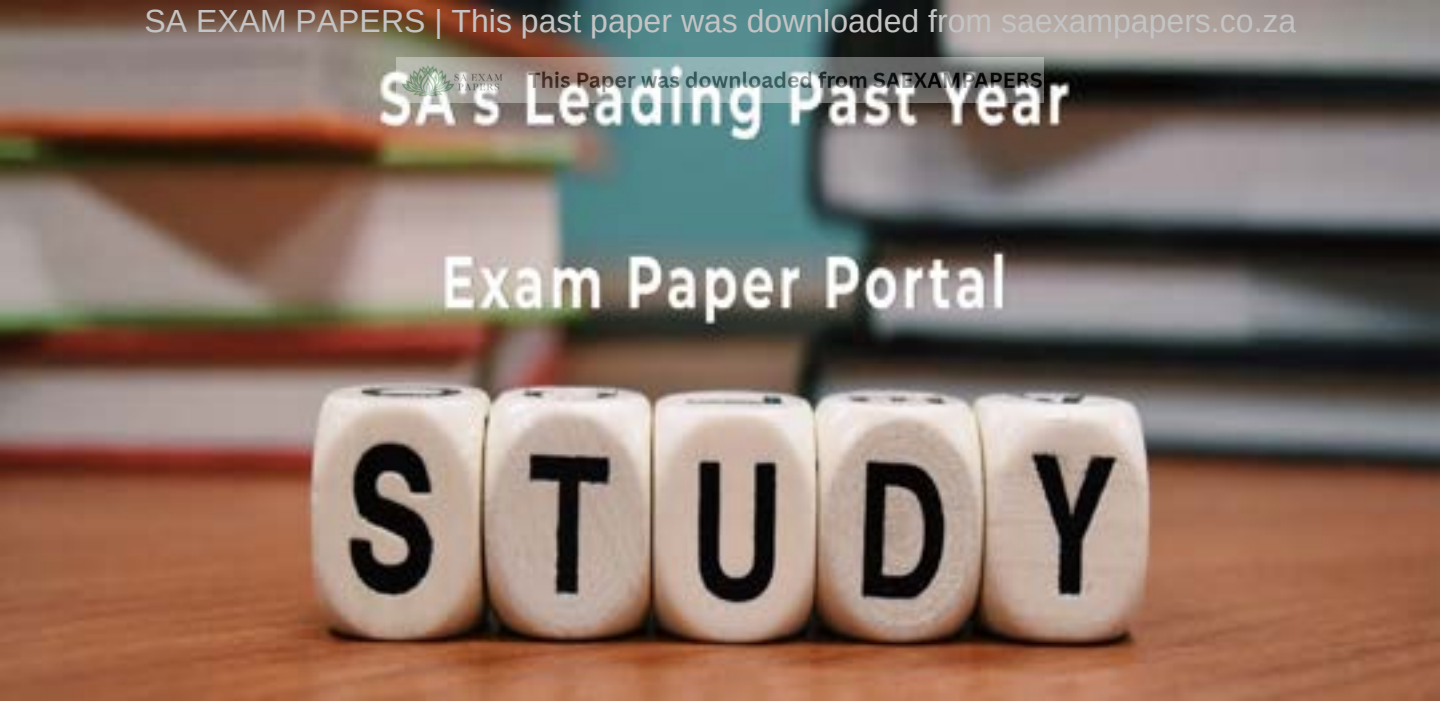


KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY

PROVINCIAL STANDARDISED ASSESSMENT

MARCH 2026

MARKS: 60

TIME: 1 hour

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The paper consists of **TWO** QUESTIONS:

   QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

   QUESTION 2: GEOMORPHOLOGY

2. Answer **ALL** questions.

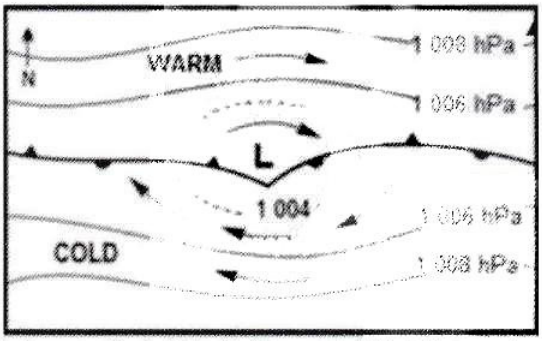
QUESTION 1: CLIMATE AND WEATHER

1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions based on the mid latitude cyclone. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers. (1.1.1 to 1.1.6) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.7 D.

1.1.1 The tropical westerlies and the polar easterlies meet at the … front.

A. moisture
B. cold
C. warm
D. polar

1.1.2 The diagram below depicts (shows) the … stage of the Mid-Latitude Cyclone



[Source:https://www.govtgirlsekbalpur.com/Study_Materials/Geography/Mid_latitude_cyclone_and_anti-cyclone.pdf]

A. initial
B. wave
C. dissipating
D. occlusion

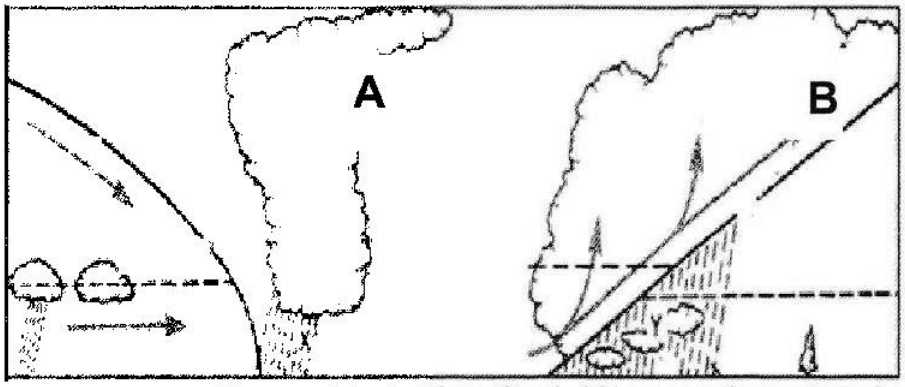
1.1.3 Mature stage occurs when …

A. the low pressure intensifies at the apex of the two fronts and the stormiest weather begins. Stanmorephysics.com
B. a stationary polar front forms, with wind shear in two opposite directions.
C. the cold air travels faster than the warm air and overtakes the warm front.
D. all the warm air is lifted off the ground and the pressure gradient weakens.

1.1.4 A cold front occlusion occurs when the …

A. warmest air behind the cold front.
B. coldest air found behind the cold front
C. coldest air is found ahead of the cold front.
D. cold air is all uplifted.

Refer to the cross section of the mid-latitude below to answer QUESTIONS 1.1.5 and 1.1.6.



[Source: Adapted from South African weather patterns]

1.1.5 The clouds that are found at **A** and **B** respectively are … and … clouds.

(i) cumulonimbus
(ii) cirrus
(iii) nimbostratus
(iv) altocumulus

A. (i) and (ii)
B. (i) and (iv)
C. (i) and (iii)
D. (ii) and (iv)

1.1.6 Precipitation experienced at cloud **A**.

A. torrential thunderstorms with hail
B. moderate widespread rainfall
C. stable conditions with no rainfall
D. light drizzle (6 x 1) (6)

1.2 Refer to the extract and the satellite image below on tropical cyclone.

At 12:00 UTC on 10th January, Tropical storm Dudzai intensified from a tropical depression. By 11 January, it had rapidly intensified into a tropical cyclone. On the 12th of January, Dudzai then encountered less favorable conditions, leading to a gradual weakening. On 15 January, Dudzai strengthened and reached its second peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 195 km/h which caused damage in the Island of Reunion and Mauritius.

Duration	10 January – 21 January
Peak intensity	195 km/h 937 hPa

[Adapted from: 2025–26 South-West Indian Ocean cyclone season -Wikipedia]

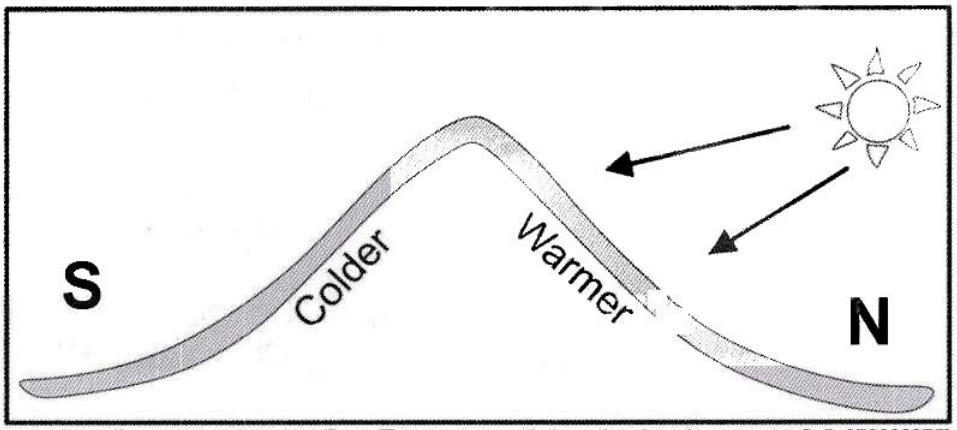
1.2.1 What is the general direction of movement of tropical cyclones? (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2 Provide ONE condition necessary for the formation of tropical cyclone Dudzai. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.3 Account for the weakening of tropical cyclone Dudzai from the 12th to the 14th of January. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss possible negative impact that could be experienced on the coastal areas of Reunion Island and Mauritius due to tropical cyclone Dudzai. (4 x 2) (8)

1.3 Refer to the sketch of the micro-climate below.



[Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Temperature-variation-related-to-slope-aspect_fig5_379666975]

1.3.1	Define the concept *slope aspect.*	(1 x 2) (2)
1.3.2	Which slope (colder/warmer) is ideal for human settlement?	(1 x 1) (1)
1.3.3	Name the hemisphere shown by the diagram above.	(1 x 1) (1)
1.3.4	Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.3.3 above.	(1 x 2) (2)
1.3.5	Explain why the soil is damp (moist) on the south-facing slope.	(1 x 2) (2)
1.3.6	Discuss the influence of temperature difference between the two slopes on farming.	(2 x 2) (4)

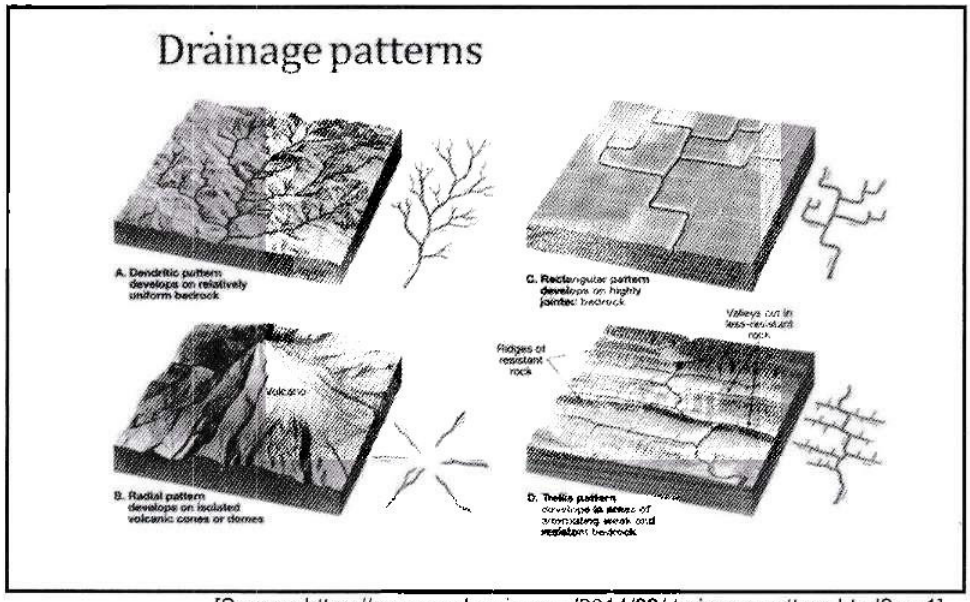
QUESTION 2: GEORMOPHOLOGY

2.1 Match the statements in COLUMN A with the options in COLUMN B.
Write only Y or Z next to the question numbers (2.1.1. to 2.1.6). e.g. 2.1.7 Y.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	The main stream and its tributaries.	Y Z	Drainage basin River system
2.1.2	High lying area separating two streams of the same drainage basin.	Y Z	Watershed Interfluve
2.1.3	Upper reaches of the drainage basin which supplies a river with water.	Y Z	Catchment area Water table
2.1.4	Seepage of water into the soil.	Y Z	Run-off Infiltration
2.1.5	A point where two streams meet.	Y Z	Confluence Tributary
2.1.6	A point where the river enters the sea.	Y Z	River source River mouth

(6 x 1) (6)

2.2 Refer to diagrams below showing drainage patterns.



[Source: https://www.geologyin.com/2014/03/drainage-pattern.html?m=1]

2.2.1 Define the concept *drainage pattern.* (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 Identify the drainage pattern which resembles the spokes of the wheel. (1 x 1) (1)

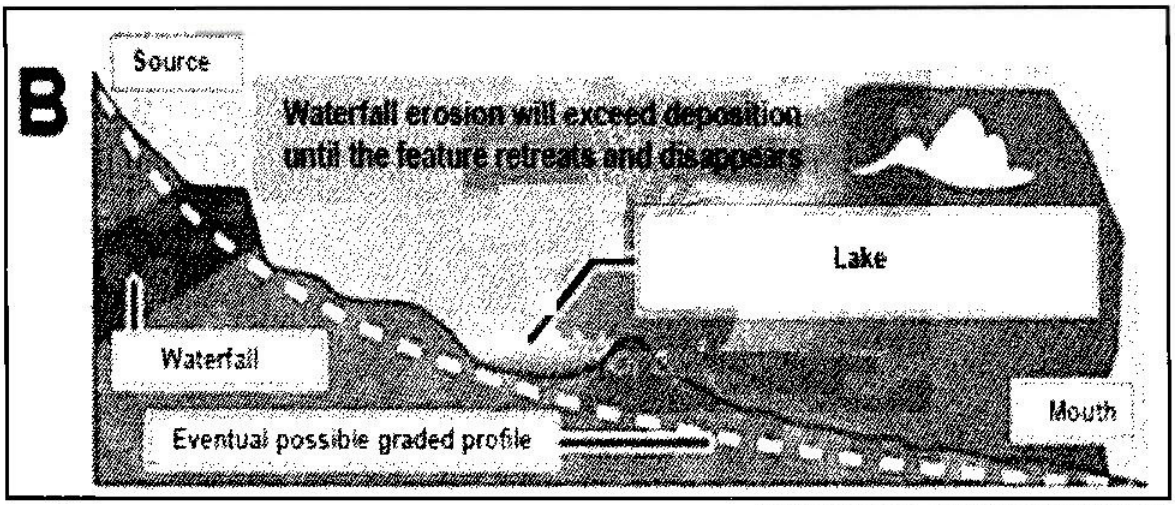
2.2.3 Mention ONE factor that results in different drainage patterns forming. (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.4 Describe the dendritic drainage pattern. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.5 Give a reason why the dendritic stream pattern favours farming? (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.6 Explain why tributaries in the Rectangular and trellis stream pattern join the mainstream at right angles. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Refer to the diagram showing river profile.



[Adapted from alevelgeography.com]

2.3.1 Identify the river profile shown in the diagram. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.2 Describe the gradient on the upper course of the river. (1 x 1) (1)

2.3.3 Why is the river profile in the diagram above regarded as ungraded? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.4 The lake is referred to as a temporal base level of erosion. Explain this statement. (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.5 Discuss the processes that the river must undergo to change from ungraded to graded profile. (3 x 2) (6)

TOTAL MARKS: 60