DRAFT SPECIMEN MATERIAL

A-level
GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human geography

Specimen Question Paper

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Instructions

- Answer **all** questions in Section A **and** Section B.
- Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6 **or** Question 7 in Section C.

Information

- The total number of marks available for this paper is 96.

Advice

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. ⊗

Please write clearly, in block capitals, to allow character computer recognition.

Centre number ☐☐☐☐☐ Candidate number ☐☐☐☐

Surname ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Forename(s) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Candidate signature _____

Code

Section A

Global systems and global governance

Answer **all** questions.

0 1 . 1 Which of these phrases describes what is meant by the globalisation of the world economy?

A Economic integration arising from exchange of products, ideas, capital and labour between countries. ⬭

B The fact that China exports cheap manufactured goods to developed countries like the UK and imports oil and minerals from Africa and other poor countries. ⬭

C The growth of newly emerging countries like China and India as major world economies. ⬭

D The outsourcing of industry and services from more developed countries to less developed countries. ⬭

[1 mark]

0 1 . 2 Which of these phrases describes the global commons?

A Land set aside for the grazing of cattle where no one is allowed to fence off the land into enclosures. ⬭

B Land with public rights of way through the countryside and open access to land such as mountains and moorland. ⬭

C Open space that is controlled by the United Nations and not owned by any one country. ⬭

D The Earth's shared natural resources, such as the deep oceans, the atmosphere, outer space and the polar regions. ⬭

[1 mark]

0 1 . 3 Which of these pairs of statements can **both** be applied to all transnational corporations (TNCs)?

A Their headquarters are in more developed countries.

They trade in several different countries.

B The taxes that they pay are the main sources of revenue for many countries.

They make high-tech products and pharmaceuticals.

C They operate in more than one country.

They need to move capital from one country to another.

D They outsource jobs from rich countries to poor countries.

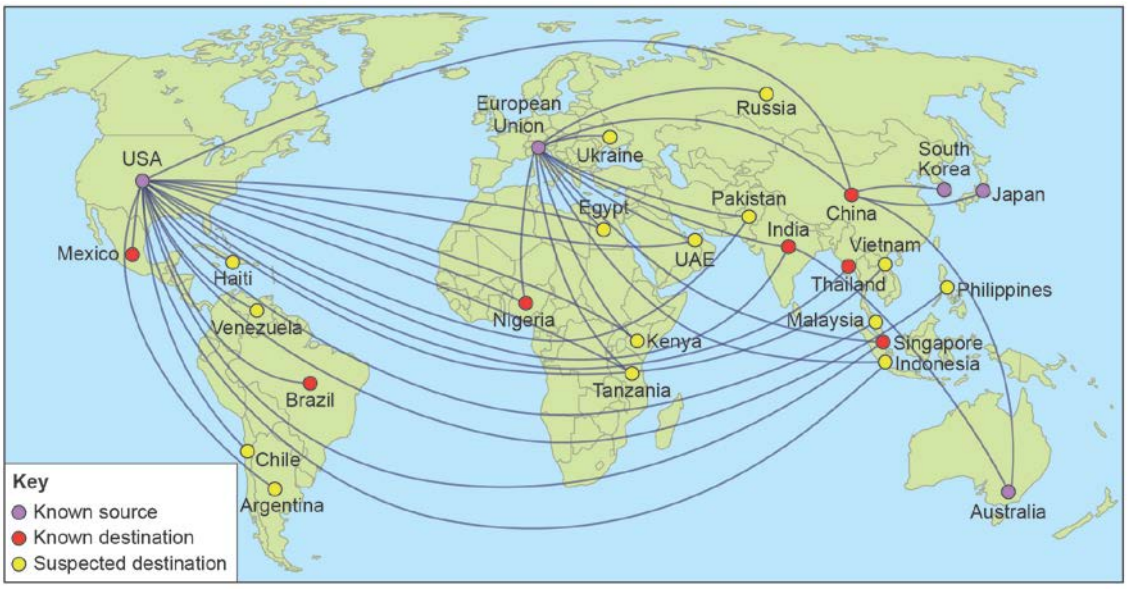
They are more economically powerful than the countries in which they operate.

[1 mark]

Turn over for the next question

0 2 **Figure 1** shows known and suspected routes of electronic-waste dumping.

Figure 1



0 2 . 1 Describe and comment on the patterns shown in **Figure 1**.

[6 marks]

0 2 . 2 Discuss how the practice of outsourcing labour from richer to poorer countries might present both problems and opportunities for the countries that receive the new jobs.

[9 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page

0 2 . 3 Discuss the roles of the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in protecting threatened environments in Antarctica.

[9 marks]

End of Section A

Please turn over for Section B

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Section B

Changing places

Answer **all** questions.

0 3 A group of students studied a part of Leicester (a town in the East Midlands region) that they called 'My Place'. They also studied part of Bournemouth (a town in the Southwest region) which is a contrasting place. They collected census data on the two places, and some of this is shown in **Figures 2a** and **2b**.

Figure 2a

Population, by age group, at the 2011 census (percentages)

Age	Leicester	Bournemouth	England
0–4	7.4	5.6	6.3
5–9	6.3	4.2	5.6
10–14	6.1	4.6	5.8
15–19	7.4	6.1	6.3
20–24	10.7	9.3	6.8
25–29	9.0	8.1	6.9
30–44*	20.7	21.3	20.6
45–59*	16.9	17.4	19.4
60–64	4.3	5.6	6.0
65–74*	5.7	8.0	8.6
75–84*	3.9	6.3	5.5
85–89	1.1	2.1	1.5
90 and over *	0.5	1.3	0.8
Total population	329 839	183 491	53 012 456

***Note that the figures for these age groups were **not** published as '5-year cohorts' like the rest of the data.

The figures may not add up to 100%, because of rounding.

Figure 2b

Population, by ethnic group, at the 2011 census (percentages)

	Leicester	East Midlands	Bournemouth	Southwest	England
White	50.6	89.3	91.9	95.4	85.5
Mixed	3.5	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.2
Asian	37.1	6.4	3.9	1.9	7.7
Black	6.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	3.4
Other	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.1

The figures may not add up to 100%, because of rounding.

0 3 . 1 **Figure 2a** shows that:

A in Leicester the death rate is increasing ⬭

B Leicester has a high percentage of people who continue working after retirement age ⬭

C Leicester has a lower percentage of people over 60 than Bournemouth ⬭

D the immigrant population in Leicester has a higher birth rate than the native English population. ⬭

[1 mark]

0 3 . 2 **Figure 2b** shows that:

A 49.4% of Leicester's population are immigrants ⬭

B Bournemouth has more immigrants from the European Union countries than Leicester has ⬭

C over 20% of the population of England will be made up of immigrants by 2021, the time of the next census ⬭

D there is a higher proportion of all the non-white ethnic groups in Leicester than in the East Midlands as a whole. ⬭

[1 mark]

Question 3 continues on the next page

0 3 . 3 **Figure 2a** shows that the dependency ratio is approximately the same in Leicester as it is in Bournemouth. In 2011 approximately 61.5% of the population of both towns was of working age, between 20 and 65.

Which of the following statements about the dependency ratios is correct?

A Although both towns have a similar dependency ratio this is because Leicester has a lot of unemployed people but Bournemouth has a lot of old age pensioners. ⬭

B Both towns have high dependency ratios because their high birth rates mean that there were a lot of children to be supported by a small adult population. ⬭

C Bournemouth has a high dependency ratio because it is a seaside town so there is a lot of seasonal unemployment. ⬭

D Leicester has a higher proportion of children than Bournemouth, but Bournemouth has a higher proportion of people over 65 than Leicester. ⬭

[1 mark]

Please turn over for Question 4

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

0 4 **Figure 3a** was painted in 1935. It shows the High level Bridge across the River Tyne, and some housing and industry in Gateshead.

Figure 3b is a photograph of the same place taken in April 2015.

Figure 3a

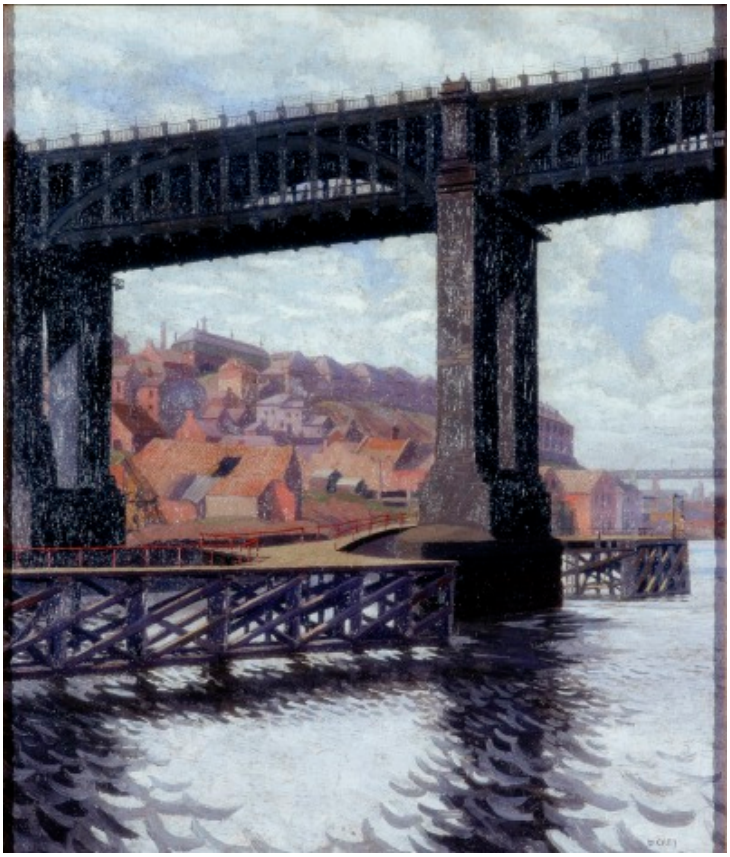

Figure 3b

0 4 . 1 Describe how this place has changed between 1935 and 2015 and comment on the reliability of the two sources of evidence.

[6 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

0 4 . 2 Name a place that you have studied as part of your Changing Places course.

Name a qualitative source that you have used in your study of that place (your source could be a painting, a song, an old photograph, an oral account from a resident, a newspaper article or web document, or some other source.)

Discuss the extent to which your source helped you to understand the development of the human geography of that place.

[9 marks]

Place:

Source:

0 4 . 3 In your study of a local place you should have come across different perceptions of its character held by different people.

Describe some of these perceptions and discuss the extent to which they are supported by quantitative data on that area, such as local census data.

[9 marks]

End of Section B

Turn over for Section C

Section C

Answer **one** question.

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6 **or** Question 7.

Shade the circle below to indicate which optional question you have answered.

Question 0 5 ⬭ Question 0 6 ⬭ Question 0 7 ⬭

CORRECT METHOD ⬬ WRONG METHODS ⊗ ⊙ ≋ ⊘

Question 5 Contemporary urban environments

0 5 . 1 What is meant by urbanisation?

[3 marks]

Question 5 continues on the next page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Figure 4 shows the percentages of new houses built on ‘brownfield’ sites in regions of England in 1999, 2004 and 2009.

Figure 4

	Year		
	1999	2004	2009
North East	40	61	65
North West	60	79	83
Yorkshire and the Humber	50	69	79
East Midlands	37	55	57
West Midlands	54	72	77
East of England	58	63	68
London	89	96	98
South East	61	74	75
South West	40	57	64
England	**56**	**72**	**77**

0 5 . 2 Describe the trends shown by the data in **Figure 4** and comment on their significance for the characteristics of urban areas in England.

[9 marks]

Question 5 continues on the next page

0 5 . 3 Can cities ever be sustainable?

Discuss. **[30 marks]**

Extra space:

Turn over for the next question

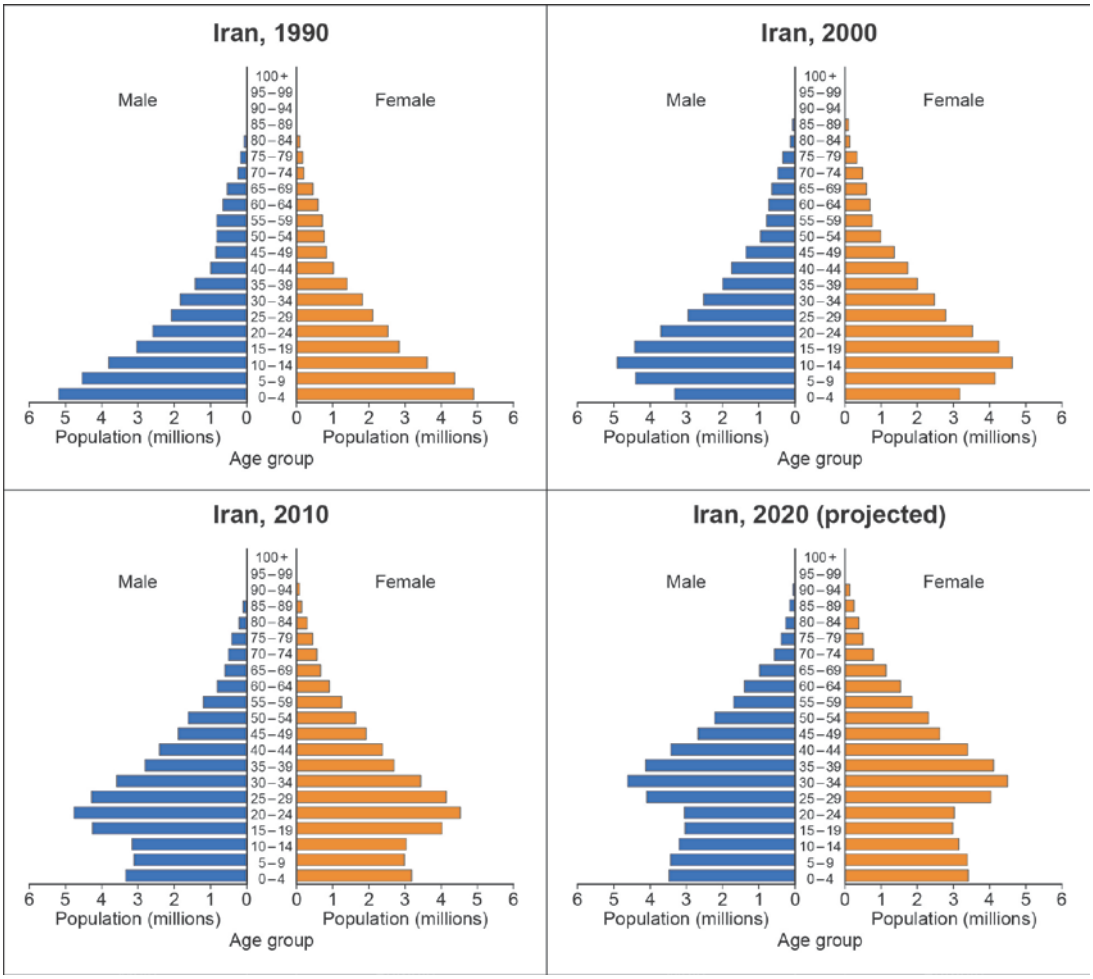
Question 6 Population and the environment

0 6 . 1 Distinguish between fertility rate and birth rate.

[3 marks]

Figure 5 shows the changing population structure of Iran.

Figure 5



0 6 . 2 Using **Figure 5**, describe the main changes shown and comment on their possible social and economic consequences for Iran.

[9 marks]

Question 6 continues on the next page

0 6 . 3 According to a United Nations report in June 2013 the current world population of 7.2 billion is projected to:

- increase by 1 billion over the next 12 years
- reach 9.6 billion by 2050
- increase mainly in developing countries.

Assess the social and environmental implications of these predictions.

[30 marks]

Extra space:

Turn over for the next question

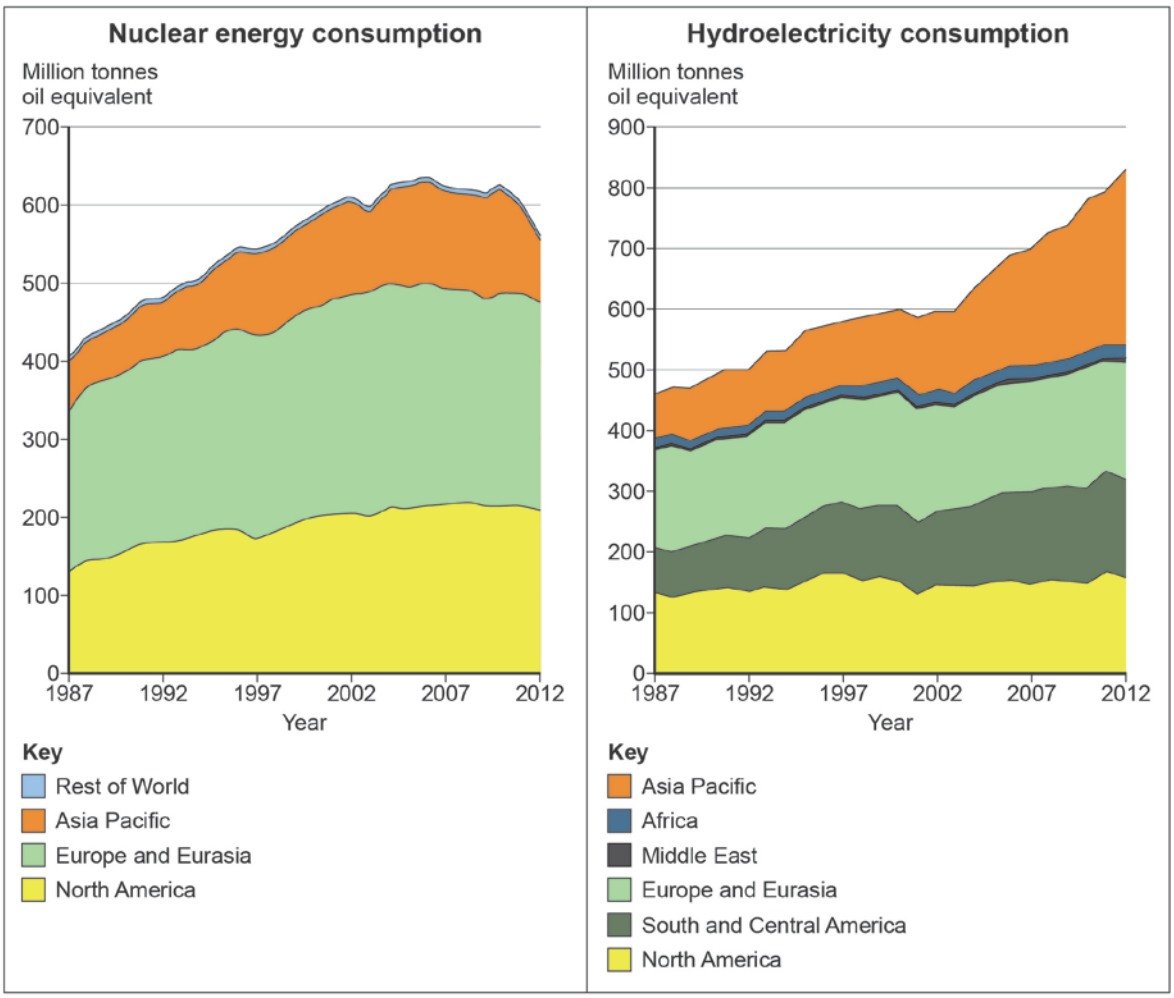
Question 7 Resource security

0 7 . 1 What is meant by water stress?

[3 marks]

Figure 6 shows consumption of nuclear energy and hydroelectricity by world regions between 1987 and 2012.

Figure 6



0 7 . 2 Using **Figure 6**, describe and comment on the changes in the consumption of nuclear energy and hydroelectricity.

[9 marks]

Question 7 continues on the next page

0 7 . 3 With reference to both physical and human factors, discuss how the energy mixes of contrasting countries might change in the foreseeable future.

[30 marks]

Extra space:

END OF QUESTIONS

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