

STUDY Mate

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GRADE 12

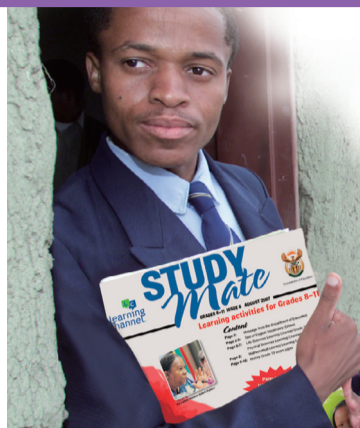
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Geography



National Senior Certificate Grade 12 Geography Exemplar 2008 – Paper 1

The Geography exam is 3 hours long and amounts to 300 marks.

The question paper consists of two sections, namely, Section A and Section B.

Only Section A is provided in today's Study Mate. Ask your teacher for Section B and answer all the questions in Section A and Section B.

SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – L) next to the the question number (1.1.1 – 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.11 M.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Abstraction	A	the cold front merges with the warm front and the warm sector is lifted off the ground
1.1.2	Instability	B	the erosion of a slope at a constant angle
1.1.3	Captured river	C	air that moves up a slope during the day
1.1.4	Coriolis effect	D	the very slow downward movement of soil under the influence of gravity
1.1.5	Scarp retreat	E	the lowest level a river will erode to
1.1.6	Occlusion	F	the lengthening of a river course by the river cutting backwards towards its source
1.1.7	Soil creep	G	the inward horizontal flow of air towards a centre
1.1.8	Convergence	H	the tendency of air moving across the rotating surface of the earth to be deflected
1.1.9	Base level of erosion	I	warm, dry winds that flow down the escarpment
1.1.10	Anabatic winds	J	a river that is diverted and loses water
		K	a watershed is cut back and lowered by highly erosive rivers
		L	air that is warmer than its environment will continue to rise
			(10 x 2) (20)

- 1.2 Refer to the extract as well as the satellite images of tropical cyclone Favio in FIGURE 1.2 and answer the questions that follow.
- 1.2.1 (a) Is tropical cyclone Favio an example of a low-pressure or a high-pressure system? (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) With reference to FIGURE 1.2, give ONE reason to support your answer to QUESTION 1.2.1(a). (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.2 (a) What was the general direction of movement of tropical cyclone Favio? (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) Give ONE reason to support your answer to QUESTION 1.2.2(a). (1 x 2) (2)
 (c) Explain why tropical cyclone Favio was moving in the direction mentioned in QUESTION 1.2.2(a). (2 x 2) (4)

- 1.2.3 (a) What does one call the centre of a tropical cyclone that is clearly visible on the satellite images? (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) Name ONE weather condition that is typical of the centre of a tropical cyclone. (1 x 2) (2)
 (c) Explain why the weather condition mentioned in QUESTION 1.2.3(b) exists in the centre of a tropical cyclone. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.4 (a) 'Favio is now an overland depression ...' What stage in the development of a tropical cyclone is being referred to here? (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) Fully explain why the stage of development mentioned in QUESTION 1.2.4(a) was reached. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.2.5 (a) Name TWO ways in which tropical cyclone Favio caused damage to the environment once it moved over Mozambique. (2 x 2) (4)
 (b) Explain why there is a need to establish well-equipped tropical cyclone warning centres in Mozambique. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 FIGURE 1.3A shows the longitudinal profile of a stream before rejuvenation has taken place. FIGURE 1.3B shows the longitudinal profile of the same stream after rejuvenation has taken place.

- 1.3.1 (a) The longitudinal profile illustrated in FIGURE 1.3A is that of a graded stream. What is meant by a graded stream? (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) With reference to FIGURE 1.3A, give ONE piece of evidence to support the statement that the longitudinal profile of a graded stream is being illustrated. (1 x 2) (2)
 (c) Explain why a graded stream develops a concave longitudinal profile. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.2 (a) What is meant by the term rejuvenation? (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) What feature in FIGURE 1.3B indicates that rejuvenation has taken place? (1 x 2) (2)
 (c) Give TWO reasons why a stream can rejuvenate itself. (2 x 2) (4)
 (d) Is the knick-point waterfall shown in FIGURE 1.3B an example of a permanent or a temporary base level of erosion? (1 x 2) (2)
 (e) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.3.2(d). (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 FIGURE 1.4A shows a landform typically found in South Africa. FIGURE 1.4B shows the process of mass movement that will take place on the slopes of the illustrated landform.

- 1.4.1 (a) Identify the landform (feature) illustrated in FIGURE 1.4A. (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) Explain, with reference to the underlying rock structure, how the landform identified in QUESTION 1.4.1(a) developed. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.4.2 (a) What type of mass movement is illustrated in FIGURE 1.4B? (1 x 2) (2)
 (b) Provide evidence from FIGURE 1.4B that mass movement is taking place. (1 x 2) (2)
 (c) On which slope, the dip slope or the scarp slope, is mass movement more likely to take place? (1 x 2) (2)
 (d) Explain your answer to QUESTION 1.4.2(c). (2 x 2) (4)
 (e) Why do you think people should be made aware of the consequences of mass movement before building on slopes? (2 x 2) (4)
 (f) Name ONE way in which slopes can be stabilised (reinforced) to reduce mass movement. (1 x 2) (2)



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