

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

2020

No Additional Materials are required.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Write your answers and working in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write in the margin *For Examiner's Use*.

- Answer **three** questions, **one** from each Section.

- 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		
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2		
3		
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5		
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Total		

Marker		
Checker		

This document consists of **26** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A: PHYSICAL WORLD

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

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1A, which shows recent fold mountain and Fig. 1B, which shows the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.

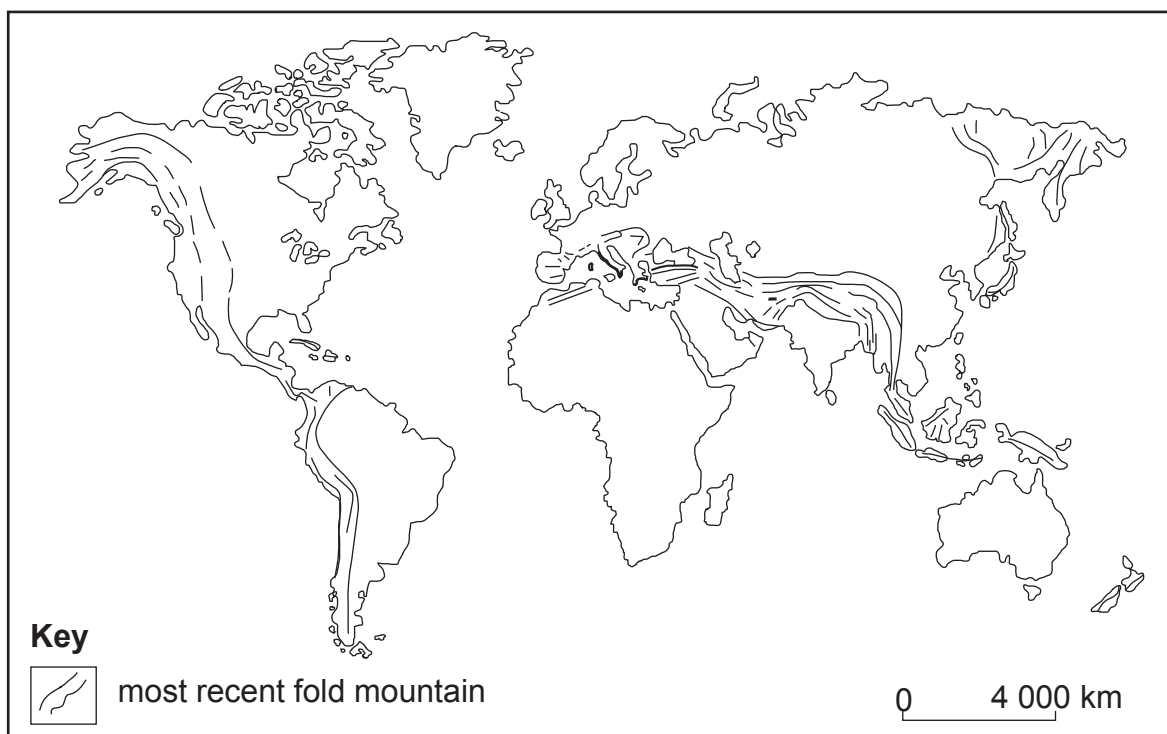


Fig. 1A

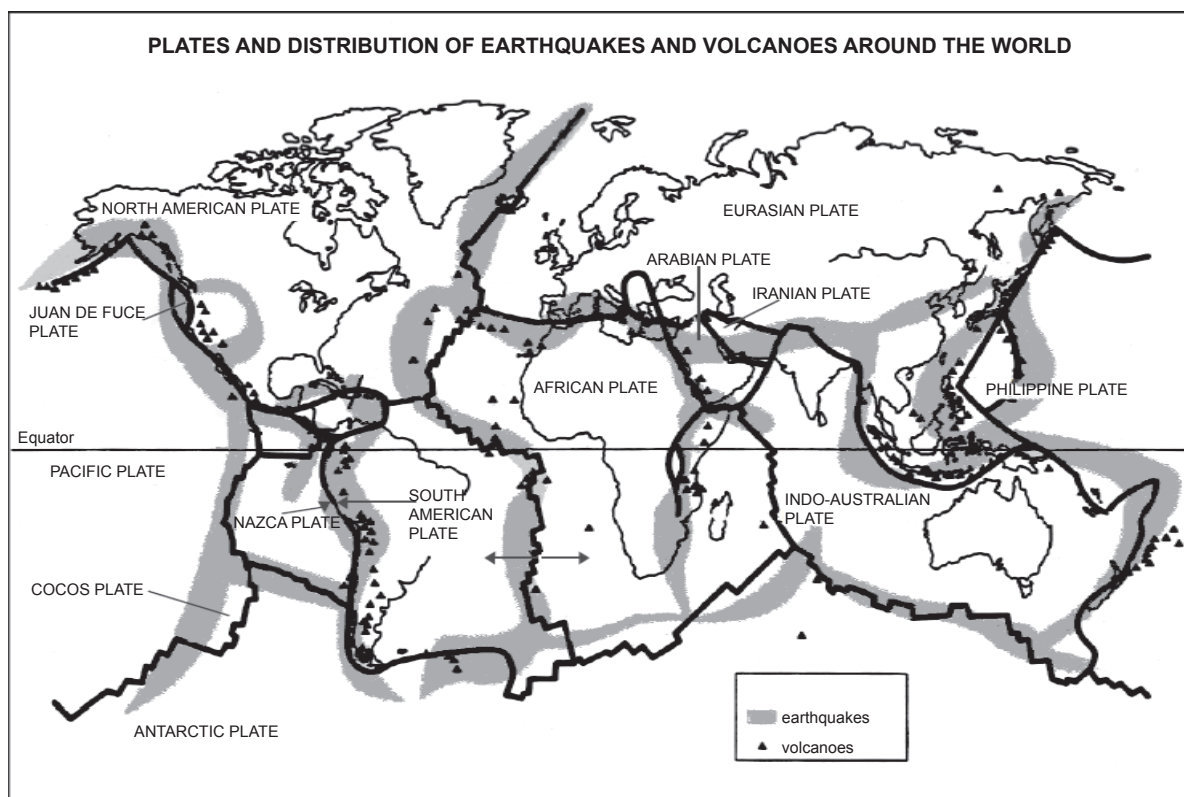


Fig. 1B

(i) Name **two** ranges of fold mountains shown in Fig. 1A.

1

2

[2]

(ii) What is meant by each of the following features shown in Fig. 1A and 1B?

fold mountains.....

.....

earthquake belt

.....

active volcanoes.....

.....

[3]

(iii) Give **two** reasons why the location of fold mountains from Fig. 1A coincide with areas of volcanoes and earthquakes shown in Fig. 1B.

1

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2

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[2]

Details are given in Fig. 2 about an earthquake which occurred in Gujarat in India in 2001.

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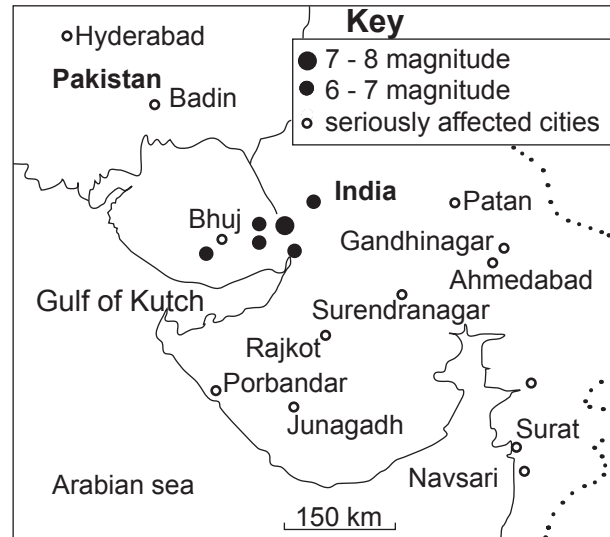


Fig. 2

(iv) Give **two** pieces of evidence from Fig. 2, which suggest that this earthquake was very severe.

1

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2

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[2]

(v) Give **two** reasons why some earthquakes cause more damage than others.

1

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2

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[2]

(b) Fig. 3 shows a section through two volcanoes **E** and **F**.

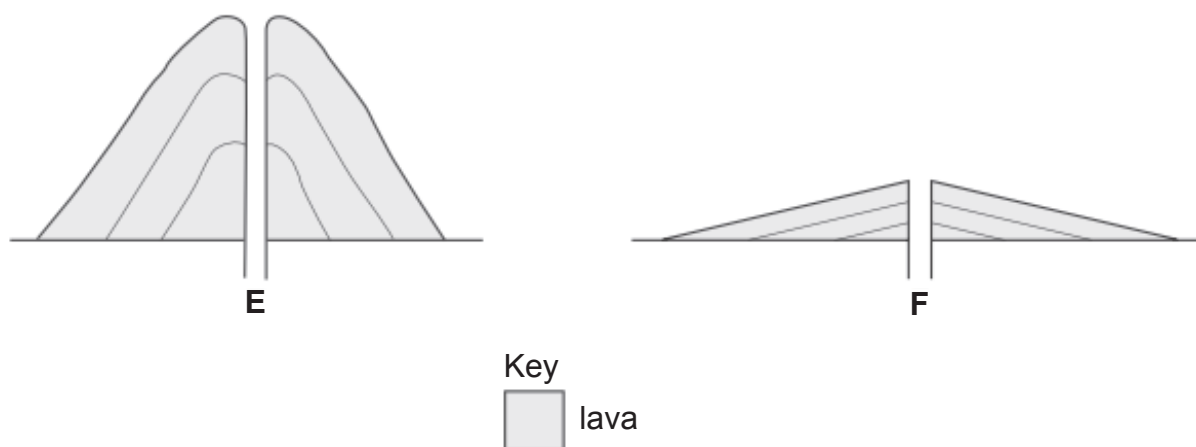


Fig. 3

(i) Describe the differences in the shape of the two volcanoes.

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[2]

(ii) Why might differences in the type of lava explain the answer you have given in (b) (i)?

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[2]

(iii) Briefly describe what causes a volcano to erupt.

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[2]

- (c) (i) Describe **four** ways in which high fold mountains may cause problems for people who live in areas where they are located.

1

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2

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4

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[4]

- (ii) Describe **four** ways in which active volcanoes may cause problems for people who live in areas where they are located.

1

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2

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4

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[4]

[25]

- 2 (a) Study Fig. 4, which shows an extract from a diary of a sailor.

As we left the harbour at 09:00 on the 30th July the sky was almost clear, with just a few wispy, feather-like clouds. There was a strong westerly wind, but temperatures were warm.

By 14:00 the wind speed had fallen and it was blowing from the north-west. Temperatures had fallen several degrees and very tall, dome-shaped clouds with dark bases had formed. The visibility was decreasing.

As the rain started to fall we sailed back home, but by the time we reached the harbour we were very wet.

Fig. 4

- (i) What is meant by *westerly wind*?

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.....

[1]

- (ii) Identify **four** differences in the weather between the morning and the afternoon of 30 July.

1
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2
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3
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4
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[4]

(b) (i) What is measured by the following instruments?

anemometer

wind vane

sunshine recorder

[3]

(ii) Describe and explain where a school weather station should be located in order to obtain accurate data.

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[5]

(iii) Describe the main features of a rain gauge and explain how it is used.
You may use labelled diagrams in your answer.

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[5]

(c) Choose an example of **one** of the following types of weathering

- Freeze-thaw,
- Exfoliation,
- Biological weathering.

Using only labelled diagrams, explain how your chosen weathering process occurs.

Type of weathering process

[7]

[25]

SECTION B: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

3 (a) Fig. 5 shows the annual cycle of small scale subsistence farmers.

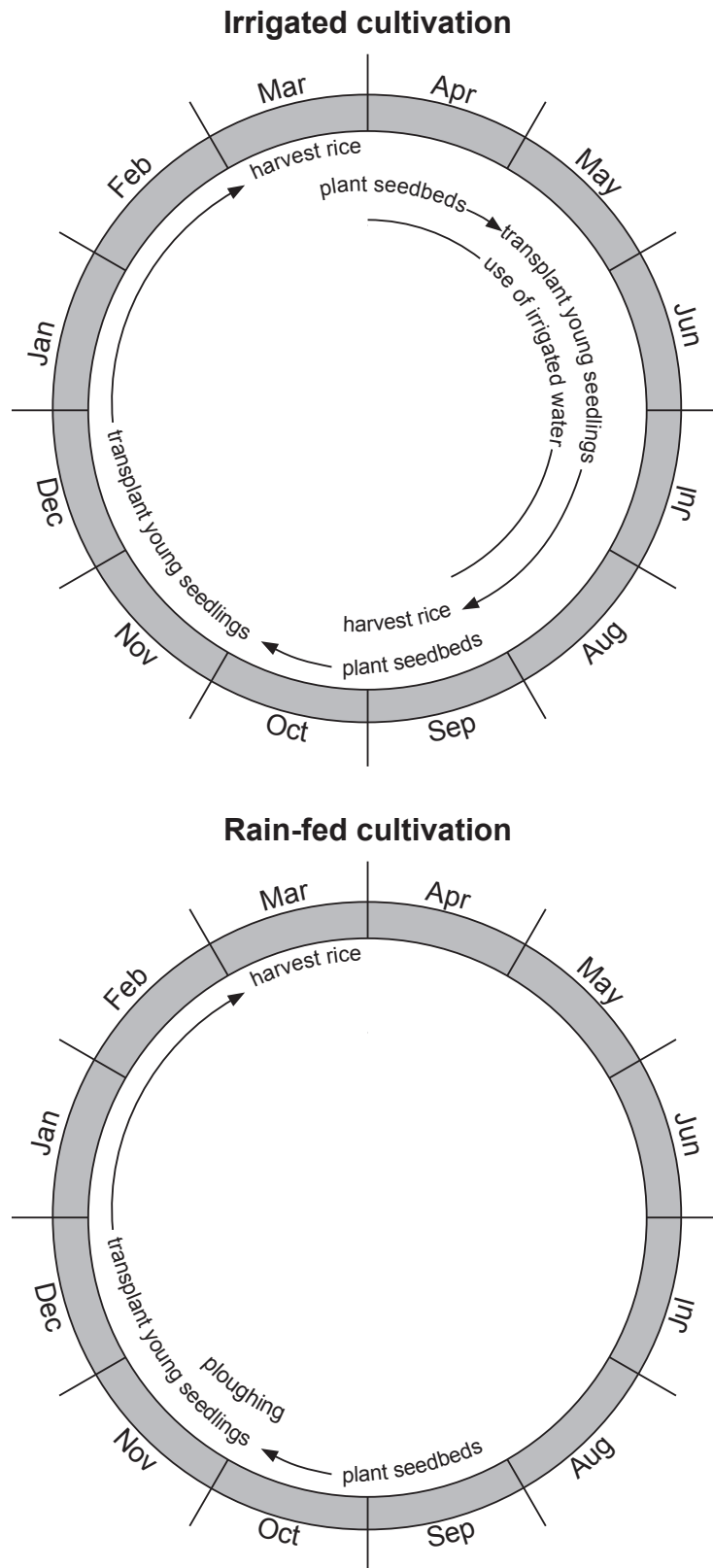


Fig. 5

(i) What is *subsistence farming*?

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[2]

(ii) Describe the following processes referred to on Fig. 5.

A ploughing

.....

B planting

.....

C harvesting

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[3]

(iii) Why are traditional (older) methods of ploughing, planting and harvesting still used on subsistence farms in many parts of the world?

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[2]

(iv) How does Fig. 5 show that irrigation can make a difference to subsistence farmers growing their rice?

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[2]

(v) Describe **four** other ways in which subsistence farmers can grow more crops, apart from using irrigation.

1

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2

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[4]

- (b) Study the newspaper extract, Fig. 6, which is about food supply.

Action needed now to avert disaster

Today the world will gain another 220 000 people. Is it possible to provide for them all? There is no reason why anyone should go hungry today. The problem is poverty and the unequal distribution of wealth in the world rather than the technology to produce enough food. There is more than enough food to go round. Thirty years ago the global food supply was the equivalent of 2 360 calories a day per person; today it is 2 740 calories. Food supplies are expected to outstrip population growth for at least ten more years. But a population explosion is mainly taking place in the developing world, where two billion people go hungry every day.

Fig. 6

- (i) What does the newspaper extract suggest about

A the length of time that the world will provide enough food for all its people?

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[1]

B reasons for shortages of food in parts of the world?

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[2]

C amount of food available?

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[2]

- (ii) From your studies, give **four** reasons, excluding those mentioned in the newspaper extract, which may lead to food shortages in some areas of the world.

1

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2

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3

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4

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[4]

- (iii) Why do some areas of the world produce more food than they need?

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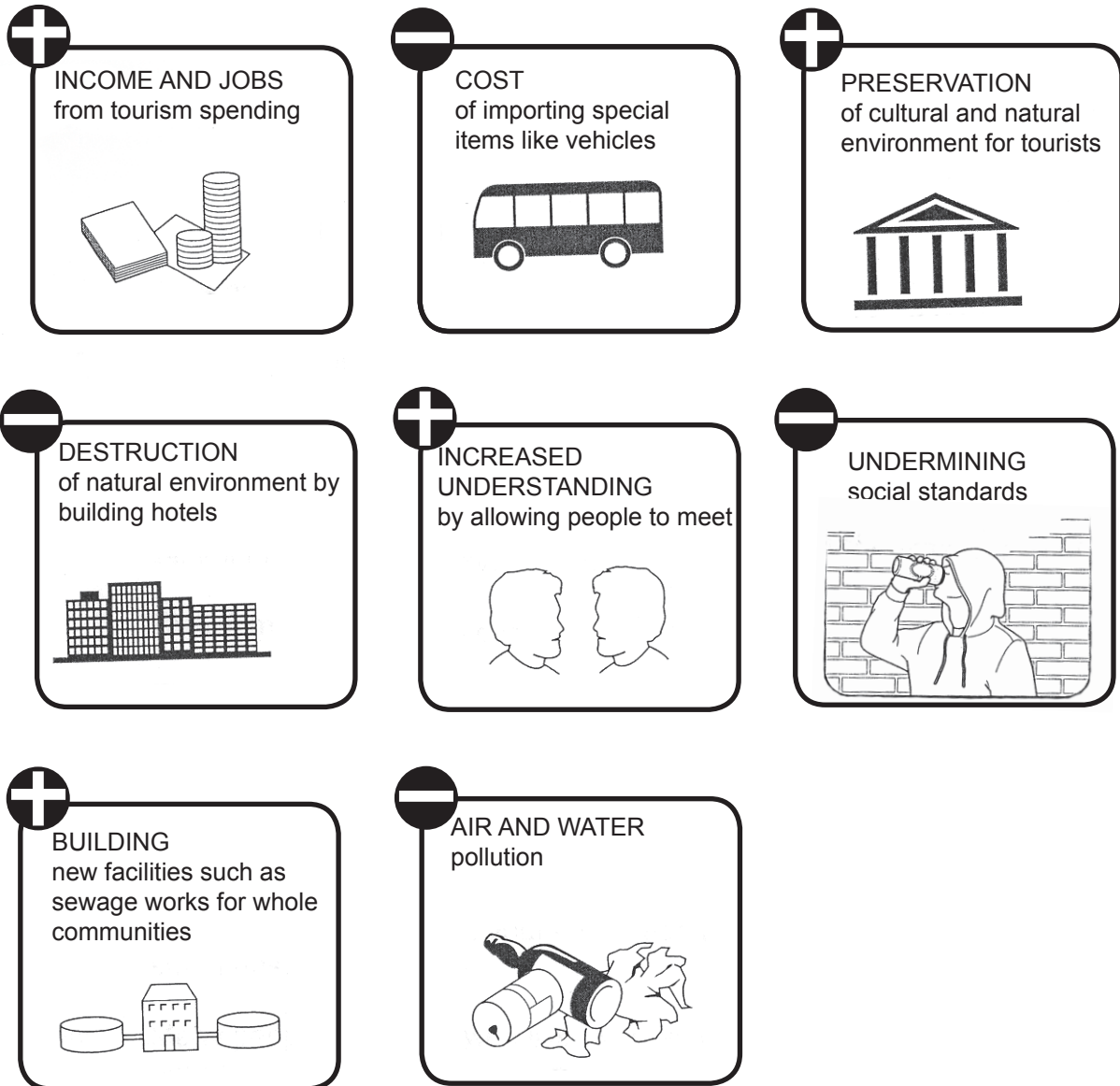
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[3]

[25]

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows information about the costs and benefits of tourism.



Key

+ Benefits

- Costs

Fig. 7

- (i) Give **one** example of a job in the tourist industry.

.....

[1]

- (ii) Using Fig. 7 only, identify **one** environmental cost and **one** environmental benefit of the tourist industry.

Environmental cost.....

..... [1]

Environmental benefit

..... [1]

- (iii) With the aid of Fig. 7 and using your own ideas explain how tourism can undermine social standards.

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[3]

- (iv) Many people who live in areas where tourism is important are not directly employed in the tourist industry.

Explain how they might still benefit from tourism.

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[4]

(b) Study the photographs, Fig. 8 which show tourist attractions in Mauritius.



Fig. 8

- (i) Use evidence from the photographs to give **three** reasons why Mauritius is attractive to tourists.

1

2

3

[3]

- (ii) Explain why it may be easier to develop tourism than manufacturing industry in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

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[5]

[25]

SECTION C: POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT STUDIES

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

5 (a) Maps **X**, **Y** and **Z** (Fig. 9) show three different settlement patterns in rural areas.

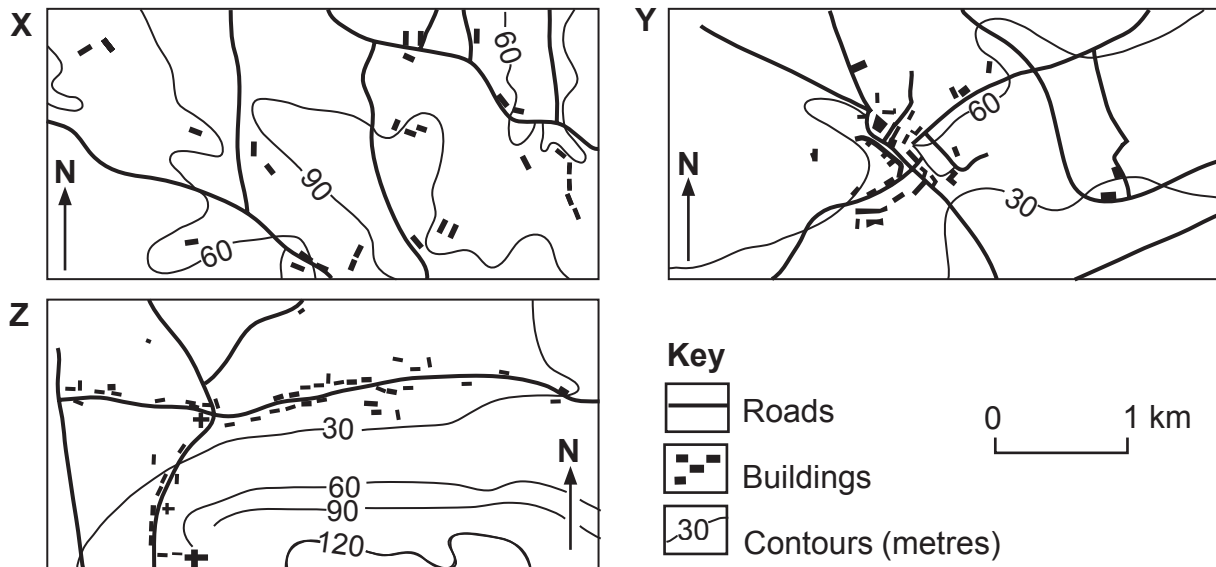


Fig. 9

(i) Name the type of settlement pattern shown on maps **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

X.....

Y.....

Z.....

[3]

(ii) Describe the distribution of buildings for the settlement patterns on maps **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

X.....

.....

Y.....

.....

Z.....

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[3]

(iii) Give **one** reason why each settlement pattern might have developed.

X.....

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Y.....

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Z.....

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[3]

(b) Fig. 10 shows the changes in passenger transport in Europe over recent years.

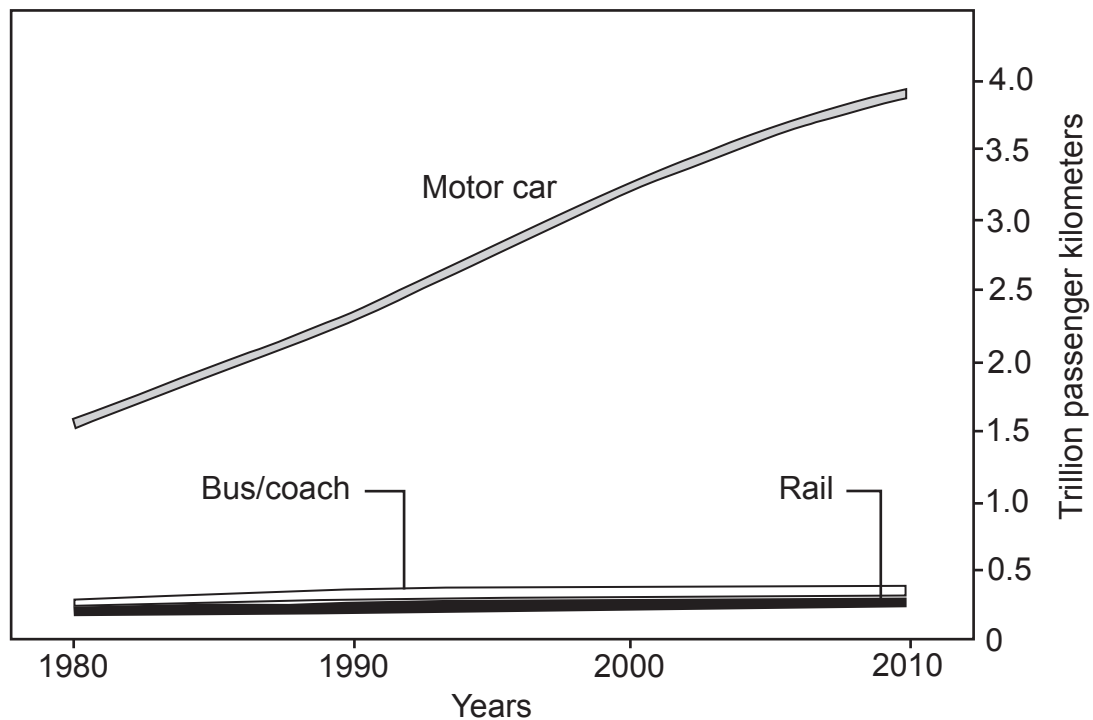


Fig. 10

(i) What does the graph show about the growth of passenger transport?

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[3]

- (ii) With the aid of Fig. 10 and your own knowledge, explain why traffic congestion occurs in most large towns and cities throughout the world.

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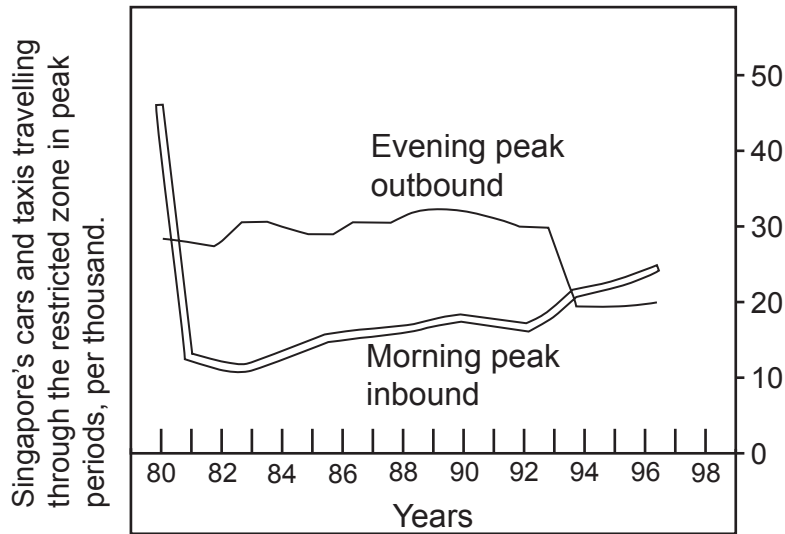
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[5]

- (c) Fig. 11 shows the results of an attempt to reduce the problem of traffic congestion in Singapore City, a large city in Asia.

The effect of charges on traffic flow in the 1980s and 1990s in Singapore City



N.B. extra charges on cars and taxis travelling through the central restricted zone in the morning peak period were introduced in the 1980s.

These were extended to evening peak traffic in 1990.

Fig. 11

- (i) Using Fig. 11 only, what evidence is there that the charges have been successful? Give **three** reasons for your answer.

1

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2

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[3]

- (ii) Describe measures to reduce the problem of traffic congestion in towns and cities, apart from the one referred to in Fig.11. You will gain credit for specific examples.

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[5]

[25]

- 6 (a) Study Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B, which give information about HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa.

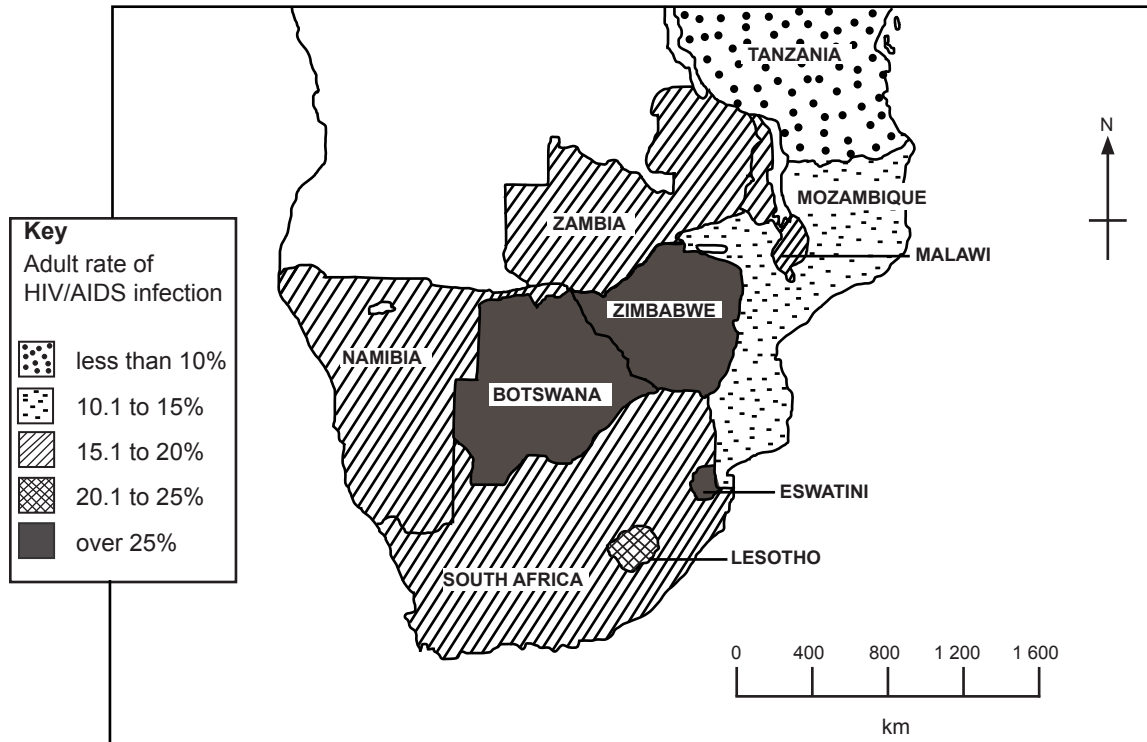


Fig. 12A

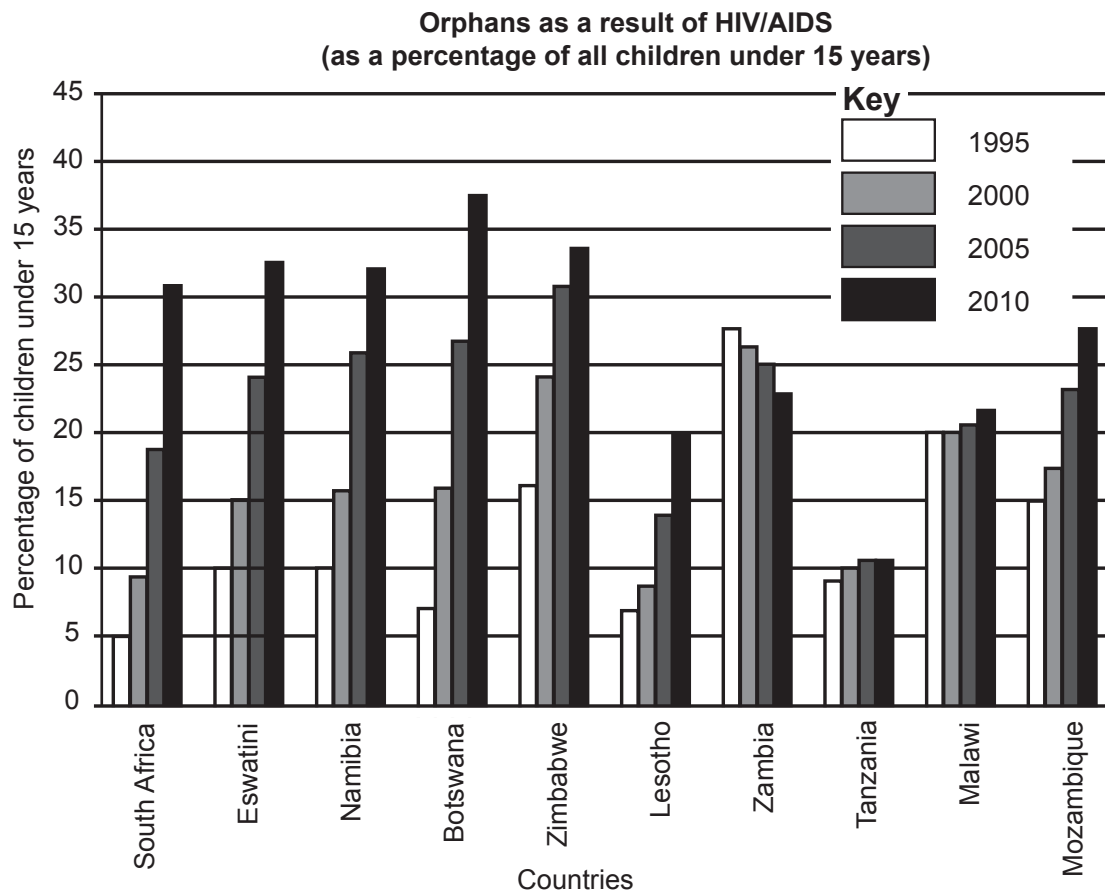


Fig. 12B

- (i) Use Fig. 12A to name **one** country where over 25% of the adult population are infected with HIV/AIDS.

..... [1]

- (ii) Use the information in Fig. 12B to

- (aa) state the percentage of children who were orphaned as a result of HIV/AIDS in Lesotho in 2010.

..... [1]

- (bb) name a country where the percentage of children who were orphaned as a result of HIV/AIDS had decreased by 2010.

..... [1]

- (iii) Using only information from Fig. 12A and Fig. 12B, compare the impacts of HIV/AIDS on the population of Botswana and Tanzania.

..... [3]

- (iv) Suggest the likely impacts of HIV/AIDS on the economies of those countries where rates of infection are high.

..... [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 13, which shows the predicted population pyramid for Botswana in 2020.

The overall shape shows what the pyramid would be like if there was no threat from HIV/AIDS. The white pyramid shows what is likely to happen as a result of HIV/AIDS.

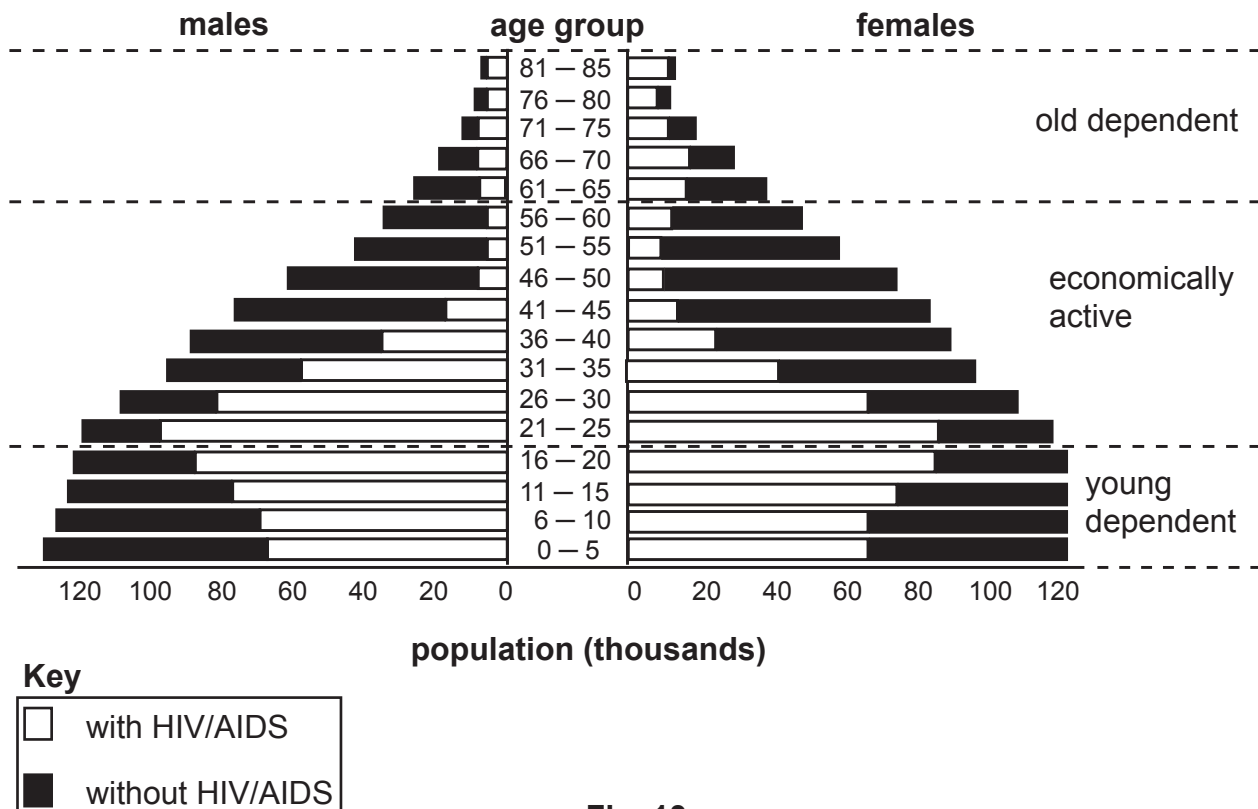


Fig. 13

- (i) Describe the likely impacts of HIV/AIDS on the size and structure of Botswana's population in 2020 as shown in Fig. 13.

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[3]

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- This image shows a full page of white paper with ten evenly spaced horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines extend across the entire width of the page.

(iii) With the aid of examples, describe the strategies being used to try to reduce the spread of diseases in LEDCs. You may refer to examples which you have studied.

[illegible]

[25]

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