Centre Number	Candidate Number	Candidate Name

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

GEOGRAPHY ORDINARY LEVEL 4332/2

PAPER 2 1 hour 45 minutes

Marks 60 **2018**

Additional Materials: 1:50 000 Survey Map Extract is enclosed with this question paper
Non-programmable calculator
Protractor
Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name on top of the page.
- Write your answers and workings in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write in the margin *For Examiner's Use.*
- Answer **all** questions.
- All working must be clearly shown.
- Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use		
1		
2		
3		
4		
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7		
Total		

Marker		
Checker		

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

For Examiner's Use

1 Study the 1:50 000 map extract of Ladysmith (South Africa) and answer the following questions.

(a) (i) Express the scale of the map in words.

..... [1]

(ii) Measure and calculate the distance from the trigonometrical beacon (▲110) at Pepworth Hill 28°30'12" S and 29°49'10" E to the spot height (●1069 m) at Netherton 28°30'12" S and 29°51'45" E.

State your answer in metres. Show all your working.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) (i) What natural feature is found at 28º 33' 15"S and 29º 51' 15"E?

..... [1]

(ii) From the feature named **(b) (i)** state the direction to

(aa) the trigonometrical beacon at Pepworth Hill.

.....

(bb) the spot height at Netherton.

..... [2]

(c) (i) State the main primary activity shown on the map.

..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** reason for your answer in **(c) (i)**.

..... [1]

(d) (i) State **two** examples of recreation services found in Ladysmith.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

(ii) State **two** examples of education services found on the map extract.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

(iii) State **two** pieces of map evidence that indicate industrial activities.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

(e) Using map evidence suggest **three** reasons for the site and location of Ladysmith.

1 .....

2 .....

3 ..... [3]

(f) State **two** natural features of Kliprivier (Klip River).

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

[20]

For Examiner's Use

2 Study the pie charts in Fig.1.

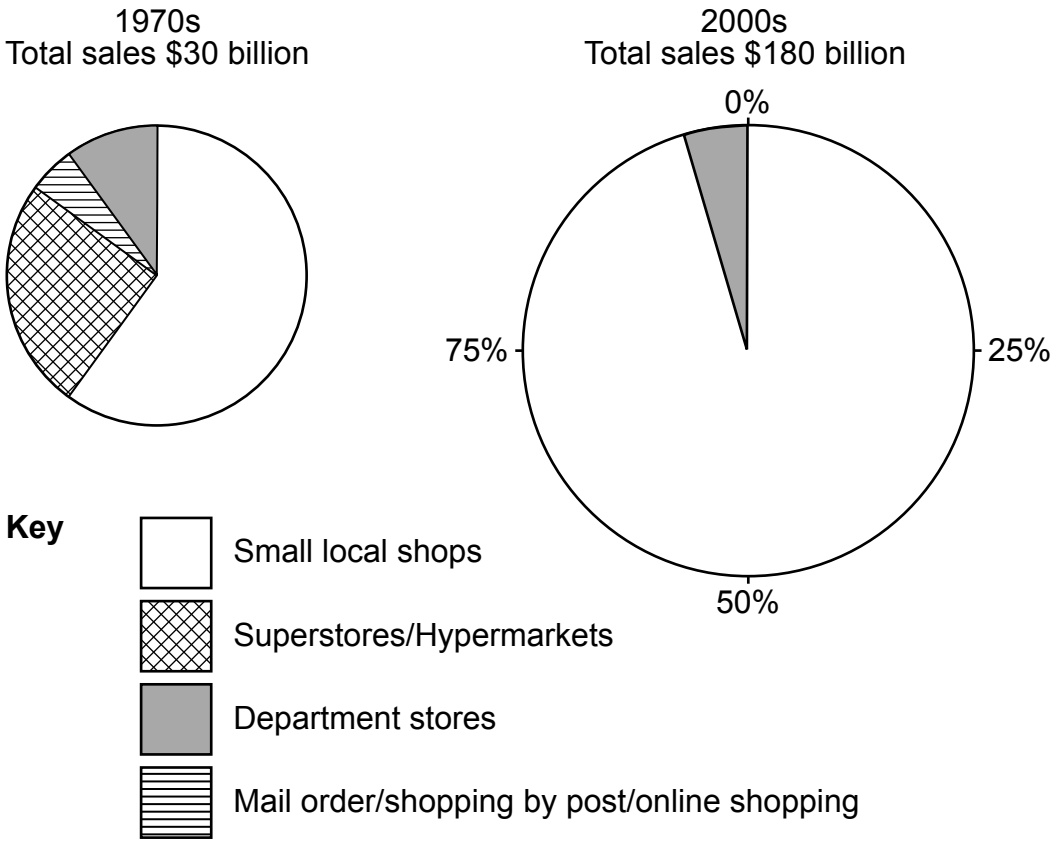


Fig. 1

(a) When completed, they will show how shopping in a developed country has changed in a period of 30 years.

Complete the pie chart for the 2000s (Fig. 1) using the information given below.

Small, local shops 25%
Supermarket/Hypermarket 65%
Department stores 5%
Mail order/shopping by post/online shopping 5% [2]

(b) State **three** changes which took place in shopping during the 30 year period.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

..... [3]

[5]

For Examiner's Use

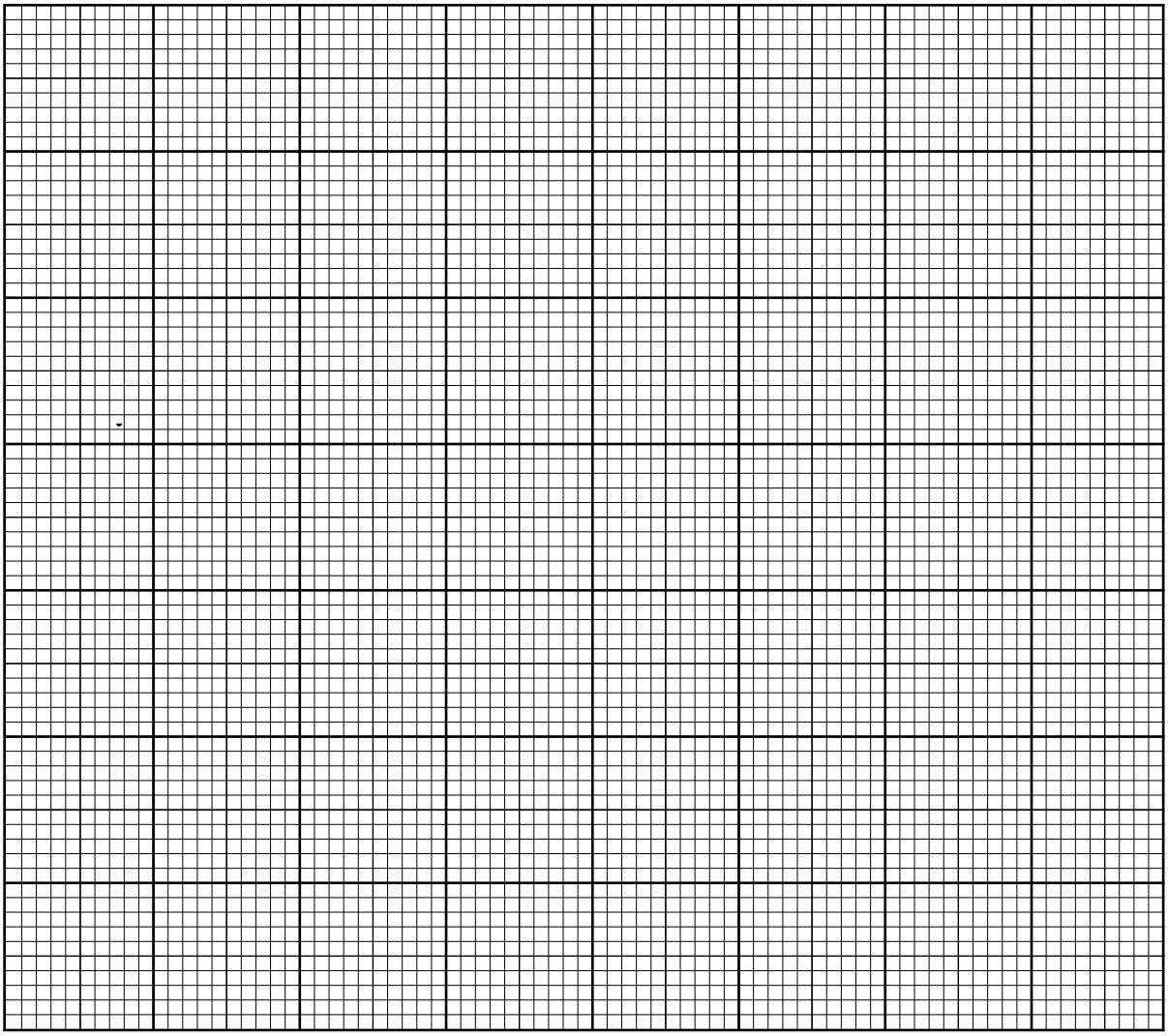
3 Table 1 shows the approximate number of immigrants to Namibia in 8 different years.

Table 1

Year	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Number of immigrants (thousands)	160	130	75	105	85	115	105	140

(a) On the grid below, plot an appropriate graph to show the pattern of changes shown in Table 1.

- choose appropriate scales
- label the axes, showing the units where relevant
- plot the points accurately



[5]

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(b) Describe the overall pattern of changes in the number of immigrants to Namibia between 1996 and 2010.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[7]

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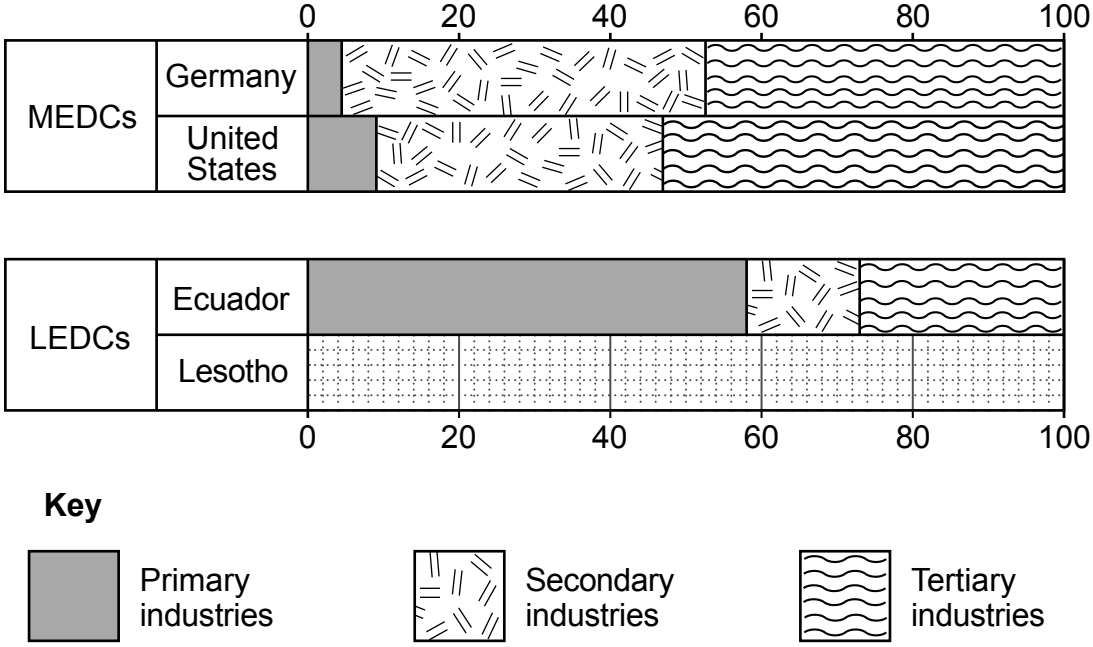
4 Fig. 2 shows the percentages of the working population in primary, secondary and tertiary industries in four countries.



MEDCs - More Economically Developed Countries

LEDCs - Less Economically Developed Countries

Fig. 2

(a) State the percentage of working population in secondary industries in Germany.

..... [1]

(b) The percentages of working population for Lesotho are primary 56%, secondary 8%, tertiary 36%.

(i) Complete Fig. 2 by adding the information for Lesotho.
Use the key provided. [2]

(ii) Plot the information for Lesotho on the triangular graph, Fig. 3.
Show the position with a labelled dot. [2]

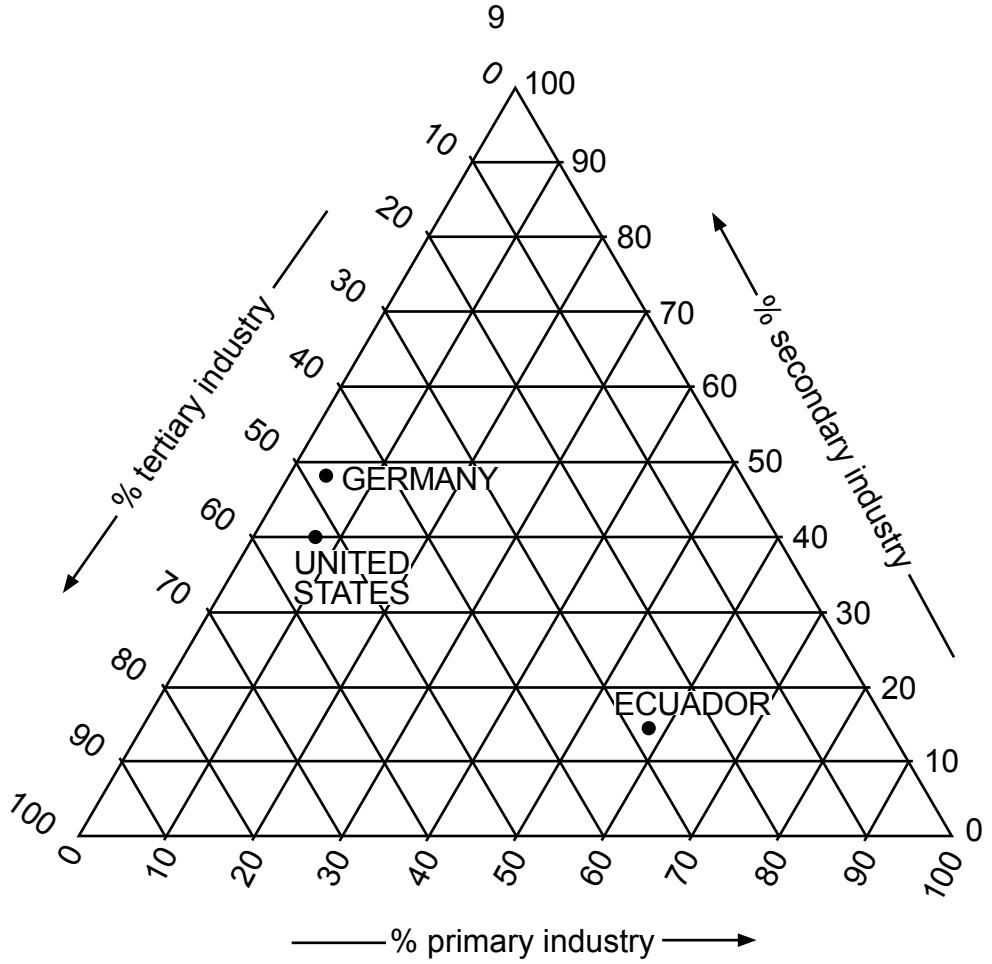


Fig. 3

(iii) Using the information on Fig. 3 only, describe the differences in employment structure between the MEDCs and LEDCs.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

[8]

For Examiner's Use

5 Fig. 4 shows the land use of an urban area. It is planned to develop a new shopping centre in the area. Three possible sites **A**, **B** and **C** are shown on Fig. 4.

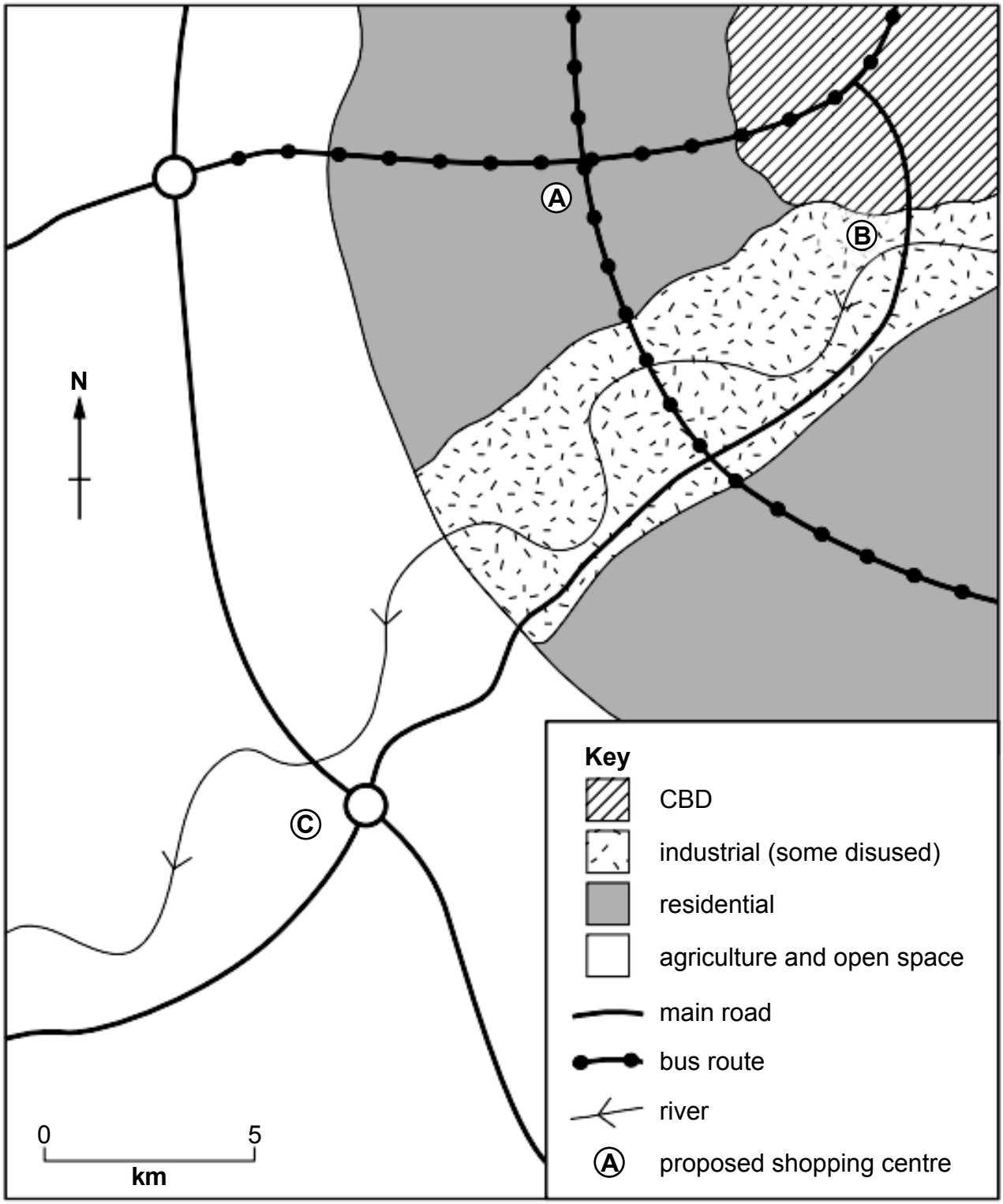


Fig. 4

(a) Using information from Fig. 4 complete the planning report in Table 2.

Table 2

Site	A	B	C
Accessibility for customers.	…….. ……..	Away from areas of housing. Not on bus routes.	…….. …….. .....
Accessibility for deliveries/Traffic congestion.	On inner ring road. Easy to get to but lorries must go through housing areas.	…….. ……..	Very easy to get to/from bypass. No need for lorries to go through housing area.
Cost of land.	Land expensive in housing area.	Disused industrial land can be bought cheaply.	…….. …….. .....
Air pollution/ Carbon emissions of the development.	Close to housing areas and on bus routes, therefore carbon emissions lower.	Customers travelling by car will lead to more pollution/carbon emissions.	…….. …….. .....
Visual pollution by the development.	People living nearby may find the shopping centre ugly to look at.	…….. ……..	The shopping centre will have impact on the countryside and lead to urban sprawl.

[6]

(b) Suggest **two** types of out-of-town land use, other than shopping centres, which may be used by urban residents.

1 .....

2 ..... [2]

[8]

6 Study Table 3, which give information about some types of weathering and some of the world's climate conditions.

Table 3

Type of weathering	Name of process	Climatic requirements	Process
.....	Freeze-thaw	Frequent temperature fluctuations above and below 0°C.	Water in cracks expands when it freezes, widening and deepening the cracks.
Mechanical	Exfoliation	Very hot days and very cold nights.	The heated rock surface expands, causing cracks parallel to the surface.
Chemical	Oxidation	Heat and moisture.	Oxygen combines with ferric iron to form ferrous oxide (rust) which decompose, so the rock crumbles.
.....	Carbonation	Heat and moisture.	Water combines with carbon to form carbonic acid which changes calcium into a soluble form.
Biological	Chelation	Heat and moisture.	Dead plants and animals decompose, producing acids which cause some minerals in rocks to decompose, roots and animals penetrate into cracks in the rocks, enlarging them.

(a) (i) Complete Table 3 by writing chemical and mechanical in the appropriate spaces. [1]

(ii) Using the information in Table 3, complete Table 4 by writing **freeze-thaw**, **exfoliation** and **oxidation** in the correct spaces. [3]

Table 4

Name of weathering process	Result of the weathering
.....	thin, curved sheets of rock break off
.....	angular blocks break off
.....	rock crumbles into separate minerals

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows information about some types of weathering and some of the world's climate conditions.

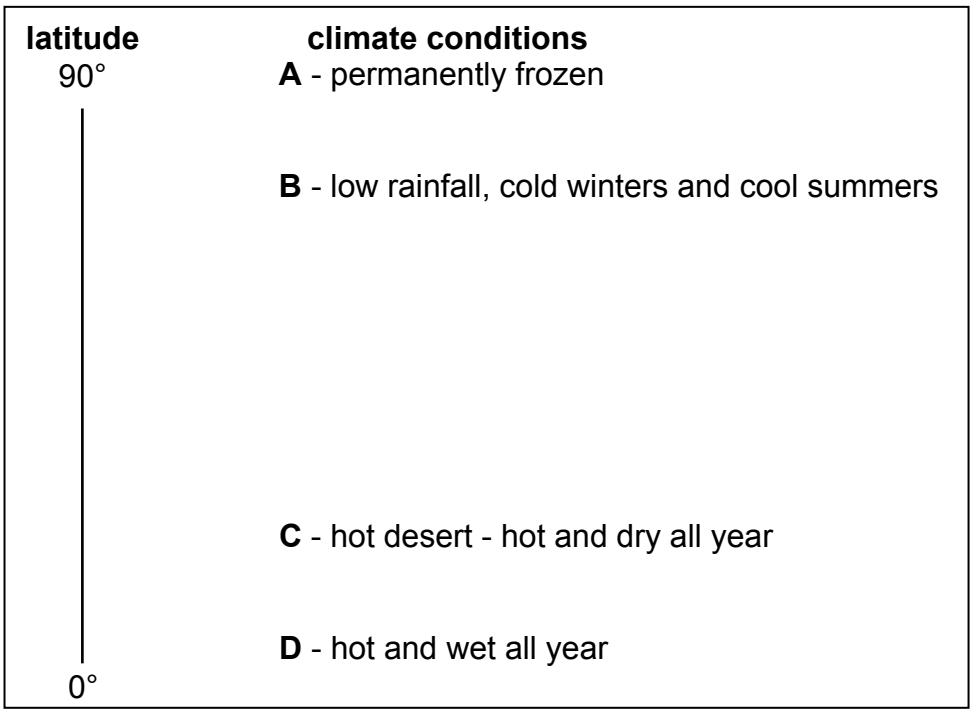


Fig. 5

Using information from Table 4 and Fig. 5, give the letter from Fig. 5 of the climate conditions in which

(i) the rates of biological and chemical weathering are greatest,

letter …….. ..... [1]

(ii) freeze-thaw is most important,

letter …….. ..... [1]

(iii) exfoliation is most important,

letter …….. ..... [1]

(iv) no weathering takes place.

letter …….. ..... [1]

[8]

For Examiner's Use

7 Study Fig. 6, which shows the location of different African countries.

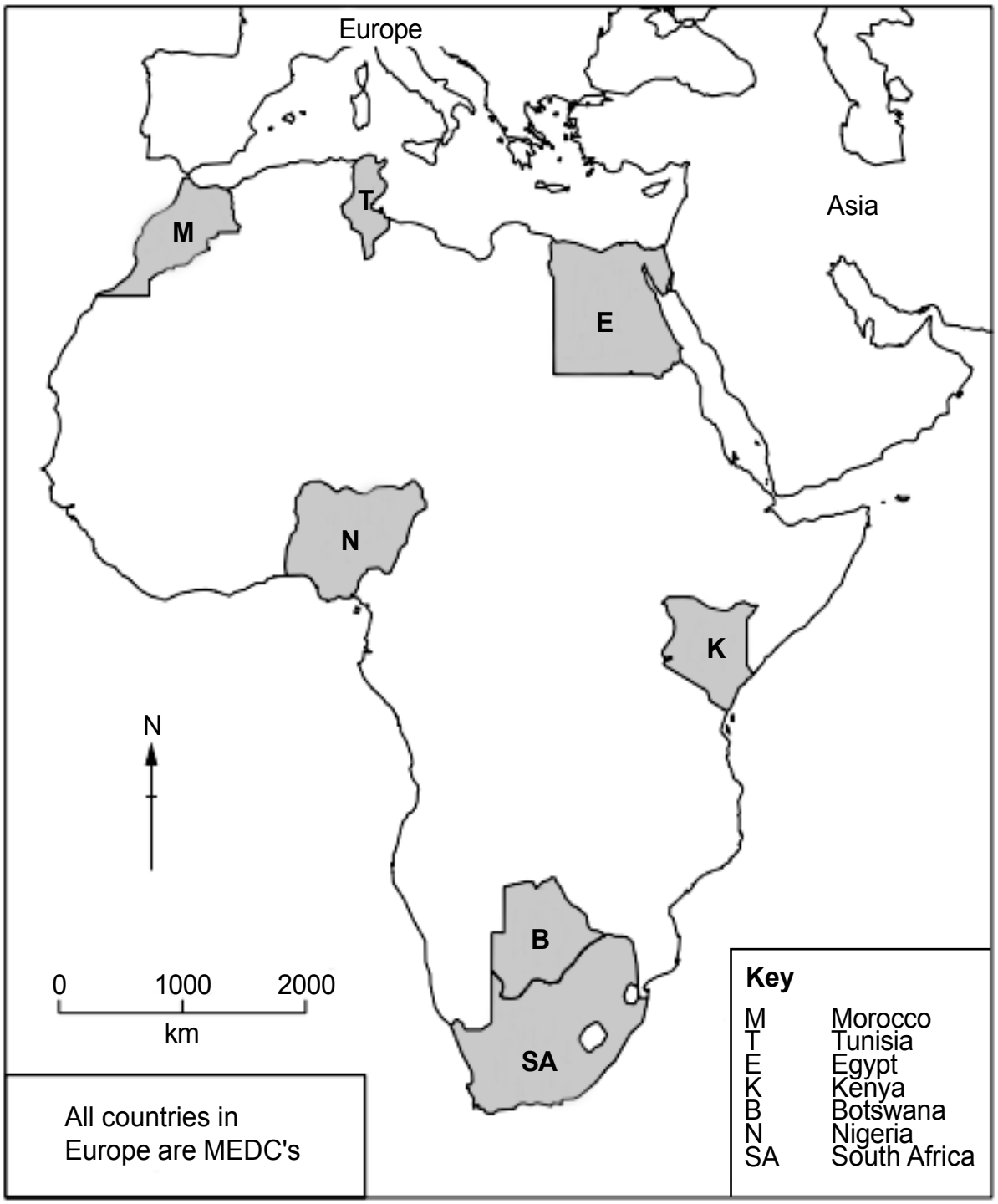


Fig. 6

(a) How can the location of Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt help to explain why they receive more tourists than Botswana and Nigeria?

1 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

(b) Suggest **one** physical and **one** economic reason why countries which are close neighbours may have large differences in tourist numbers.

Physical.....

.....

Economic .....

..... [2]

[4]

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