UNAM
UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA

FACULTY	EDUCATION AND HUMAN SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT	INTERMEDIATE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
SUBJECT	SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION 1A
SUBJECT CODE	E3511IS
DATE	JUNE/JULY (MID YEAR EXAMINATION) 2026
DURATION	3 HOURS
MARKS	100

REGULAR EXAMINATION

EXAMINER: MR. KISCO M MARUZA

MODERATOR: DR.T. IIYAMBO

INSTRUCTIONS:

This question paper consists of **10** pages including the cover page.

There are two sections in this question paper.

Section A: Multiple choice questions.

Section B: Structured questions.

Answer **ALL** the Questions

Section A: True or false questions

Question 1

1.1 The normal lapse rate is best described as

A. a fall in temperature.
B. The temperature changes that take place in the stratosphere,
C. a characteristics of the atmosphere
D. a decrease of air temperature by 6.5 degrees per 1000 in the atmosphere
E. a fall in temperature of 6.5 degrees.

1.2 The wet and dry bulb thermometers will have the same reading when,

A. the air contains no moisture.
B. There is little moisture in the air.
C. The air is moderately moist.
D. There is a lot of moisture in the air.
E. The air is saturated with moisture.

1.3 Weather elements can be measured by instruments. Which one of the following pairs is **incorrect?**

A. atmospheric pressure and barometer.
B. humidity and anemometer.
C. Rainfall and rain gauge
D. Wind direction and wind vane
E. Minimum and maximum temperature and the Six's thermometer.

1.4 The mean annual temperature for a place is obtained by

A. Adding the monthly temperatures for one year and divide by 12.
B. Subtracting the lowest temperature from the highest temperature for one year.
C. Subtracting the lowest mean monthly temperature for one year.
D. Adding the mean daily temperature for one year and dividing by 365.
E. Subtracting the lowest mean monthly temperature from the highest mean daily temperature for one year.

1.5 Which of the following types of clouds has the greatest vertical extent?

A. Cirrocumulus
B. Stratus
C. Cirrus
D. Altocumulus
E. Cumulonimbus

1.6 Which of the following best explains why plants can maintain continuous growth in the equatorial climate?

A. There is an abundance of water.
B. Temperatures are always high.
C. Evenly distributed heavy rainfall and constant high temperatures
D. There are no strong winds
E. High humidity

1.7 There is little undergrowth in tropical rainforest, except along the riverbanks, because

A. Temperatures at ground level are too low
B. Soils are too poor
C. The soils are always waterlogged
D. There is no room for them
E. There is not enough sunlight

1.8 Table 1. Climate Data for one station around the World.

Temp.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Degrees Celsius	23	24	26	28	29	28	26	26	26	27	26	25
Rainfall in millimetres	2.5	0	2.5	0	17.5	524	695	408	300	61	10	0

Climate data given by Table 1 most probably refers to the

A. Equatorial climate
B. Tropical monsoon climate
C. Tropical marine climate
D. Tropical continental climate
E. Tropical desert climate

1.9 Which of the following is not a characteristic of a desert?

A. low humidity
B. cloudless skies

C. very low annual temperature range
D. very high diurnal temperature range
E. low rainfall

1.10 One of the main features of a Mediterranean climate is
A. The nature of local winds.
B. The influence of the ocean currents.
C. The type of rain that falls.
D. The prevailing westerly winds of winter.
E. The annual temperature ranges.

1.11 Which of the following factors has the greatest lowering effects of temperature on in equatorial Africa?

A. Distance from the sea.

B. Ocean currents

C. Aspect

D. Altitude

E. Cloud cover

1.12 Which of the following planets has the longest orbit around the sun?
A. Saturn
B. Venus
C. Mars
D. Neptune
E. Jupiter

1.13 Exactly one-half of the earth's surface has light at any particular time. This is because
A. The earth revolves around the sun.
B. The earth's axis is always inclined at 66 and half degrees to the earth's orbital plane.
C. The earth is overhead at noon along the equator twice a year.
D. The earth rotates on its axis.
E. The earth is a spheroid.

1.14 The rotation of the earth is not the cause of
A. Day and night.
B. The deflection of winds.
C. The seasons.
D. The deflection of ocean currents.
E. The increasing of inclination of the sun between sun rise and sunset.

1.15 The great circles refer to

A. A line of latitude.
B. The equator.
C. A circle on the globe.
D. The shortest distance between two points.
E. A circle on the globe whose plane passes through the centre of the globe.

Total marks 15×2=/30/

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NAMIBIA, SADC, AND THE WORLD

Study the Map of Africa below and answers the questions that follow.

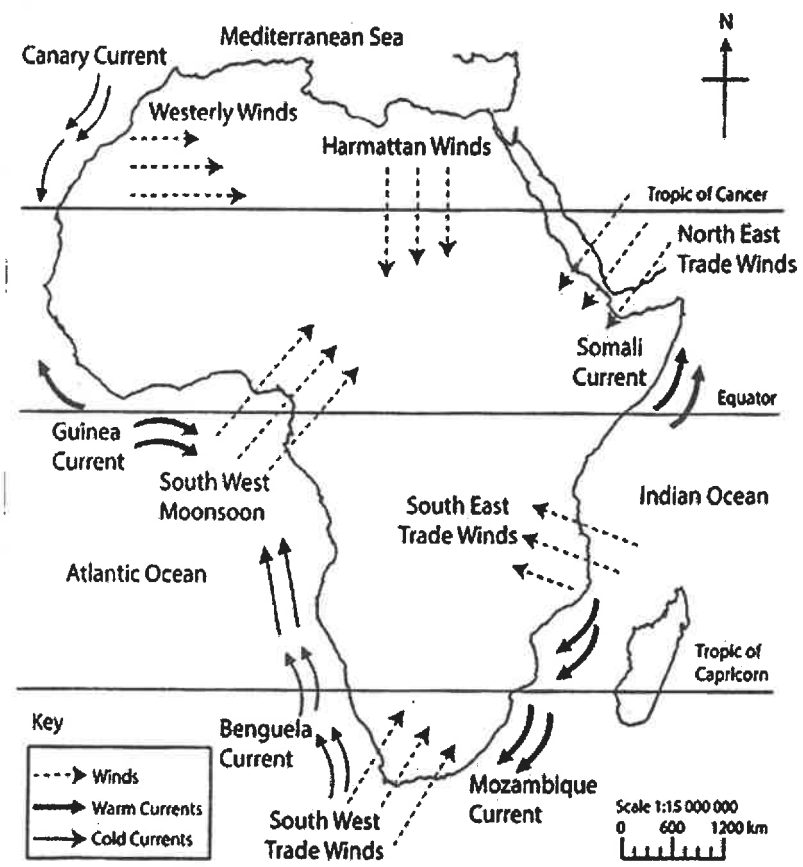

Fig 1. Africa: Wind systems affecting climate

2.1 Ocean currents **affect the climate** of the adjacent coastal areas. Name **two ocean currents** that affect Southern African Region. (2)

2.2 Explain the two **effects** of the ocean currents named in **2.1** on the climate of the affected coast. (4)

2.3 Air temperature can affect air flow or wind. Draw and label sketches to indicate the movement of air in what is known as **Sea Breeze** and **Land Breeze** respectively. Label your sketches correctly and use arrows to indicate the directions of air flow. (6)

2.4 Explain other **two** factors that influence climate other than the ones mentioned in 2.1. (4)

2.5 By means of diagrams illustrate **clearly** how the three main types of rainfall are formed **(convectional, Orographic and frontal rainfall)**. (9)

Total Marks /25/

QUESTION 3. POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Study the Map of Namibia below showing population density and answer questions that follow.

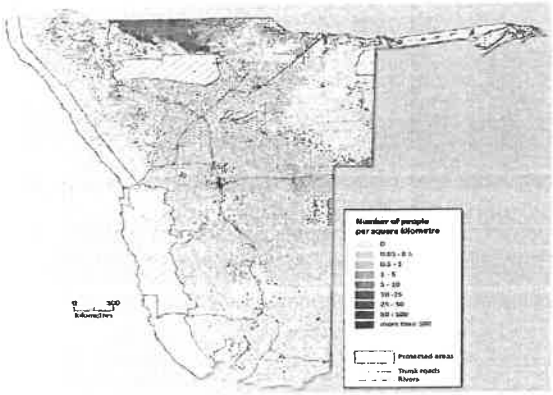

Fig 2. Namibia: Population distribution and density

The Namibian population is unevenly distributed across the country: northern regions are densely populated compared to southern and coastal areas.

3.1 Name and explain TWO factors that have influenced population density in Namibia. (4)

3.2 The youth accounts for the highest number of the total population of Namibia. Discuss the advantage of this composition to the economy of the country. (2)

3.3 Define the following terms:

a) Population density
b) Population distribution

2 ×2 =4

3.4 The Demographic Transition Model below **(Fig 3)** shows how the country's population changes over time. In recent years, some developed countries surpassed stage 4 and are now classified into stage 5. Indicating how the birth rates, death rate and total population would look like on the model below. (3)

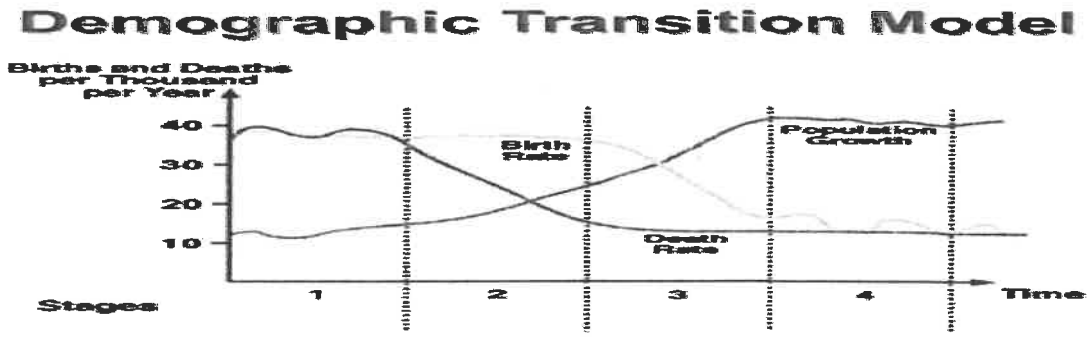

Fig 3 The Demographic Transition Model

3.4.1 Explain the change in the Population in this stage. (2)

3.6 The world population has grown at different pattern over time. Study the table **fig 4.** below and answer the questions that follow.

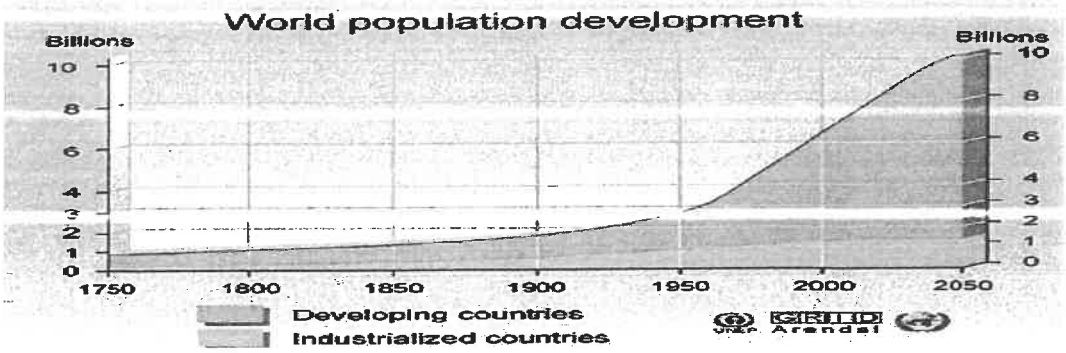

Fig 4. World population developement- 1750 to 2050

3.6 .1Identify the countries with unsustainable population growth. (1)

3.6.2 Explain why the population of these countries are unsustainable? (3)

3.6.3High birth rate is one of the reasons for the rapid population increase. Name and explain **TWO** other reasons for the rapid population growth from 1900 onwards. (4)

3.6.4 What is meant by the term **AGING POPULATIN?** (2)

Total marks /25/

THE EARTH'S NATURAL RESOUCES

Question 4

The earth's natural resources are divided into renewable and non -renewable resources. Both resources are very important for sustaining life on earth.

4.1 Water is a renewable resource and is very important to all forms of life on earth. Explain how water is a renewable resource? You may use a sketch or diagram to illustrate your answer. (5)

4.2 Namibia is a dry country with limited water sources. Water conservation is therefore crucial to every Namibian. Explain how rainwater collection and building dams can help to conserve water in Namibia. (4)

4.3 Define the following sustainability terms: **Reforestation** and **Afforestation.** (4)

4.4 What is meant by the concept "**CARBON FOOTPRINT".** (2)

Total marks /15/

QUESTION 5: NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE WORLD

5.1 Name ONE Natural disaster which is common in Namibia. (1)

5.2 Discuss how Namibians can mitigate the effects of this natural disaster. (4)

Total marks /5/

GRAND TOTAL 100