



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 10

GEOGRAPHY P1

JUNE 2018

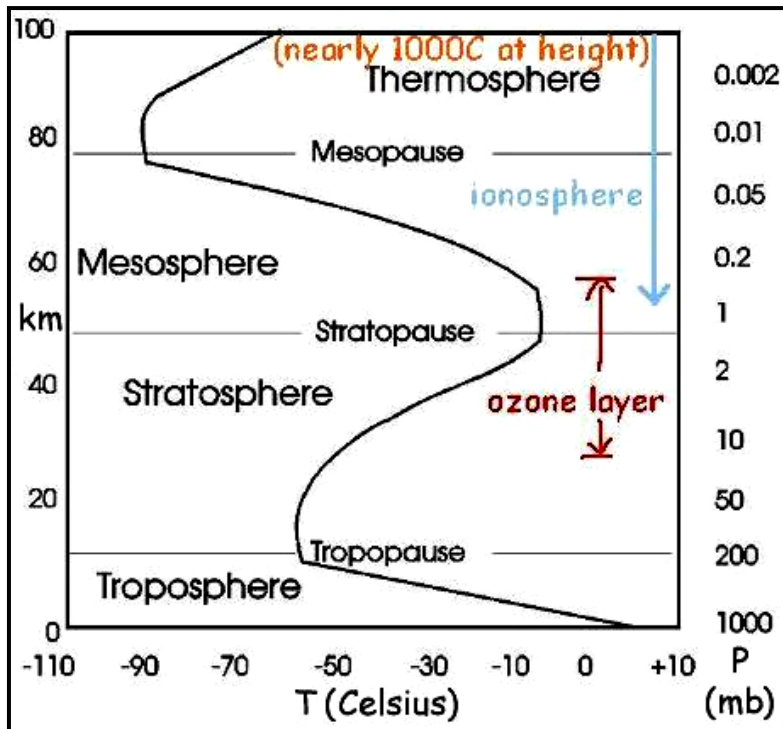
ANNEXURE

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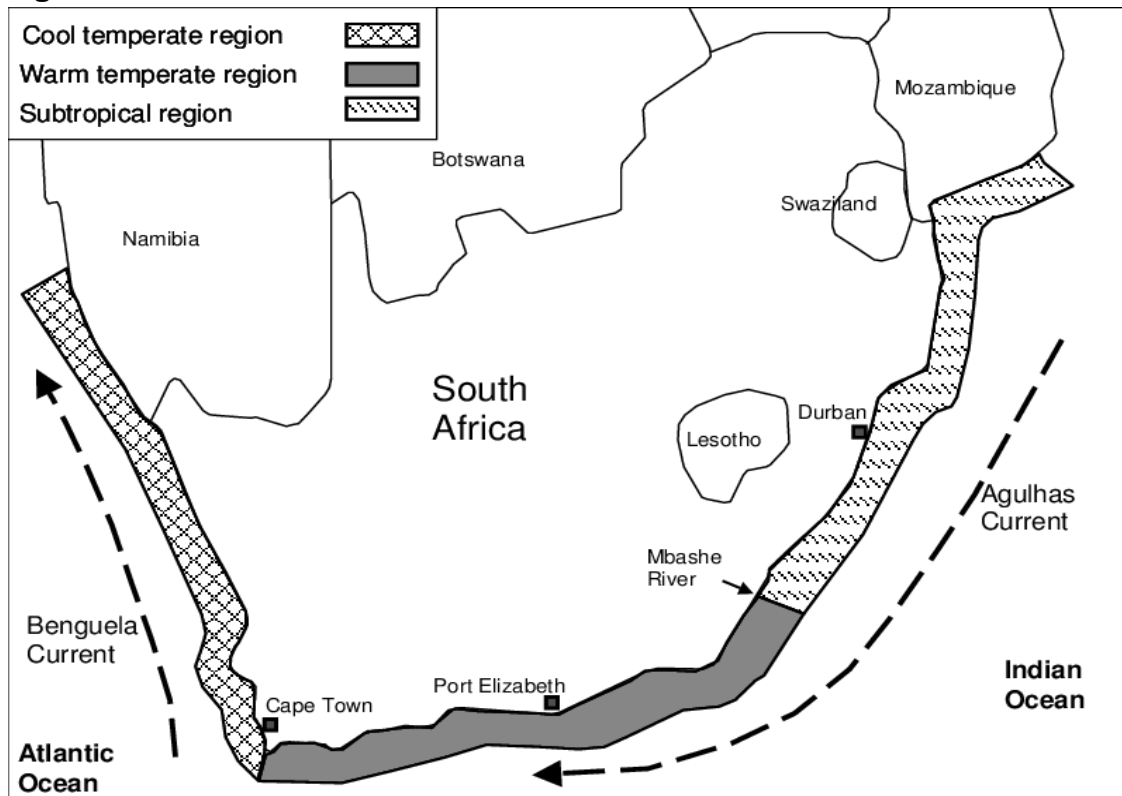
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Figure 1.2 Layers of the Atmosphere



Source: The Atmosphere Grade 10 - CAPS

Figure 1.3 Ocean currents in South Africa



Source: Google



Figure 1.4 Cartoon-Ozone



Source: Google

Figure 1.5 Case Study of Global Warming on Mount Kilimanjaro

Case study: Global warming and Mount Kilimanjaro

The ice cap on Mount Kilimanjaro, one of the few places in the world where ice and snow can be seen on the equator, may disappear in the next ten years.

A local resident says that a lot has changed on the mountain since his childhood.

'When I was young, we seldom saw the whole of the mountain. Most of the time, it was covered in snow and the ice cap was so thick that the whole mountain would be covered in thick clouds for months.'

Today, you can see the whole mountain daily. Because there is less ice and snow on the mountain,

the cloud cover around it is not as thick as before.

Scientists found that, 80 years ago, there was about 12,2 km² of ice cap. By the year 2000, there were only 2,2 km² left. A mountain guide says:

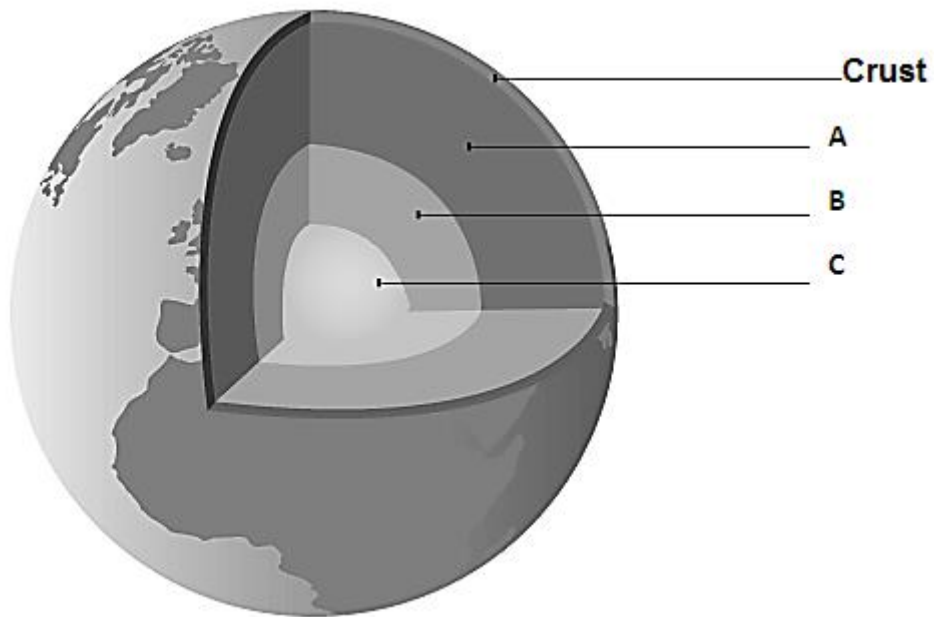
'Ten years ago, I would come across ice and snow below Horombo point which is 3 720 m up the mountain. Today, I have to go as far as Gilman's point which is 5 685 m before I get to snow and ice! Now you can even wear ordinary boots to reach the peak.'

Other research shows that the ice cap on Mount Kenya has shrunk by 40% since 1963.

Source: Geography for CAPS Grade 10

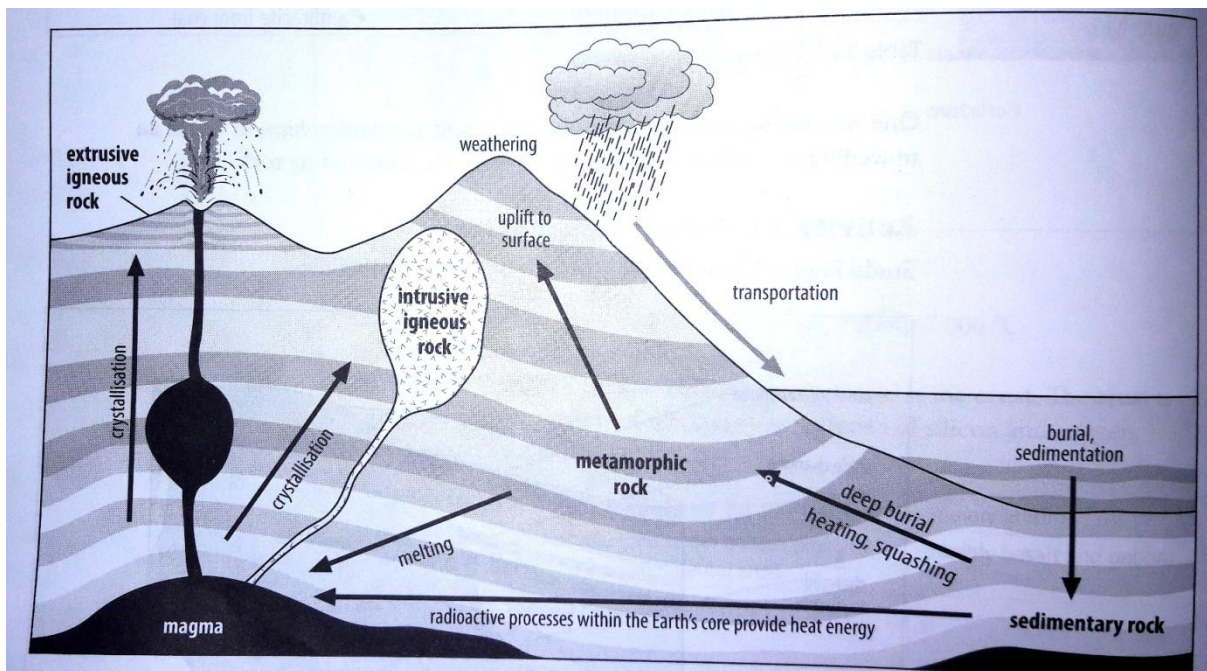


Figure 1.6 The structure of the earth



Source: Google

Figure 1.7 The Rock Cycle

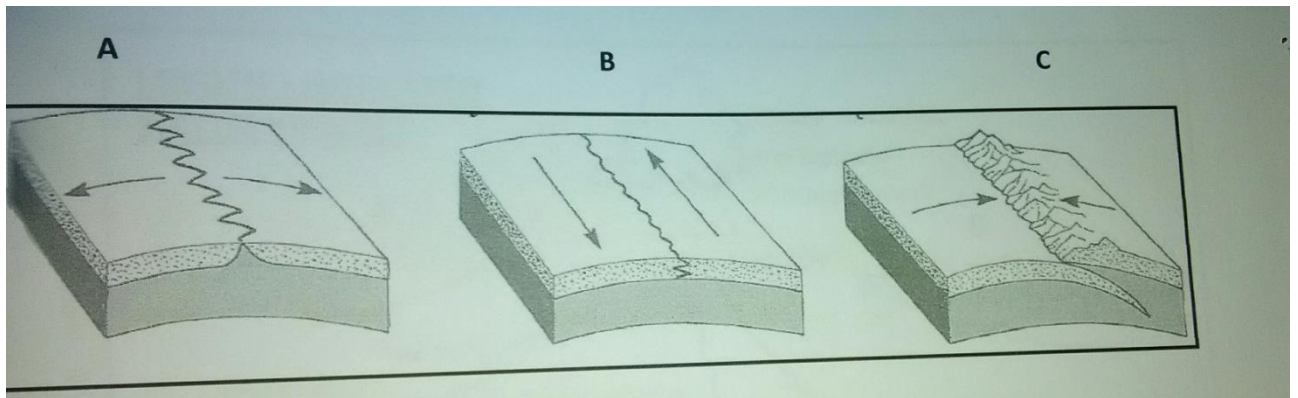


Source: Google



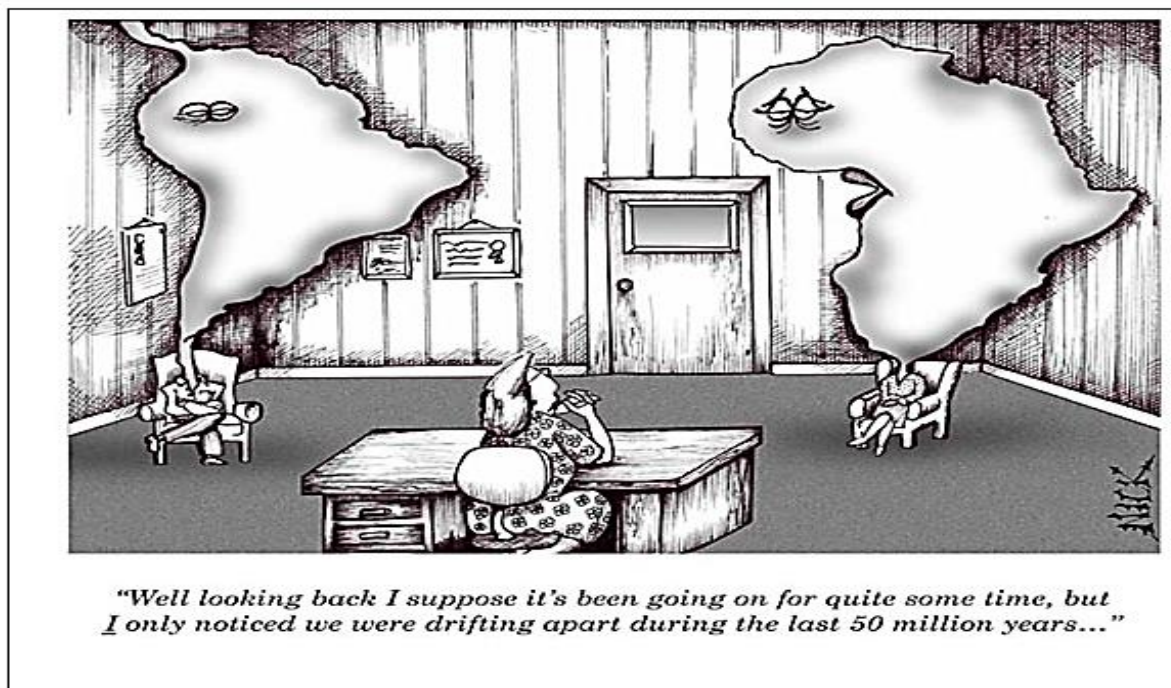
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Figure 1.8 Plate boundaries



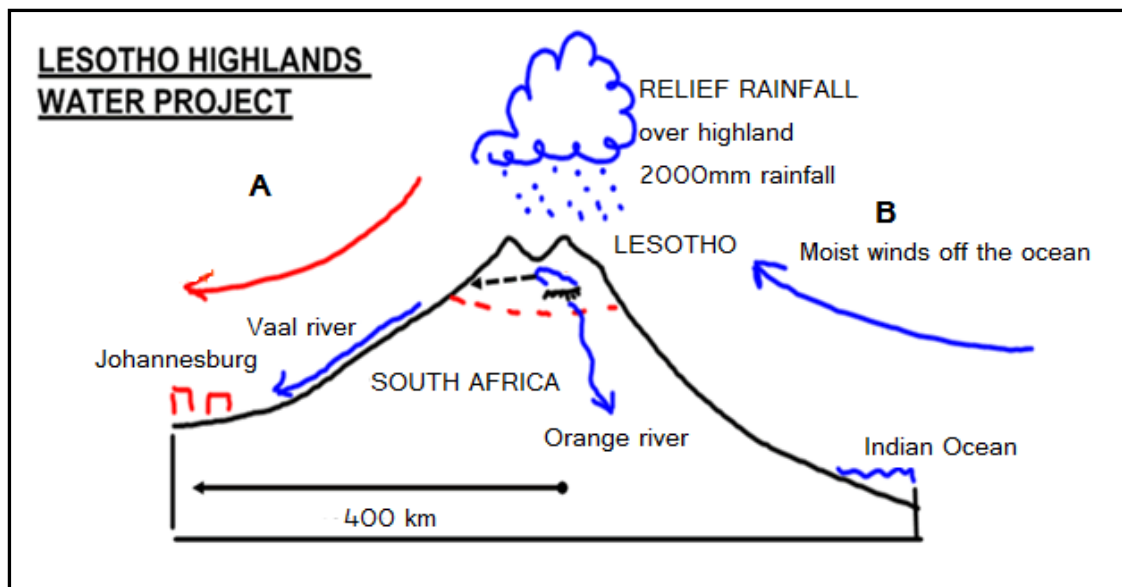
Source: Google

Figure 1.9 Movement of continents



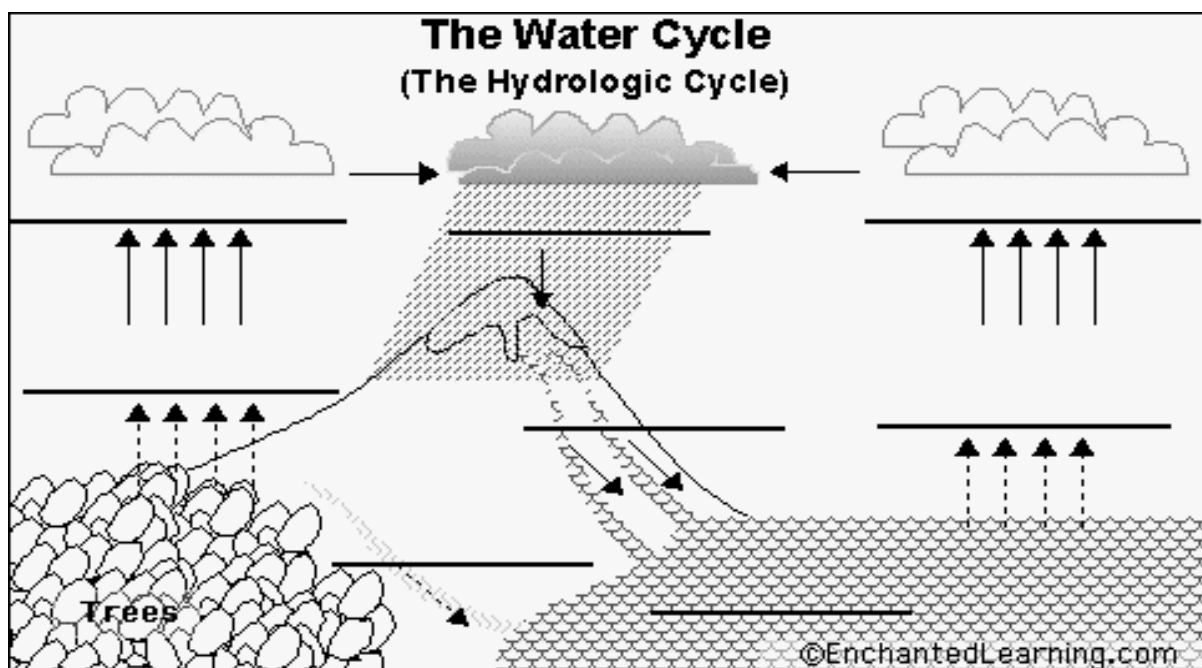
Source: Google

Figure 2.2 Relief rainfall in the Drakensburg



Source: Google

Figure 2.3 The Water Cycle



Source: Google Image

Figure 2.4: Synoptic weather map

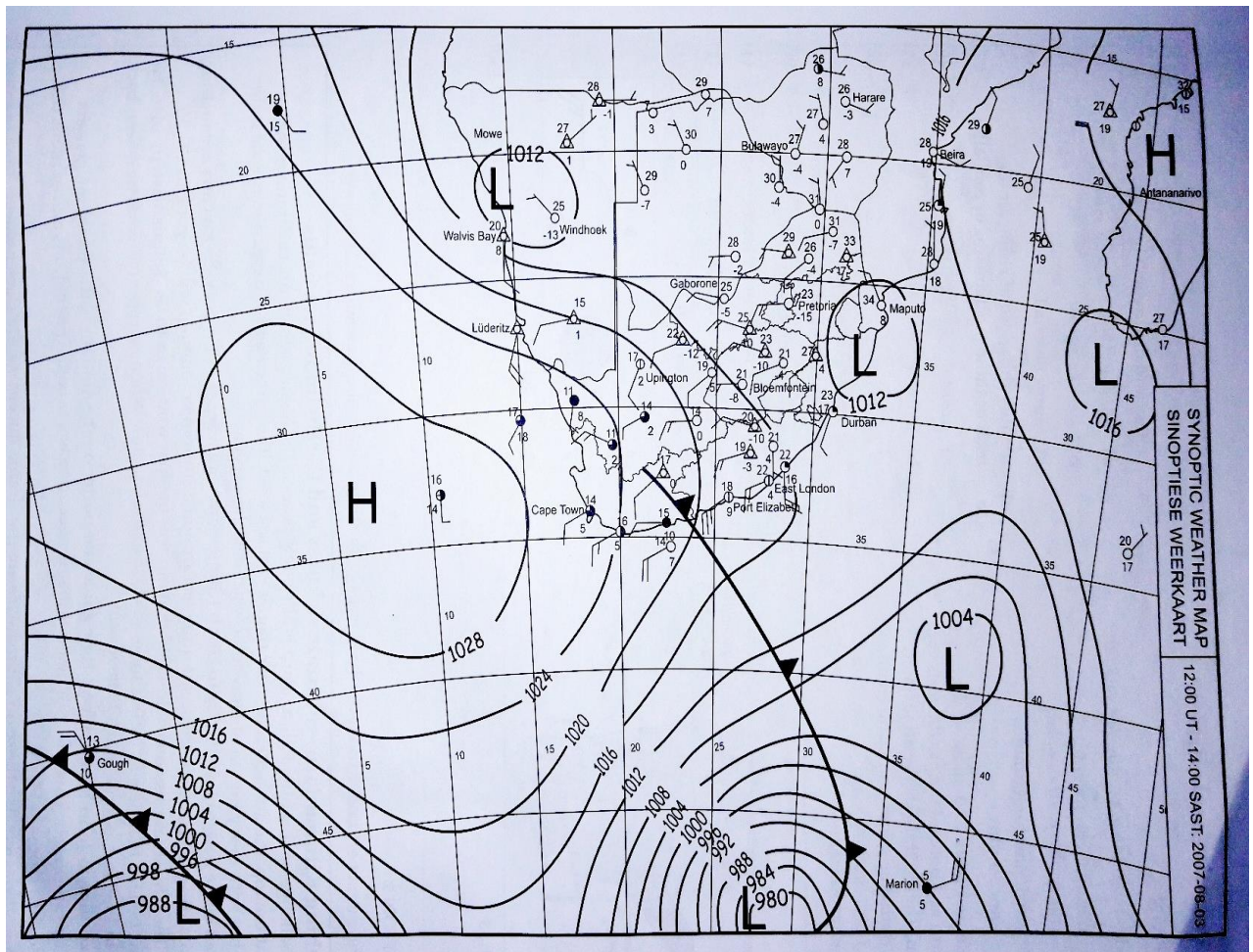
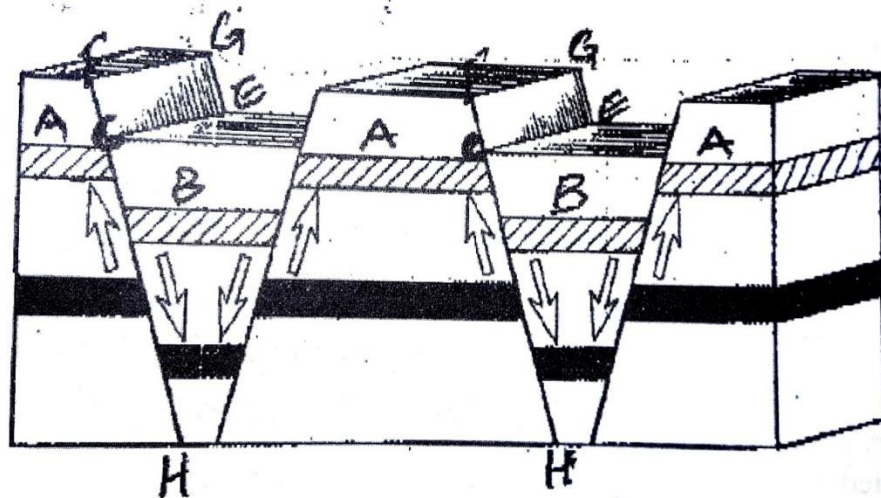


Figure 2.5 Crustal process



Source: Solutions for all-Geography Grade 10



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Figure 2.6 Earthquakes (Case study)

Earthquake in New Zealand kills 75, hundreds still trapped under debris in Christchurch

Source: <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/world> (modified)

A 6.3 magnitude earthquake rocked New Zealand on Tuesday, 22 February 2011, causing widespread damage and killing 75 people in one of the country's worst natural disasters. The earthquake struck Christchurch, the country's second largest city, around lunchtime when offices were occupied and stores and streets were bustling with people. The epicentre of the earthquake was located 2 kilometres west of Lyttelton and 10 kilometres south-east of Christchurch. Rescuers frantically scrambled to find hundreds of people who were thought to be still trapped in the debris as darkness fell on the city on Tuesday night. Dazed, screaming and crying residents were seen wandering through the streets. "It's just a scene of utter devastation," Prime Minister John Key said. "We may well be witnessing New Zealand's darkest day."

Source: Understanding Geography-Kagiso (Grade 10)

