



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED
ASSESSMENT**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2026

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 15 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER (60)

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY (60)

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES (30)

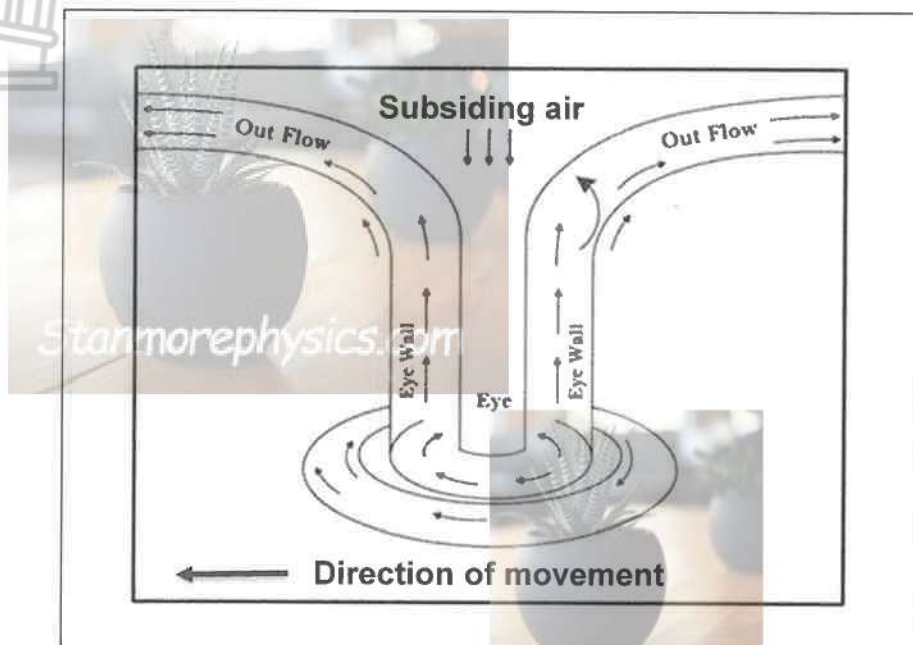
2. Answer ALL THREE questions.
3. ALL diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
4. Leave a line between the subsections of questions answered.
5. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Do NOT write in the margins of the ANSWER BOOK.
8. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
9. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
10. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1020 hPa, 14 °C and 45 m.
11. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
12. You may use a magnifying glass.
13. Write neatly and legibly.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR SECTION B

14. A 1 : 50 000 topographical map 3318 DD STELLENBOSCH and a 1 : 10 000 orthophoto map 3318 DD 18 STELLENBOSCH are provided.
15. The area demarcated in RED/BLACK on the topographical map represents the area covered by the orthophoto map.
16. Show ALL calculations. Marks will be allocated for steps in calculations.
17. You must hand in the topographical and orthophoto map to the invigilator at the end of this examination.

SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER**

- 1.1. Refer to the cross section of a tropical cyclone below. Complete the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B. Write only **Y** or **Z** next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.9 Y.

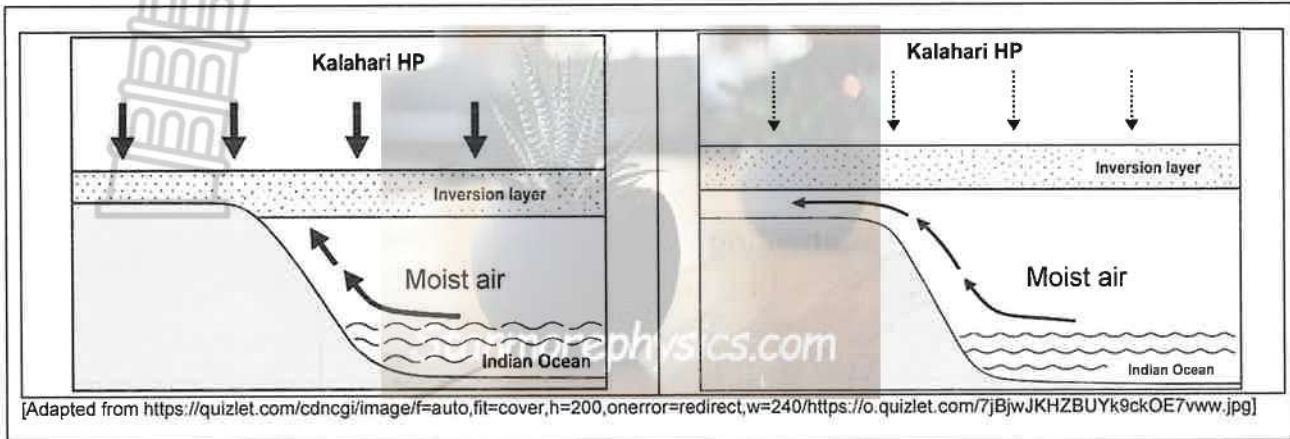


[Adapted from <https://www.legacyias.com/atmospheric-circulation/>]

1.1.1	The direction of movement of a tropical cyclone is ...	Y	eastwards.
		Z	westwards.
1.1.2	The eye wall is characterised by ... air.	Y	ascending
		Z	subsiding
1.1.3	The eye of a tropical cyclone is the ...	Y	cold core.
		Z	warm core.
1.1.4	... occurs in the eye of a tropical cyclone.	Y	Adiabatic heating
		Z	Adiabatic cooling
1.1.5	Subsiding air in the eye results in ...	Y	clear skies.
		Z	overcast conditions.
1.1.6	Wind speed ... towards the eye of a tropical cyclone	Y	decreases
		Z	increases
1.1.7	... clouds are found in the eye wall.	Y	Nimbostratus
		Z	Cumulonimbus
1.1.8	Upper air ... causes air to descend in the eye.	Y	convergence
		Z	divergence

(8 x 1) (8)

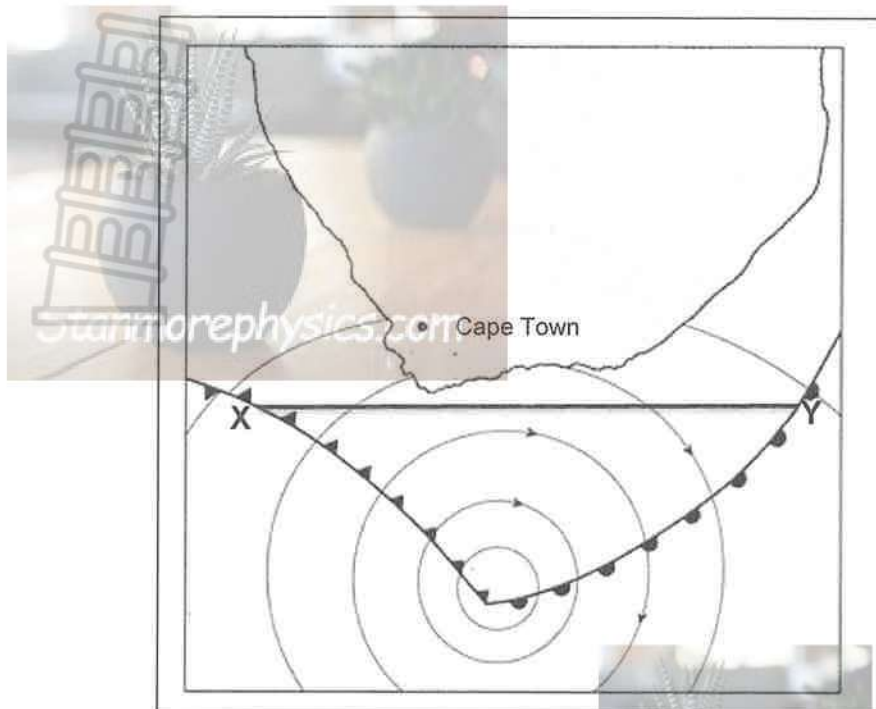
- 1.2 The sketches below show the position of the inversion layer. State whether the statements refer to WINTER OR SUMMER. Write only the correct answer next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK. e.g 1.2.8 summer.



- 1.2.1 The inversion layer is below the level of the plateau.
- 1.2.2 Subsiding air is strong.
- 1.2.3 Moist air reaches the interior.
- 1.2.4 More condensation and rainfall is expected.
- 1.2.5 Anticyclonic conditions prevail.
- 1.2.6 Unstable conditions occur.
- 1.2.7 Higher pressure exerted by air on the earth surface.

(7 x 1) (7)

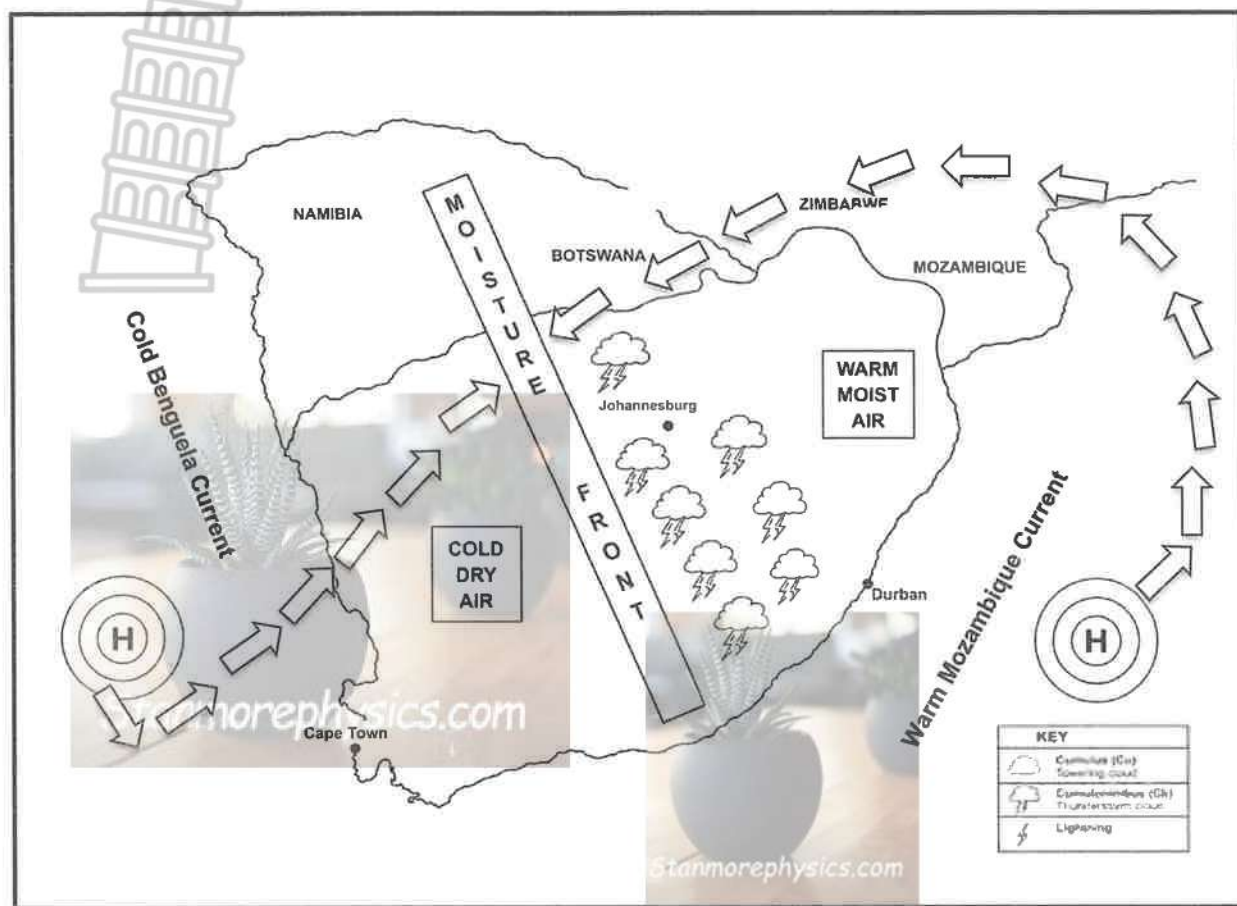
1.3 Refer to the sketch below showing a mid-latitude cyclone.



[Source: <https://zwarries.co.za/site/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Klimaat-Konsolidasie.pdf>]

- 1.3.1 Identify the stage of development represented in the sketch. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Give ONE reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.3.1 above. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Predict weather conditions that will be experienced at Cape Town over the next 24 hours. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Account for the predicted weather conditions in QUESTION 1.3.3. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3.5 Draw a fully labelled cross section from X to Y showing the following:
- (a) cloud type
 - (b) warm sector
 - (c) precipitation
- (4 x 1) (4)

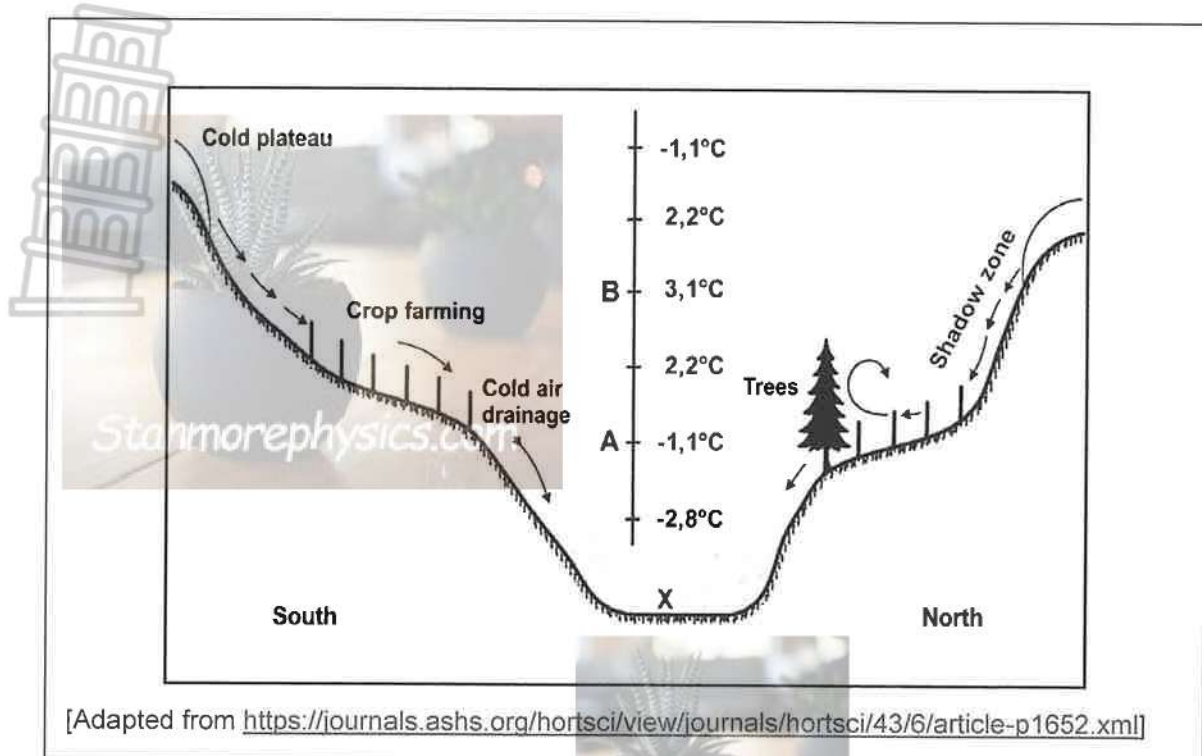
1.4. The sketch below shows the development of a line thunderstorm.



[Adapted from: <https://i.ytimg.com/vi/wyCQVcRtIJA/maxresdefault.jpg>]

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|-----|
| 1.4.1 | Define the concept <i>moisture front</i> . | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 1.4.2 | Name the moist air found east of the moisture front. | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 1.4.3 | What are TWO forms of precipitation associated with line thunderstorms? | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 1.4.4 | Why is the air from the west of the moisture front dry? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 1.4.5 | In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the negative impact of line thunderstorms on the physical environment. | (4 x 2) | (8) |

1.5 The sketch below shows a valley climate.

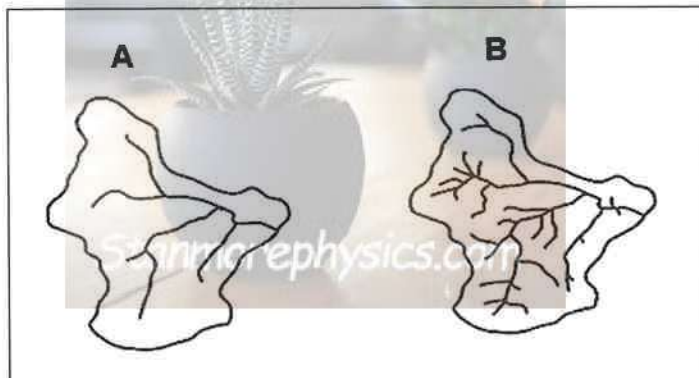


- 1.5.1 Name the cold air (wind) shown in the sketch. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.2 Give the concept that best describes an increase in temperature from **A** to **B**. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Identify the form of precipitation that will occur at **X**. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.4 Explain how the precipitation mentioned in QUESTION 1.5.3 will form. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.5 Provide TWO positive impact of this form of precipitation (answer to QUESTION 1.5.3) on farming on the valley floor. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.6 Suggest how a farmer can adapt the farming techniques for the landscape in the sketch above. (3 x 2) (6)

[60]

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

Refer to drainage basins **A** and **B** below. Match the descriptions in QUESTIONS 2.1.1 to 2.1.7 with **A** or **B**. Write down only **A** or **B** next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 A.



[Source: [https://www.google.com/search?q=drainage basin](https://www.google.com/search?q=drainage+basin)]

- 2.1.1 More surface run-off occurs.
- 2.1.2 Highly permeable rock is found.
- 2.1.3 The gradient is steep.
- 2.1.4 Lower stream order.
- 2.1.5 Sparse or less vegetation cover.
- 2.1.6 Little or soft rainfall occurs.
- 2.1.7 Clay soil is found in this area.



(7 x 1)

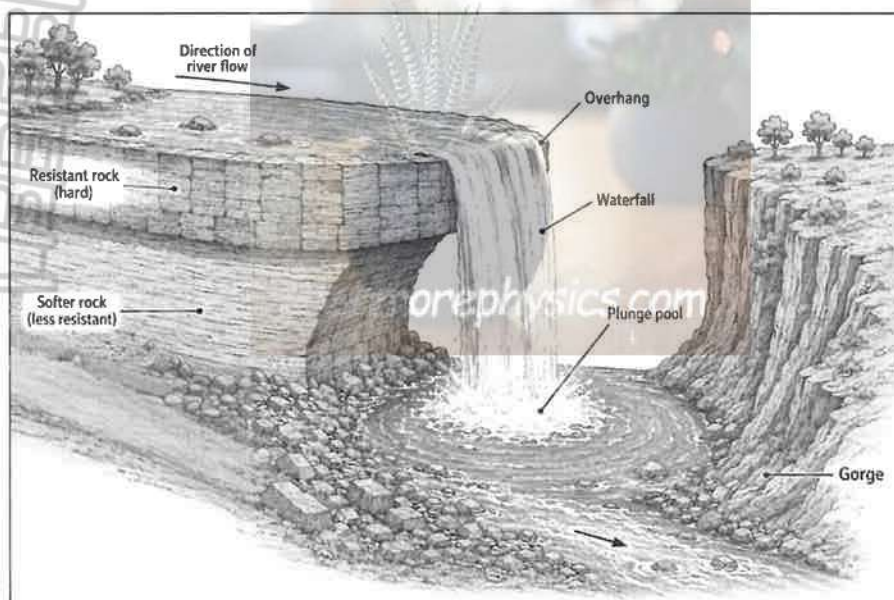
(7)

- 2.2. Choose the concept from COLUMN B that matches the geomorphological description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g 2.2.9. I.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.2.1	Flat, natural feature next to a river.	A	Braided stream.
2.2.2	An embankment along the river where coarse material is deposited first.	B	Superimposed.
2.2.3	Type of slope that forms on the outer bank of a meander.	C	Delta.
2.2.4	When a meander loop becomes separated from the river.	D	Flood plain.
2.2.5	Stream with multiple channels and islands of sediment between the channels.	E	Meander.
2.2.6	A river that is younger than its course.	F	Levee.
2.2.7	A depositional landform that occurs when a river flows into the ocean.	G	Ox-bow lake.
2.2.8	Refers to a curve or bend along the course of a river.	H	Undercut slope.

(8 x 1) (8)

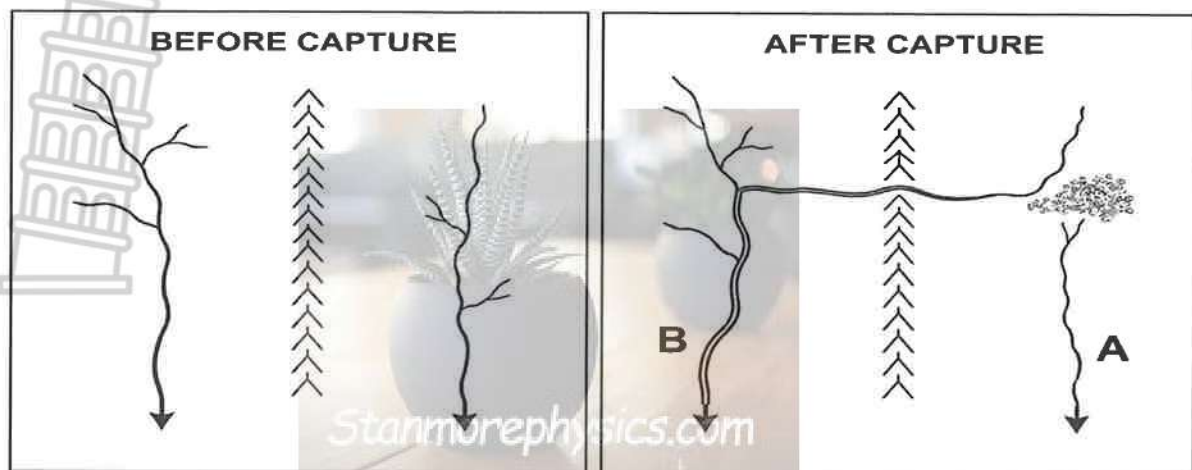
2.3 The photograph below shows a waterfall.



[Adapted from https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=N_ZC9vBX4Wo]

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 2.3.1 | What is a <i>waterfall</i> ? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.3.2 | Waterfalls are commonly found in the (upper/lower) course. | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 2.3.3 | How is a waterfall different from a rapid? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.3.4 | How does erosion in the photograph above cause the waterfall to retreat (move) upstream? | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.3.5 | Discuss the significance of waterfalls. | (3 x 2) | (6) |

2.4 The sketch below shows river capture.



[Source Examiner's own sketch]

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|-----|
| 2.4.1 | Define the concept <i>river capture</i> . | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.4.2 | State ONE condition necessary for river capture to occur. | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 2.4.3 | Explain why River B will be rejuvenated. | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.4.4 | Why is river A referred to as a misfit stream? | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.4.5 | Explain the process that resulted in the formation of the misfit stream. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 2.4.6 | Discuss the negative impact of river capture on farming on the side of a misfit stream. | (2 x 2) | (4) |

2.5 Read the extract on pollution of Umkomaas river.

HEALTH CONCERNS AS RAW SEWAGE SPEWS INTO UMKOMAAS RIVER.

Sewage spills and blockages reported to the eThekweni call centre in recent times have mostly gone unattended, and the sewer department has reported malfunctioning of the structure.

Raw sewage overflows from a blocked manhole flowing into the Umkomaas River is a health risk. Since January 16, concerned residents have made numerous efforts to get the eThekweni Municipality to attend to it without success. Although it is not clear where the actual source of the overflow is, it is evident that blocked pipes are the cause, as the manhole is unable to handle the overflow.

Concerned residents escalated the matter to Cllr Jane Naidoo since the wind was blowing the smell across affecting food industry. "We have to look at environmental issues, consider implications on the community and the impact on tourism", said Brady Combrinck.

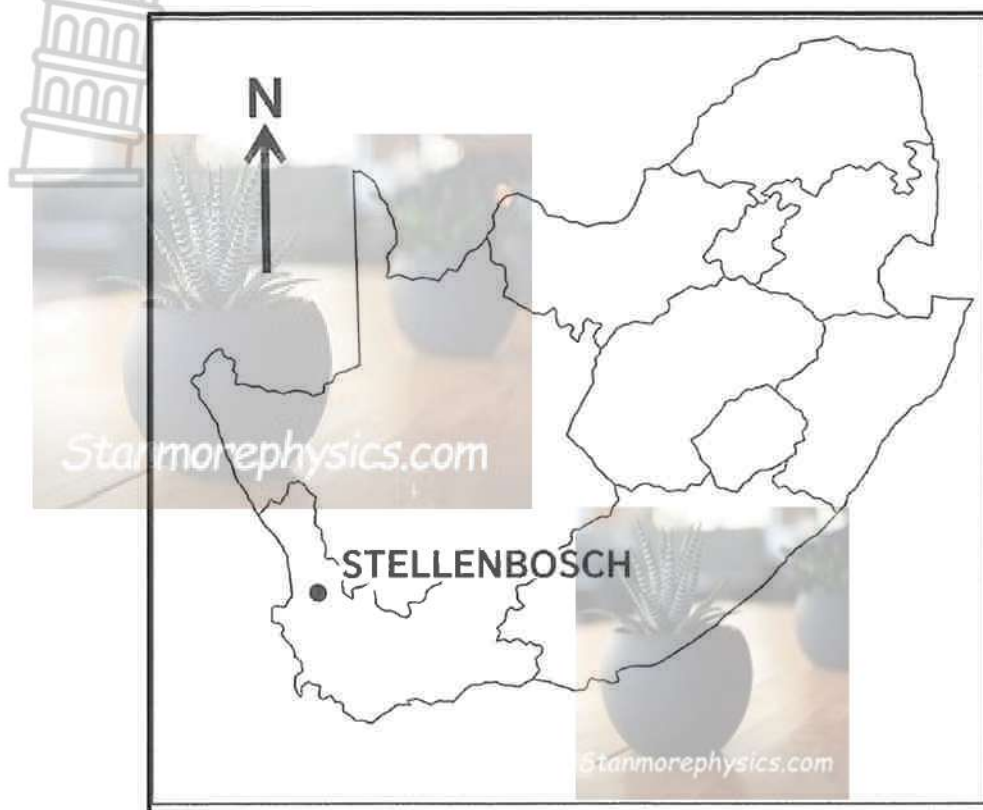
Sappi has committed to assist by removing the dense bush to allow access to the Umkomaas Treatment Works, which needs to be unblocked since the wastewater treatment works plants have experienced a systematic collapse due to the non-maintenance of the infrastructure, which is the root cause of these spills.

Adapted from: Rising Sun Newspapers, February 01, 2023.

- 2.5.1 Define the concept *river management*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 According to the extract, what pollutes the Umkomaas river? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 What is the impact of pollution of Umkomaas river on people living nearby? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 "Sappi has committed to assist by removing the dense bush to allow access to the Umkomaas Treatment Works, which needs to be unblocked". Explain how the removal of a dense bush will impact on pollution of the Umkomaas river. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies the Ethekeeni municipality could implement to reduce the risk of pollution entering the Umkomaas river. (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****GENERAL INFORMATION ON STELLENBOSCH**

Coordinates: 33°45'S; 18°45'E

Stellenbosch is located in a hilly, sheltered valley within the Cape Winelands, with an average elevation of 136 metres above sea level, surrounded by hills and mountains like Papegaaiberg, Stellenboschberg, and the Jonkershoek, Drakenstein and Simonsberg mountain ranges. It is situated approximately 50 kilometres east of Cape Town.

Stellenbosch has a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cool, rainy winters.

The Eerste River originates in the Jonkershoek Mountains, 60 kilometres east of Cape Town, and flows through the Jonkershoek Valley before reaching Stellenbosch.

[Adapted from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stellenbosch>]

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

ENGLISH

River
Nature reserve
Mountain

AFRIKAANS

Rivier
Natuurreservaat
Berg

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

Refer to the topographical map.

3.1.1 Stellenbosch is located on the ... of Cape town

- A. East
- B. West
- C. North
- D. south

(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 In the topographical map index **3318DD**, the **33** and **18** indicate ...

- A. 33°N 18°W.
- B. 33°S 18°E.
- C. 33°W 18°N.
- D. 33°E 18°S

(1 x 1) (1)

Refer to trigonometrical station **F** in block **C3** and trigonometrical station **G** in block **D3**.

3.1.3 (a) Determine the true bearing of **F** from **G**.

(1 x 1) (1)

(b) Calculate the magnetic bearing of **F** from **G**. Use the given information:

Mean annual change = 7' West of True North

Formula:

Magnetic bearing = Magnetic Declination + True bearing

(5 x 1) (5)

3.1.5 What is the purpose of correcting the magnetic declination?

(1 x 2) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to the orthophoto map.

3.2.1 The dam in block **E1/E2** has a (darker/lighter) tone.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Compare temperature that will be experienced at area **8** in block **B2** with temperature that will be experienced in the surrounding built up area.

(2 x 1) (2)

Refer to river **L** in block **C2** on a topographical map.

3.2.3 Name the type of erosion that is likely to occur at **L**.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Provide a reason to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.3 above.

(1 x 2) (2)

- 3.2.5 In which direction does the river at **L** flow? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.6 Give map evidence to support your answer to QUESTION 3.2.5 above. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Wind direction at area **J** on a topographical map is North. Give map evidence to support this statement. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

- 3.3.1 Area **9** in block **A3** on the orthophoto map is an example of (raster/vector) data. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.2 Give one attribute data for the road marked **M** in block A3 on the topographical map. (1 x 2) (2)

Refer to the photograph of a river located in Stellenbosch



[Source: shutterstock.com]

- 3.3.3 Identify the data layer shown in the photograph. (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.4 Define the concept *buffering*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.5 How will buffering protect the quality of water in the river in the photograph above? (1 x 2) (2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

TOTAL MARKS: 150



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GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 2026

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1

- 1.1.1 Z (westwards)
- 1.1.2 Y (ascending)
- 1.1.3 Z (warm core)
- 1.1.4 Y (Adiabatic heating)
- 1.1.5 Y (clear skies)
- 1.1.6 Z (increases)
- 1.1.7 Z (Cumulonimbus)
- 1.1.8 Z (divergence)

(8 x 1) (8)

1.2

- 1.2.1 Winter
- 1.2.2 Winter
- 1.2.3 Summer
- 1.2.4 Summer
- 1.2.5 Winter
- 1.2.6 Summer
- 1.2.7 Winter

(7 x 1) (7)

1.3.

- 1.3.1 Mature.

(1 x 1) (1)

- 1.3.2 Presence of a well-defined cold front or warm front.
Presence of well-developed sectors (cold and warm sector)
The wave has deepened in the apex.

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.3 Decrease in surface air temperature.
Increase in air pressure.
Cloudy conditions/cumulonimbus clouds.
Increase in rainfall.
Possibility of snowfall.
Strong/ gale force winds.
Change in wind direction to the left (backing).
Decrease in humidity

[ANY TWO]

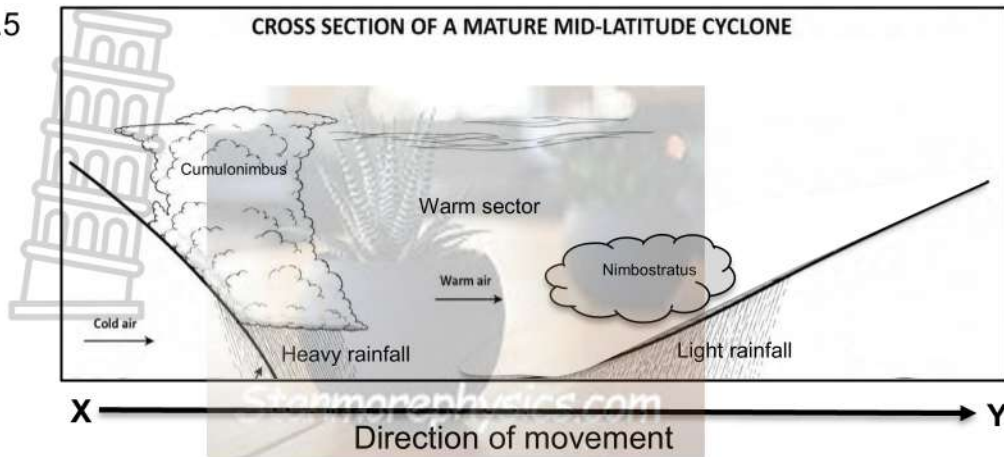
(2 x 2) (4)

- 1.3.4 Cold front brings cold air which lowers temperatures.
Cold front brings cold, dense and heavy air which increases air pressure
Cold air undercuts warm air and forces it to rise rapidly to form cumulonimbus clouds.
Cumulonimbus clouds result in heavy rainfall.
Cold front has steep pressure gradient
The approaching winds will be deflected by the Coriolis Force.
Cold air holds less moisture.

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5



- 1 Mark for the correct cross section
- 1 mark for one cloud type
- 1 mark for warm sector
- 1 mark for heavy rainfall OR
- 1 mark for light rainfall

(4 x 1) (4)

1.4

- 1.4.1 Boundary/zone of separation between two air masses with different moisture content.
[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.2 North easterlies

(1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.3 Heavy rainfall
Hail

(2 x 1) (2)

- 1.4.4 Blows from the cold Atlantic Ocean.
Evaporation rate is low over the Atlantic Ocean.
Cold Benguela current decreases moisture content.
[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.5 Natural habitat will be destroyed.
Vegetation will be destroyed.
Ecosystem will be destroyed/destruction food chain/food web.
Biodiversity will be reduced.
Top soil will be washed away.
Mass movement can be triggered.
Wildlife will be displaced/drowned.
Sinkholes may be formed.
Lightning ignites fire.
Siltling of rivers/reduced carrying capacity of the river.
[ANY FOUR]

(4 x 2) (8)

1.5

1.5.1 Katabatic winds. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Temperature inversion. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Frost. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 Cold air/katabatic winds accumulate in the valley floor resulting in temperature dropping to below freezing point.

INSTRUCTION FOR PART-MARKING

Cold /katabatic winds accumulate in the valley floor. (1) (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.5 Frost kills pests/insects.

Melting of frost moistens (dampens) the soil

Increases availability of water.

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.6 Plant frost resistant crops on the valley floor. (Accept examples).

Plant trees on the shadow zone because the soil is damp.

Plant crops which require warmer temperatures on the North facing slope/south slope.

Use of greenhouse to create artificial heat for sensitive crops.

Cover the crops against frost.

Use fire drums/light to keep livestock warm.

Use fans to keep air circulating.

(3 x 2) (6)
[60]

QUESTION 2 GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1

2.1.1 B

2.1.2 A

2.1.3 B

2.1.4 A

2.1.5 B

2.1.6 A

2.1.7 B

(7 x 1) (7)

2.2

2.2.1 D (Flood plain).

2.2.2 F (Levee).

2.2.3 H (Undercut slope).

2.2.4 G (Ox-bow Lake).

2.2.5 A (Braided stream).

2.2.6 B (Superimposed).

2.2.7 C (Delta).

2.2.8 E (Meander)

(8 x 1) (8)

2.3.

2.3.1 A river flowing over vertical cliff with hard/resistant rock.
[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Upper course.

(1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 In a waterfall, hard rock overlies the soft rock whereas in a rapid, they are layers of hard and soft rocks that creates an uneven riverbed.

Waterfall is a vertical drop in a river whereas the rapid is a section of turbulent water where the riverbed is uneven.

In a waterfall water plunges into a plunge pool whereas in a rapid water flow over an uneven riverbed.

(1 x 2) (2)

[ANY ONE]

2.3.4 The softer rock is eroded leaving the hard rock exposed.
Erosion/undercutting of less resistant/soft rock occurs.
Erosion/undercutting will create a plunge pool.
The resistant/hard rock is not supported by the soft rock and overhang.
The overhanging resistant/hard rock collapses.

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

2.3.5 Attract tourists
Aesthetic appeal.
Used to generate hydro-electricity.
Used for adventurous sports (Accept examples).

[ANY THREE]

(3 x 2) (6)

2.4

2.4.1 Process whereby the more energetic river robs/intercepts/steals the headwaters of a less energetic river.

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Steeper gradient.

Softer rock.

Increased rainfall.

One river flow on a lower altitude.

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 1) (1)

2.4.3 The volume of water will be increased resulting in downward erosion.

INSTRUCTION FOR PART-MARKING

The volume of water will increase. (1)

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 It is smaller than its channel/it is too small for the size of the valley.

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.5 Headwaters of the less energetic river are captured by the captor stream.

Water supply in the lower course of the captured stream decreases.

Volume of water decreases and the valley remains bigger/wider.

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.6 Reduced water available for irrigation.
 Reduced water available for livestock.
 Reduced water available for aquaculture.
 Infertile soils due to less deposition on the flood plain.
 Increased irrigation costs. (2 x 2) (4)
 Lower profit/lower yields.
 Farmers relying on hydroelectricity will be negatively affected.

[ANY TWO]

2.5

- 2.5.1 Controlling and monitoring of water in the river for now and future generations.
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.5.2 Raw sewage overflow/sewage spills. (1 x 1) (1)

- 2.5.3 Air pollution/bad smell.
 Health risk.
 Impacts on environment and tourism.
[ANY TWO] (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.5.4 Removal of trees will accelerate run off increasing pollution of the river/more sewage will reach the river/increase in river pollution.
 Sewage plant will be more accessible for maintenance to stop sewage spills, decreasing pollution of the river.
 INSTRUCTION FOR PART-MARKING
 Increase in runoff (1)
 Sewage plant will be accessible (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.5.5 Build sewage works.
 Proper maintenance of sewage facilities.
 Upgrade sewage treatment plants.
 Monitor water quality.
 Create a buffer zone.
 Use environmentally friendly pesticides.
 Promote sustainable farming practises.
 Promote community clean-up programmes.
 Enforce bylaws/implement legislation.
 Encourage growing of vegetation.
 Educate the public/public awareness campaigns.
 Impose fines.
 Recycling of waste.
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

[60]

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES**3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS**

3.1.1 A (East) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 B. (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 (a) 318° (Range 317° to 319°) (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Magnetic bearing = magnetic declination + true bearing
 $2026-2015 = 11$ years (1)
 $11 \text{ years} \times 7' \text{ W} = 77' \text{ W}$ (1)
 $25^\circ 03' \text{ W}$
 $+ (1) 77' \text{ W}$
 $= 26^\circ 20' \text{ West of True North (WTN)}$ (1)
 Magnetic bearing = $26^\circ 20' \text{ W} + 318^\circ$
 $= 344^\circ 20'$ (1) (Range 343° to 345°)

(5 x 1) (5)

3.1.4 To determine the True north. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 Darker. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 The temperature at area 8 will be lower than temperature at the built-up area around it. (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.3 Vertical /downward erosion. (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Gradient is steep/contour lines are close together.
 High water velocity.
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 South west. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 Contour lines bend towards North east.
 River flows from trigonometrical station 404.
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.7 Row of trees/ windbreaks are on the North of the orchard and vineyards.
 Wind breaks are planted perpendicular to the prevailing wind.
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Raster. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Main road (Road 310)

Width.

Length.

Winding.

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Drainage.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.3.4. Demarcation around a feature or an object.

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Restricts development on the banks of the river.

Decrease pollution of the river.

Reduces eroded soil from entering the river.

Reduces salinity.

Natural capacity of the river will be maintained.

Biodiversity of the river will be preserved.

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

[30]

GRAND TOTAL: 150