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EDUCATION

TASK	:	CLASS TEST
SUBJECT	:	GEOGRAPHY
CODE	:	GEOG
GRADE	:	12
TERM	:	ONE
TOTAL MARK	:	30
TIME	:	45 MINUTES
DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	:	JANUARY 2026

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QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.1 showing a stage in the development of a mid-latitude cyclone. Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 A mid-latitude cyclone is also known as a (coastal low pressure/extratropical cyclone).

1.1.2 The mid-latitude cyclone in FIGURE 1.1 develops in the (Southern/Northern) Hemisphere.

1.1.3 A mid-latitude cyclone is a (high/low)-pressure system.

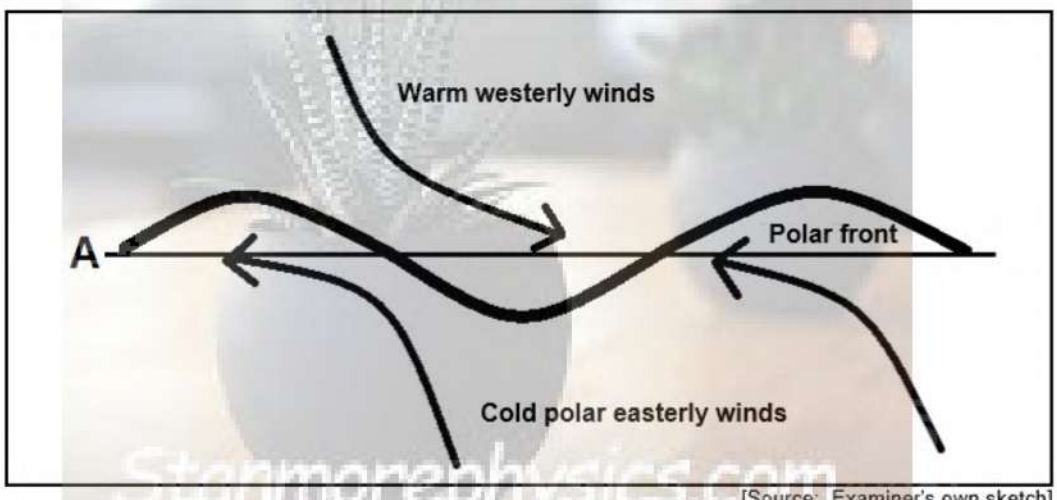
1.1.4 The stage of development shown in FIGURE 1.1 is the (wave/mature) stage.

1.1.5 A mid-latitude cyclone moves in a/an (easterly/westerly) direction.

1.1.6 A mid-latitude cyclone has a greater influence in South Africa in (summer/winter).

1.1.7 Line **A** is the (40°/60°) latitude. (7 x 1) (7)

FIGURE 1.1: DEVELOPMENT OF A MID-LATITUDE CYCLONE

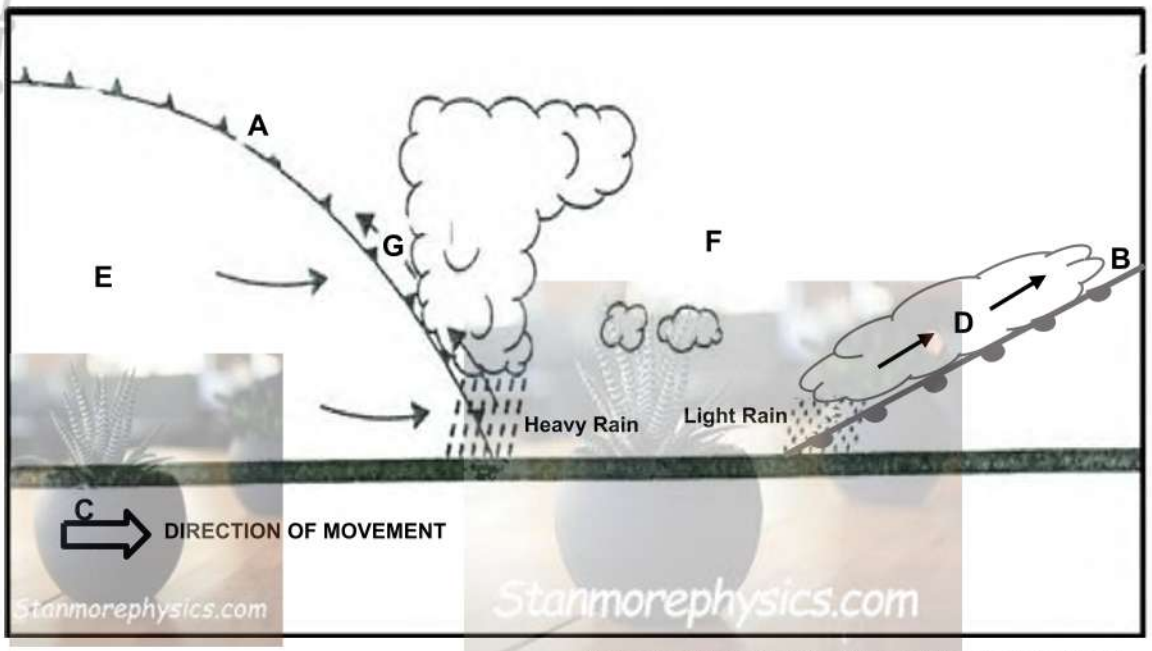


[Source: Examiner's own sketch]

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1.2 Refer to the cross-section through the mature stage of a mid-latitude cyclone. Write only the answer next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. e.g.1.2.6 polar easterlies.



[Adapted from South African Weather Pattern]

1.2.1 Identify the fronts labelled **A** and **B** respectively. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.2 Give the general direction of movement of the mid-latitude cyclone indicated at **C**? (1 x 1) (1)

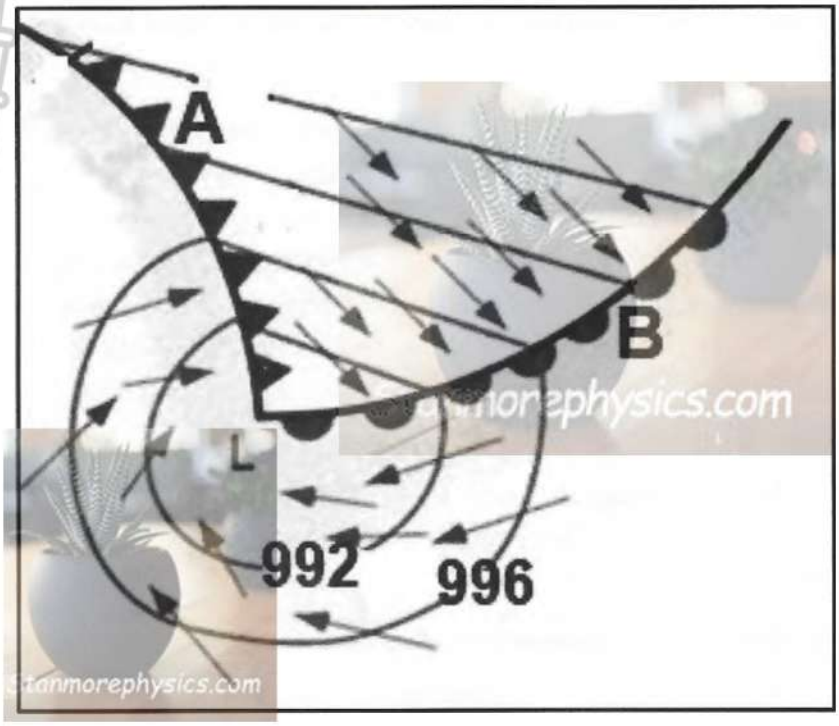
1.2.3 Name the cloud type labelled **D**. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.4 Identify the sectors of the mid-latitude cyclone at **E** and **F** respectively. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.5 State ONE characteristic of the air mass at **G** with regards to temperature. (1 x 1) (1)

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1.3 Study FIGURE 1.3 and answer the following questions:



1.3.1 Name the front labelled A. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Give ONE piece of evidence from the sketch to prove that the mid-latitude cyclone is in the Southern hemisphere. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Why do mid-latitude cyclones occur at the polar front? (1x2=2)

1.3.4 Explain why front A would ultimately displace front B. (1x2=2)

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1.3.5 Explain the positive impacts of mid-latitude cyclones on the natural physical environment. . (2x2=4)

1.3.6 Suggest strategies that could be implemented to minimise the negative impacts of mid-latitude cyclones. (2x2=4)

GRAND TOTAL: 30



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Subject	Geography
Grade	12
Task	Class test

1.1.1 Extra-tropical cyclone
1.1.2 Southern hemisphere
1.1.3 Low
1.1.4 Wave
1.1.5 Easterly
1.1.6 Winter
1.1.7 60

1.2.1 Front A= Cold front , Front B= Warm front
1.2.2 West to east
1.2.3 Nimbostratus
1.2.4 E=Cold sector, F=Warm sector
1.2.5 Warm rising air

1.3.1 Cold front
1.3.2

- Clockwise circulation of air.
- Position of the low pressure is south of the system.
- Warm sector is to the north.
- Cold sector is to the south.
- Backing of wind occurs.
- Apex is to the south

1.3.3 Cold and dry polar easterlies meet with warm moist subtropical air at the polar front.
1.3.4 Cold front moves faster than warm air.
Cold front is denser.
1.3.5 Irrigates natural environment
Streams and lakes are filled with water
The ecosystem is revived
Increase of the underground water through infiltration
Raises water table which allows more plants access to water
Keeps rivers following
1.3.6 Track and monitor the movement of the mid-latitude cyclone
Giving early warning
Evacuate low-lying areas
Create disaster management teams
Stock canned food
Advise people to ware warm clothes