

A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human Geography

Insert

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Figure 1a – UN peacekeeping forces involved in active service in different regions between 1955 and 2016

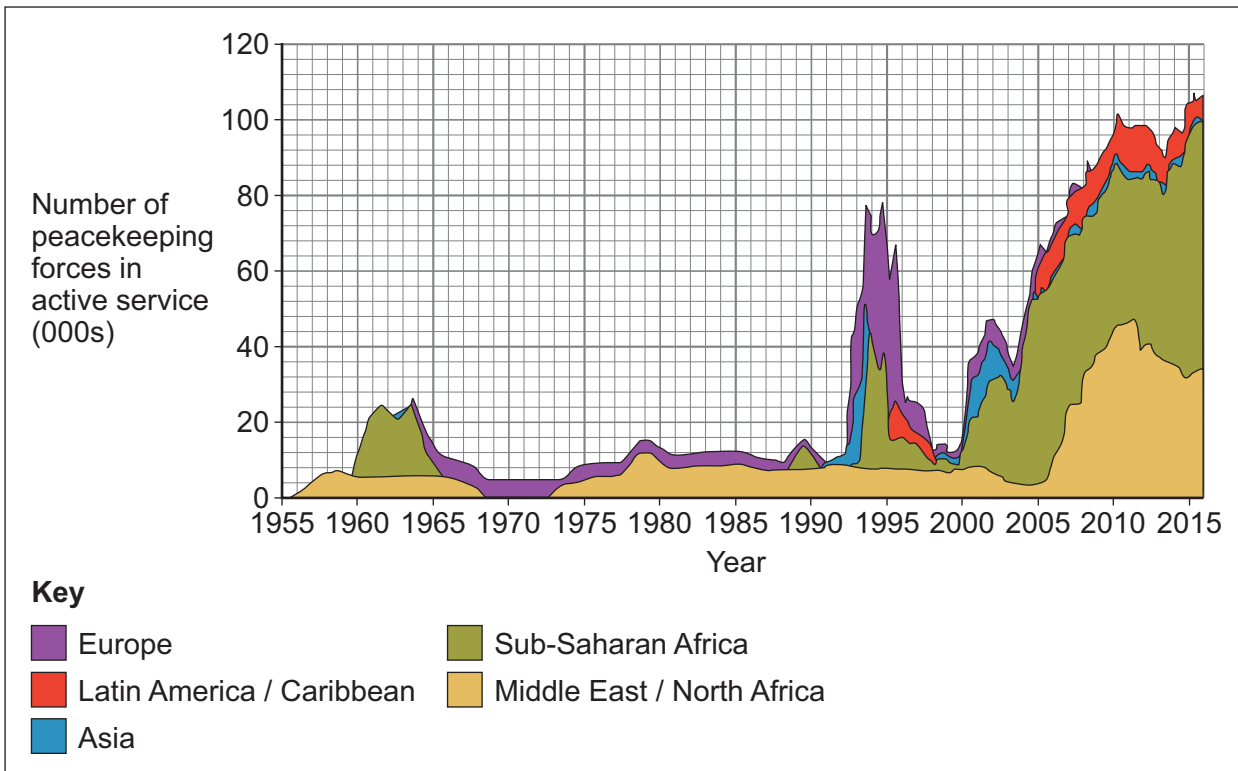


Figure 1b – the origin of UN peacekeeper forces in 1995 and 2016

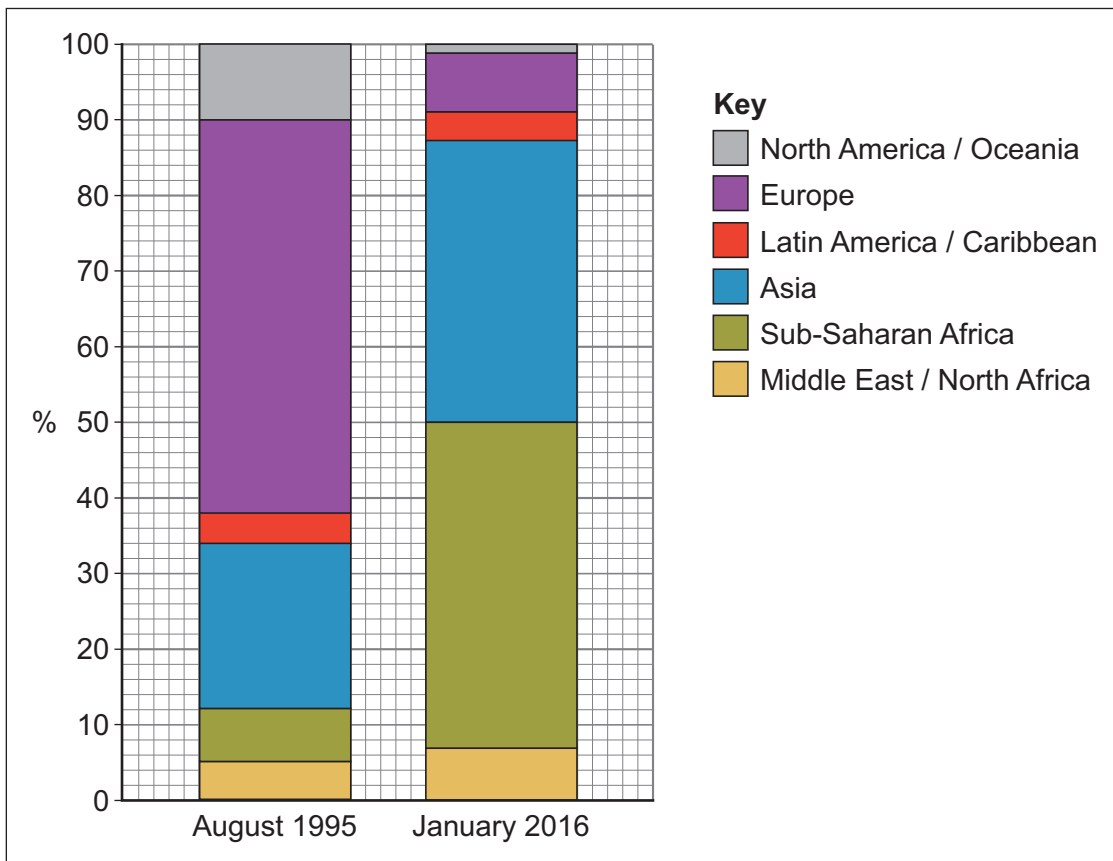
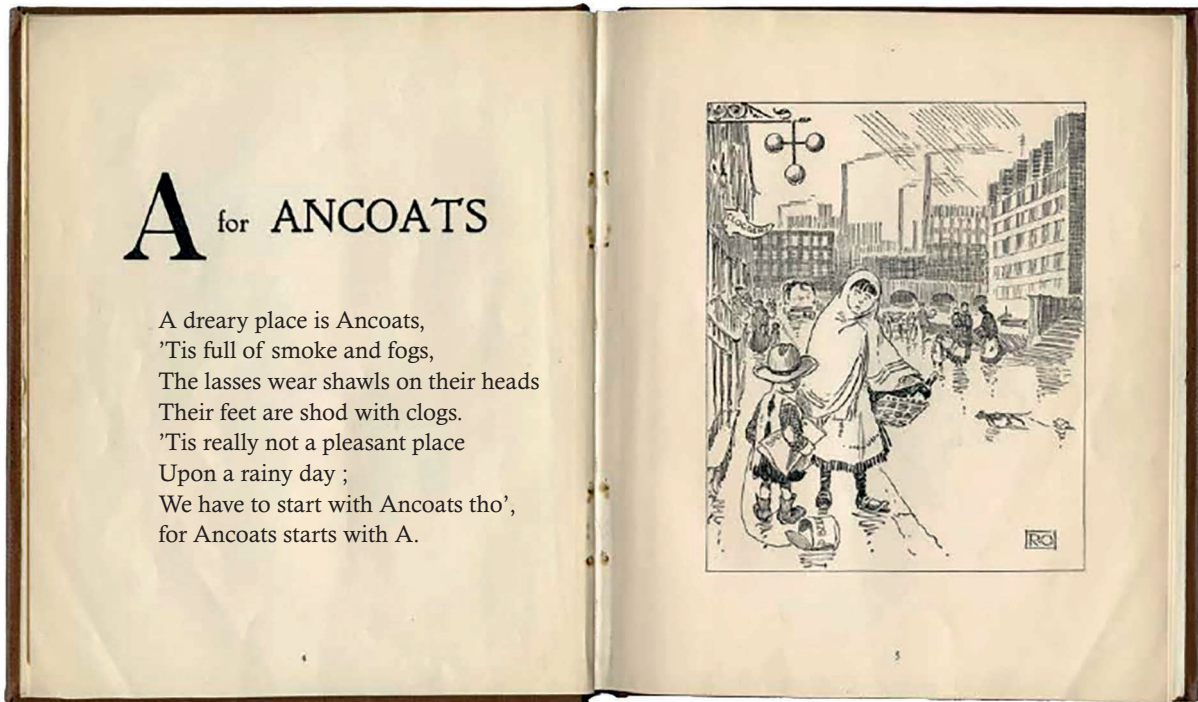


Figure 3a – a poem and sketch, written and drawn in 1906, about Ancoats, an inner-city area of Manchester



Note: This was written by Roger Oldham in 1906 for a book entitled 'A-Z of Manchester'

Figure 3b – aerial photograph of Ancoats taken in 2014



Turn over ►

Figure 4a

A tweet about a protest in Grasmere, a village located in the Lake District National Park

Faeryland Grasmere @faerymere • 20h
Come Join The Resistance! #Grasmere #Resistance

HOUSEBOATS OFF GRASMERE

BIG DAY OUT PROTEST

SAT 1ST FEB | 11 AM | GRASMERE
PARK AT THE SPORTS FIELD. £5 DONATION TO THE CAUSE | MEET AT THE VILLAGE HALL

HOUSEBOATS OFF GRASMERE

— JOIN THE RESISTANCE —

LOWTHER ESTATES TRUST HAVE APPLIED TO THE LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK FOR A CERTIFICATE OF LAWFULNESS TO OPERATE TEN X 40 FT HOUSEBOATS ON GRASMERE.

THESE BOATS WILL PROVIDE RESIDENTIAL HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION FOR TO 6 GUESTS PER BOAT.

JOIN US IN STANDING UP NOT JUST FOR GRASMERE BUT ALL OF THE NATIONAL PARK AND SAY NO TO THE ABUSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT FOR COMMERCIAL GAIN.

THE PROTEST WILL BE ATTENDED BY CAMPAIGN GROUPS, RECREATIONAL GROUPS, LOVERS OF GRASMERE, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, MUSICIANS, POLITICIANS, POETS, NATIONAL NEWS OUTLETS AND MORE.

HEATON COOPER STUDIO, NEWTOBNS, RED BOOK, CAS, W

FACEBOOK.COM/HOUSEBOATSOFFGRASMERE

16 21

Figure 4b**A news report about the protest in Grasmere****Protesters to mass at Grasmere ‘to save beauty of the Lakes’**

Earlier this month more than 200 people gathered in the village of Grasmere to object to plans by Lowther Estate, which owns the lake, to moor 10 holiday yachts on its shores. Proposals include allowing holidaymakers to stay on the boats overnight, accommodating up to six people for a week, and allowing them to freely navigate Grasmere.

Local people say commercialisation will destroy the beauty and tranquillity of the national park for future generations. The lake is overlooked by Dove Cottage – home of William Wordsworth – who described Grasmere as “the loveliest spot that man hath ever found”.

Andy Astle, 62, a retired Royal Mail manager who has lived in the village for almost five decades, and Joe Nichols, also a local resident, said they had been forced to act to protect the national park as a public space and save its heritage.

Nichols said he expected thousands of people to join the protest. He said, “Over the last two years Lowther Estate have desperately tried to exploit the land for commercial gain at the expense of the environment.” He added: “We can no longer tolerate the constant attempted abuse of areas which should be protected by those who own them.”

David Bliss, chief executive of Lowther Estate, argues that the yachts do not constitute a new development. “The first thing is that they are definitely not houseboats and they already exist on Windermere, Ullswater and Derwentwater, and the second is that they are not detrimental to the area. They will complement other boats already used in Grasmere,” he said.

Figure 5a

The change in population in inner and outer London between 1800 and 2018

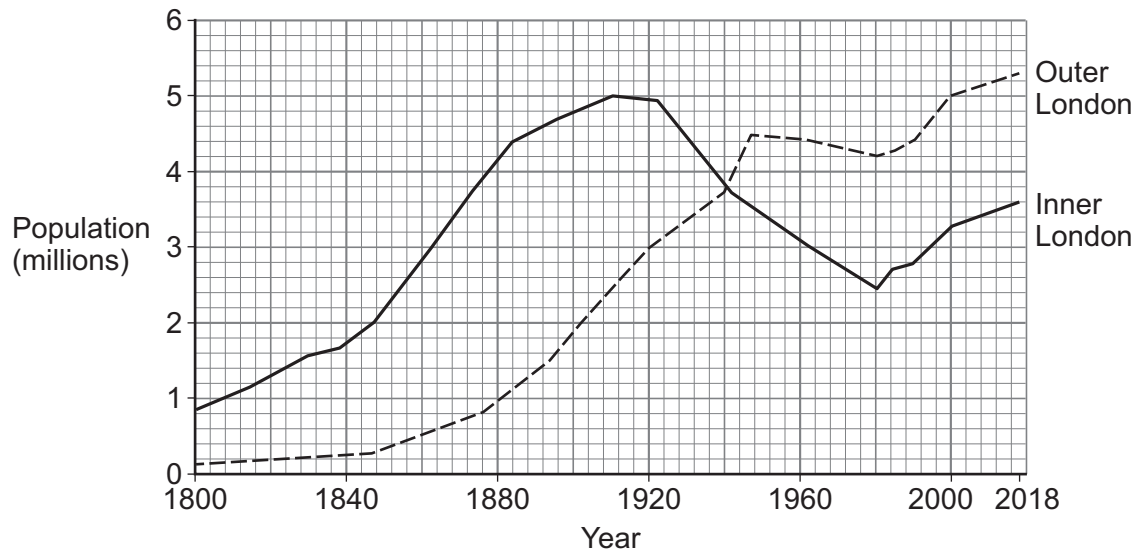
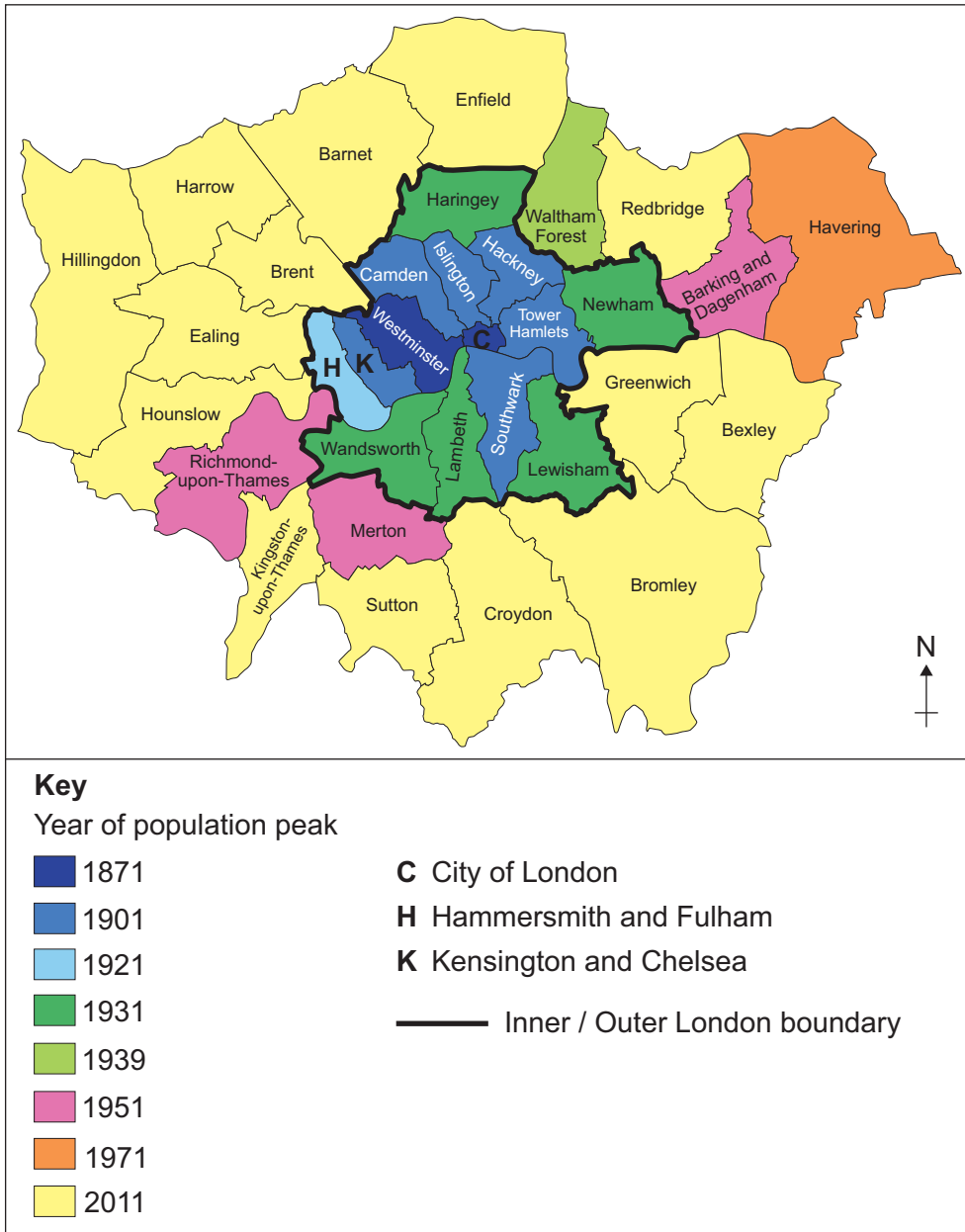


Figure 5b

Year of peak population in London boroughs



Note: The boroughs show the census year at which the population reached its peak.

Figure 6a

The world's most liveable cities in 2018

**Key**

Cities ranked by liveability in 2018 (100 = ideal)

① Vienna (Austria)	99.1	⑥ Vancouver (Canada)	97.3
② Melbourne (Australia)	98.4	⑦ Toronto (Canada)	97.2
③ Osaka (Japan)	97.7	⑦ Tokyo (Japan)	97.2
④ Calgary (Canada)	97.5	⑨ Copenhagen (Denmark)	96.8
⑤ Sydney (Australia)	97.4	⑩ Adelaide (Australia)	96.4

Figure 6b

An aerial photograph of Vienna's suburbs



Figure 7a – population pyramid for Cuba in 1980

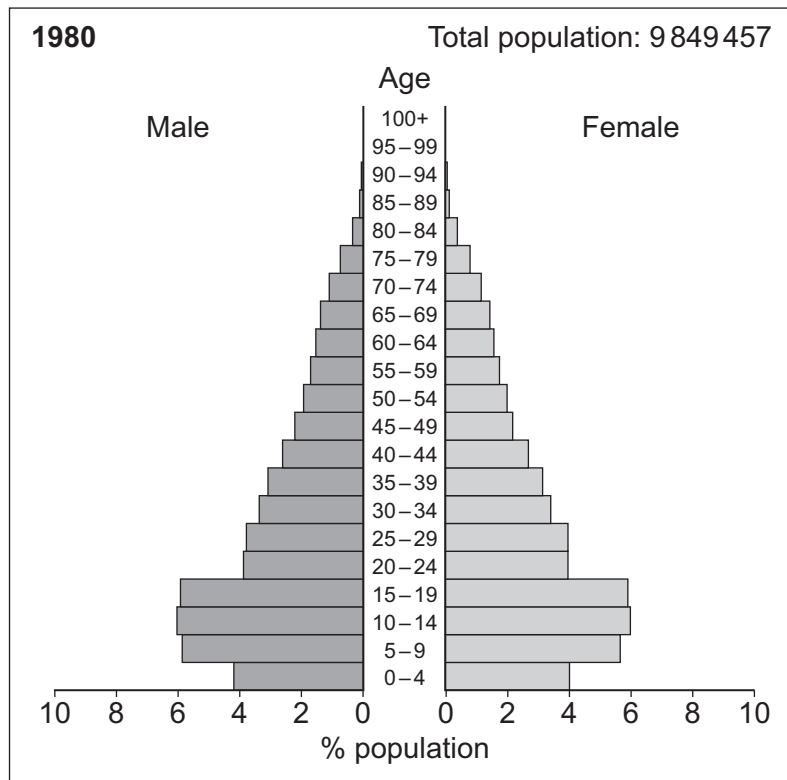


Figure 7b – population pyramid for Cuba in 2010

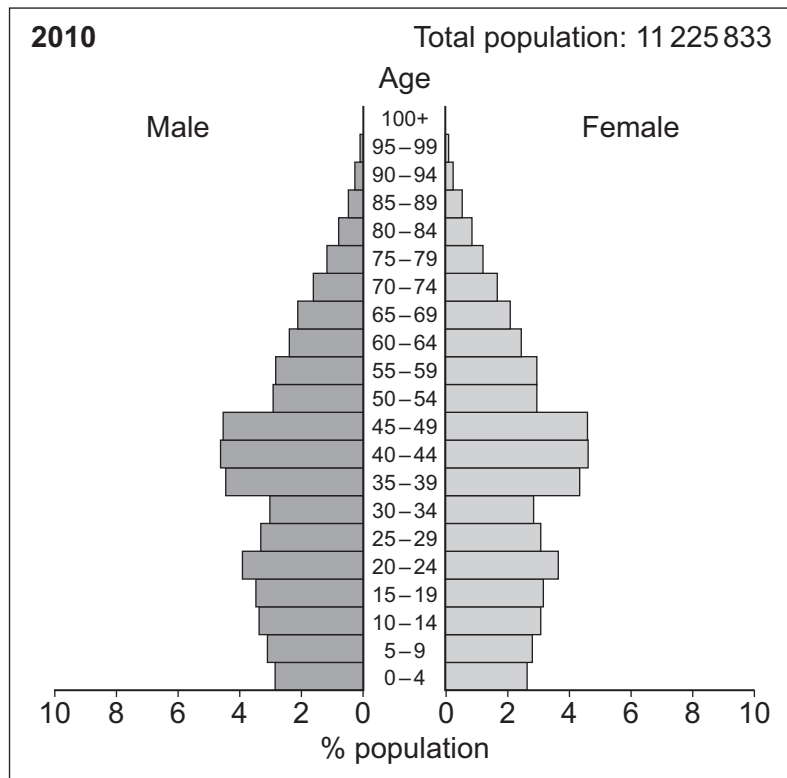
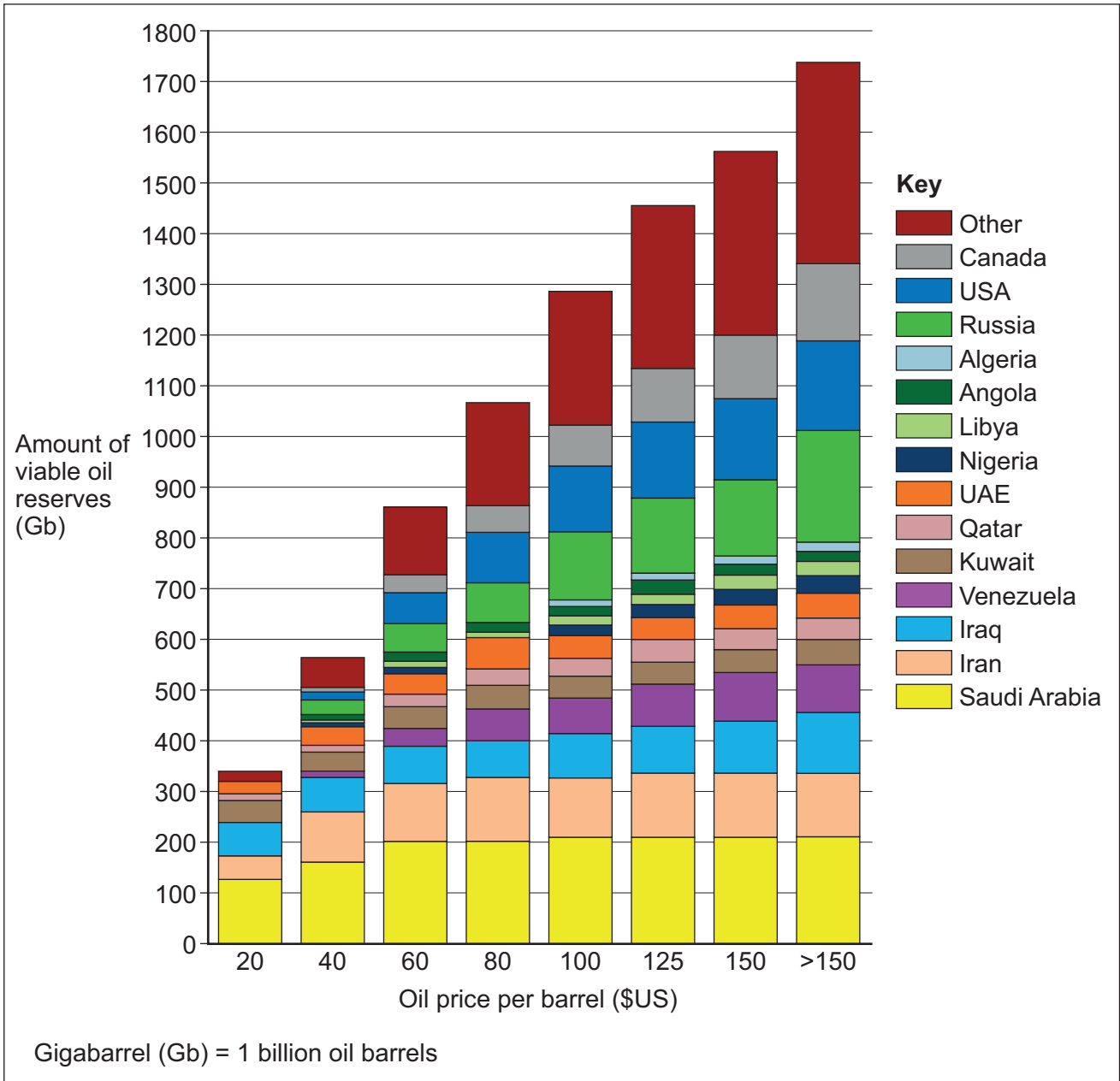


Figure 7c – key vital rates for Cuba for selected years

	1960	1980	2000	2018
Birth rate (per 1000)	32.0	16.3	13.1	10.2
Death rate (per 1000)	8.8	5.9	7.2	9.0
Life expectancy (years)	63.8	73.8	76.7	78.7
Natural increase (%)	0.23	0.10	0.06	0.01

Figure 9a

The location and amount of economically viable oil reserves at different oil prices in 2016



Note: Viable oil reserves are those that can be profitably extracted.

Figure 9b

Average oil price between January 2004 and January 2020

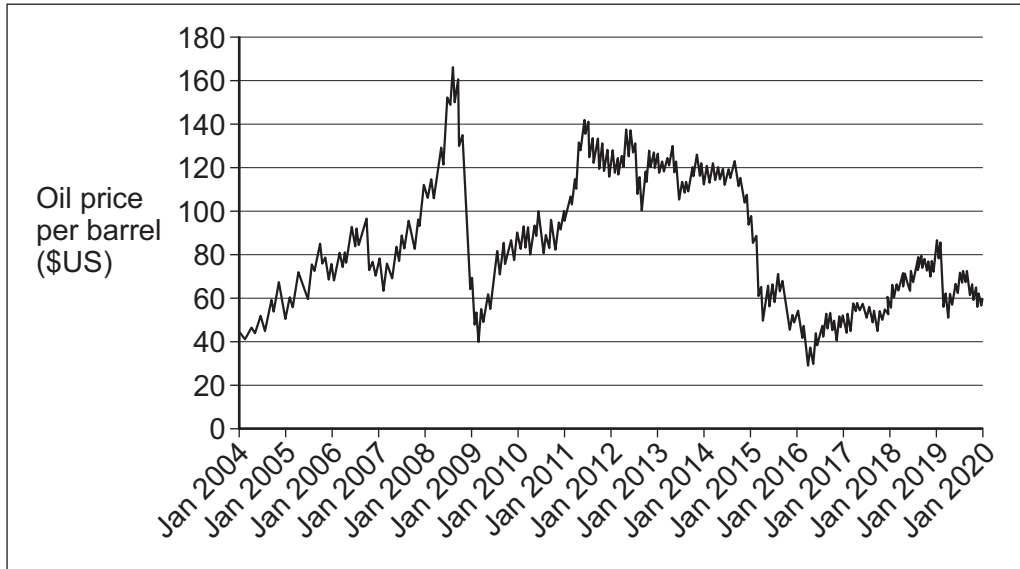


Figure 10a

Information produced by the Canadian government about greenhouse gas emissions and tar sand developments producing oil in Canada

HOW CANADA'S OIL SANDS ARE **TURNING THE TIDE** AGAINST EMISSIONS

Since 1990, greenhouse gas emissions per barrel have **dropped 32 %** due to sustainable practices.



Innovation

- **\$1.4 billion** invested to date in Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA). The result: new technologies to increase energy efficiency and lower fuel combustion needed to extract oil.
- **Carbon capture and storage:** in 2017, 1.14 megatonnes of CO₂ were captured at the Scotford Upgrader – reducing the emissions intensity of overall oil sands operations by 1.4%.



High regulatory standards

Canada's oil sands producers follow leading standards for reducing emissions from flaring, incinerating and venting, set out in Alberta's Directive 60 regulation.

WHAT IS INTENSITY?

Greenhouse gas emissions intensity is a measure of the emissions required to produce a barrel of oil. It is an important measure as a lower intensity allows the production of energy the world needs, with fewer greenhouse gas emissions.

Figure 10b

A tar sand oil production area in Alberta, Canada



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