Centre Number	Candidate Number	Candidate Name

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

GEOGRAPHY ORDINARY LEVEL

6137/2

PAPER 2 1 hour 45 minutes

Marks 65 2022

Additional Materials: 1:50 000 Survey Map Extract is enclosed with this question paper.

Non-programmable calculator

Protractor Ruler

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 this Question Paper.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
- · Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write in the margin For Examiner's Use.
- 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		
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Total		

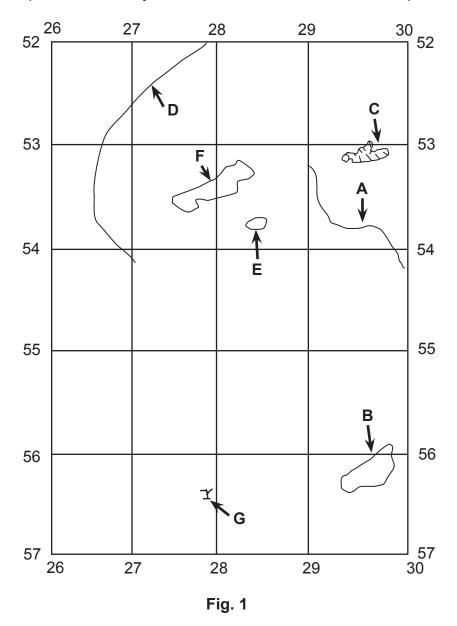
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Checker	

This document consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

1 Study the map extract for Parys, South Africa. The scale of the map is 1:50 000.



- (a) Using the map extract, identify the following features shown on Fig. 1
 - (i) the name of river A.

.....[1]

(ii) the height of contour **B**.

.....[1]

(iii) feature C.

.....[1]

(iv) the type of road at **D**.

......[1]

(v) the type of public building at E.

.....[1]

		3	
	(vi)	the type of recreation facility at F .	
	(vii) the feature at G .	
(b)		ok at the Vaalrivier. Using only the map, which four of the following tements about the river and its valley are true? Tick four boxes.	[1]
		Statement	Tick (√)
	Th	e river has variable width	. ,
	Th	e river flows across land lower than 1400 metres above sea level	
	Th	e river is a perennial river	
	Th	ere are bridges across the river	
	Th	e river has some meanders	
	Th	e river has waterfalls	
	Th	e river is fast flowing at some places	
	_	e river flows seasonally	
	Th	e river shown is the upper course of the river	
(c)	(i)	Give two pieces of evidence for irrigation farming in the area.	[4]
` ,	` '		
		1	
		2	[2]
	(ii)	State two other types of primary activities found in the area of the extract.	map
		1	
		2	[2]
			1

(d)	Des	scribe four advantages of the site of Parys.	
	1		
	2		
	۷		
	3		
	4		
			[4]
(e)	Loo	k at the area north of 26° 50' S.	
(0)	(i)	Describe the relief of this area.	
	(1)	Describe the relief of this area.	
			[3]
	(ii)	Describe settlement, transport and water supply in this area.	[O]
	(,	Settlement	
		Settlement	
		Transport	
		Water supply	
			[3]
			[25]

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Question 2 is on page 6

2 Study Photograph **A**, which shows a coast. Use Photograph **A** to answer the following questions.



Photograph A

(a) Identify the coastal features which are indicated by the letters on PhotographA. Choose from:

arch, bay, cave, headland, spit, stack, stump Write your answers in the table below.

Letter	Name of feature
W	
X	
Υ	
Z	

(b)	Name the landform which once joined W and X on Photograph A .	
		[1]
(c)	Use Photograph A to suggest why a cave could have been formed at the foot of the cliff face.	

[4]

(d)	What evidence is there that Photograph A was taken when the tide was low?		Exam U
(e)	Name one erosion process that may have formed the wave-cut notch shown on Photograph A .	[1]	
		[1]	
		[8]	

3 Study Photograph **B**, which shows part of Mount Etna during the 2018 eruption. Use Photograph **B** to answer the following questions.



Photograph B

(a)	(i)	Describe the volcanic material erupting from the volcano.	
	/ ***\	Describe the above of the above in the above and	[1]
	(ii)	Describe the shape of the volcano in the photograph.	
			[2]
	(iii)	State the evidence that an eruption had not affected the area for a considerable time before the one shown in the photograph.	
			[1]
(b)	(i)	Suggest two ways international air travel could have been influenced by the eruption shown.	
		1	
		2	[2]

(ii)	Apart from the impact on international air travel, name two other economic disadvantages this volcanic eruption could have for the area.	
	1	
	2	[2]
		[8]

4 (a) A dam is to be built in a valley to supply water. Fig. 2 is a map showing the site of the proposed dam.

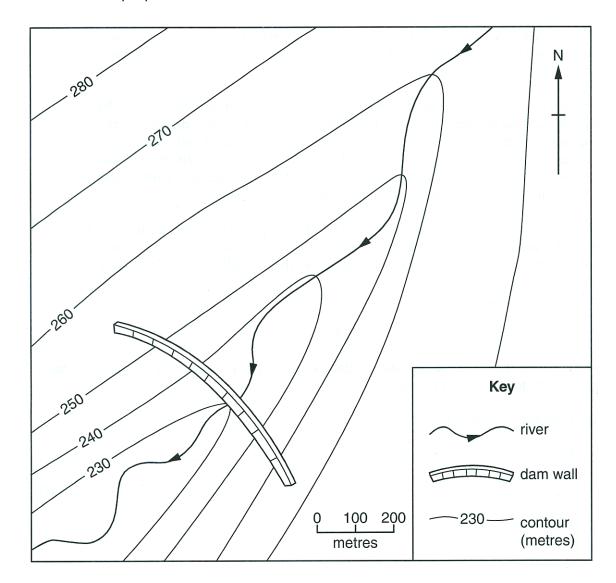


Fig. 2

- (i) On Fig. 2 shade the maximum area that could be flooded after the dam has been built. [1]
- (ii) After the maximum area has been flooded, how deep will the water be at the deepest point? Tick (✓) one correct answer.

Depth (metres)	Tick (✓)
10	
15	
20	
25	
30	

[1]

(b) A dam wall will be constructed out of stone. Four types of building stone are available in the local area. These are described in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Building stone	Description
A	Hard rock made out of minerals which do not decay. Very strong. Few cracks or lines of weakness.
В	Limestone. Made of calcium carbonate. Strong with few cracks/lines of weakness.
С	Strong hard rock made out of resistant minerals. Cut by small cracks a few centimetres apart.
D	Hard rock. Contains a high percentage of iron minerals.

The dam builders are worried about the possible effects of weathering on the dam wall. For this reason, building stone A was chosen.

Explain why the other **three** building stones were rejected. Refer to processes of weathering in your answer.

Building stone B	
	[2]
Building stone C	
	[2]
Building stone D	
	[2]
	[8]
	Building stone C Building stone D

5 Study Fig. 3A which shows the average amount of water available per person for countries in Africa. Fig. 3B shows the variation in annual rainfall in Africa.

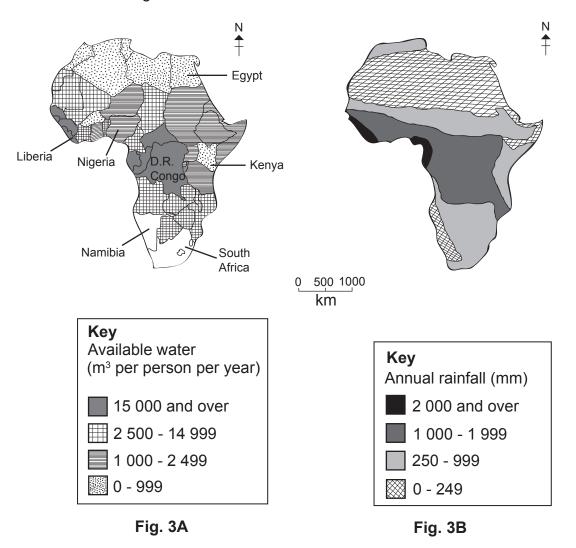


Table 2

Country	Water available per person (m³ per person per year)
Namibia	6 250
South Africa	1 350

(a)	Cor	mplete Fig. 3A using the information in Table 2. Use the key provided.	[1]
(b)	(i)	Describe the distribution of the countries with the lowest water availability in Africa.	
			[2]

(ii) Complete the table below by inserting the name of countries which have the water available and rainfall described in the table. Select only from the countries named in Fig. 3A.

Country	Water availability (m³ per person per year)	Annual rainfall
	15 000 and over	2 000 mm and over
	15 000 and over	1 000 – 1 999 mm
	0 - 999	0 – 249 mm

		[3]
(iii)	Suggest two reasons why some countries with high rainfall are unable to supply enough water to meet demand.	
	1	
	2	
		[2]
		[01
		[o]

6137/2/22 **[Turn over**

6 Study Fig. 4, which describes some of the features of agriculture in Kenya, East Africa.

Agriculture in Kenya

Agriculture is vital to the economy of Kenya. Farming is mostly carried out on small farms; no more than 2 hectares is cultivated. These small farms account for 75% of total production and much of this is subsistence production. The main cash crops are tea, vegetables and coffee. Production of tea and vegetables is increasing and these crops are important exports. Exports of high-value vegetables, flowers and house plants often take place by air to European markets. Coffee has declined in importance. Crop outputs vary unpredictably, partly due to weather conditions.

As some arable land is used for export crops, Kenya needs to import food to feed the population. For example, large quantities of wheat and maize are often imported. Environmental issues facing the country include deforestation, soil erosion, desertification and water pollution from increased use of fertilisers and pesticides.

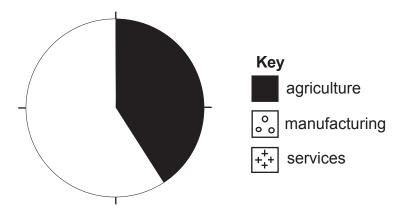
Fig. 4

(a) Table 3 shows the Gross Domestic Product (economic output) of Kenya.

Table 3

	Percentage of gross product
Agriculture	41%
Manufacturing	16%
Services	43%

Use the information in Table 3 to complete Fig. 5 below. Use the key provided.



[2]

Fig. 5

[2]

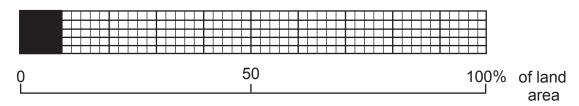
[8]

(b) Table 4 shows the types of land in Kenya and the percentages of total land area.

Table 4

Types of land	Percentage of total land area
Land used for agriculture	10%
Suitable for agriculture but not cultivated	11%
Too dry or infertile to cultivate	79%

Use the information in Table 4 to complete Fig. 6 below. Use the key provided.



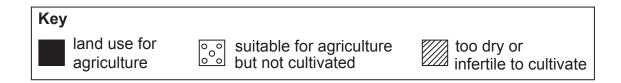


Fig. 6

(c)	Using information from Fig. 4 and Tables 3 and 4, suggest the possible effects on Kenya of increasing the production and export of vegetables, flowers and house plants.	
		[4]

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