

**NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE**

**GEOGRAPHY HIGHER LEVEL**

**8330/1**

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 75

**2019**

Additional Materials: Answer Book  
Ruler

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name on the spaces provided on the Answer Book.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
- Do not use correction fluid.
  
- Answer **any three** questions.
  
- 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.

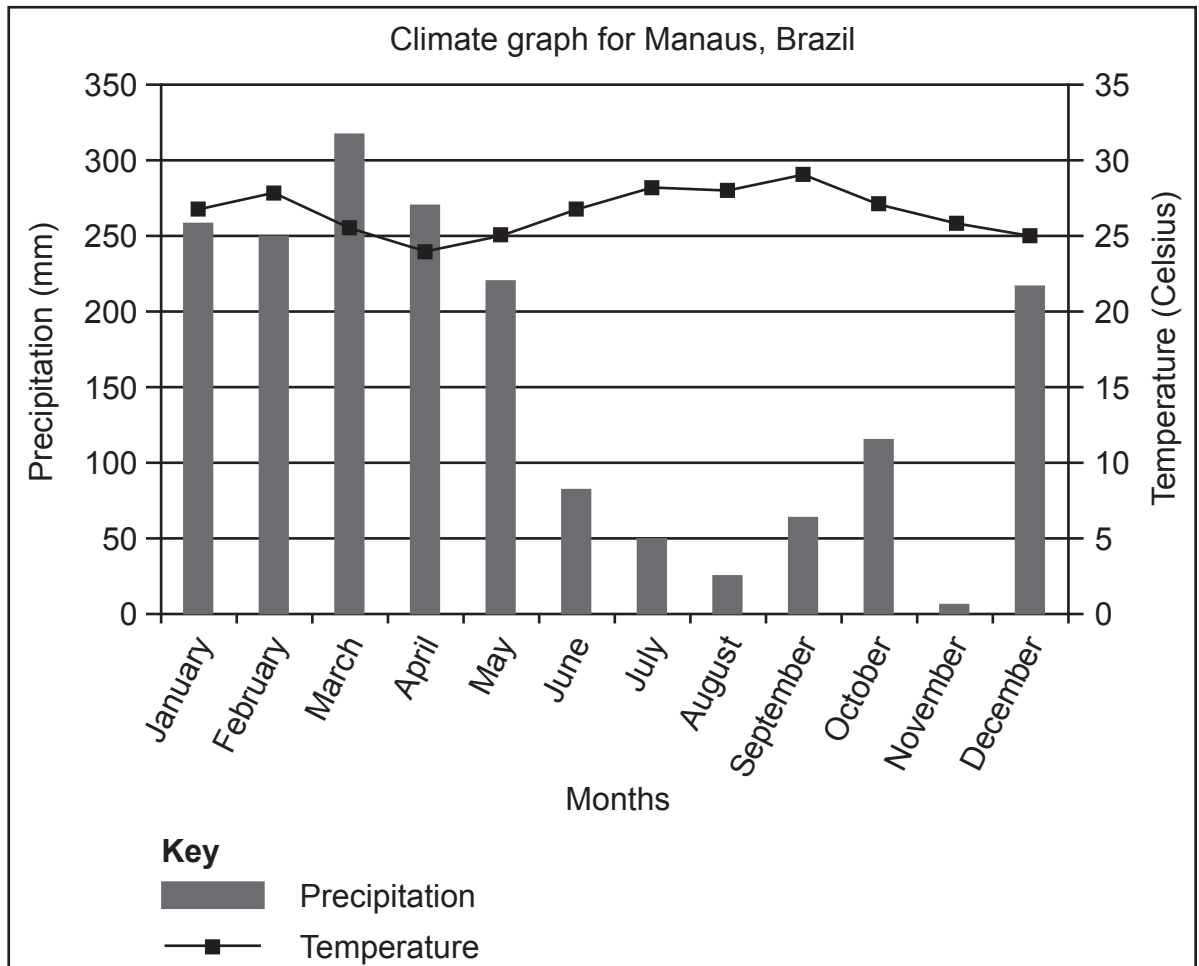
This document consists of **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



**Republic of Namibia**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE**

- 1 (a) (i) Study Fig. 1, a climate graph for Manaus, Brazil. This location experiences a tropical rain forest climate.

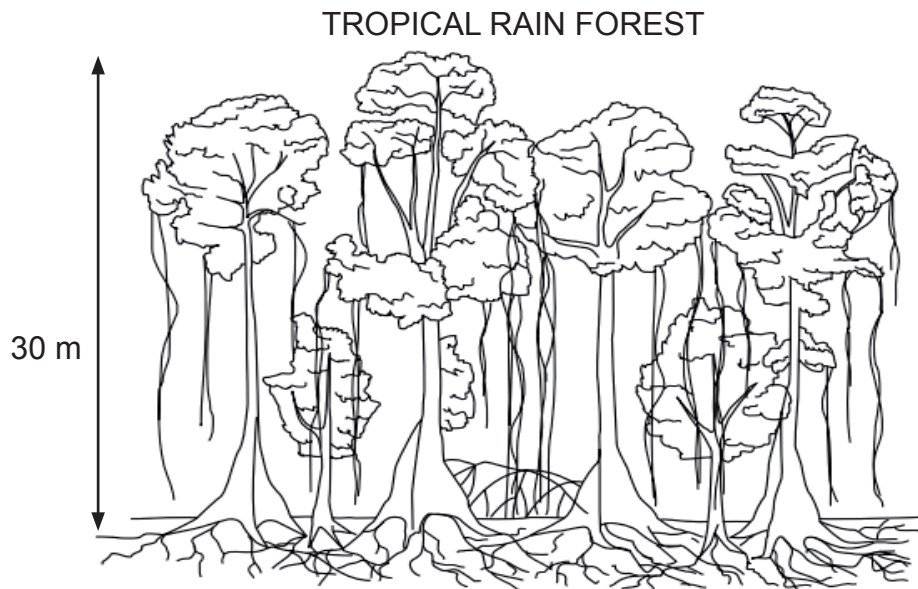


**Fig. 1**

Describe the main features of the climate of Manaus, Brazil, as shown in Fig. 1.

[4]

- (ii) Study Fig. 2, which shows characteristics of a tropical rain forest.



**Fig. 2**

Using Fig. 2 only, describe the characteristics of the tropical rain forest. [5]

- (iii) Explain how the climatic features described in (a) (i) influence the vegetation features you described in (a) (ii). [4]

- (b) Study the extract from a newspaper account, which was written about deforestation in the tropical rain forest of the Central African Forest in May 2006.

Empty fields, as far as the eye can see, line the highway for most of the 200+ km from Benin City to Enugu, in Nigeria. Once it was all forest, but since the 1970s most of the trees in a broad strip beside the road have been cut, not just to extract timber, but for oil fields and in some cases cleared for pasture for cattle-raising, encouraged by government grants. Now, though, most of the fields lie empty and are becoming overgrown with scrub. Cattle are now seen infrequently.

The deforestation has been both an economic disaster and an environmental disaster. The unstable timber would be ripped out of a stretch of forest and the rest would then be burned, because the land would often be worth more when cleared than it had been as untouched forest.

When farming was actually tried, it was frequently found to be unprofitable.

Use this information and your own knowledge to suggest why the writer of the newspaper account refers to deforestation which has taken place in the African rain forest region as

- (i) an economic disaster and [3]
- (ii) an environmental disaster. [4]
- (c) To what extent is irrigation the best way to bring about sustainable management in arid and semi-arid areas? [5]

**[25]**

2 Study Fig. 3, which shows the Ring of Fire region around the Pacific Ocean.

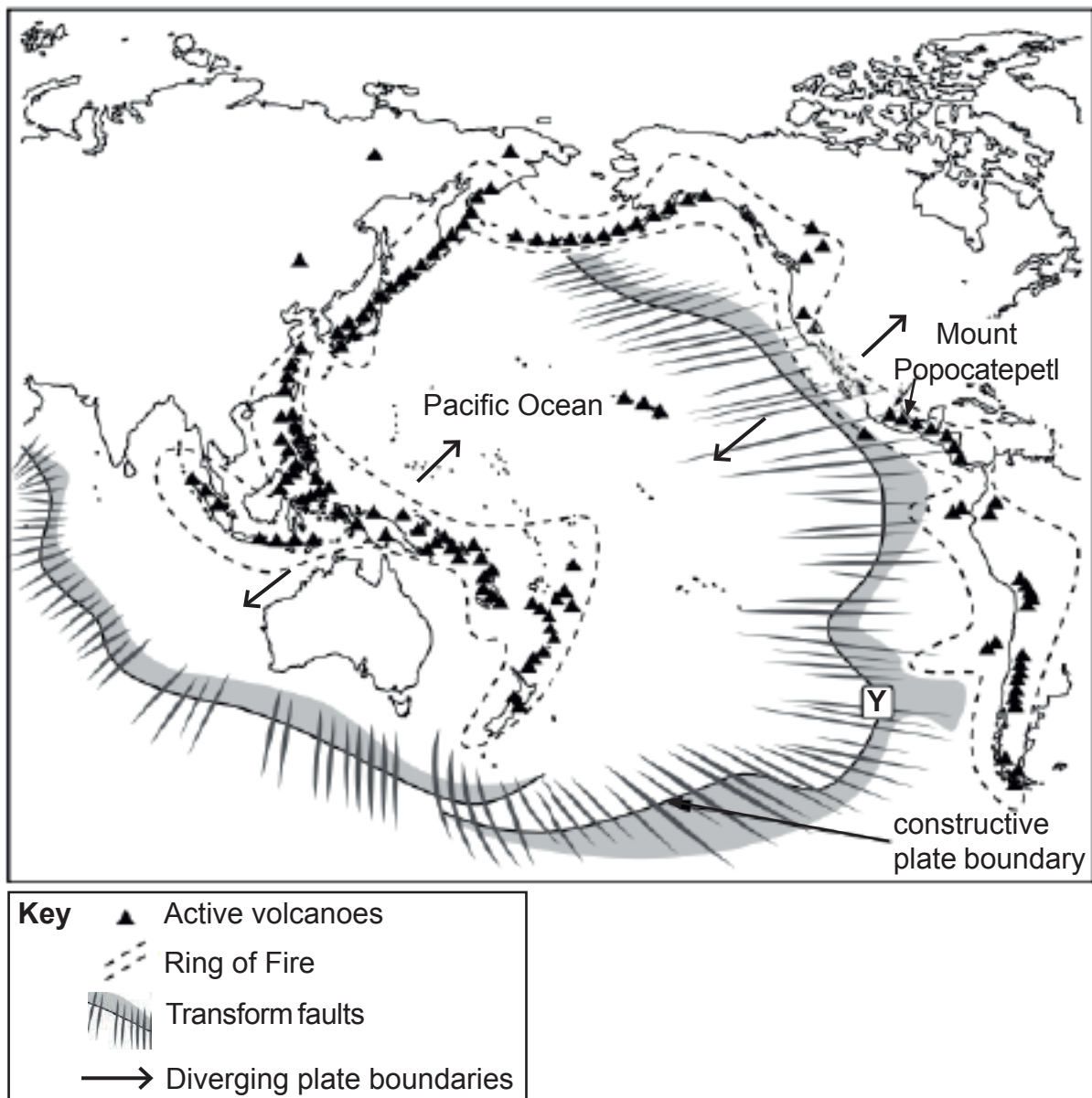


Fig. 3

(a) Give **four** reasons why volcanic eruptions are concentrated in certain areas of the world such as the Ring of Fire.

[4]

- (b) Mount Popocatepetl in Mexico, shown in Fig. 4, is a composite volcanic cone and when it erupted in 2000 it developed mudflows.



**Fig. 4**

- (i) With the aid of a labelled diagram, describe **four** of the main features of a composite volcanic cone. [4]
- (ii) Why do mudflows develop with some volcanic eruptions? [2]
- (iii) Why may mudflows present problems for people living around such volcanoes? [2]
- (c) Describe the processes and structural features associated with a mid-oceanic plate boundary such as the one labelled **Y** on Fig. 3. [4]
- (d) (i) Earthquakes often occur in the same regions as volcanoes around the Ring of Fire.  
What may be done before an earthquake occurs to reduce the possible short-term effects? [4]
- (ii) Explain why some countries may struggle to deal with the long-term effects of a large earthquake. [5]

**[25]**

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows a settlement hierarchy.

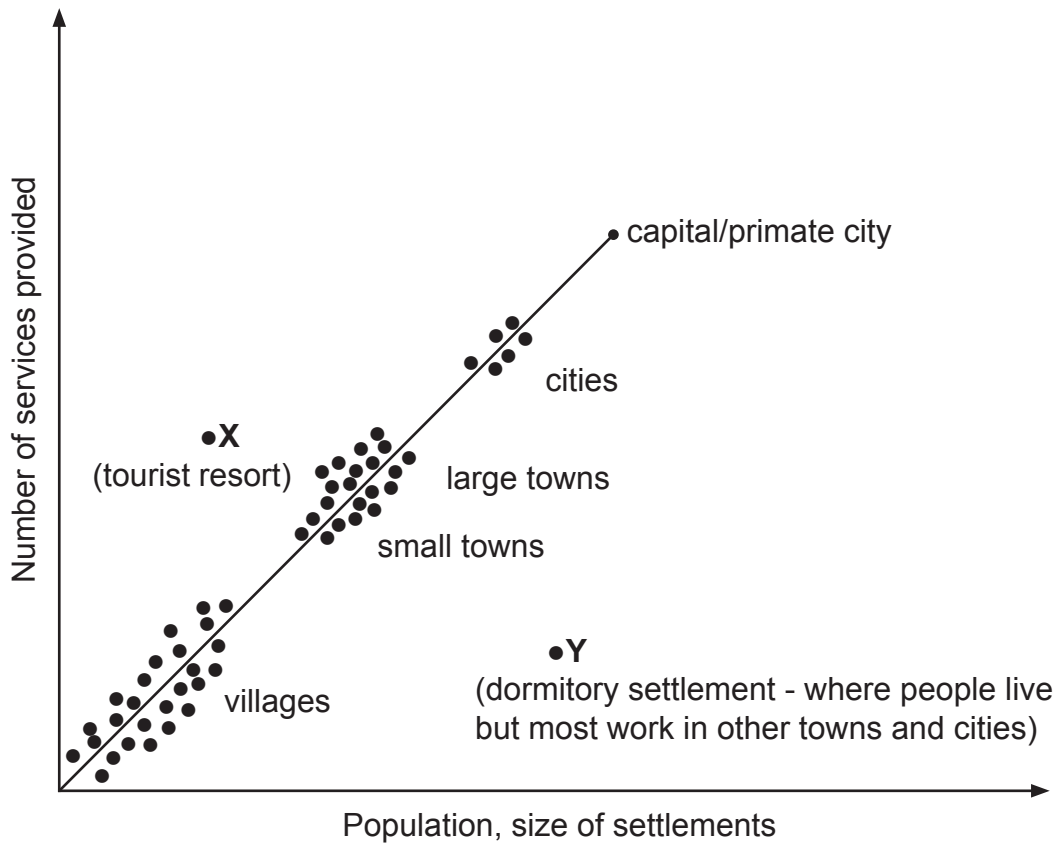
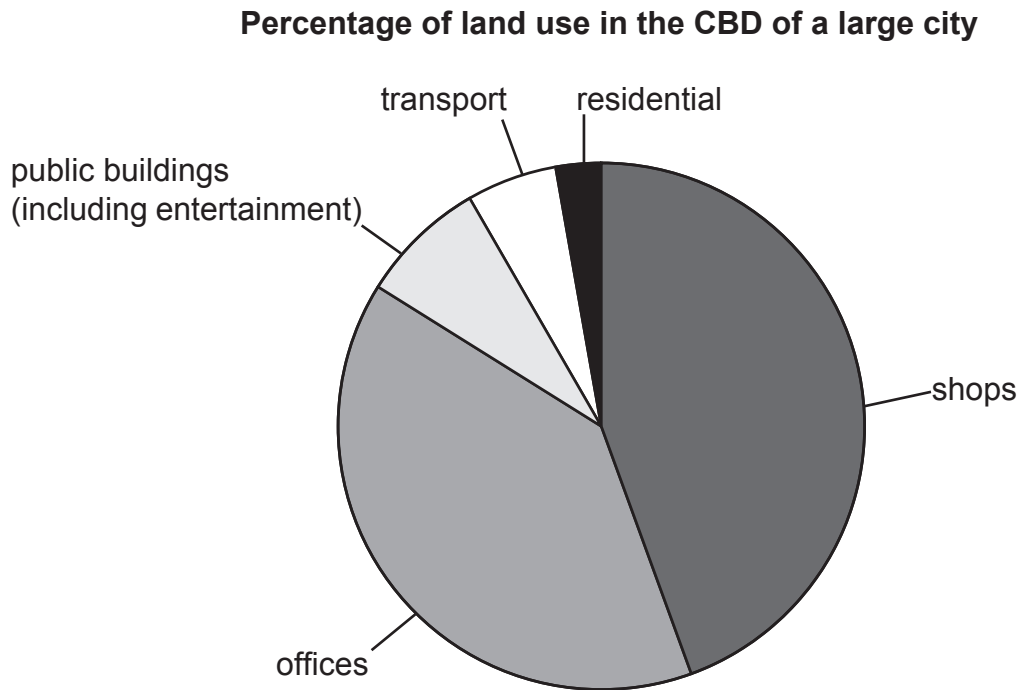


Fig. 5

- (i) Using Fig. 5, and in your own words, explain what *settlement hierarchy* means. [1]
- (ii) What does Fig. 5 suggest about the relationship between the number of settlements and the size of settlements? [1]
- (iii) Fig. 5 also shows that two types of settlement (X and Y) may not fit into the general relationship shown.  
Describe the position of each of these settlements on the graph and suggest **one** reason for each position. [4]
- (iv) State the type of services found in most towns and explain how they may differ from those in villages. [4]
- (v) Explain how the services of a capital/primate city may differ from the services found in other settlements within a country. [3]

- (b) Study Fig. 6, which shows the percentages of land use in the Central Business District (CBD) of a large city.



**Fig. 6**

Describe and give **five** reasons for the pattern shown.

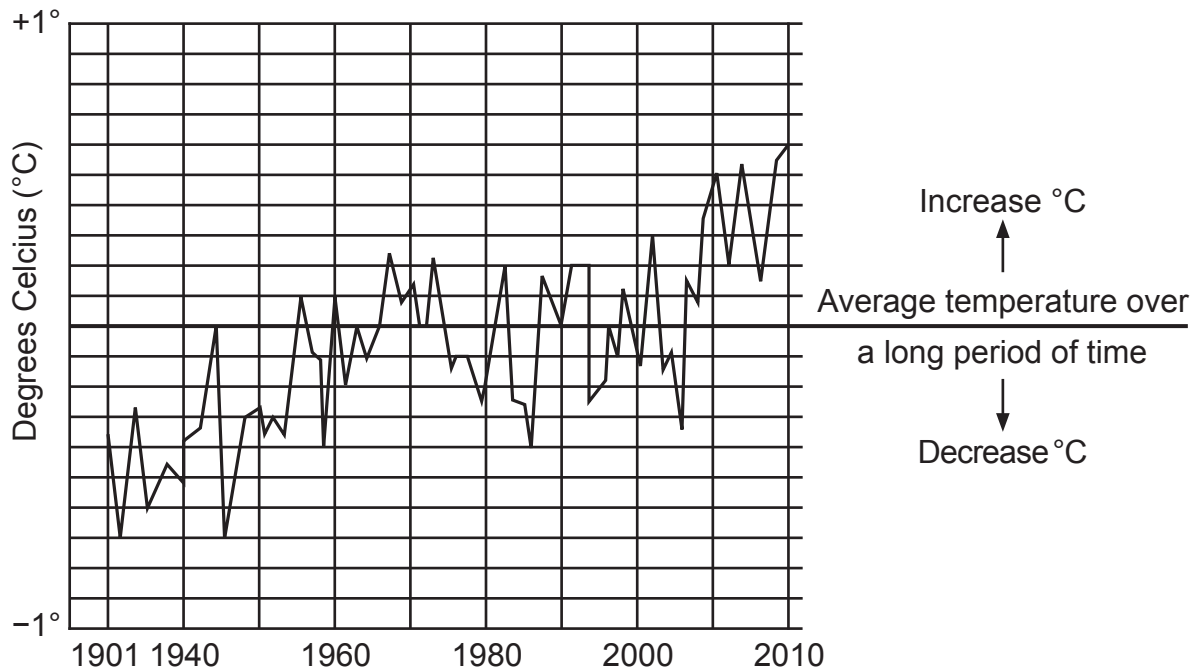
[5]

- (c) Explain why many towns and cities are restricting the use of private vehicles in central areas and are encouraging the use of public transport.

[7]

[25]

- 4 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows how average surface temperatures in the world have changed from the beginning of the twentieth century.



**Fig. 7**

Describe the main trends shown.

[7]

- (b) With reference to Fig. 7 and your own knowledge

(i) explain the main causes of global warming.

[4]

(ii) suggest **four** reasons why many governments world-wide are becoming increasingly concerned about the problem of global warming.

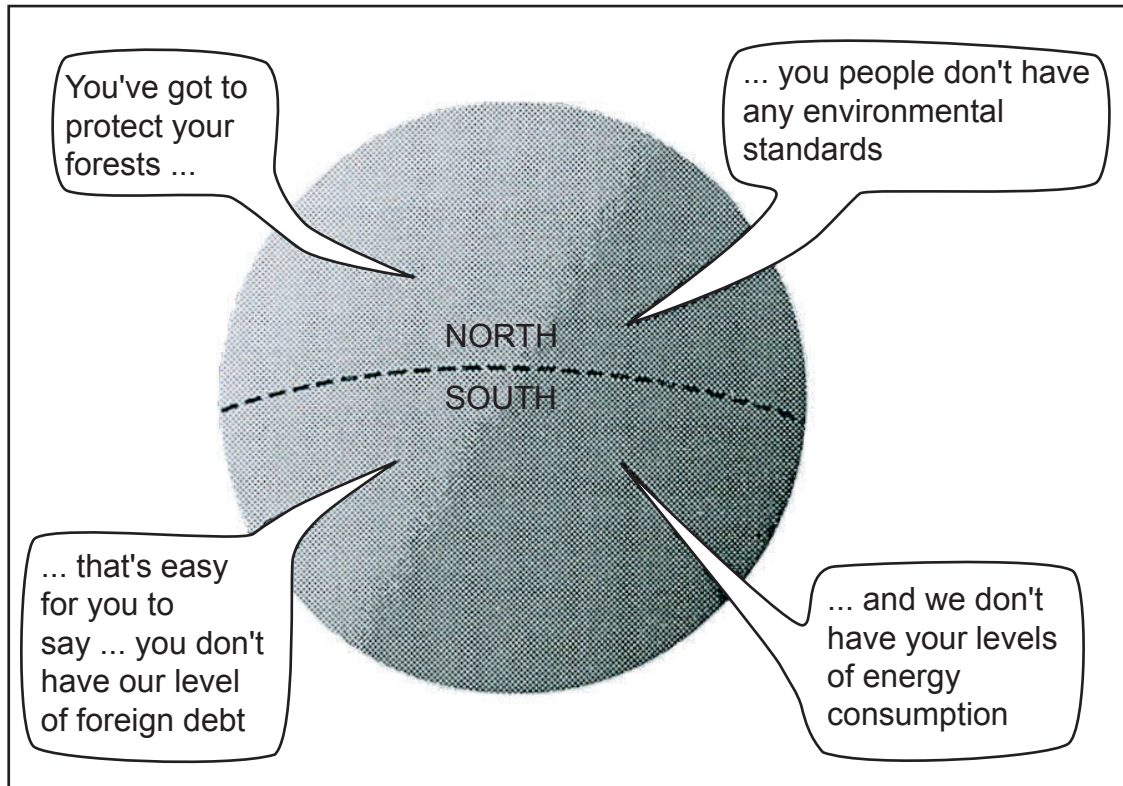
[4]

(iii) describe **three** measures which may be taken to reduce the problem.

[3]



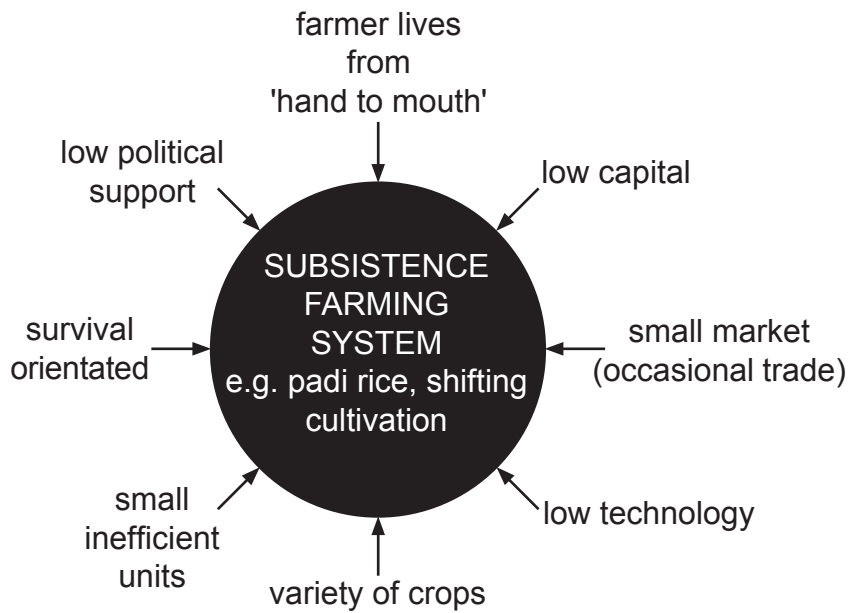
- (c) How does the cartoon below illustrate some of the different attitudes taken by More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) in attempting to reduce the problem of global warming?



[7]

[25]

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 8, which give details of the features of a subsistence farming system.



**Fig. 8**

How might the features and characteristics of a commercial farming system differ from those shown in Fig. 8?

[7]

- (b) Consider the ways in which the economies of LEDCs may be

(i) helped by plantation agriculture.

[4]

(ii) hindered by plantation agriculture.

[3]

- (c) You are a member of a government in a LEDC in Africa which has received a large sum of money as part of an aid programme for agricultural development.

Discuss how you would use the money to increase agricultural output.

[7]

- (d) Discuss **four** problems that could arise from methods used to increase agricultural output.

[4]

**[25]**

- 6 (a) Read the information about population growth in Nigeria, a LEDC in West Africa.

Nigeria, with more than 190 million people currently, is by far the largest nation in Africa. For many years Nigerians have been proud of being the 'giant of Africa'. As long as income was earned from selling oil, the Nigerian government saw high population growth as healthy and saw little point in controlling the rate of population increase.

However, in 1998 the Health Minister of Nigeria introduced a national population policy for the first time. Since the mid-1980s, because of lower income from oil, there had been economic decline in the country. With an average population growth rate estimated as 3% per year, it meant that the population of Nigeria was going to double in size in less than thirty years.

The population policy included:

- limiting each woman to 4 children;
- reducing by 50% the number of women who marry before they are 18 years old;
- educating Nigerians about the problems caused by too many people.

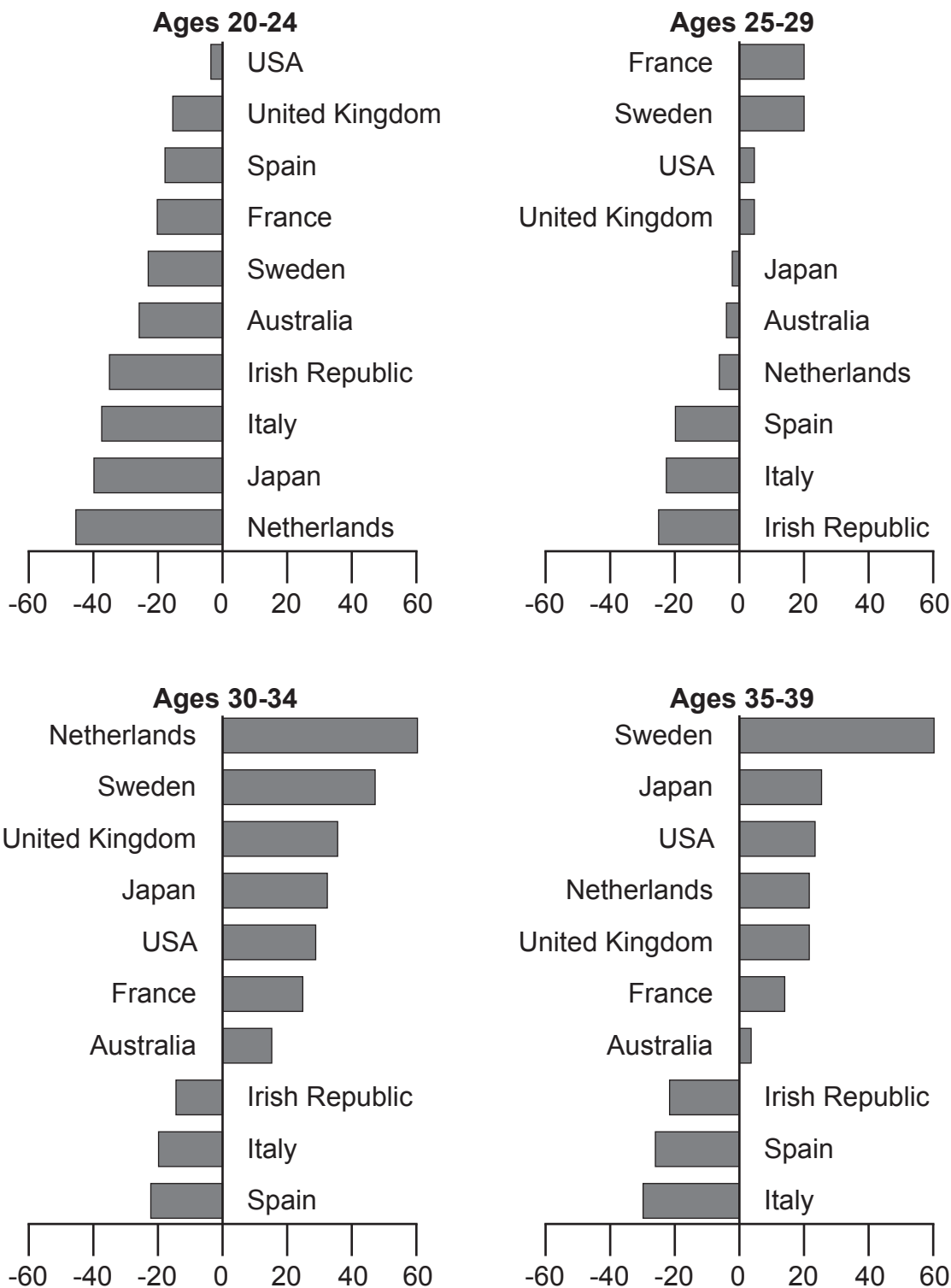
In the 1990s there was a further decrease in oil revenues. This meant that fewer family planning clinics and primary schools were built. Very few women in Nigeria have been able to make the educational progress needed to get good jobs. The percentage of women who can read and write is 37% compared with 49% for men. More than half of all Nigerian women are married before their fifteenth birthday. It is not going to be easy to reduce the rate of population increase.

Use the information and your own knowledge and answer the following.

- (i) Why did Nigeria not worry about controlling the rate of population increase before 1998? [1]
- (ii) Why was a policy for population control introduced in the 1980s? [2]
- (iii) Why did the population problem worsen in the 1990s? [2]
- (iv) Why are improvements in education important if Nigeria is to reduce its population growth? [2]
- (v) Give reasons why it is difficult for governments of LEDCs, such as Nigeria, to achieve a reduction in the rate of population growth. [6]

(b) Study Fig. 9, which shows percentage changes in the fertility rate for women in different age groups in a number of MEDCs. (Fertility rate is the average number of children born to each woman.)

**Percentage changes in fertility rate over a 20 year period**



**Fig. 9**

- (i) What is the main difference in the percentage change when 20-24 year age group is compared with the 30-34 year age group? [1]
- (ii) State the percentage change shown for Spain for the age group 30-34 years. [1]
- (iii) Discuss, using data, how changes in the fertility rates in Sweden compare with those in the Irish Republic. [4]
- (iv) Suggest reasons why a greater number of women in LEDCs now have their children later in life. [6]

**[25]**

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