

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Candidate Name
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NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

GEOGRAPHY ORDINARY LEVEL

4332/1

PAPER 1

2 hours

Marks 75

2019

No Additional Materials are required.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Candidates answer on the Question Paper in the spaces provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Use a pencil for any rough work, diagrams or graphs.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write in the margin *For Examiner's Use*.
- Answer **three** questions, **one** from each section.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You may not need all the answer lines for each question.

For Examiner's Use		
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Marker		
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This document consists of **24** printed pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A: PHYSICAL WORLD

Answer **one** question from **Section A**.

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows an instrument container used to house weather instruments at a weather station.



Fig. 1

- (i) What name is given to the instrument container shown in Fig. 1?

..... [1]

- (ii) Describe and explain **four** main features of the instrument container.

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..... [4]

- (iii) Why is the instrument container used at weather stations?

..... [1]

(iv) Study Fig. 2, which shows instrument **X** at a different weather station.

For
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Use

Instrument X

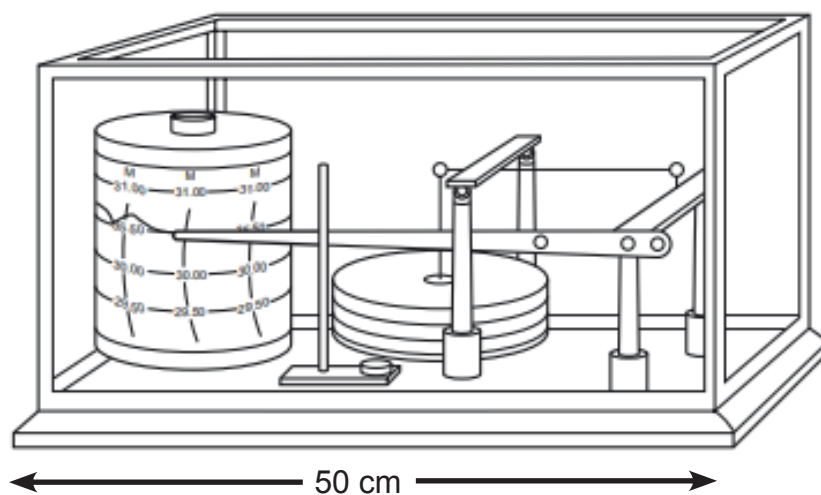


Fig. 2

Add labels to instrument **X** (Fig. 2) to describe the main features and working of this weather instrument.

[5]

- (v) Study Fig. 3, which shows instrument **Y**. Explain how you would take an accurate reading of precipitation from instrument **Y** (Fig. 3).

Instrument Y



Fig. 3

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[3]

- (b) Study Fig. 4, which shows the main features of an active volcano.

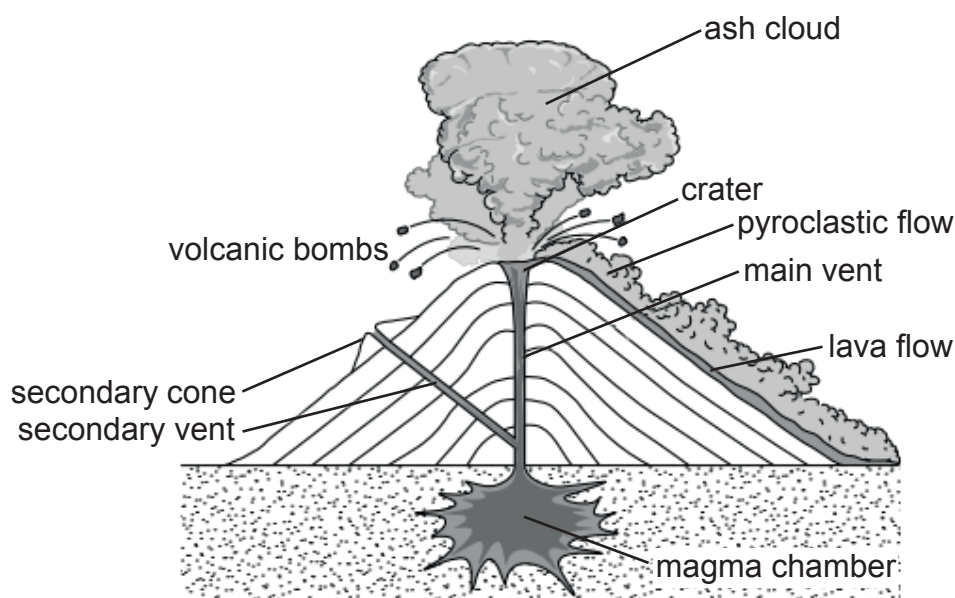


Fig. 4

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

[4]

[illegible]

[7]

[25]

- 2 (a) Study Photograph A, which shows a wave breaking along the coastline.

For
Examiner's
Use

Photograph A



- (i) On the photograph, label by means of an arrow a 'swash', 'backwash' and 'crest'.
(ii) The wave shown is a destructive wave.

[3]

Describe **three** characteristics of destructive waves.

1.....

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[3]

- (b) (i) State **two** factors which influence the energy of a wave.

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[2]

- (ii) What is the difference between hydraulic action and corrasion (abrasion) by waves?

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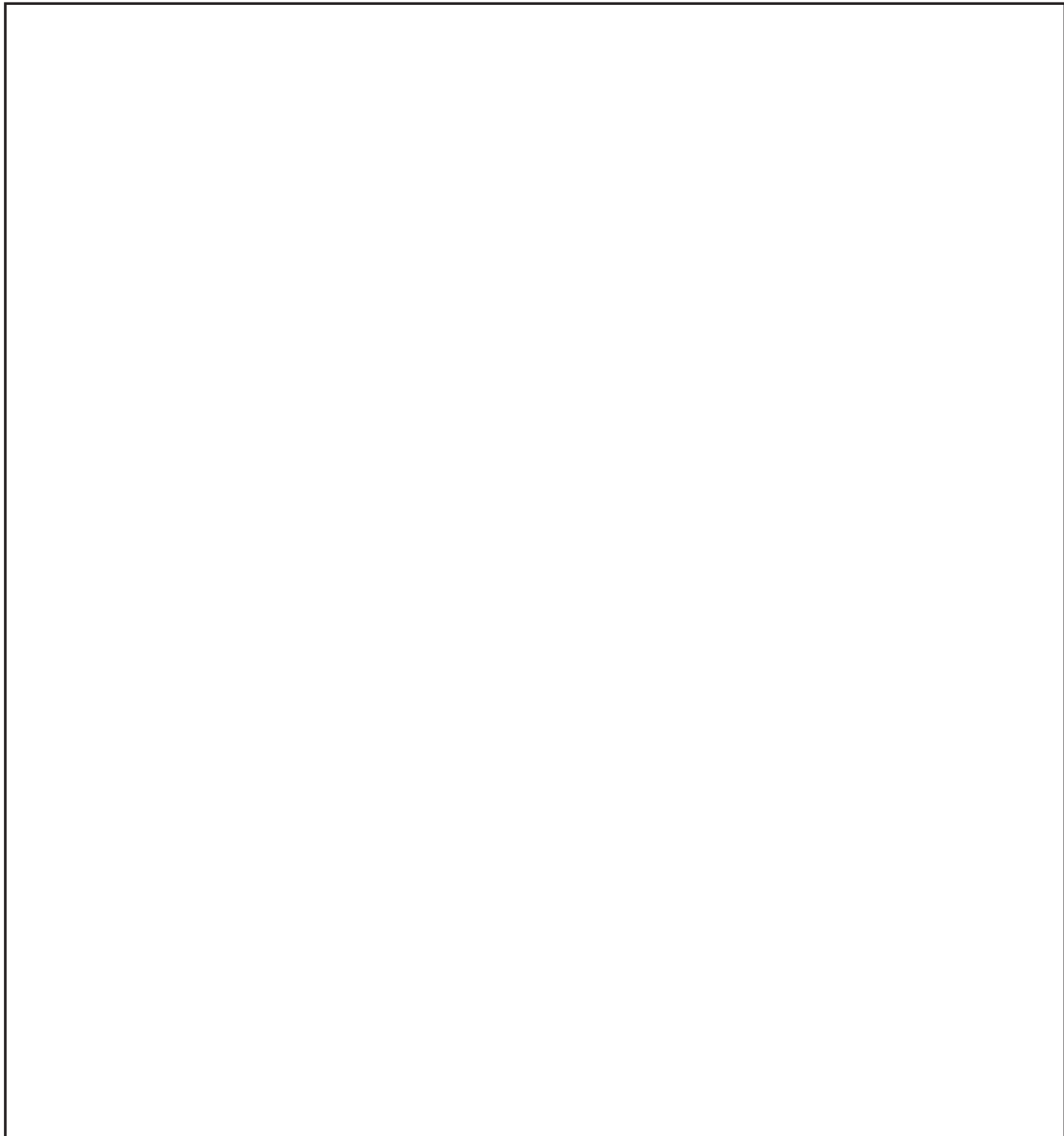
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[2]

- (iii) By means of a labelled diagram or sketch map only, describe the process of longshore drift.



[4]

- (c) Study photograph B, which shows a stretch of coastline protected by the building of a sea wall.

Photograph B



- (i) Suggest how the cliff was being eroded before the sea wall was built.

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[4]

(ii) Suggest the advantages of having the sea wall for the local community.

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[7]

[25]

SECTION B: ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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Answer **one** question from **Section B**.

- 3 (a)** Study Fig. 5, which shows some of the changes in global energy use from 1995 to 2015.

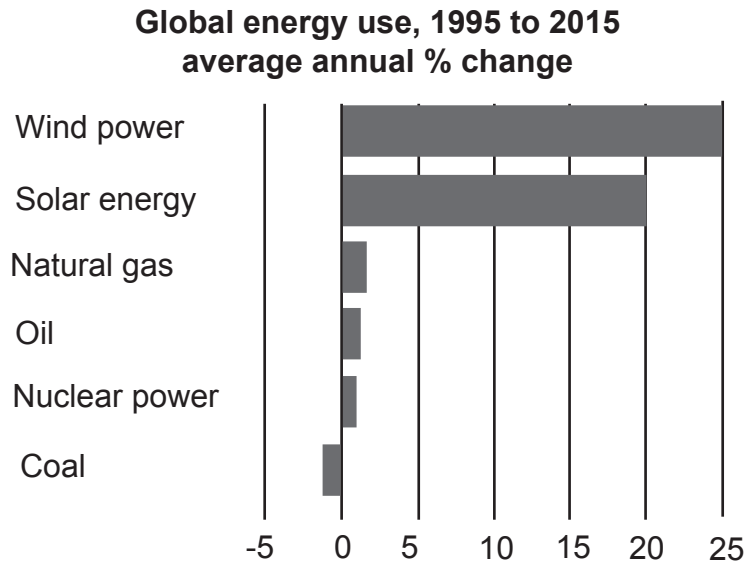


Fig. 5

- (i)** State the annual average percentage change in solar energy use from 1995 to 2015.

..... [1]

- (ii)** Which type of energy had an annual average decrease?

..... [1]

- (iii)** Give **two** reasons why many people would be pleased with the increase shown in the use of wind power and solar energy.

1.....

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2.....

..... [2]

- (iv)** State **one** problem, different in each case, in the use of wind power.

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solar energy.

..... [2]

(v) Explain why the use of coal has declined.

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[3]

(b) Why is oil still the most widely used source of energy in the world?

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[2]

(c) Study Fig. 6, which contains some views about the use of energy.

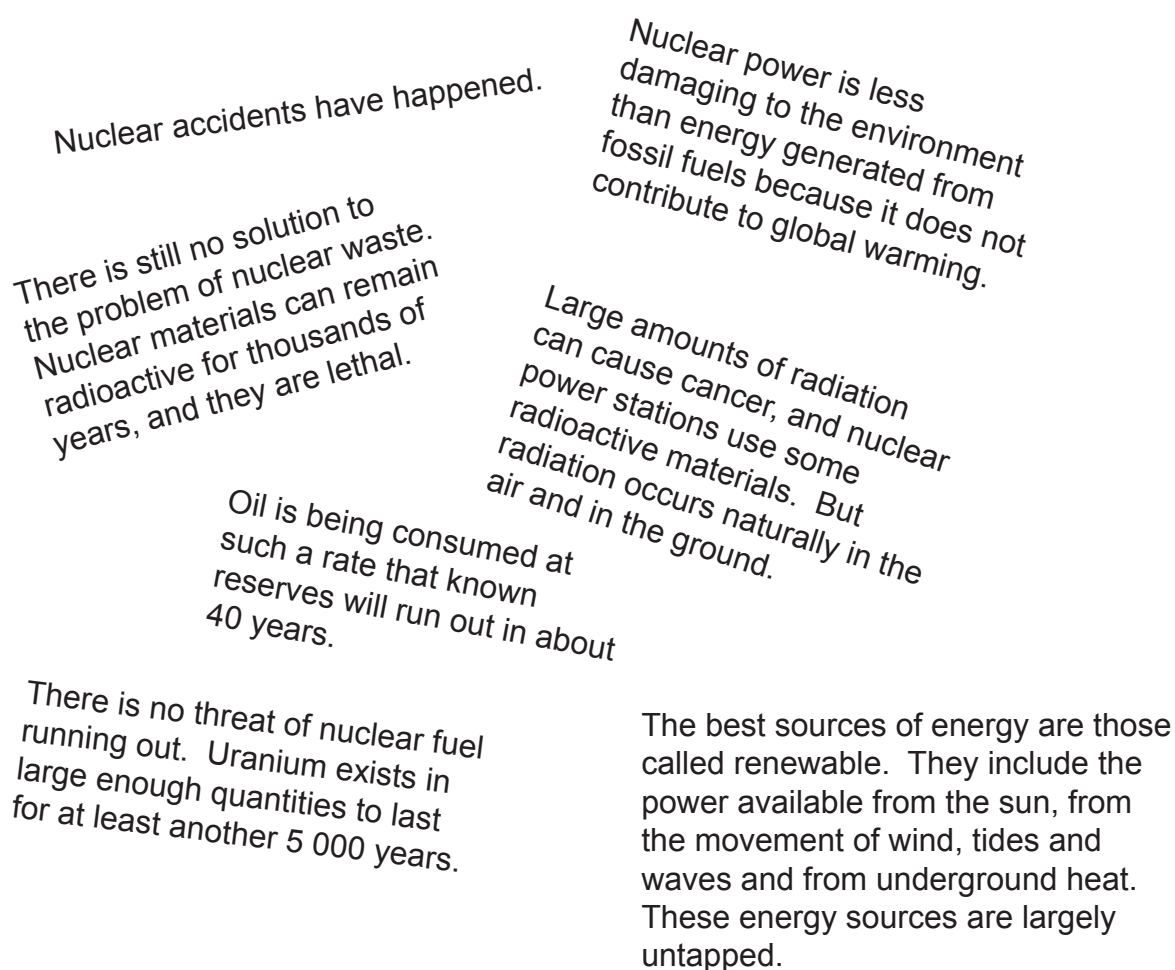


Fig. 6

[illegible][illegible]

[4]

- (ii) In some areas of the world there is a need to protect natural environments from the growth of tourism. Eco-tourism is a term used when tourism is developed while at the same time the natural environment is also carefully protected.

Name an area where the development of tourism is threatening to spoil the natural environment.

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[1]

- (iii) How do you think eco-tourism can be developed in the area named in (d) (ii) and at the same time protect the natural environment?

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[3]

[25]

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows the employment structure for selected More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDs).

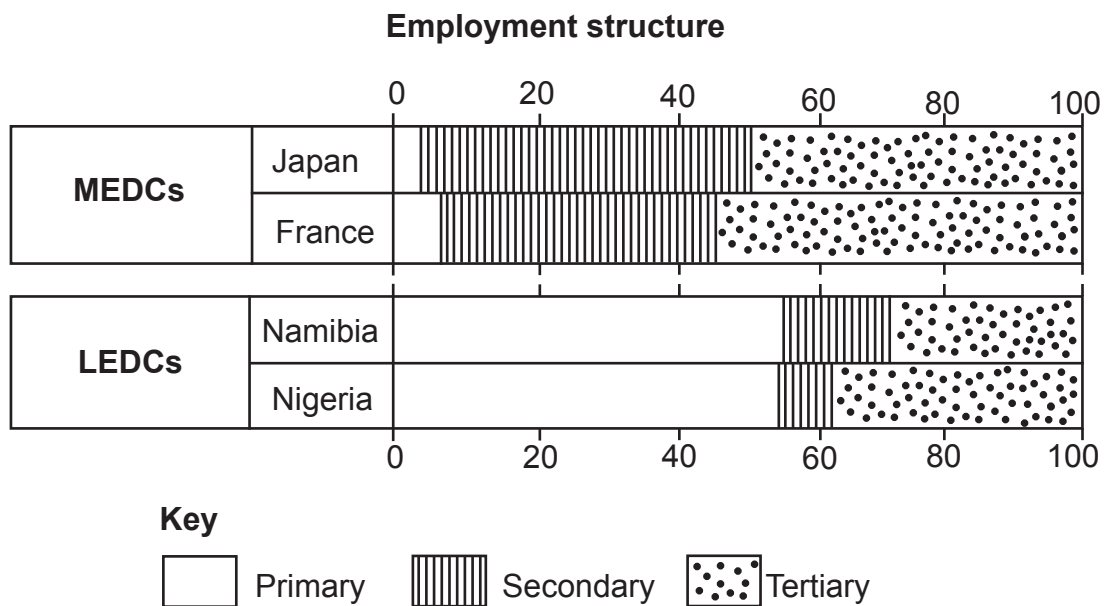


Fig. 7

- (i) Explain, with examples, the terms primary, secondary and tertiary employment.

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[3]

- (ii) Describe the differences in employment structure between MEDCs and LEDCs as shown in Fig. 7.

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[3]

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows National Parks and Game Reserves in Kenya, East Africa.

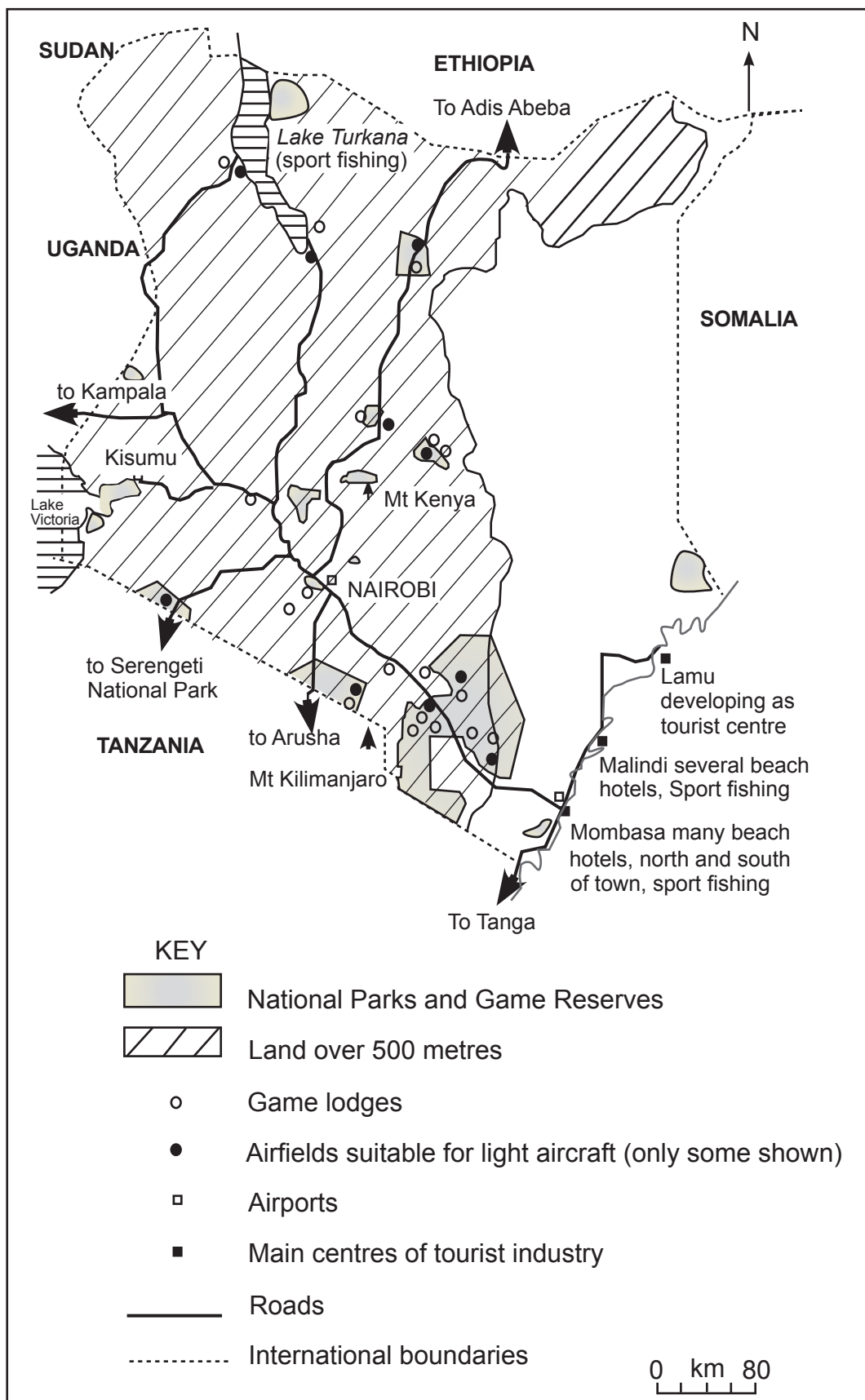


Fig. 8

- (i) Describe the distribution of National Parks, Game Reserves and tourist centres in Kenya.

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[4]

- (ii) Explain why air travel has had an important influence on tourism in countries such as Kenya.

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[3]

- (c) A spectacular new waterfall has just been discovered in a remote part of Kenya, an LEDC. The area is rich in wildlife, both plants and animals. The Minister of Tourism wants to develop the area.

- (i) State the arguments the Minister might use to recommend that the government spend a large amount of capital on the development of the area.

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[4]

- (ii) Having developed the site, what actions might the government take to encourage tourists to visit the area?

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[4]

- (iii) Why may the country's income from tourism not always be as great as expected?

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[4]

[25]

SECTION C: POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT STUDIES

For
Examiner's
Use

Answer **one** question from **Section C**.

5 (a) Study Fig. 9, which shows areas of high and low population density.

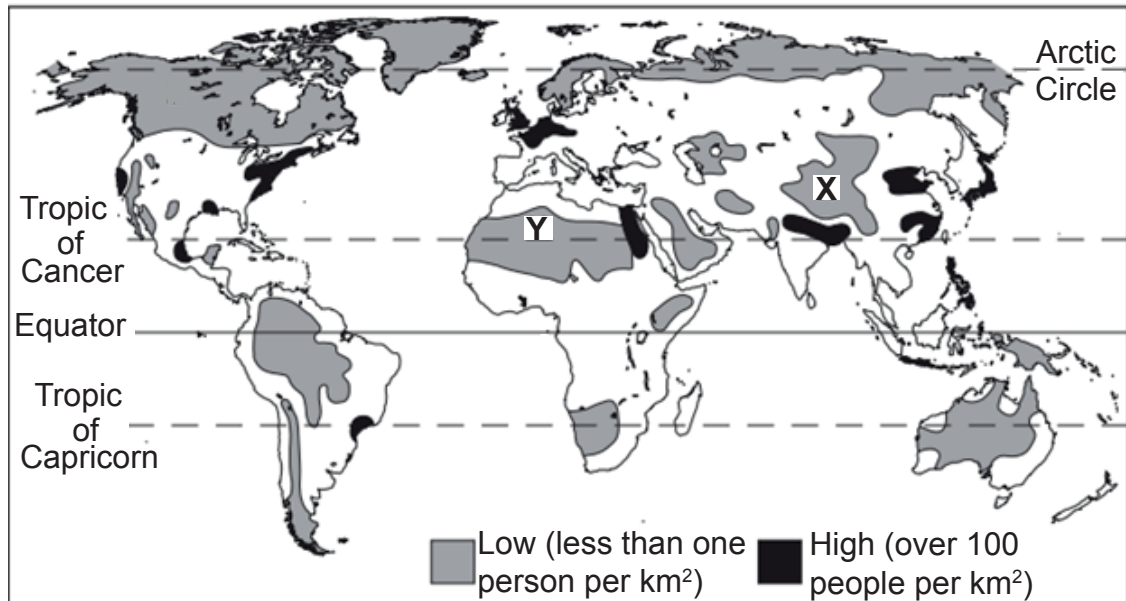


Fig. 9

(i) State the type of natural environment located in area Y.

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[1]

(ii) Choose either area X or Y. Write down the letter of the area which you have chosen and suggest **two** reasons why the population density is low in area X or Y.

Area

1.....

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2.....

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[2]

(iii) Describe the distribution of the areas of high population density.

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[3]

- (b) Study Fig. 10, which shows how two types of migration change as a country develops economically.

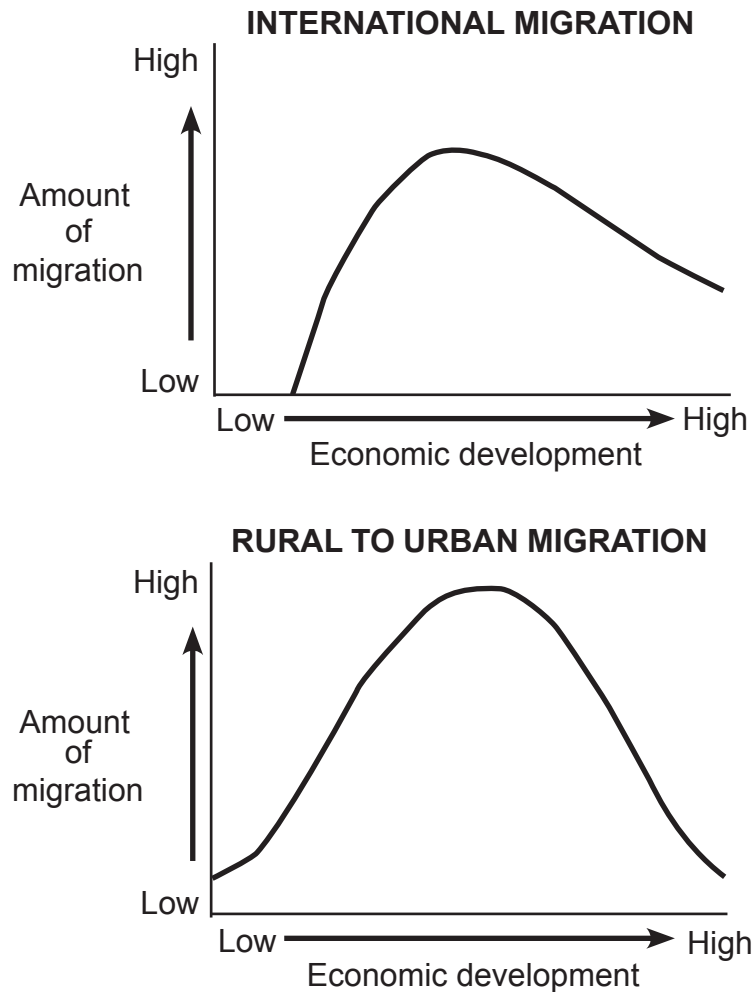


Fig. 10

- (i) Briefly describe the changes which take place in each type of migration as a country develops.

International migration

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Rural to urban migration

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[3]

- [4]

- [2]

[3]

- Example of migration

(i) Explain why people migrated between these areas.

[illegible]

[25]

- 6 (a)** Study Table 1, which shows the urban population in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) of the world in 1980 and in 2004.

Table 1

	Urban Population (millions)		Urban share % of people living in urban areas	
Region	1980	2004	1980	2004
MEDCs	777	968	65	72
Australia - New Zealand	15	20	87	87
Europe	425	534	66	75
Japan	76	98	73	80
North America	169	223	76	78
LEDCs	678	1 655	27	39
Africa	86	242	25	35
Asia ^a	430	1 064	23	34
Latin America	165	351	59	76
Oceania ^o	3	4	20	26

(Source United Nations)

Notes: ^a excluding Japan, ^o excluding Australia and New Zealand.

Describe the main changes shown by the data from 1980 to 2004.

[illegible]

- (b) A result of the rapid urbanisation in developing countries is the growth of large squatter settlements in major cities.

Photograph C shows part of a squatter settlement in a Less Economically Developed country.

Photograph C



- (i) Describe **four** characteristics of the squatter settlement shown in Photograph C.

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[4]

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- 7.....

(iii) Why does the growth of squatter settlements often result in problems for both the squatters and the area surrounding the squatter settlement?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[25]