LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

VHEMBE EAST DISTRICT

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY

TERM1 INFORMAL TEST
MARCH 2026

Duration: 1 Hour 30 min

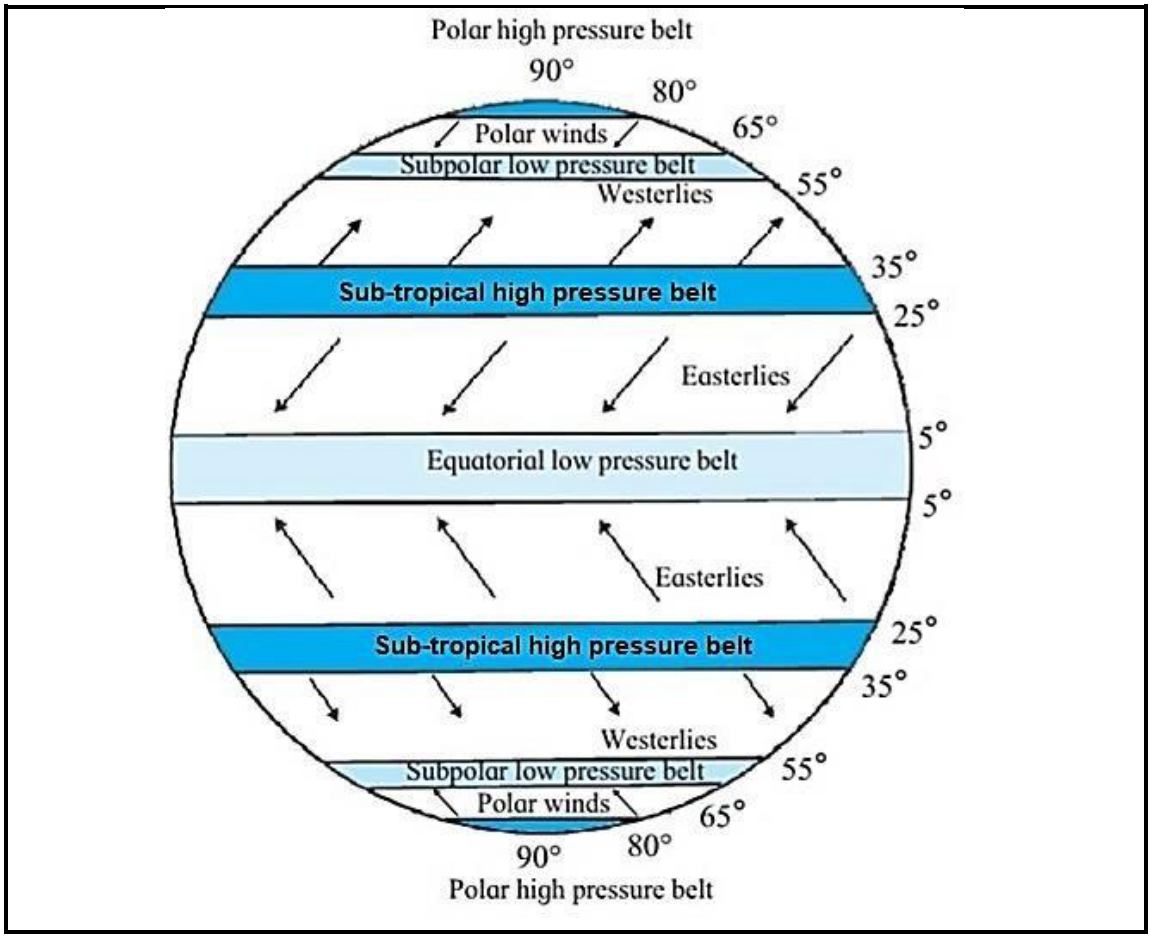
Marks: 60

This question paper consists of 7 pages including the cover page

SECTION A: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

QUESTION 1: THE ATMOSPHERE

1.1 The FIGURE shows global air circulation. Match the descriptions below with a term/concept from the diagram. You may use a term/concept more than once. Write only the term/concept next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.8 polar belt.



[Source: studyhash.com]

1.1.1 The Ferrel Cell is associated with these winds

1.1.2 ITCZ is associated with this belt of pressure

1.1.3 Very cold winds

1.1.4 The Hadley Cell is associated with these winds

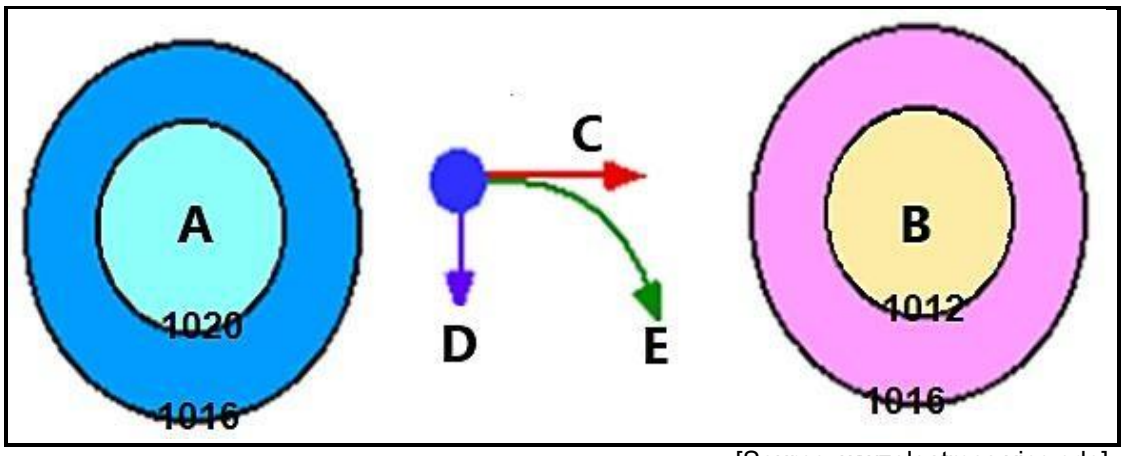
1.1.5 Very low temperatures in this pressure belt results in snow

1.1.6 This pressure belt is located between 25°–35°

1.1.7 Winds converge at this pressure belt resulting in thunderstorms

(7 x 1) (7)

1.2 Refer to the FIGURE that shows the relationship between pressure gradient and Coriolis force. Choose the correct word(s)/letter(s) from those given in brackets which will make each statement geographically CORRECT. Write only the word(s)/letter(s) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.



[Source: wwzoloatmos.vicc.ede]

1.2.1 Winds blow flow from (**A** to **B**/**B** to **A**).

1.2.2 (Coriolis/Pressure gradient) force determines the speed at which air moves.

1.2.3 A (Coriolis/pressure gradient) force causes winds to deflect or change direction.

1.2.4 In the northern hemisphere winds deflect to the (left/right).

1.2.5 Subsidence is associated with a (high/low) pressure.

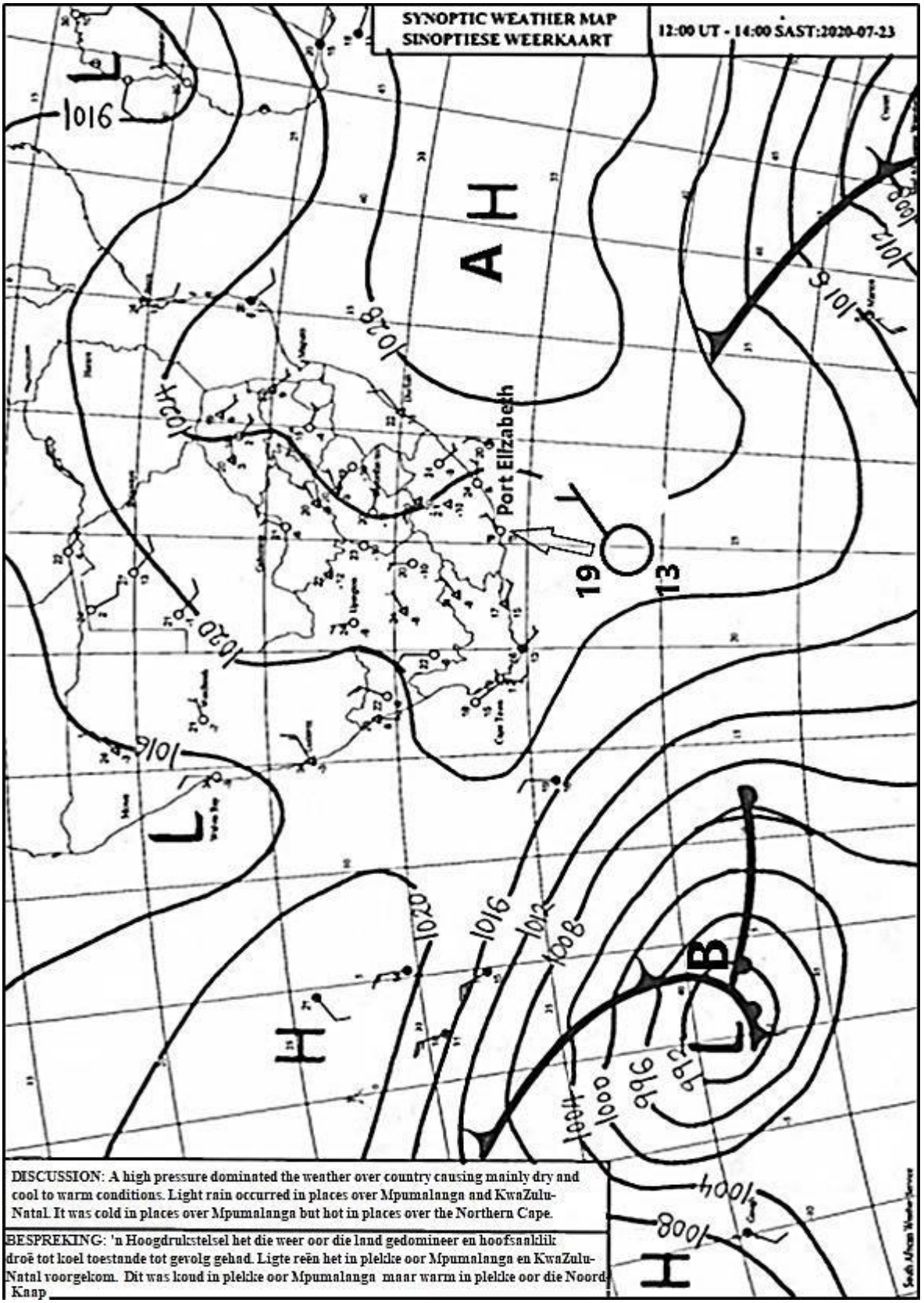
1.2.6 A (geostrophic/berg) wind blows when the pressure gradient and the Coriolis force is equal in strength.

1.2.7 Convergence is associated with a (low/high) pressure.

1.2.8 The pressure gradient is (steep/gentle) when isobars are far apart.

(8 x 1) (8)

1.3 Refer to the FIGURE showing a synoptic weather map of Southern Africa.



[Source: www.weathersa.co.za]

1.3.1 Give evidence to support that the synoptic weather map represents winter conditions. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Determine the isobaric interval on the synoptic weather map. (1 x 1) (1)

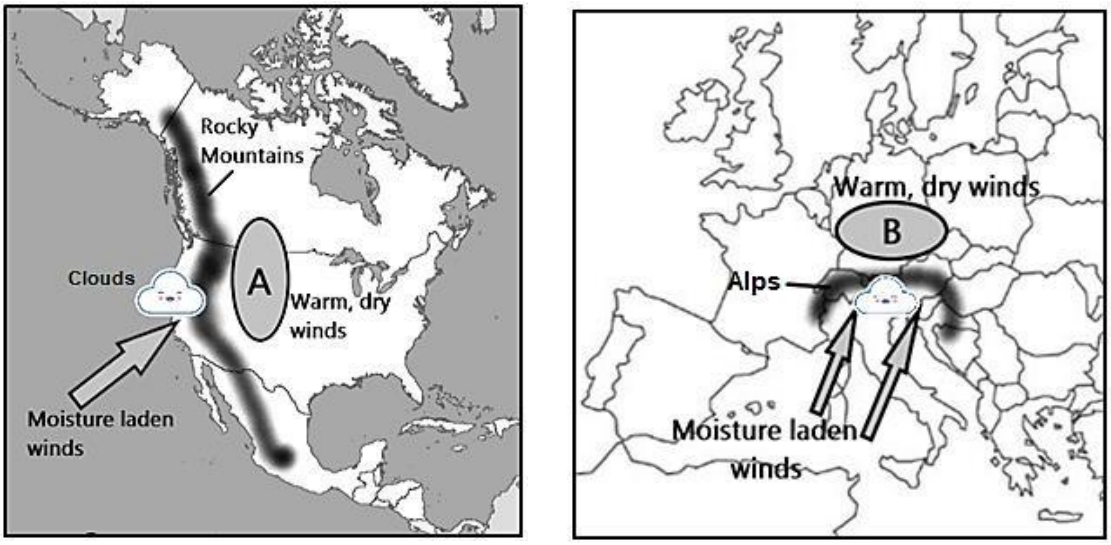
1.3.3 Give the weather conditions of the weather station at Port Elizabeth. (4 x 1) (4)

1.3.4 Name the high-pressure cell at **A**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.5 How will the position of **A** decrease the rainfall over the eastern part of the country? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 Explain how the warm and cold ocean currents on the eastern and western side of South Africa would control the temperature of South Africa in winter. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Study the FIGURE based on a diagram showing warm, dry winds that blow over the North American and European continents.



[Source: Examiner]

1.4.1 Provide the local names of the warm, dry winds indicated by **A** and **B** on different continents. (2 x 1) (2)

1.4.2 Is the wet adiabatic lapse rate found on the windward or leeward side? (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.3 Why is the wind dry at **A** and **B** on the maps? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain the influence that these warm, dry winds have on economic activities in the areas indicated on the different maps. (4 x 2) (8)

1.5 Below is an extract on the effects of desertification in the Sahel Region.

THE EFFECTS OF DESERTIFICATION IN AFRICA

Desertification is a process that destroys fertile land. This can be caused by drought, overpopulation, over-farming, deforestation and climate change. The most vulnerable region is a 3 000-mile stretch of land that includes ten countries in the Sahel region of Africa. The Sahel is the area between the Sahara Desert and the Sudanian Savannah. This region is under constant stress due to frequent droughts and soil erosion. A dense forest can become a field of dust in a matter of years, making mass migrations inevitable. Africans frequently migrate south in search of fertile land.

Agriculture in Africa tends to result in low productivity, as most of the land is characterised as a semi-desert. Clearing the land of trees also reduces the structure of the soil. Coupled with wind erosion, the topsoil blows away and leaves a desert-like land.

The country that is arguably the most damaged by desertification is Senegal. Migrations in Senegal are common, as wind erosion, deforestation and climate change wreaks havoc on farms and livestock. Those most affected by desertification in Senegal move to Gabon, a country in West Africa, or even to Europe or South America. More than half of Senegalese work in agriculture, and desertification forces those with meagre profits to move elsewhere to escape poverty.

[Source: borgenprojects.org/desertification-in-africa]

1.5.1 According to the extract, state ONE human cause of desertification. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.2 Name the region most vulnerable to desertification in Africa. (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.3 Why is fertile soil so important to the people of Africa? (1 x 1) (1)

1.5.4 What social impact would a lack of fertile soil have on the people of Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 How does desertification in Senegal have a negative economic impact on other countries in Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5.6 Suggest TWO management strategies that could be implemented to combat (reduce) the spread of desertification. (2 x 2) (4)

[60]

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