

Candidate Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Candidate Name
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JUNIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

GEOGRAPHY

1300/1

PAPER 1

2 hours

Marks 90

2017

Additional Materials: Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your Candidate Number and Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Candidates answer on the Question Paper in the spaces provided.
- 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.

For Examiner's Use		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
Total		

<i>Marker</i>		
<i>Checker</i>		

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

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CLIMATOLOGY

1 (a) Study Fig. 1, which shows two weather instruments.

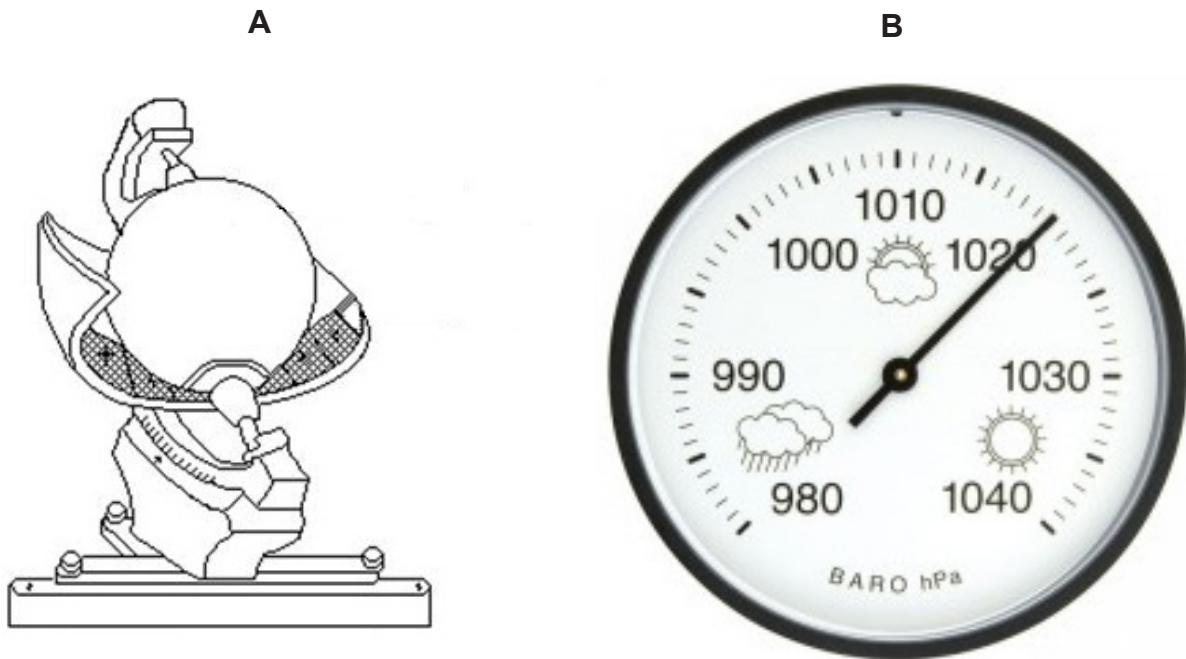


Fig. 1

(i) Identify instrument **A**.

..... [1]

(ii) Where will instrument **A** be placed at a weather station?

..... [1]

(iii) Which element of weather is measured with instrument **B**?

..... [1]

(iv) Give **one** reason for your answer in (a) (iii).

.....

..... [1]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows equal temperatures in Africa.

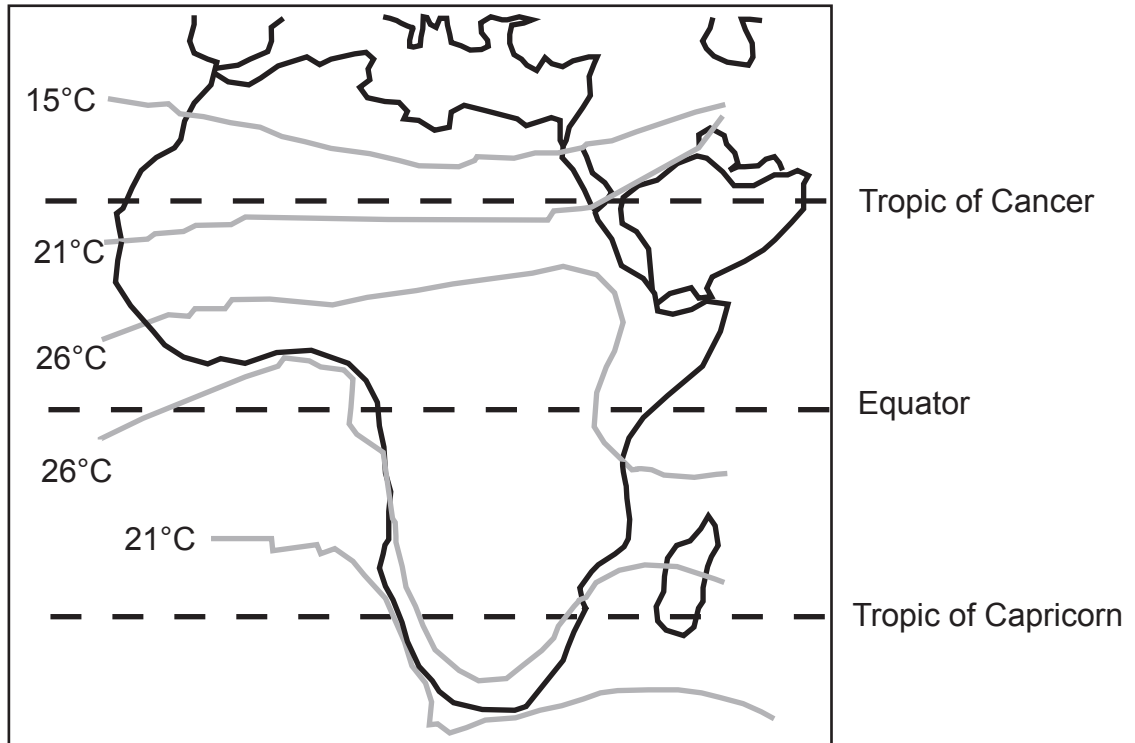


Fig. 2

(i) What are the lines showing equal temperature on the map called?

..... [1]

(ii) Describe the temperature pattern shown on the map.

.....

 [2]

(c) (i) Give another name for the berg winds experienced at coastal towns in Namibia.

..... [1]

(ii) Briefly explain how berg winds influence the local climate at the coast.

.....

 [2]

(d) Study Fig. 3, which shows two different pressure systems in the Southern Hemisphere.

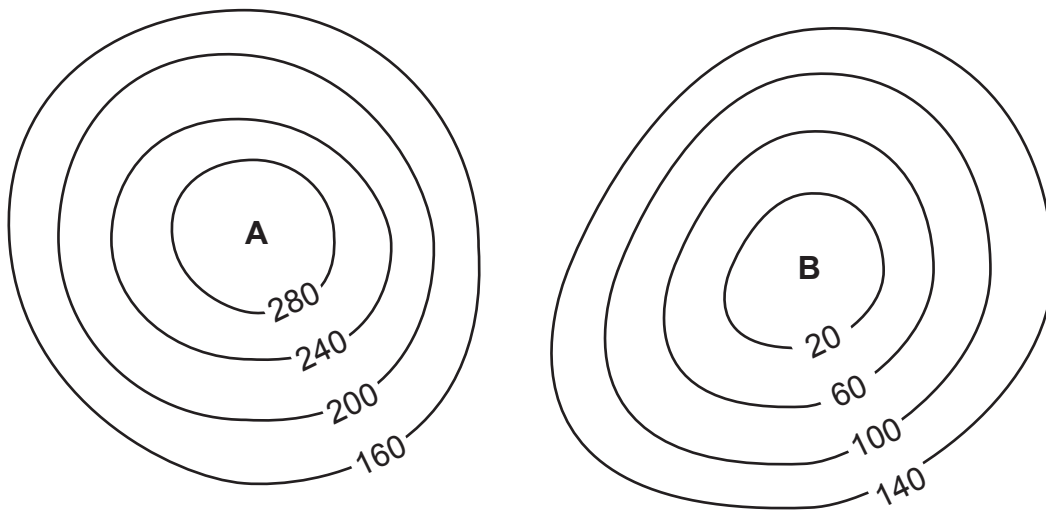


Fig. 3

(i) Define the term *isobars*.

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Describe the weather conditions associated with pressure system **A**.

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

(iii) Explain why rainfall is associated with pressure system **B**.

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

[15]

ECOLOGY

2 (a) Study the flow chart, Fig. 4, which shows the process of desertification.

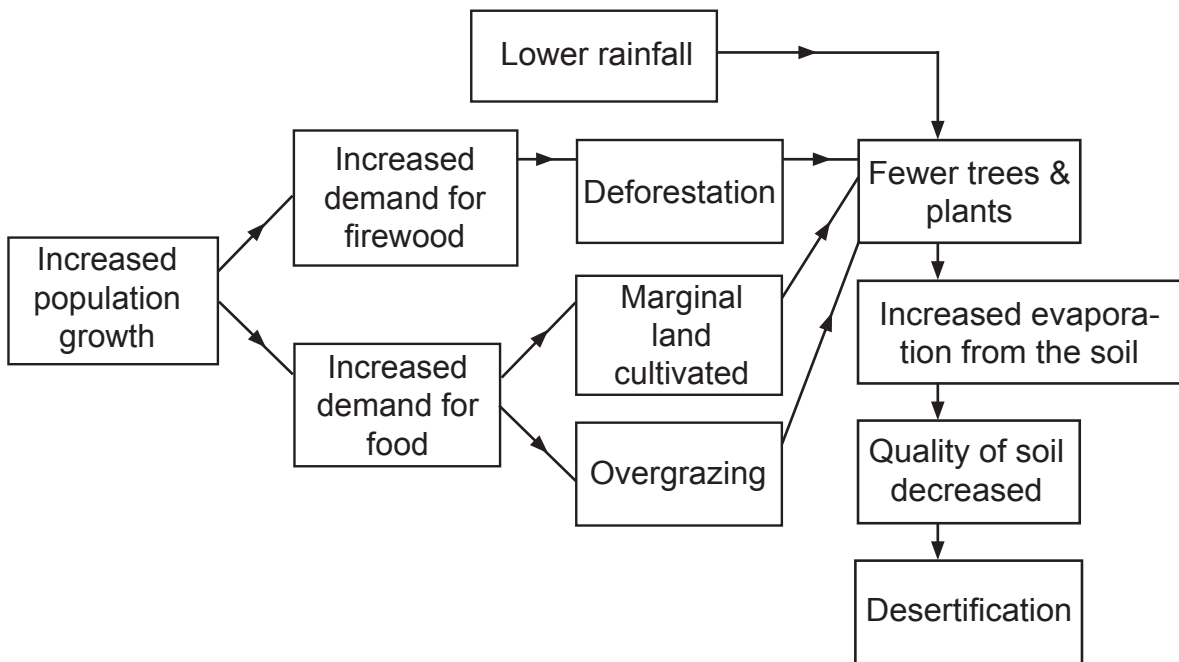


Fig. 4

(i) What is meant by the term *desertification*?

.....

[1]

(ii) Using the flow chart only, identify **two** farming methods which may lead to desertification.

1.....
 2.....

[2]

(iii) Describe the influence which increased population growth can have on the quality of soil.

.....

[3]

(iv) Namibia is one of the countries that is greatly affected by desertification.

Describe **three** ways on how Namibia can solve or minimise the problem of desertification.

- 1
- 2
- 3

[3]

(b) Study Fig. 5, which shows pollution.

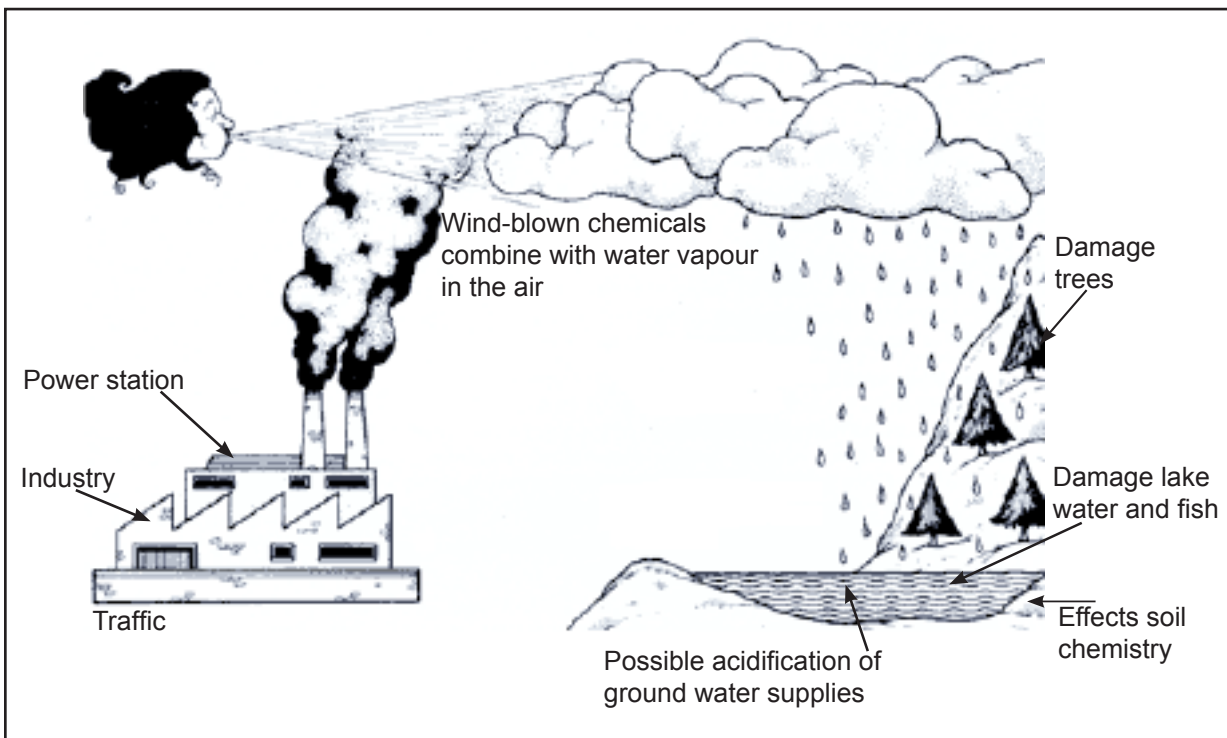


Fig. 5

(i) Identify the main type of pollution shown in Fig. 5.

.....

[1]

(ii) Name **two** sources of pollution shown in Fig. 5.

1

2

[2]

(iii) Using only the diagram, describe **three** effects this type of pollution can have on the natural environment.

1

2

3

[3]

[15]

GEOMORPHOLOGY

3 (a) Study Fig. 6, which shows different plate movements and plate boundaries.

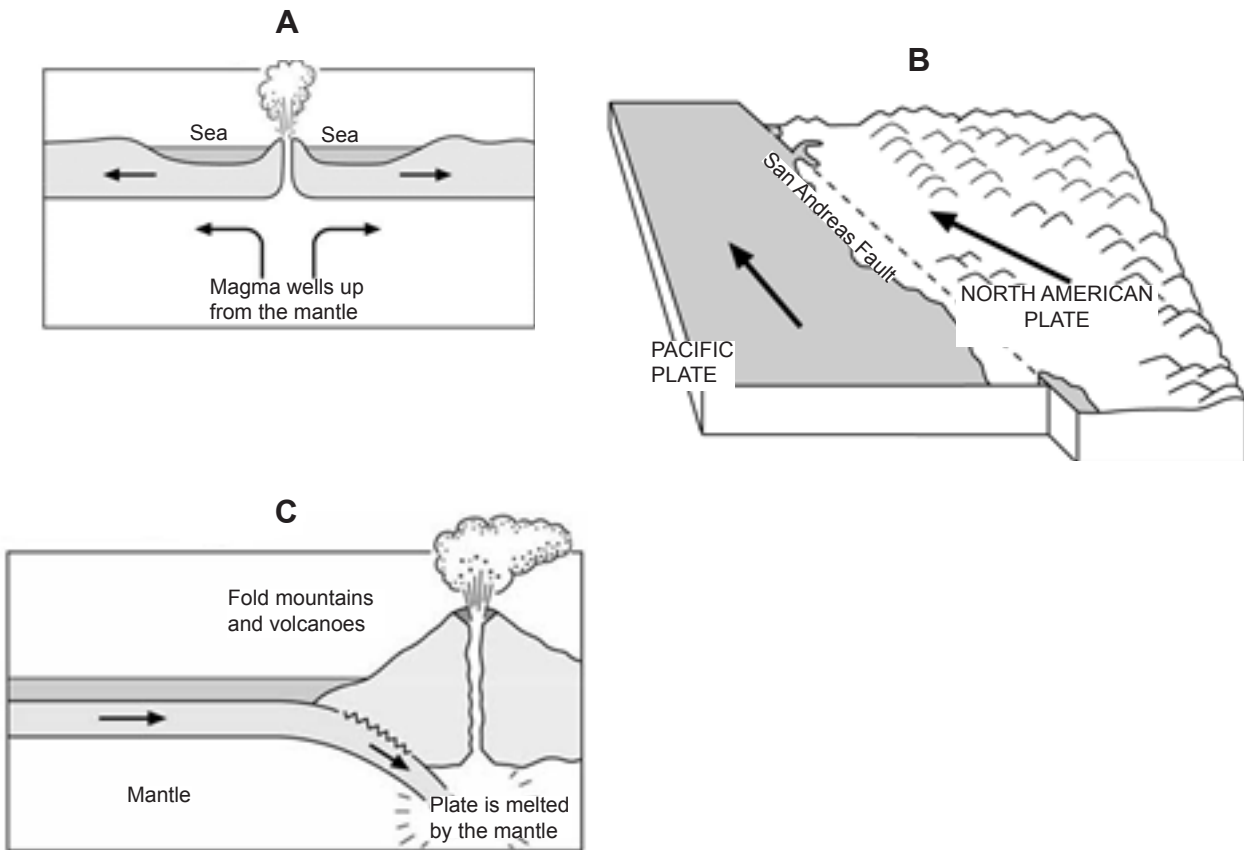


Fig. 6

(i) Identify the plate boundaries **A**, **B** and **C**.

A

B

C

[3]

(ii) At which one of the plate boundaries will the following features most likely be found?

Subduction zone

Fault

Ridge (Mid-Oceanic Ridge).....

[3]

(b) Tick (✓) in the correct box for each of the descriptions in (i) and (ii).

- (i) The point where an earthquake originates in the crust is called
 - an epicentre.
 - a shockwave.
 - a Tsunami.
 - the focus.

[1]

- (ii) The instrument used to measure earthquake intensity is a
 - Richter scale.
 - Seismograph.
 - Pressure graph.
 - Mercalli scale.

[1]

(c) Describe any **three** effects of earthquakes on people.

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

[3]

(d) (i) Differentiate between weathering and erosion.

- Weathering.....
.....
- Erosion.....
.....

[2]

(ii) Name **one** agent of erosion.

.....

[1]

(iii) Name **one** agent of weathering.

.....

[1]

[15]

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

4 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows world population density and distribution.

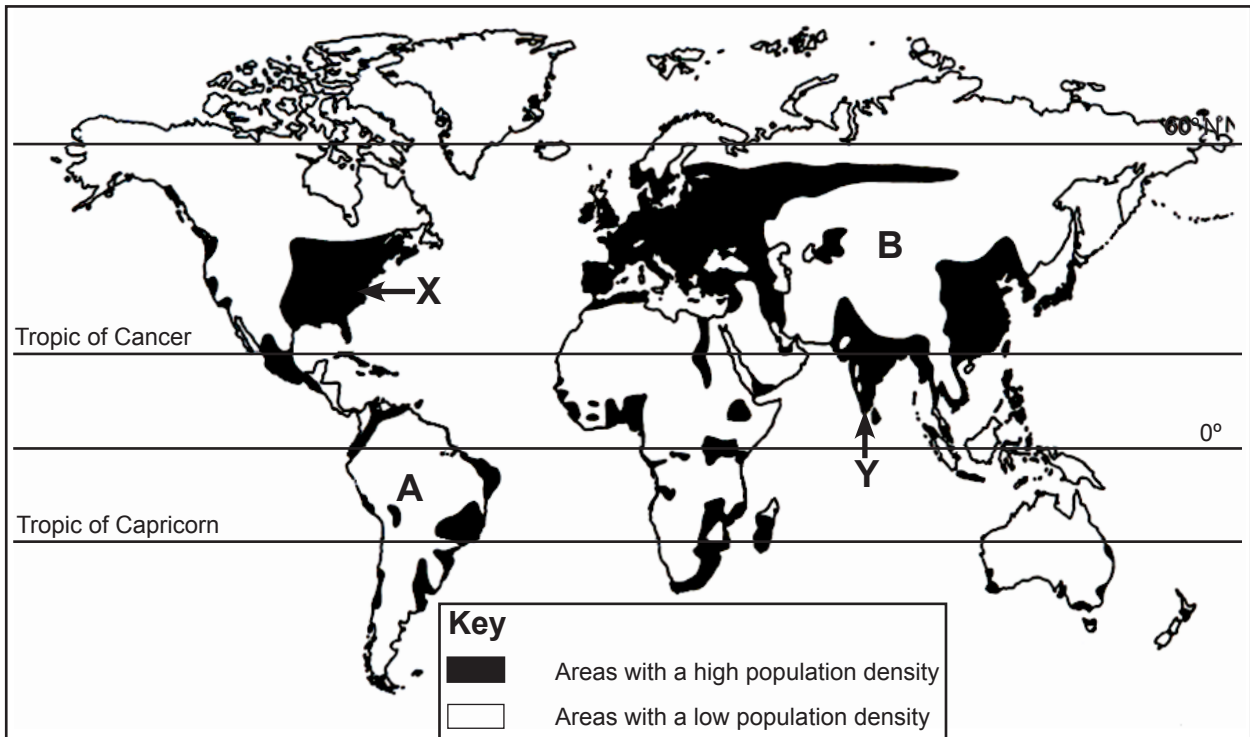


Fig. 7

(i) Define the term *population density*.

.....

[1]

(ii) Identify area **A** and give **one** reason for its sparse population.

Area **A**.....

Reason

.....

[2]

(iii) Identify area **B** and give **one** reason for its sparse population.

Area **B**.....

Reason

.....

[2]

(iv) Identify the major population clusters labelled **X** and **Y**.

X.....

Y.....

[2]

(v) Give **one** economic reason for the high population density experienced in areas **X**.

.....

.....

[1]

(b) The world population has been growing rapidly as from the 1950s and 1960s.

State **four** reasons for the rapid growth.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....

4.....

.....

[4]

(c) People of different age groups in Namibia are migrating from rural areas to Windhoek in large numbers.

Give **three** reasons why people are forced to leave rural areas for Windhoek.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

3.....

.....

[3]

[15]

5 (a) (i) Define the term *birth rate*.

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Give **two** reasons for higher birth rates.

1

2

[2]

(iii) Give **two** reasons for higher death rates.

1

2

[2]

(b) Japan has an ageing population because of lower birth rates and lower death rates.

State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage Japan may experience because of this in future.

Advantage

Disadvantage

[2]

(c) The Namibian Government implemented different strategies to reduce the spread and the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Evaluate the success of the following strategies.

(i) Awareness campaigns

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

(ii) Promotion of gender equality

.....
.....

[1]

[10]

6 (a) Study Fig. 8, which shows the map of Namibia in terms of location and physical features.

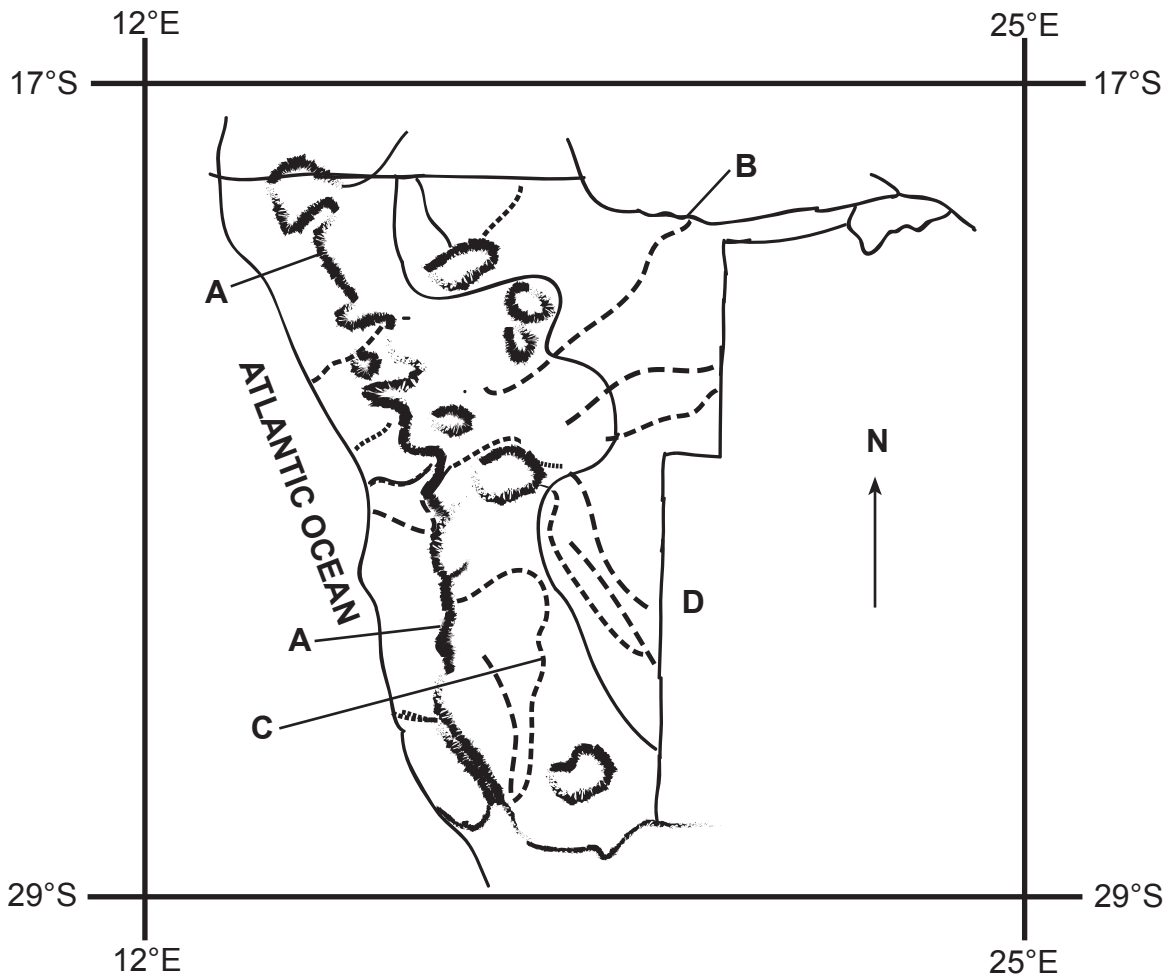


Fig. 8

(i) Between which **two** lines of longitude is Namibia located?

..... [2]

(ii) Name the physiographic region labelled **A**.

..... [1]

(iii) Name the rivers labelled **B** and **C**.

B.....

C..... [2]

(iv) Name the neighbouring country **D**.

..... [1]

(b) Study Fig. 9, which shows factors influencing the climate of Namibia.

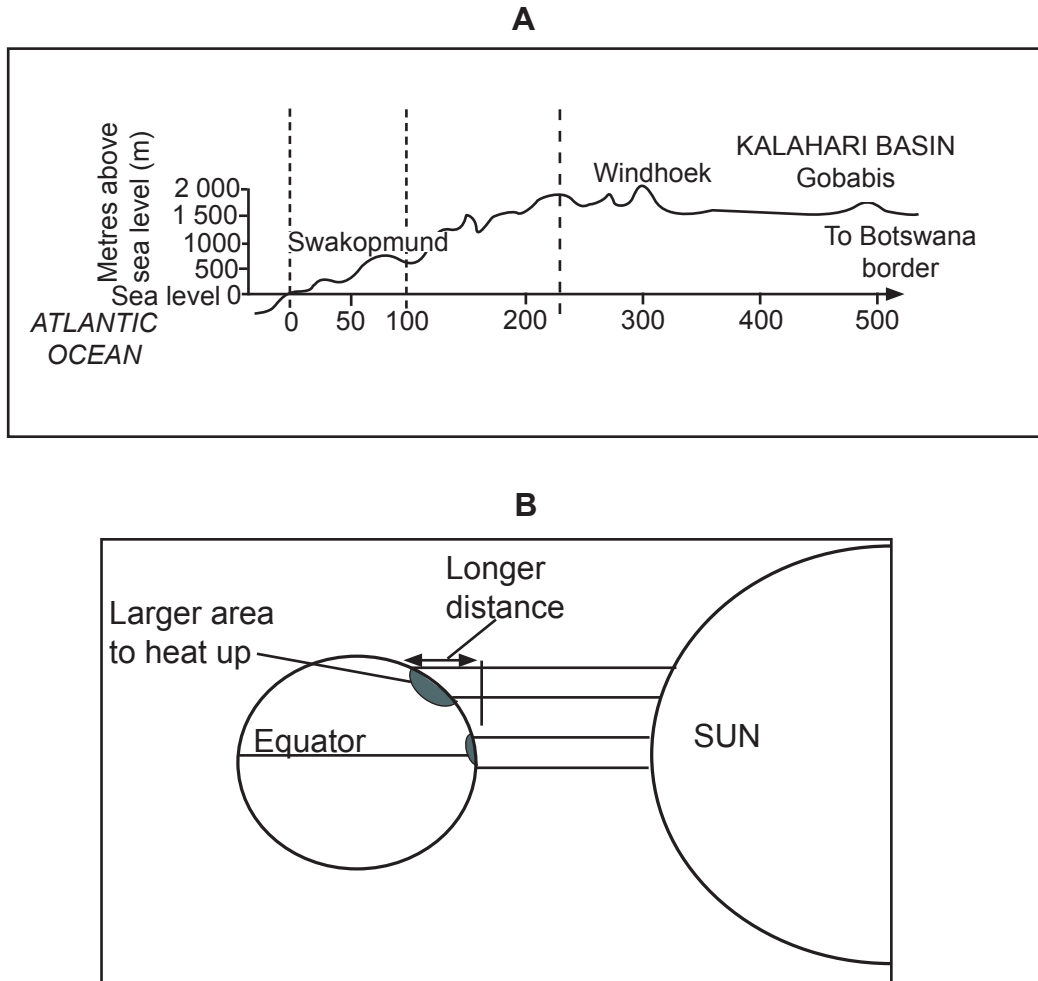


Fig. 9

(i) Identify the two factors **A** and **B** influencing the climate of Namibia.

A.....

B.....

[2]

(ii) Briefly explain how distance from the sea influences the climate of Namibia.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

[10]

7 (a) Write down **two** problems which affect crop farming in Namibia.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

(b) Study Fig. 10, which shows a method of catching fish in Namibian waters.

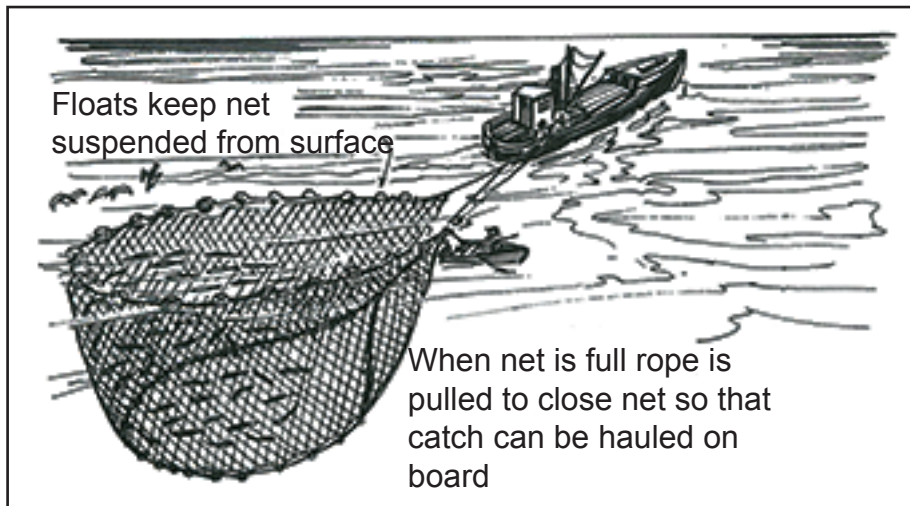


Fig. 10

(i) Name the type of fish caught by using the fishing method shown in Fig. 10.

.....

[1]

(ii) Describe how the method shown is used to catch fish.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(c) (i) In your opinion, describe the biggest disadvantage tourism is having in Namibia?

.....

.....

[1]

(ii) Give **one** reason for your answer.

.....

.....

[1]

(d) Study Fig. 11, which shows the map of Southern Africa including SADC and SACU countries.

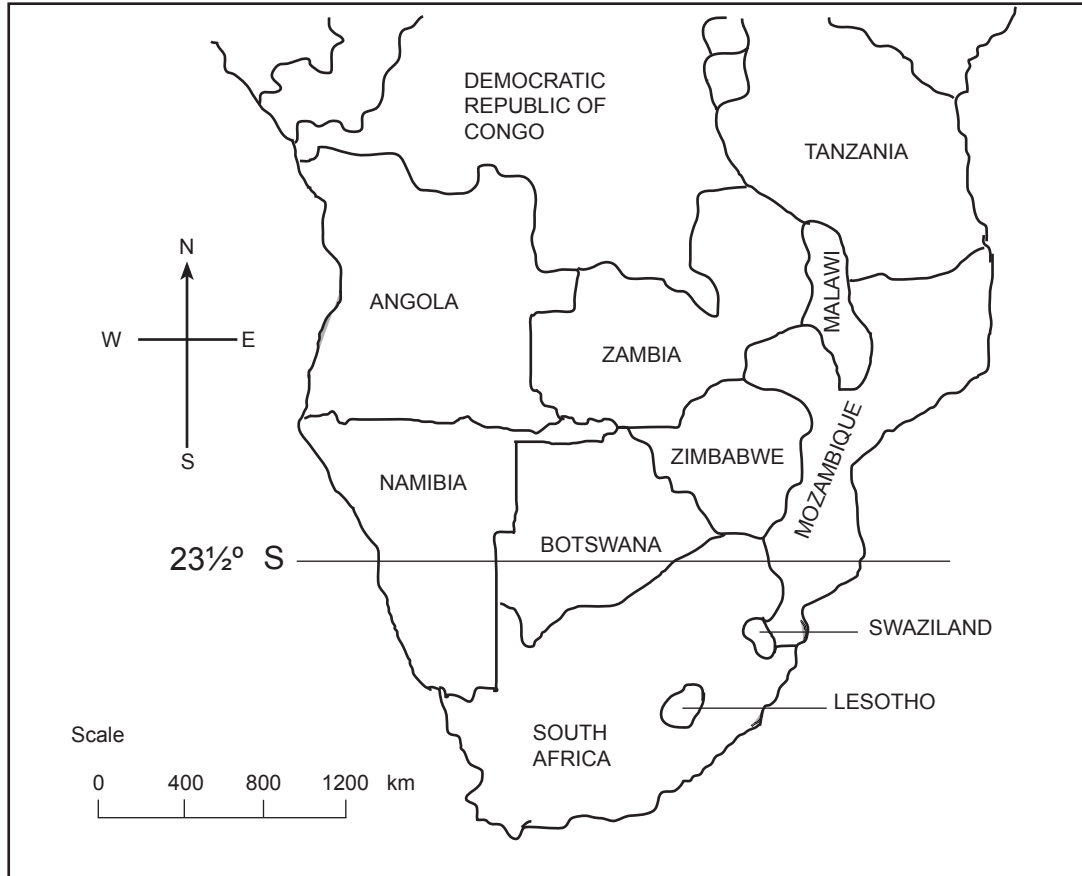


Fig. 11

(i) Write down the names of **three** SACU member countries.

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

[1]

(ii) State **one** problem affecting SADC countries.

.....

[1]

(iii) Considering the problem mentioned in (d) (ii), suggest **one** solution to this problem.

.....

[1]

[10]