National University of Lesotho

BSc. and BSc. Ed. Examination

PG 3413 – Synoptic Meteorology

May	, 2023	Marks: 100	3 Hours	
Inst	ructions:			
	•	Answer any four (4) questions. Where applicable illustrate your answer with equatio	ns and diagrams.	
<u>Que</u>	estion 1			
a)		e and weather prediction, theoretical models are contain empirical models. Why is this the case?	onsidered to be more (10)	
b)	•	t possible to give a climate outlook for an entire raceyond ten (10) days is considered inaccurate?	iny season and yet a (15)	
			[25]	
<u>Que</u>	estion 2			
a)	Briefly ex	xplain the relationship between low and upper level air	flow. (5)	
b)		Describe the typical pattern of precipitation over the tropical oceans including the role		
	of surface	e winds and ocean currents.	(10) [25]	
Que	estion 3			
a)		According to Macron et al, 2014 a significant amount of Southern Africa summer ainfall is attributed to the occurrence of synoptic-scale tropical-temperate-troughs.		
	What are	tropical-temperate-troughs (TTTs)?	(5)	
b)	_	two (2) major differences between midlatitude and by systems.	tropical atmospheric (10)	
c)		ne easterly tropical disturbances and the westerly te cuss two (2) other systems which are responsible for Africa?	•	
			[25]	

Question 4

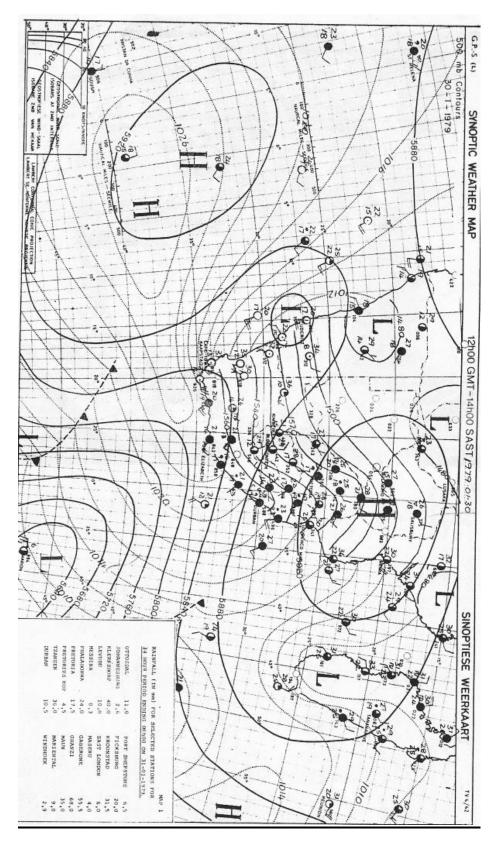


Figure 1. Synoptic Weather Map 30 January 1979 14:00 SAST

- a) On the basis of figure 1, describe the circulatory systems that gave rise to the weather conditions that prevailed over southern Africa. (10)
 N/B There are three levels on the synoptic weather map; 500 hPa pressure level, sea level and the surface level.
- b) Explain in detail the origin, structure and stages in the development of a single cell storm. (15)

Question 5

- a) Briefly explain any <u>five (5)</u> necessary conditions in the large scale environment for tropical cyclogenesis to occur. (10)
- b) Outline the different stages in the development of a mid-latitude cyclone.

(15)

[25]

Question 6

Use the accompanying plotted $(T-\Phi)$ tephigram in figure 2 to determine the following:

- a) The relative humidity at the 750 hPa pressure level. (3)
- b) The height of the base of the lowest cloud. (5)
- c) The thickness of the inversion layer. (5)
- d) The freezing level. (2)
- e) The height of the base of the lowest cloud (5)
- f) The saturation vapour pressure at the 850hPa pressure level.(5)

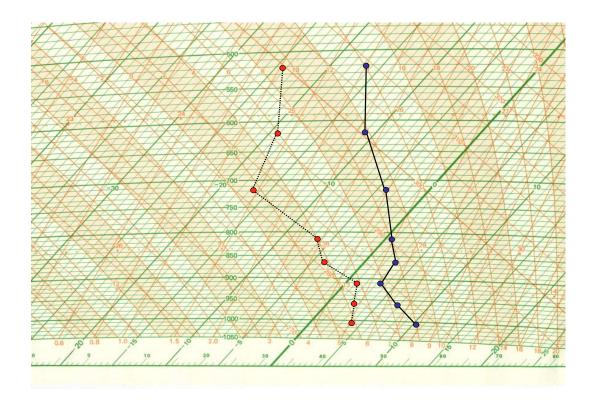


Figure 2. Plotted (T-Φ) tephigram

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