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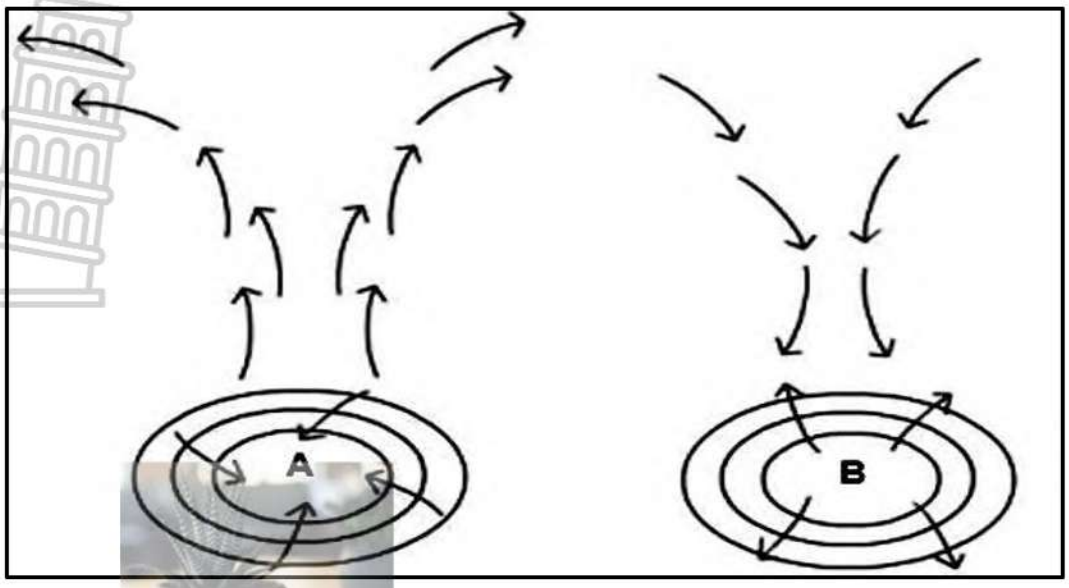
Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

TASK	:	**CLASS TEST 2**
SUBJECT	:	**GEOGRAPHY**
CODE	:	**GEOG**
GRADE	:	**12**
TERM	:	**ONE**
TOTAL MARK	:	**30**
TIME	:	**45 MINUTES**
DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	:	**JANUARY 2026**

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FIGURE 1: PRESSURE CELLS

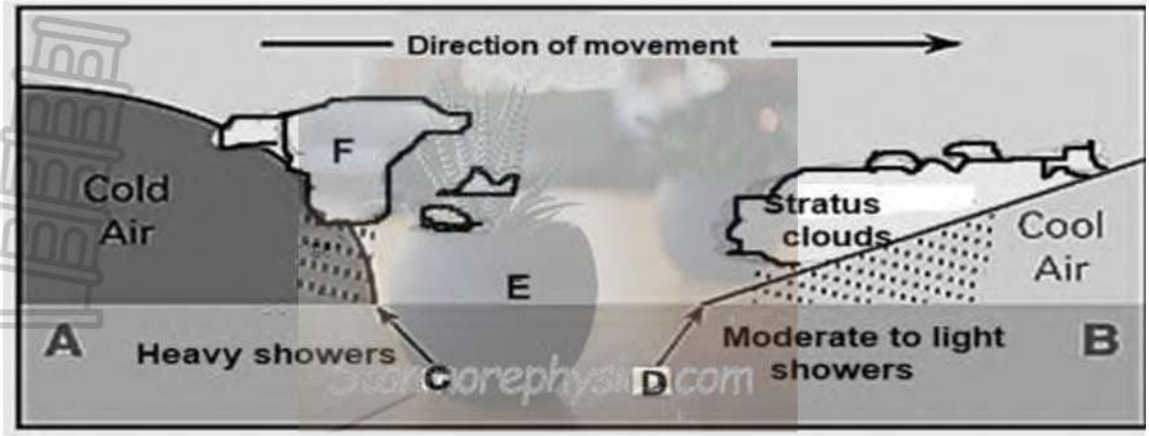


1.1. Refer to FIGURE 1.1 showing two pressure cells in the Southern Hemisphere. Indicate whether the descriptions below refer to pressure cell **A** or **B**. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK. You may use the same answer more than once.

1.1.1. An example of a high-pressure cell
1.1.2. Air converges into the pressure cell
1.1.3. This pressure cell dominates the land in winter over South Africa
1.1.4. Air diverges from this cell
1.1.5. Associated with clear skies and stable weather
1.1.6. Also known as a cyclone
1.1.7. Associated with warm, rising air
1.1.8. Associated with the Sub-Tropical high Pressure Belt (8 x 1) (8)

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1.2 **Study FIGURE 1.2 and answer the following questions**



1.2.1 In which general direction does this mid-latitude cyclone move?
1.2.2 Is the direction of movement of the mid-latitude cyclone influenced by the (easterly/westerly) winds?
1.2.3 In which season is the Western Cape affected by the mid- latitude cyclone?
1.2.4 The (cold/warm) front affects the Western Cape in general.
1.2.5 Name the clouds represented by the letter **F**.
1.2.6 The pressure will (drop/rise) when a cold front passes over an area.
1.2.7 The area indicated by the letter **E** is known as the …
1.2.8 Does front **C** or **D** have a gentle gradient?

(8 x 1) (8)

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1.3 **Refer to the extract below on mid-latitude cyclones.**

Wind, rain warning issued for Western Cape as more than 6 000 residents deal with flooding as a result of the expected cold front: 29 June 2021
Cebelihle Mthethwa news24

The SA Weather Service (SAWS) has warned of gale force winds, with possible gusts of 100km/h over parts of the Northern, Western and Eastern Cape from Tuesday evening, as well as disruptive rainfall for Cape Town and the Cape Winelands.

Anton Bredell, Western Cape MEC for local government, environmental affairs and development planning, said there was a storm warning of Orange level 8, to indicate the severity of the wind, which could be expected until Thursday.

"The SAWS warns that strong to gale north-westerly winds, with intense gusts (100 t0140 km/h), can be expected over the interior of the province, as well as along the coastal regions between Alexander Bay and Saldanha, Ft he said in a statement.

"Travelling around the province over the next two days will be increasingly difficult and certain vehicles may be at risk of falling over as result of crosswinds. This is a concern on all major motorways, including the N 1, N7 and N14." Bredell says conditions at sea and in smaller harbours may be similarly challenging and dangerous. "We urge that people take precautionary measures and in case of emergency, reach out to the disaster response teams who remain on standby."

As winter storms and heavy rains continue to batter (strike repeatedly) Cape Town, around 6 300 people have been affected by localised flooding.

Ada ted from htt s://www.news24.com > news24) southafrica > news

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1 .3.1 Name the season referred to in the extract. (1x1=1)

1 .3.2 Quote a reason from the heading of the extract for the strong winds and flooding. (1x1=1)

1.3.3 According to the extract, why will it be difficult to move around the province? (1x1=1)

1 .3.4 How could the strong to gale north-westerly winds, affect the coastal regions between Alexander Bay and Saldanha? (2x2=4)

1.3.5 Why would an estimated 6 300 people be affected by localised flooding despite being issued with warnings. (2x2=4)

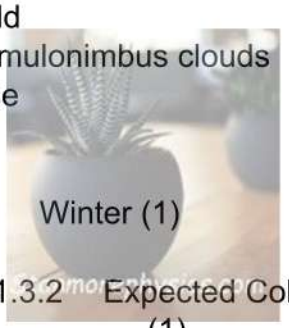
1.3.6 Suggest TWO measures, (beside warnings) which the authorities in the Western Cape could implement to reduce the negative impact of the cold front. (2x2=4)



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1.1.1 B
1.1.2 A
1.1.3 B
1.1.4 B
1.1.5 B
1.1.6 A
1.1.7 A
1.1.8 B

1.2.1 West to east
1.2.2 Easterly
1.2.3 Winter
1.2.4 Cold
1.2.5 Cumulonimbus clouds
1.2.6 Rise
1.2.7 D



1.3 1.3.1 Winter (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Expected Cold front (1) Rain warning (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 Cross winds may blow over certain vehicles (1) (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.4 Damage coastal dunes (2)
Blow away coastal sand (2)
Damage coastal vegetation (2)
Destroy coastal ecosystems (2)
Diminish biodiversity (2)
Diminish the aesthetic beauty of the coastal regions (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Warnings do not reach people in the remote areas. (2)
People ignore warnings (2) (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.6 Use sandbags to redirect water flow and to reduce flooding. (2)

Prepare evacuation centres. (2)
Prepare evacuation routes. (2)
Ensure emergency services are on alert. (2)
Good forecasting (2)
Issue early warnings (2)
Use of media to update regularly (2)
Awareness and education programmes (2)
Encourage people to stock up emergency necessities (2)
Build above flood lines/ coastal zoning (2)

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Move people to higher ground (2)
Development of good rescue and emergency services (2)
Rescue personnel, police, medical personnel on standby (2)
Maintain coastal vegetation to act as a buffer against storm surges (2)
Request National and international aid if necessary (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2)

(4)



