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**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2020**

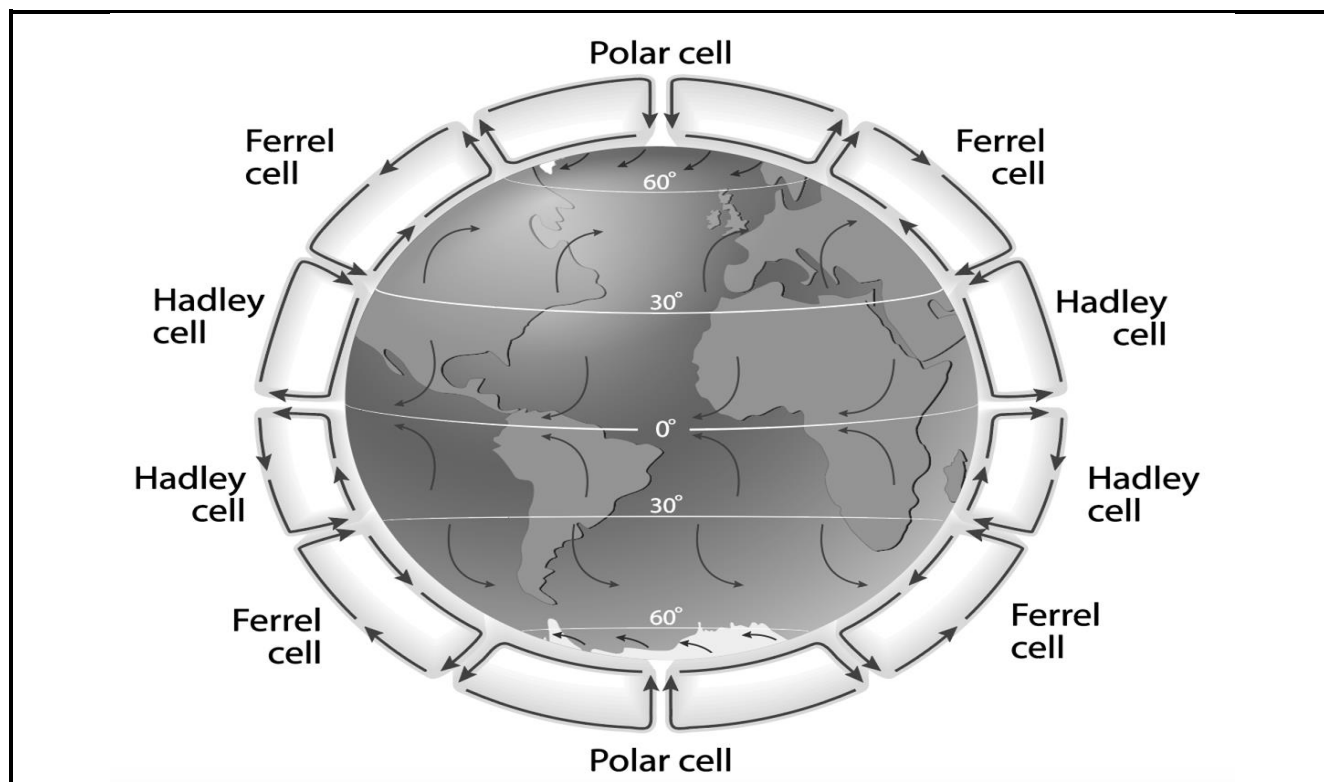
**GEOGRAPHY P1  
ANNEXURE  
EXEMPLAR**

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This annexure consists of 7 pages.

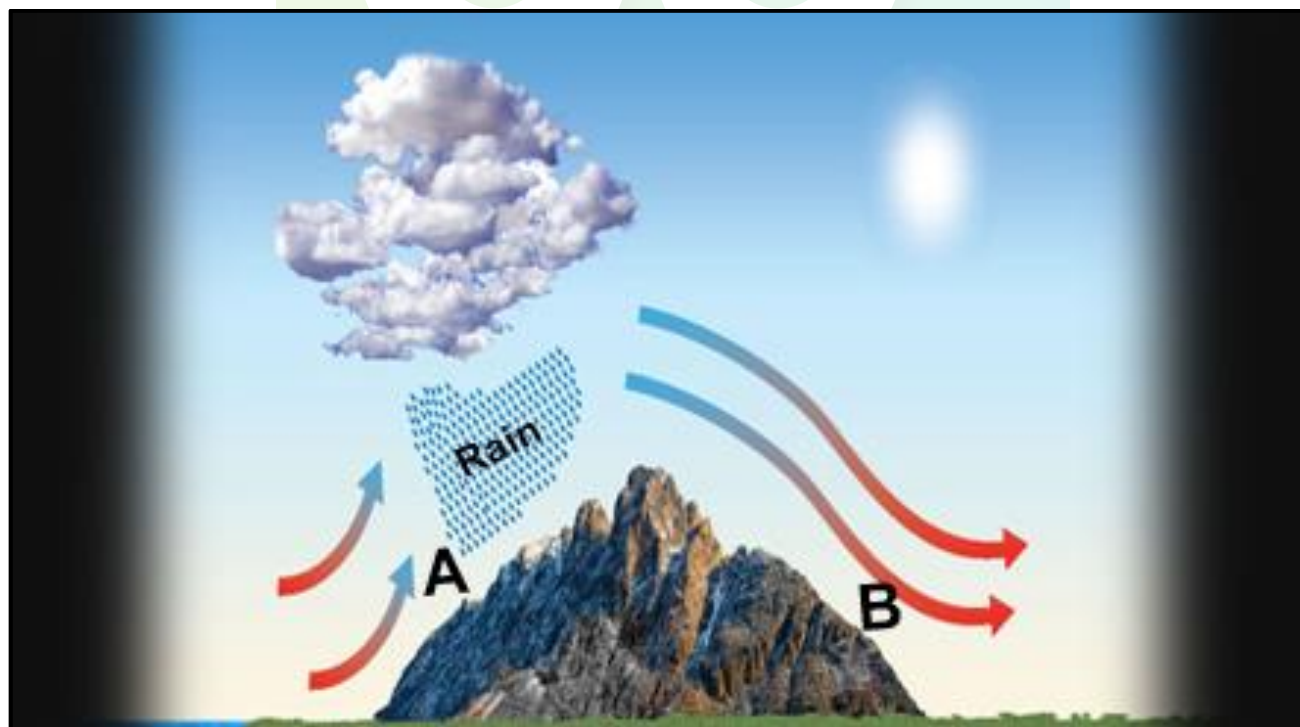
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FIGURE 1.2: TRI-CELLULAR AIR CIRCULATION

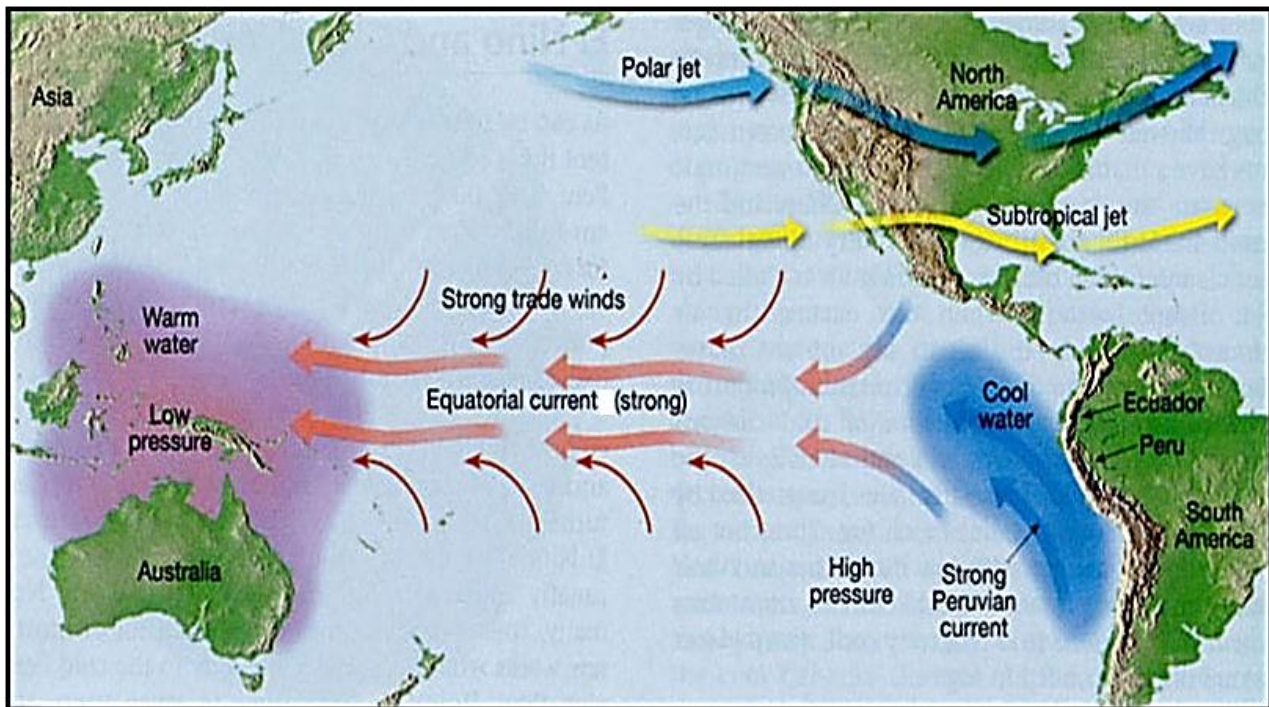


[Source: [slideplayer.net](http://slideplayer.net)]

FIGUUR 1.3: FÖHN WIND



[Source: [ownyourweather.com](http://ownyourweather.com)]

**FIGURE 1.4: LA NIÑA PROCESS**[Source: [www.crystalinks.com](http://www.crystalinks.com)]**FIGURE 1.5: DESERTIFICATION****AFRICA'S AMBITIOUS GREEN BELT PROJECT**

The 15 kilometer (9,3 mile) wide Great Green Wall project stretches over 7 775 km from Senegal on the Atlantic to Eritrea on the Red Sea. The aim was to curb the Sahara Desert's spread. But major challenges remain.

The change in climate and weather patterns is triggering a rapid spread of the Sahara Desert, invading into lands and surrounding huge lakes, according to climate scientists. Seven countries of the Sahel region, an area located just south of the Sahara, therefore initiated a project that will see billions of trees planted across 11 countries by 2030, which will serve as buffer zones to stop the desertification.

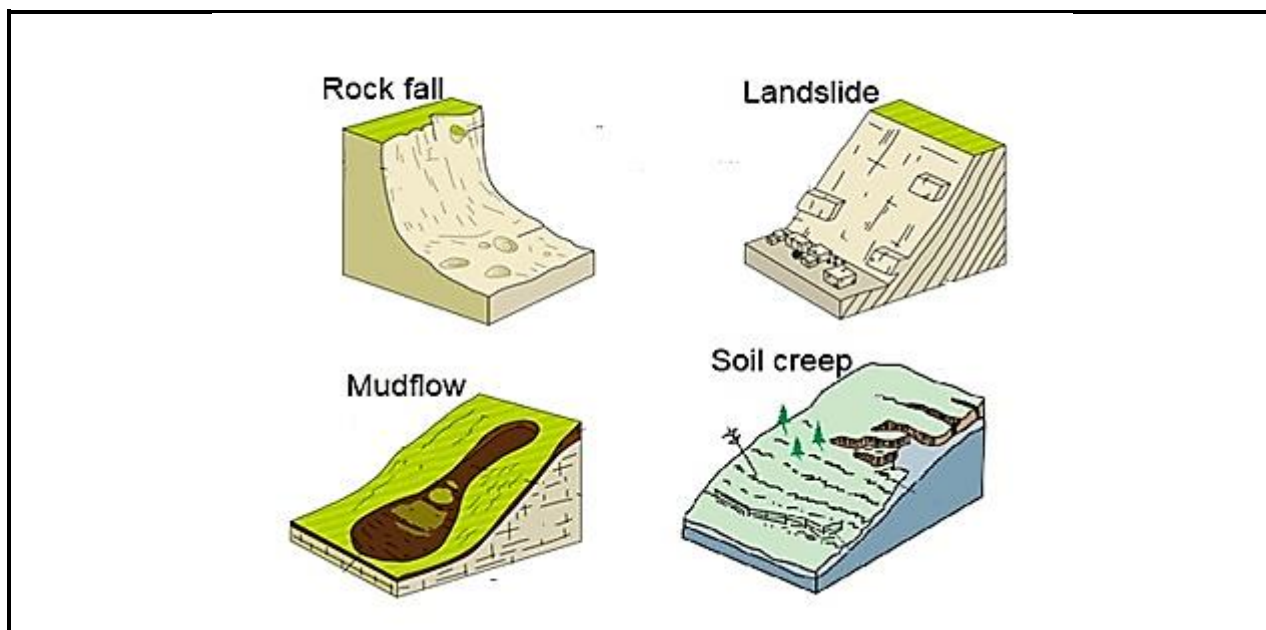
The African Union (AU) launched the initiative in 2007 under the name the Great Green Wall.

The Great Green Wall is more than just an environmental project that is intended to restore 100 million hectares of fertile lands in the Sahel, and in the process cut 250 million tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. It aims to create 10 million so-called green jobs.

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

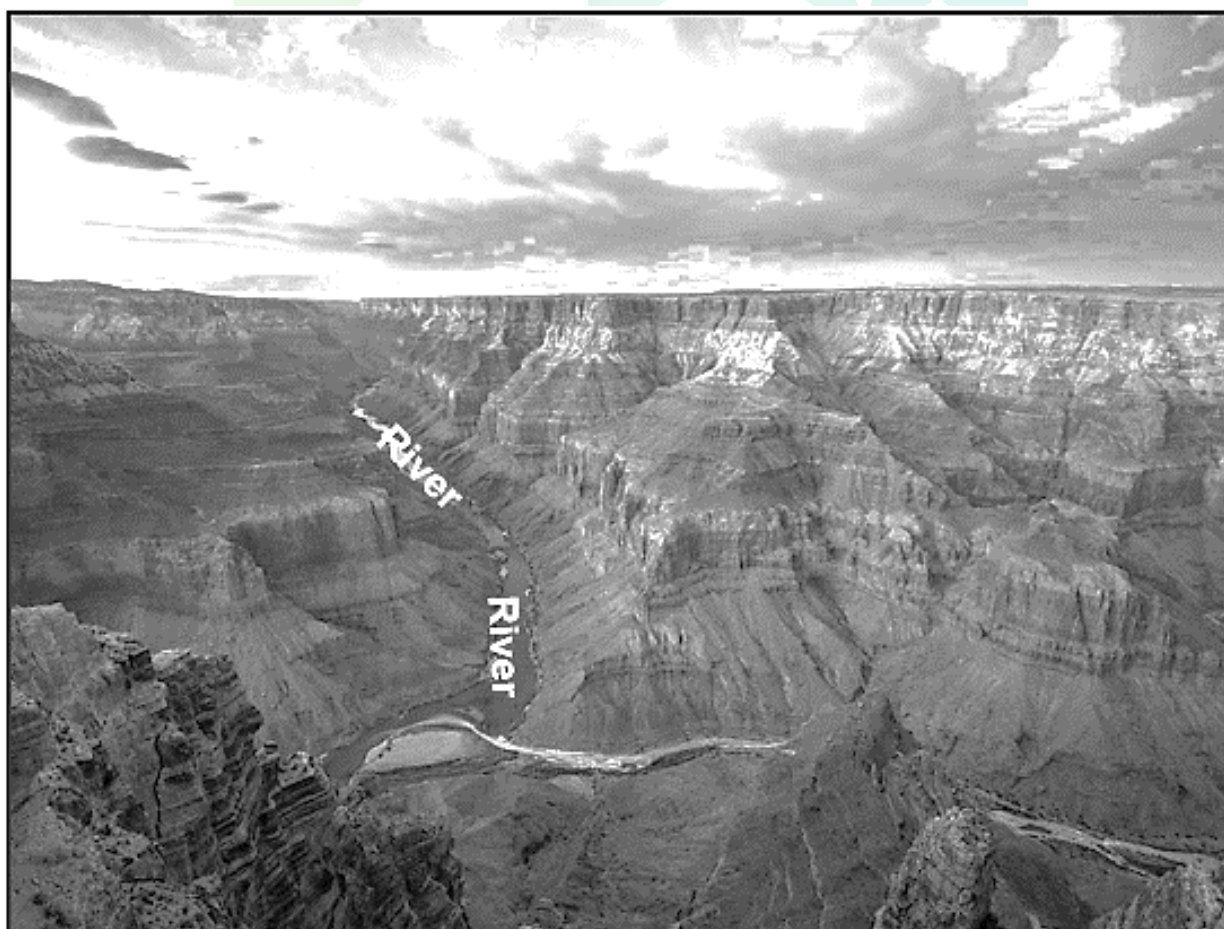


**FIGURE 2.2: TYPES OF MASS MOVEMENT**



[Source: [landslideadelaide.wordpress.com](http://landslideadelaide.wordpress.com)]

**FIGURE 2.3: CANYON LANDSCAPE**



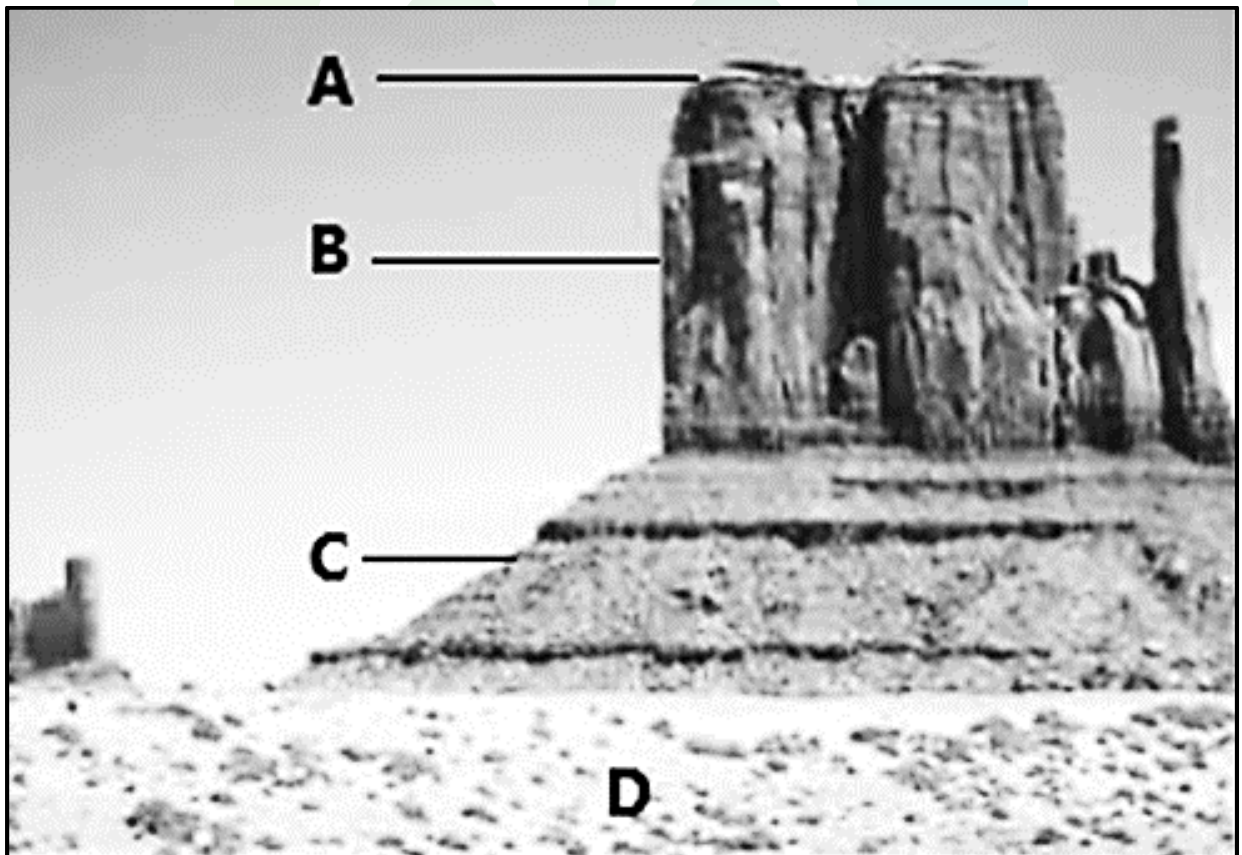
[Source: [nationalgeographic.com](http://nationalgeographic.com)]

**FIGURE 2.4: TORS**



[Source: [www.clearias.com](http://www.clearias.com)]

**FIGURE 2.5: SLOPES**



[Source: [nationalgeographic.com](http://nationalgeographic.com)]

**SECTION B: GENERAL INFORMATION ON HARTBEESPOORT DAM**

Coordinates: 25° 44' 39" S, 27° 53' 58" E



Hartbeespoort Dam (also known as Harties) is an arch type dam situated in the North West Province of South Africa. It lies in a valley to the south of the Magaliesberg mountain range and north of the Witwatersberg mountain range, about 35 kilometres north-west of Johannesburg and 20 kilometres west of Pretoria.

The dam was originally designed for irrigation, which is currently its primary use, as well as for domestic and industrial use.

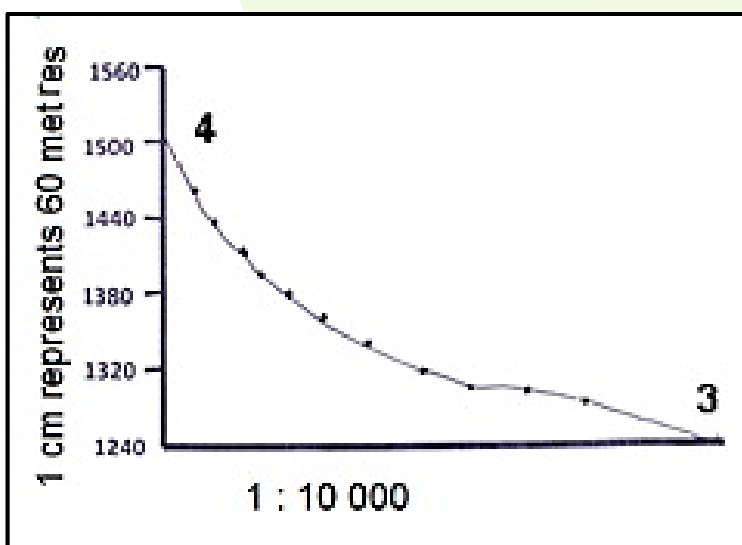
The town consists of holiday homes and permanent residences around the dam as it is popular with visitors from nearby Gauteng Province.

Hartbeespoort Aerial Cableway is the longest monocableway in Africa.

The following English terms and their Afrikaans translations are shown on the topographical map:

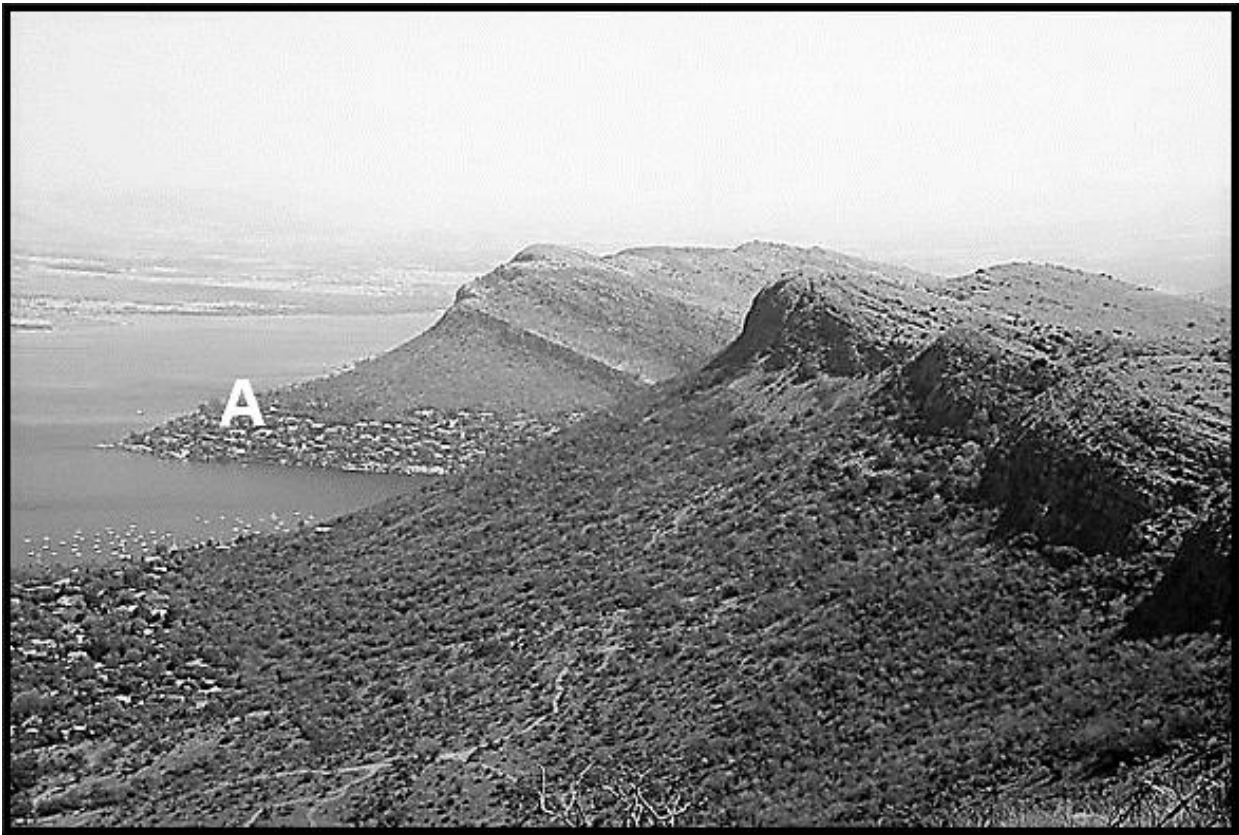
| ENGLISH          | AFRIKAANS     |
|------------------|---------------|
| River            | Rivier        |
| Industry         | Industrie     |
| Clinic           | Kliniek       |
| Landing strip    | Landingstrook |
| Drive-in-theatre | Inryteater    |
| Digging          | Grawing       |
| Weir             | Stuwal        |
| Canal            | Kanaal        |

**FIGURE 3.2**





**FIGURE 3.4**



[Source: <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/escarpment/>]

