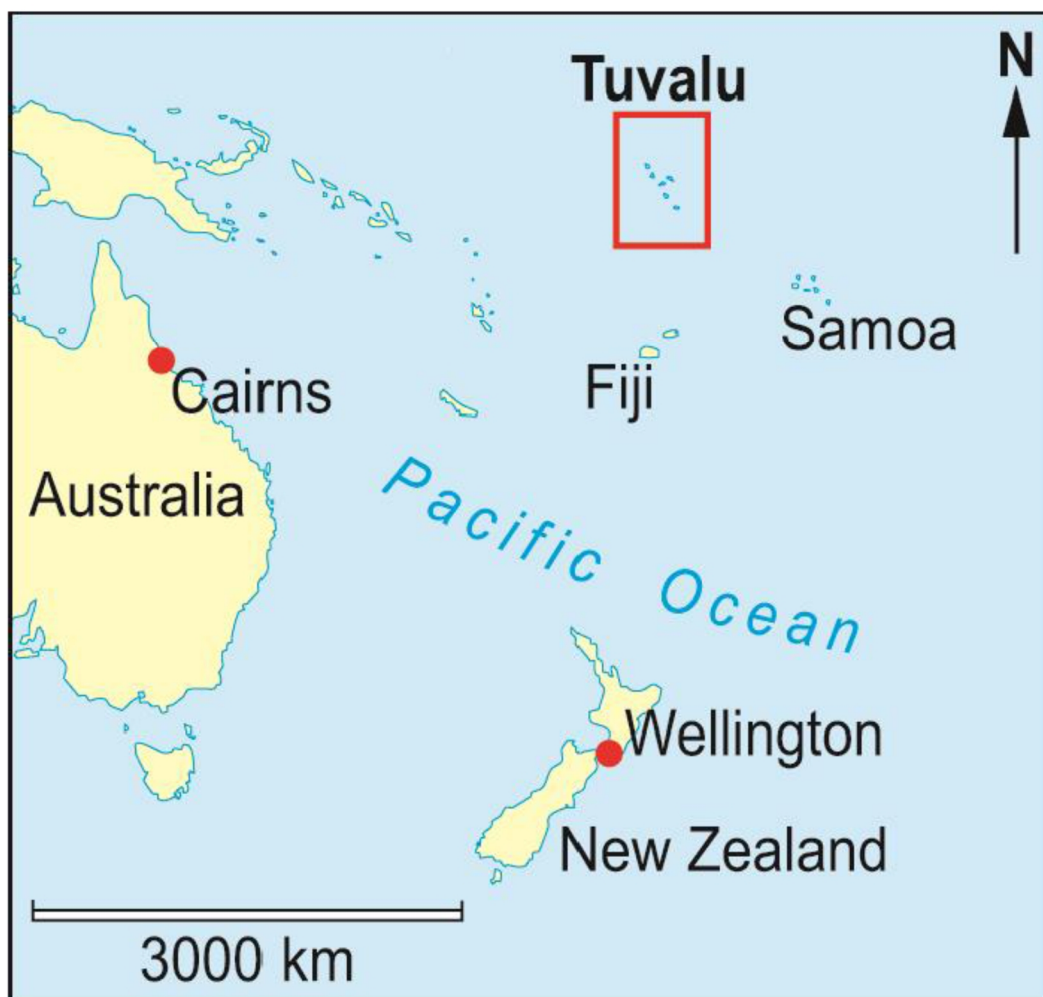


The total of all marks is 20.

Theme 1: Coastal Hazards

Study Map below. Tuvalu is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean.



Give the distance and direction to the centre of Tuvalu from Cairns, Australia. Underline each correct answer. (max 1 mark)

Distance:	2800km	<u>3800km</u>	4800km
Direction:	NNE	WSW	<u>ENE</u>

Tuvalu is vulnerable to the effects of cyclones. In the past, the islands were hit by Cyclone Pam which was a Category 5 hurricane. During this event a storm surge flooded the islands with sea water, damaging fresh water drinking supplies.

Tick (✓) two correct statements below. (max 2 marks)

	The category of a hurricane is a measure of the amount and intensity of rainfall
✓	The category of a hurricane is a measure of the intensity of wind speeds
	The category of a hurricane is a measure of the size of the spiral cloud formation
	A Category 5 hurricane is ten times stronger than a Category 4 hurricane
✓	Category 5 hurricanes have higher wind speeds than Category 4 hurricanes
	Tropical storms are stronger than hurricanes

Explain why hurricanes create a storm surge. (max 3 marks)

Answer

1 mark - Simple, valid statements demonstrate basic understanding.

2 marks - Elaborated understanding of cause and effect.

3 marks - Thorough and elaborated understanding is demonstrated through chains of reasoning.

Background information

Responses should make connections between the causes (extreme low air pressure and strong winds) and the effects (the bulge in sea level due to low air pressure that is then driven by the wind and which rises more steeply as the storm surge enters shallow water).

Average wealth in Tuvalu (measured using GNI) is US\$5,840 per person.

The highest point anywhere in Tuvalu is only 4.6 metres above sea level. The islands are vulnerable to coastal flooding during hurricanes such as Cyclone Pam. After Cyclone Pam aid was sent from Australia and New Zealand.

Climate change also threatens the islands. It is estimated that a sea level rise of between 20 and 40 centimetres would make it impossible for people to continue to live on Tuvalu.

Make use of the information about Tuvalu to decide whether you agree with the following statement.

**‘Remote islands are more vulnerable to coastal hazards than any other location.’
Explain your answer. (max 4 marks)**

Answer

1 mark - Some basic application of knowledge and understanding: basic levels of meaning ascribed to the information/issue; limited and weak appraisal uses some wider geographical understanding to support decision(s).

2 marks - Sound application of knowledge and understanding: some connections provide valid but limited analysis; limited appraisal uses wider geographical understanding.

3 marks - Thorough application of knowledge and understanding: chains of reasoning provide elaborated analysis; balanced appraisal draws together wider geographical understanding.

4 marks - Exceptional application of knowledge and understanding: comprehensive chains of reasoning provide sophisticated analysis; balanced and coherent appraisal draws together wider geographical understanding to justify decision(s).

Background information

Responses should apply knowledge and understanding of the factors (which may be economic, social, cultural or physical) that increase the vulnerability to tectonic hazards in the novel context of Tuvalu or other, similar, remote island communities.

Responses will move beyond a demonstration of pure understanding by ascribing specific meaning to/analysing the resources, as detailed below, before evaluating the relative vulnerability of remote islands and reaching a decision.

They may argue that:

The remote location of the islands in relation to larger, more economically developed nations who could provide assistance, such as New Zealand and Australia means that assistance could be slower to arrive/more difficult to coordinate than if a similar disaster occurred in a more accessible location.

The relative poverty of the islands compared to other nations that are susceptible to earthquakes/tsunami such as Japan means that economic recovery will take longer.

The relative vulnerability of poor coastal communities where building technologies are not hazard resistant and where the poorest members of the community are at greatest risk means that these communities are more vulnerable to both primary and secondary hazards such as disease and food/water insecurity than wealthier communities.

Other factors, that determine vulnerability, may be presented to balance the argument. It may be argued that other factors, such as density of population or the effectiveness

of coastal management strategies are more important when considering vulnerability to coastal hazards.

Theme 2: Economic development

Define the following terms. In each question, tick (✓) the correct statement. (max 1 mark)

Globalisation is:

	The change in temperature of the Earth's atmosphere over time
	When charities provide help to poor countries after a disaster
✓	The way in which countries are linked by people, technology or money

NIC stands for:

	Non-industrialised Country
✓	Newly Industrialised Country
	Newly Industrialised Company

One feature of the global economy is that many people in developing economies work in informal jobs. Give four features of informal work. (max 4 marks)

Answer

Credit up to **four** valid statements, each with one mark, that correctly identify a **specific feature** of informal work.

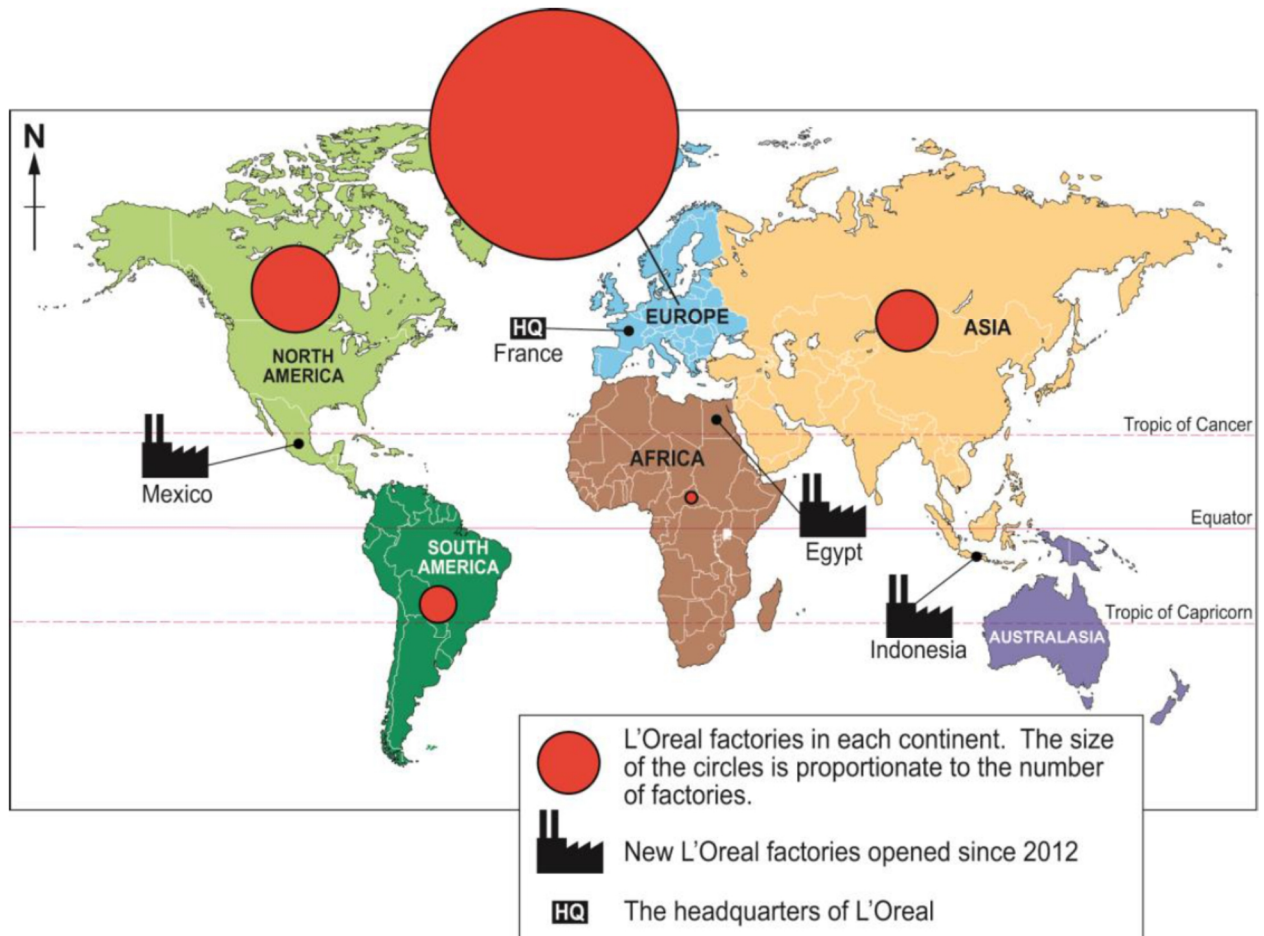
Allow one mark (max) for **general statements**.

Background information

Specific features: Not regulated (1), no sick pay (1), no health insurance (1), no holiday pay (1), no union representation (1), workers do not pay tax / declare income (1), no formal education required (1)

General statements: hours are irregular, (1) pay is irregular, (1) may be illegal (1).

Study the map below. L'Oréal is a global company, or multi-national company (MNC), with employees in 130 different countries. L'Oréal manufactures cosmetics (such as hair colouring).



Give two recent changes in technology that have allowed multinational companies such as L'Oréal to expand. (max 2 marks)

Answer

Give **two** recent changes in technology that have allowed multinational companies such as L'Oréal to expand.

Background information

Faster internet connections (1); More/faster satellite connections (1); Larger ports/airports (1); Cheaper aviation/greater fuel efficiency (1)

Explain why multi-national companies like L'Oréal open factories in countries such as Indonesia and Mexico. (max 3 marks)

Answer

1 mark - Basic understanding demonstrated by a list of possible reasons. The ideas are not elaborated.

2 marks - Understanding of one or more reasons is demonstrated. Responses contain some elaboration.

3 marks - Detailed understanding of reasons for location of MNCs in NICs. Responses must be elaborated and may show breadth (several reasons) or depth (one reason fully developed).

Background information

Responses should demonstrate understanding of the advantages to the MNC of locating factories in NICs.

Responses may develop one or more of the following ideas:

- access to new markets where wealth/disposable income is growing
- lower labour costs
- greater involvement of women in manufacturing
- less rigorous regulation / environmental laws
- cheap land/building costs
- access to new technology / expertise
- government incentives access to free trade blocs.