

Name: _____ ()

Class: _____



RVIP Year 6 Preliminary Examinations 2013

GEOGRAPHY (HIGHER 2)
Paper 2

9730/02
25 September 2013

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper
 1 Insert
 World outline map

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, admission number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **two** questions, each from a different topic.

You are advised not to spend more than 90 minutes on Section A.
The Insert contains all the figures referred to in the questions.
The World outline map is also attached in the Insert.

You should make reference to appropriate examples studied in the field or the classroom, even where such examples are not specifically required by the question.
Sketch maps should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
The World outline map may be annotated and handed in with relevant answers.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Questions 1, 2 and 3 carry 12 marks and Question 4 carries 14 marks.

You should allocate your time accordingly.

The Globalisation of Economic Activity

- 1** Fig. 1 shows the percentage that intra-regional and inter-regional exports contribute to the GDP of countries in NAFTA, EU15, Emerging Asia and the rest of Asia.
- (a) What are the aims of trading blocs like NAFTA and EU? [3]
- (b) For 1990 and 2006, compare the patterns of intra-regional and inter-regional exports among NAFTA, the EU and Emerging Asia. [4]
- (c) Account for the trends of inter-regional and intra-regional exports observed in Emerging Asia between 1990-2006. [5]

Population Issues and Challenges

- 2** Fig. 2 shows that a total of 42 million people were classed as displaced in 2009.
- (a) Describe the extent of global human displacement shown in Fig. 2. [3]
- (b) What is the difference between a *refugee* and an *internally displaced person*? [1]
- (c) Besides political persecution, describe one other factor that can contribute to global forced migration experienced in recent years. [3]
- (d) Outline the impacts of the flow of refugees on countries that they migrate to (the receiving countries). [5]

Urban Issues and Challenges

- 3** Fig. 3A shows the major functional zones in the city centre of Worcester, Massachusetts, United States, and Figs 3B and 3C show the time profile of various social problems that occur within the night time leisure zone.
- (a)** Suggest one reason why cities would develop night time leisure zones. [3]
- (b)** Describe and account for the location of the night time leisure zone shown in Fig. 3A. [4]
- (c)** Using the given figures and your own knowledge, briefly evaluate the usefulness of 24-hour cities in reimagining the city. [5]

Globalisation of Economic Activity and Population Issues and Challenges

- 4** Fig. 4 shows the natural increase in population around the world in 2007.
- (a)** **(i)** Identify the mapping technique used to construct Fig. 4. [1]
- (ii)** Explain one benefit and one limitation of the mapping technique identified in **(ai)**. [4]
- (b)** With reference to Fig. 4, describe where population is growing fastest. [2]
- (c)** Does demographic behaviour reflect economic development? Discuss. [7]

Section B

Answer **two** questions, each from a different topic.
All questions carry 25 marks.

The Globalisation of Economic Activity

5 EITHER

- (a) Explain the importance of specialisation in facilitating efficient and effective global capital accumulation. [9]
- (b) Some scholars have called maquiladoras “The US Prison Industry”. Assess the extent to which you agree that EPZs are beneficial to the national economy. [16]

5 OR

- (a) Distinguish among tertiary, quaternary and quinary sectors and discuss reasons for the rise and internationalisation of new service sectors. [9]
- (b) Fig. 5 shows the wealth disparity between USA and the developing world before and after economic globalisation, and within the USA before and after economic globalisation.

Evaluate the assertion that the impacts of economic globalisation create more problems for LDCs than DCs. [16]

Population Issues and Challenges

6 EITHER

- (a) Assess the extent to which resources are supplied and defined by technology. [9]
- (b) ‘The focus of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation’s World Food Day in 2010 was *Feeding One Billion Hungry*. There are now 1.02 billion malnourished people in the world, an increase of 105 million hungry people in 2009 alone. This means nearly one-sixth of all humanity is suffering from hunger. Yet food has never existed in such abundance before.’

How useful are population-resource theories to explain the above extract? [16]

6 OR

- (a)** Summarise the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on populations at a range of scales from national to global. [9]
- (b)** Discuss the socio-economic implications of an ageing population for the countries affected. [16]

Urban Issues and Challenges

7 EITHER

- (a)** Discuss the factors that would likely have the greatest impact on future urban form. [9]
- (b)** In 2005, the New York Times reported that Kofi Annan, then Secretary General of the United Nations, called the bulldozing of slums in Zimbabwe, Africa, a "humanitarian crisis of immense proportions."

Using examples, assess the demolition of slums as a strategy for managing housing problems. [16]

7 OR

- (a)** Discuss the factors that may lead to socio-economic polarisation within the city. [9]
- (b)** With reference to a case study of your choice, discuss the extent to which you agree that strategies employed to rejuvenate the central city overtime are successful. [16]

End of paper

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INSERT

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This Insert contains all the Figures referred to in the question paper.

This document consists of 7 printed pages.

[Turn over]

Fig. 1 for Question 1

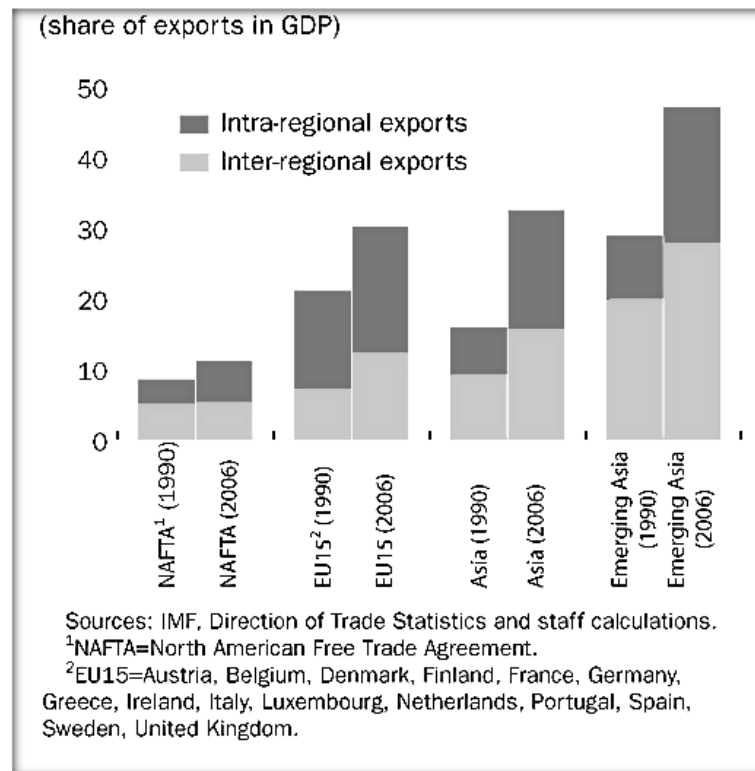


Fig. 2 for Question 2

Spiralling global conflicts and worldwide instability have forced millions of people to leave their homes and seek refuge either abroad or in their own countries. The latest figures do not include the wars in Sri Lanka and Pakistan's Swat valley, which have displaced thousands more

 Countries with high IDPs
People displaced around the world **42 million**

Asylum seeker

Has left their own country and seeks protection in another. In the UK – a person who has made an official claim for asylum and is waiting for a decision on their claim

Refugee

Recognised under the UN 1951 Convention on Refugees as having a well-founded fear of persecution, has been forced to flee their own country and is unable to return

Internally displaced person (IDP)

Forced to flee their home because their life was in danger but, unlike a refugee, did not cross international borders

Stateless person

Someone who, under national laws, does not enjoy citizenship or nationality – the legal bond between a state and an individual – with any country

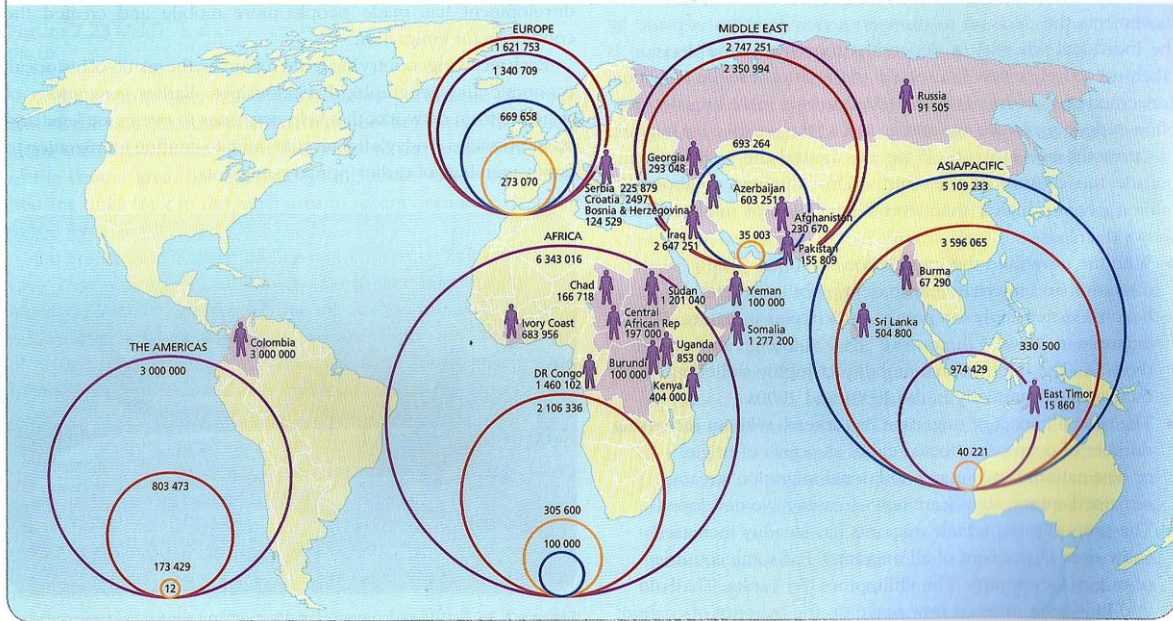


Fig. 3A for Question 3

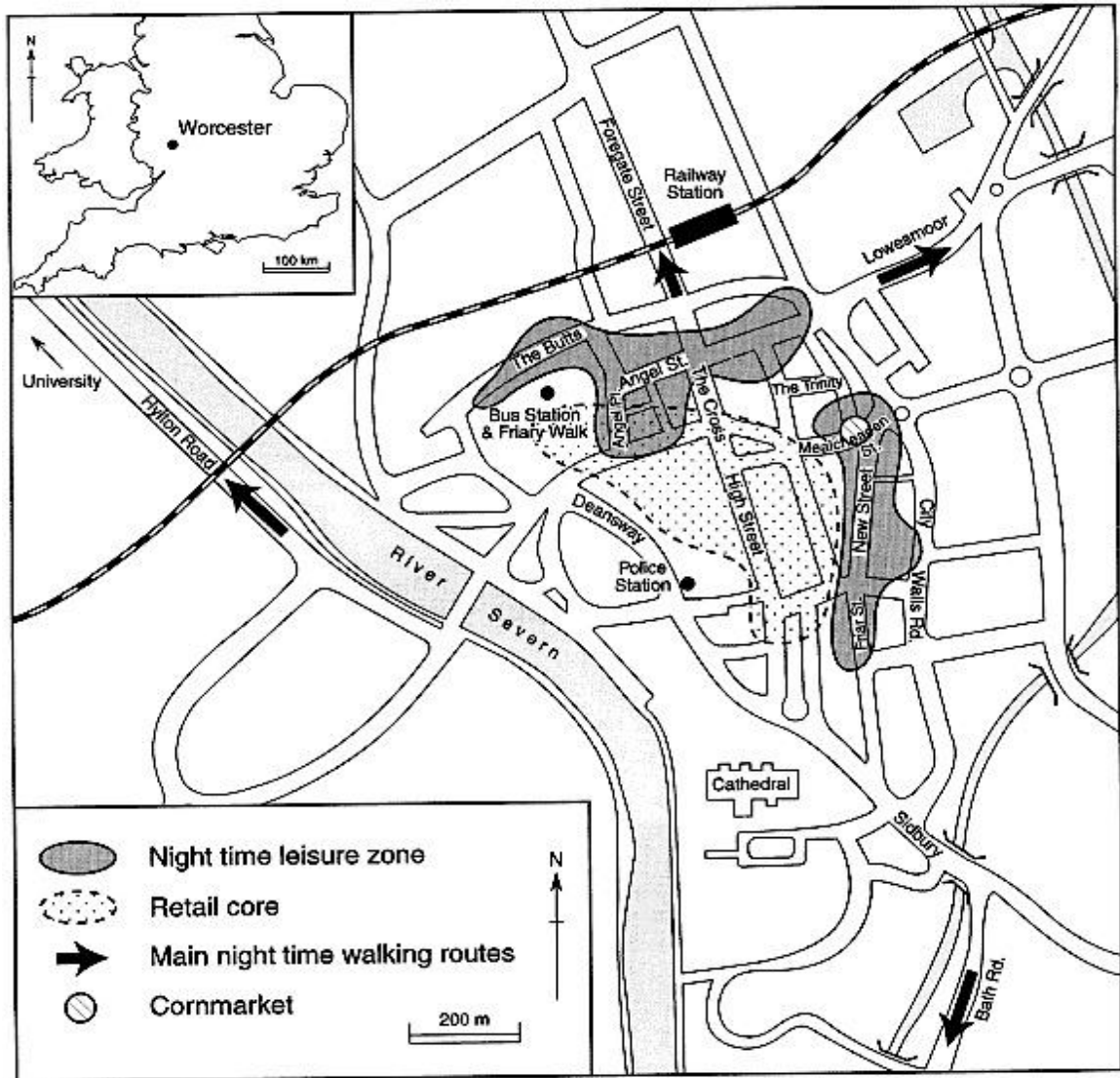


Fig. 3B for Question 3

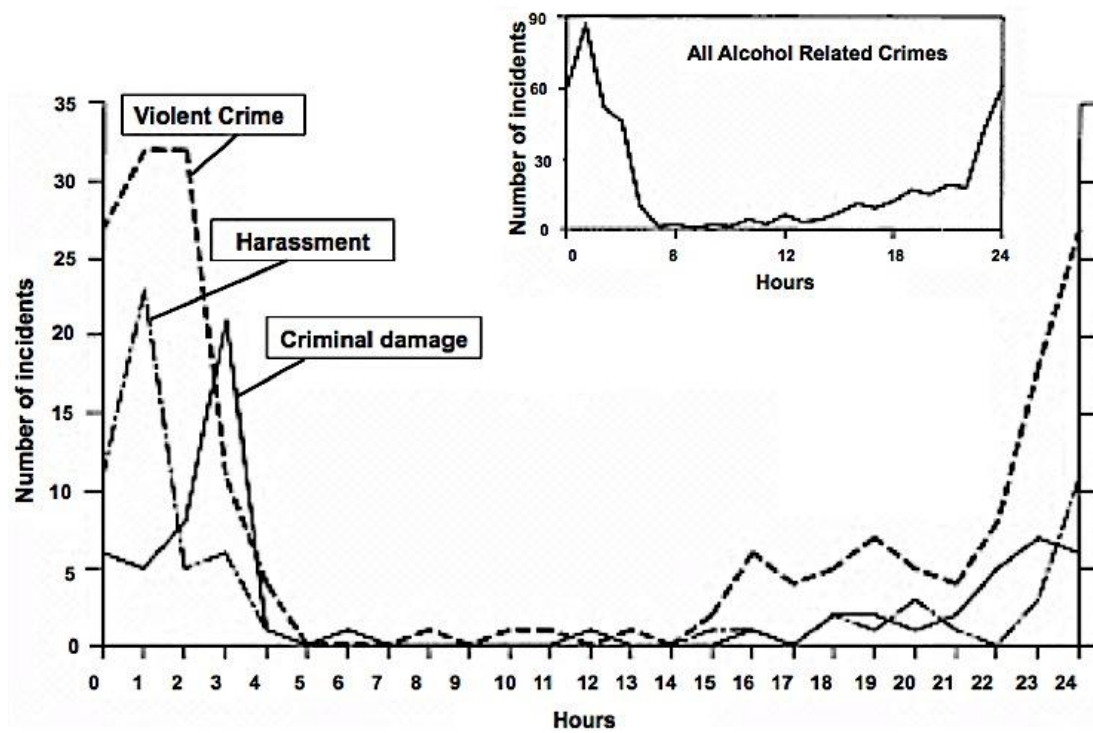


Fig. 3C for Question 3

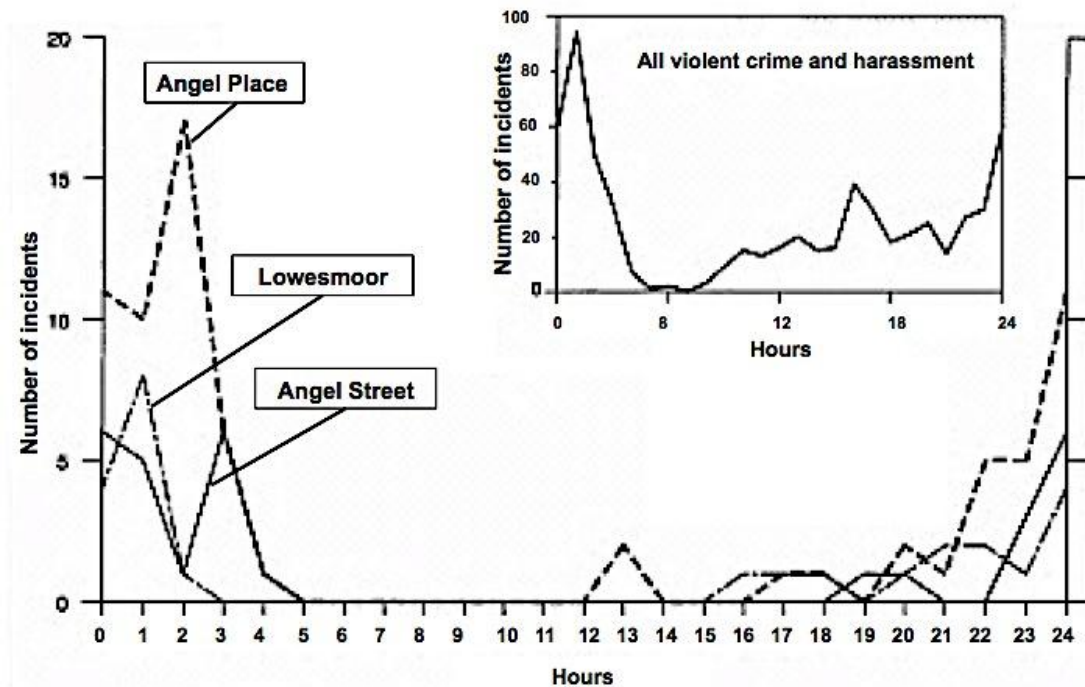


Fig. 4 for Question 4

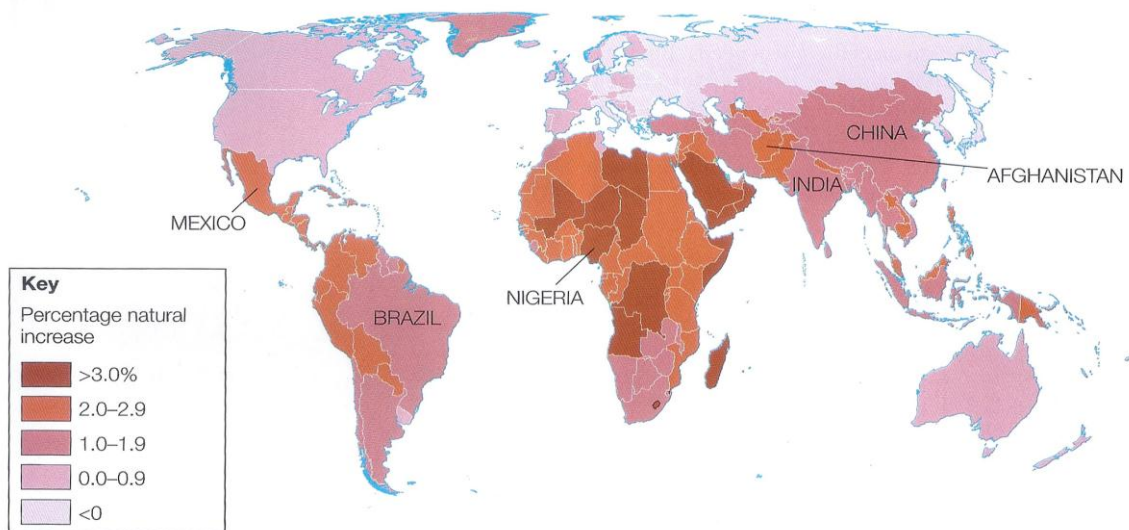


Fig. 5 for Question 5 OR

