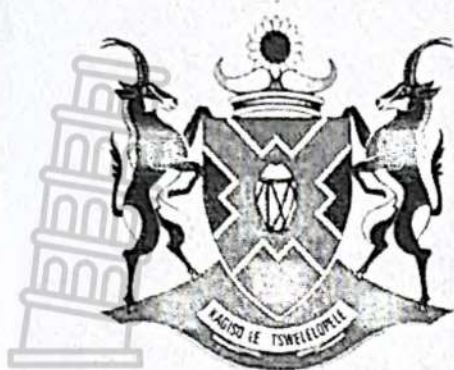




education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1
SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKS: 150

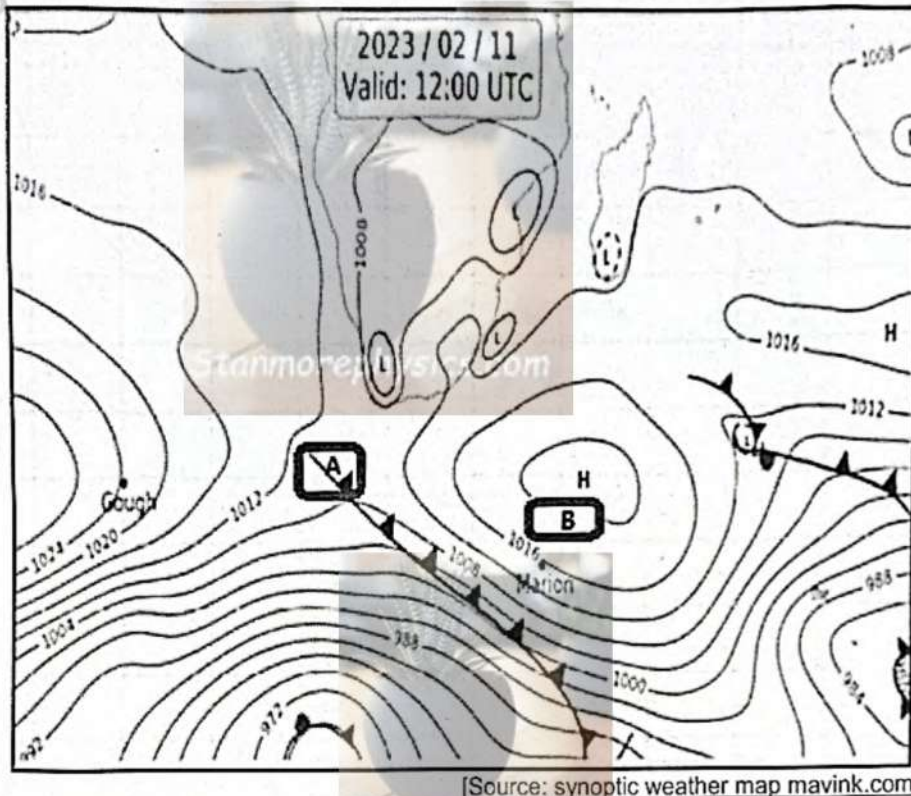
TIME: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 17 pages.

SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

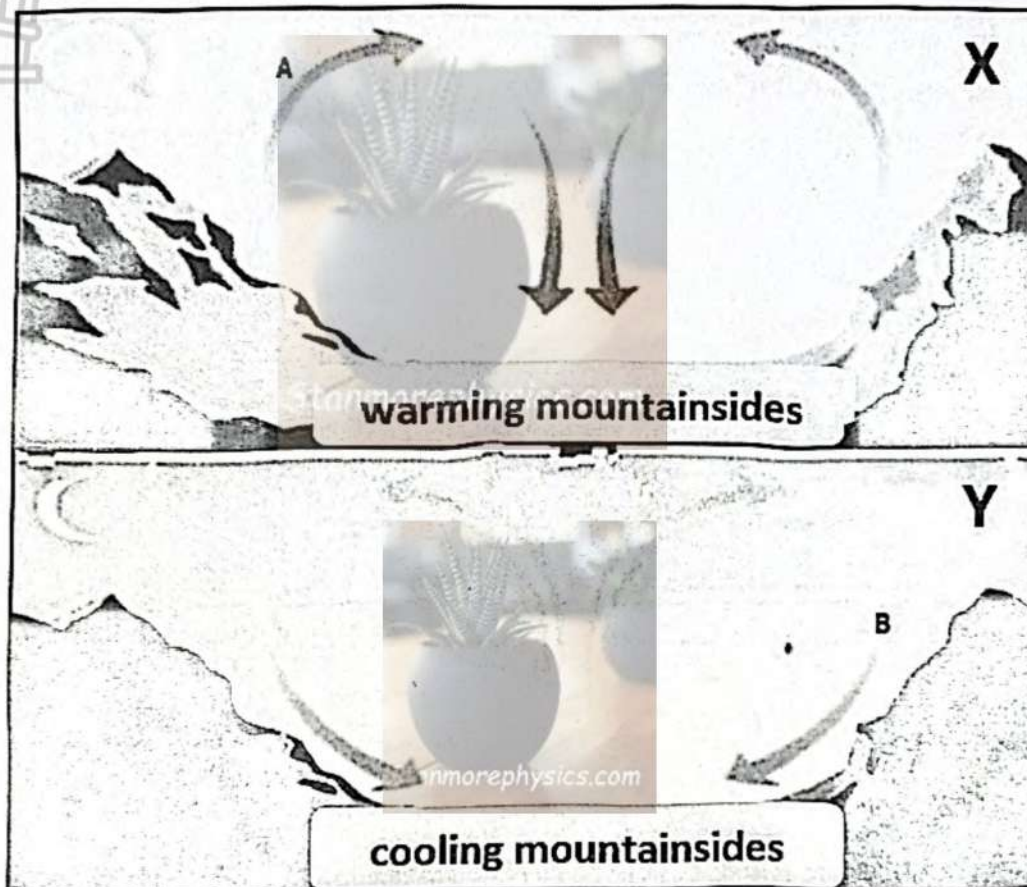
1.1 Refer to the synoptic weather map below.



- 1.1.1 Name the season depicted on the synoptic weather map.
- 1.1.2 Give ONE piece of evidence from the synoptic weather chart to support your answer to QUESTION 1.1.1.
- 1.1.3 State the pressure reading at the high-pressure HP marked B.
- 1.1.4 Determine the air pressure interval on the map.
- 1.1.5 A series of mid-latitude cyclones, as shown on the south east bottom of the map, is referred to as ...
- 1.1.6 Identify front A.
- 1.1.7 What is the general movement of the system that comprises of the front identified in QUESTION 1.1.6? (7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.2.9 A.

Refer to diagrams X and Y on valley climates below to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.



[Adapted from: mountain breeze|meteorology|weather science, earth science]

1.2.1 Diagram X represents typical ... conditions in a valley.

- A night
- B winter
- C day
- D summer

1.2.2 ... forms when the cold air collects in the valley floor during the winter season.

- A Thermal belt
- B Pollution dome
- C Frost pockets
- D Radiation fog

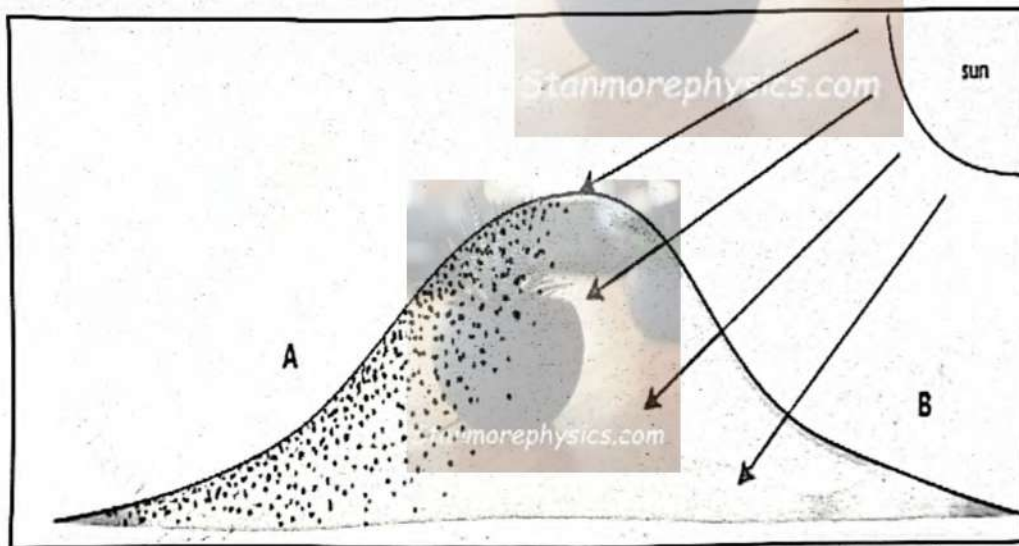
1.2.3 Wind **B** in diagram **Y**, is ... wind.

- A upslope
- B anabatic
- C katabatic
- D mountain

1.2.4 The cooling mountain sides as indicated in diagram **Y**, are a result of ...

- A radiation fog.
- B terrestrial radiation.
- C crystallisation.
- D frost pockets.

Refer to the diagram below on slope aspect in the Southern Hemisphere to answer QUESTIONS 1.2.5 to 1.2.8.



[Adapted from: <https://www.bing.com>]

1.2.5 In the Southern Hemisphere, ...

- A west facing slopes receive more sunlight.
- B east facing slopes receive more sunlight.
- C north facing slopes receive more sunlight.
- D south facing slopes receive more sunlight.



1.2.6 The most suitable (ideal) slope for human settlement in the Southern Hemisphere will be ... because it is ...

- (i) north facing
- (ii) south facing
- (iii) colder
- (iv) warmer

- A (i) and (iii)
- B (i) and (iv)
- C (ii) and (iii)
- D (ii) and (iv)

1.2.7 Shade-loving plants such as ferns, will not grow well at **B** because of the conditions there, that are ... and ...

- (i) cooler
- (ii) hotter
- (iii) shady
- (iv) sunny

- A (i) and (iii)
- B (i) and (iv)
- C (ii) and (iii)
- D (ii) and (iv)

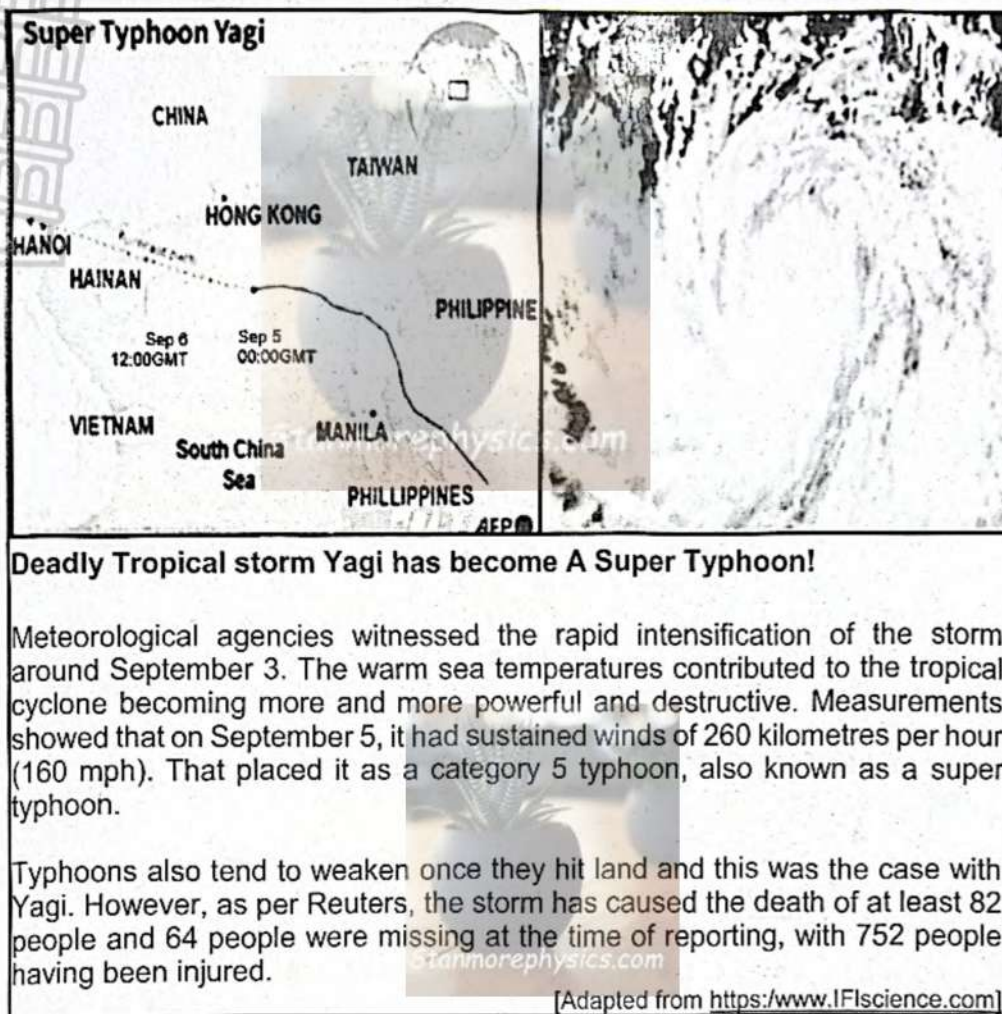


1.2.8 The vegetation at **A** grows taller because ...

- A soil is deeper and moist.
- B soil is shallow and wet.
- C soil is hot and wet.
- D soil is light and dry.

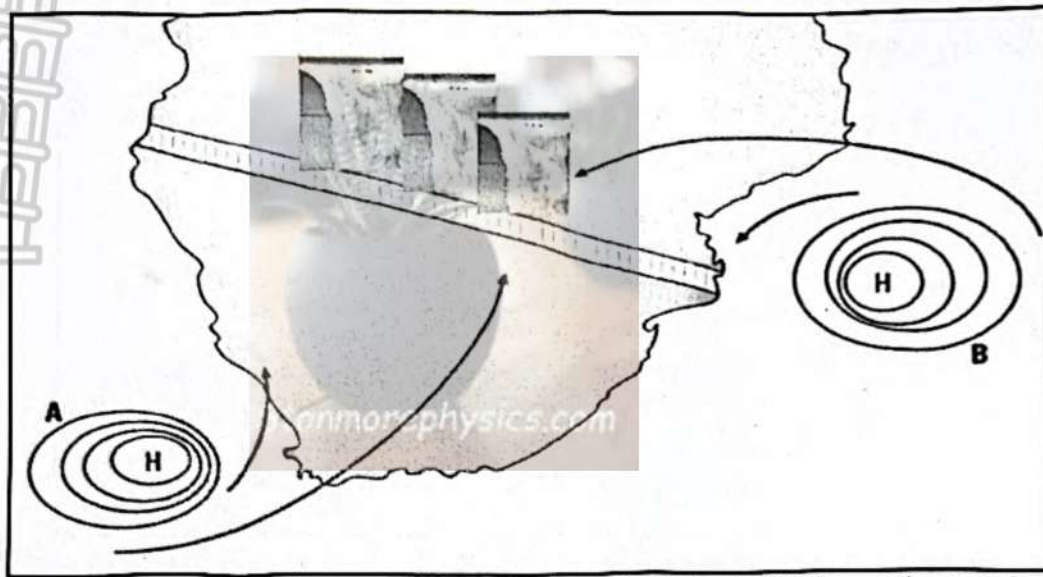
(8 x 1) (8)

- 1.3 Refer to the infographic below based on Tropical Cyclone Yagi.



- 1.3.1 Refer to the satellite image above and state the hemisphere in which this cyclone occurred. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Give evidence from the infographic to support your answer to QUESTION 1.3.1. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Identify ONE area that has been impacted by the Typhoon. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.4 State ONE condition that can lead to the formation of Typhoons. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.5 Explain what is meant by 'Yagi has become a super typhoon', as indicated on the infographic. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.6 According to the case study, 'typhoons tend to weaken once they hit land'. Give ONE possible reason why this is the case. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.7 Explain the negative impact a super typhoon will have on the physical (natural) environment. (3 x 2) (6)

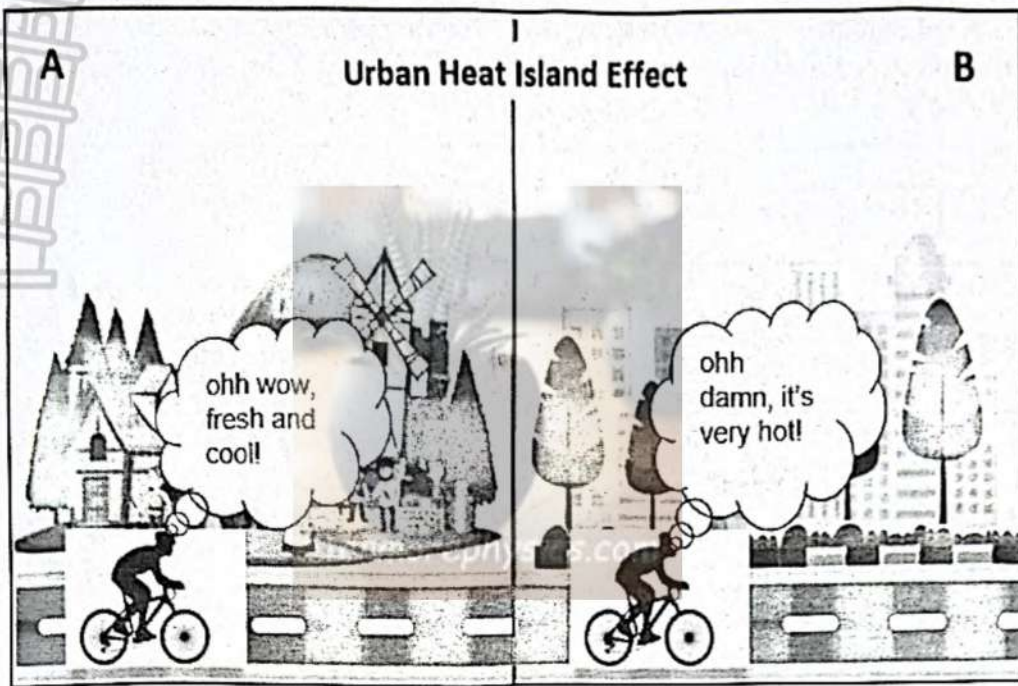
1.4 Refer to the sketch below based on line thunderstorms.



[Adapted: <https://mycourses.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/sa-weather.mapping>]

- 1.4.1 Identify the High-pressure (HP) cells as indicated by **A** and **B** respectively. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.4.2 Name the front formed over the interior as a result of the two air masses that converge in summer, as evident in the source. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Wind blows from west (**A**) and east (**B**) oceans, into the interior. Name the climatological concept to describe such winds. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.4 Account for a thicker band of clouds on the eastern side of the front. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4.5 Give reasons for the different moisture content blowing in from high-pressure (HP) cells **A** and **B**. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.6 Discuss the negative impact of line thunderstorms on farming. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to the diagram below on the urban heat island effect.



[Adapted: <http://civilengineeringweb.com>]

- 1.5.1 Define the concept *urban heat island*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Which diagram, **A** or **B**, represents conditions in rural areas? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Refer to the captions 'Ohh wow' in **A**, and 'Ohh damn' in **B**. Explain, from the climatological point of view, the condition of the atmosphere in the two areas. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the financial impact of the urban heat island effect on people living in urban areas. (4 x 2) (8)
- [60]**

QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 2.1 Match the statements in COLUMN A, with the correct concept in COLUMN B. Write only **X** or **Y** next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.1.8 Y.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	The upper limit of underground water	X	saturated zone
		Y	water table
2.1.2	The end of the river where it flows into the sea	X	source
		Y	mouth
2.1.3	The high lying area separating two drainage basins	X	interfluves
		Y	watershed
2.1.4	The part of the crust that is below the water table and all air spaces are filled with water	X	saturated zone
		Y	aerated zone
2.1.5	The high lying area that separates two streams in the same drainage basin	X	interfluves
		Y	watershed
2.1.6	Point where two streams join	X	tributaries
		Y	confluence
2.1.7	Network of all tributaries and the main river	X	drainage basin
		Y	river system

(7 x 1) (7)

- 2.2 Match the end result of each condition with the statement below. Write only **High run-off** or **High infiltration** next to the question numbers (2.2.1 to 2.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.2.9 High run-off.

2.2.1 Permeable areas with sandy soil

2.2.2 Arid (dry) soils

2.2.3 A river that flows through hilly areas

2.2.4 Sparse vegetation cover

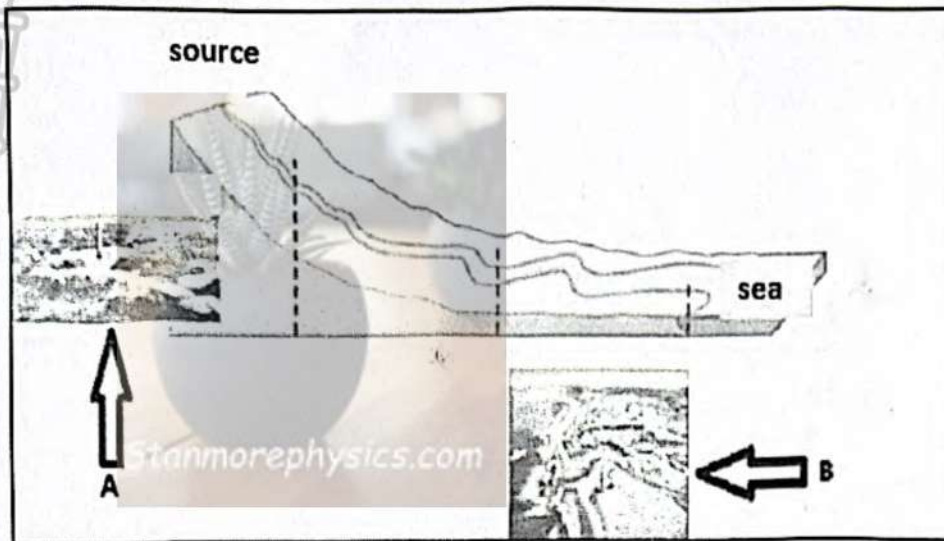
2.2.5 A drainage basin that experiences gentle rainfall for a short period of time

2.2.6 Porous rocks

2.2.7 Artificial surfaces in urban areas

2.2.8 Wet areas receiving more rainfall over a long period of time (8 x 1) (8)

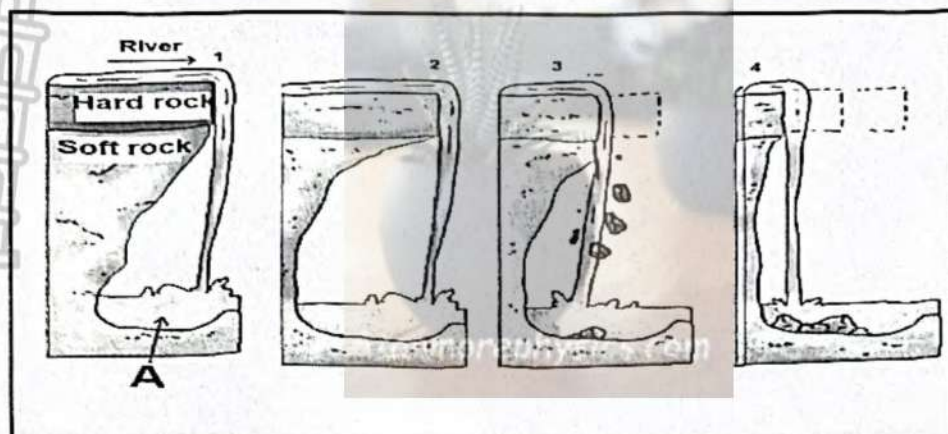
2.3 Refer to the sketch below on a river profile.



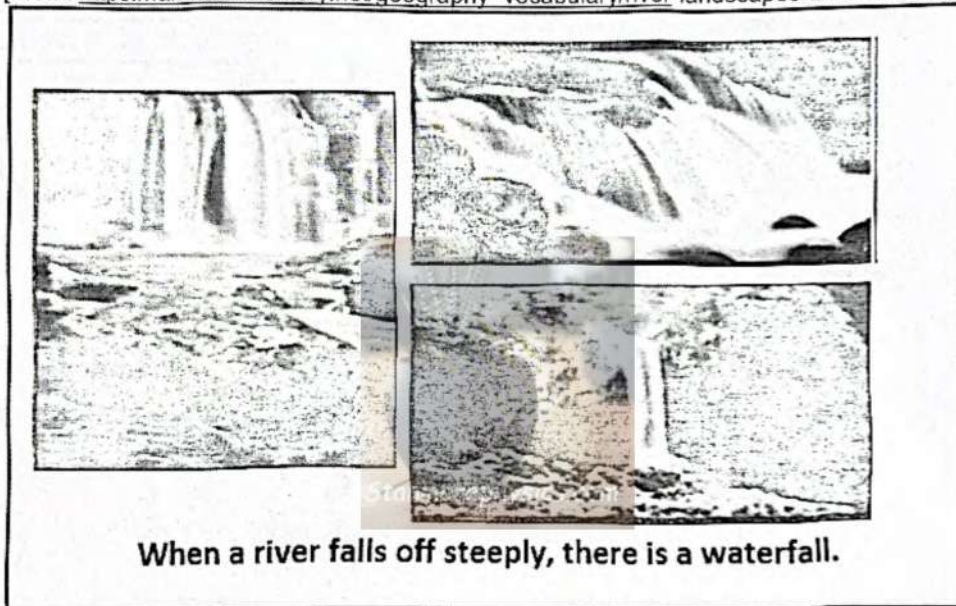
[Adapted: <https://www.bing.com/images/profiles>]

- 2.3.1 Define the concept *longitudinal profile*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Identify the ultimate (permanent) level of erosion on the diagram. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Explain what is the ultimate (permanent) base level of erosion. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 (a) Is the river profile depicted above, graded or ungraded? (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Give a reason for the answer to QUESTION 2.3.4 a. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Draw a free hand sketch to represent the profile of the river above, after rejuvenation took place. (1 x 3) (3)
- 2.3.6 Describe the fluvial processes at **A** and **B** that are responsible for the different channel flow and width of the river. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to the diagram and photo below based on a fluvial landform.



[From: <https://mammothmemory.net/geography-vocabulary/river-landscapes-2/waterfall.html>]



When a river falls off steeply, there is a waterfall.

[From: <https://images.slidesharecdn.com/landformspowerpoint/>]

- 2.4.1 State the fluvial landform shown above. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 In which stage of river development, does the landform in QUESTION 2.4.1 form? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Identify landform A, in the diagram above. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.4 Describe the significance (importance) of the fluvial landform, stated in QUESTION 2.4.1, on the economy of an area. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how waterfalls are formed. (4 x 2) (8)

2.5 Refer to the extract below on catchment and river management.

Catchment management agencies launch at #WISA2024

Jun 12, 2024

A catchment management agency (CMA) is responsible for managing water resources at the catchment level. Minister of Water and Sanitation Senzo Mchunu announced the launch of four catchment management agencies that will oversee the major water catchments in South Africa.

Catchments are the first point of contact in the water value chain, they are the source of water that bulk suppliers extract from. This should place catchments as a priority, but looking back over the past few years and taking stock of what our catchment water quality is currently, like there is a mismatch. In the words of Minister Senzo Mchunu, "It is embarrassing really that I can say we have dirty water at the catchment level."

To meet these challenges and pave a way forward for sustainable water in South Africa's four CMAs namely: Vaal-Orange, Pongola-Umzimkhulu, Mzimvubu-Tsitsikamma and Limpopo-Olifants have been established. "The role of the Catchment Management Agencies is to ensure that water resources in water management areas are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of all citizens," says the minister.

[Source: Catchment management agencies launch at #WISA2024 | Infrastructure news]

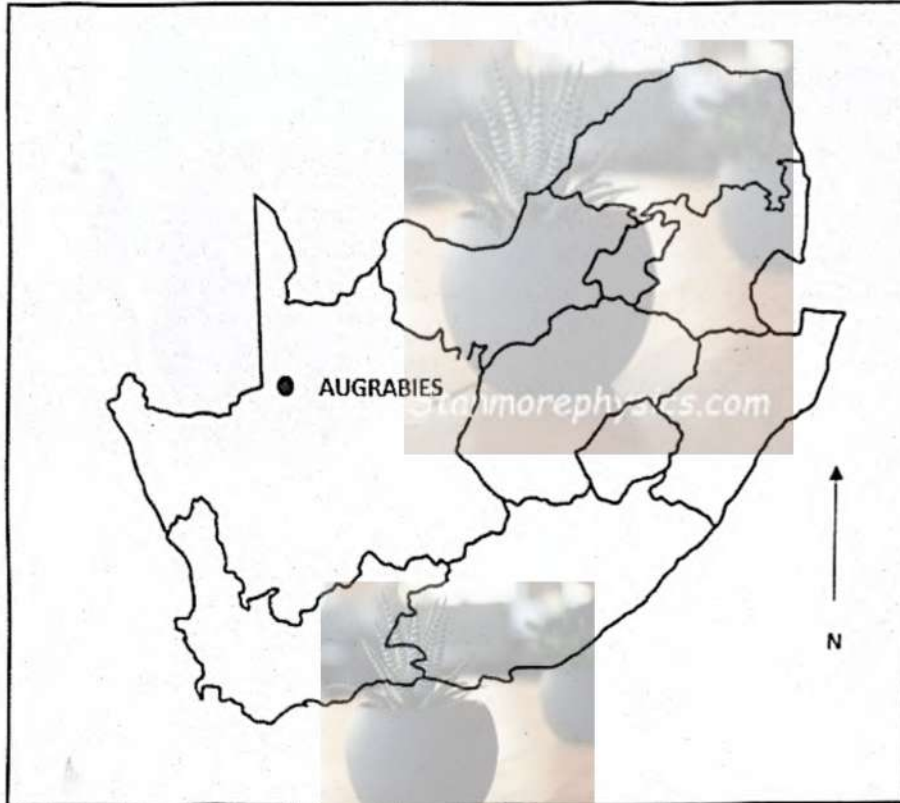
- 2.5.1 Define the concept *catchment area*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 According to the article, why are catchment areas important? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 What role will the 4 Catchment management agencies play in managing our water resources? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Explain why our catchment areas are dirty, as observed by Minister Senzo Mchunu. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.5 Suggest THREE strategies that the Catchment management agencies can put in place to protect our catchment areas (3 x 2) (6)
- [60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON AUGRABIES



Coordinates: 28°39'36"S 20°25'50"E

Augrabies is a small town in the Northern Cape province of South Africa, situated on the south bank of the Orange River (it is the longest river in South Africa, with a total length of 2 432 km) about 100 kilometres downstream from Upington. It is located on the R359 road just outside the Augrabies Falls National Park, which contains the Augrabies Falls for which the town is named.

Augrabies Falls National Park enjoys a hot desert climate. The yearly average maximum temperature in Augrabies Falls National Park is 29 °C (ranging from 20 °C in July to 30 °C in January). Annual rainfall is 219 mm, with a minimum of 4 mm in July and a maximum of 47 mm in January.

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

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

ENGLISH

Row of trees
Non-perennial water

AFRIKAANS

Rye bome
Nie-standhoudende water

3.1 MAP SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS

3.1.1 Augrabies is found in this province.

- A North west
- B Northern Cape
- C Western Cape
- D Eastern Cape

(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 According to the general information on Augrabies, the yearly average rainfall in Augrabies Falls National Park is ...

- A 4 mm.
- B 291 mm.
- C 47 mm.
- D 219 mm.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 The number **28** on the map code of the mapped area represents the ... line.

- A longitude
- B north
- C latitude
- D west

(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 Determine the difference in height between trig beacon **74** in block **J7** and spot height 646 in block **K5**.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.1.5 The length of the area demarcated in red on the topographic map is 4,1 cm and breadth is 2,5 cm. Calculate the area in km².

Formula: **Length x Breadth**

(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.6 Calculate the range between the minimum and maximum temperature ranges in Augrabies.

(2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

Refer to both the topographic and orthophoto map.

3.2.1 Does Augrabies have a semi-arid or humid wet climate?

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 Provide **ONE** reason for your answer with evidence from the topographic map.

(1 x 2) (2)

Refer to **A** on the topographic map.

3.2.3 Determine the stream order at **A**.

(1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Explain how increased rainfall will impact on the stream order at **A**.

(1 x 2) (2)

Refer to **B** on the topographic map.

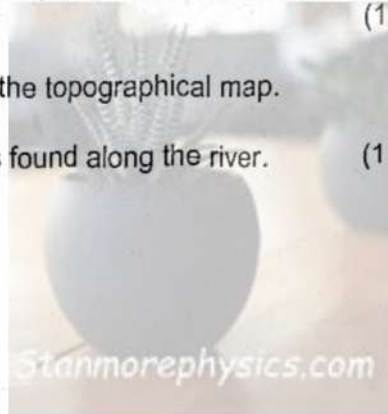
- 3.2.5 Name the concept used to identify the fluvial feature marked **B**.
(1 x 2) (2)

Refer to Line 3–4 on the orthophoto map.

- 3.2.6 Describe the slope type depicted by line 3–4 on the orthophoto.
(1 x 2) (2)

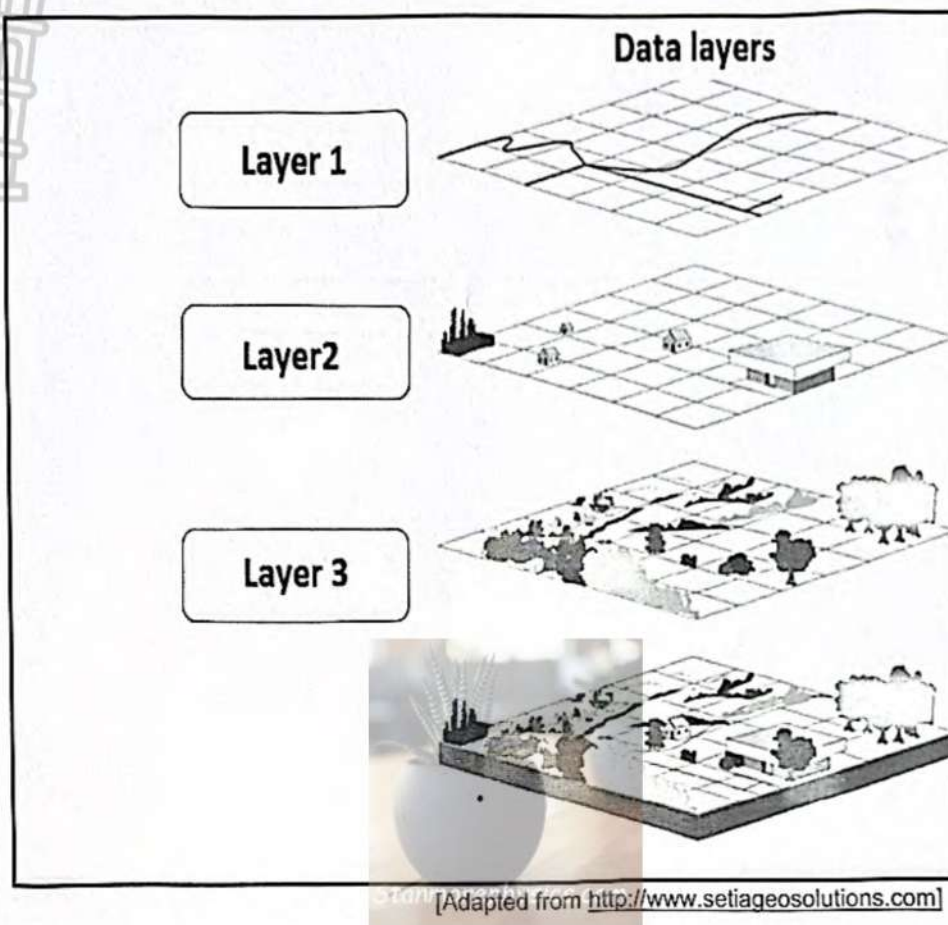
Refer to blocks **B3**, **B4**, **C3** and **C4** on the topographical map.

- 3.2.7 Explain the purpose of the trees found along the river.
(1 x 2) (2)



3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

Refer to the diagram below on data layering.



3.3.1 Define the concept *data layering*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.2 Name any ONE data layer evident in block J5 on the topographic map. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.3 Explain ONE important use of data layering in GIS. (1 x 2) (2)

Geographical data can be stored as vector or raster format. Refer to block D2.

3.3.4 Define the concept *vector data*. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Identify ONE line data in block D2. (1 x 1) (1)

TOTAL SECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150



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GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1
Stanmorephysics.com
SEPTEMBER 2025
MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 150

This marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

SECTION A
QUESTION 1

- 1.1 1.1.1 Summer (1)
- 1.1.2 LP over the interior (1)
- 1.1.3 1020 hPa (1)
- 1.1.4 4 hPa (1)
- 1.1.5 Family of cyclones (1)
- 1.1.6 Cold front (1)
- 1.1.7 West to east (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.2 1.2.1 C (1)
- 1.2.2 C (1)
- 1.2.3 C (1)
- 1.2.4 B (1)
- 1.2.5 C (1)
- 1.2.6 B (1)
- 1.2.7 D (1)
- 1.2.8 A (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.3 1.3.1 Northern Hemisphere (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.2 The anti-clockwise circulation on the satellite image (2)
 Countries indicated on the map of path of Yagi (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.3 Philippines (1)
 Vietnam (1)
 Hanoi (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.4 Ocean temperatures exceeding 27 °C (1)
 Unstable atmospheric conditions (1)
 Latent heat/ Evaporation from the sea(1)
 Presence of Coriolis force (1)
 Upper divergence (1)
 Rising of warm moist air (1)
 Less/no friction (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)





- 1.3.5 Super Typhoons – cyclone with maximum wind speed exceeding 185 km/h or more than 100 knots (2)
 When a typhoon's sustained surface wind strength reaches 240 km (150 miles) per hour/above (2)

[CONCEPT]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.6 It is cut off from its source of moisture (2)
 Lack of heat from the ocean (2)
 Friction over land (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.3.7 Severe flooding and landslides (2)
 Coastal erosion
 Destruction of habitats
 Ecosystems destroyed
 Trees uprooted/ vegetation destroyed
 Biodiversity is disturbed
 Food chains disrupted

[ANY THREE]

(3 x 2) (6)

- 1.4 1.4.1 A – South Atlantic HP (1)
 B – South Indian HP (1)

(2 x 1) (2)

- 1.4.2 Moisture front (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 1.4.3 Onshore winds (2)

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.4 Moist air from the Indian HP (2)
 Warm onshore winds (2)

[ANY ONE]

(1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.5 A – dry because it blows pass the cold Benguela current (2)
 Areas washed by cold Benguela current are colder and drier (2)

B – moist because it blows pass the warm Mozambique current(2)

Areas washed by warm currents are warm and moist (2)

[ANY TWO – Refer from both]

(2 x 2) (2)

- 1.4.6 Fertile soil washed away by flash floods(2)
 Livestock killed (2)
 Crops washed away(2)
 Hail damage to crops(2)
 Lightning may start fires(2)
 Farmers suffer financial loss due to flooding/ fires(2)

[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)



- 1.5 1.5.1 Urban heat island – higher temperatures over the cities in comparison with the lower temperatures over the surrounding rural areas (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 A (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Ohh wow' – fresh air (2)
 Cool atmosphere (2)
 Ohh damn' – polluted air (2)
 Very high temperatures (2)
 Hot atmosphere (2)
[ANY TWO – Refer to both areas] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 High temperatures results in heat strokes and causes costly medical consultation (2)
 Heat stress requires doctor's consultation fees (2)
 Respiratory difficulties, higher costs on treatment (2)
 Heat related diseases, high costs on doctor's consultations (2)
 Heat exhaustion, need medical attention which is costly (2)
 Skin problems, need treatment which is costly (2)
 Energy costs for air conditioners (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- [60]**



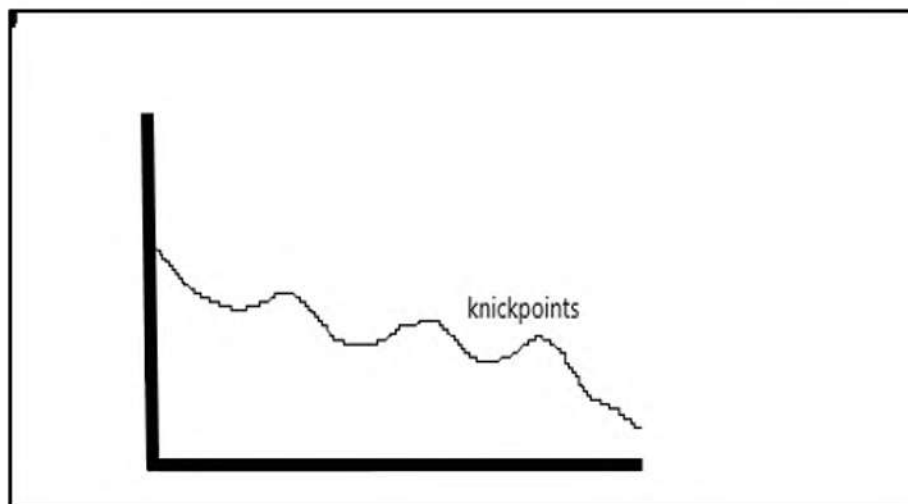
QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 2.1 2.1.1 Y (1)
- 2.1.2 Y (1)
- 2.1.3 Y (1)
- 2.1.4 X (1)
- 2.1.5 X (1)
- 2.1.6 Y (1)
- 2.1.7 Y (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.2 2.2.1 High infiltration (1)
- 2.2.2 High infiltration (1)
- 2.2.3 High run-off (1)
- 2.2.4 High infiltration (1)
- 2.2.5 High infiltration (1)
- 2.2.6 High infiltration (1)
- 2.2.7 High run-off (1)
- 2.2.8 High run-off (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Longitudinal profile – refers to the flow of a river from the source to the mouth on a smooth concave shape (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.2 Sea (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Ultimate base level – the lowest level at which a river erodes (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.4 (a) Graded (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) River flows on an even surface (2)
 No Knick points (2)
 No temporary base levels (2)
 Smooth flow from the source to the mouth (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)





2.3.5



(3 x 1) Nb

- 2.3.6 A – Vertical erosion (2)
 Downward erosion (2)
 B – Deposition (2)

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4 2.4.1 Waterfall (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.2 Upper course (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.3 Plunge pool (1)

(1 x 1) (1)

- 2.4.4 Production of hydroelectricity (2)
 Fishing can be carried out on waterfalls (2)
 Tourists attraction (2)
 Recreation and outdoor activities (2)
 Destination for sightseeing, photography (2)



[ANY TWO]

(2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.5 Waterfalls forms when a river flows over a layer of hard rock followed by a layer of a soft rock (2)
 The soft rock erodes more quickly forming a step in the river bed (2)
 The force of the water undercuts the hard rock and creates a plunge pool (2)
 The hard rock is left overhanging and because it is not supported it will eventually collapse (2)
 The fallen rocks crash into the plunge pool and the swirl around causing more erosion (2)
 This process is repeated overtime and the waterfall moves upstream (2)

[ANY FOUR]

(4 x 2) (8)

- 2.5 2.5.1 A catchment is a basin-shaped area of land, bounded by natural features such as hills or mountains from which surface and sub-surface water flow into streams, rivers and wetlands. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.2 "...they are the source of water that bulk suppliers extract from" (1)
 (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 They would be responsible for managing water resources at the catchment level (2)
 (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Industrial waste (2)
 Agricultural waste (2)
 Untreated sewerage (2)
 Littering (2)
 Sewerage leaks (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.5 Creating buffer zones around the river (2)
 Afforestation (2)
 Educate people on how to protect water (2)
 Cleaning campaigns (2)
 Encourage communities to reuse and recycle water (2)
 Fines to be imposed on people dumping or polluting catchments (2)
 Introduce by-laws to curb water pollution (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
[60]

TOTAL SECTION A: 120

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 3.1.1 B (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.2 D (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.3 C (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.4 $653,4 - 646 = 7,4 \text{ m}(1)$ (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.1.5 Formula: Length x Breadth
 $L = 4,1 \times 0,5 \times B = 3,7(1) \times 0,5$
 $A = 2,05(1) \times 1,85(1)$
 $A = 3,7925 \text{ km}^2 (1)$ (4 x 1) (4)
- 3.1.6 $30 - 20 = 10^\circ \text{ C} (2)$ (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.2 3.2.1 Semi – arid climate (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.2 Reservoirs (2)
 Furrows (2)
 Non – perennial rivers (2)
 Marshes and vlei (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 2nd order stream (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.2.4 More rainfall will increase the density of the basin which will increase the stream order (2)
 More rainfall will increase runoff, that will increase the order of the stream (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.5 Confluence (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.6 Steep slope (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.7 Stabilises the banks of the river (2)
 Act as a buffer zone (2)
 Creates a shade for camping and picnics (2)
 Trap soil and prevents soil erosion (2)
 Assist in development of a levee which reduce flooding (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

- 3.3 3.3.1 Data layering: maps showing different types of information are projected onto one another/placed on top of one another (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.2 Relief (1)
Vegetation (1)
Drainage (1)
Infrastructure(roads) (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.3.3 Analysing different sets of information (2)
Relationship between different sets of data can be established (2)
Different sets of data can be compared (2)
Comparison between different sets of data can be utilised for future developments (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.4 Vector data: spatial data stored in the form of co- ordinates (shown as line, point and polygons) (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.5 Secondary road (1)
Non – perennial streams (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)



TOTALSECTION B: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 150