GCSE – NEW

wjec cbac

C111U20-1

S18-C111U20-1

eduqas
Part of WJEC

GEOGRAPHY A – Component 2
Environmental and Developmental Issues

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 30 minutes

C111U201 01

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may use a calculator and a ruler if required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **both** questions in Section A.

Answer **one** question in Section B.

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question.

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 2 *(e)*.

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SECTION A: CORE THEMES

*Answer **all** of the questions in this section.*

CORE THEME 5: Weather, Climate and Ecosystems

1. *(a)* The carbon cycle consists of a series of stores and flows. Study Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 – The Carbon Cycle
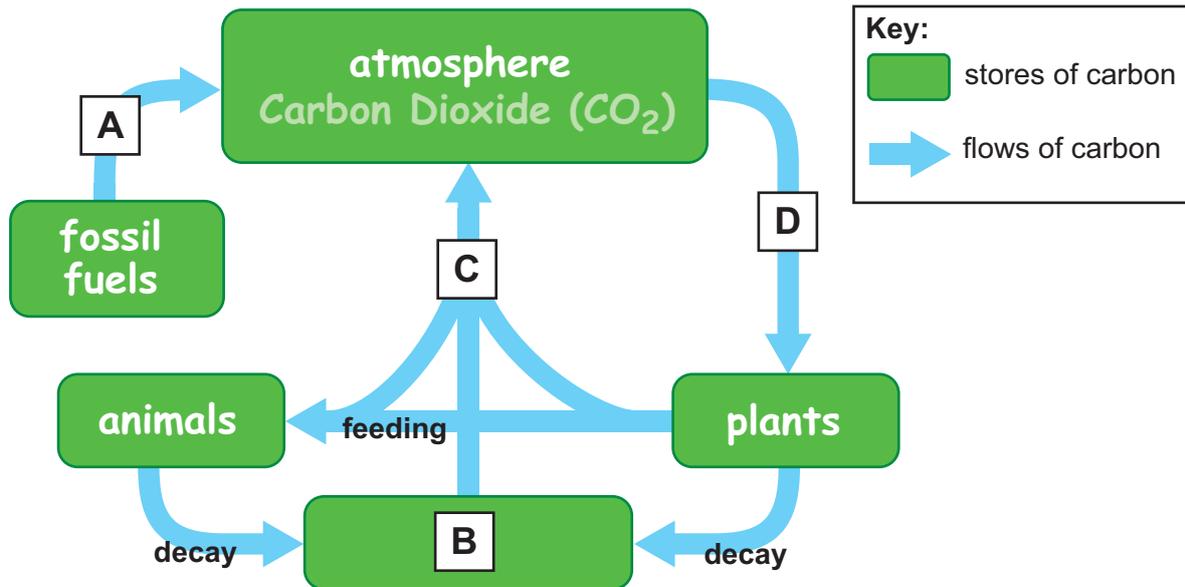
(i) Add the correct letters from Figure 5.1 to the table below. Each letter corresponds to part of the carbon cycle. [4]

Part of the Carbon Cycle	Letter
Respiration	
Photosynthesis	
Burning	
Decomposers	

(ii) The carbon cycle can be affected by human activities. Describe **one** human activity that can affect the carbon cycle. [2]

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(b) One feature of climate is temperature. Study Graph 5.2 below.

Graph 5.2 – Global mean temperature change during the last 500,000 years
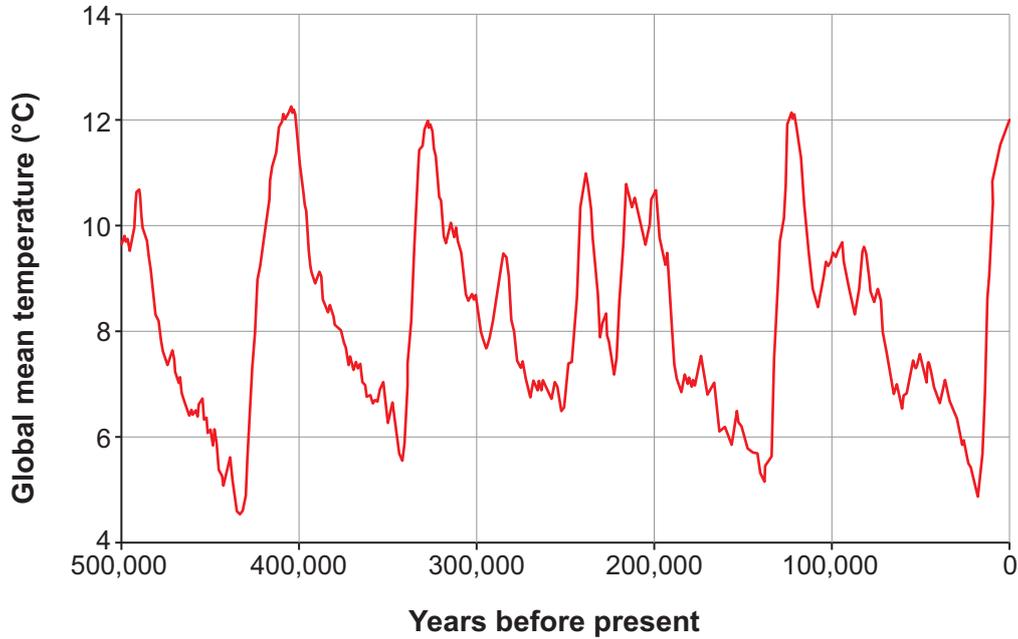
(i) Describe how global mean temperature has changed during the past 500,000 years. [4]

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(ii) Explain **one** natural cause of climate change. [2]

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(c) Study Graph 5.3 below.

Graph 5.3 – Rainfall and temperature in the UK (2014)
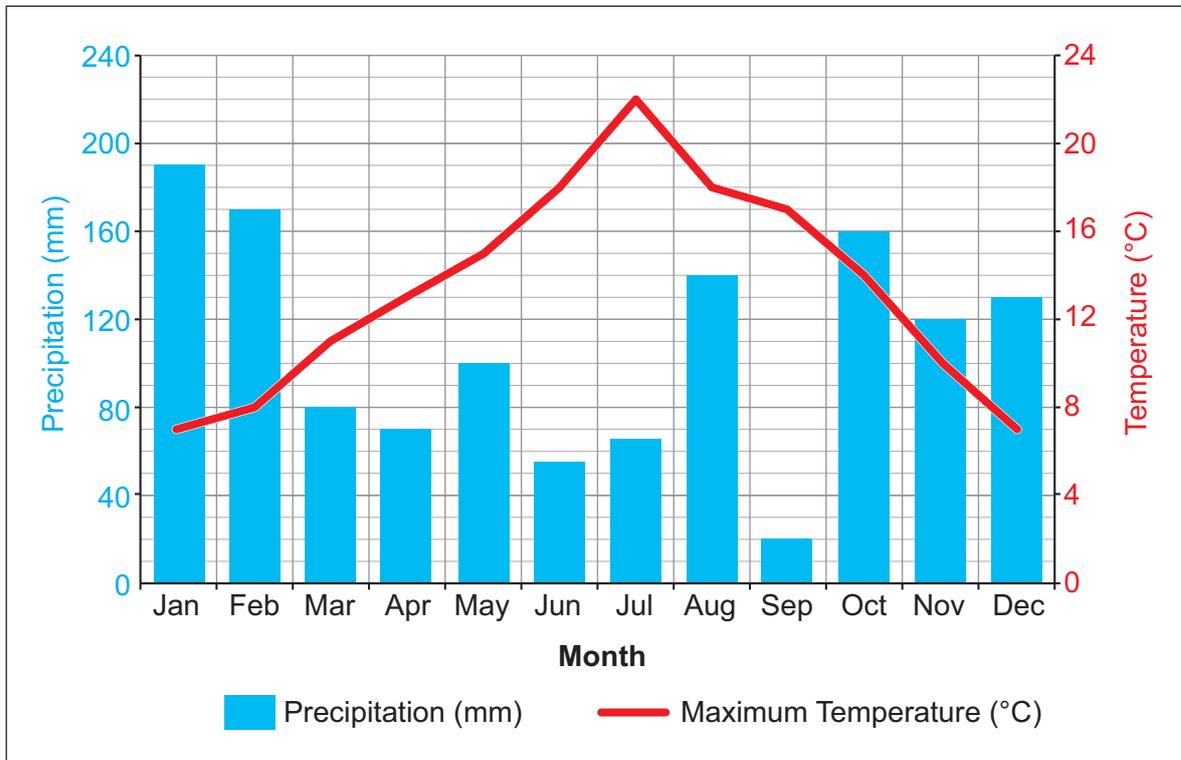
(i) Tick (✓) **two** correct statements below. Three of the statements are incorrect. [2]

Feature on graph	Tick (✓) two
The warmest month of the year is August.	
There is twice as much rainfall in August as in April.	
The annual temperature range is 22°C.	
The annual rainfall range is 170 millimetres.	
The annual rainfall range is 120 millimetres.	

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(ii)   Climate varies in different parts of the UK. Explain why.   [6]

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(d)   Study Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4 – Maximum wind gusts recorded during Storm Frank (December 2015)

Location	Maximum wind gust (mph)
South Uist	85
Altnaharra	79
Magilligan	78
Fair Isle	78
Loftus	77
Isles of Scilly	75
Tiree	75

(i)   What is the median value for maximum wind gusts?   [1]

.... mph

(ii)   Give **one** limitation of using mode for the data in Table 5.4.   [1]

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(iii)   Give **one** reason why low pressure systems cause high wind speeds.   [2]

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(iv)   Describe **one** impact that high wind speeds can have on people.   [2]

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(e) Low pressure systems can bring hazards such as hurricanes and tropical cyclones. Study the information in the Resource Box below.

Resource Box – Information about Haiti

- Haiti had a population of 10.5 million people in 2015.

- In 2015, Haiti had a GNI per capita of US$1,760 compared to US$40,610 in the UK.

- Hurricane Matthew affected Haiti in October 2016.
    - Over 1000 people were killed and 1.4 million were left in need of aid.
    - Following the hurricane there was an outbreak of cholera. This is a disease that occurs when raw sewage enters the water supply.
    - Entire coffee and cocoa plantations were destroyed.
    - One hospital was destroyed and four were damaged.

Photo 5.5 – Damage to housing

Photo 5.6 – Damage to crops

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'Haiti is unable to respond to the damage caused by low pressure systems unless it has help from richer countries.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Refer to evidence in the Resource Box to support your answer. [8]

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CORE THEME 6: Economic Development and Resource Issues

2. *(a)* Global patterns of trade contribute to inequalities between and within countries. Study Map 6.1 below.

Map 6.1 – the location of Vietnam: A Newly Industrialised Country (NIC) in South East Asia

(i) Circle the correct answers in the passage below.   [3]

Vietnam is located to the **north / east / west** of the South China Sea.

Hanoi is the capital city. It is located **107 / 21 / 19** degrees north of the equator.

Hanoi is **800 / 1100 / 1400** kilometres from Ho Chi Minh City.

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(ii) Read the terms and definitions below. Add the correct letter to each definition. One term is incorrect. [3]

Terms	Letter
Trade bloc	A
Tariffs	B
Exports	C
Quotas	D

Definition	Letter
Taxes on imports, which make foreign goods more expensive.	
A group of countries who have agreements to trade with each other.	
Limits on the amount of goods a country can import.	

(b) (i) There are many multinational companies (MNCs) in NICs such as Vietnam. State **two** advantages for MNCs of locating in NICs. [2]

Advantage 1 ....

Advantage 2 ....

(ii) Explain **two** disadvantages caused by MNCs locating in NICs. [4]

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(c) (i) As NICs become more developed, income inequalities between rich and poor people sometimes increase. Study the information in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 – Income inequalities in Vietnam

	Increase in income between 1988 and 2011 (US $)
Poorest 10% of the population	65
Richest 1% of the population	11,830

By how many times has the income of the richest 1% increased compared to the poorest 10%? Show your working in the box below. [2]

Answer: ....

(ii) Fair trade can help reduce inequalities in NICs. Tick (✓) **one** statement in the box below that best describes fair trade. [1]

	Tick (✓)
The money paid to producers is based on prices on the world market.	
When trade takes place without any restrictions.	
The money paid to producers is guaranteed regardless of prices on the world market.	

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(iii) Explain why fair trade helps reduce inequalities in NICs such as Vietnam. [6]

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(d) (i) There can be an increased demand for water as NICs develop. Give **two** factors that cause this increased demand. [2]

1. ....

2. ....

(ii) Countries such as Vietnam often experience conflicts over the use of water resources. Study Graph 6.3.

Graph 6.3 – Use of water in some countries in South East Asia
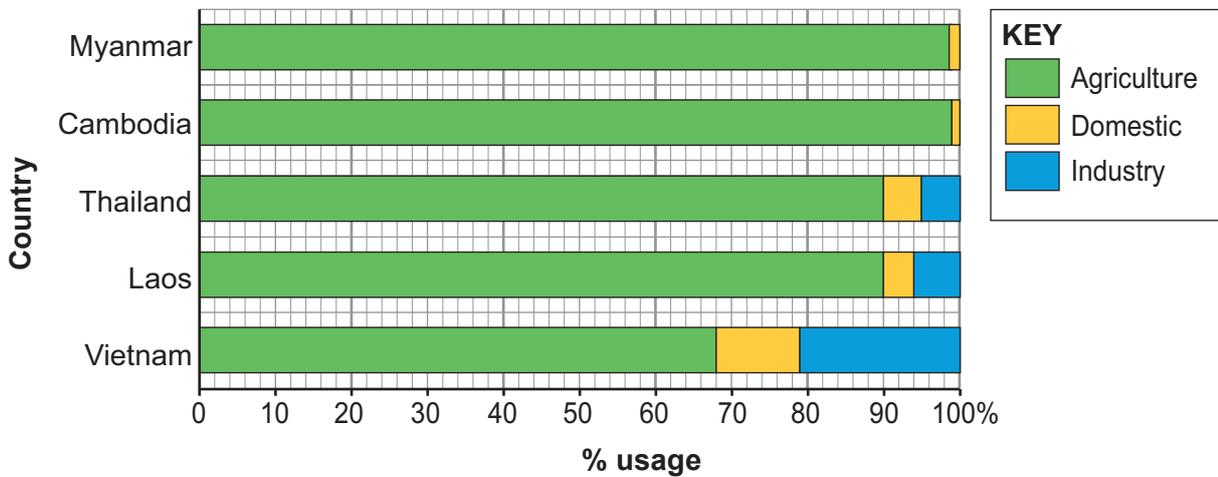
Describe the differences in use of water in Vietnam compared to Thailand. [3]

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(e) The River Mekong flows through six countries before reaching the sea in Vietnam. Study the information in the Resource Box below.

Resource Box – Information about the River Mekong

Photo 6.4 – Water from the River Mekong is used to irrigate fields. These fields, in Cambodia, are growing flowers.

Photo 6.5 – The River Mekong in flood, Cambodia

Map 6.6 – Dams along the River Mekong

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Resource Box continued

Graph 6.3 – Use of water in some countries in South East Asia
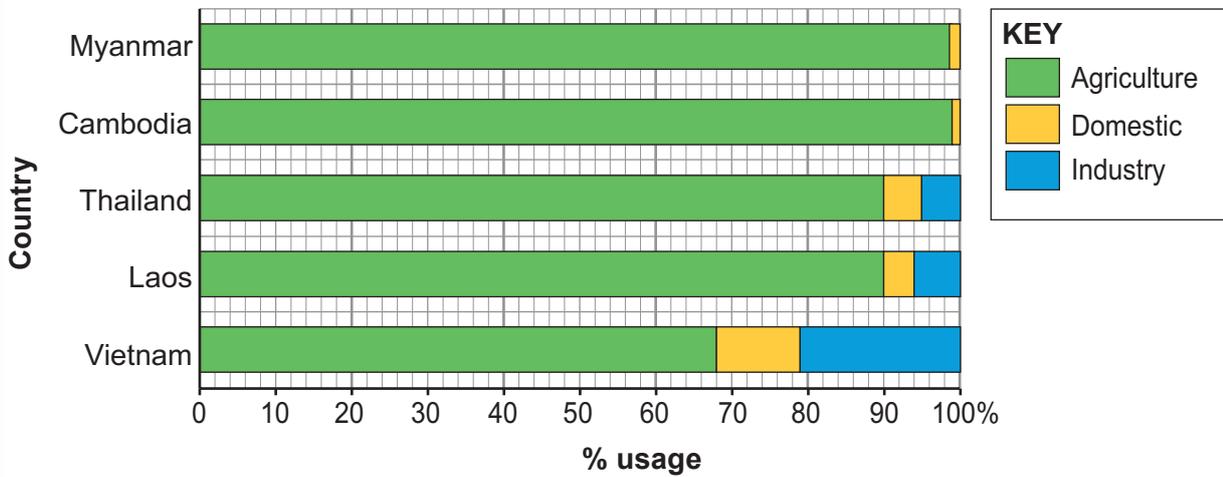
Evaluate the sustainability of building dams along the River Mekong. Refer to evidence in the Resource Box to support your answer. [8]

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer to this question. [4]

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SECTION B: OPTIONS

*Answer **one** question in this section.*
Choose either Question 3 (Theme 7) OR Question 4 (Theme 8)

THEME 7: Social Development Issues

3. *(a)* Low levels of social development in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa have an impact on the lives of people.

(i) Describe **one** way in which low levels of education can have an impact on the lives of **girls**.   [2]

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(ii) Explain why economic factors cause high birth rates in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa.   [4]

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(b) Study the Maps 7.1 and 7.2 below. They show the location of Sierra Leone, a country in sub-Saharan Africa.

Map 7.1

Map 7.2

(i) Describe the location of Sierra Leone within Africa. Use evidence from Maps 7.1 and 7.2. [2]

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(ii) Sierra Leone faces health care issues such as malaria. Study the information in the Resource Box below.

Resource Box – Information about Sierra Leone

- In 2015, the GNI per capita in Sierra Leone was US$1,560 compared to US$40,610 in the UK.
- Sierra Leone has a good network of dirt roads connecting rural villages. These roads may not be accessible during the rainy season.
- The rainy season is from June to October.
- The population of Sierra Leone is approximately 6 million people.
- In 2013 there were 1.7 million cases of malaria.
- In 2013 approximately 4,500 people died from malaria.

Photo 7.3 – Standing water is a breeding ground for mosquitoes

Photo 7.4 – UNICEF Campaign poster from Sierra Leone

Malaria
IS PREVENTABLE

Pregnant women and children under five years of age must sleep under an insecticide treated net

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Do you agree that malaria can be easily prevented in Sierra Leone?
Justify your answer by referring to evidence in the Resource Box. [8]

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THEME 8 – Environmental Challenges

*If you have answered question 3,* **do not** *answer this question.*

4. *(a)* Climate change has impacts on the environment.

(i) Describe **one** way in which climate change is having an impact on the natural environment. [2]

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(ii) Explain why people have different views about how best to manage climate change in the UK. [4]

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(b) Study Map 8.1 below. The Maldives are a group of low lying islands.

Map 8.1 – The location of the Maldives

(i) Describe the location of the Maldives. Use evidence from Map 8.1. [2]

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(ii) The Maldives are experiencing the effects of climate change. It is a popular tourist destination.

Resource Box – Information about the Maldives

- In 2015, the GNI per capita in the Maldives was US$11,480 compared to US$40,610 in the UK.
- The population of the Maldives is approximately 375,000.
- In 2015, approximately 1,250,000 tourists visited the Maldives.
- Seaplane and speedboat are popular types of transport for tourists visiting the island.
- Popular tourist activities include water sports and scuba diving.

Photo 8.2 – Beach resort in the Maldives

Photo 8.3 – Shallow coral reef with hotel rooms built on stilts, Maldives

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Do you agree that tourism can be developed sustainably in the Maldives?
Justify your answer by referring to evidence in the Resource Box.   [8]

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