

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ORDINARY LEVEL

4331/2

PAPER 2

2 hours

Marks 60

2020

Additional Materials: Answer Book

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces on the Answer Book.
- Answer each question on a separate page.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.

- Answer **all** questions.

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

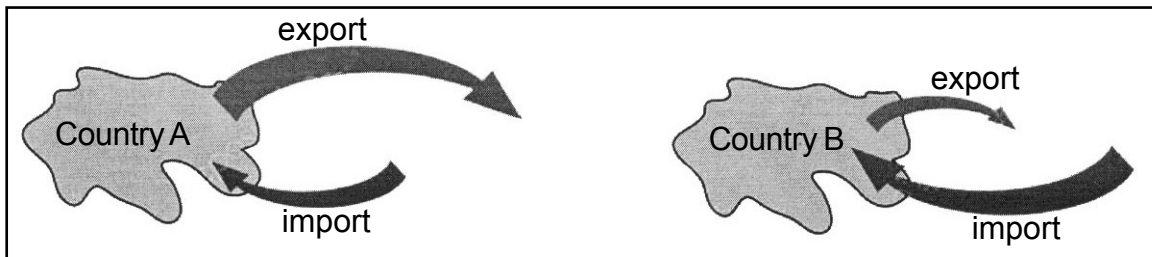


Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

- 1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which is about international trading.

Balance of Trade

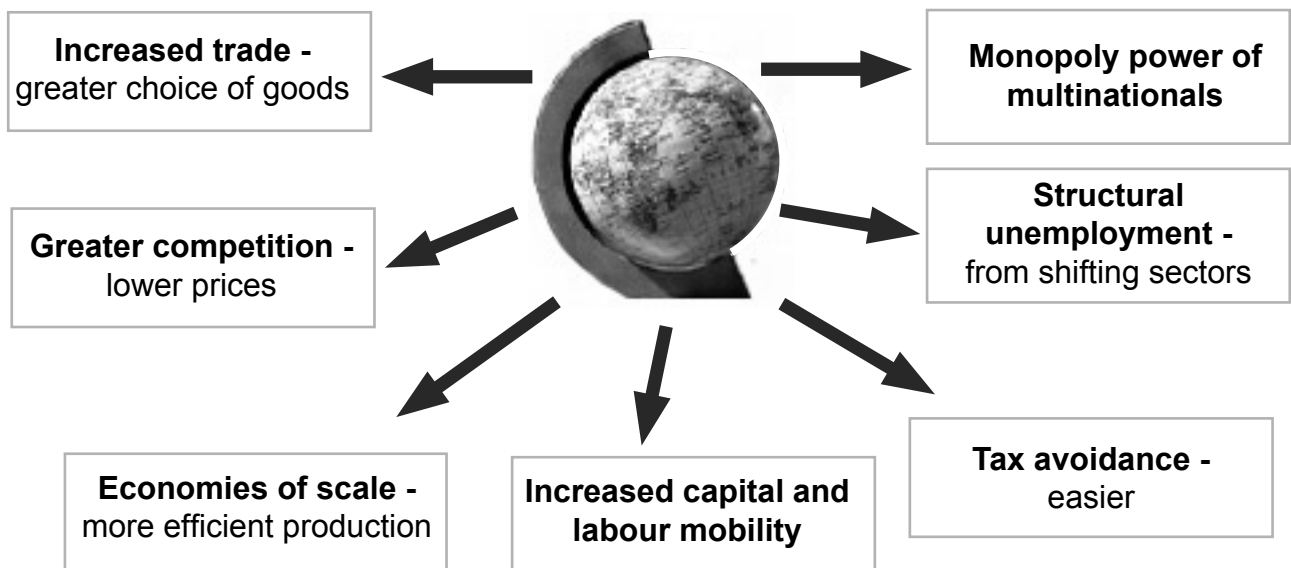


(<http://st2.depositphotots.com>)

Fig. 1

- (i) According to Fig. 1, what is meant by *import*? [1]
- (ii) What type of balance of trade does country B have? Explain your answer. [2]
- (iii) Suggest **four** ways in which country B can improve such a balance of trade. [4]
- (iv) Describe **two** problems for a country that relies on the exports of agricultural products. [2]
- (v) Suggest **four** reasons why country A trade with country B. [4]
- (b) Study Fig. 2, which shows the impact of globalisation.

Impact of Globalisation



(www.economicshelp.org)

Fig. 2

- (i) From Fig. 2, identify the concept that describes trading worldwide. [1]
- (ii) Identify **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages from Fig. 2. [4]

- (c) Study Fig. 3, which is about the main functions of the International Monetary Fund.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an agency of the United Nations and it gets its money from subscriptions paid by members states. It aims to reduce global poverty, encourage international trade, and promote global financial stability and economic growth. As well as overseeing the global economy as a whole its roles include monitoring the economic development of different countries. The IMF's aim is to create sustainable development within a country and to create policies that maintain high levels of employment.

The IMF lends capital to countries - most loans are given on the condition that the country makes it a priority to pay back what it has borrowed. The IMF also provides advice and training to governments to help them manage their national economy. As well as this, the IMF provides debt-relief to low income countries in crisis as well as aid to countries facing natural disasters including disease epidemics.

(<https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/051415/how-does-international-monetary-fund-function.asp>)

Fig. 3

- (i) Give **two** aims of the IMF in relation to the global economy. [2]
- (ii) Give **two** aims of the IMF in dealing with individual countries. [2]
- (iii) Identify **one** financial and **one** non-financial means of support the IMF provides to countries. [2]
- (d) Study Fig. 4, which is about an earthquake in Chile, South America, 16 September 2015.

According to news reports, there were at least 13 dead people due to the ground shaking. An earthquake magnitude 8.8 MW located near the central coast of Chile generated a tsunami that caused many more fatalities.

(itic.10C-unesco.org.2015)

Chile's government asked the United Nations to provide aid two days after this earthquake and tsunami killed at least 156, crushing buildings and sparking looting rampages in the hard hit south. The Chilean government responded by using armed soldiers to stop looting, help civilians and speed up the distribution of aid.

(www.wsj.com)

Fig. 4

- (i) Identify the total of deaths caused by the earthquake in Chile. [1]
- (ii) Discuss whether the Chilean government's immediate response to the earthquake in Fig. 4 was correct. [5]

[30]

- 2 Study Fig. 5, which is about University of Namibia (UNAM) enrolment by using academic year and Gender 2012-2018.

Academic Year	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Total
2012	10 389	61,8%	6 430	38,2%	16 819
2013	10 897	62,1%	6 639	37,9%	17 536
2014	12 171	62,4%	7 335	37,6%	19 506
2015	13 215	62,9%	7 793	37,1%	21 008
2016	16 148	63,9%	9 110	36,1%	25 258
2017	16 768	65,3%	8 916	34,7%	25 684
2018	18 745	66,4%	9 472	33,6%	28 217

(UNAM Statistics office, 2018)

Fig. 5

- (a) (i) How many females were enrolled at UNAM in 2015? [1]
- (ii) Using the statistics from Fig. 5, calculate the difference in the percentage of male and female enrolment in 2018. Show your calculations. [2]
- (iii) State what happened to the percentage of male enrolment between 2012 and 2018. Give reasons for the changes. [3]
- (iv) Referring to the statistics in Fig. 5 the enrolment of students are very low. Suggest how low enrolment at UNAM affect the development of Namibia. [4]
- (b) Study Fig. 6, which is an extract from The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011.

Reduce child mortality

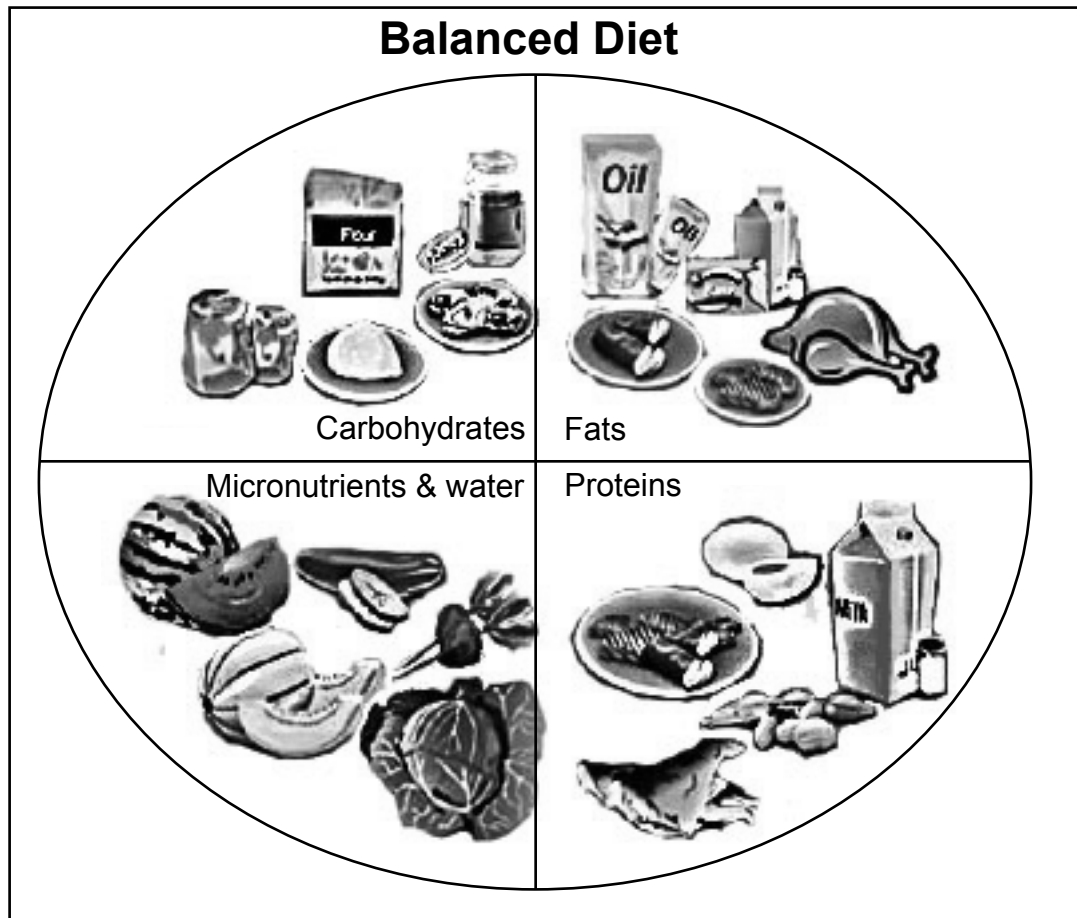
In Sub-Saharan Africa, under-five mortality has declined by 22 per cent since 1990, making it one of the regions with the largest number of reductions of deaths of children under the age of five. On average, 76 per cent of one-years-olds in Africa immunised against measles, polio and tetanus in 2008, against 58 per cent in 1990. Still, in 2008 the highest rates of child mortality worldwide were mainly caused by diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia in Sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for half of the world's 8.8 million deaths. All 36 countries with under-five mortality rates exceeding 100 per 1 000 live births are in Sub-Saharan Africa, except Afghanistan and Myanmar.

(www.un.org/africa)

Fig. 6

- (i) Identify any disease in Fig. 6 which killed many children in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2008. [1]
- (ii) What happened to immunisation rates of one-year-olds against the diseases in the years after 1990 in Africa. [2]

(c) Study Fig. 7, which shows a group of food substances needed in the body.

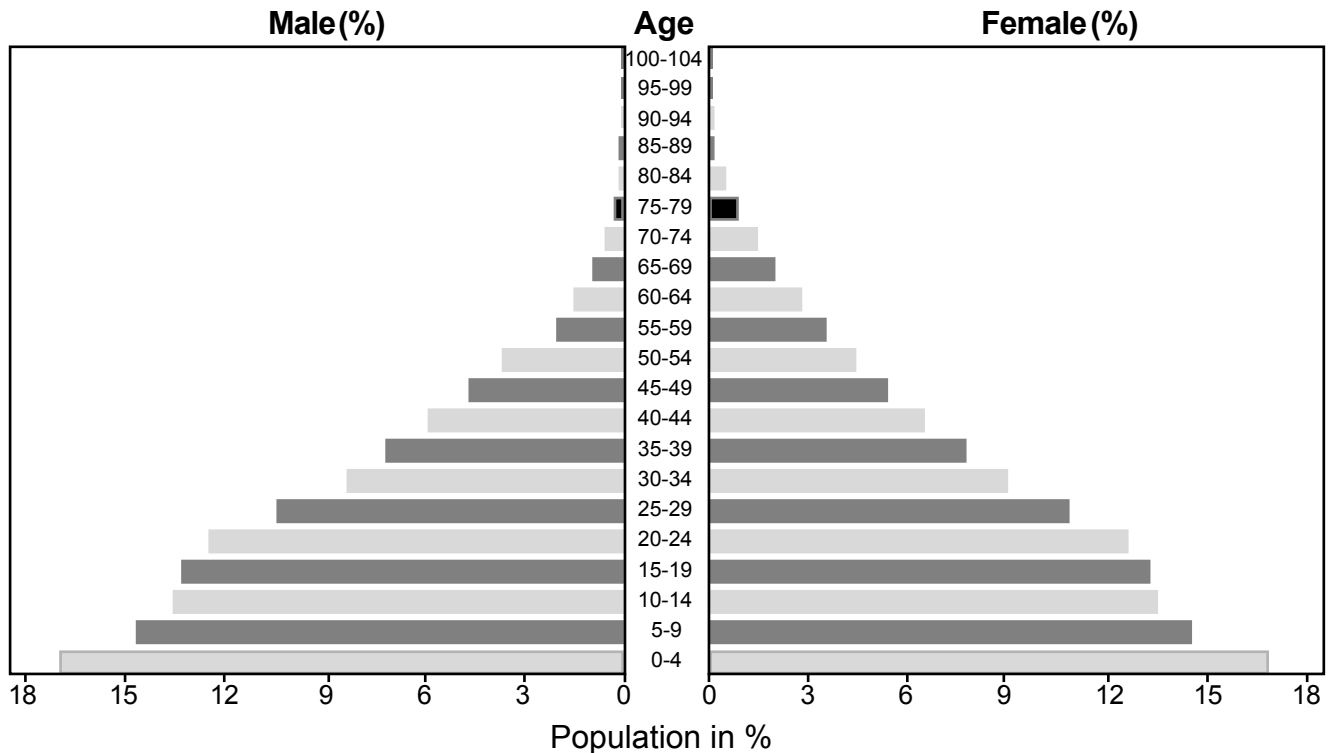


([https://i.pinmg.com/original](https://i.pinimg.com/original))

Fig. 7

- (i) From Fig. 7, identify **two** examples of sources of vitamins. [2]
- (ii) Using the four main food types given in Fig. 7, explain why each is important in a balanced diet. [4]
- (iii) Suggest what do people suffer from if they do not eat the nutrients illustrated in Fig. 7. [2]

(d) Study Fig. 8, which shows a population pyramid of Namibia in 2019.



(<http://www.livepopulation.com/country/namibia.html>)

Fig. 8

- (i) Referring to Fig. 8, what does the pyramid show? [1]
- (ii) What percentage of Namibia's population are children between the age of 0-4 years? [1]
- (iii) Explain why the pyramid in Fig. 8 is typical of that of a developing country. [2]
- (iv) Suggest **two** implications on education illustrated by the structure of the population pyramid in Fig. 8. [2]
- (v) As countries develop the percentage of people aged over 65 years increases. Describe **three** possible consequences of this. [3]

[30]

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