

## A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human Geography

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### Insert

This insert contains:

- Figures 1a and 1b for use with Question 1
- Figures 3a and 3b for use with Question 2
- Figure 4 for use with Question 2
- Figures 5a and 5b for use with Question 3
- Figure 6 for use with Question 4
- Figures 7a and 7b for use with Question 5.

Figure 1a

The change in Antarctic ice and the relative contribution to sea-level change between 1992 and 2017

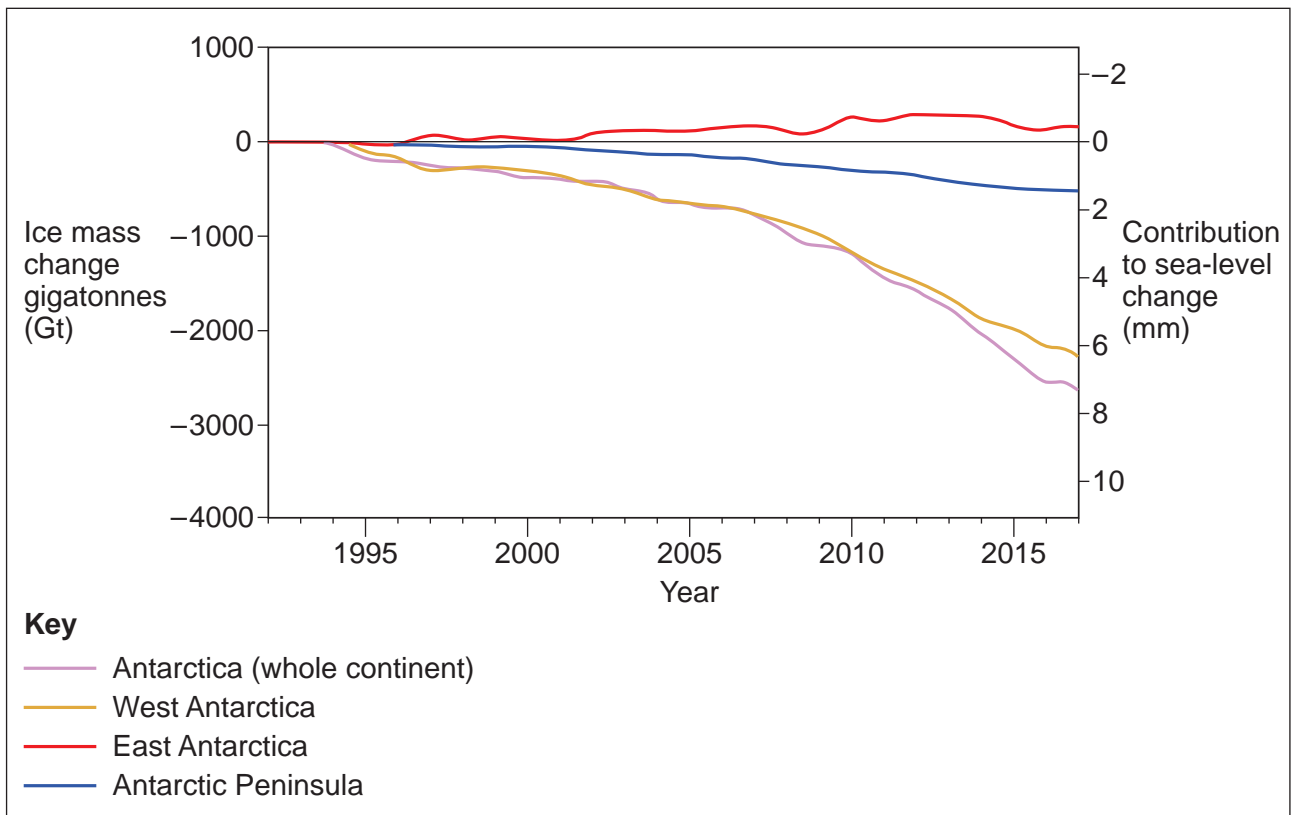




Figure 3a

A map of Newton Abbot, a town in Devon, in 1946

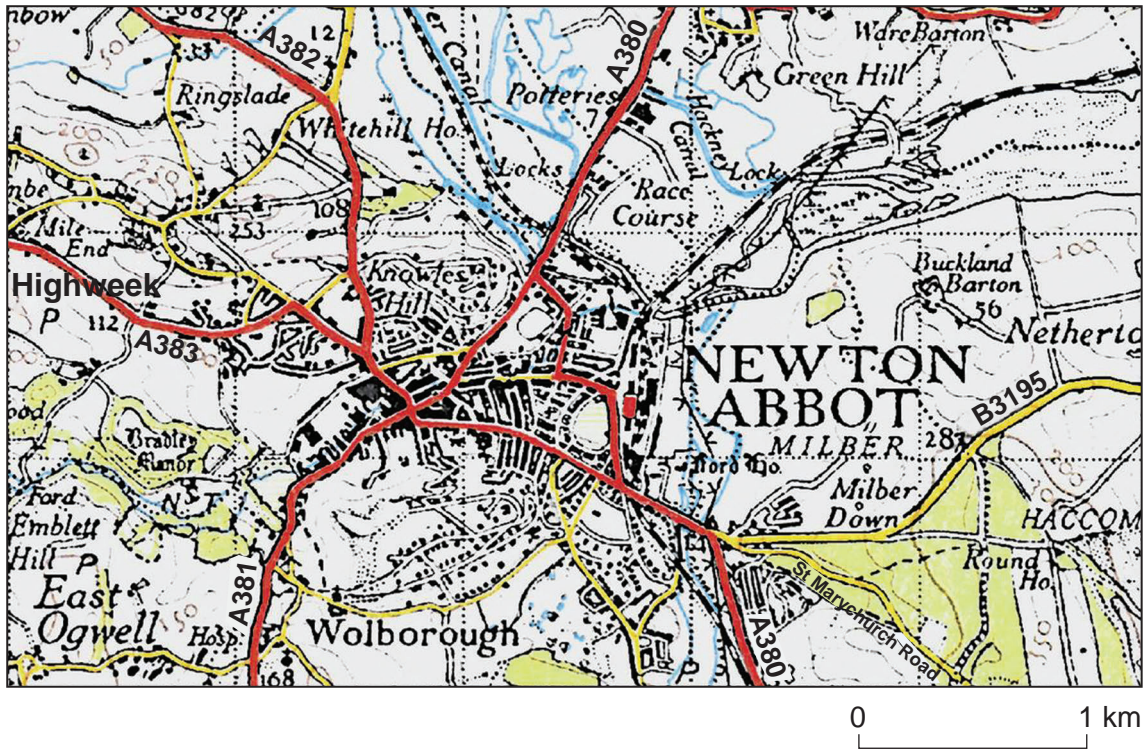


Figure 3b

A satellite image of Newton Abbot in 2019





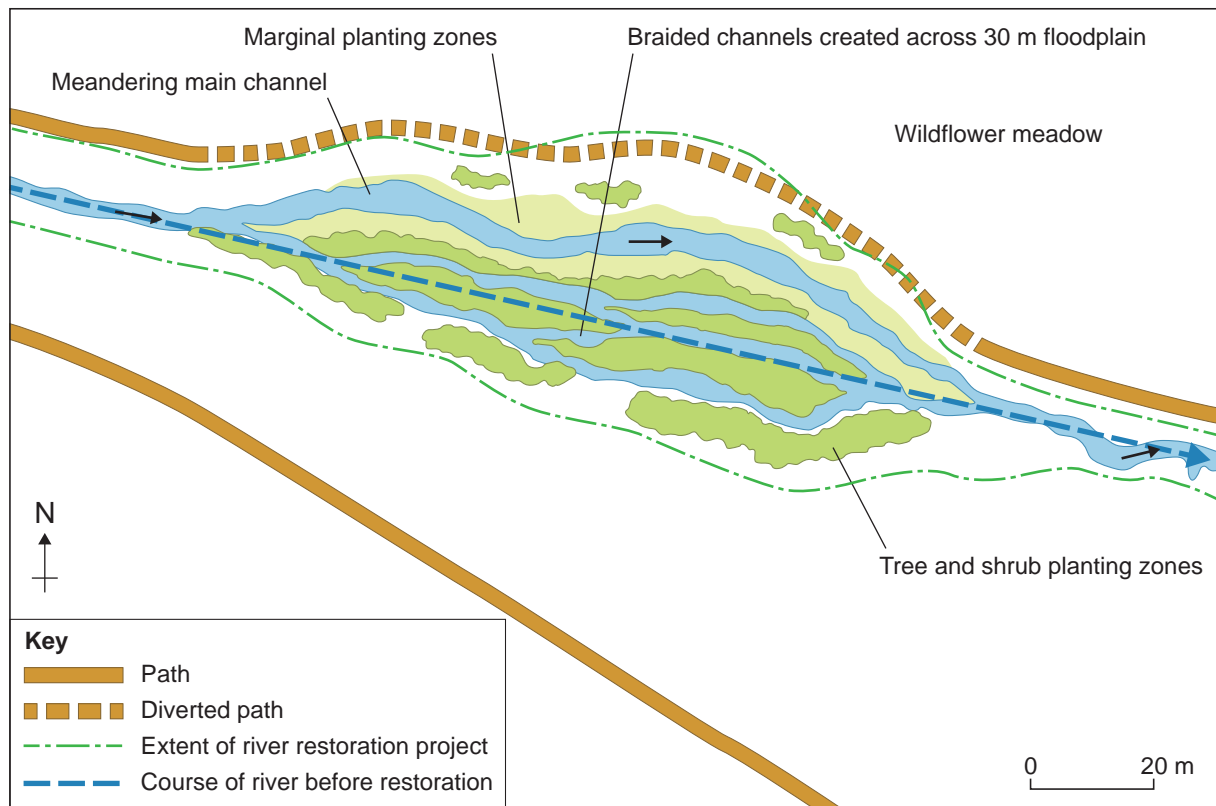
Figure 4

A painting of Manchester in 1946 by LS Lowry



Figure 5a

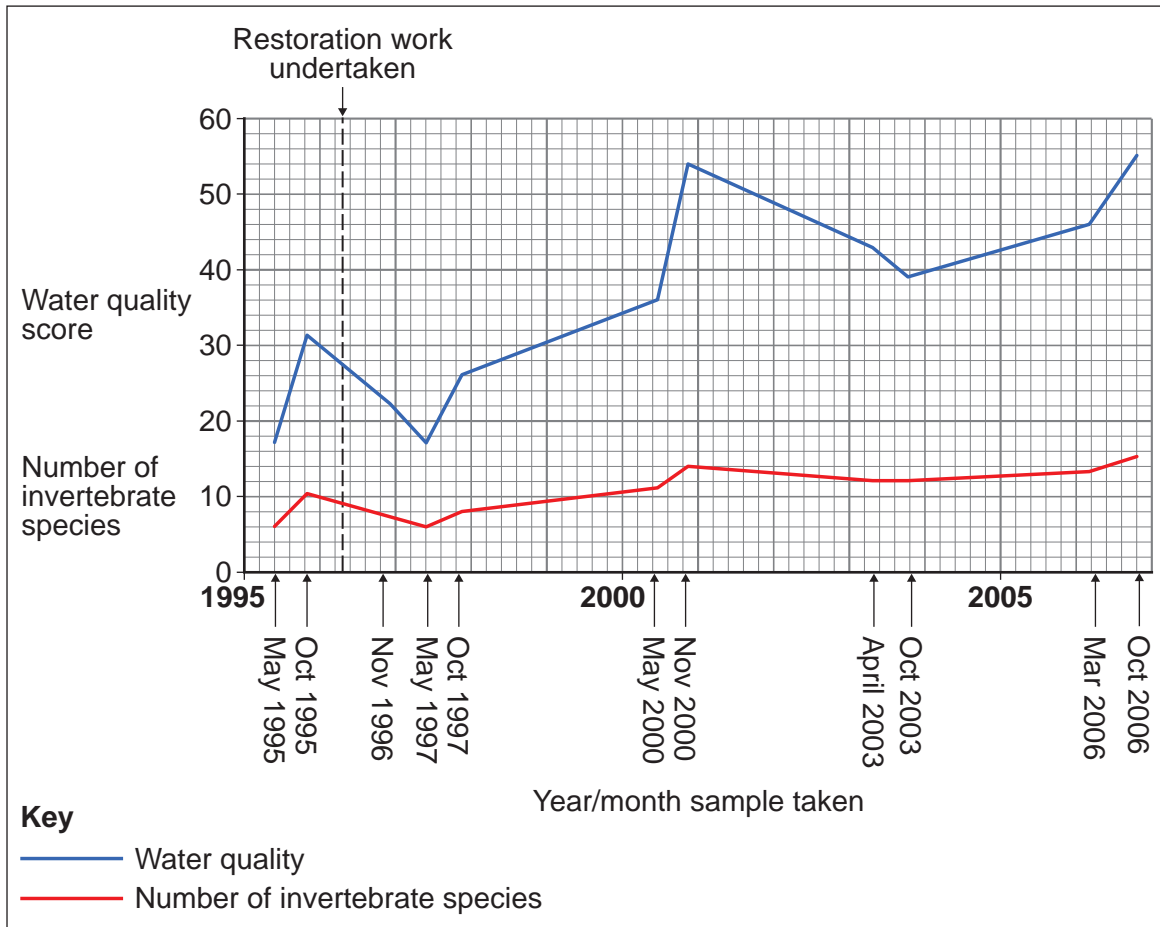
**Information about a river restoration project on the River Alt  
in Knowsley, Merseyside which took place in 1996**



Note: Marginal plants are plants that grow on the edge of water areas such as rivers and ponds. They are tolerant to water-logged soils.  
Braided channels occur where a main channel splits into several smaller channels. These channels are often narrower and shallower than the main channel, encouraging a diverse ecology.

Figure 5b

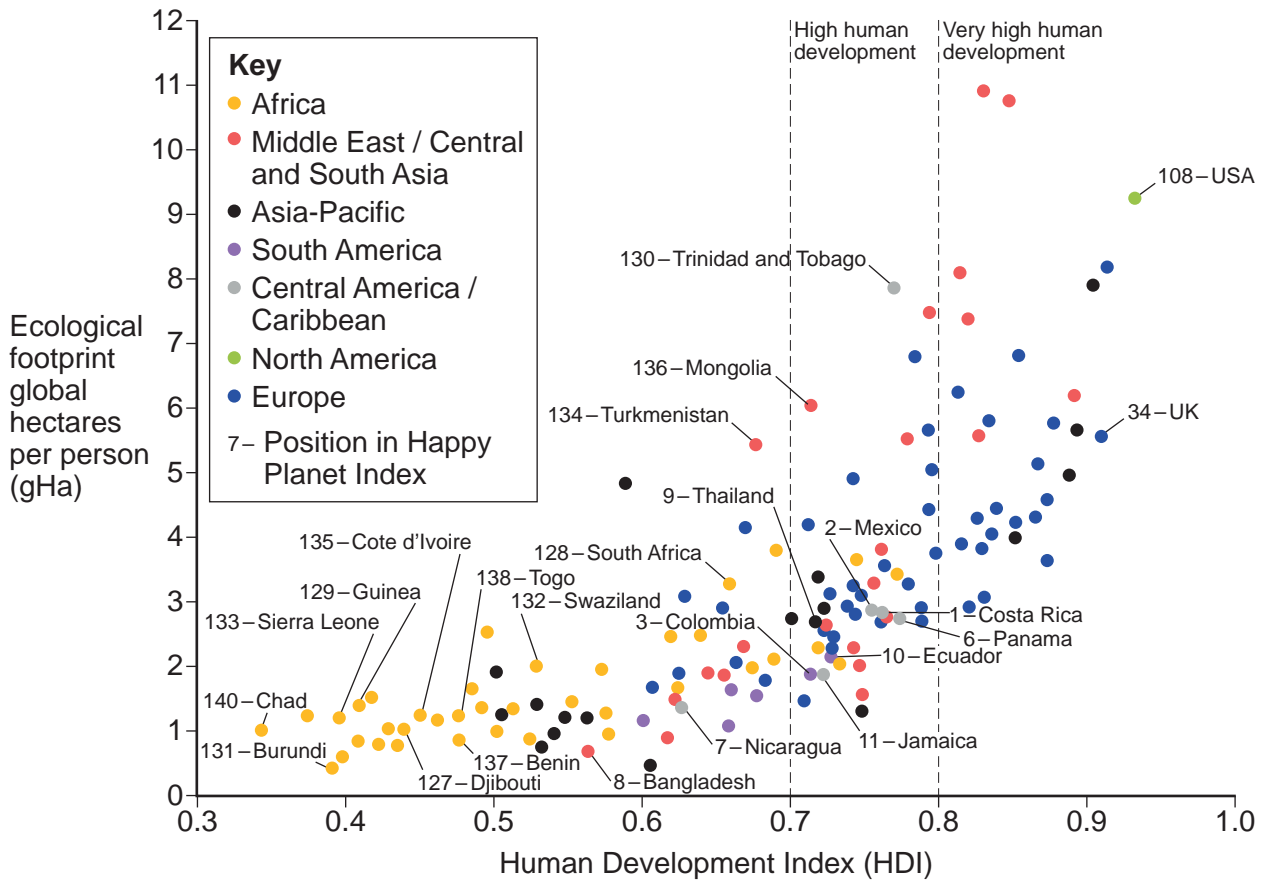
## Water quality and biodiversity in the River Alt between 1995 and 2006



Note: The higher the water quality score, the cleaner the water. The score is based on the actual number of large invertebrates found in a water sample. Invertebrates are organisms without a back-bone, for example worms and insects.

Figure 6

The ecological footprint, Human Development Index (HDI) and Happy Planet Index in selected countries for 2016



Note: The Happy Planet Index is based on a ratio of a country's well-being measurements (such as life expectancy, equality and satisfaction) divided by its ecological footprint. The numbers reflect the position in the index. The higher the number, the happier the nation.



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Figure 7a

The amount of nuclear waste being stored at nuclear reactor sites in the USA in 2010

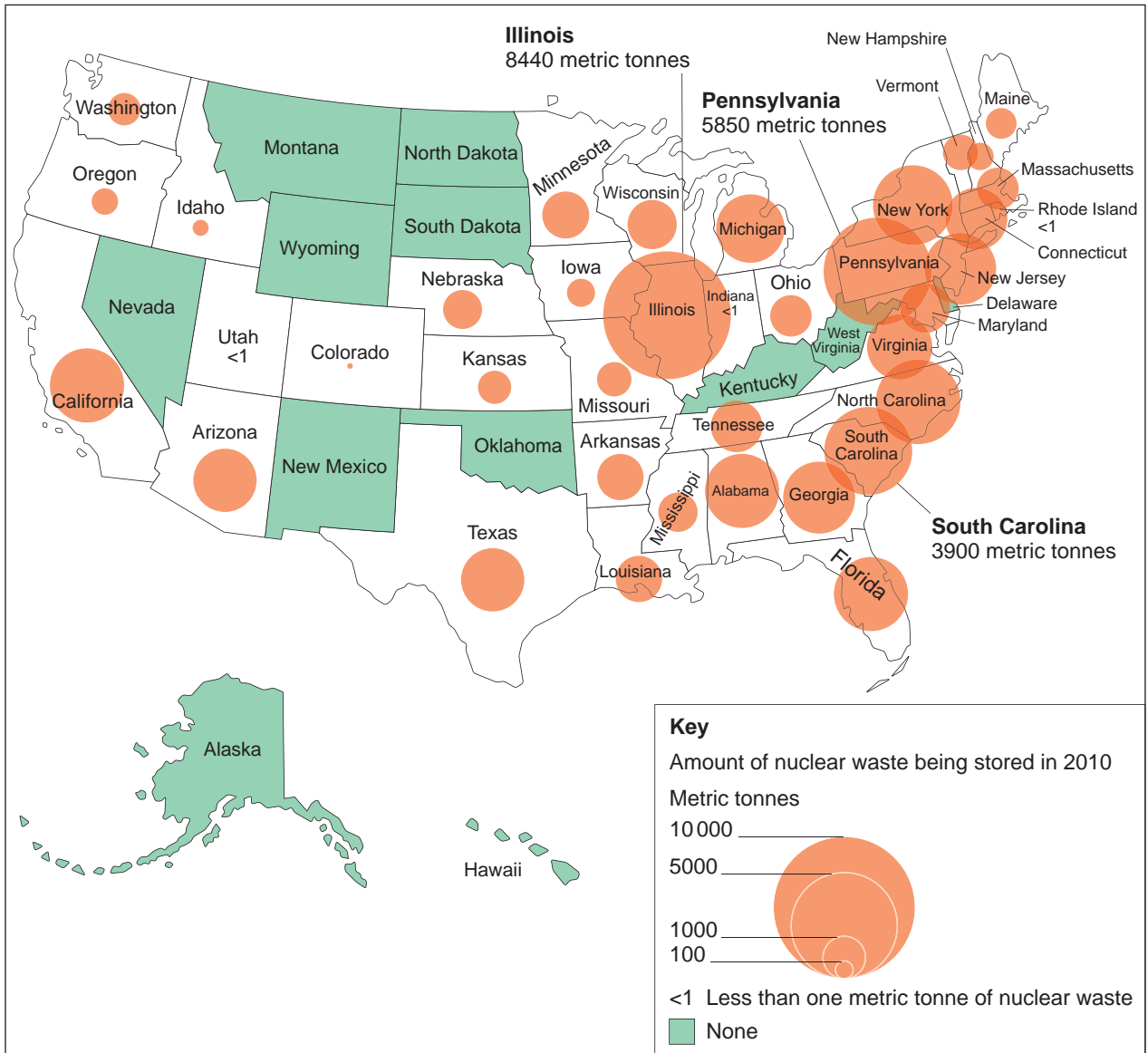
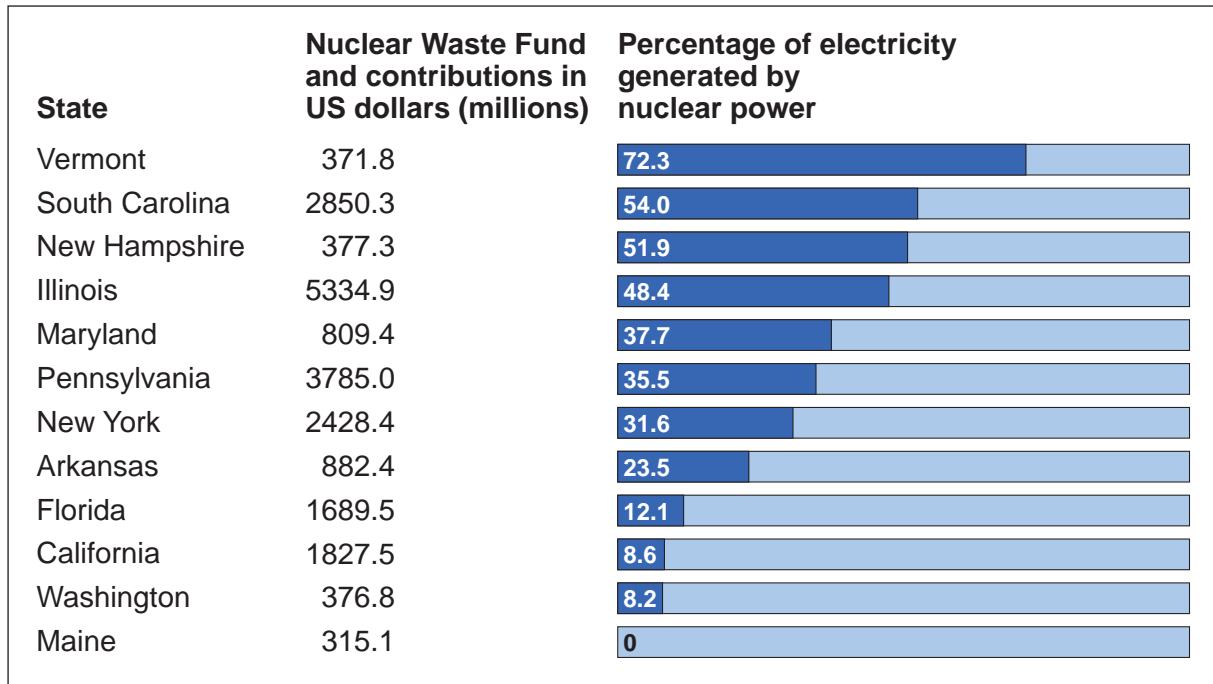


Figure 7b

## Nuclear energy use and the waste fund contribution in selected states in 2014



Note: The Nuclear Waste Fund programme is a strategy to try and uphold a US government promise to dispose of its nuclear waste. Money is collected from nuclear electricity consumers to fund the collection and disposal of nuclear waste. However, in 2014, 71 000 tonnes of waste had still not been disposed of.

**END OF SOURCES**

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