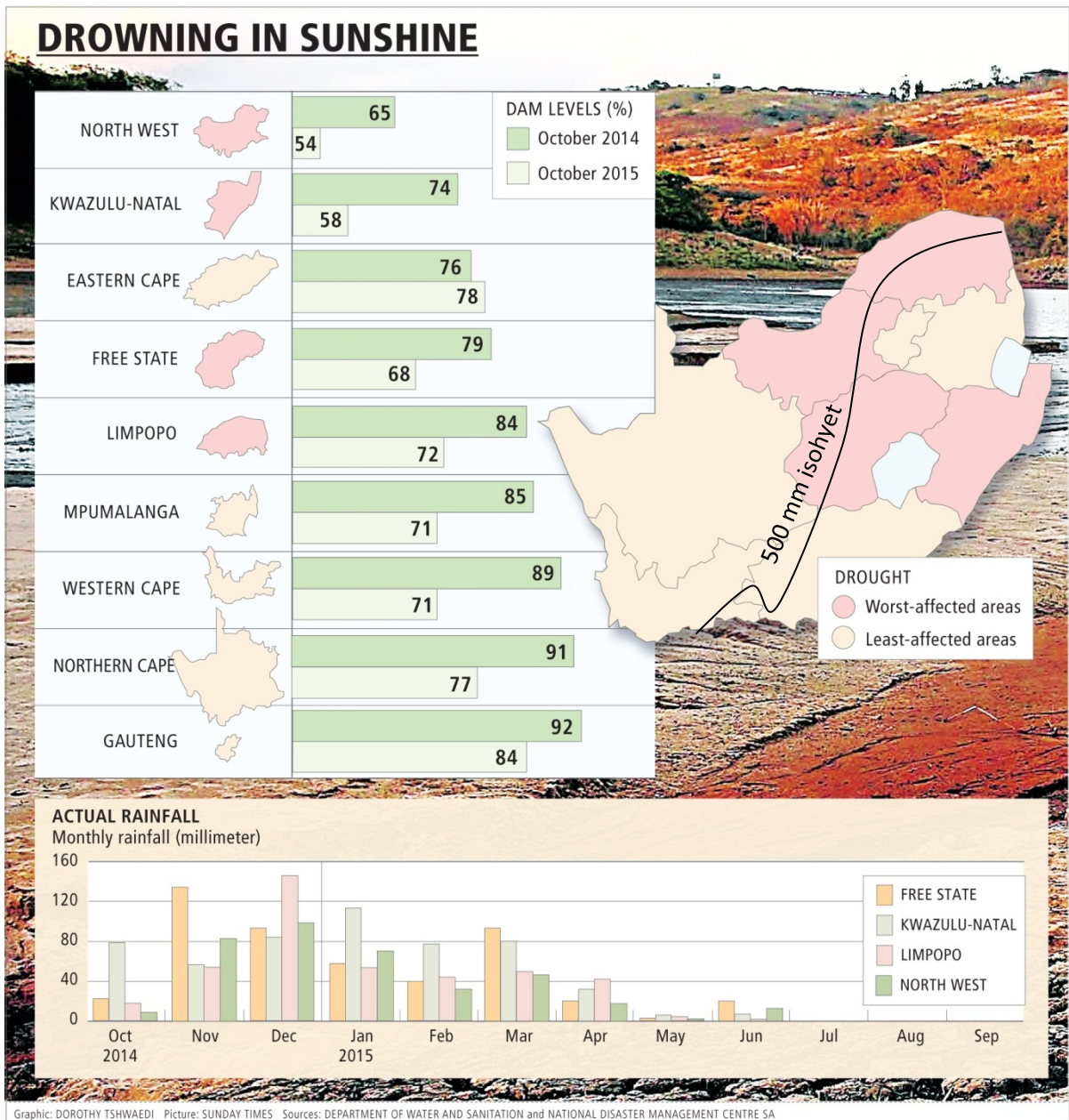
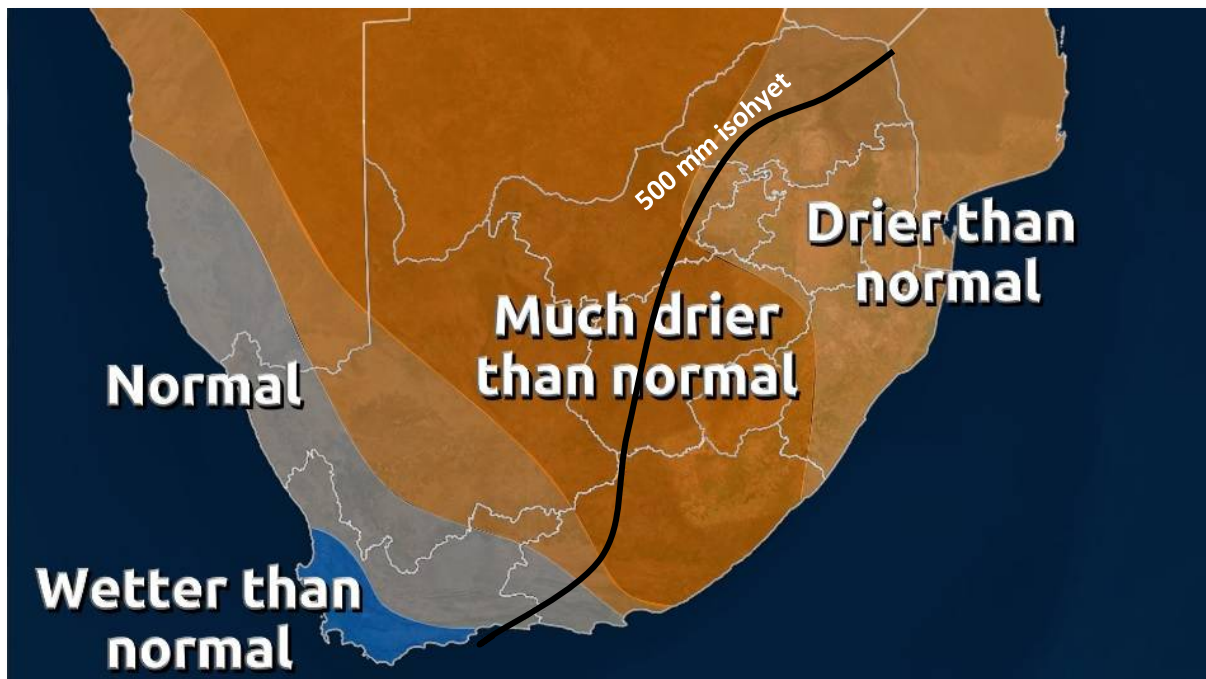


Question 1.2**Figure 1: Dam levels and drought-affected areas in South Africa, October 2015**

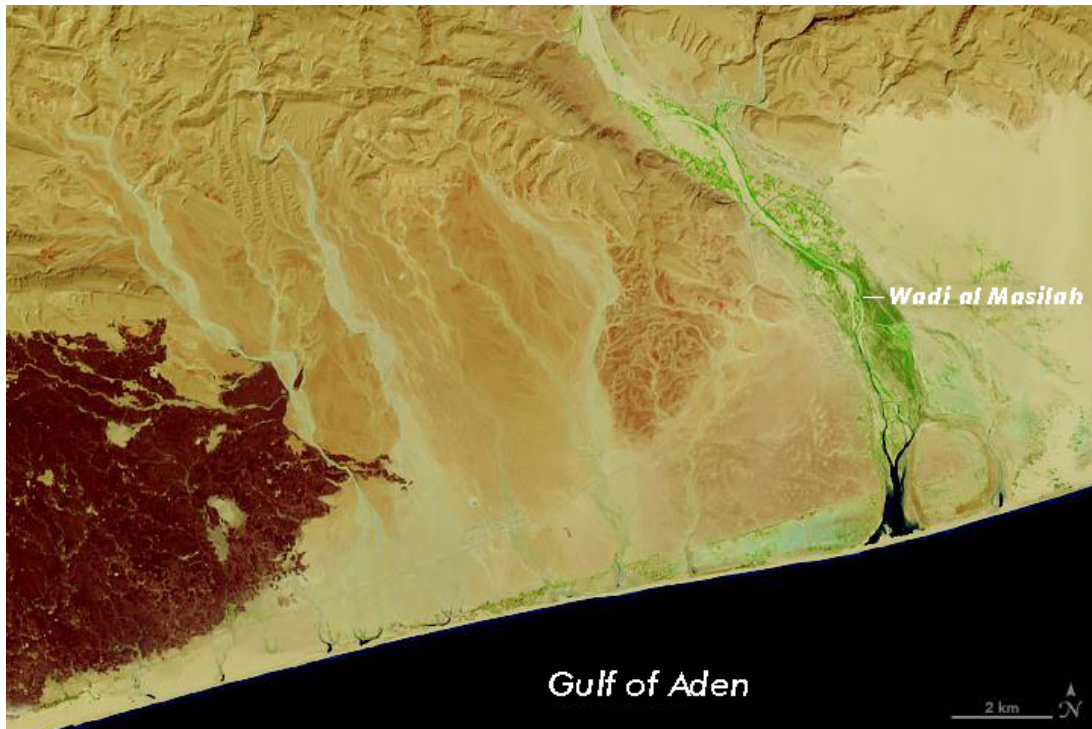
[Source: Department of Water and Sanitation and National Disaster Management Centre SA, Nov 2015]

Question 1.3**Figure 2: Changing rainfall patterns observed in South Africa during the 2015 drought**

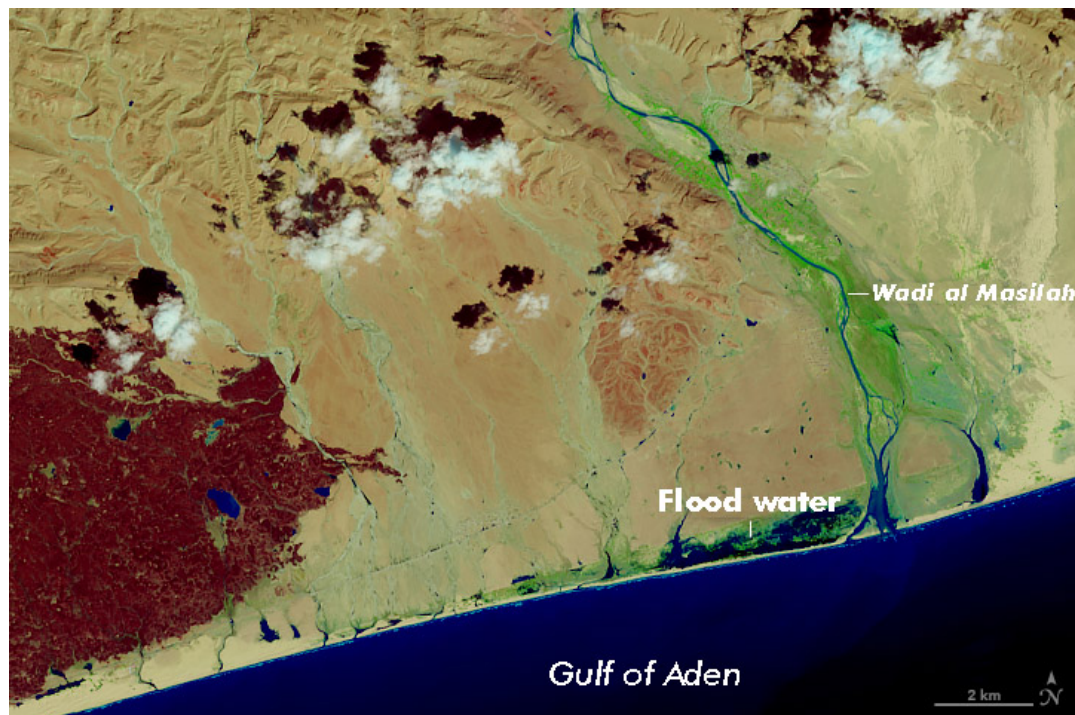
[Source: South Africa Weather Service, December 2015]

Question 2.1**Photograph 1: Table Mountain covered with a 'table cloth', Cape Town – Western Cape**

[Source: Examiner's photograph]

Question 2.2**Photograph 2: Landsat image. Taken 19 October 2015 – before Cyclone Chapala, Yemen**

[Source: NASA Earth Observatory images by Joshua Stevens, using Landsat data from the US Geological Survey]

Question 2.2**Photograph 3: Landsat image. Taken 4 November 2015 – after Cyclone Chapala, Yemen**

[Source: NASA Earth Observatory images by Joshua Stevens, using Landsat data from the US Geological Survey]

Both images use a combination of visible light and infrared that makes it easier to see floodwater on the landscape. In the images shades of blue and green reveal areas with standing or flowing water; reds often indicate vegetation.

[Source: <www.earthobservatory.nasa.gov>]

Question 2.4

Photograph 4 and 5: River flow – Orange River, South Africa

Photograph 4



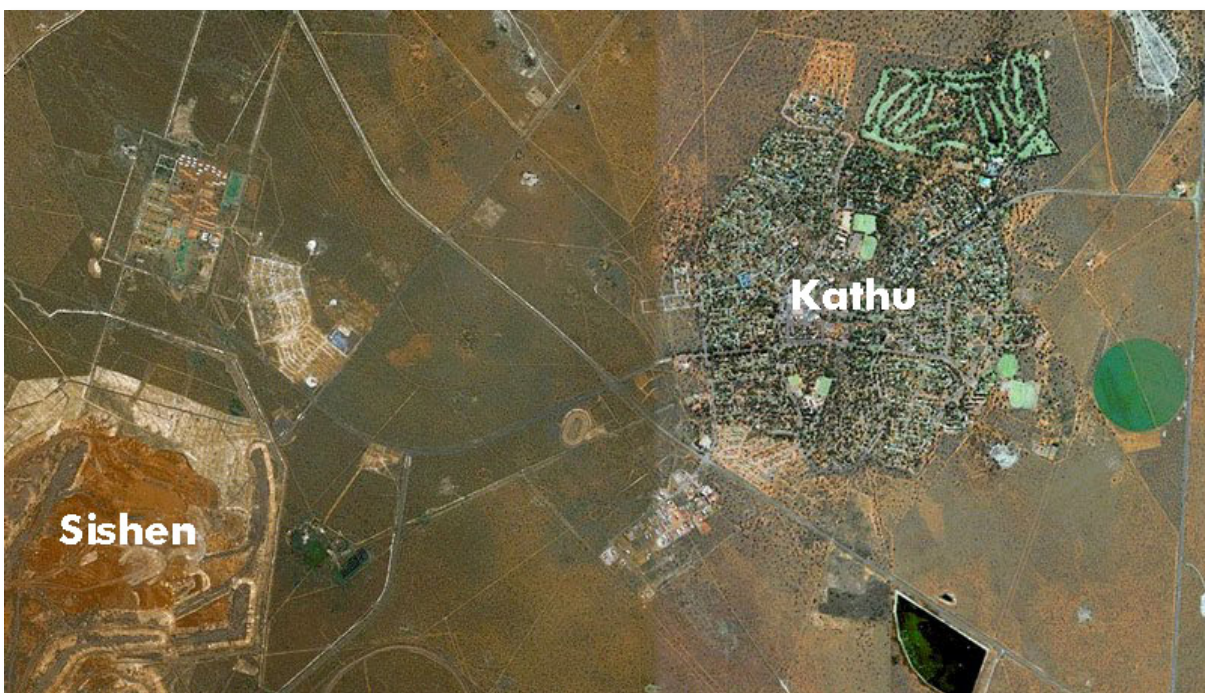
Photograph 5



[Source: Examiner's photographs]

Question 3.2

Photograph 6: Aerial view of the town of Kathu and the Sishen open-cast mine, Northern Cape



[Adapted from Google Maps]