



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

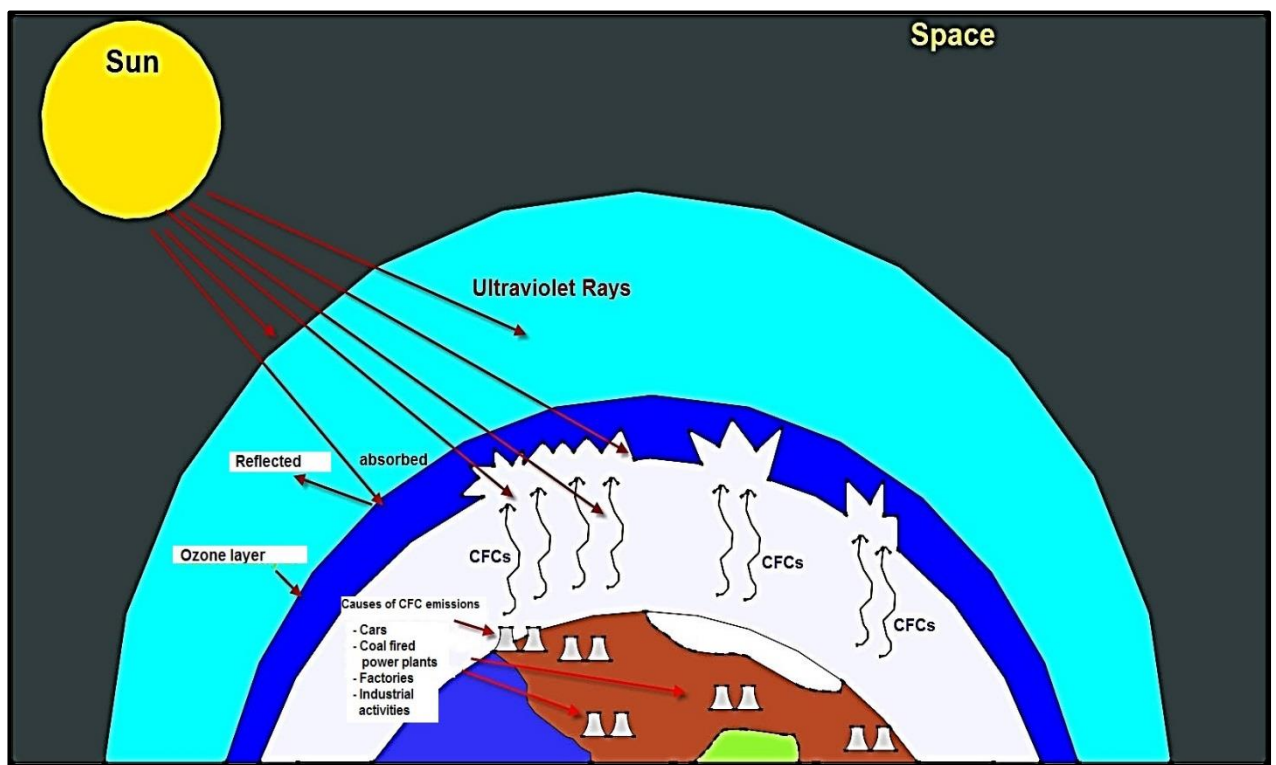
GRADE 10

NOVEMBER 2018

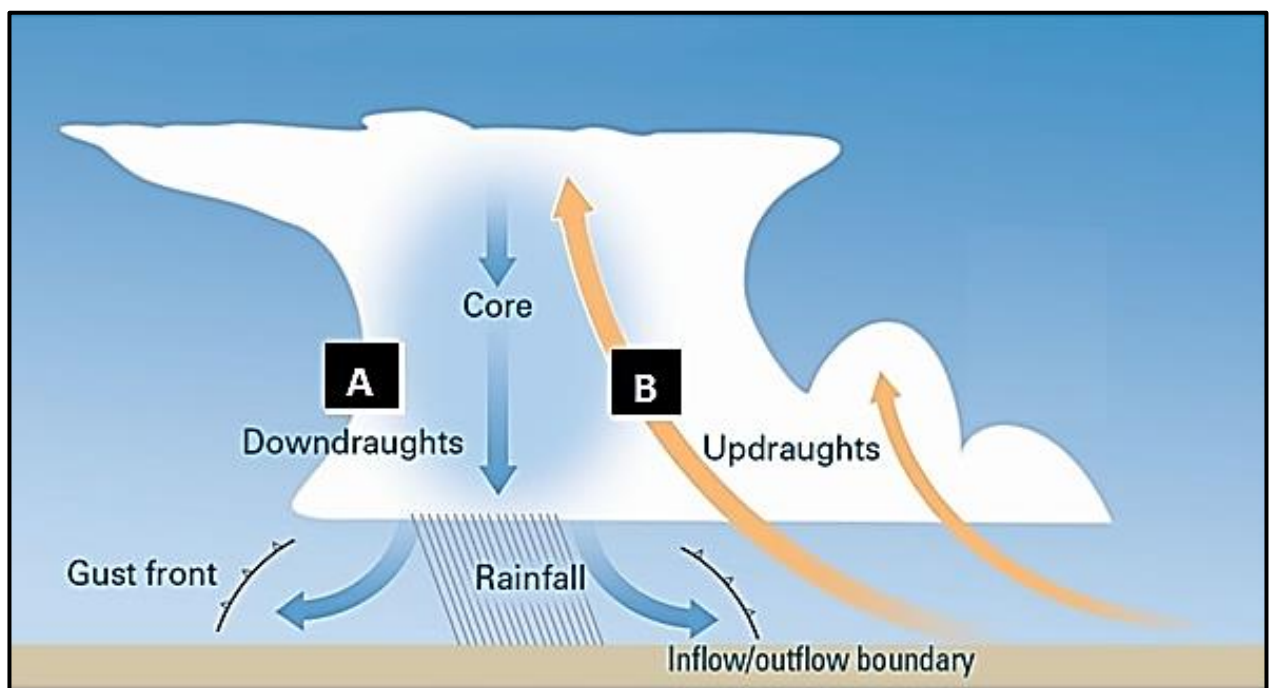
**GEOGRAPHY P1
ADDENDUM**



This addendum consists of 12 pages.

FIGURE 1.3: OZONE DEPLETION

[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 1.4: CLOUD TYPE

[Source: Google Images]

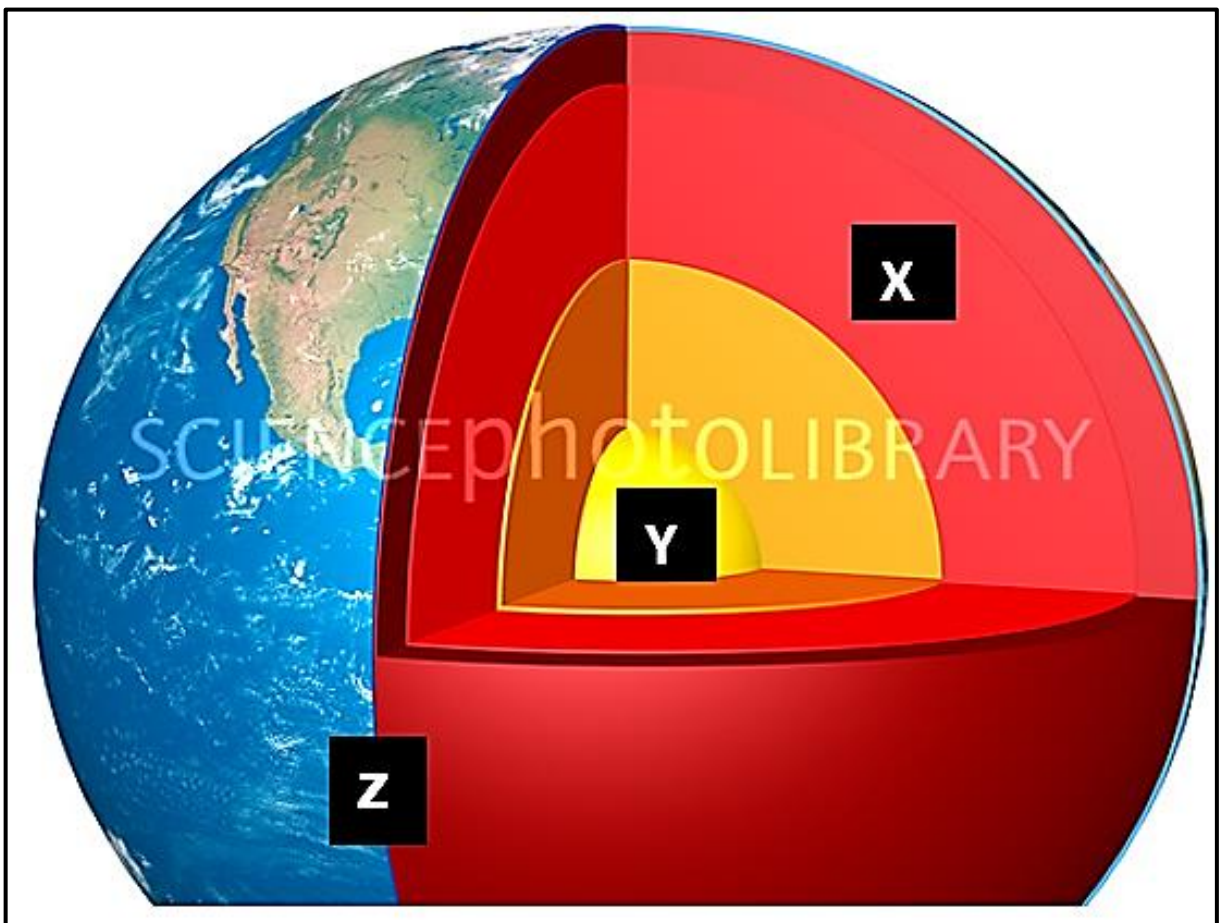
FIGURE 1.5: EARTHQUAKE

On 8 October 2015, an earthquake measuring 7,6 on the Richer scale hit the Kashmir region of Pakistan. The earthquake was the result of collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates.

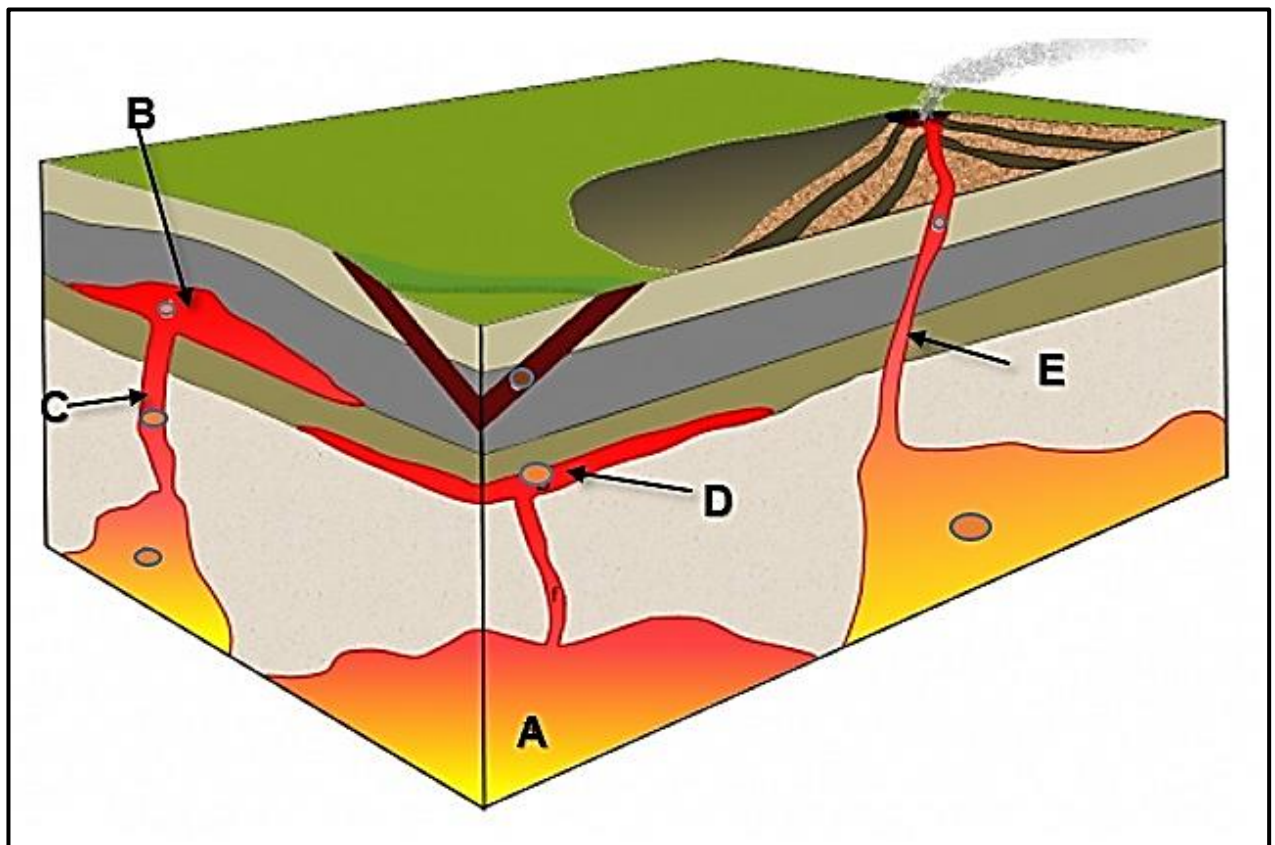


Many buildings in the region collapsed. 79 000 people were killed. Landslides, and large cracks appeared in the ground. Broken sewerage pipes contaminated water supplies and spread diseases.

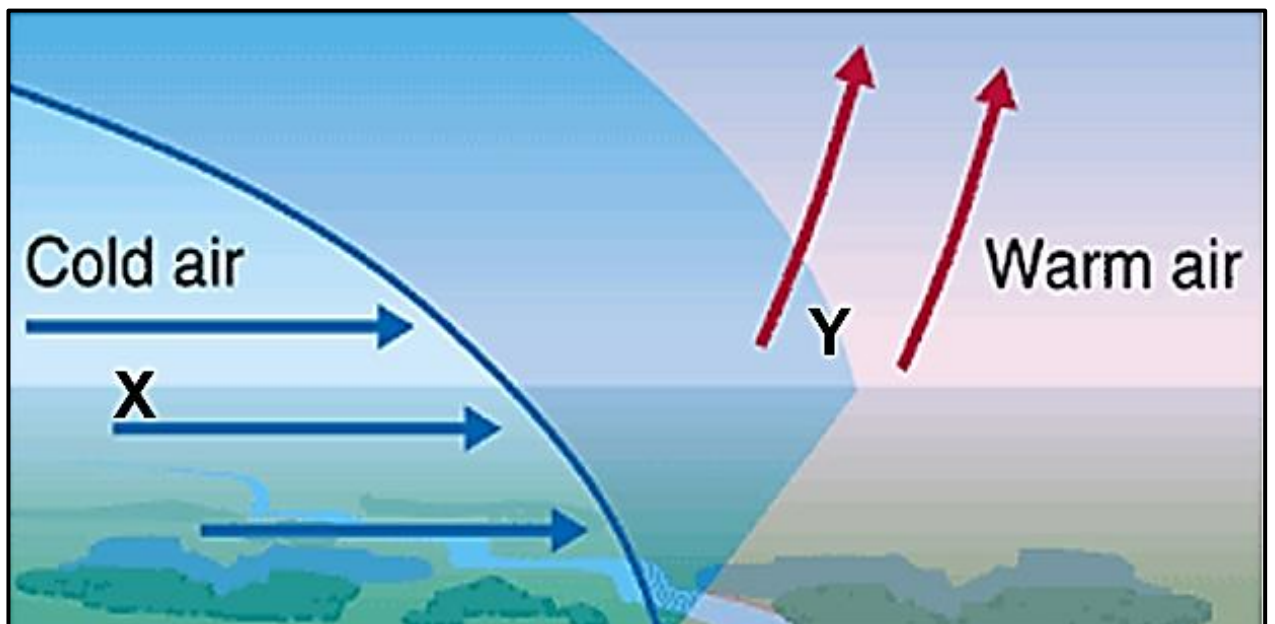
[Adapted from Google]

FIGURE 1.6: STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH

[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 2.2: FEATURES OF IGNEOUS INTRUSION

[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 2.3: RAINFALL TYPE

[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 2.4: DROUGHT IN ETHIOPIA**ETHIOPIA DROUGHT**

10 million people are in need of emergency food right now. 1,5 million children, pregnant and breast feeding women are in need of supplementary feeding. 400 000 children need treatment for acute to severe malnutrition. Two million people are in need of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene.



Droughts may happen naturally or are caused by humans. The natural causes of drought include high temperatures, low rainfall, areas that receive winds from inland etc. Human causes of drought include the removal of vegetation, overgrazing of livestock, burning of fossil fuels.

[Adapted from Google]

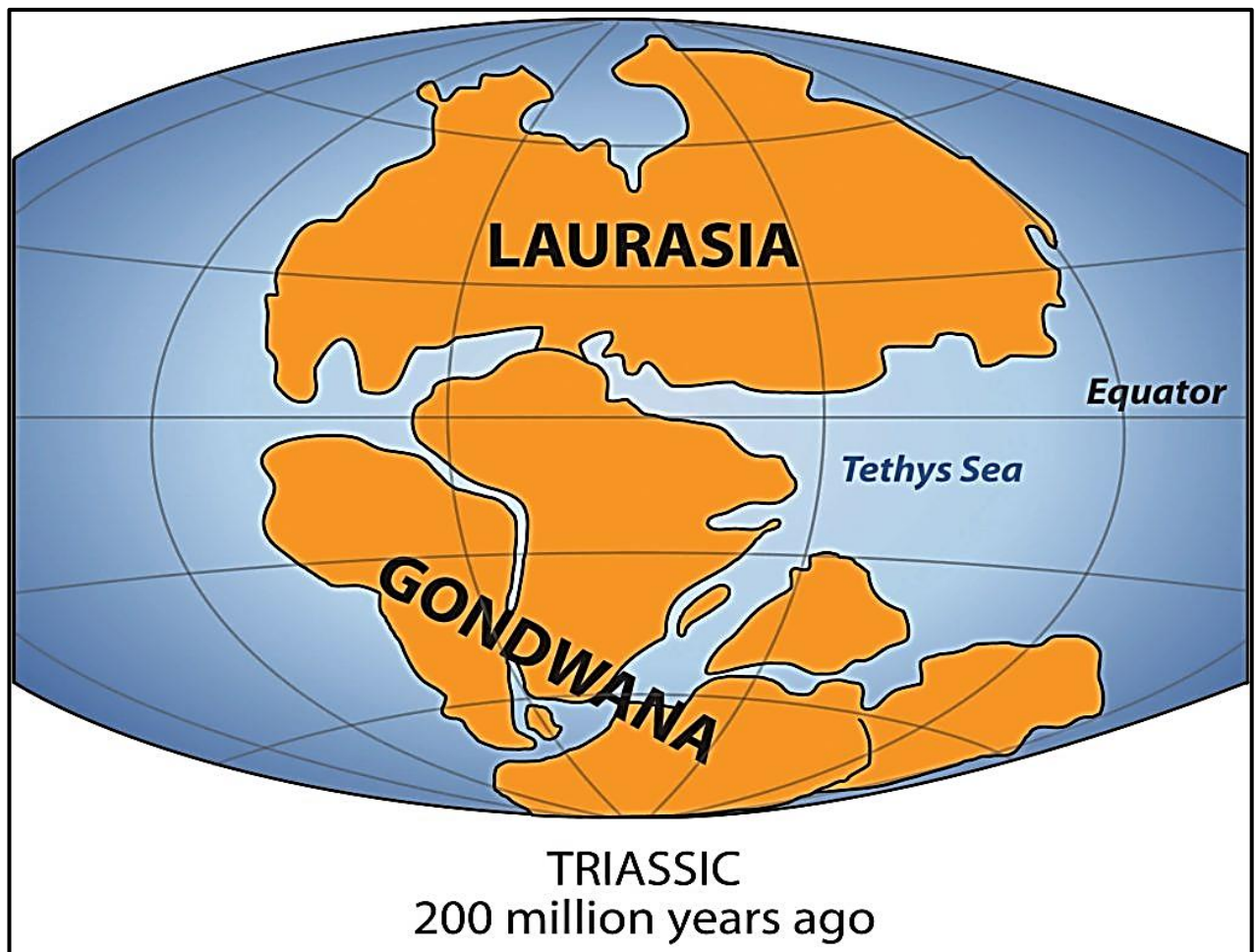
FIGURE 2.5: TSUNAMI**INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI 2004****Primary effects of the tsunami**

- The wave killed people in 14 different countries around the Indian Ocean totalling over 250 000.
- The highest death toll was on the Indonesian island of Sumatra where over 130 000 were killed and over 30 000 remain missing.
- In Sumatra over 500 000 people were made homeless, over 80 000 houses were destroyed as well as serious damage was caused to any ports, boats, roads, bridges, hospitals, forests and crops within 1 km of the shore.



- 8 people were killed in South Africa which is over 8000 km from the epicentre.
- In Sri Lanka, a train was derailed by the force of the wave killing over 1 000.

[Source: <http://www.4w.tagplus.com>]

FIGURE 2.6: LAURASIA AND GONDWANALAND

[Source: <http://www.zmescience.com/geology/fossilized/>]

FIGURE 3.3: POPULATION INCREASE IN SOUTH AFRICA**There are 800 000 more people in South Africa in 2016**

July McLennon, July 1, 2016

South Africa had a population growth of 800 000 people according to Statistics South Africa. This means that the population has grown with more than 15 million people from 1996.

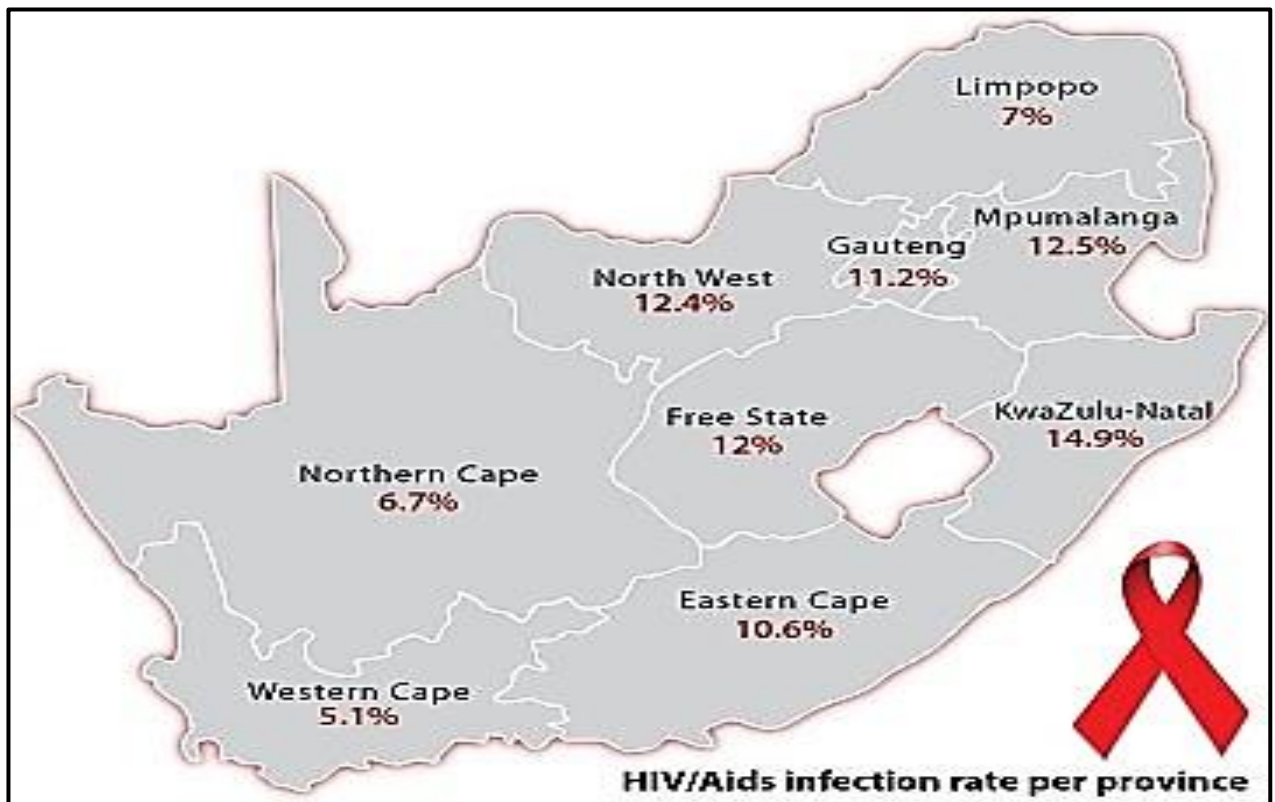
Statistics South Africa released a community study in 2016 where it was shown that the country's population reached a total of 55,7 million people. This growth from 2001 took place as follows:

- 2002 – 44,8 million
- 2011 – 51,8 million
- 2015 – 54,9 million

Gauteng with 13,4 million people has the highest population and KwaZulu-Natal with 11,1 million people came second. Then the Eastern Cape with 7 million people and lastly the Western Cape with 6,3 million people.

The greatest increase in the population was the age group between 5–9 years old with a growth from 4,8 million in 2016.

[Adapted from Google]

FIGURE 3.4: HIV/AIDS INFECTION RATE PER PROVINCE

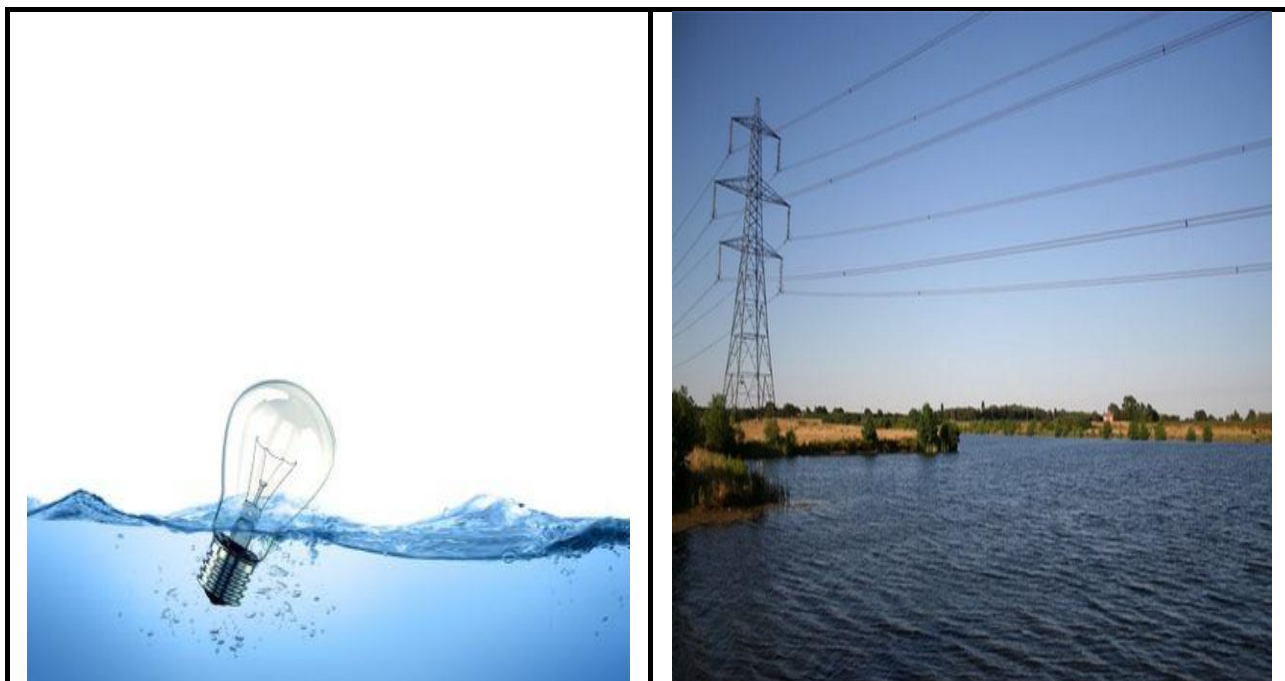
[Source: Google Images]

FIGURE 3.5: INTER-BASIN WATER TRANSFER**THE GARIEP-ORANGE-FISH-SUNDAYS INTER BASIN TRANSFERS**

A complicated canal and tunnel system takes water from the Gariep Dam to the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan area via the Fish and Sundays Rivers. This system transfers water from the Gariep-Orange river basin to the Fish and Sundays River basins. The extra water is used for irrigation in the rural areas as well as supplying the urban centres in the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan area.

1. Water is piped from the Gariep Dam into the Great Fish River basin.
2. A weir, Elandsdrift, diverts water from the Great Fish River into a canal and through a tunnel into the Little Fish River.
3. A pipeline pipes water into a canal and into Darlington Dam on the Sundays River.
4. A pipeline pipes water from the Sundays River to the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan area.

[Adapted from Google]

FIGURE 3.6

[Adapted from Google]

FIGURE 4.3: POPULATION MOVEMENT

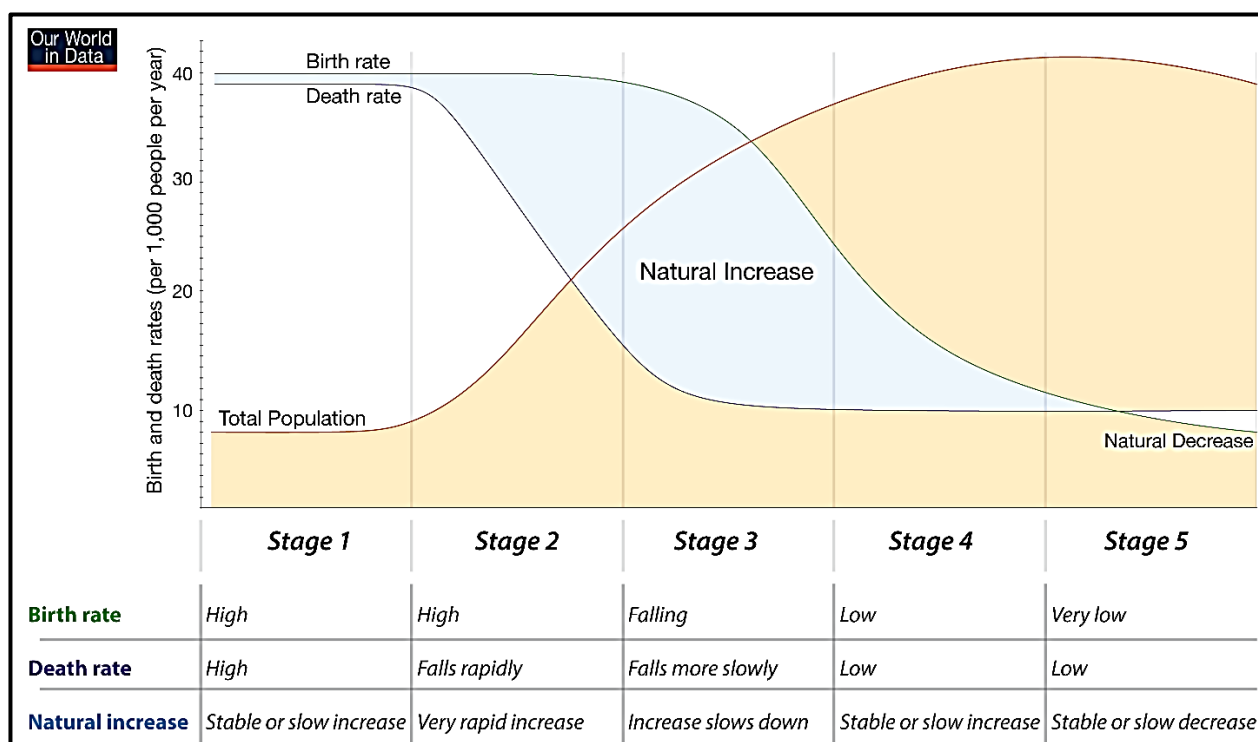
Mandla Tsitsa (pseudonym) with his wife (Violet) and their two children (Phokie and Lazie) in 2016 moved to England. The following are his reasons for their move:

I was twice overlooked for promotion because the company where I worked followed a policy of affirmative action. After two armed robberies took place at our house and our car was hijacked, it made me realise that there are no prospects for me and my family and as I did not feel safe, I began to look for other options.

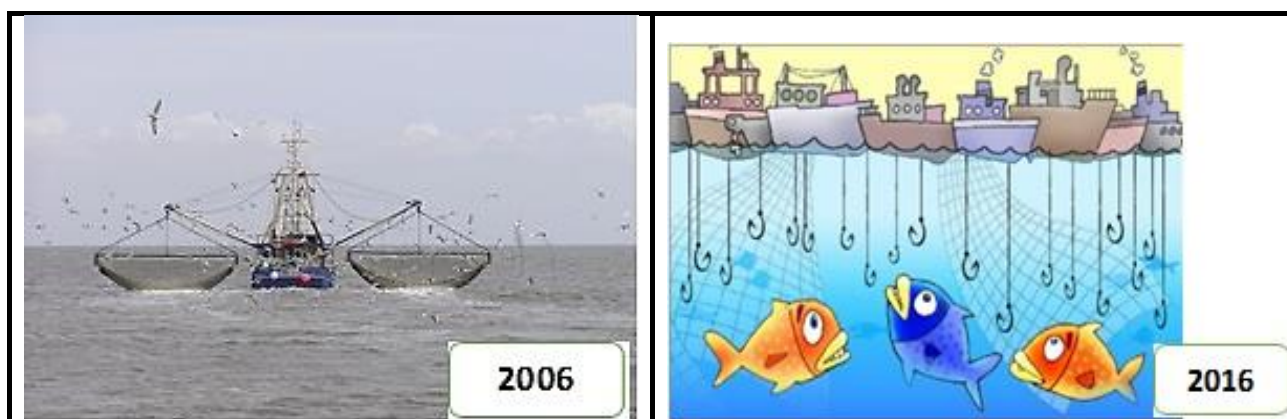
After I started finding out about other possibilities, I saw that there were many opportunities for me in England, as an electrical engineer. England needs more skilled people like me. It did not take long for me to find an excellent job in London and they were willing to carry our relocation costs (even for our pets). All necessary documentation was also handled by the firm in England.

Our children can now safely roller-skate, ride on their bikes, and can make use of an excellent public transport system. The weather is not the same as in Butterworth and we miss our relatives a lot, but if I consider everything, I feel that England has a better future for us.

[Adapted from Google]

FIGURE 4.4: DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

[Adapted from Google]

FIGURE 4.5

[Adapted from Google]

FIGURE 4.6: FLOODING**MOZAMBIQUE REQUESTS AID FROM SOUTH AFRICA**

High rainfall filled up rivers and marshes and a large area was flooded. The consequences of the disaster were so extensive that the army was summoned to evacuate people in some of the affected areas.

A cry of distress from the Mozambican government was issued to South Africa to come and lend a hand. Captain Jaco Theunissen confirmed that the Mocuba area was the worst hit by flooding. The poor road junctions and low water bridges were washed away which made the area unreachable. This made it necessary to deploy two Oryx-helicopters, a Hercules C-130 freight airplane and medical staff from the SA Military Health Services to help relieve the distress experienced by the people in this area.



Approximately more than 8 000 people were left homeless after extensive flooding. People living in the informal settlement were affected the most as their building structures can't withstand such weather phenomena.

[Adapted from Google]