

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

GEOGRAPHY HIGHER LEVEL

8330/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 75

2020

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 **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 contains information about a major earthquake which occurred in Los Angeles (USA) in January 1994.

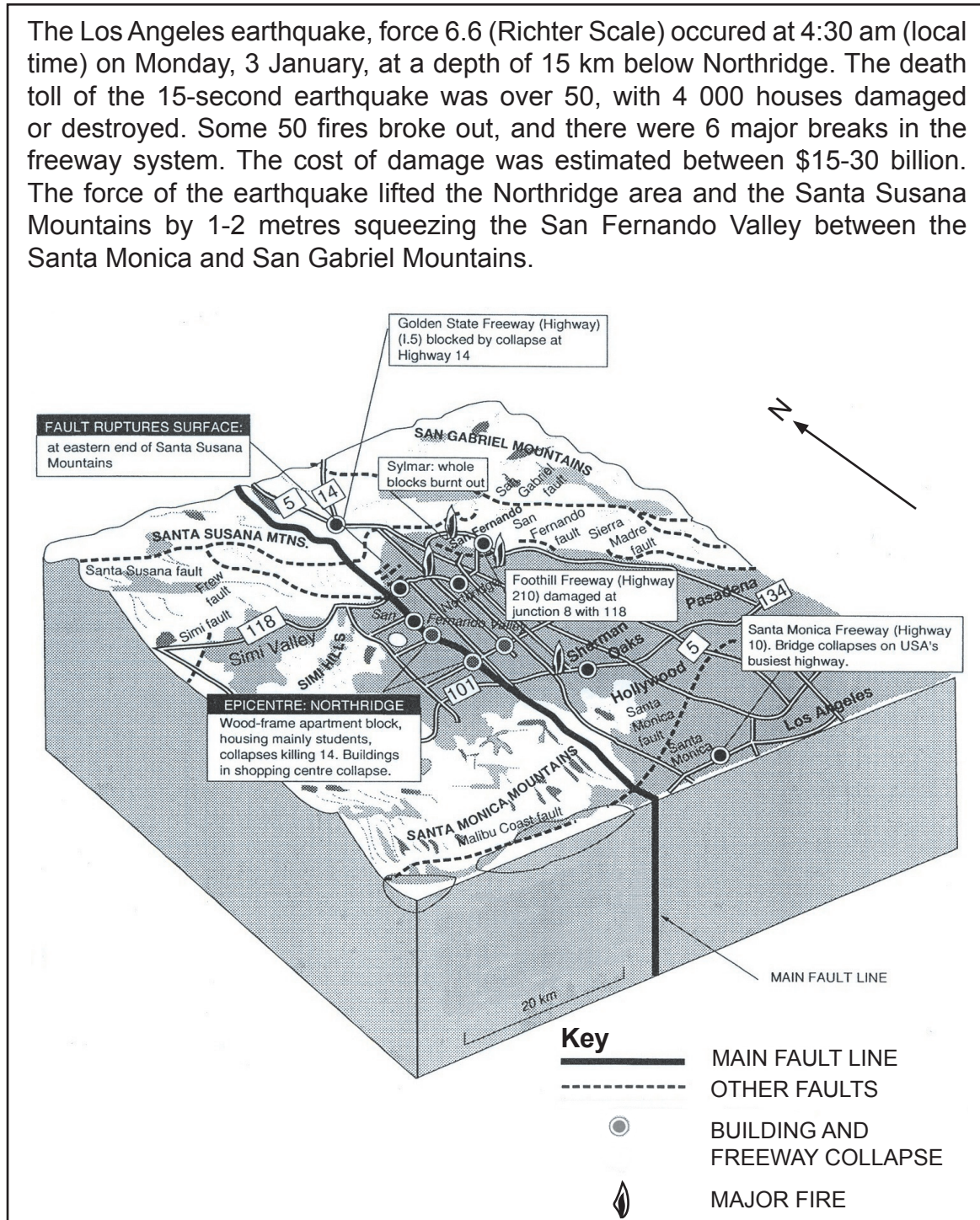


Fig. 1

- (i) Explain why certain areas are prone to earthquakes. [3]
- (ii) Using the information in Fig. 1, describe the impacts of this earthquake on the people living in the area shown. [4]

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows death tolls from earthquakes.

Death tolls from earthquakes			
24 Jan 1556	Shaanxi, China	830 000	7.7
18 Apr 1906	San Francisco (USA)	700	8.3
28 Jul 1976	Tanshan, China	250 000	7.8
19-20 Sept 1985	Mexico City	8 000	8.1
7 Dec 1988	Armenia	25 000	8.9
17 Oct 1989	San Francisco (USA)	67	6.9
21 June 1990	Iran	35 000	7.7
17 Jan 1994	Los Angeles (USA)	55	6.6

Key

Death tolls: e.g. 300	
0.0	Richter scale-measurements of the force of an earthquake

Fig. 2

Using Fig. 2, suggest reasons why

- (i) some earthquakes causes more loss of life than others. [4]
- (ii) it is difficult to define what is meant by a severe earthquake. [3]
- (c) What problems are faced by rescue services in the first few days after a destructive earthquake? [5]
- (d) Imagine that you have been appointed to give advice on reducing the effects of earthquakes on human activities in an area where earthquakes occur frequently. Discuss with reasons, the measures you would recommend. [6]

[25]

2 Photograph A shows a landscape in Namibia.



Photograph A

- (a) Describe **three** physical features of the river and its valley shown in the photograph. [3]
- (b) At various times of the year the river and its valley shown in Photograph A could be in flood.
How might floods affect this river valley? [4]
- (c) Explain with the aid of examples, how the actions of people may increase the size and frequency of river flooding. [5]
- (d) Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
Suggest how plate tectonic processes have played a role in the formation of mountains such as these. [5]
- (e) With reference to examples, suggest how the effects of drought are often made worse by human activities. [8]

[25]

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3, which shows graphs depicting percentage storage capacity at selected dams in the Western Cape of the Republic of South Africa between 2010 and 2015.

SELECTED DAMS IN THE WESTERN CAPE
Percentage Storage Capacity

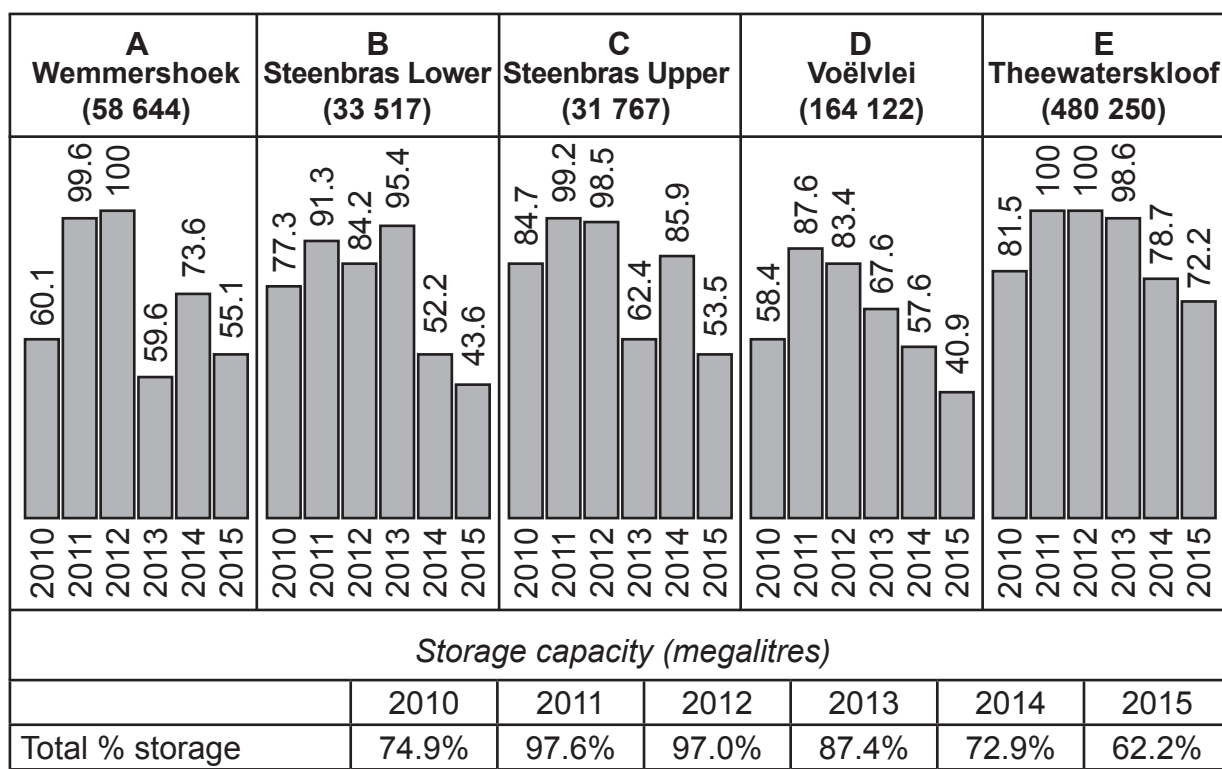


Fig. 3

- (i) Name the dam and the year in which the lowest storage capacity occurred. [1]
- (ii) Using the information in the graph, describe how the storage capacity of **B**, Steenbras Lower Dam, varies. [6]
- (iii) Suggest **three** probable reasons why very low storage capacities were recorded in the year 2015. [3]
- (b) For one hydro-electric power scheme you have studied
- (i) name the hydro-electric power scheme and the country in which it is situated. [1]
- (ii) explain why the location was suitable for the building of a hydro-electric power scheme. [3]
- (c) Many hydro-electric power stations are part of large multi-purpose schemes. Describe the different uses made of the water in such schemes. [4]
- (d) Suggest why many tropical countries produce only a small part of their potential hydro-electric power. [7]

[25]

- 4 The map in Fig. 4, shows features of the Pacific Island of Hawaii where test drilling for a geothermal power project has begun in the middle of the Wao Kele O Puna Rain Forest to the east of the Kilauea Volcano. The extra electricity is needed for the vast tourist industry both in Hawaii and on neighbouring islands.

The manager of the Volcanoes National Park considers the tropical rain forest to be delicate. He says that it is disappearing fast and should not be sacrificed for air conditioning and neon lights. Scientists agree and complain that the tropical rain forest is already being destroyed by bulldozers which have also interfered with the habitats of many unique plants, animals and birds.

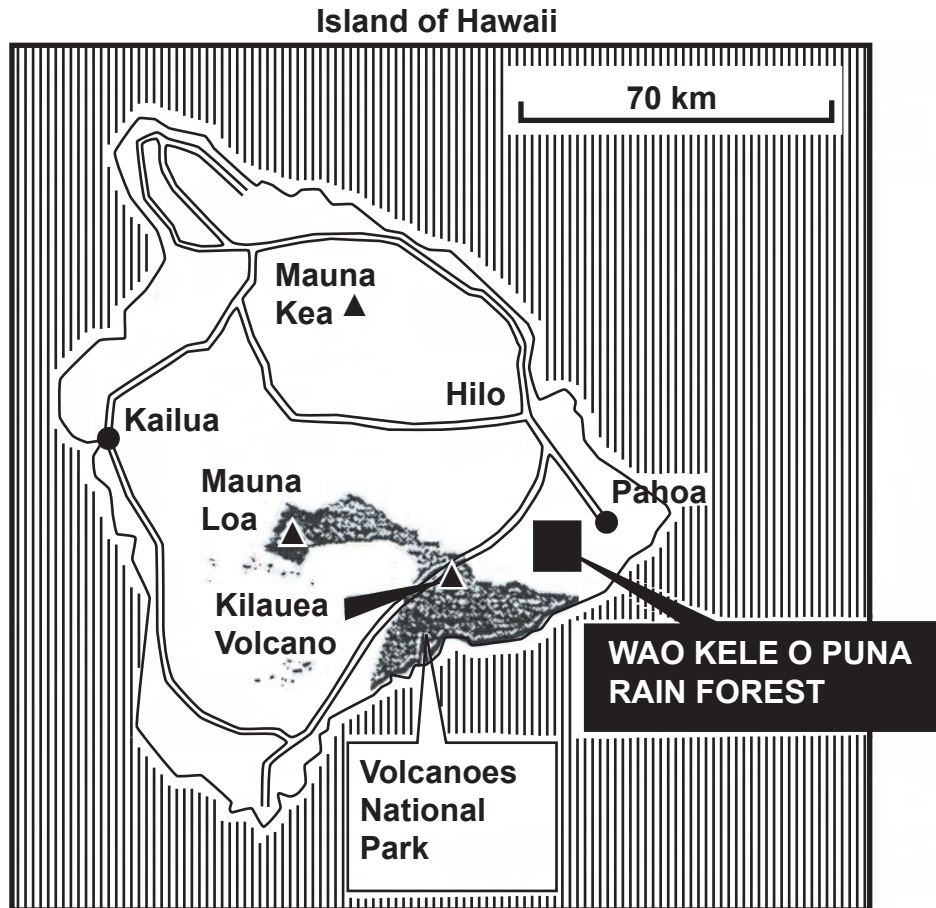


Fig. 4

- (a) How can volcanic areas such as Hawaii provide a renewable source of power? [2]
- (b) (i) Why are the kinds of natural environments mentioned above attractive to people? [3]
- (ii) Suggest why the National Park manager says the tropical rain forest is delicate? [2]
- (iii) What are the possible results of the destruction of tropical rain forest such as that located on Hawaii? [4]
- (c) Local people believe that encouraging tourism is more important than conserving the tropical rainforest.
How far do you agree with them? [4]

(d) Scientists believe that the enhanced greenhouse effect is increasing global warming and threatening natural environments.

(i) What is the *greenhouse effect*? [2]

(ii) What are the main causes thought to be behind the enhanced greenhouse effect? [2]

(iii) Evaluate the effects which global warming might have on a world-wide scale. [6]

[25]

- 5 (a) Study Fig. 5, which shows the percentage distribution of the world's population by major regions from 1800 to 2050 (projected).

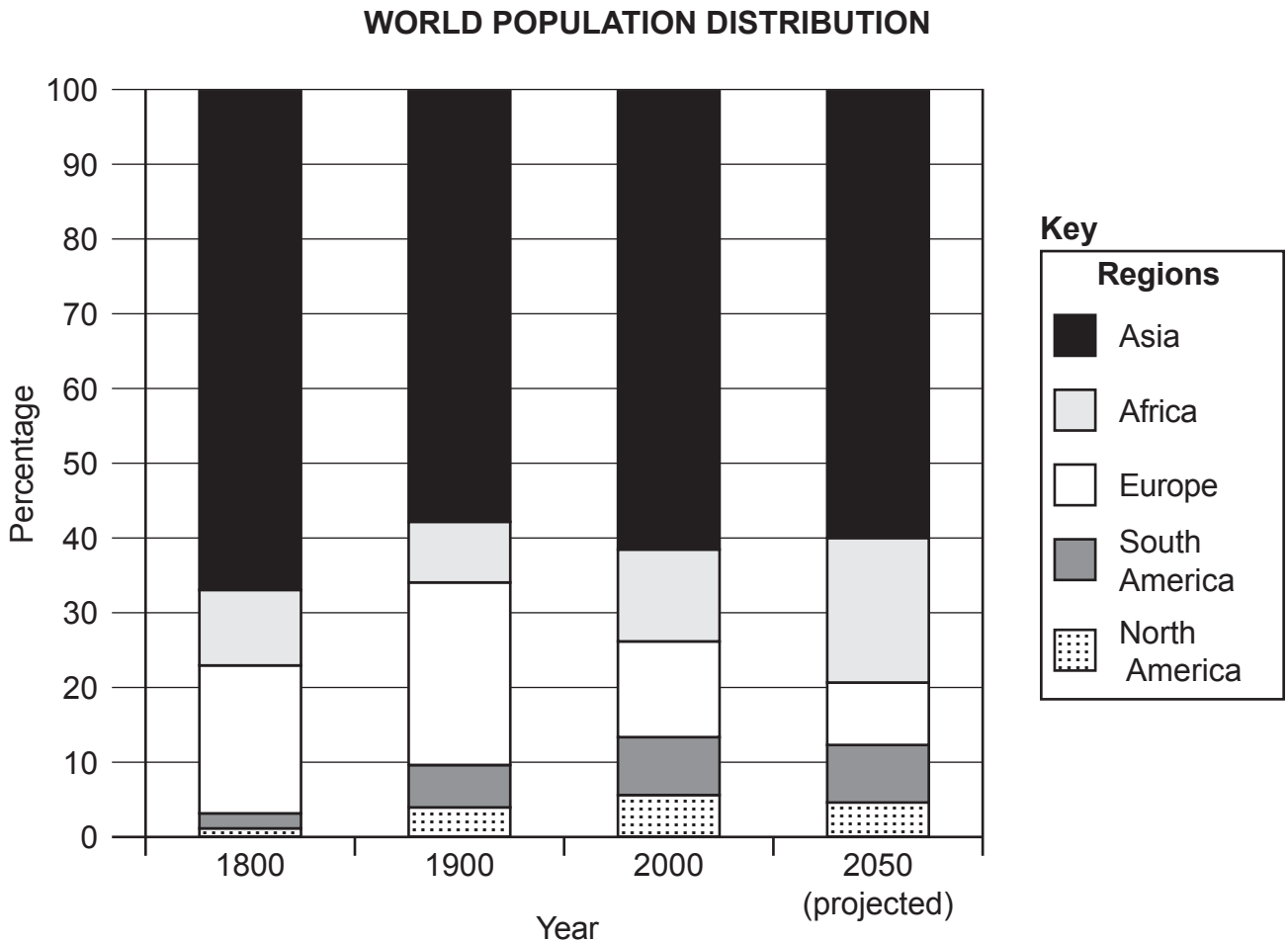


Fig. 5

- (i) Which region contained the highest overall percentage of the world population shown in Fig. 5 and in which year? [2]
- (ii) What percentage of the world population did South America contain in 2000? [1]
- (iii) For the period 1900 to 2050, compare the changes in the percentages of the world population for Africa and Europe. Support your answer with data from Fig. 5. [3]
- (iv) Suggest **four** reasons for the differences you have described in (a) (iii). [4]

- (b) Study Fig. 6, which is an age-sex pyramid for a More Economically Developed Country (MEDC) which may face problems associated with an ageing population.

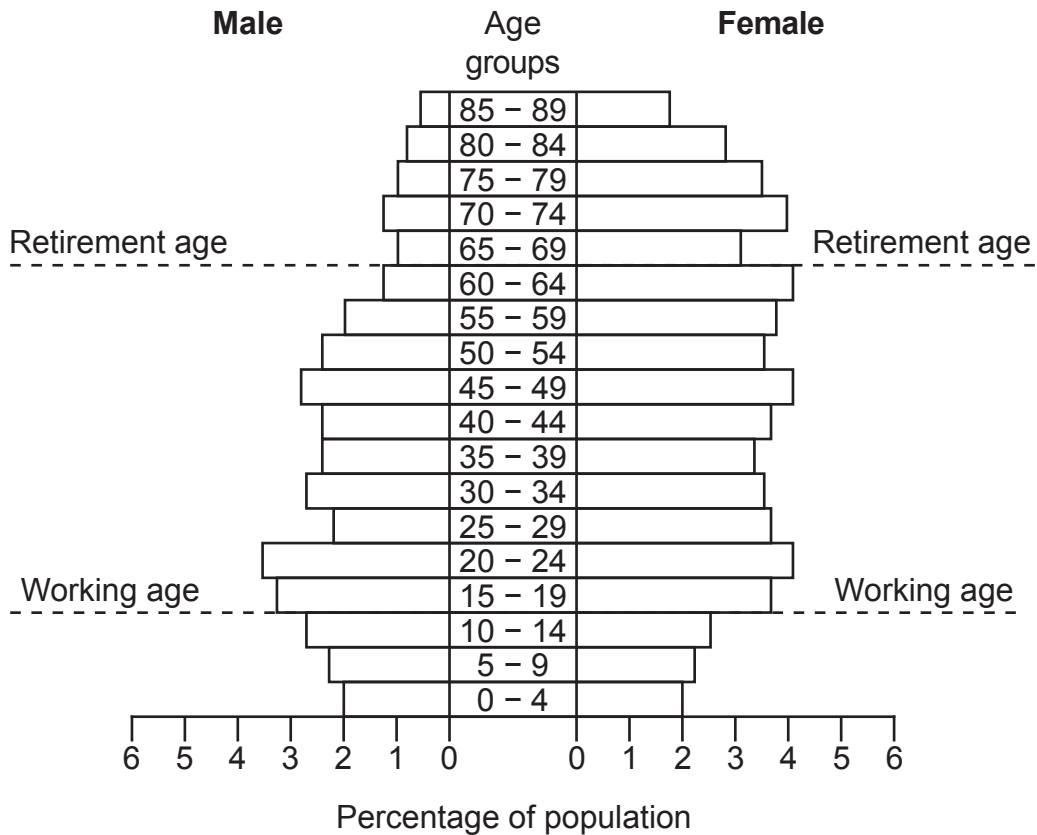


Fig. 6

- (i) What is meant by the term *ageing population*? [1]
- (ii) Describe the features of Fig. 6 which suggest that an ageing population may become a problem in the future. [3]
- (iii) Describe the economic difficulties which may arise in the country because of an ageing population. [4]
- (c) Life expectancy in some countries, especially in Africa, is being reduced by the spread of HIV/AIDS. [7]
- Why are some countries more successful than others in dealing with the spread of HIV/AIDS? [7]

[25]

6 (a) Fig. 7 shows population pyramids for the urban and rural populations of Namibia.

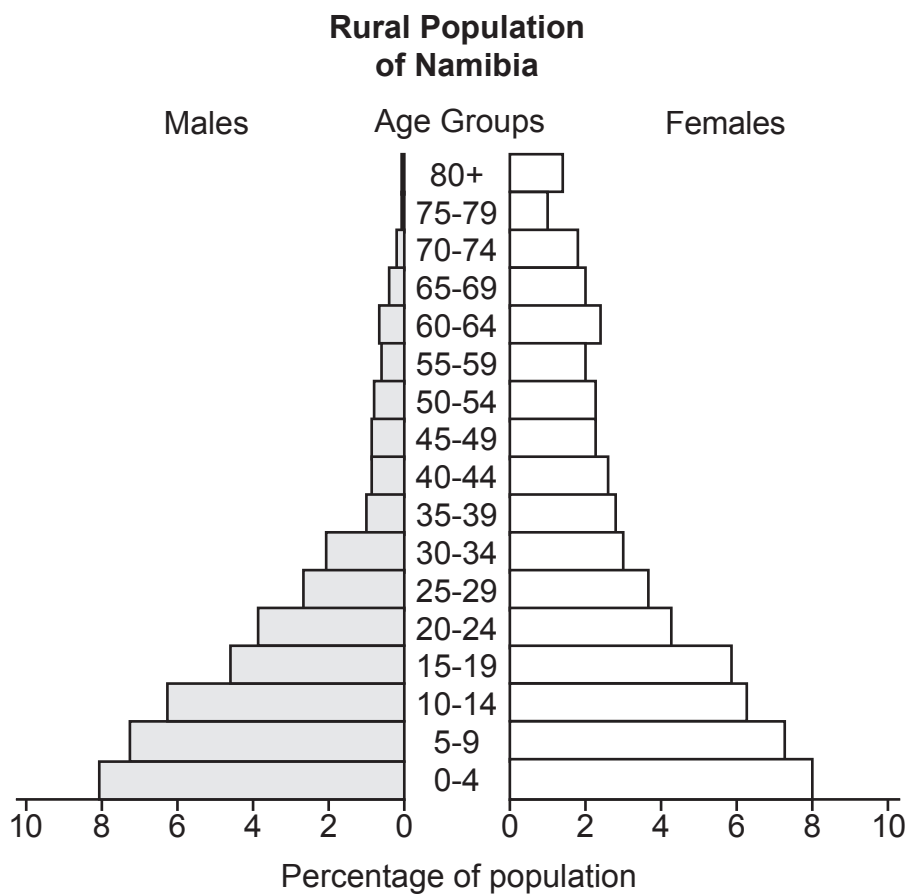
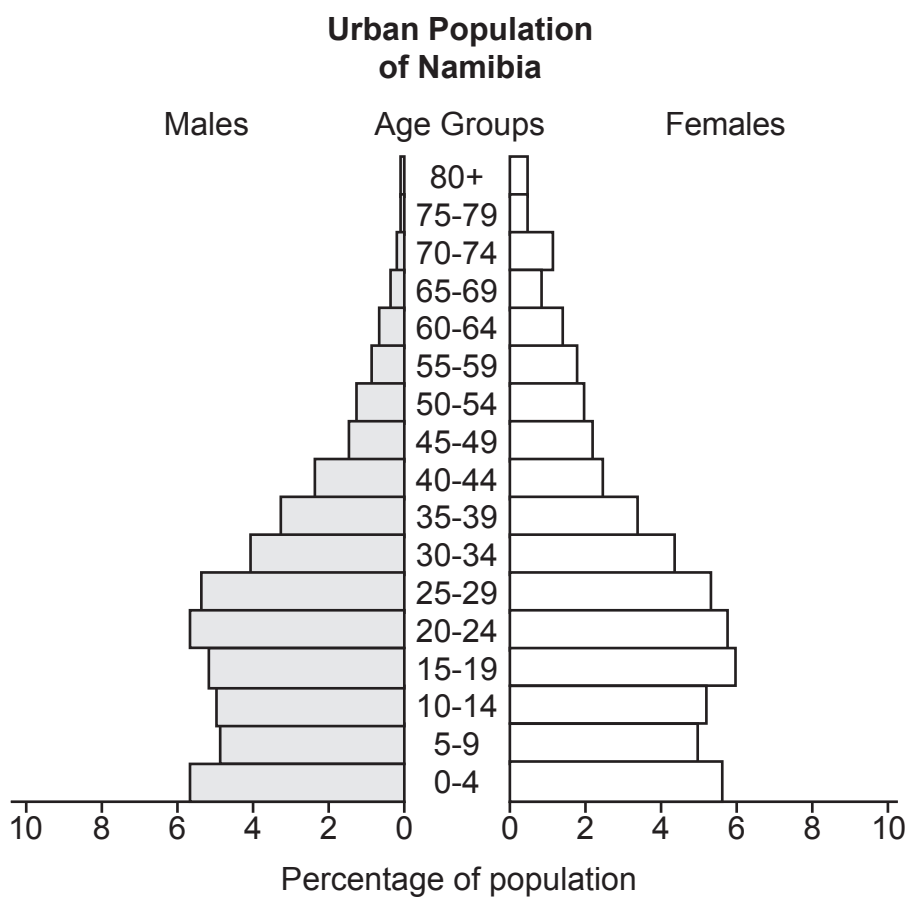


Fig. 7

- (i) How does the structure of the urban population differ from that of the rural population? [4]
- (ii) Give **four** reasons for this difference. [4]
- (iii) How might the population structure shown in Fig. 7 give rise to problems in rural areas of Namibia? [4]

(b) Fig. 8 shows land-use in a typical city in a developed country.

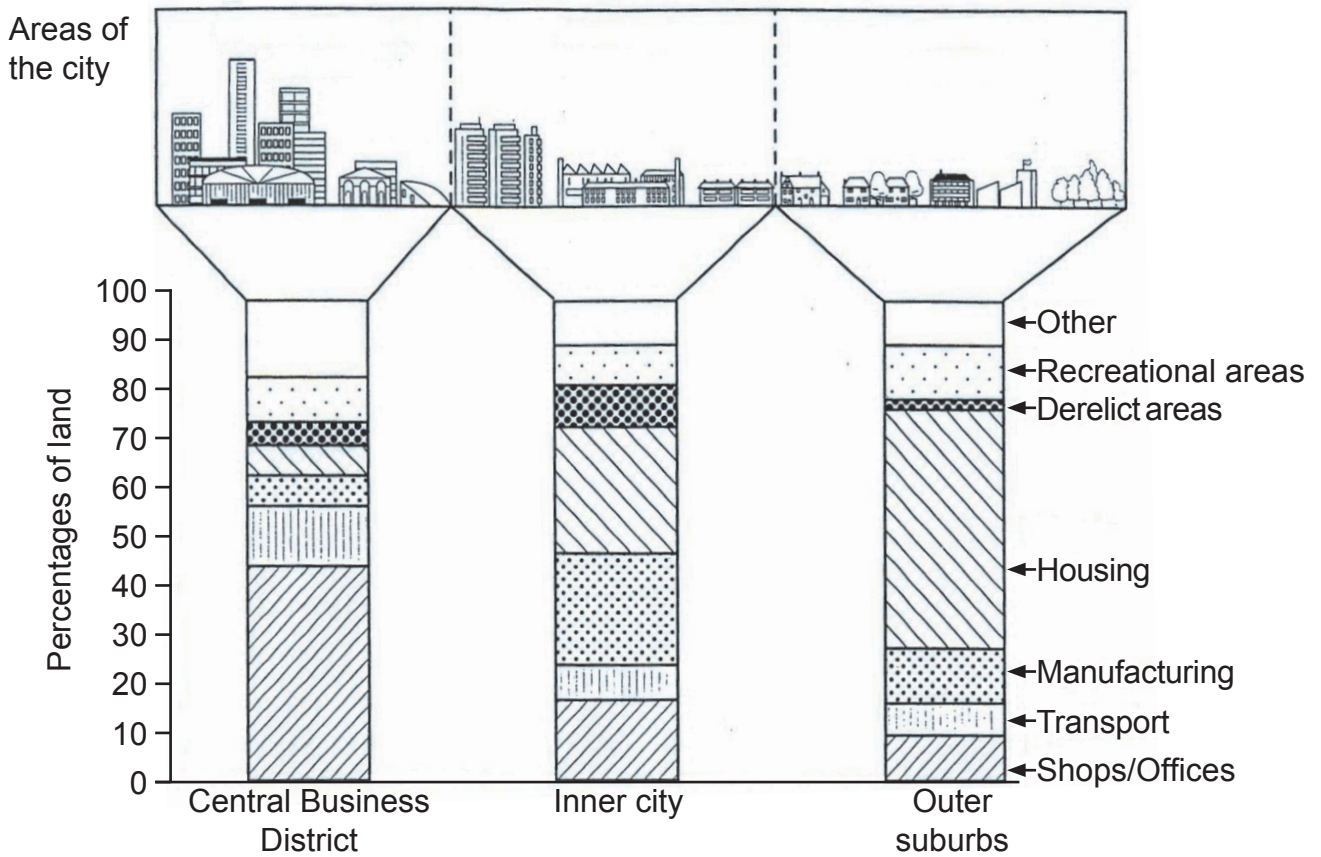


Fig. 8

- (i) Describe the main differences in land use between the CBD, inner city and outer suburbs shown in Fig. 8. [3]
- (ii) Give **one** reason to explain each difference. [3]
- (c) Suggest why distinct land-use zones develop in cities in both More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs). [7]

[25]

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