# KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL JUNE EXAMINATION - 2016 GEOGRAPHY P1 - GRADE 11

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: F. PARUK

DATE

: 10/06/2016

**MODERATOR** 

: D. RAMASAMI

DURATION

: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 225

NAME:	GRADE/DIV:	
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#### <u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>

- 1. This paper consists of 2 questions. Answer all questions.
- 2. The question paper consists of 8 pages and an addendum of 7 pages.
- 3. Use the mark scheme as a guide for the length of your answers.
- 4. Refer to the correct resources in the addendum when answering the questions.
- 5. Write neatly and legibly.
- 6. Use a black or blue pen. No neon colours to be used.
- 7. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this paper.

P.T.O Pg 2 ... Q1

#### **QUESTION 1**

Choose the term from Column B that matches the description from Column A. Write only the letter of the correct answer from Column B.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.1.1	An example of a feature formed by	A.	22 December
	inclined strata.	B.	Convection
1.1.2	A force causing air to move.	C.	Homoclinal Ridge
1.1.3	Slowest form of mass movement.	D.	Lopolith
1,1,4	Heated air travelling upwards.	E.	Equinox
1.1.5	Saucer shaped igneous intrusion.	F.	Pressure gradient
1.1.6	When day and night are of equal length.	G.	Laccolith
1.1.7	Northern Hemispheres Summer Solstice	Н.	Soil creep
1.1.8	Rainwater flowing on the surface of the	I.	Sheet wash
	earth.	J.	21 June
1.1.9	A large region with a particular climate and	K.	Scarp
	vegetation.	L.	Sill
1.1.10	A horizontal igneous intrusion of rocks.	M.	Biome

[10]

- 1.2 State whether the following statements are True or False.
  - 1.2.1 Winter Monsoons results in dry drought conditions.
  - 1.2.2 Coriolis force occurs at the equator.
  - 1.2.3 Cold air holds more water vapour than warm air.
  - 1.2.4 Mediterranean climates experience winter rainfall.
  - -1.2.5 The ITCZ-is associated-with Divergence.

[5]

1.3	Refe	r to Figure	e 1 and answer the questions.	
	1.3.1	What is	the name of winds that converge at A?	[2]
	1.3.2	Is the 0°	latitude a low or high pressure belt?	[2]
	1.3.3	Give the	e name of the boundary at 60° where 2 air masses meet.	[2]
	1.3.4	Give a r	eason for the rising of air at :	
		1.3.4.1	0°	[2]
		1.3.4.2	60°	[2]
	1.3.5	*		
		1.3.5.1	State the name of pressure belt C.	[2]
		1.3.5.2	Deserts are common at the 30° N/S. Provide a reason	
			for this occurrence.	[2]
	1.3.6	The win	d label X is the (North East Trades / South East Trades).	
		Choose	the correct answer.	[1]
				[15]
				1, 2,1
4 4	F3	0	/y==1 (A)	
1.4			(Figure 2) and answer the questions.	ros
			a Föhn wind?	[2]
	1.4.2		frica's example of Föhn winds are berg winds. Describe	[0]
	4 4 9	•	opens to temperatures when the Berg winds occur.	[2]
	1.4.3	•	why the temperature changed so much.	[2]
	1.4.5		e the type of weather that usually follows a Berg wind.	[2]
	1.4.6	State the	e rate at which air changes temperature during its decent	. [1]
	1.4,0	1.4.6.1	Imagine that you are a farmer living in this area.	
		1.4.0.1	Why would you be concerned during Berg wind	
			conditions?	[2]
		1.4.6.2	Suggest 2 ways in which you would prepare for the	[4]
		t - T, U, Æ	effects mentioned in (answer to 1.4.6.1).	[2X2]
				I'may swall
				[15]

P.To Pg 4 1.5. Refer

1.5	Refer	to the synoptic map (Figure 3) and answer the question below.	
	1.5.1	What season is represented on this map? Give a reason for	
		your answer.	[1+2]
	1.5.2	Provide labels for the following : D, A, B.	[2X3]
	1.5.3	Give the pressure reading at G.	[2]
	1.5.4	Will the winds be stronger at E or F? Provide a reason for your	
		answer.	[1+2]
	1.5.5	What form of precipitation is taking place at H (Port Elizabeth)?	[2]
	1.5.6	Explain why it will be dangerous for ships in the vicinity of E.	
		(2 points).	[2X2]
			ะกรา
			[20]
10	Doson	to Figure 4 illustrating the 4 standards of a husball class and approx	an tha
1.6		to Figure 4 illustrating the 4 elements of a typical slope and answ	er me
	-	Name the planes planes to be also at the balled A. B. D.	reve1
	1.6.1	Name the slopes element labelled A, B, D.	[3X2]
	1.6.2	Describe the shape of slope element.  A –	
		B -	じしょい
	1.6.3	Name the slope element where rock falls are likely to occur.	[2+2]
	1.6.4	Explain why slope C is also known as the scree slope.	[1]
			[2]
	1.6.6	Explain the term scarp retreat.  Identify the slope element that would be most suitable for farming	[2]
	1.0.0		9 [1+2X2]
		tand provide 2 reasons to support your answer.	1 . 2.7 . 2
			[20]
1.7	Refer	to the Article (Figure 5).	
	1.7.1	Name the underlying igneous intrusion from which this landform	
		developed.	[1]
	1.7.2	With reference to Weathering, explain why this landform takes a	
		rounded shape.	[2]
	1.7.3	Explain how this feature gets its name 'Paarl Rock'.	[2]
	1.7.4	Give 2 ways in which this feature has benefitted humans.	[2X2]

P.T.O Pg S. 18 Refer.

[9]

1.8	Refe	to the diagram featuring a Karoo Landscape (Figure 6).	
	1.8.1	Name the type of Rock strata that the above landscape is	
		associated with.	[1]
	1.8.2	Name the landforms A, B, C, D.	[4]
	1.8.3	Describe the main difference between landforms B and D.	[2X2]
	1.8.4	Explain why the height of the landforms remain the same.	[2]
	1.8.5	Canyons are found in Karoo landscapes. What is a canyon?	[2]
	1.8.6	Provide a detailed description of how the features changed, over	
		a million years from A to D.	[4X2]
			[21]

SUB-TOTAL: [115]

P.T.O. Pg 6... Q2.

#### **QUESTION 2**

2.1	Choose the	correct	word /	phrase	from	the	list below	which	matches	the
	description (	given.								

geostrophic wind; desertification; isotherms; coriolis force; monsoon winds; isobars; divergence; convergence

- 2.1.1 Arable land that cannot be used due to loss of fertility.
- 2.1.2 Determines the speed of the wind.
- 2.1.3 Winds that blow parallel to the Isobars.
- 2.1.4 Lines on a synoptic map that join places of equal pressure.
- 2.1.5 Movement of air away from a High Pressure zone.

[5]

- 2.2 Select the correct word within brackets. Write only the answer next to the number.
  - 2.2.1 Exfoliation is a type of (mass movement / weathering).
  - 2.2.2 A vertical intrusion of igneous rock (sill / dyke).
  - 2.2.3 Water passes through rock (permeable / impermeable).
  - 2.2.4 A very steep mountainous region in South Africa which separates the coast plain and the interior (escarpment / plateau).
  - 2.2.5 Resistant rock is termed (cap rock / soft rock).

[5]

- 2.3 Study the Cartoon on Drought (Figure 7) and answer the questions that follow.
  - 2.3.1 Define the term 'drought'.

[2]

- 2.3.2 State 2 climatic factors that may result in drought conditions.
- 2.3.3 Describe the impacts of drought on the :
  - 2.3.3.1 Economy

[2X2]

[2X2]

2.3.3.2 Environment

[2X2]

P.TO. Pg 7 ... 2.3.4 Why

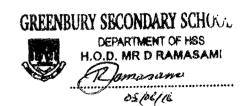
	2.3.4	Why are less economically developed countries more vulnerable	€
		to drought than more economically developed countries?	[2X2]
	2.3.5	Write a paragraph in which you explain sustainable strategies	
		that can be implemented to manage the impact of drought	
		effectively.	[3X2]
			[24
2.4	Refer	to the diagram showing Ocean Currents (Figure 8).	
	2.4.1	Name 3 ocean currents which are formed when the west wind	
		drift reaches a continent.	[3]
	2.4.2	Why are these currents (answer 2.4.1) cold?	[2]
	2.4.3	Name the current that passes the East Coast of Southern Africa.	[2]
	2.4.4	Outline the importance of the North Atlantic drift to countries	
		such as Scotland & Norway.	[2X2]
			[11]
2.5	Refer	to the diagram on the El Nino Effect (Figure 9).	
	2.5.1	What is the term given for the normal pattern of air movement	
		where trade winds move from East to West?	[2]
	2.5.2	Explain your understanding of :	
		a) El Nino	[2]
		b) La Nina	[2]
	2.5.3	Between which years were the wettest season experienced.	[2]
	2.5.4	Which was the driest year?	[2]
	2.5.5	Between which years was the greatest normality?	[2]
	2.5.6	Why do you think it is important for governments of the world to	
		keep records of weather phenomenons and study the graphical	
		representation like the one in Figure 9? [2X2]	

P. T. O Pg 8 ... 2.6 Read.

[16]

2.6	Read	the Article (Figure 10) on Mass Movement and answer the quest	ions.
	2.6.1	Explain the term Mass Movement.	[2]
	2.6.2	Mention 2 examples of Mass Movement that occurs along	
		Chapman's Peak Drive.	[2]
	2.6.3	Suggest 2 reasons why rock falls have been a hazard along	
		Chapman's Peak Drive.	[2X2]
	2.6.4	Describe 2 strategies which have been adopted to prevent	
		rocks from reaching the road.	[2X2]
	2.6.5	Discuss the important role the weather bureau plays in rock fall	
		management.	[2]
	2.6.6	Explain how the closure of the road impacts the Tourism Indust	y. [2]
	2.6.7	Discuss how the following factors affect the stability of the slope	).
	;	a) Vegetation cover	
	İ	b) Rock permeability	[2X2]
			[20]
			Lan V.I
2.7	Refer	to the Sketch (Figure 11) showing a Landform.	
	2.7.1	Does this sketch represent a Cuesta dome or a Cuesta basin?	
		Give a reason to support your answer.	[3]
	2.7.2	Describe the rock structure that has formed this landscape.	[2]
	2.7.3	Give the correct term for the fold structure at A.	[2]
	2.7.4	Give 2 possible causes of the upward fold / uplift at A.	[2X2]
	2.7.5	Name and describe the slope labelled X and Y.	[2+2]
	2.7.6	Discuss how humans can use Cuestas to benefit them	[2X2]
			[19]
2.8	Refer	to Figure 12 showing the formation of a Feature in jointed igneou	ıs rock.
	2.8.1	Identify the feature being shown.	[2]
	2.8.2	Briefly explain the formation of this feature.	[3X2]
	2.8.3	Provide a label for A on the diagram.	[2]
			r403

SUB-TOTAL: [110]



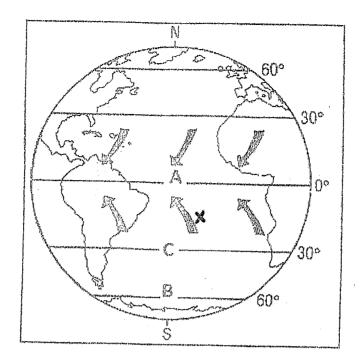
## **ADDENDUM**

# GEOGRAPHY P1

# GRADE 11

# JUNE EXAMINATION 2016

THIS ADDENDUM CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES



#### FIGURE 2

### Berg winds

Tuesday 23 August 2011

Since Sunday we have experienced Berg wind conditions here in KwaZulu-Natal. Berg winds are mountain winds, known as Föhn winds in Europe and Chinook in North America. These winds are caused by a high pressure system lying over the interior of South Africa, this forces the air over the escarpment and down the lee of the Drakensberg.

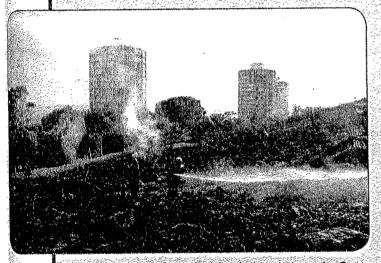


Figure 2.22(a): Berg wind fire being put out in Cape Town

As the air descends it heats up, so called adiabatic heating. The temperature increases 1 °C for every 100 m descent, or 10 °C for every 1 000 m. Temperatures rise as much as 30 °C in a few hours. These winds can have a velocity varying from 10 km per hour to over 100 km per hour and can be very destructive. On Sunday the wind was very strong, but yesterday and today just a breeze. The temperatures here in our district rose from the mid teens last week to the high twenties yesterday and today.

This time of the year is also known as the fire season in Kwa-Zulu Natal as these hot, dry winds are very conducive to fires. A fire driven by a 100 km an hour Berg wind is unstoppable. No farmer dare leave his farm during this time as a fire could wipe out a lifetime of work.

Berg winds eventually put everyone's nerves on edge. It is a hot debilitating wind that wears you down. Research done in Germany has shown that suicide (known as the Fohnkrankheidt or Föhn disease), increases by 10% during the Föhn wind season in Europe.

A cold front has moved in again across the country and by 6 p.m. the weather had turned decidedly chilly. According to the weather forecasters this should last until about Saturday. Tomorrow's temperature will drop to a minimum of about 4 °C to a high of 17 °C.

(Source: (Tuesday 23 August 2011). Berg Winds. Available from http://drakensview.blogspot.com/2011/08/berg-winds.html)

FIGURE 3

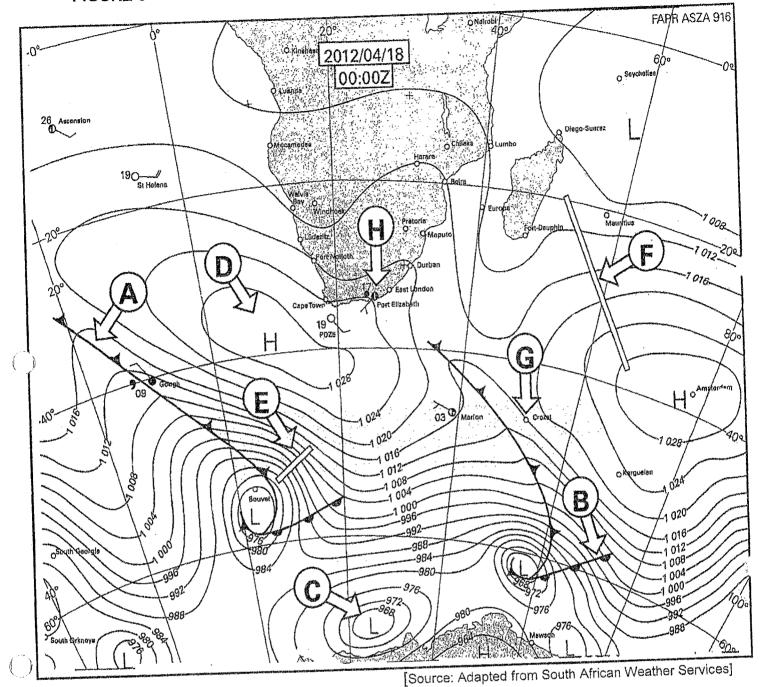
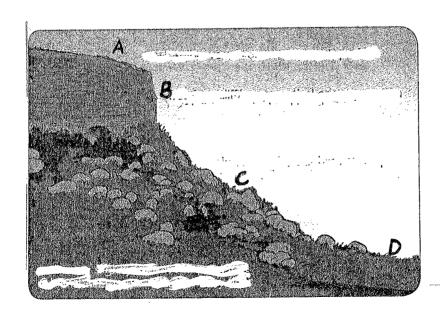
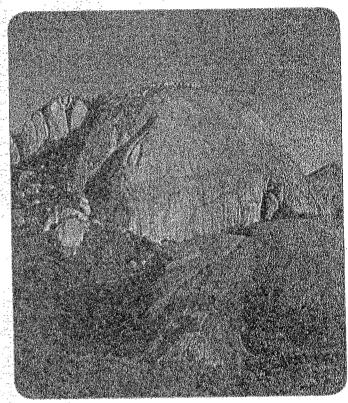


FIGURE 4



### The Paarl batholith

Paarlberg in the Western Cape is an excellent example of a granite dome or batholith which has been exposed by weathering. Figure 3.23(a) is a photo of Paarl Rock (Paarlrots) - the top of this batholith found near the town of Paarl. Paarl is the Afrikaans word for 'pearl'. Paarl Rock is made up of white granite that reflects sunlight like a pearl. It is possible to walk up this rock with the aid of a handheld rope. On a clear day, you can see Table Mountain in Cape Town from the top of Paarl Rock. On the lower slopes of the Paarl batholith, vineyards are cultivated; but the upper slopes are difficult to reach and to farm. Dams have been built on the top of this batholith as it is easy to tap water and to release it down the mountain by means of gravity.



: Paarl Rock

#### FIGURE 6

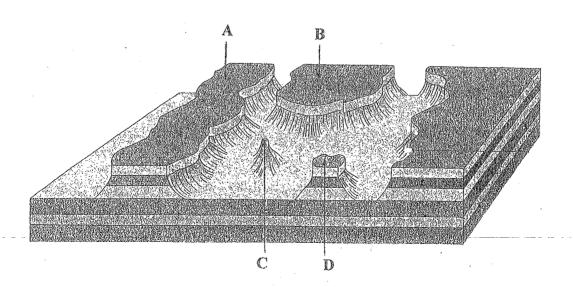
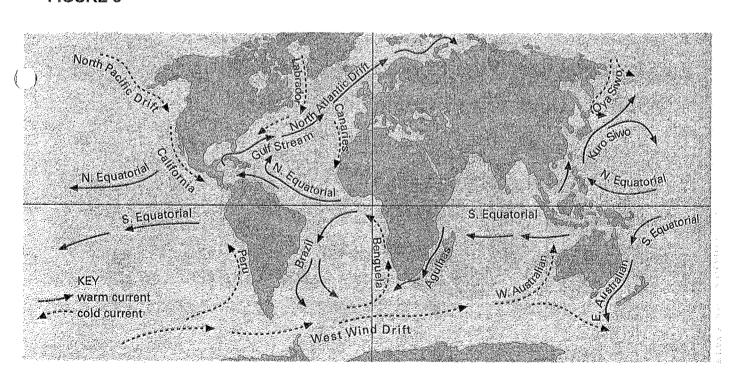
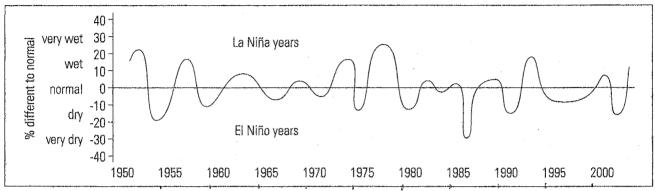




FIGURE 8







Cycle of dry and

wet years

FIGURE 11

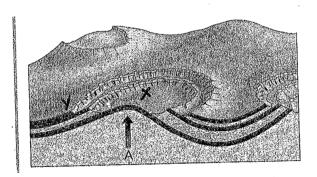
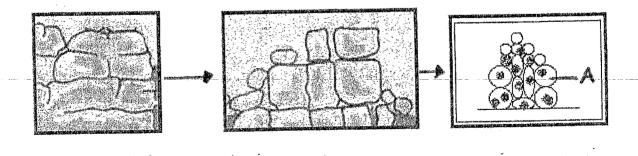


FIGURE 12



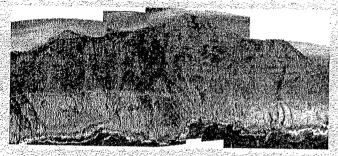
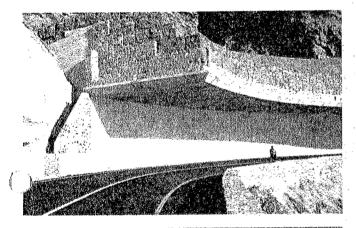


Figure 3.83 Map and view of Chapman's Peak Drive
Chapman's Peak Drive is a popular tourist attraction
as it is built into a steep mountainside near Cape
Town, high above the coastline. The road requires
high maintenance as it lies below a fairly unstable
cliff. The road was closed after a passenger in a
vehicle was killed by a falling rock in 1999. Rockfalls
nd mudslides have always been a hazard in the
area, especially during winter when this area
receives rain. To add to the instability of the slope,
the vegetation on the Chapman's Peak mountainside
was destroyed by fires in January 2000.



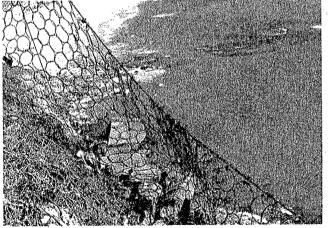


Figure 3.84 Renovation to Chapman's Peak Drive includes catch fences and concrete canopies.

Chapman's Peak Drive was renovated and reopened in 2003. Measures taken to prevent the movement of material and to catch falling rocks include catch fences and concrete canopies. Cuttings have been made in parts of the mountain and sections of the road have been moved so that they are under the protection of an overlang. CCTV cameras, message signs, radar traffic detectors and a weather station were installed to monitor the risk. Road closure alarms were installed that were activated when specified levels of wind velocity and rainfall intensity were experienced. People using this road now pay a toll to finance the maintenance of the structures.

Full environmental impact studies were conducted prior to the renovation. Studies were made on the effect construction would have on:

- the vegetation and wildlife in the area
- the natural drainage systems
- the quantity and quality of stormwater drainage
- the natural heritage in the area.

Assurances were given that there would be as little disturbance as possible and that, although alien vegetation would be cleared, the natural fynbos would be conserved. Studies showed that the construction would not interrupt the natural drainage systems, but that the quantity and quality of the storm water runoff would be affected. Surface flow would increase due to the impermeable surfaces and there would be pollution of the water from the petrol and diesel on the road. Increased erosion in areas where the vegetation had been disturbed would lead to more sediment in the water. It was decided to construct drainage routes to direct storm water into channels.

Soon after the road was re-opened, two large boulders fell, but did not reach the road due to the concrete canopy. During July and August 2004, the area experienced heavy rain and poor weather conditions. The intensive rain activated alarms in the central control room and the road was closed to traffic. Although some rockfalls have occurred which have damaged some of the catch fences, thousands of falling rocks have been intercepted which would otherwise have reached the road.

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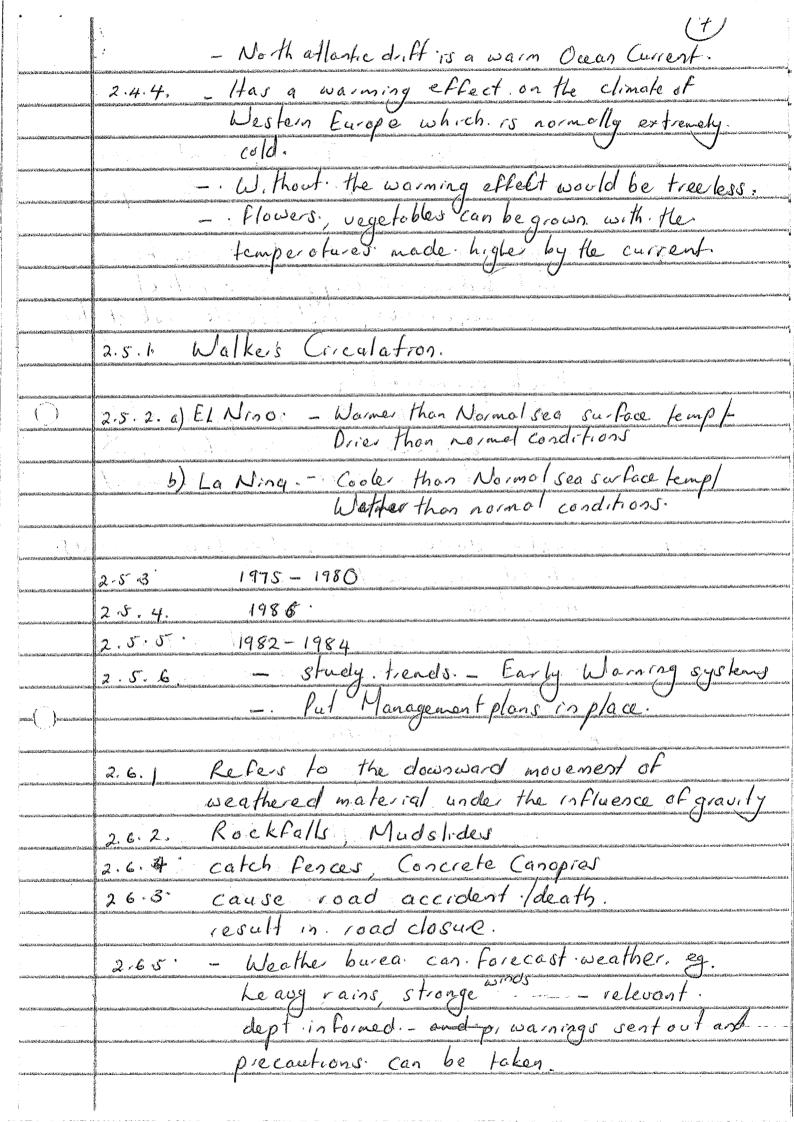
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	1-6.4 Consist of Weathered Rocks and boulder
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an a Collection of the Angeles and the State of the State	water E release down hill.

1.8.1 Harizontal Sedineslary Rock.
1-8-2. A - plateay.
B- Mesq
c
1.8.3. Mesa are - has a wider/lage widerender with the control of
The an international wave to the property of t
Buttle - has smalle Inarrower width
$+hci \wedge its height = 1.500$
1-8.4 Tops a.e. covered by a production of the control of the cont
layer (SII) which is restricted to Eroston -
Herefore Leigh remain the search the source of the search
1.8.5. Cery us 5 as deep steep steep soded valley with
narrow Valley Floors
1.8.6. A river carves its course across a plateay
and forms a factor consistent and co
- Fu the crossos of the stopes
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Transformation of the sloper of the Messa
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- increase in sall content in water.

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	2.34 - Cannot offord to build Reservois
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200	Long te in plan in 124.
	- lack of Cop. to l Elesouras for Dans Hransker
111-14-04-27-21-18	schemes Rely Leavily on fainfall
	- Highly populated - greaks demand for water.
	2.3.5 - Collection of Lainfall /climatic data > early
Oliziwika ini senasi zenisa	warning systems.
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THE CHAPTER	
***************************************	2.6.6.6 - drop in Tourism Tourism Tourism Canda access
**************************************	read - most scent road in the Cape.
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	2.6.7. a) Vegetation cover - Vegetation anchors  soil sed, ments & keeps slopes intact.  low vegetation - inclease the risk of slope
330103075007	soil sediments & keeps slopes intact.
n through he trouby it	low vegetchen inclease the risk of slope
77,000,000	
	b) Rock permeability.
	Porous rock increases permeability.
	Soil becomes saturaled theavy 5
,,,,,,,,,,	result in risk of mass movement,
eloki zazili kon er-brz- da	
	2.7.1. Cuesta done scap stope faces nwards.
	2.7.2. inclined Sedimentary rock
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