Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

A-level
GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human Geography

Thursday 6 June 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials
For this paper you must have:
- the colour insert (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in Section A **and** Section B.
- Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 **or** Question 5 in Section C.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 120.

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

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Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 1 **Global systems and global governance**

0 1 . 1 Explain how trade agreements are a factor in globalisation.

[4 marks]

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Question 1 continues on the next page

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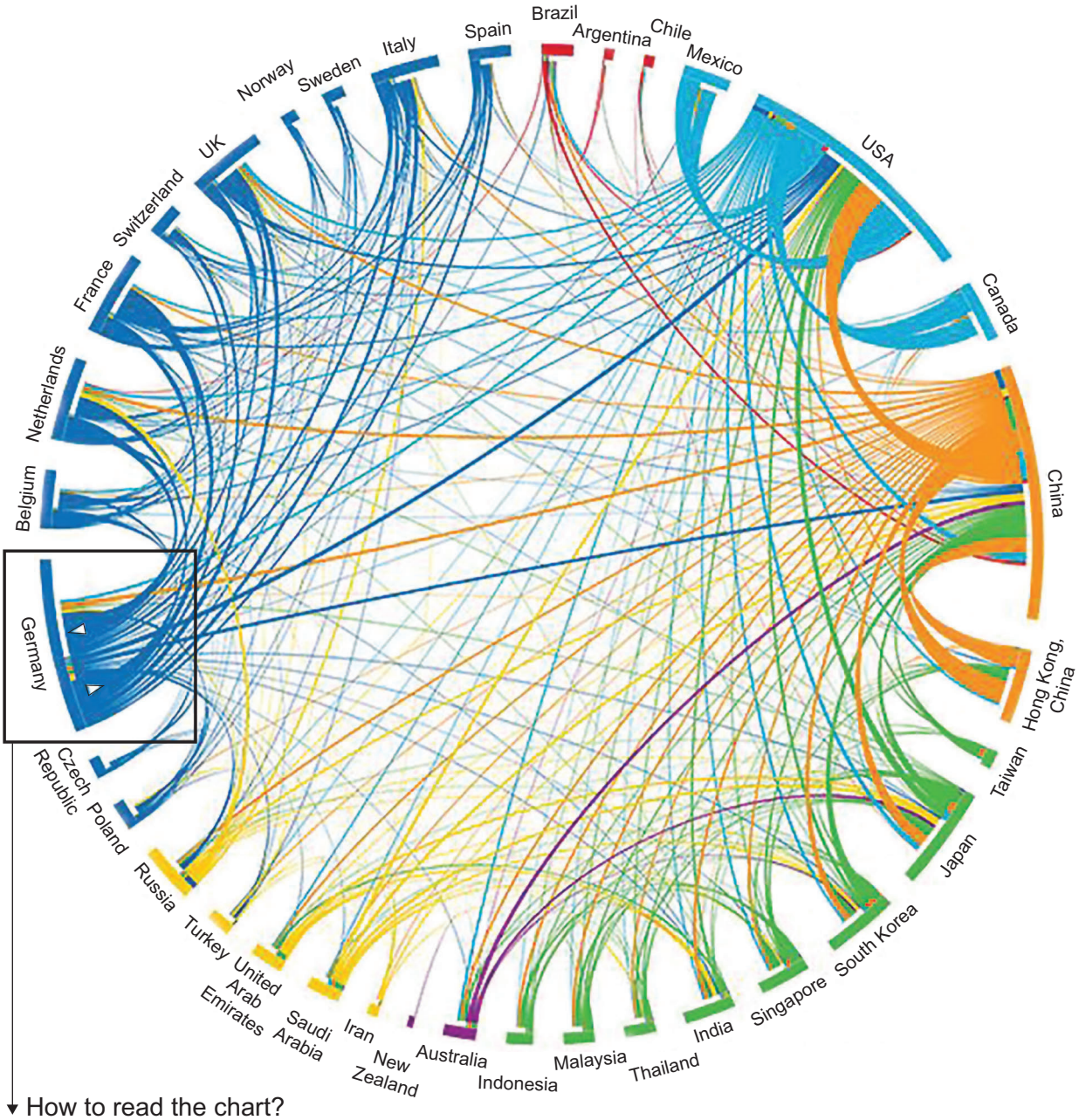
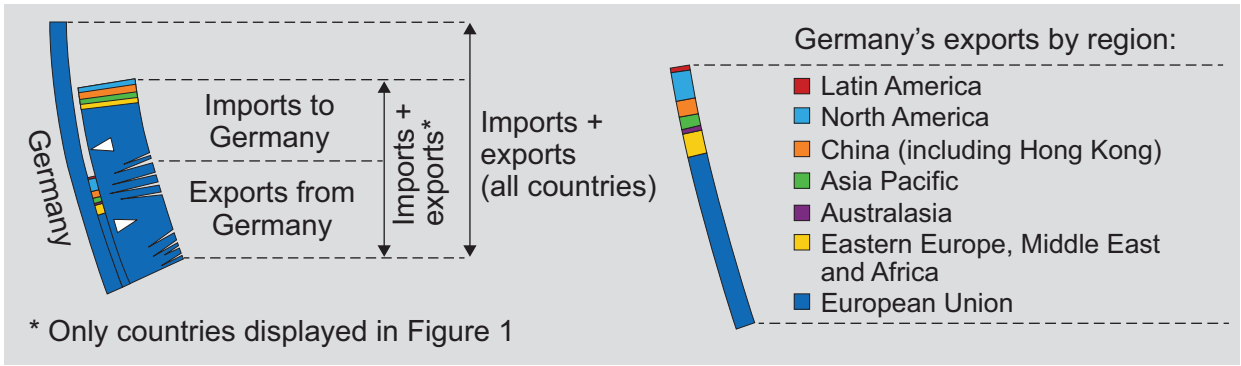
Figure 1 shows the leading international trade partners and their pattern of trade with each other in 2013.

Figure 1

The lines are drawn in proportion to the amount of trade at the point of origin and destination



How to read the chart?



* Only countries displayed in Figure 1

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0 1 . 2 Analyse the data shown in **Figure 1**.

[6 marks]

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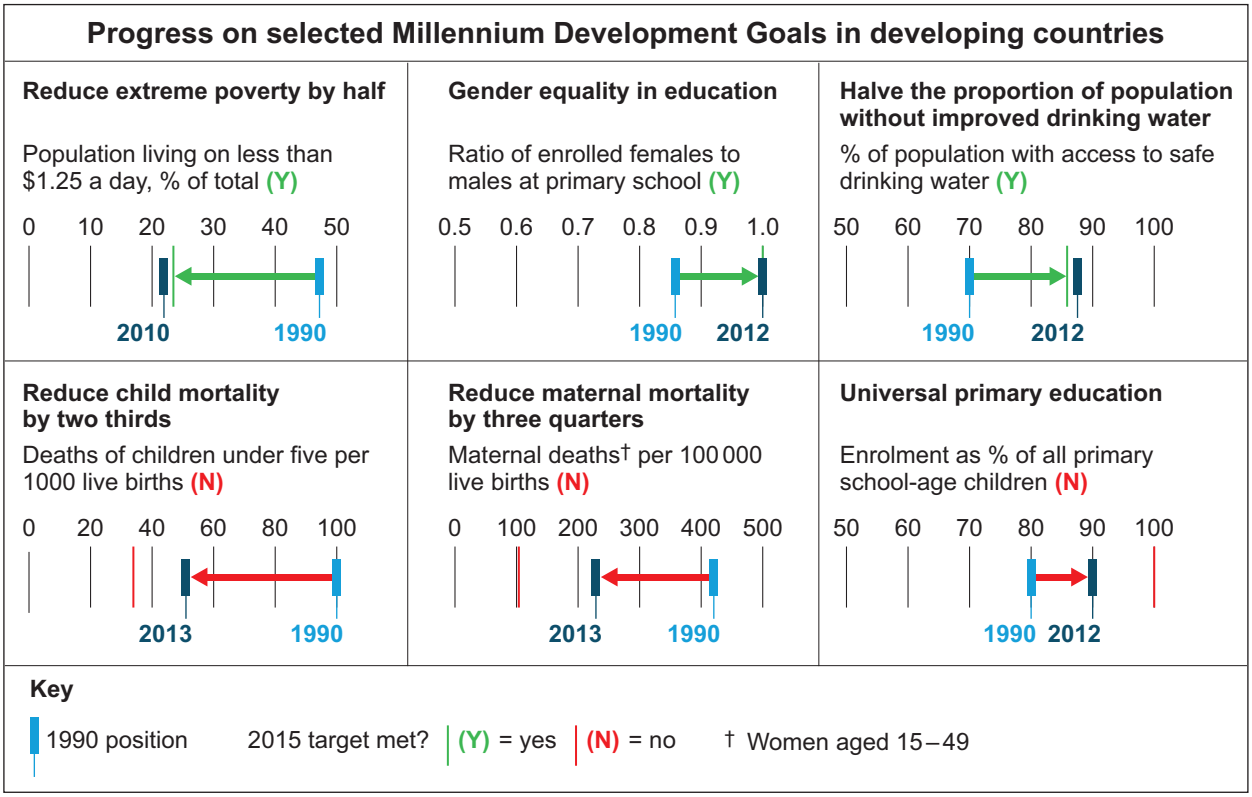
Figure 2 shows the progress made on selected UN Millennium Development Goals which aimed to reduce global poverty and inequality by 2015.

Figure 2



0 1 . 3 Using **Figure 2** and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that the UN is able to promote development?

[6 marks]

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0 1 . 4 Assess the relative importance of NGOs and international government organisations in enhancing protection of Antarctica.

[20 marks]

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36

End of Section A

Turn over for Section B

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Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 2 **Changing places**

0 2 . 1 Explain how exogenous factors contribute to the character of a place.

[4 marks]

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Figures 3a, **3b** and **3c**, in the insert, show information about the residents of Weston-super-Mare Central ward in North Somerset.

Figure 3a shows a word cloud produced as a result of a recent health survey asking: 'What factors do you feel most influence your health and wellbeing?'
Figure 3b shows the ward's population structure in 2011.
Figure 3c shows the reasons for residents not being in employment in the ward in 2011.

0 2 . 2 Analyse the data shown in **Figures 3a**, **3b** and **3c**.

[6 marks]

Extra space

Question 2 continues on the next page

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Figure 4 shows lyrics from 'Wickerman', a song about Sheffield performed by the band Pulp.

Figure 4

Just behind the station, before you reach the traffic island, a river runs thru' a concrete channel.
I took you there once; I think it was after the Leadmill.
The water was dirty & smelt of industrialisation
Little mesters coughing their lungs up & globules the colour of tomato ketchup.
But it flows. Yeah, it flows.
Underneath the city thru' dirty brickwork conduits
Connecting white witches on the Moor with pre-raphaelites down in Broomhall.
Beneath the old Trebor factory that burnt down in the early seventies.
Leaving an antiquated sweet-shop smell & caverns of nougat & caramel.
Nougat. Yeah, nougat & caramel.
And the river flows on.
Yeah, the river flows on beneath pudgy fifteen-year olds addicted to coffee whitener
And it finally comes above ground again at Forge Dam: the place where we first met.

0 2 . 3 Using **Figure 4** and your own knowledge, assess the usefulness of sources such as this in representing a place.

[6 marks]

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0 2 . 4 Evaluate the role of **one or more** external forces in changing lived experience in the local **or** distant place you have studied.

External forces might include:

- government policies
- multinational corporations
- international or global institutions.

[20 marks]

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36

End of Section B

Turn over for Section C

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Section C

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD ⬬ WRONG METHODS ⊗ ⦿ ≋ ✓

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. ⬬

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. ⬬

Question 3 Contemporary urban environments

0 3 . 1 Which of the following is a cause of counter-urbanisation?

[1 mark]

A Some inner-city areas have undergone gentrification, whereby people buy run-down properties and turn them into luxurious homes. This causes house prices to rise. ⬭

B New technology such as Skype and conference calls allow people to work from home, enabling them to live a much greater distance from their place of work. ⬭

C The closure of coal mines meant that many miners' families had to leave the pit villages. They moved to the local towns and cities, working in low-skilled jobs in retail parks. ⬭

D The local shops in many commuter villages are forced to close as the residents living in the new housing estates shop nearer to their places of work in the cities. ⬭

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0 3 . 2 Choose the description that best fits the present global pattern of urbanisation.

[1 mark]

A The most urbanised regions include North America (82%), Latin America and the Caribbean (80%) and Europe (73%). ⬭

B The fastest rate of urbanisation is found in Latin America which is projected to increase to 91% by 2030. ⬭

C Growth is projected to rise fastest in North America and Europe, with just three countries accounting for most of the growth – UK, USA and Germany. ⬭

D The most urbanised regions are Asia (82%), Africa (80%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (71%). ⬭

0 3 . 3 Which of the following would **not** be an appropriate technique for a sustainable city?

[1 mark]

A Using green roofs on houses to increase levels of infiltration. ⬭

B Building a dual carriageway across the city to ease traffic congestion. ⬭

C Government subsidies to encourage the use of solar panels. ⬭

D Increasing pedestrianisation to reduce car use. ⬭

Question 3 continues on the next page

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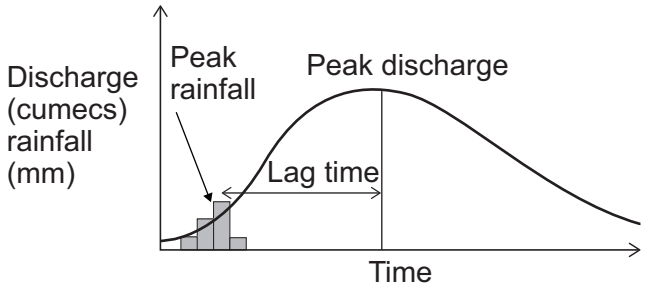
0 3 . 4 Choose the hydrograph below that would most accurately represent an urban catchment.

[1 mark]

A



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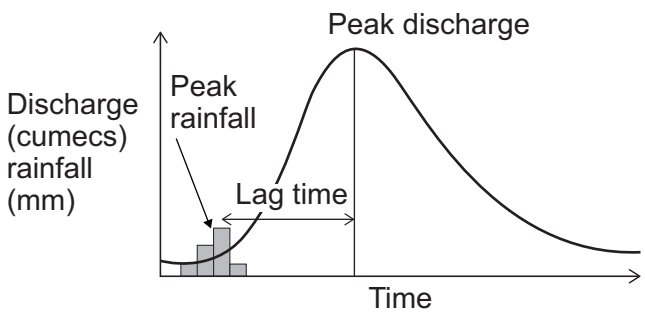

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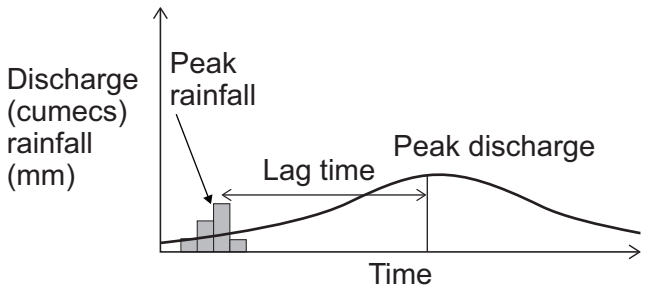

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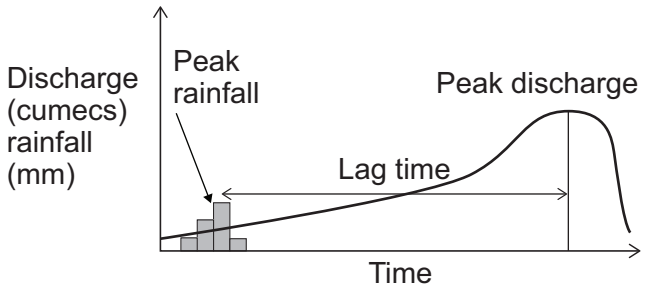

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Figures 5a, **5b** and **5c** are in the insert.

Figure 5a shows the percentage of low-paid residents in each London borough in 2015–16.
Figure 5b shows the percentage of waste that was recycled in each London borough in 2015–16.
Figure 5c shows a Spearman's rank calculation used to study whether there is a relationship between the proportion of low-paid residents and rates of recycling in London boroughs in 2015–16.

0 3 . 5 Analyse the data shown in **Figures 5a**, **5b** and **5c**.

[6 marks]

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Question 3 continues on the next page

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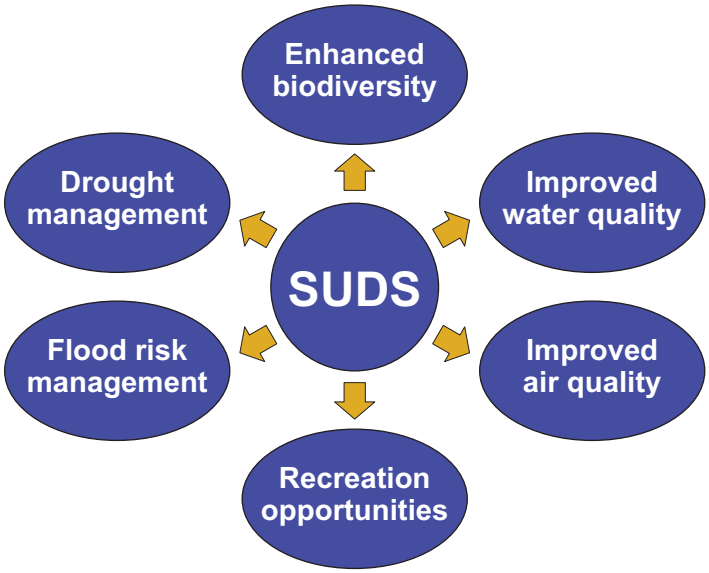
Figure 6a shows an example of a sustainable urban drainage system (SUDS) using swales in Upton, Northampton.
Figure 6b shows the possible benefits of SUDS.

Figure 6a

Figure 6b



0 3 . 6 Using **Figure 6a** and your own knowledge, evaluate the use of SUDS in achieving the benefits shown in **Figure 6b**.

[9 marks]

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Question 3 continues on the next page

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0 3 . 7 For **one** urban area you have studied, to what extent are environmental problems a consequence of globalisation?

[9 marks]

Extra space

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0 3 . 8 With reference to **two** contrasting urban areas, assess the role played by the process of suburbanisation in creating patterns of economic and social wellbeing.

[20 marks]

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Extra space

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48

End of Question 3

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For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD ● WRONG METHODS ⊗ ⦿ ≋ ✓

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. ⊠

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. ⊗

Question 4 Population and environment

0 4 . 1 Which of the following strategies would **not** increase agricultural productivity?

[1 mark]

A A family planning programme introduced into rural areas in Ghana. ○

B Using better disease management practices on dairy farms in the UK. ○

C Teaching farmers in the Niger how to build stone contours to trap rain water. ○

D Harvesting more butternut squash in East Anglia by employing more temporary migrant labour. ○

0 4 . 2 Which of the following statements describes a demographic impact of migration?

[1 mark]

A In Germany in 2015, fighting broke out in a tented camp for asylum seekers. The fighting occurred between groups of Pakistanis and Albanians. It took police several hours to quell the violence. ○

B Cornwall is very reliant on EU migrant labourers to work on a temporary basis in agriculture, for example, picking daffodils. These EU migrants boost the local economy by spending in local shops. ○

C In Poland, since 2011, many economic migrants of child-bearing age have returned from western Europe and there has been a rise in fertility rates to 1.3. ○

D In Myanmar, Rohingya Muslims are living in refugee camps on the border of Bangladesh. Conditions in the camps are terrible with people suffering from malnutrition and ill health. ○

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0 4 . 3 What changes occur to a country as it moves from Stage 2 to Stage 3 in the demographic transition model?

[1 mark]

A Death rates rise due to a larger proportion of elderly people. Healthcare and technological advancements mean life expectancy rises. Birth rates fall due to improved education.

B Death rates fall due to improved sanitation and greater agricultural productivity. Infant mortality increases due to periods of famine and this causes a corresponding rise in birth rates.

C Life expectancy continues to rise due to better sanitation and healthcare causing a continued fall in death rates. Infant mortality falls due to improved diets, causing a corresponding fall in birth rates.

D Death rates are fairly stationary due to good levels of healthcare. Life expectancy continues to rise due to improved diets. Birth rates fall due to high levels of female education.

0 4 . 4 Choose a health impact likely to result from ozone depletion.

[1 mark]

A Cataracts

B Thermal stress

C Malaria

D Coronary heart disease

Question 4 continues on the next page

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Figures 7a, **7b** and **7c** are in the insert.

Figure 7a shows the global pattern of obesity in 2014.
Figure 7b shows the highest ranked countries with diabetes in 1980 and 2014.
Figure 7c shows a Spearman's rank calculation used to study whether there is a relationship between prevalence of obesity and diabetes in the countries shown for 2014.

0 4 . 5 Analyse the data shown in **Figures 7a**, **7b** and **7c**.

[6 marks]

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Question 4 continues on the next page

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Figure 8a shows the population structure for Thailand in 1980, 2010 and 2030 (projected).
Figure 8b shows data about Thailand's economy and population between 1980 and 2015.

Figure 8a

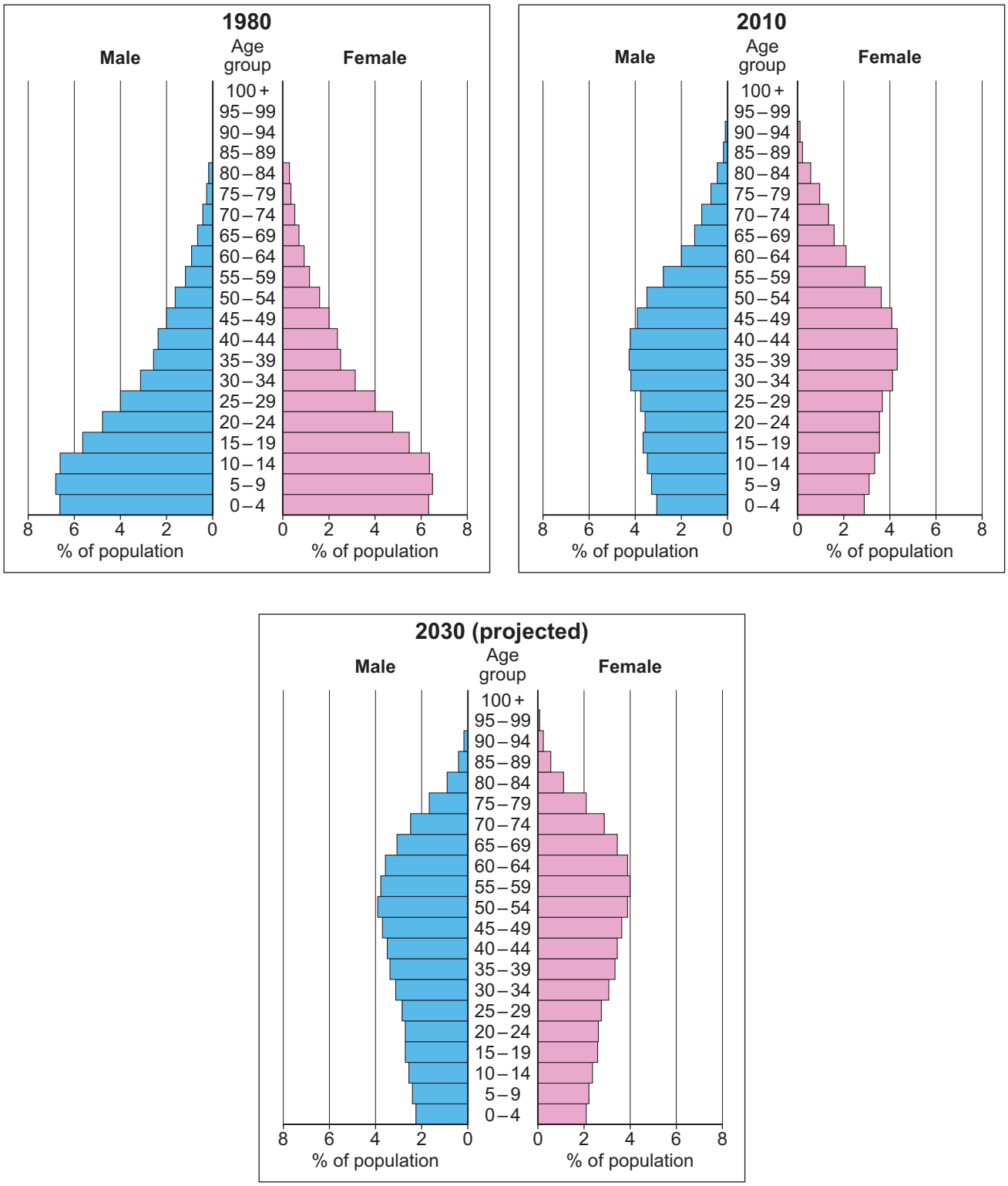

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Figure 8b

	1980	2000	2010	2015
Fertility rate (births per woman)	**3.4**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Life expectancy (years)	**64.4**	**70.6**	**73.9**	**75.1**
GDP growth rate (%)*	**5.2**	**4.5**	**7.5**	**2.9**
Adult literacy (%)	**88.0**	**92.6**	**96.4**	**94.0**

* GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate – a measure of how fast the economy is growing.

0 4 . 6 Using **Figures 8a**, **8b** and your own knowledge, how far do you agree that Thailand has achieved a demographic dividend?

[9 marks]

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0 4 . 7 To what extent has globalisation contributed to patterns of population change in a country or society you have studied?

[9 marks]

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0 4 . 8 'As more and more countries exceed their carrying capacity, soil problems will inevitably increase and there is very little that can be done to mitigate this.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[20 marks]

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End of Question 4

48

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For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD ● WRONG METHODS ⊗ ⦿ ≋ ✓

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. ⊠

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. ⊗

Question 5 Resource security

0 5 . 1 Choose the answer below that would be considered an appropriate strategy to manage water consumption.

[1 mark]

A A desalination plant built using EU funding following an Environmental Impact Assessment. ○

B A government policy to order water companies to fit compulsory meters to all homes. ○

C A water transfer scheme to move water from areas of water surplus to areas of water deficit. ○

D Water below the ground stored in aquifers to be pumped to the surface when it falls below the water table. ○

0 5 . 2 Which of the following defines the concept of a resource frontier?

[1 mark]

A The boundary surrounding a resource, beyond which the resource is not located. ○

B An area on the periphery of a country, where resources are produced for the first time, frequently found in locations that are difficult to exploit. ○

C The point after which new discoveries of a resource decline as production has already exploited the most accessible resources. ○

D Undiscovered resources that may occur in known geological settings where no previous discoveries have been made. ○

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0 5 . 3 Which of the following has the correct examples of primary and secondary sources of energy in the correct columns?

[1 mark]

	Primary energy	Secondary energy	
A	A water wheel powered by a river used to drive machinery in a factory.	Releasing radiation from uranium to convert water to steam for electricity powering a town.	⬭
B	Burning coal and wood in a multi-fuel stove for heat in the home.	Gas transfer by pipeline to power a gas cooker in the home.	⬭
C	Production of petrol from crude oil to drive cars.	Conversion of biogas from organic decomposition of animal waste.	⬭
D	Electricity generated from an HEP scheme used to power a field centre.	Geothermal power heating ground water supplies directly into the home.	⬭

0 5 . 4 Choose the best definition of the virtual water trade from the list below.

[1 mark]

A The movement of water from one country to another via a pipeline in order to produce goods designed for export. ⬭

B The agreement between two or more countries involved in manufacturing and the subsequent trade in desalinisation plants. ⬭

C The hidden water volume involved in the full production process of a product destined for export. ⬭

D The source of the water used in the import and export of goods such as agricultural products. ⬭

Question 5 continues on the next page

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Figures 9a, **9b** and **9c** are in the insert.

Figure 9a shows the world's top ten coal producing countries in 2015.
Figure 9b shows coal consumption in the top ten coal consuming countries and the rest of the world in 2015.
Figure 9c shows a Spearman's rank calculation used to study whether there is a relationship between production and consumption of coal in the countries shown in **Figure 9a**.

0 5 . 5 Analyse the data shown in **Figures 9a**, **9b** and **9c**.

[6 marks]

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Figures 10a, **10b** and **10c** are in the insert.

Figure 10a shows the renewable and nuclear energy mix of selected European countries in 2012.
Figure 10b is a relief map of Europe.
Figure 10c shows average annual precipitation.

0 5 . 6 Using **Figures 10a**, **10b**, **10c** and your own knowledge, assess the relationship between energy supply and physical geography.

[9 marks]

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0 5 . 7 To what extent are water conflicts the result of globalisation?

[9 marks]

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0 5 . 8 'Increasing demand for energy **and/or** mineral ores is inevitably leading to an increase in the importance of geopolitics.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[20 marks]

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48

END OF QUESTIONS

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