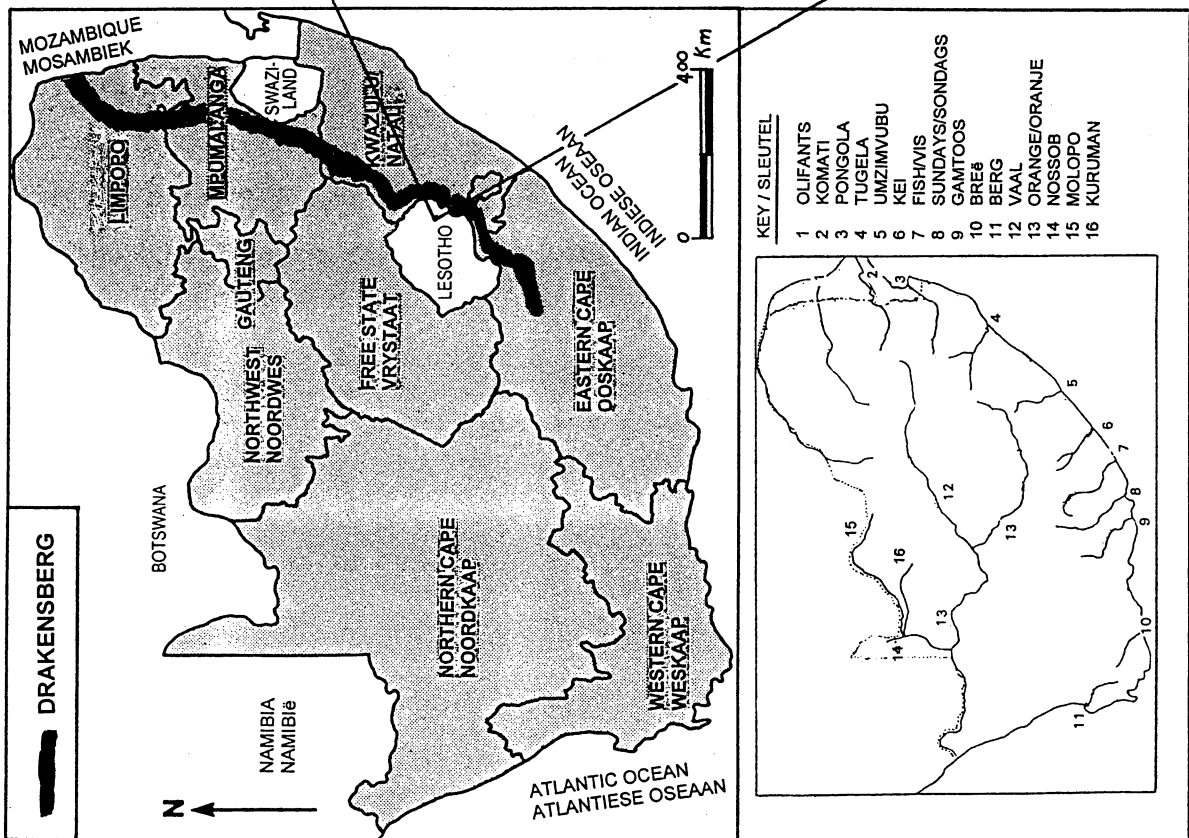
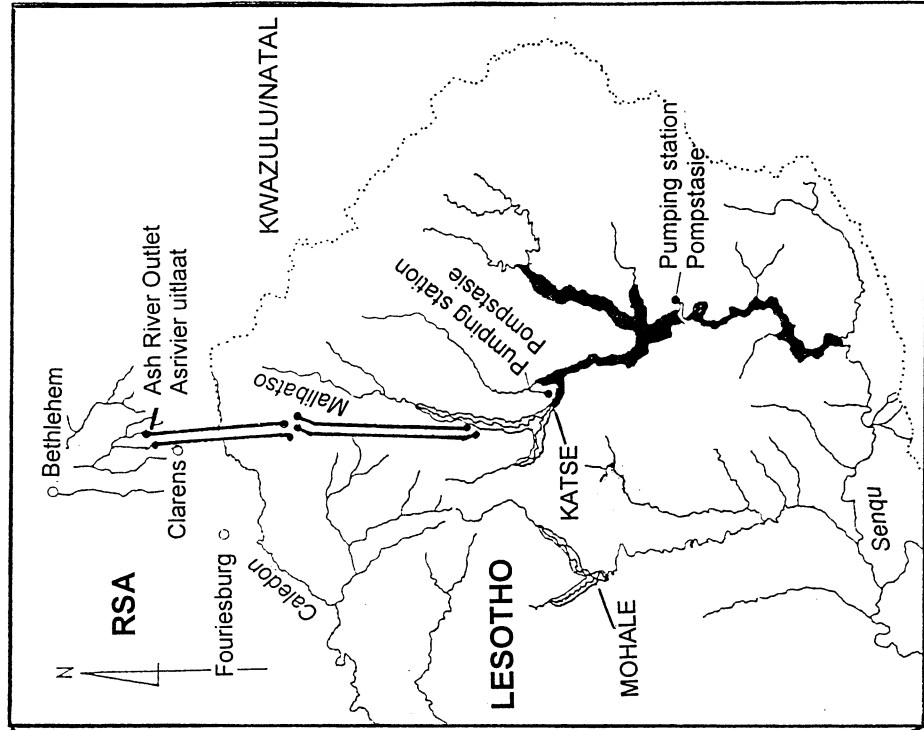


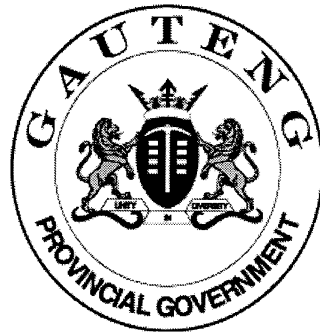
FIGURE 6.1

FIGURE 6.3



FIGUUR 6.3

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



**FEBRUARY / MARCH  
*FEBRUARIE / MAART***

**2006**

**GEOGRAPHY  
DIAGRAM BOOK  
*AARDRYKSKUNDE  
DIAGRAMBOEK***

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

**SG**

**502-2/X**

**8 pages / bladsye**







FIGURE 1.1

FIGUUR 1.1

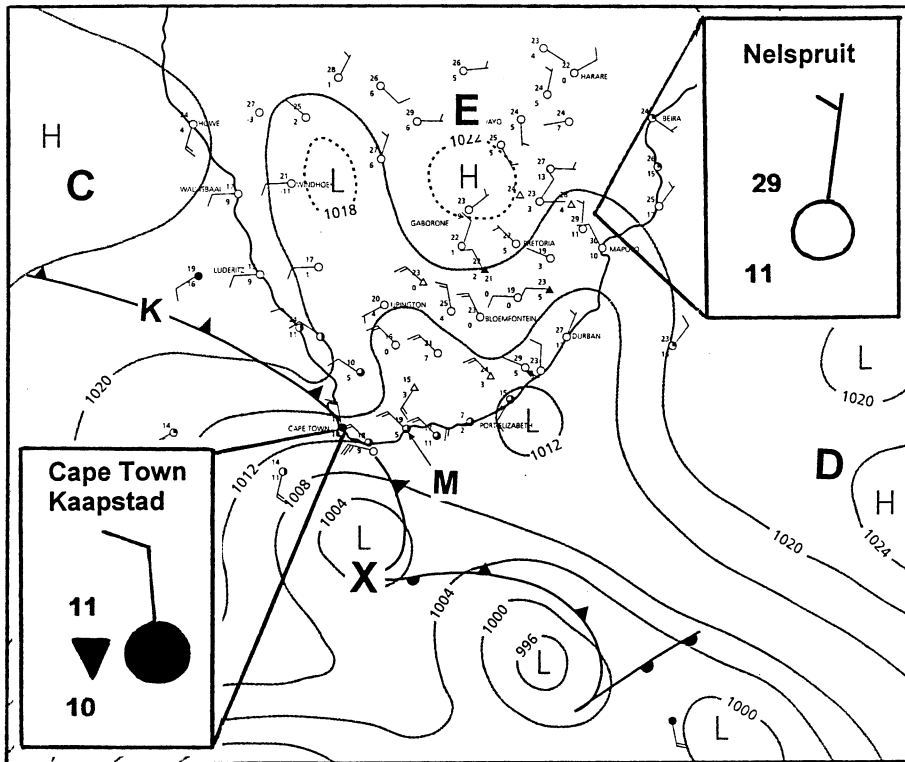


FIGURE 1.2

FIGUUR 1.2

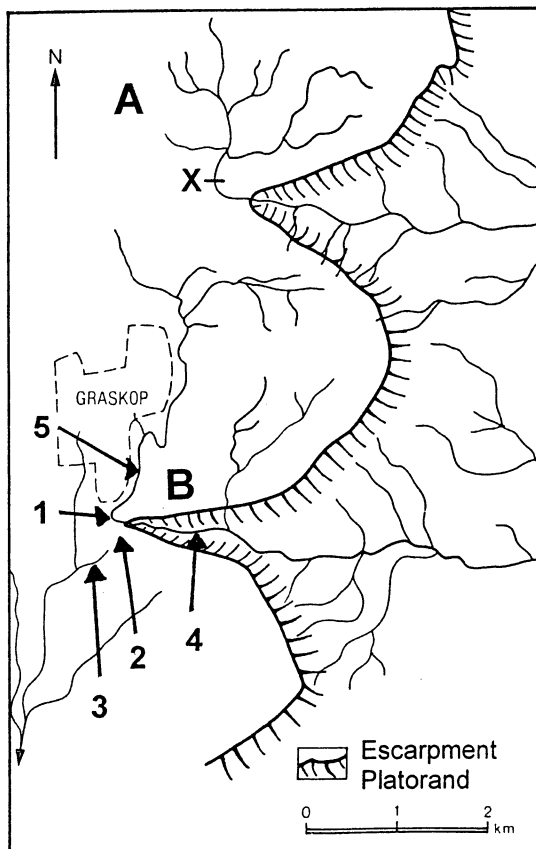


FIGURE 1.3

FIGUUR 1.3

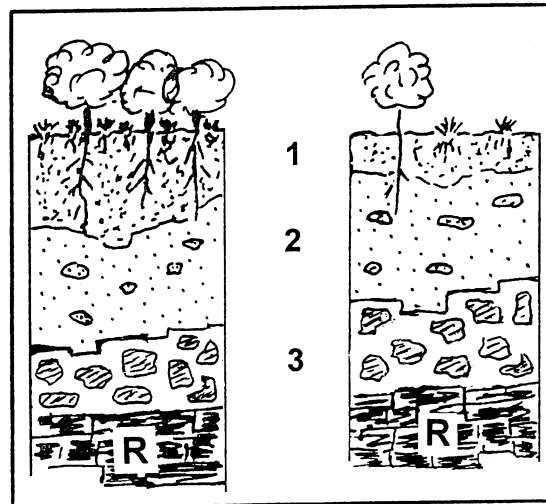


FIGURE 2.1

FIGUUR 2.1

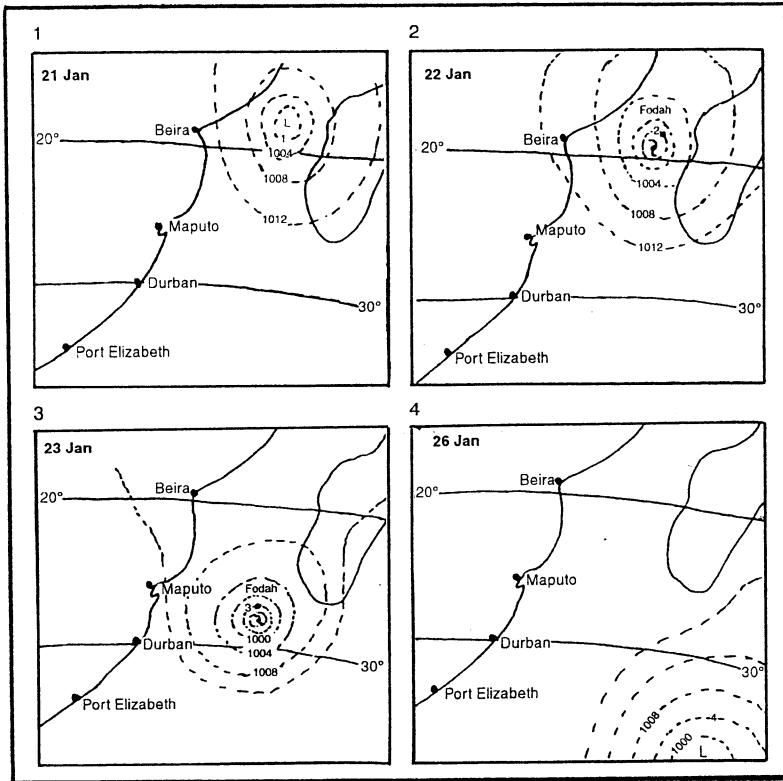


FIGURE 2.2A

FIGUUR 2.2A

FIGURE 2.2B

FIGUUR 2.2B

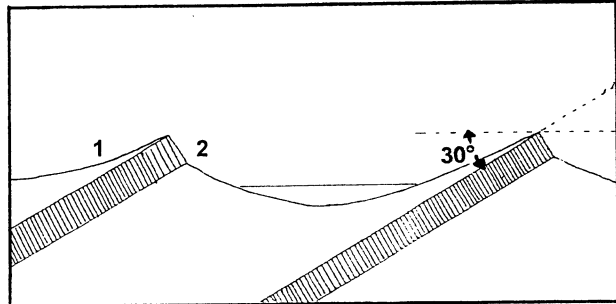
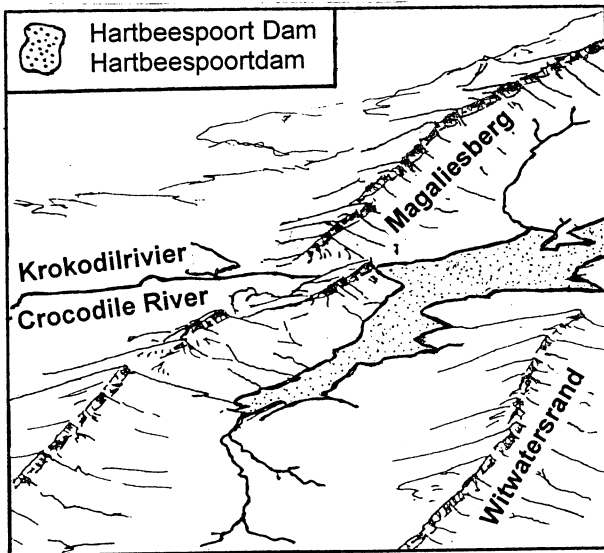


FIGURE 2.3

FIGUUR 2.3

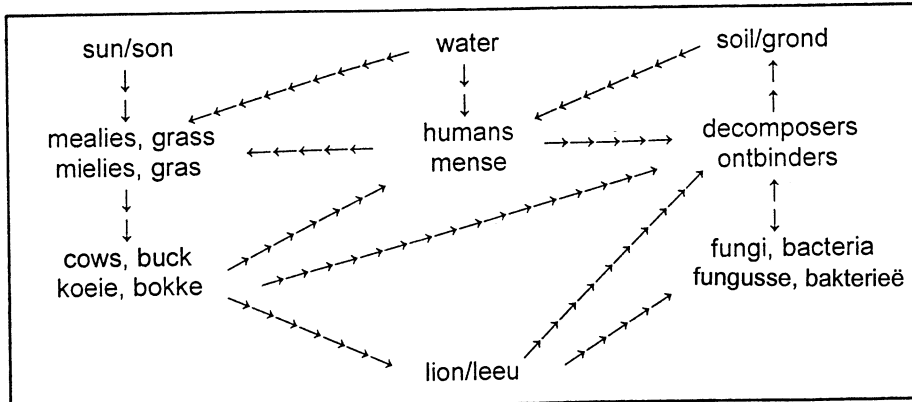


FIGURE 3.1

FIGUUR 3.1

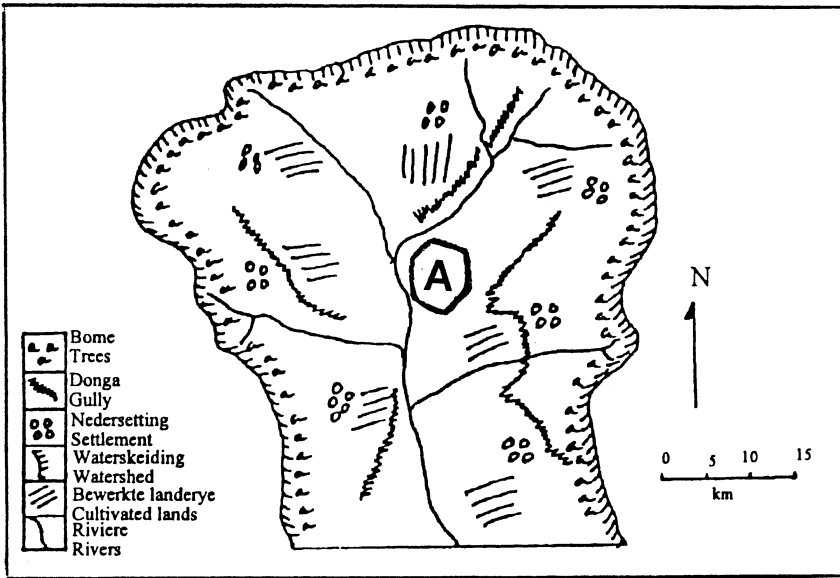
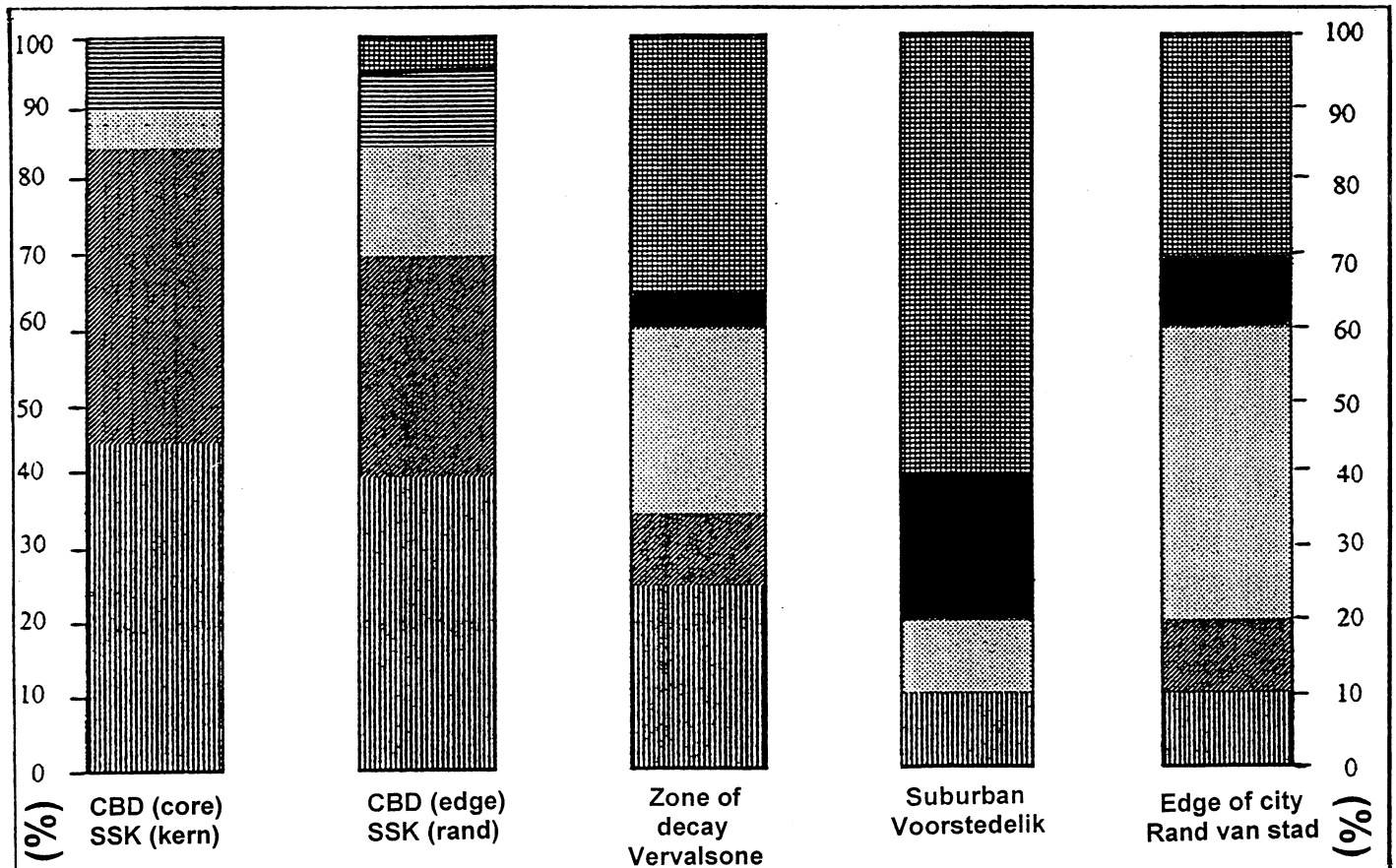


FIGURE 3.2

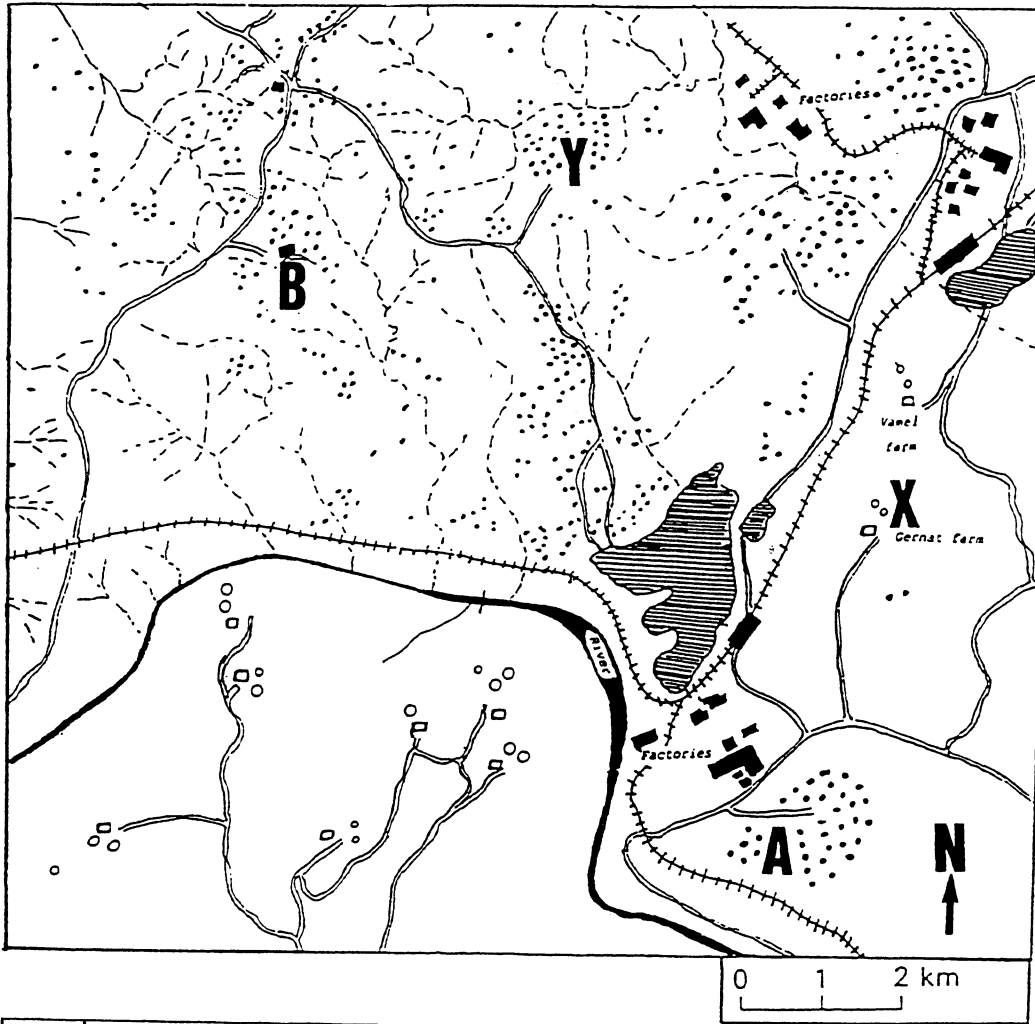
FIGUUR 3.2



Land use / Grondgebruik

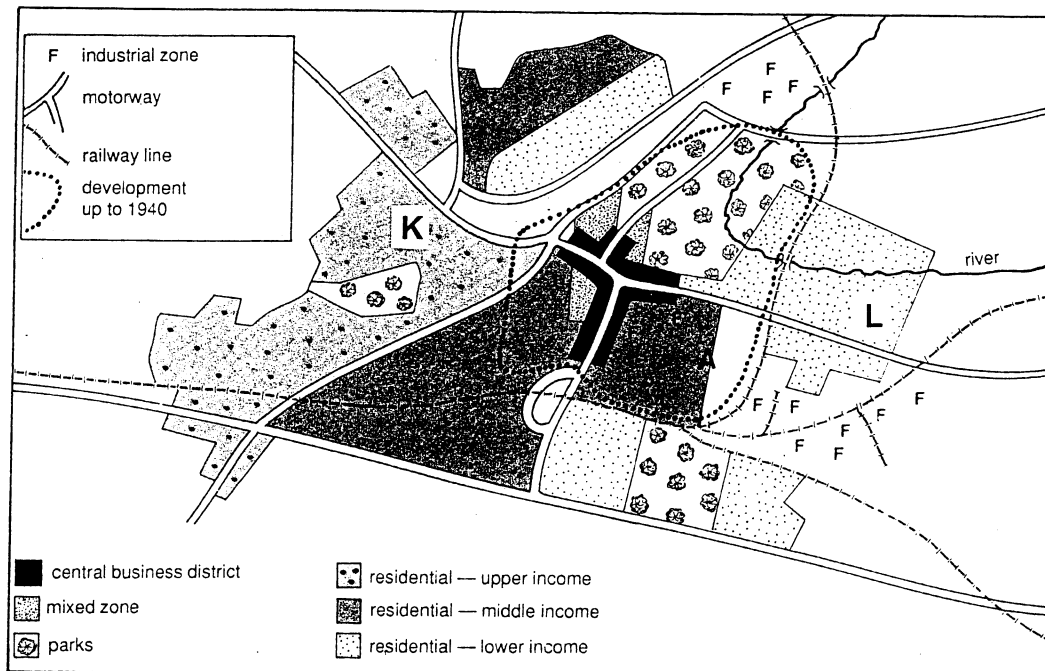
- |  |                                     |  |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
|  | residential<br>residensieel         |  | industry and warehouses<br>nywerhede en pakhuisse |
|  | open space<br>oop grond             |  | offices<br>kantore                                |
|  | public buildings<br>openbare geboue |  | shops<br>winkels                                  |

FIGURE 4.1

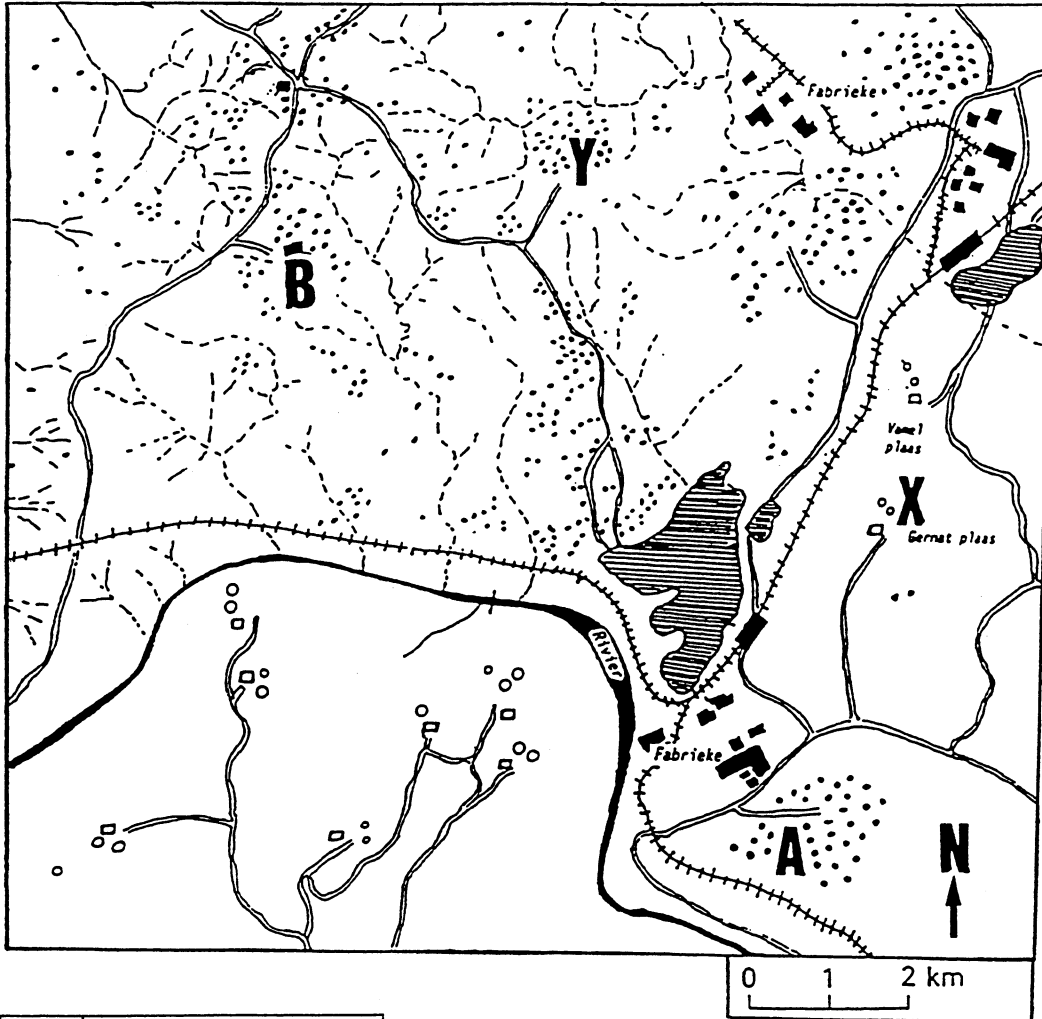


	Traditional homes
	Farmsteads
	Roads
	Railway lines
	Town
	Station
	Sheds
	Rivers
	Factories

FIGURE 4.2

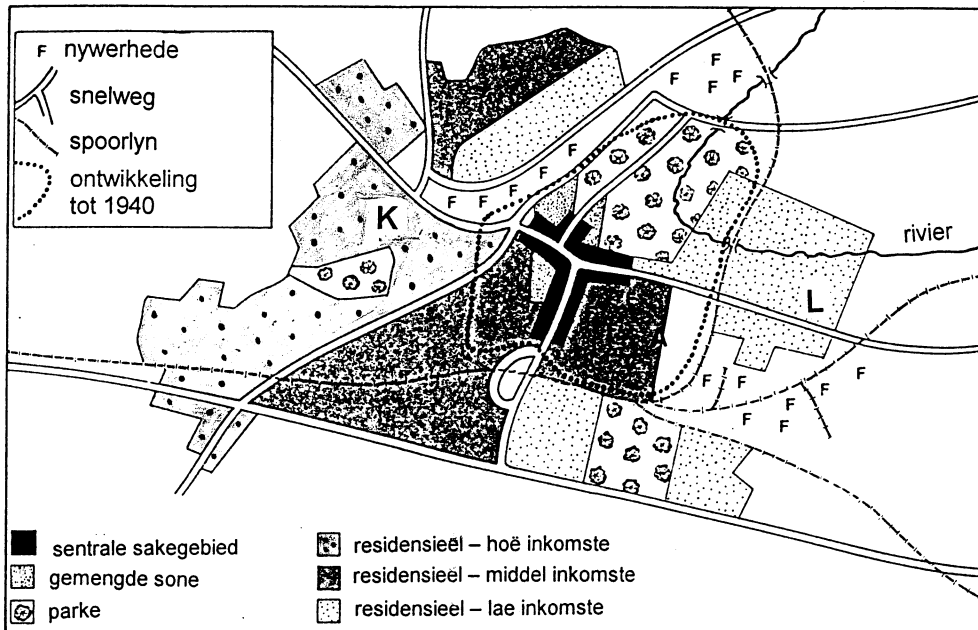


FIGUUR 4.1



	Tradisionele wonings
	Plaasopstalle
	Paaië
	Spoorlyne
	Dorpe
	Stasie
	Skure
	Riviere
	Fabrieke

FIGUUR 4.2



FIGUUR 5.1

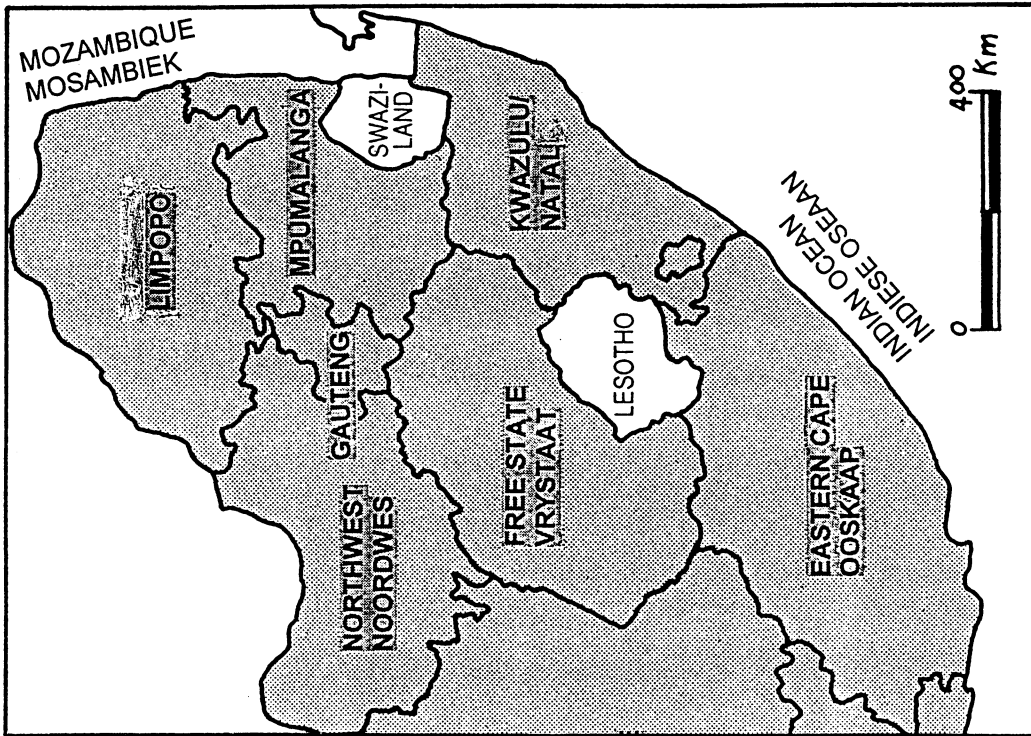
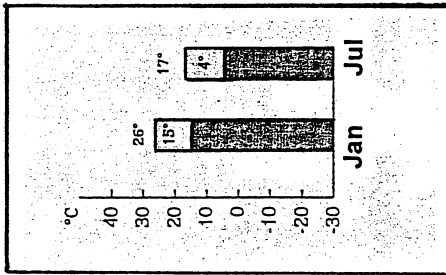


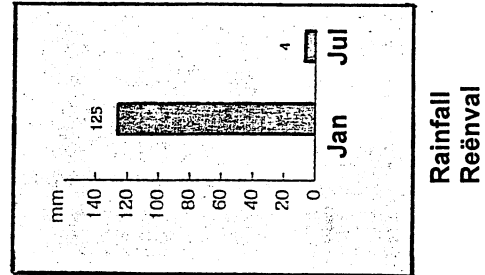
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FIGURE 5.2A  
 FIGUUR 5.2A



Average daily temperature  
 Gemiddelde daaglikse temperatuur

FIGURE 5.2B  
 FIGUUR 5.2B



Rainfall  
 Reënval

FIGUUR 6.1

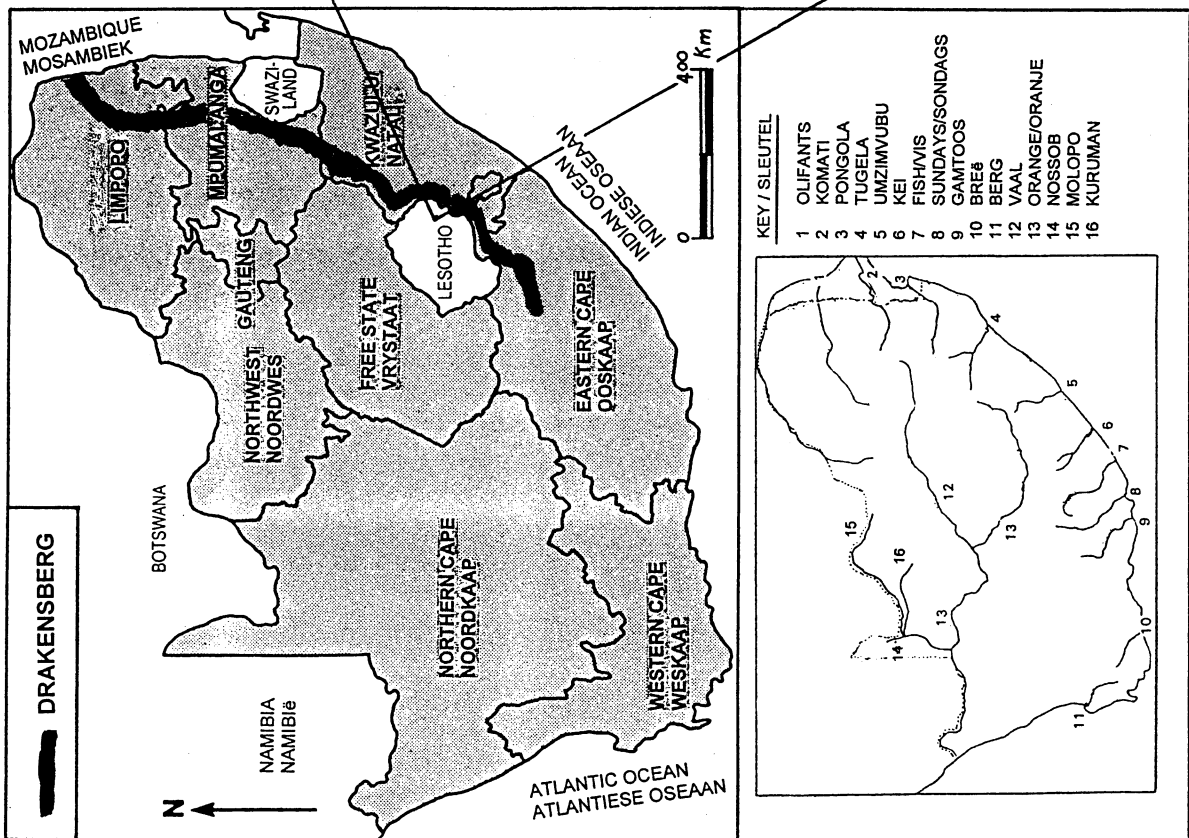


FIGURE 6.1

FIGUUR 6.3

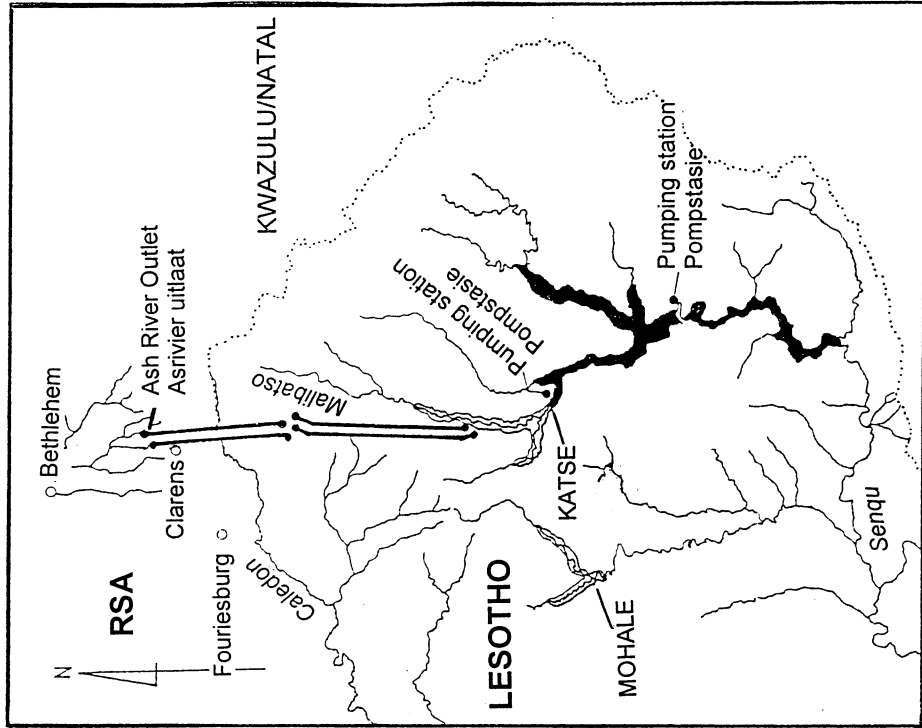


FIGURE 6.3