

2021 Annual Teaching Plans

GEOGRAPHY FET



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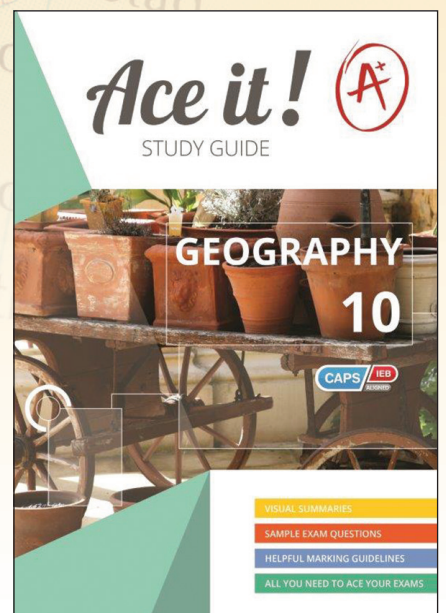
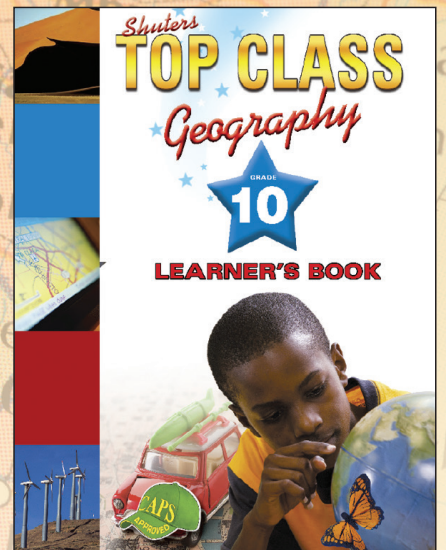
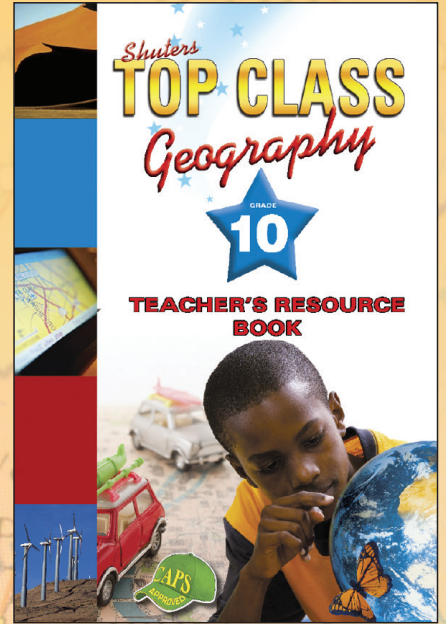
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Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 10		
			Unit	LB	TG
Topic: Composition and structure of the atmosphere					
Section 2: The atmosphere	Composition and structure of the atmosphere - importance of the atmosphere; - the composition and structure of the atmosphere: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere and thermosphere; - the ozone layer – in the stratosphere; - causes and effects of ozone depletion; and - ways to reduce ozone depletion.	Week 1	Unit 7: Composition and structure of the atmosphere	62	29
	Heating of the atmosphere: Processes, Greenhouse effect, factors affecting temperature - processes associated with the heating of the atmosphere: insolation, reflection, scattering, absorption, radiation, - conduction and convection; - factors that affect the temperature of different places around the world: latitude, altitude, ocean currents and distance from oceans;	Weeks 2 to 3	Unit 8: Heating of the atmosphere	74	32
	Heating of the atmosphere: Global warming, impact on environment and people - the Greenhouse Effect – impact on people and the environment; - global warming: evidence, causes, and consequences, with reference to Africa; and - the impact of climate and climate change on Africa’s environment and people – deserts, droughts, floods and rising sea levels				
	Moisture in the atmosphere water in the atmosphere in different forms, such as water vapour and liquid; - processes associated with evaporation, condensation and precipitation; - the concepts of dew point, condensation level, humidity, relative humidity – factors affecting relative humidity	Weeks 4 to 5	Unit 9: Moisture in the atmosphere	105	39
	Moisture in the atmosphere: clouds and precipitation - how and why clouds form; - cloud names and associated weather conditions; - different forms of precipitation – hail, snow, rain, dew and frost; and mechanisms that produce different kinds of rainfall – relief, convectional and frontal.	Week 6			

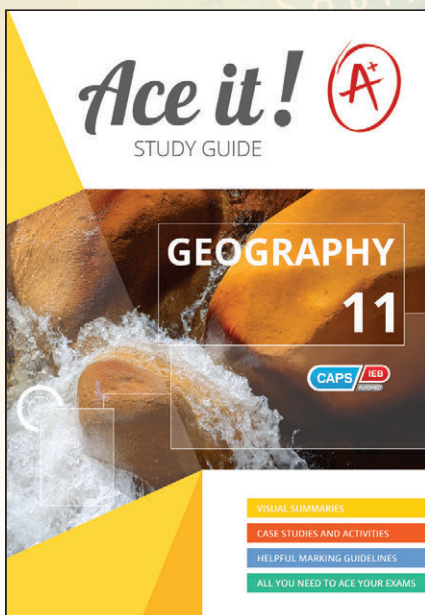
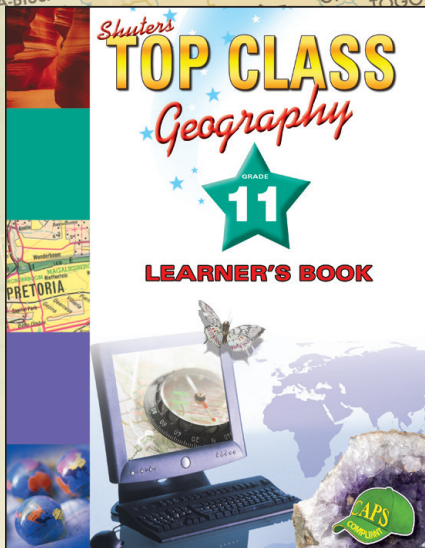
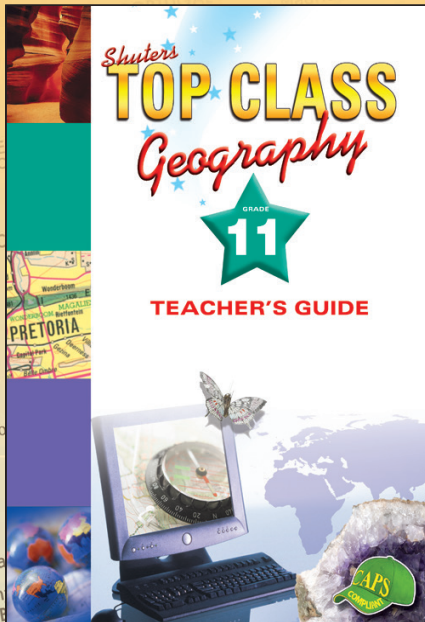
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Reading and interpreting synoptic charts - weather elements: temperature, dew-point temperature, cloud cover, wind direction, wind speed and atmospheric pressure; (note: the concept of atmospheric pressure is only introduced here; it is developed more fully in Grade 11); - weather conditions: rain, drizzle, thunderstorms, hail and snow, as illustrated on station models; and - reading and interpreting a selection of synoptic weather maps.	Week 7	Unit 10: Reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps	125	42
	Geographical Information Systems - concept of GIS; - reasons for the development of GIS; - concept of remote sensing; - how remote sensing works; and - satellite images related to meteorology and climatology	Week 8	Unit 4: Geographical Information Systems	36	16
	Fieldwork and practical work - using maps and other graphical representations: atlases, synoptic weather maps and temperature graphs; - collecting and recording data, using a variety of techniques – using weather instruments and collecting weather information from the media; and processing, collating and presenting fieldwork findings: line graphs, bar graphs, maps, diagrams and synoptic weather maps.	Week 9	Unit 6: Fieldwork		
	Using atlases - map reading – comparing information from different maps; and - atlas index – locating physical and constructed features.	1 hour	Unit 5: Using atlases	46	19

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 10		
			Unit	LB	TG
Topic: Geomorphology					
Section 3: Geomorphology	The structure of the Earth - the internal structure of the Earth; - classification of rocks: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic;	Week 1	Unit 12: The structure of the Earth	146	47
	Plate tectonics - changes in the position of continents over time; - evidence for the movement of continents over time; - plate tectonics – an explanation for the movement of continents;	Week 2 to 3	Unit 13: Continental drift and plate tectonics	159	50
	Faulting and folding: Folding - the process of rock folding – link to plate movement; - landforms associated with folding;	Weeks 4 to 5	Unit 14: Faulting and folding	170	51
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Mapwork skills - locating exact position: degrees, minutes and seconds; and - scale: word, ratio, fraction and line scale.	Weeks 6 to 7	Unit 1: Map work skills	1	1
Section 3: Geomorphology	Earthquakes: effects on people, reduction strategies, case studies - how earthquakes and tsunamis affect people and settlements – differences in vulnerability; - strategies to reduce the impact of earthquakes; and - case examples of the effects of selected earthquakes.	Weeks 8 to 9	Unit 15: Earthquakes	182	52
	Volcanoes - types of volcanoes: extrusive, intrusive, active, dormant and extinct; - structure of volcanoes; - impact of volcanoes on people and the environment: positive and negative; and - case studies of different volcanic eruptions.	Weeks 10 to 11	Unit 16: Volcanoes	199	55

Section 4: Population	Population distribution and density • meaning of population distribution and population density; • world population density and distribution; and • factors that affect distribution and density of the world's population.	Weeks 1 to 2	Unit 18: Population distribution and density	218	62
	Population structure • population indicators: birth rates, death rates, life expectancy, fertility rate and natural increase; • factors that influence population indicators; and • population structure: age and sex, represented as population pyramids	Weeks 3 to 4	Unit 19: Population structure	227	66
	Population growth • world population growth over time; • demographic transition model;	Week 5	Unit 20: Population growth	251	72
	Population growth • concept of overpopulation; and • managing population growth.				
	Population movements • kinds of population movement: international migration, emigration, immigration; • regional migration, rural-urban migration, urbanisation, voluntary and forced migration; • causes and effects of population movements; • temporary and permanent movements including: migrant labour, economic migrants, political migrants, and refugees;	Weeks 6 to 8	Unit 21: Population movements	270	76
	Population movement • attitudes to migrants and refugees.				

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 10		
			Unit	LB	TG
Topic: Population studies					
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	South African 1 : 50 000 map referencing system 1 : 50 000 maps – conventional signs and symbols. Navigating position using compass directions (16 points). Direction true. Landforms and contours.	Week 9	Unit 1: Map work skills	1	1
	South African 1 : 50 000 map referencing system. 1 : 50 000 maps – conventional signs and symbols. Navigating position using compass directions (16 points). Magnetic bearing Landforms and contours.	Week 10			
	South African 1 : 50 000 map referencing system. 1 : 50 000 maps – conventional signs and symbols. Navigating position using compass directions (16 points). Simple cross-sections	Week 11			

Section 5: Water resources (the world and South Africa)	Water management • rivers, lakes and dams in South Africa; • factors influencing the availability of water in South Africa; • challenges of providing free basic water to rural and urban communities in South Africa;	Weeks 1 to 3	Unit 25: Water management in South Africa	344	93
	Water management • the role of government – initiatives towards securing water: inter-basin transfers and building dams; • role of municipalities: provision and water purification; and • strategies towards sustainable use of water – role of government and individuals.				
	Floods • causes of flooding – physical and human; • characteristics of floods – analysis and interpretation of flood hydrographs; • managing flooding in urban, rural and informal settlement areas; and	Week 4	Unit 26: Floods	387	98
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Case study of a flood in South Africa. Aerial photographs and orthophoto maps • photographs of landscapes; • oblique and vertical aerial photos; and • orthophoto maps to be used in conjunction with 1:50 000 maps and aerial photos.	Week 5	Applied to Term 4 topics		
Revision	Revise all Grade 10	Weeks 6 to 9			



Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 11		
			Unit	LB	TG
Section 2: The atmosphere	The Earth's energy balance - the unequal heating of the atmosphere – latitudinal and seasonal - significance of Earth's axis and revolution around the sun; and - transfer of energy and energy balance – role of ocean currents and winds.	Week 1	Unit 7: The Earth's energy balance	66	45
	Global air circulation - global air circulation – a response to the unequal heating of the atmosphere; - world pressure belts; - tri-cellular circulation: Hadley, Ferrel and polar cells; - the relationships between air temperature, air pressure and wind; - pressure gradient, Coriolis force and geostrophic flow; - winds related to global air circulation: westerlies, tropical easterlies and polar easterlies; - air mass characteristics; and - winds related to regional and local air movements: Monsoons and Föhn.	Weeks 2 to 3	Unit 8: Global air circulation	77	50
	Grade 10 content: The world's oceans – ocean circulation (warm and cold currents) Africa's weather and climate - El Niño and La Niña processes and their effects on Africa's climate; and - reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps.	Weeks 4 to 5	Unit 9: Africa's weather and climate	96	63
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Drought and desertification - areas at risk: regional and local scales; - causes of droughts; - causes of desertification; - effects of droughts and desertification on people and the environment, such as differences in vulnerability; and - management strategies – case studies.	Weeks 6 to 7	Unit 10: Droughts and desertification	115	71
	Aerial photographs and orthophoto maps - oblique and vertical aerial photographs – identifying landforms and features; - use of tone, texture and shadow in the interpretation of photos; - orthophoto maps – identifying features; and - orienting aerial photographs and orthophoto maps with another map.	Week 8	Unit 3: Aerial photographs and orthophoto maps	29	15
	Geographical and information systems (GIS) - satellite images; and - application of GIS to climatology and meteorology	Week 9	Unit 4: Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	40	20

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 11	LB	TG
Section 3: Geomorphology	Grade 10 content: The structure of the Earth The rock cycle The mechanics of plate movements Landforms and processes linked to plate movement	Weeks 1 to 2	Unit 11: Topography associated with horizontally layered rocks	131	77
	Topography associated with horizontally layered rocks - characteristics and processes associated with the development of: hilly landscapes, basaltic plateaus, canyon landscapes and Karoo landscapes (mesa, butte and conical hill); - concept of scarp retreat or back wasting; and - utilization of these landscapes by people.	Weeks 3 to 4			
	Topography associated with inclined/tilted rock strata - characteristics and processes associated with the development of: a scarp slope, a dip slope, a cuesta, homoclinal ridge, hogback, cuesta basin and cuesta dome; and - utilization of these landscapes by people.	Week 5	Unit 12: Topography associated with inclined/tilted rock	145	82
	Topography associated with massive igneous rocks - identification of batholiths, laccoliths, dykes and sills; and - characteristics and processes associated with the development of granite domes and tors.	Weeks 6 to 7	Unit 13: Topography associated with massive igneous rocks	157	88
	Slopes - overview of South Africa's topography; - types of slopes; - slope elements: crest, cliff (scarp slope, free face), talus (debris, scree slope) and pediment; - characteristics of the slope elements: crest, cliff, talus and pediment; - slope development over time; and - the concept of slope retreat.	Week 8	Unit 14: Slopes	166	93

Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Topographic maps • contours and landforms; • cross-sections on 1:50 000 topographic maps; • vertical exaggeration; • intervisibility; and • gradient.	Week 9	Unit 2: Topographic maps	17	7
	Geographical Information Systems (GIS) • spatially referenced data; • spatial and spectral resolution; • different types of data: line, point, area and attribute; raster and vector data; and • capturing different types of data from existing maps, photographs, fieldwork or other records on tracing paper.	Week 10	Unit 4: Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	40	20

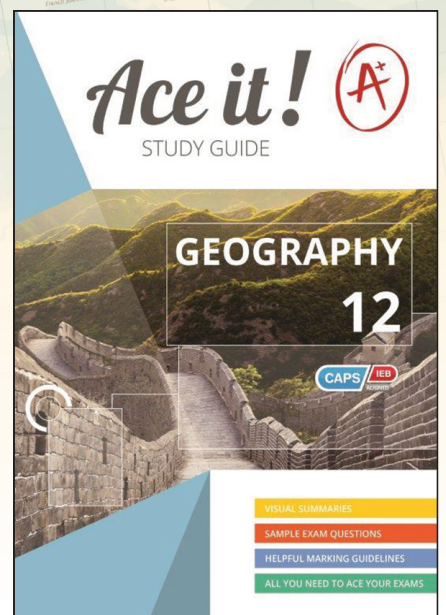
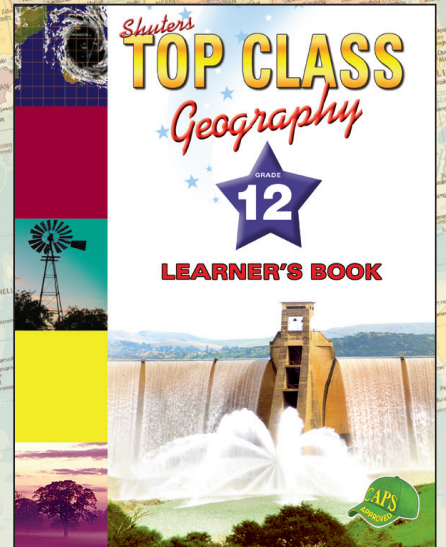
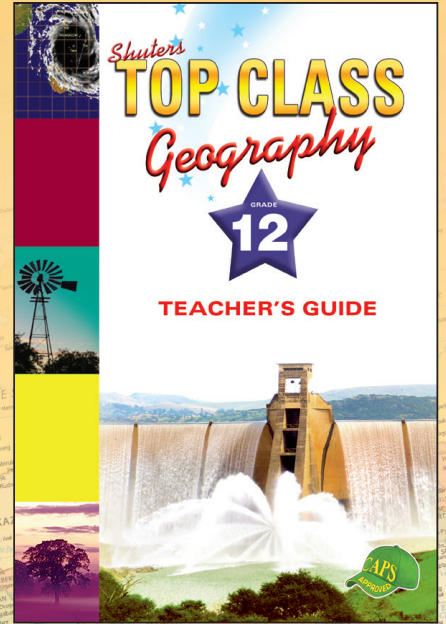
GEOGRAPHY Term 3

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 11		
			Unit	LB	TG
Section 4: Development Geography	The concept of development - terminology associated with development, such as developed, developing, more economically developed countries (MEDCs) and less economically developed countries (LEDs), and industrialised countries; - the concept of development: economic, social, sustainable, appropriate scale and spatial aspects; - economic, social and demographic indicators of development: GNP, GDP, HDI Gini-coefficient, life expectancy and infant mortality; and - examples to illustrate differences in development from local, regional, and global contexts.	Weeks 1 to 2	Unit 16: The concept of development	192	108
	Frameworks for development - factors that affect development, including access to resources, energy, history, trade imbalances, population growth, education and training, natural resource limitations and environmental degradation (note: learners need to explore the complexity and inter-related nature of these factors); - development models: free market models, such as Rostow's model with its limitations and criticisms, core and periphery models with their application at different scales; sustainability models with their economic, social, and environmental elements; and - community based development, including approaches to rural and urban development (with examples from around the world).	Week 3	Unit 17: Frameworks for development	211	117
	Trade and development - international trade and world markets: commodities traded and terms of trade; - types of trading relationships, including free trade, trade barriers, subsidies and fair trade; - the concept of globalisation and its impact on development; and - export-led development – critically examined (with examples from around the world).	Weeks 4 to 5	Unit 18: Trade and development	222	123

Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Development issues and challenges - the role of women in development: gender issues related to power, access to resources and attitudes; - the effect of development on the environment; - the role of the state and business in development in South Africa, including central control by the state, weak state control and public private partnerships.	Week 6	Unit 19: Development issues and challenges	241	131
	Role of development aid - concept of development aid and development co-operation; - types of development aid – technical, conditional, humanitarian; and - impact of aid on development (including case studies of development aid – positive and negative).	Week 7	Unit 20: Role of development aid	252	140
	Mapwork skills - locating exact position: degrees, minutes and seconds; - relative position: direction and magnetic bearing; - scale: word, ratio and line scale; - Distance: measuring distances and converting to ground distance along a straight line (practice) - calculating area.	Week 8 to 9	Unit 1: Mapwork skills	2	1
	Using atlases (revision) - using the index; - locating places on different maps, using degrees and minutes; and - comparing information from different maps.	Week 10	Unit 5: Using atlases	51	25

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 11		
			Unit	LB	TG
Section 5: Resources and sustainability	Soil and soil erosion • how soils are formed; • soil as a resource; • causes of soil erosion: human, animal, physical, and past and present; • evidence of soil erosion in South Africa; • effects of soil erosion on people and the environment; and • management strategies to prevent and control soil erosion.	Week 1	Unit 22: Soil and soil erosion	272	150
	Conventional energy sources and their impact on the environment • maps and graphs to show thermal, hydro, and nuclear energy production in South Africa; • thermal electricity generation using coal – outline of principles and processes; • the impact of coal mining and thermal power stations – environmental despoliation, solid waste, waste gases and acid rain; • case study of nuclear energy – advantages and disadvantages; and • South Africa's potential to meet long-term energy needs using conventional sources.	Weeks 2 to 3	Unit 23: Conventional energy sources and their impact on the environment	284	153
	Non-conventional energy sources • solar energy – examples from South Africa and the world; • wind energy – examples from South Africa and the world; • future of non-conventional energy in South Africa; and • possible effects of using more non-conventional energy on the South African economy and the environment.	Week 4	Unit 24: Non-conventional energy sources	300	157
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Geographical Information Systems (GIS) • spatially referenced data; • spatial and spectral resolution; • different types of data: line, point, area and attribute; • raster and vector data; and • capturing different types of data from existing maps, photographs, fieldwork or other records on tracing paper.	Week 5	Unit 4: Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	40	20

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Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12		
			Unit	LB	TG
Section 2: Climate and weather	Mid-latitude cyclones • general characteristics; • areas where mid-latitude cyclones form; • conditions necessary for their formation; • stages of development and related weather conditions; • weather patterns associated with cold, warm, and occluded fronts; and • reading and interpreting satellite images and synoptic weather maps. Tropical cyclones • general characteristics; • areas where tropical cyclones form; • factors necessary for their formation; • stages of development; • associated weather patterns; • reading and interpreting satellite images and synoptic weather maps; • case study of one recent tropical cyclone that affected southern Africa; • impact of tropical cyclones on human activities and the environment; and • strategies that help to prepare for and manage the effects of tropical cyclones.	Week 1	Unit 6: Mid-latitude cyclones	72	43
		Week 2	Unit 7: Tropical cyclones	88	49
	Subtropical cyclones and associated weather conditions • location of the high-pressure cells that affect South Africa; • general characteristics of these high-pressure cells; • anticyclonic air circulation around South Africa, and its influence on weather and climate; • travelling disturbances associated with anticyclonic circulation: moisture front, line thunderstorms, coastal low pressure systems and South African berg winds; and • reading and interpreting satellite images and synoptic weather maps that illustrate weather associated with subtropical anticyclonic conditions.	Week 3	Unit 8: Subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions	105	54

Section 3: Geomorphology	Valley climates	Unit 9: Valley climates	119	62
	- the micro-climate of valleys (the effect of the slope aspect); - development of anabatic and katabatic winds, inversions, frost pockets and radiation fog; and - the influence of local climates on human activities such as settlement and farming.			
	Urban climates	Unit 10: Urban climates	127	66
	- reasons for differences between rural and urban climates; - urban heat islands – causes and effects; - concept of pollution domes – causes and effects; and - strategies to reduce the heat island effect.			
	Drainage systems in South Africa	Unit 11: Drainage systems in South Africa	142	71
	- important concepts: drainage basin, catchment area, river system, watershed, tributary, river mouth, source, confluence, water table, surface run-off and groundwater; - types of rivers: permanent, periodic, episodic and exotic; - drainage patterns: dendritic, trellis, rectangular, radial, centripetal, deranged and parallel; - drainage density; - use of topographic maps to identify stream order and density; and - discharge of a river: laminar and turbulent flow.			
	Fluvial processes	Unit 12: Fluvial processes	162	78
	- river profiles: transverse profile, longitudinal profile and their relationship to different stages of a river; - identification and description of fluvial landforms: meanders, oxbow lakes, braided streams, floodplain, natural levee, waterfall, rapids and delta; - river grading; - rejuvenation of rivers: reasons and resultant features, such as knick point, terraces and incised meanders; - river capture (stream piracy): the concepts of abstraction and river capture; features associated with river capture (captor stream, captured stream, misfit stream, elbow of capture, wind gap); and - superimposed and antecedent drainage patterns.			
	Catchment and river management	Unit 13: Catchment and river management	186	87
	- importance of managing drainage basins and catchment areas; - impact of people on drainage basins and catchment areas; and - case study of one catchment area management strategy in South Africa.			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12		
			Unit	LB	TG
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Mapwork techniques • Reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps, satellite images and other weather and climate related data; • map and photo interpretation – includes reading and analysis of physical and constructed features; and • applying map-reading skills to maps and photos. Topographic maps • contours and landforms; • cross sections; • direction: magnetic north, true north and magnetic declination; • gradient; • intervisibility; and • grid referencing.	Week 8	Unit 1: Mapwork techniques	2	1
	Aerial photographs and orthophoto maps • interpreting vertical aerial photographs; • orthophoto maps – identifying features; and • comparing an orthophoto map with a topographic map. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) • examination of GIS information for different catchment areas; and • developing a “paper GIS” from existing maps, photographs or other records on tracing paper.	Week 9	Unit 5: Using atlases	65	10
			Unit 4: Geographical information systems (GIS)	49	26

Section 4: Rural settlement and urban settlement	Study of settlements	Week 1	Unit 14: Study of settlements	210	98
	• concept of settlement; • site and situation; • rural and urban settlements; and • settlement classification according to size, complexity, pattern and function.				
	Rural settlements	Week 2	Unit 15: Rural settlements	219	102
	• how site and situation affect the location of rural settlements; • classification of rural settlements according to pattern and function; • reasons for different shapes of settlements: round, linear, T-shaped and cross-road; and • land use in rural settlements.				
	Rural settlement issues	Weeks 3 to 4	Unit 16: Rural settlement issues	231	105
	• rural-urban migration; • causes and consequences of rural depopulation on people and the economy; • case study that illustrates effects of rural depopulation and strategies to address them; and • social justice issues in rural areas, such as access to resources and land reform.				
	Urban settlements	Week 5	Unit 17: Urban settlement	247	116
	• the origin and development of urban settlements – urbanisation of the world's population; • how site and situation affect the location of urban settlements; and • classification of urban settlements according to function, such as central places, trade and transport, break of bulk points, specialised cities, junction towns and gateway towns or gap towns.				
	Urban hierarchies	Week 6	Unit 18: Urban hierarchies	255	120
	• the concepts of urban hierarchy, central place, threshold population, sphere of influence and range of goods; • lower and higher order functions and services; and • lower and higher order centres.				

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12		
			Unit	LB	TG
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Urban structure and patterns - internal structure and patterns of urban settlements: land use zones; concept of urban profile; and factors influencing the morphological structure of a city; - models of urban structure, such as multiple-nuclei model, the modern American-western city, the Third World city and the South African city; and - changing urban patterns and land use in South African cities.	Week 7	Unit 19: Urban structure and patterns	263	123
	Urban settlement issues - recent urbanisation patterns in South Africa; - urban issues related to rapid urbanisation: lack of planning, housing shortage, overcrowding, traffic congestion and problems with service provision; - the growth of informal settlements and associated issues: case studies from the world and South Africa; and - case studies that show how selected urban areas in South Africa are managing urban challenges, handling environmental, economic, and social justice concerns	Weeks 8 to 9	Unit 20: Urban settlement issues	281	129
	Mapwork skills - applying map skills and techniques: scale, contours and cross-sections; and - map and photo interpretation: including reading and analysis of physical and constructed features.	Week 10	Unit 1: Mapwork techniques	2	1
	Geographical Information Systems (GIS) - GIS concepts: remote-sensing and resolution; - spatial and attribute data; vector and raster data; - data standardisation, data sharing and data security; - data manipulation: data integration, buffering, querying and statistical analysis; - application of GIS by government and the private sector, relate to weather and settlement topics above; - developing a "paper GIS" from existing maps, photographs or other records on layers of tracing paper.		Unit 4: Geographical information systems (GIS)	49	26

Section 5: Economic geography of South Africa	Structure of the economy • economic sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary); • economic sectors' contribution to the South African economy: value and employment; and • use of statistical and graphical information.	Week 1	Unit 21: Structure of the economy	300	136
	Agriculture • contribution of agriculture to the South African economy; • the role of small-scale farmers and large-scale farmers; • main products produced: home market and export market; • factors that favour and hinder agriculture in South Africa, such as climate, soil, land ownership and trade; • the importance of food security in South Africa – influencing factors; and • case studies related to food security in South Africa.	Week 2	Unit 22: Agriculture	312	139
	Mining • contribution of mining to the South African economy; • significance of mining to the development of South Africa; • factors that favour and hinder mining in South Africa; and • a case study of one of South Africa's main minerals in relation to the above points.	Week 3	Unit 23: Mining	327	145
	Secondary and tertiary sectors • contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors to the South African economy; • types of industries, such as heavy, light, raw material orientated, market orientated, footloose industries, ubiquitous industries and bridge (break of bulk point) industries; • factors influencing industrial development in South Africa, such as raw materials, labour supply, transport infrastructure, political intervention, competition and trade; and • South Africa's industrial regions – Gauteng (PWV), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage, South-western Cape – factors influencing their location – main industrial activities. (Case studies from South Africa to illustrate the above)	Weeks 4 to 5	Unit 24: Secondary and tertiary sectors	340	152

GEOGRAPHY Term 3

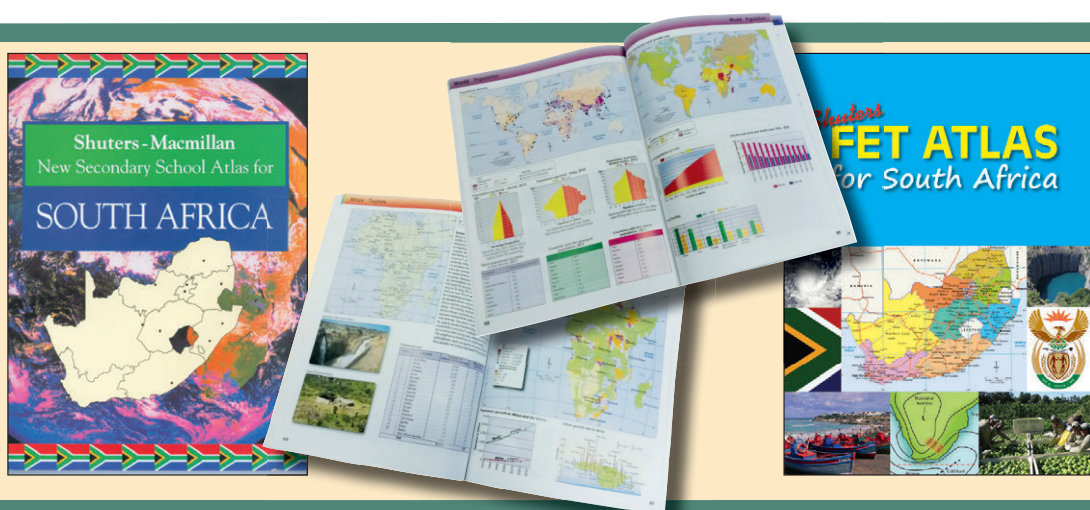
Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12		
			Unit	LB	TG
Section 1: Geographical skills and techniques	Strategies for industrial development • overview of apartheid and post-apartheid industrial development strategies; • concept and distribution of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs); • case studies of two Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs); and • issues associated with industrial centralisation and decentralisation.	Week 6	Unit 25: Strategies for industrial development	358	159
	Informal sector • concept and characteristics of informal sector employment; • reasons for high informal sector employment in South Africa; • challenges facing South Africa's informal sector (Case studies to illustrate the above in the South African context)	Week 7	Unit 26: The informal sector	370	166
	Mapwork skills • consolidation of map skills from Grades 10, 11 and 12; • map and photo interpretation – includes reading and analysis of physical and constructed features; and • applying map-reading skills to maps and photos. Topographic maps • applying map skills and techniques: scale, contours and cross-sections; and • grid referencing. Using atlases (revision) • examining thematic maps; and • comparing information from different maps	Week 8	Unit 2: Topographic maps Unit 3: Aerial photographs and orthophoto maps	25 37	10 17
	Geographical Information Systems (GIS) • examination of a selection of satellite images; • GIS concepts: remote sensing and resolution; • spatial and attribute data; vector and raster data; • data standardisation, data sharing and data security; • data manipulation: data integration, buffering, querying and statistical analysis; and • developing a "paper GIS" from existing maps, photographs or other records on tracing paper.		Unit 4: Geographical information systems (GIS)	49	26

PROGRAMME OF ASSESSMENT

Grade 10		
Term	Assessment task	Page reference
1	Essay	TG page 104
	Controlled test	
2	Mid-year examination	TG page 108
	Mapwork task	
3	Controlled test	
4	End-of-year examination	TG page 116

Grade 11		
Term	Assessment task	Page reference
1	Research task	
	Controlled test	TG page 167
2	Mid-year examination	TG page 174
	Mapwork task	TG page 171
3	Controlled test	TG page 188
4	End-of-year examination	TG page 191

Grade 12		
Term	Assessment task	Page reference
1	Research	TG page 191
	Controlled test	TG page 195
2	Mapwork task	TG page 178
3	Controlled test	TG page 200
	Trial examination	
4	Final examination	



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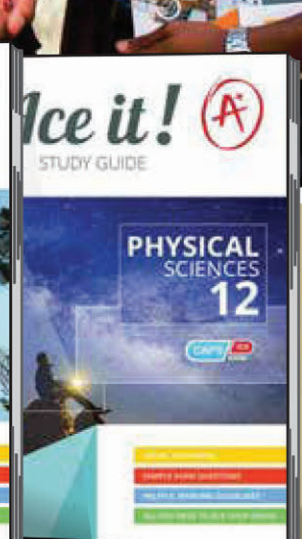
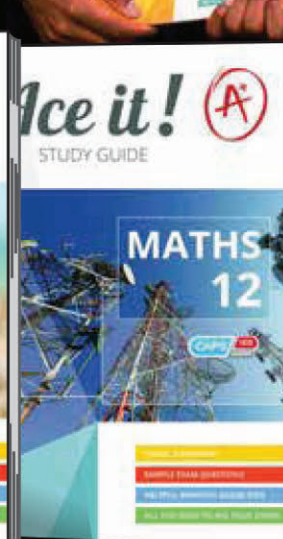
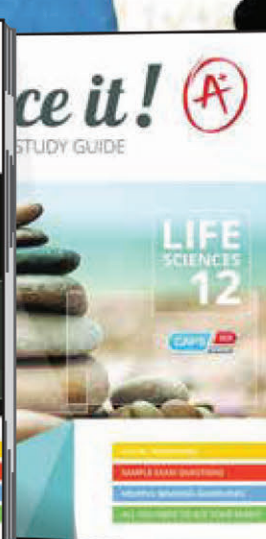
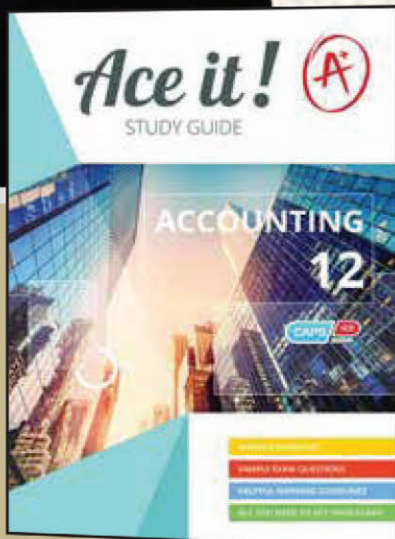
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