

Candidate Number <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table>											Candidate Name

JUNIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

GEOGRAPHY

1300/2

PAPER 2

1 hour 30 minutes

Marks 40

2019

Additional Materials: Non-programmable calculator
Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your Candidate Number and Candidate Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Write your answers on the Question paper in the spaces provided.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Do not use correction fluid.

- 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		
5		
Total		
<i>Marker</i>		
<i>Checker</i>		

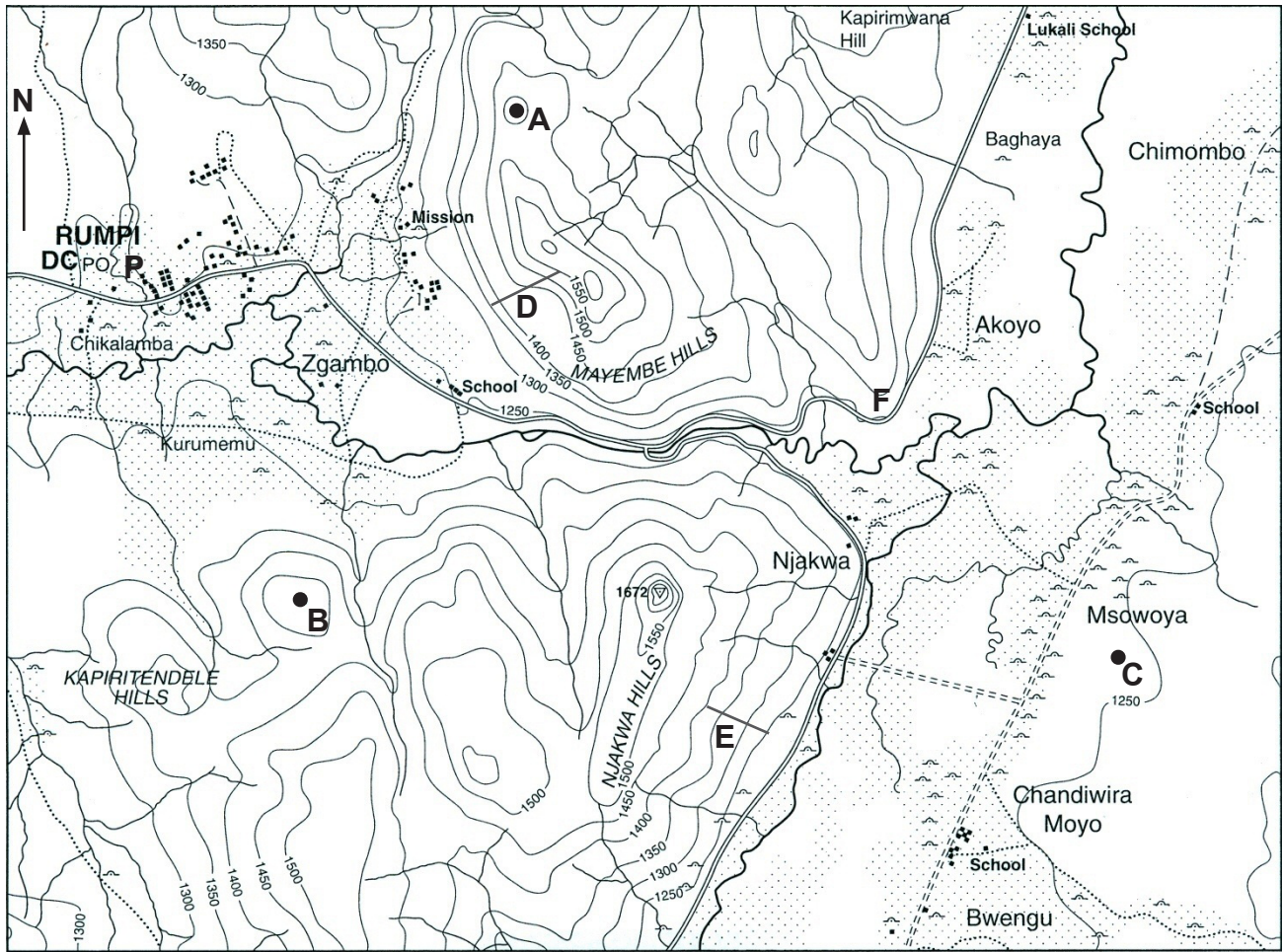
This document consists of **9** printed pages.



Republic of Namibia

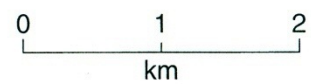
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

1 Study the map, which is a map of a part of Malawi on the scale 1:50 000.



Key:

1400	Contours in metres		All weather road
	River		Seasonal road
	Cultivated area		Track
	Buildings		Footpath
	Huts		



(a) Convert the scale of the map into a word scale.

..... [1]

(b) What is the direction of the spot height at **A** from the spot height at

(i) **B**?

..... [1]

(ii) **C**?

..... [1]

(c) Use the linear scale shown on the map to calculate the length of the seasonal road on the eastern side of the map.

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

[3]

(d) Identify the activity found at PO in Rumpi.

.....

[1]

(e) Give **one** reason for the larger section of farming found on the eastern side of the map.

.....

[1]

(f) (i) Describe the distribution of the rural settlements shown on the map.

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Give **one** reason for the distribution of the rural settlements shown on the map.

.....
.....

[1]

(g) Identify the type of slope found at

(i) **D.**

.....

[1]

(ii) **E.**

.....

[1]

(h) Name the landform marked **F** on the map.

.....

[1]

(i) Describe the relief of the area.

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

[2]

[15]

2 (a) Fig. 1 shows the population pyramids for Peru and Argentina.

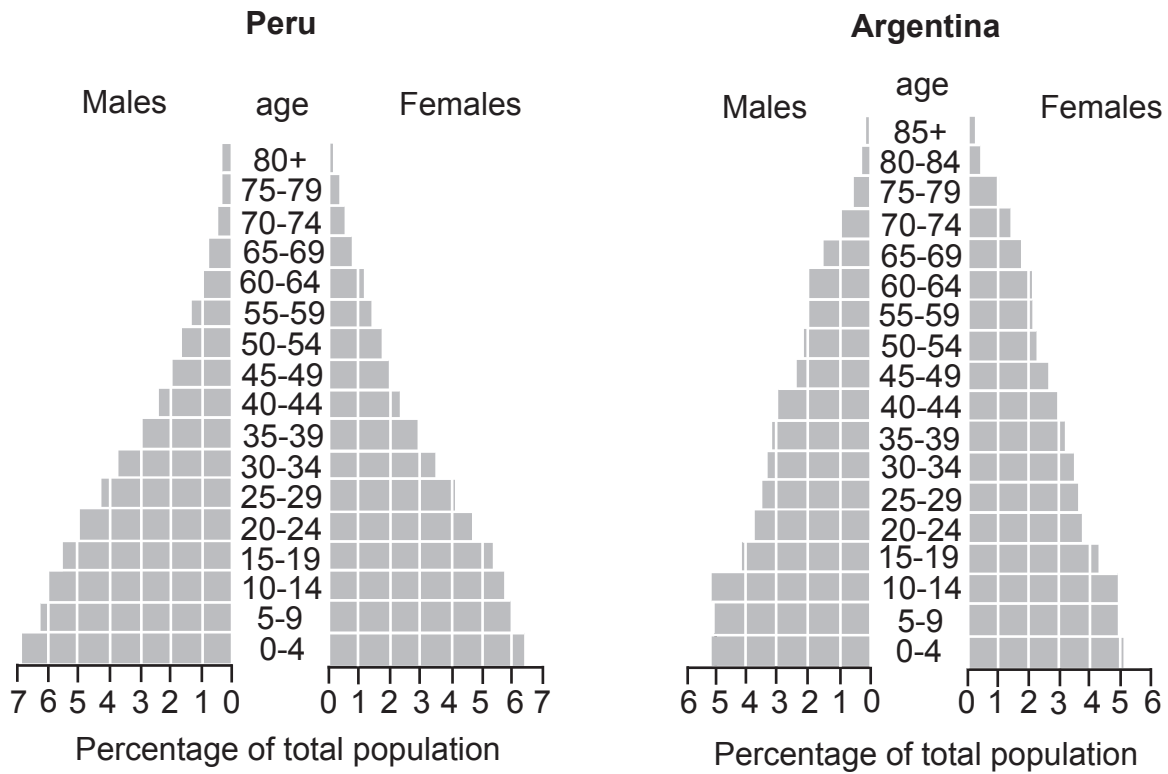


Fig. 1

Describe the differences in population structure between the two countries in

(i) the percentage of 0 - 14 year olds.

.....

[1]

(ii) the percentage of 15 - 34 year olds.

.....

[1]

(iii) the percentage of 35+ year olds.

.....

[1]

(iv) life expectancy.

.....

[1]

(v) dependency ratio.

.....

[1]

[5]

3 Fig. 2 shows plates, plate margins and directions of plate movement.

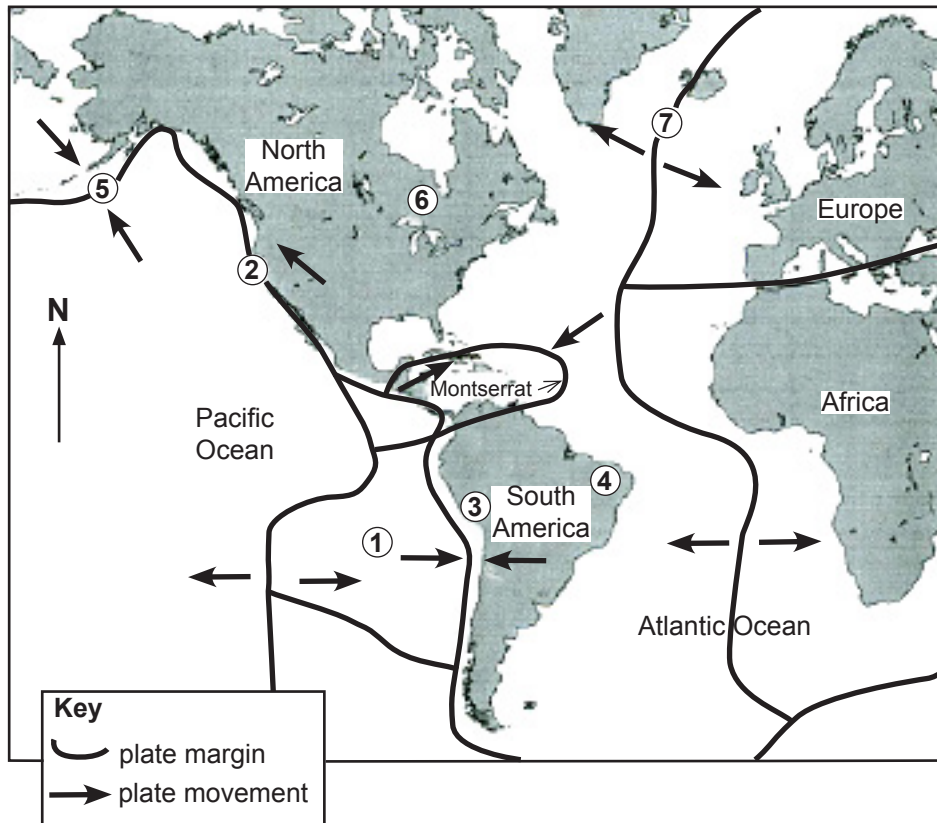


Fig. 2

(a) Seven places, 1 – 7, are marked on the map. For each question write down **one** number. You may use any of the numbers 1 – 7 once, more than once or not at all.

Which number on the map shows

(i) a place where plates are sliding past each other?

..... [1]

(ii) a place where plates are moving towards each other?

..... [1]

(iii) a place where sea floor spreading is happening?

..... [1]

(iv) a fold mountain chain?

..... [1]

- (b) The island of Montserrat is shown on Fig. 2. Read the account of volcanic activity at Montserrat, and answer the questions which follow.

Volcanic activity at Montserrat

On 18 July 1995 the Soufrière Hills volcano in the south of the island of Montserrat became active for the first time in 350 years. By April 1996 volcanic activity forced the evacuation of the capital, Plymouth, and most of the south of the island. On 27 June 1997 a pyroclastic flow led to the deaths of 19 people and, in the following months, destroyed the centre of Plymouth. A major eruption occurred on 12/13 June 2003, following the collapse of a lava dome. Dome growth was then renewed. In February 2006 dome collapse led to pyroclastic flows and ash clouds. On 20 May 2006 there was further dome collapse which caused heavy deposits of ash and mud in the inhabited areas in the south of the island.

- (i) Using information from the account only, name **two** volcanic hazards affecting Montserrat.

1

2

[1]

- (ii) Using evidence from Fig. 2, suggest the causes of volcanic activity at Montserrat.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

[3]

[8]

- 4 (a) Table 1 shows numbers of international migrants given permission to stay in the United Kingdom and their reasons for moving. Fig. 3 shows this information in graphical form.

Table 1

Year	Reasons for moving			
	Family reasons	Asylum	Economic reasons	Other reasons
	Example to join family	Example to escape war	Example to get a job	Example
2010	42 000	38 000	16 000	2 000
2012	57 000	29 000	15 000	6 000
2014	66 000	20 000	33 000	34 000

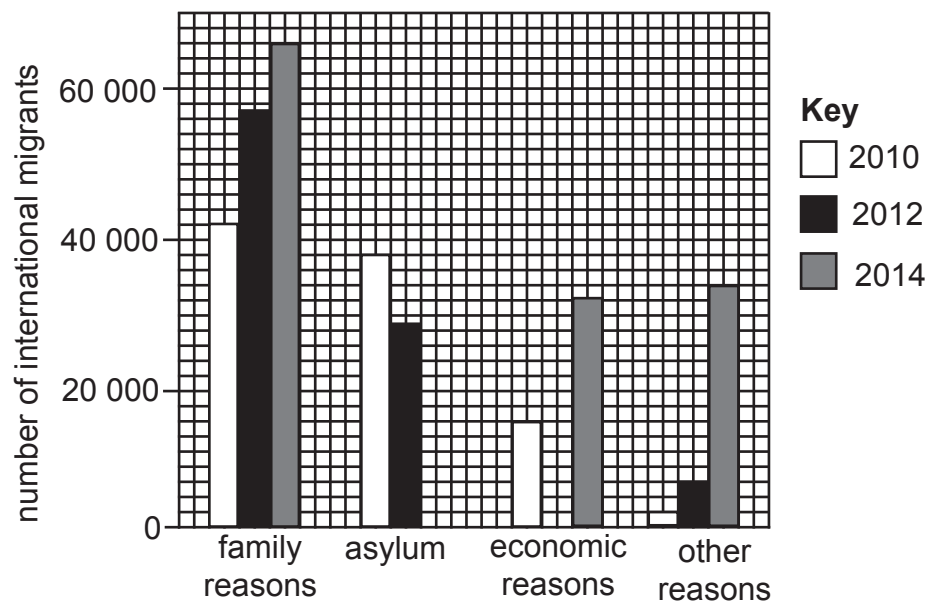


Fig. 3

- (i) Complete Table 1 by adding an example of **one** other reason for migration. [1]
(ii) Use the information in Table 1 to complete Fig. 3. Use the key provided. [3]

[4]

- 5 Table 2 shows the levels of air pollution in named cities in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

Table 2

Cities in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)

	Pollutant					
	sulphur dioxide	particles	lead	carbon monoxide	nitrogen oxides	ozone
London	□	□	□	●	□	□
New York	□	□	□	●	□	●
Los Angeles	□	●	□	●	●	■

Cities in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)

	Pollutant					
	sulphur dioxide	particles	lead	carbon monoxide	nitrogen oxides	ozone
Mexico City	■	■	●	■	●	■
Beijing	■	■	□	○	□	●
Seoul	■	■	□	□	□	□

Key

Level of pollutants

■ serious ● high □ moderate ○ low

- (a) Of the cities in Table 2, which is

(i) the most polluted city?

..... [1]

(ii) the least polluted city?

..... [1]

- (b) (i) Which **one** pollutant reaches the highest levels in the cities in MEDCs?

..... [1]

(ii) Which **one** pollutant reaches the highest levels in the cities in LEDCs?

..... [1]

(c) Table 3 shows the percentages of pollutants produced by vehicles in the cities.

Table 3

Pollutant	sulphur dioxide	particles	lead	carbon monoxide	nitrogen oxides	ozone
Percentage produced by vehicles	4	14-50	1	70-90	more than 50	not produced directly

Which **two** pollutants have the highest percentages?

1

2 [2]

(d) Using Tables 2 and 3, name the MEDC with the most pollution from vehicles.

..... [1]

(e) Suggest **one** means of reducing air pollution in cities.

..... [1]

[8]