LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

CAPRICORN NORTH

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GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY – TERM 1

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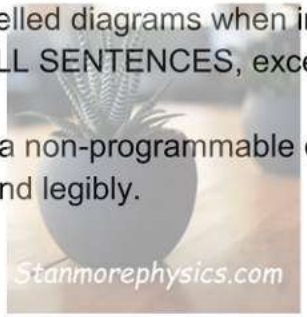
CONTROLLED TEST 1

MARKS: 60

DURATION: 1.5 Hours

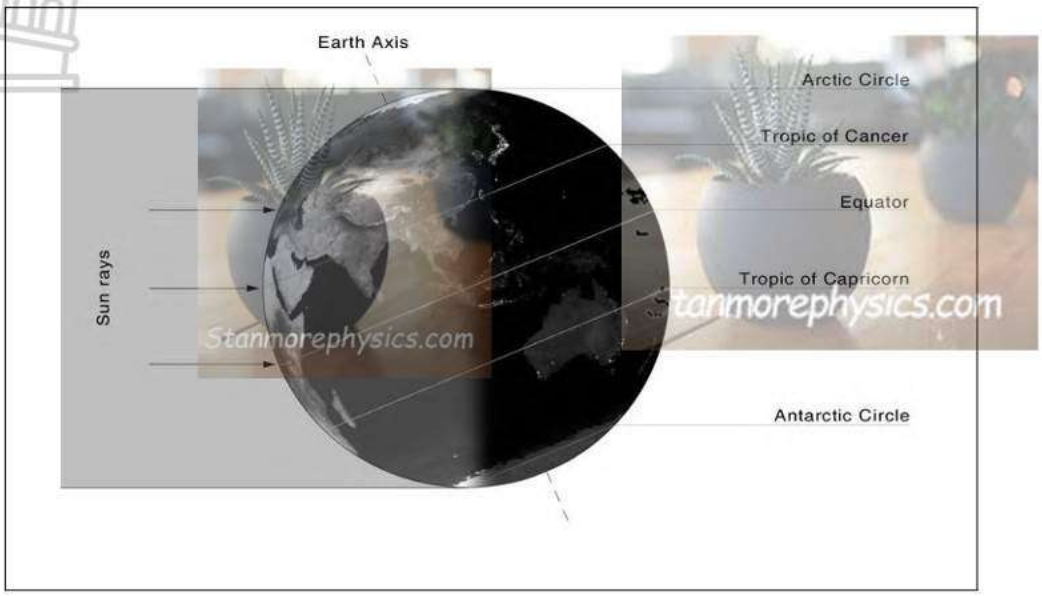
INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. All diagrams are included in the QUESTION PAPER.
2. Leave a line between subsections of questions answered.
3. Start EACH question at the top of a NEW page.
4. Number the questions correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Draw fully labelled diagrams when instructed to do so.
6. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
7. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
8. Write neatly and legibly.



Question 1

Study FIGURE 1.1 to answer this question. Choose the correct word in brackets to make the following statement correct. Write only the correct word next to the question number.



1.1. The diagram above shows the (summer / winter) solstice.
1.2. The sun's rays strike directly over (Tropic of cancer / Tropic of Capricorn).
1.3. The Southern Hemisphere is tilted (towards / away) from the Sun.
1.4. The Solstice shown on this diagram occur on the (22 September / 22 June).
1.5. During this time the Southern Hemisphere experiences (longer/ shorter nights).
1.6. The Northern Hemisphere experiences (longer / shorter night) s at the time shown above.
1.7. At Equinox, the Sun strike directly over (Tropic of Capricorn / Equator).[7]

1.2. Match the descriptions in Column A with the correct concept /term in column Write only the correct letter next to the question number. E.g. 1.2.1 J.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.2.1. Units used to measure atmospheric pressure.	A. Front
1.2.2. The difference in air pressure between two areas.	B. Climatic region
1.2.3. It causes air to be deflected to the right /left of its intended path.	C. Geostrophic wind
1.2.4. Winds that blow from the poles to the subpolar low pressure belt.	D Hectopascals
1.2.5 It blows parallel to the isobars in the upper atmosphere.	E. Coriolis force
1.2.6. A boundary between two air masses of different characteristics	F. Isotherms
1.2.7. An area of which temperature and rainfall conditions are similar and different to other areas.	G. Polar easterlies
1.2.8. Lines joining places of equal temperature on the map	H. Pressure gradient
	I. Isobar

[8]

FIGURE 1.3. FOHN WINDS.



1.3.1. What are Fohn winds? (1x2)(2)

1.3.2 Identify side A and B as windward or leeward side (2x1)(2)

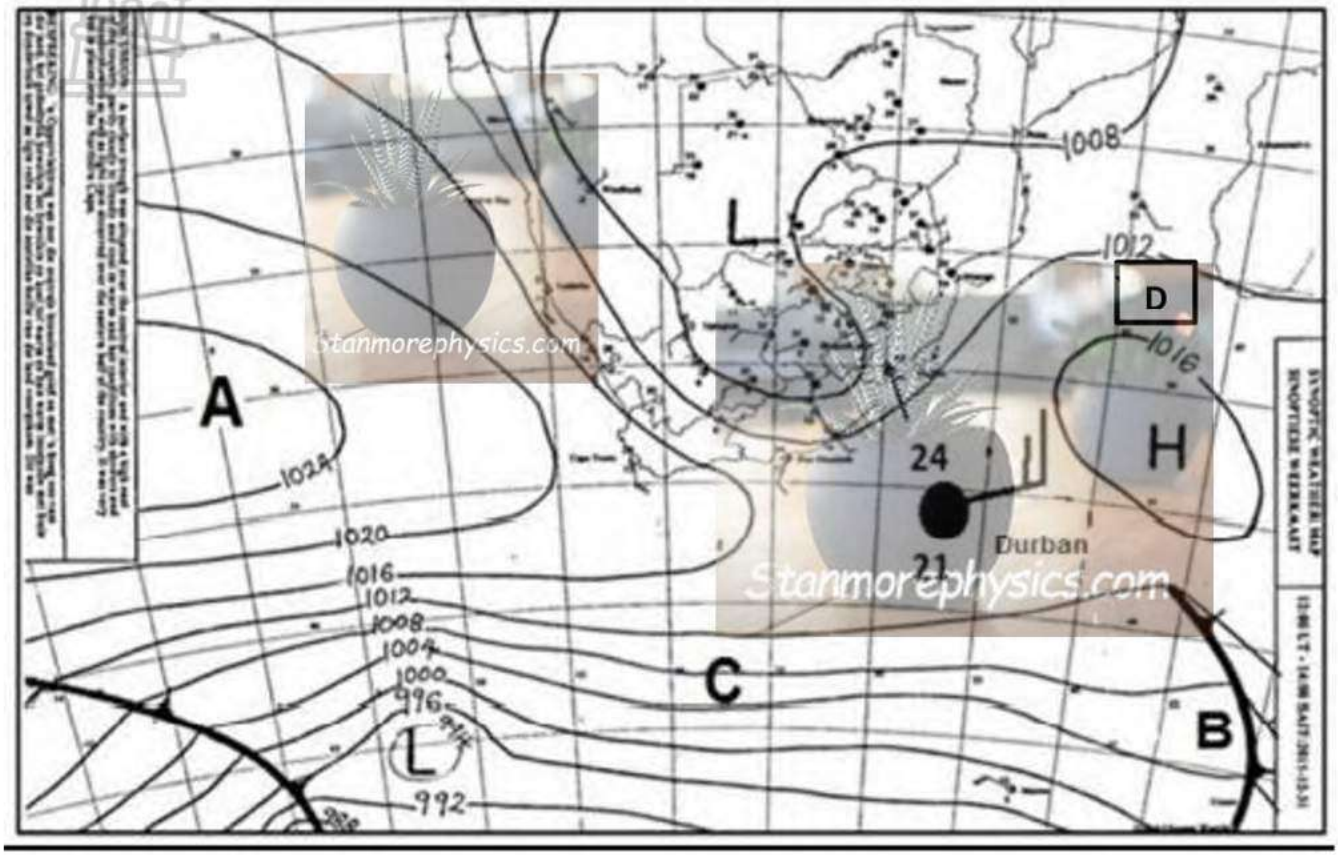
1.3.3. Is the dry adiabatic lapse rate found in the (windward side / the leeward side)? (1x1)(1)

1.3.4. Explain why air will be warmer on the lower slopes of the leeward side. (1x2)(2)

1.3.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines discuss the negative impacts of Fohn winds. (4x2)(8)

[15]

FIGURE 1.4.SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP



1.4.1. Identify the pressure cell at A and the front at B (1x2) (2)

1.4.2. What is the isobaric interval of the map? (1x1)(1)

1.4.3. Interpret any four weather conditions recorded at Durban. (1x4)(4)

1.4.4. Will winds blow clockwise / anticlockwise around system A. Support your answer? (1+2)(3)

1.4.5. Will winds be strong at area C or D. Explain your answer? (1+2) (3)

1.4.6. Give TWO reasons why the synoptic weather map is a representative of the summer season (2x1)(2)

[15]

1.5. FIGURE 1.5. IMPACTS OF DROUGHT

South African grain producers find themselves grappling with the dual impact of excessive rain in winter grain regions and severe drought conditions in summer grain regions. Grain SA warns the unfavorable weather patterns are taking a toll on the agricultural sector, impacting yields and creating economic challenges for producers.





1.5.1 Define the concept drought. (1x2)(2)

1.5.2. State the highest months in which South Africa experience severe drought (1x1)(1)

1.5.3. Describe at least TWO human causes of drought. (2X2)(4)

1.5.4. Explain the negative impacts of drought on agriculture. (2x2)(4)

1.5.5. Discuss how the severity of drought can be managed in order to maintain production in agriculture. (2x2)(4)

[15]

TOTAL MARKS - 60