GEOGRAPHY

```
6137
Paper 1
```

GENERAL COMMENTS

In relation to last year, there were no improvements in candidates' performance. Although questions were clear, candidates did not interpret instructions like "explain, discuss and suggest" correctly and lost marks.

Incomplete, two-word answers are a huge concern. Candidates should write sentences to state their answers. Vague and incomplete answers cannot score marks. The use of comparative terms e.g. higher, lower, increase, decrease is compulsory if a question requires a candidate to indicate a change, differentiate or compare. Candidates should be taught to extract, interpret and analyse geographical information from sources.

The question paper was on par with the syllabus as all Assessment Objectives (A, B, & C) were included.

It is very important for candidates to know that when answers are numbered, **only one answer per number is allowed**. Markers will only mark the first answer if there are more than one. The markers will not choose for the candidate. Every number must have only **one** answer.

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

1 **(a)** **(i)** Fairly well answered, though most candidates could not calculate the temperature range and gave wrong answers.

Expected answer:
Monday/21st   [1]

(ii) Fairly well answered. Most candidates were able to score marks for stating observation, but could not give the unit of measurement and just lifted from the Table e.g. 6 oktas, 2 oktas, 7 oktas.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Estimated by eye/observation/look at the sky
Number of eights of the sky which is covered/proportion of the sky covered/measured in oktas
Plotted within circle/station plot
1 mark = estimation and 1 mark = shown on map   [2]

(iii) Well answered. Most candidates were able to answer two out of three of the answers correctly. Some did not write wet and dry bulb thermometer in full.

Expected answers:
A   wet and dry bulb thermometer/hygrometer
B   Anemometer
C   Barometer/aneroid barometer/bargraph   [3]

(iv) Poorly answered. Candidates mostly referred to how the instrument used to measure the temperature function, but not how it is used.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Read of maximum temperature/at right hand side
Read minimum temperature at left hand side
Read at lower end of each index/read index closest to the mercury
Work out difference between maximum and minimum
Read at eye level
Reset with magnet/bring index back to mercury with magnet   [4]

(b) **(i)** Fairly well answered. However, candidates did not use comparative terms such as higher, more and darker to describe the differences.

Expected answers:
Differences such as
Nimbostratus are more likely to bring rain
Nimbostratus are at a lower level/altocumulus at a higher level
Form a more complete cloud cover/altocumulus small, loose sections
Are darker/grey but altocumulus are white
Nimbostratus consist of more water droplets/altocumulus more ice crystals

Must use comparative terms if, not referring to both cloud types [3]

(ii) Well answered. Candidates were able to identify the answer as "rainfall" using the source.

Expected answers:
Both lead to rainfall [1]

(iii) Fairly well answered. Many scored marks for evaporation and rising air. Candidates could not explain all the processes involved in cloud formation.

Expected answers:
Heating from overhead sun/high angle/shining directly
High temperatures/hot climate
Evaporation/transpiration/evapotranspiration
High humidity
Uplift/rising water vapour/air
Reaches cooler air
Large amount of condensation
Saturation
Clouds heavier than rising air/convection currents – water droplets fall [6]

(c) Poorly answered. Candidates mostly described the reasons for natural environment destruction instead of the impacts of human activity on the rain forest e.g. cutting down of trees for firewood instead of increased run off as an impact caused by fewer trees.

Expected answers:
Uses named examples of tropical rain forest areas
Amazon/Congo basins/etc.
Comprehensive and accurate statements explaining the impacts of human activities on the natural environment – including some place specific reference.
Species/types/numbers threatened with extinction
Loss of habitat – specific areas
Loss of food chains/nutrient cycles
Interception reduction
Increased run-off/less infiltration
Less groundwater storage
Causing floods
Soil is washed away/eroded
Reduced soil fertility
Increased sediment in rivers
Reduce transpiration/evapotranspiration
Reduced humidity
Reduced rainfall

If candidates just list = max 2 marks [5]
[25]

2 (a) (i) Poorly answered - Most candidates wrote 1200 mm / 1400 mm and not in between. Candidates did not have the skill (AOB) to interpret the source given.

Expected answer:
Any value between 1201 to 1399 mm [1]

(ii) Poorly answered - Most candidates wrote "river system" instead of area drained by the river and its tributaries. Candidates did not mention the "highland" (watershed) that separates drainage basins.

Expected answers:
A   An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries [1]
B   Area of high land which surrounds drainage basins/separate drainage basins [1]

(iii) Poorly answered - Candidates failed to first describe the difference in discharge of X & Y and thereafter suggest reasons for the differences.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Description
Discharge will be greater at Y/smaller at X
Reasons Res. 1
The river has gathered water from a larger area at Y/smaller area at X
Tributaries will have joined by Y/X is only a tributary
Y is a higher order stream/river/X is a lower order stream
X is near the source/Y is further downstream

Must use comparative terms if not mentioning both X and Y [3]

(iv) Fairly answered.

Expected answer:
W = delta [1]

(v) Fairly answered. Candidates were able to obtain two marks for referring to deposition of materials and absence of strong ocean currents.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
The delta is formed as a result of:
Deposition of sediment/alluvium by river
River channel shallower/more friction
Water covers a larger area/slows down
As speed of flow slows down/river cannot carry load
Absence of major tidal flows/currents
Impact of salt water causes further deposition/flocculation
Distributaries form [4]

(b) (i) Well answered.

Expected answers:
Features should ideally be evident from photographic evidence though some observations may be by implication.

Ideas such as
Steep sided valley
Narrow valley floor/river occupies all valley floor/no floor
Plain /V-shaped valley
Limited vegetation
Narrow river/stream
Steep long profile
Contains rock materials
White water/appears fast flowing
Waterfall [4]

(ii) Poorly answered. Candidates did not link weathering and erosional processes with the change of the shape of the river valley.

Expected answers:
Processes such as

Weathering process such as freeze-thaw; biological, etc.
River erosion processes such as corrasion; corrosion; hydraulic action; etc.

No maximum for weathering/mass movement/river erosion

Candidates should explain how the processes have shaped the landscape rather than simply describing its features or naming the processes. Credit written answers or information included as part of labelled diagrams (do not double credit). [5]

Example studied   Res. 1

(c) Well answered. Candidates failed to provide examples of floodplains, for which one mark was reserved.

Expected answers:
Advantages
Agriculture/fertile soils
Water for irrigation
Communications (by river; by road/rail on flood plain)
River is a source of food/fish
Flat building land/settlement buildings

Disadvantages/difficulties
Flooding
Instability of foundations
Need to bridge river
Often densely populated/competition for space
Water-borne diseases
Pollution of river leads to food contamination
Many water animals dangerous to people/loss of life

Candidates should describe both advantages and disadvantages for people living on a flood plain. Credit up to 5 maximum for advantages/disadvantages.
Candidates could refer to examples they have studied, if so these can be credited as development marks (max 2). Award max 1 for an example in isolation. [5]

[25]

3 **(a)** Fairly well answered - Many candidates referred to the types of farming systems instead of describing farming as a system by using examples.

Expected answers:
Input and example e.g. precipitation/any relevant human or physical input	(1)
Process and example e.g. milking/any relevant farming process	(1)
Output and example e.g. milk/any farm produce	(1)

The support with examples should be correct for a mark to be awarded [3]

(b) (i) Well answered. Most of the candidates managed to give the two types of farming being practised in Areas A & B.

Expected answers:
A – Subsistence / mixed farming/communal/small scale
B – Commercial / stock farming/large scale [2]

(ii) Fairly well answered. Many candidates failed to link the annual rainfall and different agricultural zones in Namibia as shown on the map.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as:
Above 400 mm/> 400 mm to the NE of the country/
Mixed livestock and crop farming/large stock (cattle)
Below 400 mm/< 400 mm to the S/SW of the country
Small stock farming (sheep)/transition between cattle and sheep [4]

(iii) Poorly answered. Candidates were not able to estimate the size.

Expected answer:
± 20 000 km2 – 30 000 km2 [1]

(iv) Poorly answered. Candidates were able to name factors that influence, but were not able to discuss how the factors influence **farming systems in Namibia**.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as:
Availability of surface water – permanent rivers far N and S
 – dams lead to uneven concentration of agriculture practise e.g. Hardap Scheme
Fertility of soil – N soil more fertile than S
Type of vegetation – taller, dense to N, scattered in S
Land ownership – N communal/state land, central/ S private owned
Production structures – commercial versus subsistence
Production techniques – traditional versus scientific methods
Transport routes available – to send products to markets
Marketing opportunities – accessibility to markets
 – demand for product
Capital available for input – determines agricultural system
Education level – determines production techniques [5]

(c)(i-ii) Poorly answered. Many candidates were confused between **ways** and **strategies** that can make and ensure sustainability of agriculture in Namibia.

Expected answers:

(i) Ideas such as:
Production of healthy/organic food
Protection/improvement of the environment
Resources/water/soil conservation
Use natural fertilisers/pest elimination [2]

(ii) Ideas such as:
Plant breeding
Limit use of marginal land for agricultural purposes
Use alternative fertilisers/biodynamic agriculture using homeopathic preparations as fertilisers/organic fertilisers
Reduce population growth
Agroforestry
Rotational cropping/mixed cropping
Rotational grazing
Contour ploughing/terracing
Wind breakers
Permaculture which provides a holistic methodology
Select crops according to water needs [3]

(d) Fairly well answered. Many candidates scored marks on overgrazing, desertification and bush encroachment. Candidates lost marks because they could not describe and explain the changes that overstocking causes.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as:
Overgrazing/reduced vegetation
Reduce biodiversity
Loss of habitats/ecosystems
Loss of plant/animal species
Soil erosion increases
Leads to desertification
Climatic change
Increased run-off
Less infiltration
Less soil moisture
Leads to bush encroachment [5]
[25]

4 (a) (i) Poorly answered. Many candidates answered without suggesting the reasons why primary industry's employment was low and secondary and tertiary employment were higher.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Mechanisation
Rich countries can import food/raw materials
Industry and services more important
Labour prefers to work in industry and services/or reasoning
Many raw materials exhausted [2]

(ii) Poorly answered. Many candidates failed to make use of comparative terms i.e higher, most, largest, etc.

Expected answers:
Features such as
Largest sector – tertiary
Secondary second largest [1]

(iii) Well answered. Many candidates scored full marks by stating the changes between the years.

Expected answers:
Changes such as
Increase of proportion in tertiary
Decline in primary
Decline in secondary [2]

(iv) Fairly well answered. Many candidates managed to earn a mark for better education/qualification/ training to be employed in the secondary and tertiary sector.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Competition in manufacturing with other countries
More developed economies – greater demand for services
Greater development of high tech. industries
More sophisticated/educated labour force
Countries can afford to import primary products/manufactured goods
More live in urban centres where secondary and tertiary sectors concentrated
Manufacturing/agriculture becoming more mechanized
Tertiary employment better paid
Exploiting cheaper workforce in manufacturing in developing countries [2]

(b) (i) Fairly well answered. Many candidates scored marks for Walvis Bay/Luderitz (location), but could not score the maximum by explaining the factors in full.

Expected answers:
Fishing industry in Walvis bay or Lüderitz
Electricity for processing - NAMPOWER/Erongo Red/Wind Power
Water for processing – Kuiseb River
Capital from banks and government/partnerships/foreign companies/investments
Money to buy machinery
Money to pay workers
Multiplier effect
To set up infrastructure
Labour: Skilled – handling equipment e.g. sonar
              Unskilled – cutting/packaging
Market – local as well as export markets – Europe/Far East/South Africa, etc.
Raw materials – fish from the ocean/upwelling water/marine food chain/length of coast

Transport systems – road links to Southern Africa – refrigerated trucks, air/sea transport/harbor
Site – near harbor/open space

Listing = max 2 marks [7]

(ii) Well answered. Many of the candidates were able to describe the economic sectors by linking them with examples.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as – example
Raw materials is extracted e.g. fish
The raw material is processed e.g. cutting, cleaning, packaging, pre-cooking, sorting, filleting, washing
A service is rendered by selling the fish produce   [3]

(c) **(i)** Poorly answered. Many candidates could not explain the causes of overfishing in detail, they rather stated "what overfishing" is.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Profit motive
Demand fish as food source
Increasing population
United conservation or control methods
Shortage of capital to implement conservation procedures
Ignorance/turning a blind eye on conservation methods
The use of modern equipment to detect fish
Lack of enough fish to breed more fish   [4]

(ii) Well-answered. Many candidates scored marks although they listed rather than described.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
EEZ/Exclusive Economic Zone
TAC/Total Allowance Catch/quotas/specific amounts catches allowed
Monitoring and patrolling
Certain net size/type
Regulates minimum size of fish
Certain fishing seasons
Needs permit/license   [4]
                                                                                                       [25]

5 Question 5 in general was not difficult but to the candidates it was, as if they misinterpreted the questions. The candidates mismatched the answers.

(a) **(i)** Well answered. Many candidates were able to mention the regions, although some candidates were not able to identify "Far North".

Expected answer:
Far Northern areas / Zambezi region
Any relevant area   [1]

(ii) Well answered. Most of the candidates know the formula of calculating population density.

Expected answers:
Divide population by area/number divided by area/written as a formula
2 606 971/825 615 = 3.15/3.2 km²   [2]

(iii) Fairly well answered. Most of the candidates used comparative terms like "more", "less" people instead of densely or sparsely populated.

Expected answers:
Densely populated areas:
In coastal towns/near the sea/Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Lüderitz
In the North of the country
Central parts of the country
In clusters corresponding with towns and cities/ Windhoek, Rehoboth, Rundu, Ondangwa   Res. 1

Sparsely populated areas:
Desert areas/coastal areas
National parks/conservancy areas   Res. 1   [4]

(b) Poorly answered. Most of the candidates listed the answers instead of giving reasons. The candidates also gave the answers of question (c) (i). Some candidates only wrote the push and pull factors.

Expected answers:
Reasons such as
Differences in precipitation/rainfall
Coastal location encourages trade/fishing
Thus development of industry/settlement/tourism
Namibia has as arid/semi-arid/dry climate
Availability/supply of water
Productivity of land viable
Variety of vegetation
Variety in soil fertility
Availability of transport routes
Availability of capital to invest in industry
Availability of social factors such as housing/health services/education
Government investments in infrastructure
Mining industry
Communal versus commercial farming land   [7]

(c) (i) Well answered, although some of the candidates failed to use comparative terms e.g. lower death rate and higher birth rate. Some used terms like "Good, availability" instead of "Better or improved" health services.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as:
Lower/decreased death rate/increased life expectancy   Res. 1
Improved health services/medical supplies/hospital
Improved water provision
Improved sanitation/hygiene
Better diet/secure food supply
Improved living standard
Clean water supply   Any 2

Higher/increased birth rate   Res. 1
Children have to work on fields/children status symbol
Children look after parents in older ages/ tradition
Limited education on the use of contraceptives
Traditional beliefs ban the use of contraceptives
Traditional believes to have many children
Religious believes   Any 2   [6]

(ii) Poorly answered. Most candidates concentrated more on reasons for higher death rate.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as:
HIV/AIDS
Decreasing infant mortality
More women are involved in the economy/have careers/improved status of women/emancipation of women/more women in tertiary education
Better level of education in family planning/birth control/use of contraceptives
Materialism
Increased cost of living
If listing = max 1   [5]
                                                                          [25]

6 (a) (i) Well answered.

Expected answer:
Central Business District [1]

  (ii) Well answered, although some candidates experienced difficulties differentiating between X and Y.

Expected answers:
Similarity   both are on
Edge of city/away from centre
Are close to roads/within easy reach of roads

Differences
A is closer to centre (in urban area)/ B is in a more rural location
A is closer to motorway
A is further north
A near river/B is not [2]

  (iii) Poorly answered. Candidates gave the location of shopping centre Y, instead of suggesting reasons for the location e.g. close to a road instead of close to road for easy access for customers.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Low cost land in rural area
Plenty of space in rural areas; for large car parks/expansion (dev)
Proximity to urban area for large number of customers
Road/motorway provides easy access for customers/delivery
Away from congested area in CBD [3]

(b) (i) Well answered.

Expected answers:
Photograph B = city
Photograph C = village
Photograph D = town [3]

  (ii) Poorly answered. Interpretation of the source was very poor as most candidates just lifted information from the source instead of analysing the information.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
A diagram showing the size/importance of settlements/services/an arrangement of settlements by rank order
In any area there will be more low order settlements/villages than high order/cities
More services/variety of services are found in larger settlements/high order than small one/low order
High order services in cities/high order settlement
High order settlement/cities have a larger sphere of influence
High order settlements/cities have a larger threshold population [5]

  (iii) Fairly well answered. Candidates only wrote from the customer's perspective and did not differentiate or specify amongst high/low order, comparative terms. Most candidates only lifted information from the source.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
People will travel further for higher order services
People will travel to buy specialist goods example
People travel further to buy comparison goods rather than convenience goods
Some services are likely to be used less/more frequently than others
Some centres offer more shops/wider range/opportunity to shop around/get cheaper prices
People travel further for some services to seek better quality
Some services may have a larger sphere of influence
Some people live in settlements with fewer services than other people/people who live in villages have further to travel than city dwellers for many services
People will travel further when value off sets extra transport costs. [6]

(c) Poorly answered. It seemed candidates did not know the term urban "sprawl". Candidates referred to problems of informal settlements.

Expected answers:
Ideas such as
Traffic congestion as many people live in new developments commute to work in CBD
Loss of farmland due to new housing development
Loss of farmland due to road construction
Atmospheric pollution due to increased traffic
Noise pollution due to increased traffic
Loss of original rural areas' authenticity
Loss of recreational areas
Loss of biodiversity
Loss of ecosystems
Possible water pollution if rivers run in area [5]

[25]

POSITIVE SUGGESTIONS

•   Teachers should emphasize and make sure that candidates are familiar with command words being used and that they know how to respond to them in a correct way to score marks.

•   Many candidates struggled to use comparative words such as higher, more, less, fewer, better, etc.

•   Command words are to be emphasized for teaching and assessing of candidates.

•   Candidates must follow the guidelines given in the syllabus to ensure they understand the assessment objectives for Geography, namely Knowledge with Understanding, Analysis, Judgement and Decision Making.