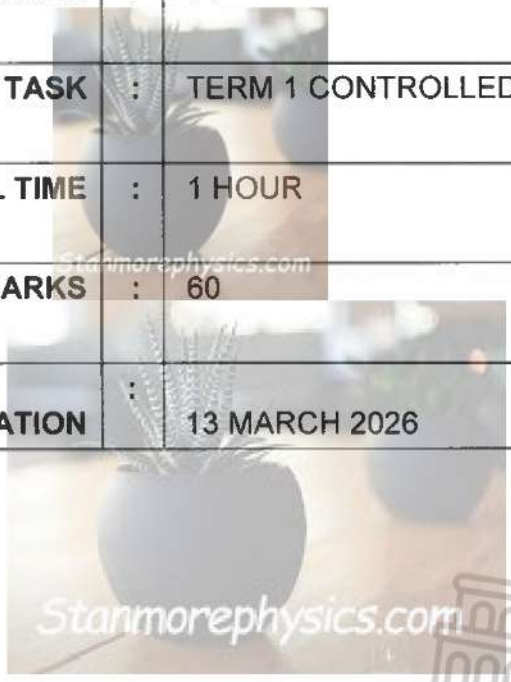
Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

SUBJECT	:	GEOGRAPHY
CODE	:	GEOG
GRADE	:	11
TASK	:	TERM 1 CONTROLLED TEST
TOTAL TIME	:	1 HOUR
TOTAL MARKS	:	60
IMPLEMENTATION	:	13 MARCH 2026



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all questions.
2. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
3. Answer in FULL SENTENCES, except when you have to state, name, identify or list.
4. Units of measurement MUST be indicated in your final answer, e.g. 1023 hPa, 32 °C and 5 m.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

1.1 **Select from the list below a suitable term that matches the definition provided. Write only the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8) and the term of your choice, for example, 1.1.9 Steep slope.**

Planetary winds; Isobar; Climatic region; Isotherm; Front; Insolation; Atmospheric pressure; Cyclone; Pressure gradient, Monsoons; Equator, Geostrophic

1.1.1 Incoming solar radiation.

1.1.2 The force exerted against a surface by the weight of a column of air above that surface.

1.1.3 An area over which temperature and rainfall conditions are very similar, and different from those in other areas.

1.1.4 Major winds that blow all year round over large expanses of the earth surface.

1.1.5 The boundary between air masses that have different characteristics.

1.1.6 Theoretical wind that would result from an exact balance between the Coriolis force and the Pressure Gradient force.

1.1.7 Lines joining places of equal temperature.

1.1.8 Amount of change in atmospheric pressure between high and low pressure areas.

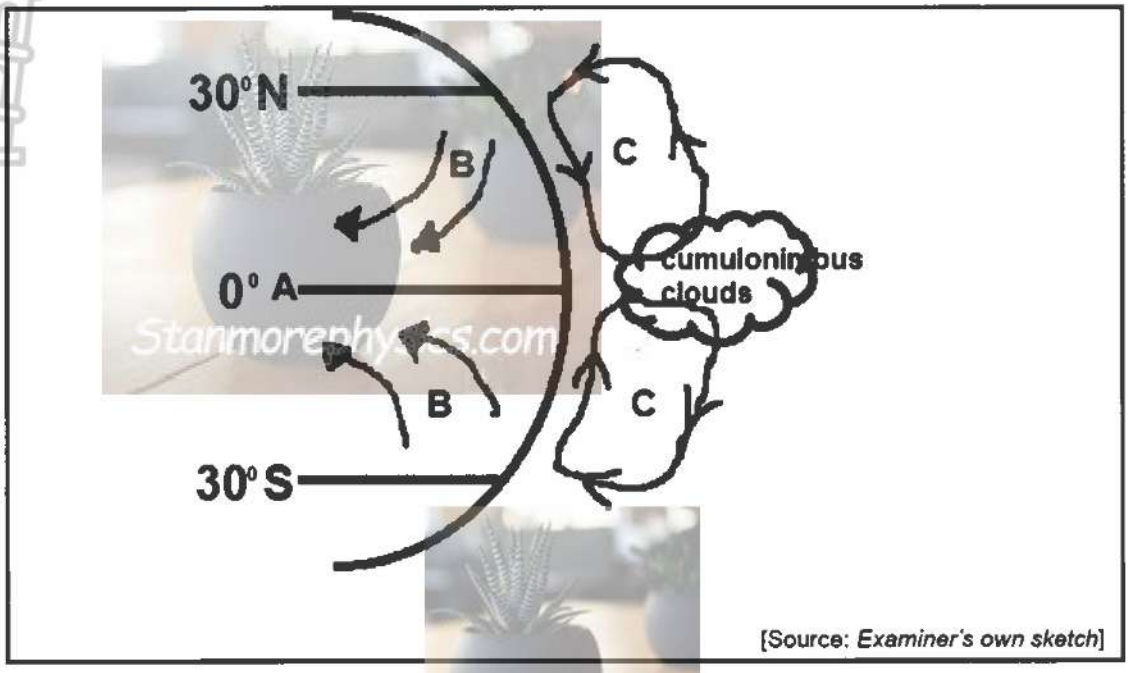
(8 x 1) (8)

1.2 **Choose the word/term from COLUMN B that matches the statement in COLUMN A. Write only A or B next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.7) in your ANSWER BOOK,e.g. 1.2.8 A**

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.2.1	Concept that describes the constant alignment of axis as the earth's revolution takes place.	A B	Parallelism Seasonal temperature range
1.2.2	The movement of Earth on an orbit around the sun	A B	Rotation Revolution
1.2.3	In the Southern Hemisphere the earth tilts towards the sun.	A B	21 March 21 December
1.2.4	The sun directs insolation onto the equator.	A B	21 March 22 September
1.2.5	In the Southern Hemisphere, the earth tilts away from the sun.	A B	22 June 31 March
1.2.6	What happens on the dates of the equinox	A B	Places experience equal length of day and night The sun reaches the longest and shortest days of the year
1.2.7	The date where polar areas in the Southern Hemisphere experience 24 hours of night	A B	22 June 21 July

(7x1) (7)

1.3 **Use the information in sketch1.3 showing global air circulation and answer the questions that follow.**



[Source: *Examiner's own sketch*]

1.3.1 Name the air pressure belt at **A**. (1 × 1) (1)

1.3.2 Identify the wind belt at **B**. (1 × 2 (2)

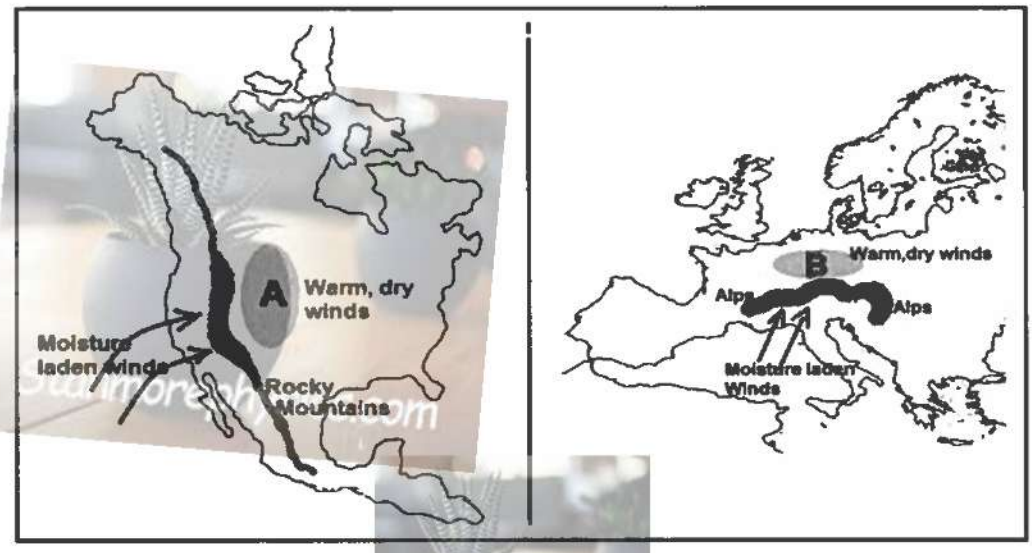
1.3.3 Explain why the wind at **B** moves in a westerly direction. (1 × 2) (2)

1.3.4 Explain the role of the winds at **B** in the development of the cumulonimbus clouds.

(2 × 2) (4)

1.3.5 Explain how the air circulation cell outlined at **C**, developed. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 **1.4 is based on a sketch showing warm, dry winds that blow over the North American and European continents**



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 Explain why the wind is dry in **A** and **B** on the maps. (2 x 2) (4)

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

1.5 **Read an extract on the effects of desertification in the Sahel Region and answer the following questions:**

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 TWO human cause of desertification.

(2x1) (2)

1.5.2 Name the region most vulnerable to desertification in Africa.

(1x1) (1)

1.5.3 Why is fertile soil so important to the people of Africa?

(2x2) (4)

1.5.4 How does desertification in Senegal have a negative economic impact on other countries in Africa?

(2 x 2) (4)

1.5.5 Suggest THREE management strategies that could be implemented to combat (reduce) the spread of desertification.

(2 x 2) (4)

TOTAL 60