

2023

Annual Teaching Plans **GEOGRAPHY**



FET Phase



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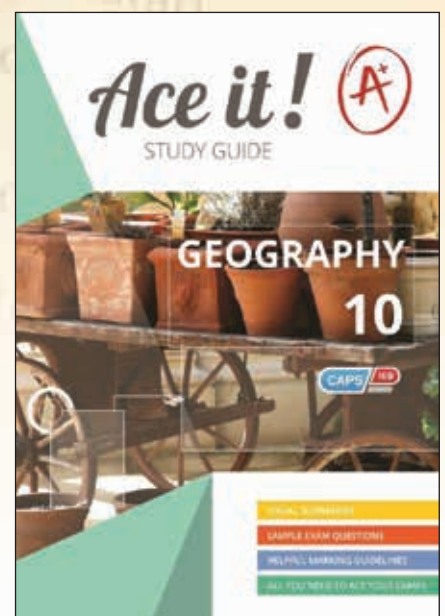
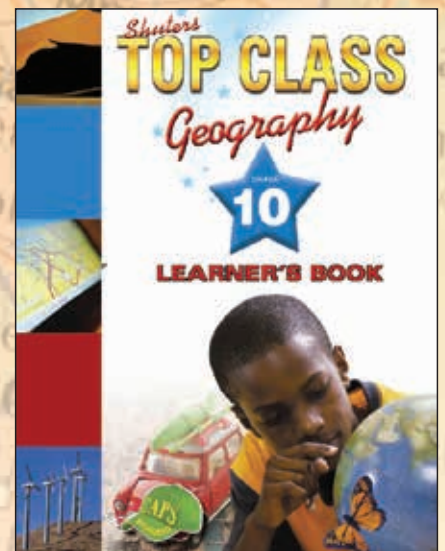
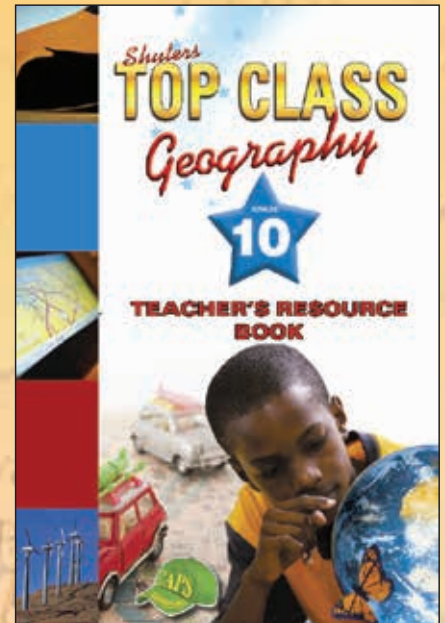
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- Reduce the administrative burden
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- Follows the CAPS precisely, making teaching easier
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Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Consolidation of Grade 8 and 9 map skills	1:10 000 orthophoto maps* Vertical aerial photographs (Review Grade 8): • Orthophoto images made from aerial photographs • How height is shown on orthophoto maps • Contour lines on orthophoto maps • Identifying features 1:50 000 topographic maps • Read map symbols to identify: – Natural features on topographic maps – Constructed features on topographic maps – Height clues on topographic maps – Contour patterns showing river valleys, hills, mountain, ridges and spurs. • Scale and measuring distance on topographic maps using line and ratio scales • Co-ordinates to locate features Information from maps and photographs • Interpret information from topographic and orthophoto maps and aerial photographs: – Describe landscape – Identify land use – Settlement patterns – identify shape, size, location Using atlases	Weeks 1–2	Review Grade 8 and 9 mapwork skills.		
Composition and structure of the atmosphere	The ozone layer: • causes and effects of ozone depletion • ways to reduce ozone depletion • importance of the atmosphere depletion. Topographic maps: • Conventional signs and symbols • Navigating position using compass directions (16 points). • Using atlases	Week 3	Unit 7: Composition and structure of the atmosphere	62	29
			Unit 5: Using atlases	46	19

Heating of the atmosphere	Processes associated with the heating of the atmosphere.	Week 4	Unit 8: Heating of the atmosphere	74	32
	• Topographic maps: – Direction: True and magnetic bearing – Landforms and contours – Simple cross-sections – Locating exact position – degrees, minutes, and seconds – Scale: Word • Using atlases		Unit 6: Fieldwork		
	NB: Fieldwork: Introduction of the concept • Factors that affect the temperature of different places around the world: – Latitude – Altitude – Ocean currents – The distance from oceans • Using atlases and fieldwork • Topographic maps and orthophoto maps – Mapwork skills: ratio, fraction, line scale • The Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming – the impact of climate and climate change on Africa's environment and people. • Topographic maps and orthophoto maps and orthophoto maps – Photographs of landscapes – Oblique and vertical aerial photos – Orthophoto maps to be used in conjunction with 1:50 000 maps and aerial photos	Week 5	Unit 8: Heating of the atmosphere	74	32
Moisture in the atmosphere		Week 6			
	• Water in the atmosphere in different forms. • Processes associated with evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.	Week 7	Unit 9: Moisture in the atmosphere	105	39
	Using atlases and fieldwork • Geographical Information Systems (GIS) – Concept of GIS – Components of GIS – Reasons for the development of GIS – Concept of remote sensing – How remote sensing works – Satellite images related to meteorology and climatology		Unit 4: Geographical Information Systems	36	16

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps	Weather elements - Temperature, dew-point temperature, cloud cover, wind direction, wind speed and atmospheric pressure Using atlases and fieldwork - Collecting and recording data using a variety of techniques: using weather instruments and collecting weather information from the media. - Processing, collating, and presenting fieldwork findings: line graphs, bar graphs, maps, diagrams, synoptic weather maps, and temperature graphs. - The concepts of dew point, condensation level, humidity, relative humidity: - how and why clouds form; - cloud names and associated weather conditions. - Focus on the use of the synoptic weather map - Mapwork: Using maps and other graphical representations – atlases and synoptic weather maps. - Types of precipitation: rain, drizzle, thunderstorms, hail and snow, as illustrated on station models. - Reading and interpreting a selection of synoptic weather maps - Different forms of precipitation – hail, snow, rain, dew and frost; and mechanisms that produce different kinds of rainfall – relief, convectional and frontal.	Week 8	Unit 10: Reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps	125	42
			Unit 5: Using atlases	46	19
		Week 9	Unit 9: Moisture in the atmosphere	105	39
			Unit 10: Reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps	125	42
		Week 10	Unit 9: Moisture in the atmosphere	105	39
			Unit 10: Reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps	125	42
Revision and assessment		Week 11			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
The structure of the Earth	- The internal structure of the Earth. - Classification of rocks: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. Mapwork skills: Contour lines - Concept of contour lines (identification of different landforms associated types of rocks).	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. The world's volcanic and earthquake zones Mapwork skills: Contour lines - Landforms and contours - World map showing location plates and plate boundaries (including folding and faulting)	Weeks 2–3	Unit 13: Continental drift and plate tectonics	159	50
Folding and faulting	- The process of rock folding - The process of faulting - Different types of faults - Landforms associated with folding. Mapwork skills: Landforms and contour lines - Locating exact position using degrees and minutes and seconds	Weeks 4–5	Unit 14: Faulting and folding	170	51
Earthquakes	- How and where earthquakes occur - Measuring and predicting earthquakes Mapwork skills: 1 : 50 000 referencing system - Conventional signs and symbols - World maps showing the ring of fire and location of earthquakes	Week 6	Unit 15: Earthquakes	182	52
	- How earthquakes and tsunamis affect people and settlements – differences in vulnerability Mapwork skills: - Navigating position using compass direction	Week 7			
	- Strategies to reduce the impact of earthquakes - Case examples of the effects of selected earthquakes Mapwork skills: - True bearing and magnetic bearing	Week 8			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Volcanoes	- Types of volcanoes: extrusive, intrusive, active, dormant and extinct. - Structure of volcanoes. Mapwork skills: - World maps showing the ring of fire and location of volcanoes - Simple cross section	Week 9	Unit 16: Volcanoes	199	55
	- Impact of volcanoes on people and the environment: positive and negative; and - Case studies of different volcanic eruptions. Mapwork skills: - Simple cross section - Locating physical and constructed features	Week 10			
Revision and assessment		Week 11			

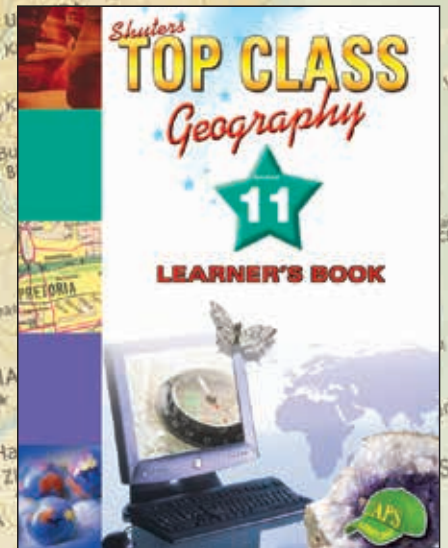
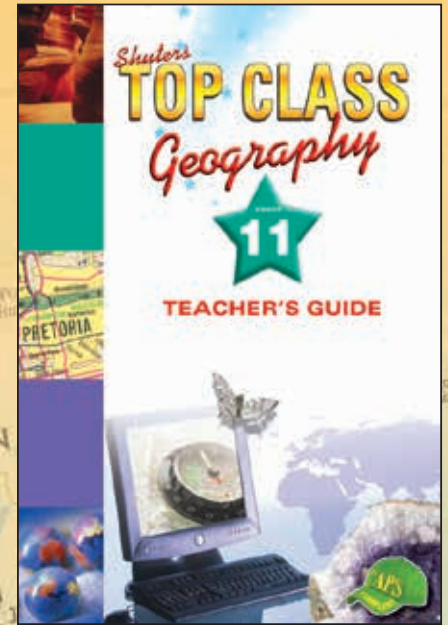
Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Population distribution and density	- Meaning of population distribution and population density. Map skills and GIS: - Maps showing distribution of population in atlases. - Factors that affect population density	Week 1	Unit 18: Population distribution and density	218	62
	- Factors that affect distribution and density of the world's population. Map skills: - Identification of low- and high-density areas on a topographical map.	Week 2			
Population structure	- Population indicators - Factors that influence population indicators - Population structure: age, sex, and gender represented as population pyramids Map skills and GIS: Components of GIS: - Concept of remote sensing - Maps showing distribution of population in atlases: factors that affect population density.	Weeks 3–5	Unit 19: Population structure	227	66
Population growth	- World population growth over time. Map skills and GIS - Identification of features on a topographical map and orthophoto maps - Maps with infographics showing population growth over time.	Week 6	Unit 20: Population growth	251	72
	- Concept of overpopulation - Managing population growth. Map skills and GIS: - Satellite images that are related to population topics.	Week 7			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Population movements	- Kinds of population movement (the use of case studies to illustrate topic is essential) Map skills revision 1:10 000 orthophoto maps* and vertical aerial photographs - Orthophoto images made from aerial photographs - How height is shown on orthophoto maps - Contour lines on orthophoto maps - Identifying features	Week 8	Unit 21: Population movements	270	76
	- Causes and effects of population movements Map skills revision 1:50 000 topographic maps - Read map symbols to identify: - Natural features on topographic maps - Constructed features on topographic maps - Height clues on topographic maps - Contour patterns showing river valleys, hills, mountains, ridges, spurs - Temporary and permanent movements - Attitudes to migrants and refugees. Map skills revision Scale and measuring distance on topographic maps - Using line and ratio scales Co-ordinates to locate features - Information from maps and photographs - Interpret information from topographic maps	Week 9			
		Week 10			
Revision and assessment		Week 11			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Water management in South Africa	- Rivers, lakes and dams in South Africa; - Factors influencing the availability of water in South Africa. Mapwork skills: Atlases - Topographic maps - Landforms and contours - Aerial photographs and orthophoto photographs of landscapes - Map showing % water and % land in the world.	Week 1	Unit 25: Water management in South Africa	344	93
	- Challenges of providing free basic water to rural and urban communities in South Africa - Role of government – initiatives towards securing water: inter-basin transfers and building dams Mapwork skills: Atlases - Oblique and vertical aerial photo and orthophoto maps to be used in conjunction with 1:50 000 maps and aerial photos	Week 2			
	- Role of municipalities: provision and water purification - Strategies towards sustainable use of water – role of government and individuals. Mapwork skills - Identification of water sources on topographical and orthophoto maps - GIS - GIS concepts: spatial objects, lines, points, nodes and scales.	Week 3			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 10</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Floods	• Causes of flooding – physical and human • Characteristics of floods – basic understanding of analysis and interpretation of flood hydrographs (not for exam purposes) • Mapwork skills • Topographic maps • Landforms and contours • Aerial photographs and orthophoto photographs of landscapes	Week 4	Unit 26: Floods	387	98
	• Managing flooding in urban, rural, and informal settlement areas • Case study of a flood in South Africa. • Revision of mapwork skills • Longitude and latitude (coordinates) • Degrees, minutes, seconds • Direction: True and magnetic bearing • Distance: Measuring distance on maps and converting to ground distance, straight line, curved	Week 5			
Final Examination		Weeks 6–10			

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Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 11</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Earth's energy balance	- Consolidation of climatology from Grade 10 - Unequal heating of the atmosphere – latitudinal and seasonal Mapwork skills - Oblique and vertical aerial photographs, orthophoto maps and 1:50 000 topographical map.	Week 1	Unit 7: The Earth's energy balance	66	45
	- Significance of Earth's axis and revolution around the sun; and - Transfer of energy and energy balance. Mapwork skills: 1:50 000 map referencing system - Direction: 16 cardinal points - World map showing pressure belts and air circulation - Map of monsoon winds	Week 2			
Global air circulation	- Global air circulation – a response to the unequal heating of the atmosphere; - World pressure belts; - Tri-cellular circulation - The relationships between air temperature, air pressure and wind; Mapwork skills - Consolidation of Grade 10 content - Grid reference: Distance - World map showing pressure belts and air circulation	Week 3	Unit 8: Global air circulation	77	50
	- 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 winds Mapwork skills - True and magnetic bearing - Map of the world showing climate regions and climate data - Climate maps in atlases	Week 4			

Africa's weather and climate	- Subsistence and convergence: Link to rainfall - The role of oceans in climate control in Africa Mapwork skills - Concept of GIS - Applying concepts of remote sensing and how it works	Week 5	Unit 9: Africa's weather and climate	96	63
	- El Niño and La Niña (basic knowledge – link to weather conditions: <i>Not for examination purposes</i>) - Reading and interpreting synoptic weather maps. Mapwork skills - Cross-section	Week 6			
Droughts and desertification	- Causes of droughts - Causes of desertification Mapwork skills: GIS - Satellite images and application of GIS to climatology - Maps showing the areas prone for droughts - Maps and maps with infographics regarding desertification	Week 7	Unit 10: Droughts and desertification	115	71
	- Effects of droughts and desertification on people and the environment - Management strategies – case studies. Mapwork skills: GIS - Spatial object, lines, points, nodes and scales - Maps showing the areas prone for droughts - Map and maps with infographics regarding desertification	Weeks 8–9			
Consolidation and assessment		Week 10			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 11</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Horizontally layered rocks	- Characteristics and processes associated with the development of hilly landscapes and basaltic plateaux - Concept of scarp retreat and back wasting Topographic maps - Consolidation of Grade 10 work - Map scale - Contours and landforms	Week 1	Unit 11: Topography associated with horizontally layered rocks	131	77
	- Characteristics and processes canyon landscape and Karoo landscape Topographic maps - Cross-sections - Vertical exaggeration - Gradient	Week 2			
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 Topographic maps - Contours and landforms - Cross-sections - Vertical exaggeration - Gradient - Cross-sections (on 1:50 000 topographic maps)	Week 3	Unit 12: Topography associated with inclined/tilted rock	145	82
Massive igneous rocks	- Identification of batholiths, laccoliths, lopoliths dykes and sills Topographic maps - Gradient - Inter-visibility - Vertical exaggeration	Week 4	Unit 13: Topography associated with massive igneous rocks	157	88
	- Identification of batholiths, laccoliths, lopoliths dykes and sills Topographic maps - Gradient - Inter-visibility - Vertical exaggeration	Week 5			

Slopes	• Overview of SA topography Types of slopes • Slope elements: – Crest – Cliff (scarp slope, free face) – Talus (debris, scree slope) – Pediment - GIS • Data • Spatial and spectral resolution • Different types of data: Line, point, area and attribute • Raster and vector data	Week 6	Unit 14: Slopes	166	93
Mass movement	• Characteristics of the slope elements and the concept of slope retreat	Week 7	Unit 15: Mass movements and human responses	175	97
	• Concept of mass movement • Kinds of mass movement: – Soil creep – Solifluction – Landslide – Rock falls and mud flows – Slumps - GIS • Capturing different types of data from existing map on tracing paper	Week 8			
	• The impact of mass movements on people and the environment • Strategies to prevent or minimise the effects of mass movement: South African case studies	Week 9			
Consolidation, revision and assessment		Week 10			

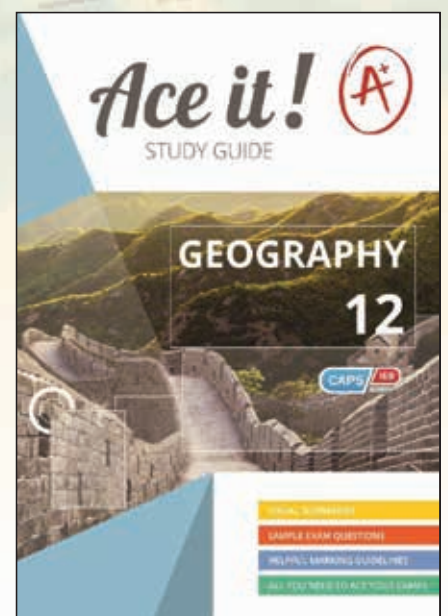
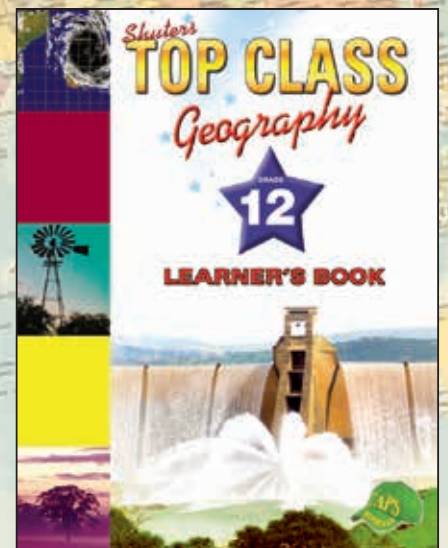
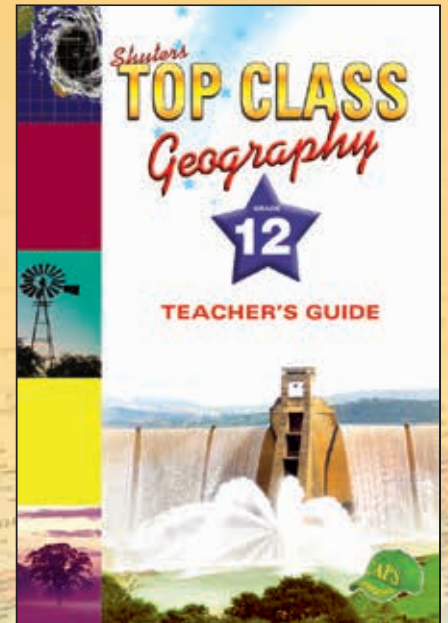
Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 11</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Development	- Terminology associated with development - The concept of development - Developed, developing, MEDC's, LEDC's - and industrial countries Topographic Maps - Locating exact position: Degrees, minutes and seconds	Week 1	Unit 16: The concept of development	192	108
	- The concept of 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 - Examples to illustrate differences in development from local, regional and global contexts Topographic maps - Locating exact position: Degrees, minutes and seconds - Relative position: Direction, true bearing, magnetic declination and magnetic bearing	Week 2			
Framework for development	- Factors that affect development, including access to resources, energy, history, trade imbalances, population growth, education and training, natural resources limitations and environmental degradation Topographic maps - Scale - Distance - Calculating area	Week 3	Unit 17: Frameworks for development	211	117
	Note: Learners need to explore the complexity and interrelated nature of these factors. - Community-based development, including approaches to rural and urban development (case studies) Topographic maps - Scale - Distance - Calculating area	Week 4			

Trade and development	• International trade and world markets • Commodities traded and terms of trade • Types of trading relationships Using atlases • Map index • Locating places on different maps: Degrees and minutes	Week 5	Unit 18: Trade and development	222	123
	• The concept of globalisation and its impact on development • Export-led development – critically examined with examples from around the world Using atlases • Comparing information from different maps	Week 6			
Development issues and challenges	• The effect of development on the environment Using atlases • Map index • Locating places on different maps: Degrees and minutes	Week 7	Unit 19: Development issues and challenges	241	131
Role of development aid	• Concept of development aid and development co-operation • Types of development: – Technical – Conditional – Humanitarian Topographic maps • Scale • Distance • Calculating area	Week 8	Unit 20: Role of development aid	252	140
	• Impact of aid on development (including case studies of development aid – positive and negative)	Week 9			
Consolidation and assessment		Week 10			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 11</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Soil and soil erosion	- 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 - Management strategies to prevent and control soil erosion GIS - Spatially referenced data - Spatial and spectral resolution - different types of data: Line, point and area	Week 1	Unit 22: Soil and soil erosion	272	150
Conventional energy sources	- Maps and graphs to show thermal and hydro-energy production in South Africa - Thermal electricity generation using coal – outline of principles and processes GIS - Capturing different types of data from existing maps, photographs or other records on tracing paper	Week 2	Unit 23: Conventional energy sources and their impact on the environment	284	153
	- The impact of coal mining and thermal power stations – advantages and disadvantages - SA's potential to meet long-term energy needs using conventional sources - Case study of nuclear energy GIS - Contours and landforms - Cross section on 1:50 000 maps - Attribute, raster and vector data	Week 3			
Non-conventional energy sources	- Solar energy – examples from South Africa and the world - Wind energy – examples from South Africa and the world - The future of non-conventional energy in South Africa - Possible effects of using more non-conventional energy on the South African economy and the environment Topographic maps - Vertical exaggeration - Intervisibility - Gradient	Week 4	Unit 24: Non-conventional energy sources	300	157

Energy management in South Africa	• Energy management towards greener economies and sustainable lifestyles: Responsibilities of government, businesses and individuals Topographic maps • Vertical exaggeration • Intervisibility • Gradient	Week 5	Unit 25: Energy management in South Africa	314	162
Consolidation and revision	All content	Week 6			
End-of-year examination		Weeks 7–10			

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Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 12</i>	LB	TG
Mid-latitude cyclones (frontal depression, extra tropical cyclones)	- Consolidation of Grade 11 Climatology work: Global air circulation Mid-latitude cyclones - General characteristics - Areas of formation - Conditions necessary for the formation	Week 1	Unit 6: Mid-latitude cyclones	72	43
	- Stages of development - Cross-section through a mid-latitude cyclone - Related weather conditions associated with cold, warm, and occluded fronts - Impact on human activities (social and economic) and the (physical) environment - Possible precautionary and management strategies - Identification on synoptic weather maps and satellite images: - Identification of stages of development on synoptic weather maps - Impact of South Indian High and South Atlantic High on movement of the cyclone - Reading and interpretation of weather symbols, predicted weather impact Map work and GIS - Alphanumeric reference, grid reference - Map coordinates, fixing position – stating the coordinates	Week 2			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 12</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Tropical cyclones	- General characteristics - Areas of formation and associated terms in different parts of the world - Factors necessary for their formation - Stages of development - Associated weather patterns - Cross-section through a tropical cyclone (interpretation) - Impact of tropical cyclones on environment (physical) human activities - Pre-cautionary and management strategies manage the effects of tropical cyclones - Identification on synoptic weather maps and satellite images: - Identification of stages of development on synoptic weather maps - Reading and interpretation of applicable weather symbols - Case study of ONE recent tropical cyclone that affected southern Africa Map work and GIS - Contour lines, contour interval and height and conventional signs - Compass direction True bearing - Satellite images, remote sensing, resolution, and interpretation of synoptic weather maps	Week 3	Unit 7: Tropical cyclones	88	49
Subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions	- Location and identification of the THREE high-pressure cells that affect South Africa: - South Atlantic high-pressure cell - South Indian high-pressure cell - Kalahari high pressure cell - General characteristics of the THREE high-pressure cells - Influence of anticyclones on South Africa's weather and climate (integration with plateau, inversion layer, ocean currents and ridging of South Atlantic high-pressure cell) – summer and winter position - Reading and interpretation of information related to the THREE high pressure cells on synoptic weather maps anti-cyclonic air circulation and its influence on weather and climate Map work and GIS - Magnetic declination and magnetic bearing - Map scale – types of scales and comparing the scales of topographic maps, orthophoto maps and aerial photographs	Week 4	Unit 8: Subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions	105	54

Subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions (contd)	• Development of travelling, moving disturbance associated with anti-cyclonic circulation: – Moisture front and line thunderstorms – Coastal low pressure – SA berg wind • Resultant weather and impact (strategies to reduce the impact) associated with travelling, moving disturbances • Identification of travelling, moving disturbances on synoptic weather maps and satellite images • Reading and interpretation of travelling, moving disturbances on synoptic weather maps and satellite images that illustrate weather associated with anticyclonic conditions Map work and GIS • Use topographic map to show location of settlements in valleys • Calculating straight-line distance in reality • Calculating area of regular features • Use topographic, and orthophoto maps to identify mountain winds • Application of GIS concepts, data layering, buffering	Week 5	Unit 8: Subtropical anticyclones and associated weather conditions (contd)	105	54
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Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 12</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Valley and urban climates	Valley climates - Slope aspect: - Definition - Effect on the distribution of temperature in a valley - Definition and development of: - Anabatic winds - Katabatic winds - Inversions - Thermal belt - Frost pockets - Radiation fog - Influence, impact on human activities (economic, social, and environmental): - Settlement - Farming Urban climates - Reasons for differences between rural and urban climates - Urban heat islands: - Definition - Causes of urban heat islands, factors contributing to higher city temperatures - Effects of urban heat islands (economic, social, and environmental) - Strategies to reduce the urban heat island effect - Pollution dome: - Definition - Causes of pollution domes - Effects of pollution domes (economic, social, and environmental) - Strategies to reduce the pollution dome effect Map work and GIS - Calculation and interpretation of average gradient	Week 6	Unit 9: Valley climates	119	62
			Unit 10: Urban climates	127	66

Drainage systems in SA	• Concepts (definition, identification, and application) of: • Drainage basin, catchment area, river system, tributary, confluence watershed, interfluvium, source, river mouth, surface run-off, infiltration, groundwater, water table • Types of rivers (definition, identification, and application): Permanent, periodic, episodic, exotic • Identification, underlying rock structure, development, and characteristics of the following drainage patterns: Dendritic, trellis, rectangular, radial, centripetal, deranged, parallel • Definition and impact of factors influencing drainage density (high, low drainage density): Precipitation, evaporation, soil moisture, vegetation, slope, gradient, porosity permeability	Week 7	142	71
	NOTE: <i>The above should be taught with the understanding of infiltration.</i> Integration map skills • Use topographic map to show concepts related to drainage basin, e.g. confluence, source, etc. • Use topographic map to show types of rivers and, drainage patterns • Cross-sections – drawing of cross-sections, indicating position of features on cross-sections, and identifying features represented by cross-sections • Intervisibility • Calculating vertical exaggeration			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12		
			Unit	LB	TG
Fluvial processes	- Determining of stream order (definition, identification, and interpretation) - Discharge of a river (definition, identification, and interpretation) - Laminar flow and turbulent flow - River profiles: Definition, description and associated characteristics including stream load - Cross, transverse profile - Longitudinal profile - Plan view of both profiles - Relationship of both profiles to the stages of a river (upper, middle, and lower course) Integration map skills - Compare orthophoto map to topographic map Oblique and vertical aerial photographs – identifying landforms and features - Use of size, shape, tone, texture, shadow, and patterns to identify features, landforms, and activities on photographs and orthophoto maps - Orientation of orthophoto map with topographic map	Week 8	Unit 12: Fluvial processes	162	78
	- river capture (captor stream, captured stream, misfit stream, elbow of capture, wind gap); and - superimposed and antecedent drainage patterns.	Week 9			
	- Catchment and river management - 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.	Week 10	Unit 13: Catchment and river management	186	87
Assessment and consolidation		Week 11			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12		
			Unit	LB	TG
Fluvial processes	- River rejuvenation - Definition - Reasons for rejuvenation - Features of rejuvenation: Knickpoint - Terraces, valley in a valley - Incised, entrenched meanders - Significance of rejuvenated landscapes (economic, social, and environmental) - River capture, stream piracy: - Concepts (definition, identification, and application) of: River capture, stream piracy, abstraction, headward erosion - Features associated with river capture (identification, description, and application): Captor stream, captured stream, misfit stream, elbow of capture, wind gap - Impact of river capture on captor stream and captured stream - Implications of river capture for human activities, settlements, recreation, agriculture and ecosystems Integration map skills - Identification of features associated with river capture on topographic maps - Calculation of a gradient	Week 1	Unit 12: Fluvial processes	162	78
Catchment and river management	- Superimposed and antecedent drainage patterns (definition, description, and causes) - Definition of river management - Causes of poor river management - Importance of managing drainage basins and catchment areas - Impact of people on drainage basins and catchment areas: - River pollution (e.g. eutrophication) - Overgrazing - Deforestation - Human settlement - Strategies to manage drainage basins, catchment areas - Case study of one catchment management strategy in South Africa	Week 2	Unit 13: Catchment and river management	186	87

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 12</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Catchment and river management (contd)	Map skills - Data standardisation - Data sharing - Data security Application of GIS by the: - Government - Private sector - Developing a 'paper GIS' from existing maps, photographs, and other sources of information on layers of tracing paper - Identifying and interpreting concepts using given data such as satellite images, topographic maps, orthophoto maps, aerial photographs, pictures, and statistics indicated on graphs and tables	Week 2 (contd)	Unit 13: Catchment and river management	186	87
Study of settlements	Study of settlements - Definition of: - Settlement - Site - Situation	Week 3	Unit 14: Study of settlements	210	98
Rural settlements	Rural and urban settlements - Classification of settlements according to: - Size and complexity - Pattern - Function		Unit 15: Rural settlements	219	102
	Rural settlements - How site and situation affect the location of rural settlements - Classification of rural settlements according to: - Pattern - Identification of different patterns - Advantages and disadvantages - Function - Identification and reasons for different shapes of rural settlements: - Round - Linear - T-shaped - Crossroad - Land use in rural settlements - Identification of land use: Farming, forestry, and conservation Integration map skills - Application of GIS concepts, e.g. buffering, vector data, raster data, spatial data, attribute data - Use topographic maps to identify settlement patterns, and site and function				

Rural settlement issues	Rural settlement issues - Rural-urban migration (definition and application) – Push and pull factors – Definition of rural depopulation – Causes and consequences of rural depopulation on people and economy - Strategies to address rural depopulation - Case study that illustrates effects of rural depopulation and strategies to address them - Social justice issues associated with rural settlements – Definition, purpose, challenges in implementation, success stories that impact on communities – Access to resources (natural: Water and human-made: Limited investment and lack of infrastructure) - Land reform (land tenure, redistribution, and restitution) Integration map skills - Application of GIS concepts - Data layering, thematic layering of information data layers (identification and interpretation) - Data manipulation and analysis: – Data manipulation	Unit 16: Rural settlement issues	231	105
Urban settlements	- Origin and development of urban settlement - Urbanisation of the world population - Concepts (definition, identification, and application) of: – Urbanisation – Urban growth – Urban expansion – Urban sprawl – Rate of urbanisation – Level of urbanisation – Counter-urbanisation - How site and situation affect the location of urban settlements - Classification (identification, description, and purpose) of urban settlements according to function – Central places – Trade and transport towns (break of bulk points, junction towns and gateway, gap towns) – Specialised towns, cities Integration map skills - Application of GIS concepts, e.g. buffering, vector data, raster data, spatial data, attribute data, etc. - Data integration - Buffering Querying Statistical analysis	Unit 17: Urban settlement	247	116

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 12</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Urban hierarchies Urban structure and patterns	Urban hierarchies - Concepts (identification, description, and interpretation) of: - Urban hierarchy - Central place - Threshold population - Sphere of influence - Range of goods - Concepts (identification, description, and interpretation) of: - Lower & higher order functions services, lower & higher order functions and services - Lower and higher order centres Urban structure and patterns - Internal structure and patterns of urban settlements (includes shape of shape of urban settlements) - Take note of the difference between the difference between land-use (egg greenbelt and recreation) and land-use zones - Land use zones, including reasons for location, purposes, and characteristics - Commercial (CBD, OBD, types of commercial decentralisation) - Residential - Industrial - Transition zone, zone of decay - Rural-urban fringe Map skills and GIS - Use topographical map and orthophoto map to identify land use zones	Week 6	Unit 18: Urban hierarchies	255	120

Urban structure and patterns	• Factors influencing the morphological structure of a city – Street pattern (plan) – Urban profile – Concept (definition, identification, and application) of urban profile • Reasons for shape of urban profile • Models of urban structure (description and characteristics) – Multiple-nuclei model (Harris and Ullman) – Modern American-western city – The third world city – South African city – Changing urban patterns and land use in South African cities Map skills and GIS • Identification of features on a topographical map and orthophoto map • Concepts and application • Spatial resolution • Spatial and attribute data • Remote-sensing and resolution • Spatial, attribute data	Week 7	Unit 19: Urban structure and patterns	263	123
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Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 12</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Urban settlement issues	- Recent urbanisation patterns in SA - Urban issues related to rapid urbanisation (definition, causes, impact, possible solutions like counter-urbanisation): - Pollution - Urban blight - Traffic congestion - Lack of planning, urban sprawl - Overcrowding, housing shortage overcrowding, service provision (basic services) - Social challenges - Informal settlements: - Concept (definition and identification) - Growth of informal settlements - Issues associated with informal settlements - Strategies to address issues related to informal settlements Map skills and GIS - Concepts and application - Vector and raster data - Spatial objects - Points, nodes Lines - Area, polygons - GIS Concepts: - Data manipulation - Data integration - Buffering - Querying and statistical analysis	Week 8	Unit 20: Urban settlement issues	281	129

Urban settlement issues (contd)	• Case studies from South Africa and the world • Case studies on how selected urban areas in South Africa are managing urban challenges • Injustice issues in urban areas • Definition of environmental, social, and economic injustice concerns • Environmental concerns • Air pollution • Noise pollution • Destruction of ecosystems • Economic concerns • Poverty • Poor public transport systems • Social concerns • Unequal access to services • Unequal access to resources (overview) Map skills and GIS • Applying map skills and techniques, scale, contours and cross-sections • Map and photo interpretation • GIS Concepts: – Vector, raster data – Data standardisation – Data sharing and data security	Week 9	Unit 20: Urban settlement issues (contd)	281	129
Assessment and consolidation		Weeks 10–11			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12	LB	TG
Structure of the economy	- Economic sectors - Primary - Secondary - Tertiary - Quaternary - Contribution of economic sectors to the South African economy: - Definition, interpretation of, value and contribution to, GNP and GDP - Employment (linked to different sectors, interpretation, and application) - Use, interpretation of statistical and graphical information	Week 1	Unit 21: Structure of the economy	300	136
	Map skills and GIS Interpretation of graphs and infographics				
Agriculture	- Contribution of agriculture to the South African economy - Small-scale farming and large-scale farming: definition, characteristics, and interpretation - Main products produced (definition and examples) – home market and export market - A case study of maize: - Areas of production on a map, identification, and interpretation - Apply factors that favour and hinder agriculture in South Africa to maize - Contribution of maize to the South African economy - Food security - Definition of food security and food insecurity - Importance of food security in South Africa - Factors influencing food security in South Africa - Strategies to improve food security in South Africa - Case studies related to food security and food insecurity in South Africa	Week 2	Unit 22: Agriculture	312	139
	Map skills and GIS Use topographical map and orthophoto (integration – small scale and large-scale farming)				

Mining	• Contribution of mining to the South African economy • Significance of mining to the development of South Africa • A case study of platinum – Location of platinum studied on a map, identification, and interpretation – Apply factors that favour and hinder mining in South Africa to platinum – Contribution of platinum to the South African economy Map skills and GIS • Use topographical map and orthophoto Identification of mining activities • Grid referencing, map code, and map symbols	Week 3	Unit 23: Mining	327	145
Secondary and tertiary sectors	Secondary sector • Contribution of secondary to the South African economy • Types of industries (definition, description, examples, and current characteristics): – Heavy and light – Raw material orientated – Market orientated – Footloose industries, ubiquitous industries – Bridge (break of bulk point) industries • Factors influencing industrial development in South Africa: Raw materials, labour supply, water supply, energy supply, transport, political intervention, competition, trade • Factors hindering industrial development in South Africa: Over-concentration, transport, air pollution, labour supply, water supply, energy supply, raw materials, political interference, competition, trade Map skills and GIS • Use topographical map and orthophoto for integration	Week 4	Unit 24: Secondary and tertiary sectors	340	152

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in Top Class Geography Grade 12		
			Unit	LB	TG
SA industrial regions	- South Africa's core, main industrial regions Gauteng (PWV), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage, South-Western Cape Location of the above FOUR core industrial regions on a map - The two prescribed industrial regions are: - Gauteng (PWV) - Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage - Map showing their location - Factors influencing the location of the prescribed industrial region - Main industrial activities in the prescribed industrial region - Factors that favour and hinder the continued success of the TWO prescribed core industrial regions - Economic and social impacts of the TWO industrial regions - Case studies to illustrate the above - Map skills & GIS - Use topographical map and orthophoto for integration	Week 5	Unit 25: Strategies for industrial development	358	159
Strategies for industrial development	- Overview of apartheid industrial development strategy - Good Hope Plan - Overview of post-apartheid industrial development strategies: - The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) - Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) - Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs) - Case studies of TWO Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs) Prescribed: Coega (IDZ) and Wild Coast (SDI) Concentrate on: - Definition and difference between an IDZ and SDI - Maps showing their location - Factors influencing location - Main industrial activities - Factors that favour and hinder the development - Economic and social impacts - Case studies to illustrate the above - Industrial centralisation and decentralisation Definition, causes, advantages, disadvantages, and solutions	Week 6			

Tertiary activities and informal sector	Tertiary Sector • Contribution of tertiary activities to the South African Economy • Definition of tertiary activities • Examples of tertiary activities • The role of trade (local and international) in economic development (definition, balance of trade and trade agreements) • The role of transport (public, private) in economic development • Interpretation of graphs and tables on tertiary activities • Case studies of contribution of tertiary activities to the South African economy Informal Sector • Concept of informal sector employment • Characteristics of informal sector employment • Reasons for high informal sector employment in South Africa • Challenges facing South Africa's informal sector • Strategies for strengthening the informal sector • Case studies to illustrate the above in the South African context	Week 7	Unit 26: The informal sector	370	166
Geographical skills and techniques consolidation	Map work skills, topographic maps and GIS, using atlases and revision and application of content and skills covered	Week 8	Unit 2: Topographic maps	25	10
Trial Examinations		Weeks 9–11			

Section	Content	Time allocation	Where to find it in <i>Top Class Geography Grade 12</i>		
			Unit	LB	TG
Revision	- Climate and weather - Geomorphology	Week 1	Unit 27: Climate and weather revision	381	
			Unit 28: Geomorphology revision	386	
	- Settlement geography - Economic geography of SA - Mapwork skills and techniques	Week 2	Unit 29: Economic geography of South Africa revision	396	
			Unit 31: Geographical skills and techniques revision	402	
Final NSC Examination					

PROGRAMME OF ASSESSMENT

Grade 10

Term	Assessment task
1	Mapwork
	Controlled test
2	Essay
	Mid-year examination
3	Controlled test
4	End-of-year examination

Grade 11

Term	Assessment task
1	Mapwork
	Controlled test
2	Research task
	Mid-year examination
3	Controlled test
4	End-of-year examination

Grade 12

Term	Assessment task
1	Mapwork
	Controlled test
2	Research task
	Controlled test
3	Controlled test
	Preparatory examination
4	Final NSC examination



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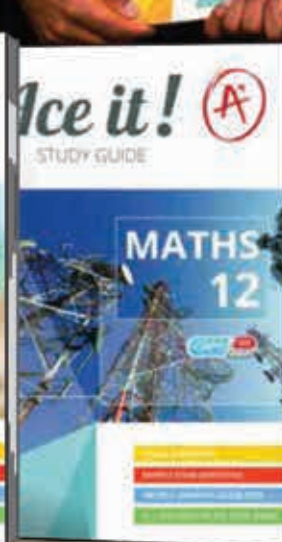
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