



Education and Sport Development

Department of Education and Sport Development

Departement van Onderwys en Sportontwikkeling

Lefapha la Thuto le Tlhabololo ya Metshameko

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY P1

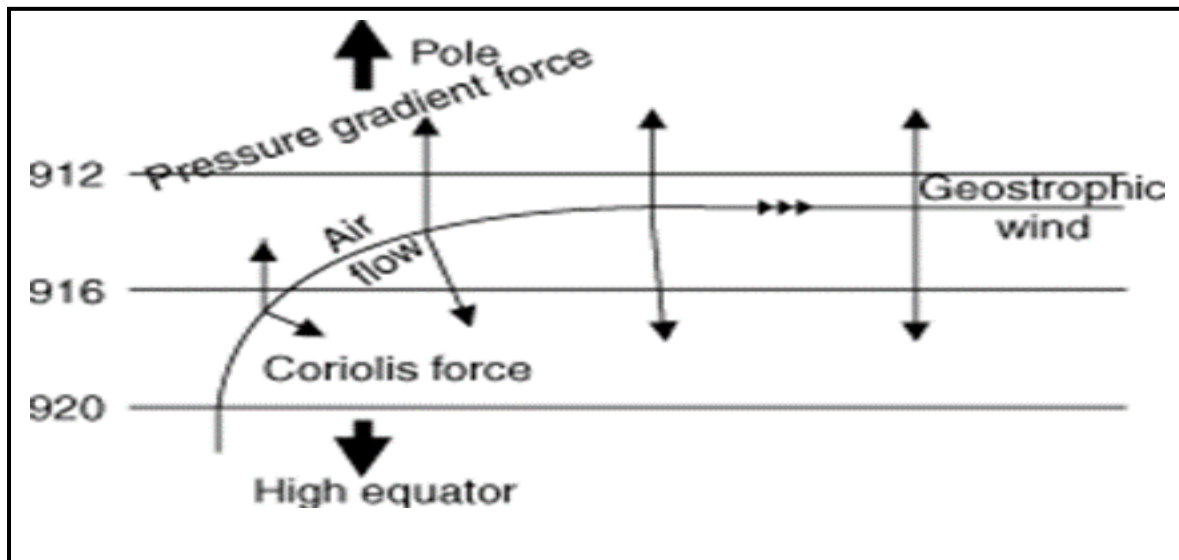
ANNEXTURE

JUNE 2019

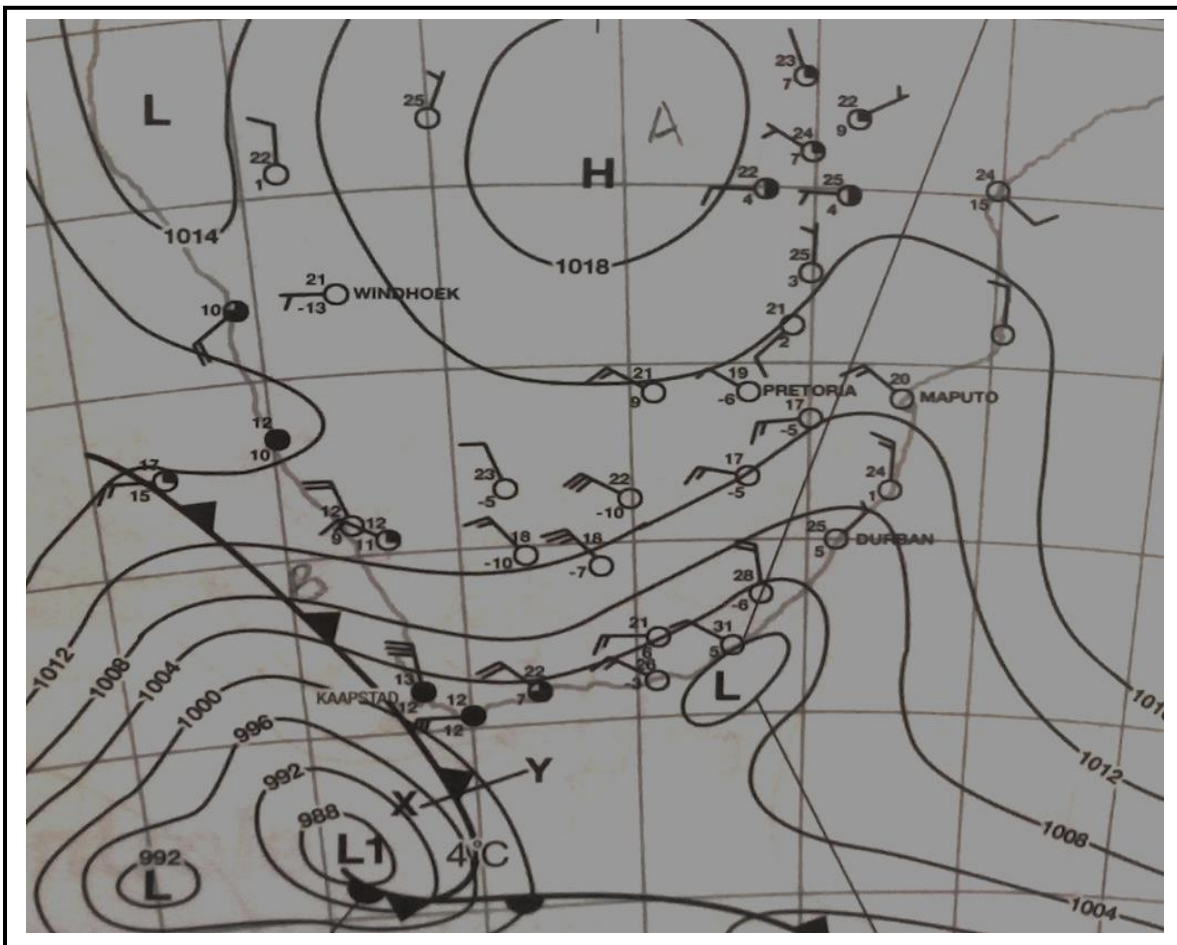
This Annexure consists of 8 pages



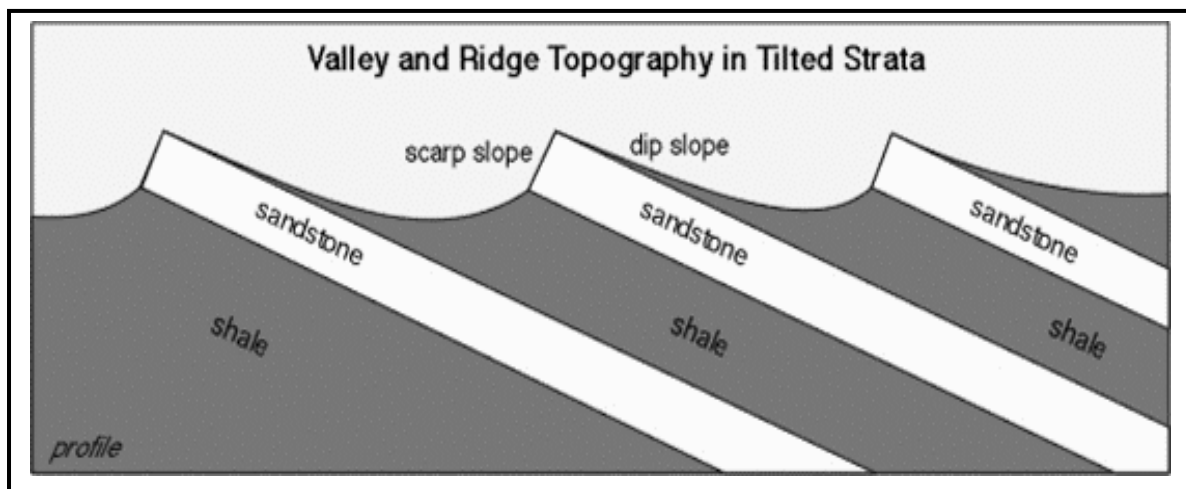
NW/JUNE/GEO/EMIS/6*****

FIGURE 1.3: GEOSTROPHIC FLOW

[Source: google. com]

FIGURE 1.4: SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP

[Source: South African Weather Bureau]

FIGURE 1.5: TILTED LANDFORMS

[Source: google Image]

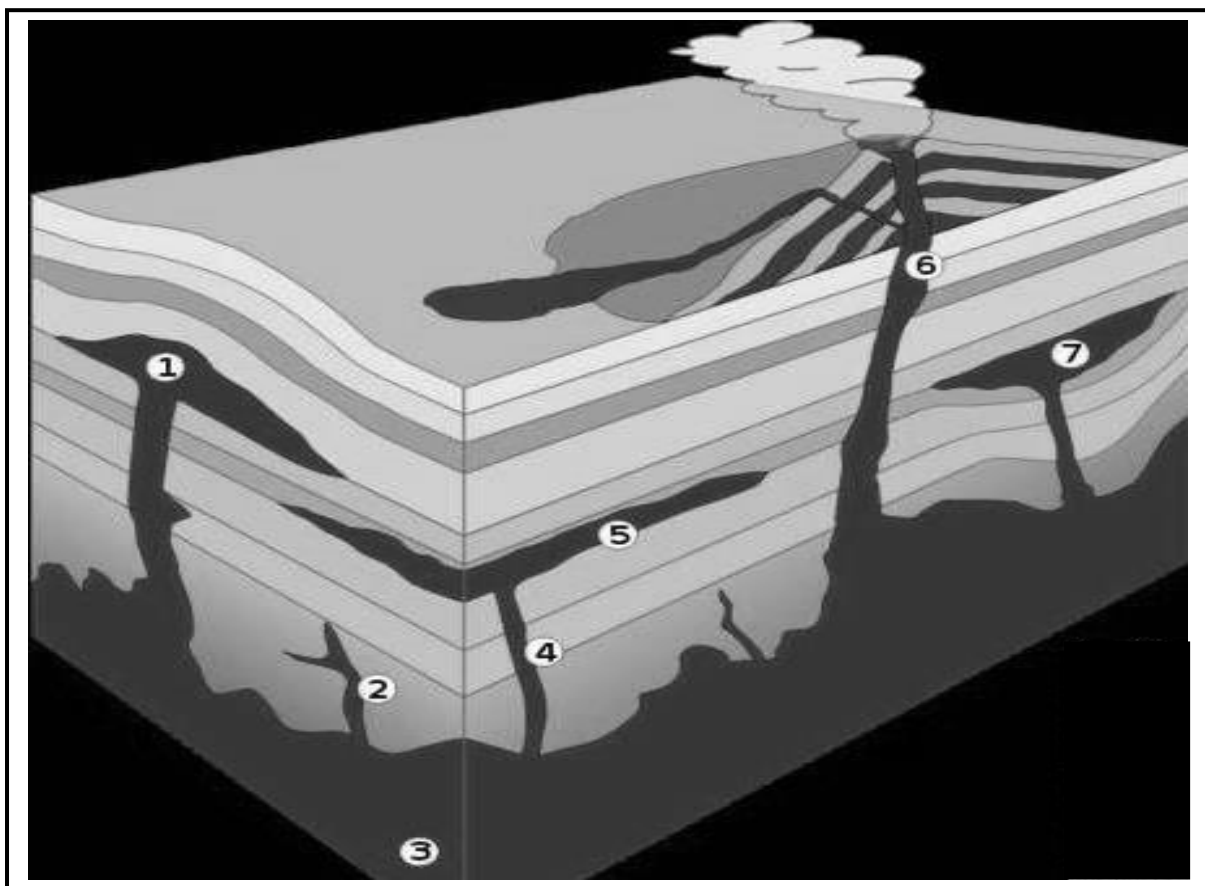
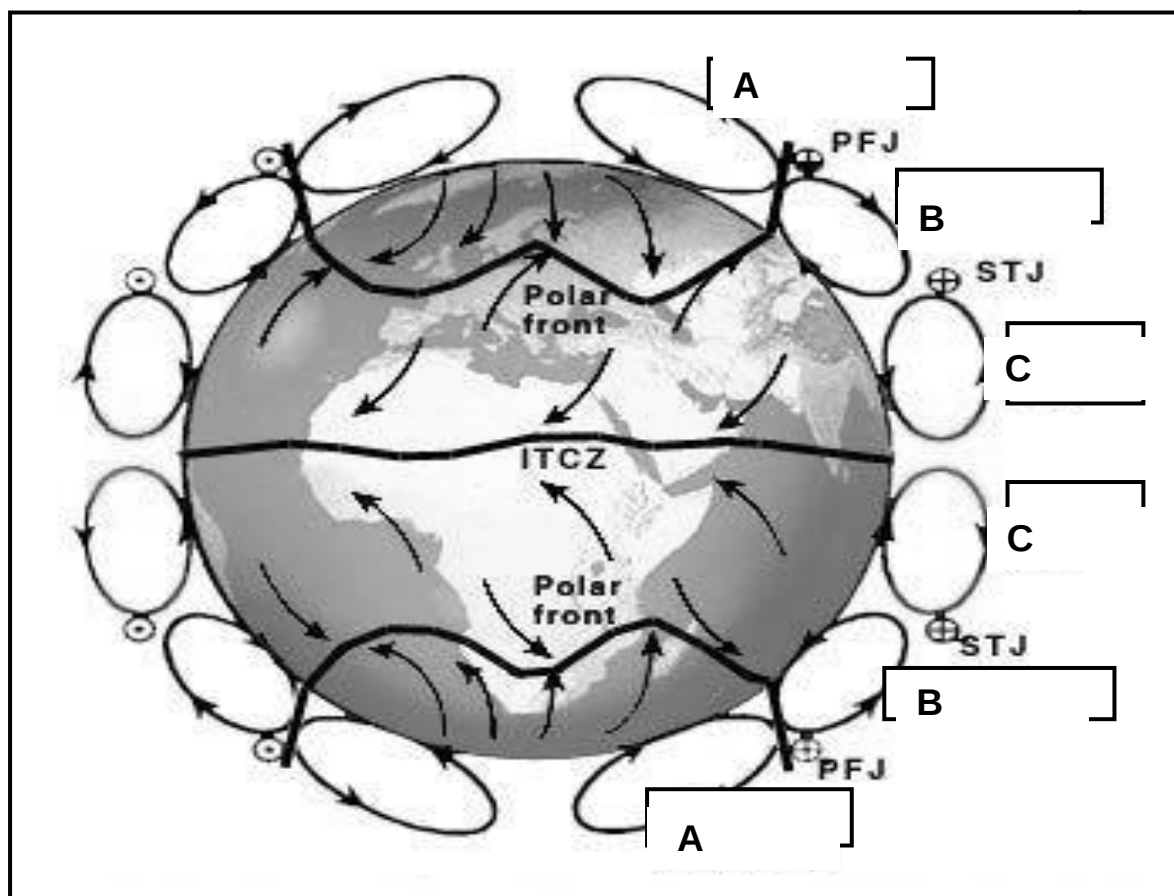
FIGURE 1.6: LANDFORMS[Source: [google.com](https://www.google.com)]

FIGURE 1.7: TRI-CELLULAR CIRCULATION

[Source: google image]

FIGURE 1.8: CASE STUDY**The Effects of El Niño and La Niña**

El Niño, warmer than average waters in the Pacific Ocean. El Niño affects global weather and climate. East Africa experienced dry conditions earlier in the year due to El Niño and could experience excess rainfall and flooding from October to December. The impact of weather is visible on food prices and economies. It can reduce the supply of agricultural commodities and output, limit certain economic activity, drive inflation, and may trigger social unrest in poor countries due to disruptions of food supply and production.

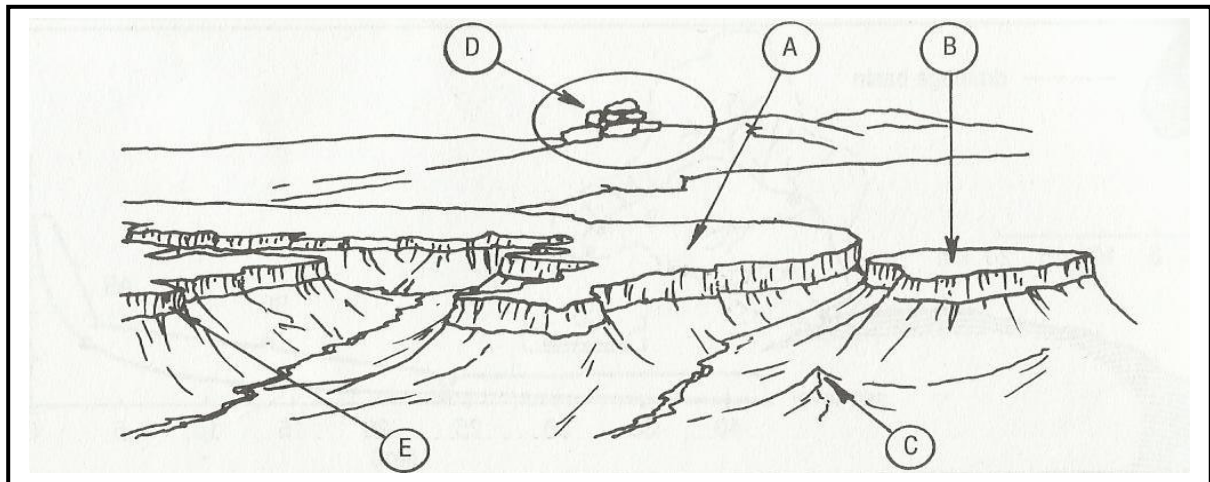
There are a couple of major effects of El Niño on East Africa. 1) Drought or unseasonable dryness due to depressed rainfall in July to September in Ethiopia. 2) Flooding or rain-induced crop damaged due to strengthened rainfall from October to December across the Horn of Africa.

The effects of El Niño and La Niña have broad-reaching effects on global weather. In countries like Kenya and Ethiopia, 80% of people are smallholder farmers and often live hand-to-mouth. Setbacks on crop yields, food security and income caused by climate events, like a drought or a flood, means economic household recovery may take not days or months, but years.

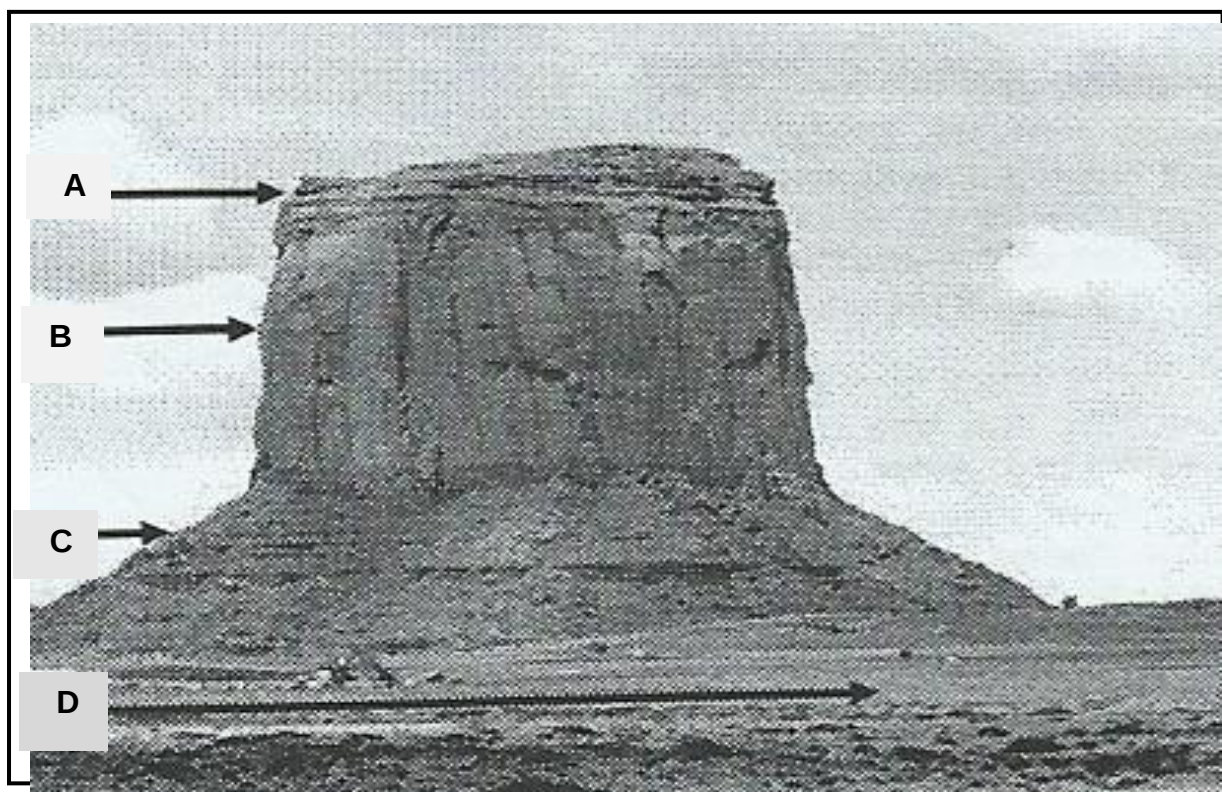
Governments, communities and civil society are not yet equipped or resilient to take on the challenge alone. It thus becomes a global imperative to assist.

[Source: google .com]

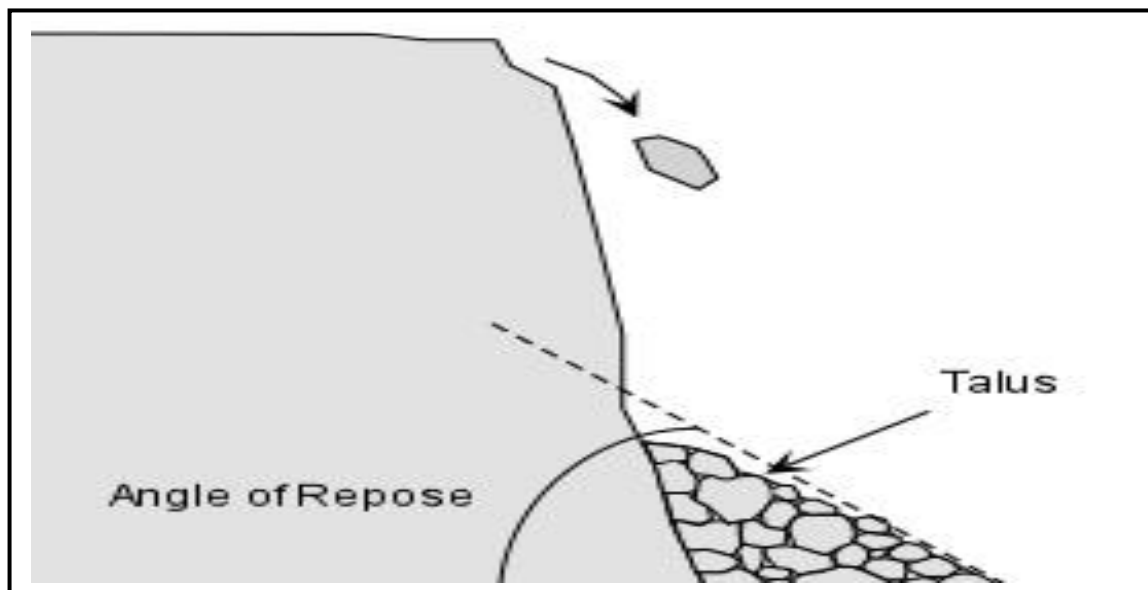


FIGURE 1.9: SHOWING A TYPICAL KAROO LANDSCAPE

[Source: Adapted from in search of Geography]

FIGURE 2.3: SLOPE FORMS

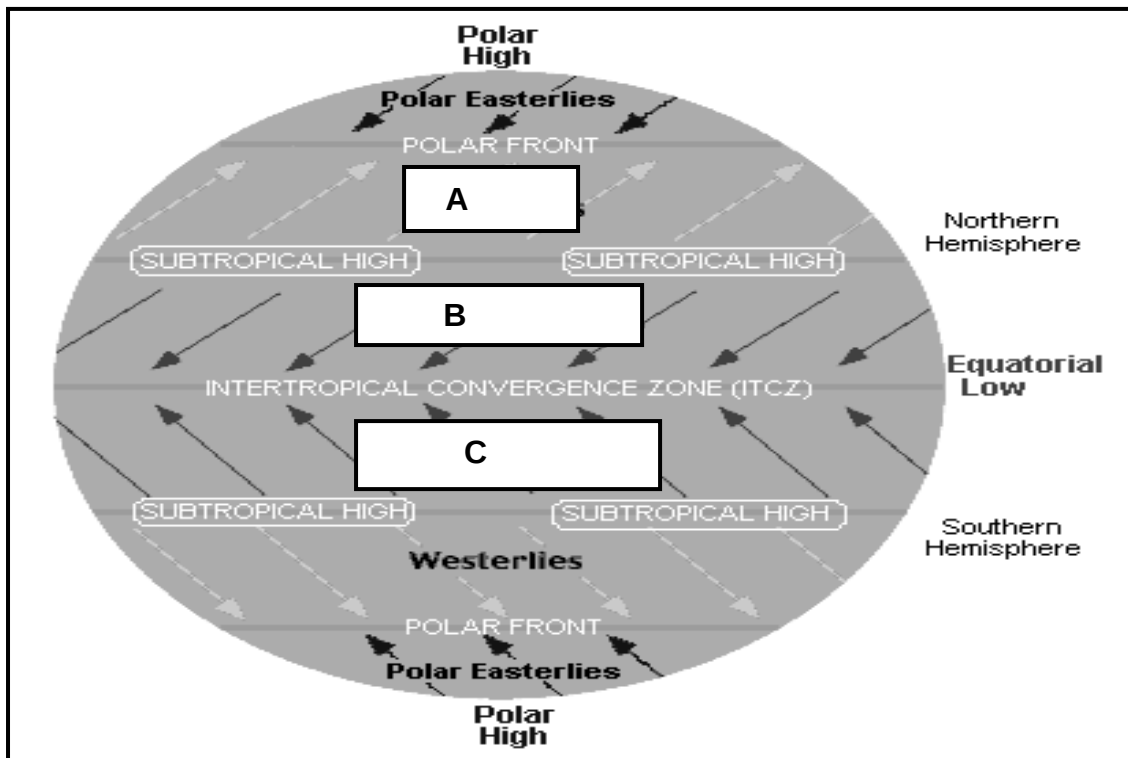
[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 2.4: MASS MOVEMENT

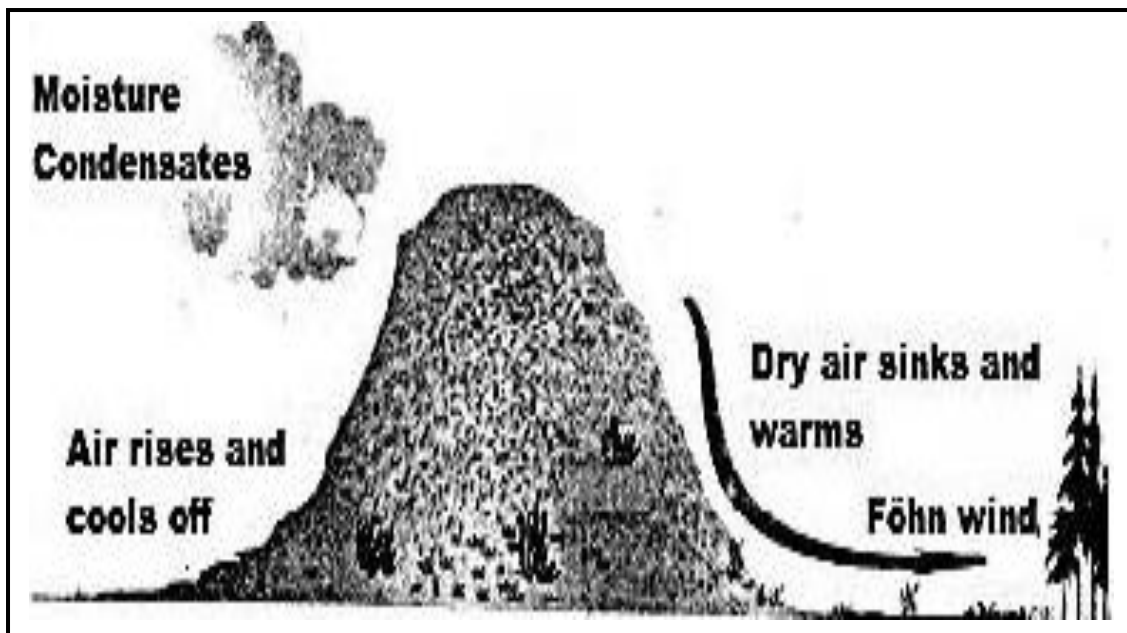
[Source: google.com]

FIGURE 2.5: MONSOON

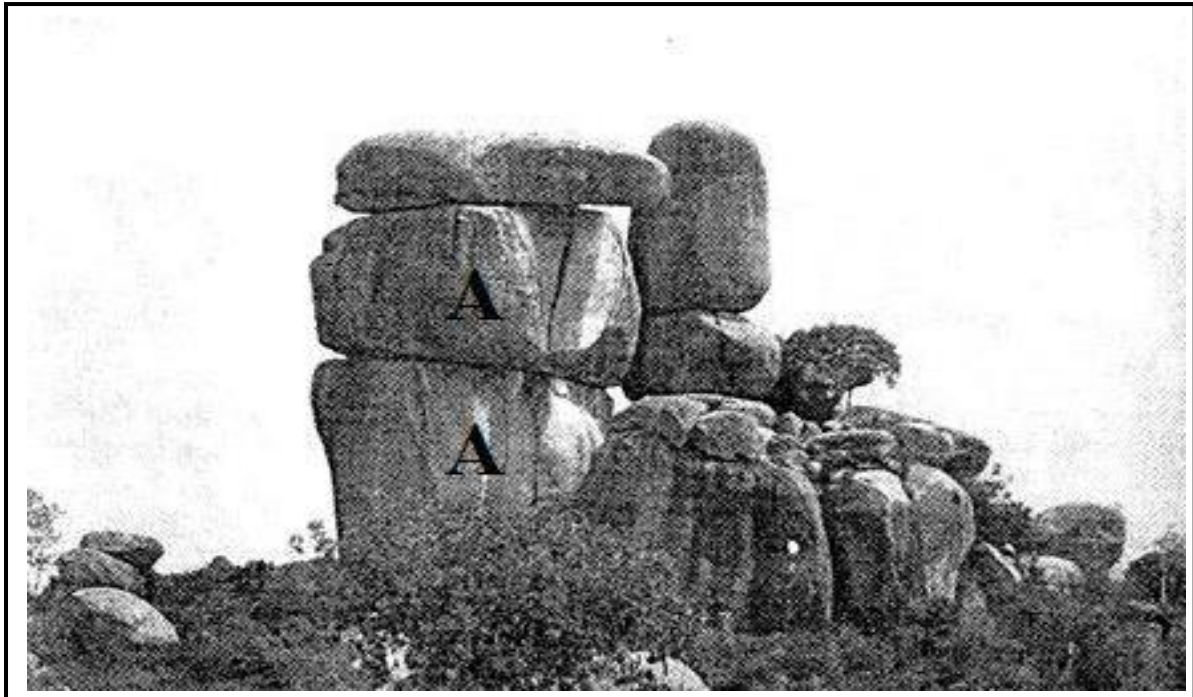
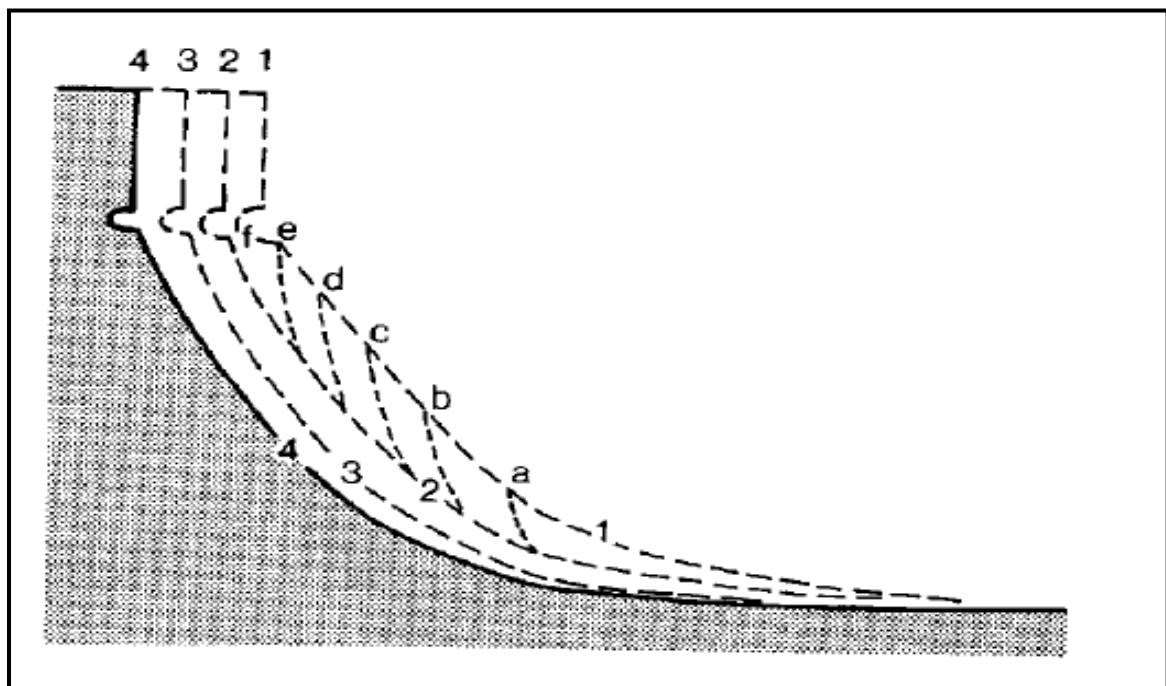
[Source: Google image]

FIGURE 2.6: GLOBAL PRESSURE AND WIND BELTS

[Source: google.com]

FIGURE 2.7: FÖHN WIND

[Source: Google Image]

FIGURE 2.8: LANDFORMS[Source: [google .com](http://google.com)]**FIGURE.2.9: SLOPE PROCESS**[Source: [google .com](http://google.com)]