

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Exploring Namibia



Namibia, a country in southern Africa, is known for its _____ Desert, which stretches along the Atlantic Ocean coast. The _____ is home to diverse wildlife, including a significant cheetah population. The capital, _____, and the coastal town of Swakopmund contain German colonial-era _____ such as Windhoek's Christuskirche. In the north, Etosha National Park's salt pan draws game including rhinos and giraffes.

Namibia gained _____ from South Africa in 1990, becoming one of the youngest nations in the world. Its economy is largely based on _____, especially diamonds, uranium, and gold, but tourism is quickly growing as a significant _____, thanks to its unique landscapes and wildlife. The country is also known for its _____ in conservation, being the first in Africa to incorporate protection of the _____ into its constitution.

With an area of over 825,000 square kilometers, Namibia is the 34th largest _____ in the world, but it's one of the least densely populated due to its harsh desert environment. The Namib _____, considered the oldest in the world, has some of the highest sand dunes anywhere on _____. Despite the arid conditions, the Namib is home to a variety of _____ adapted to the extreme climate, including the unique *Welwitschia mirabilis*, a _____ that can live over 1,000 years.

Education in Namibia has been a focus since _____, with free education being offered to children up to the age of 16. However, challenges remain in terms of _____ and quality, especially in rural areas. The government, alongside international _____, is working to improve these conditions, aiming to create a brighter future for its _____.

- youth
- sector
- independence
- Desert
- environment
- partners
- earth
- efforts
- country
- independence
- buildings
- species
- country
- plant
- Windhoek
- mining
- Namib
- accessibility