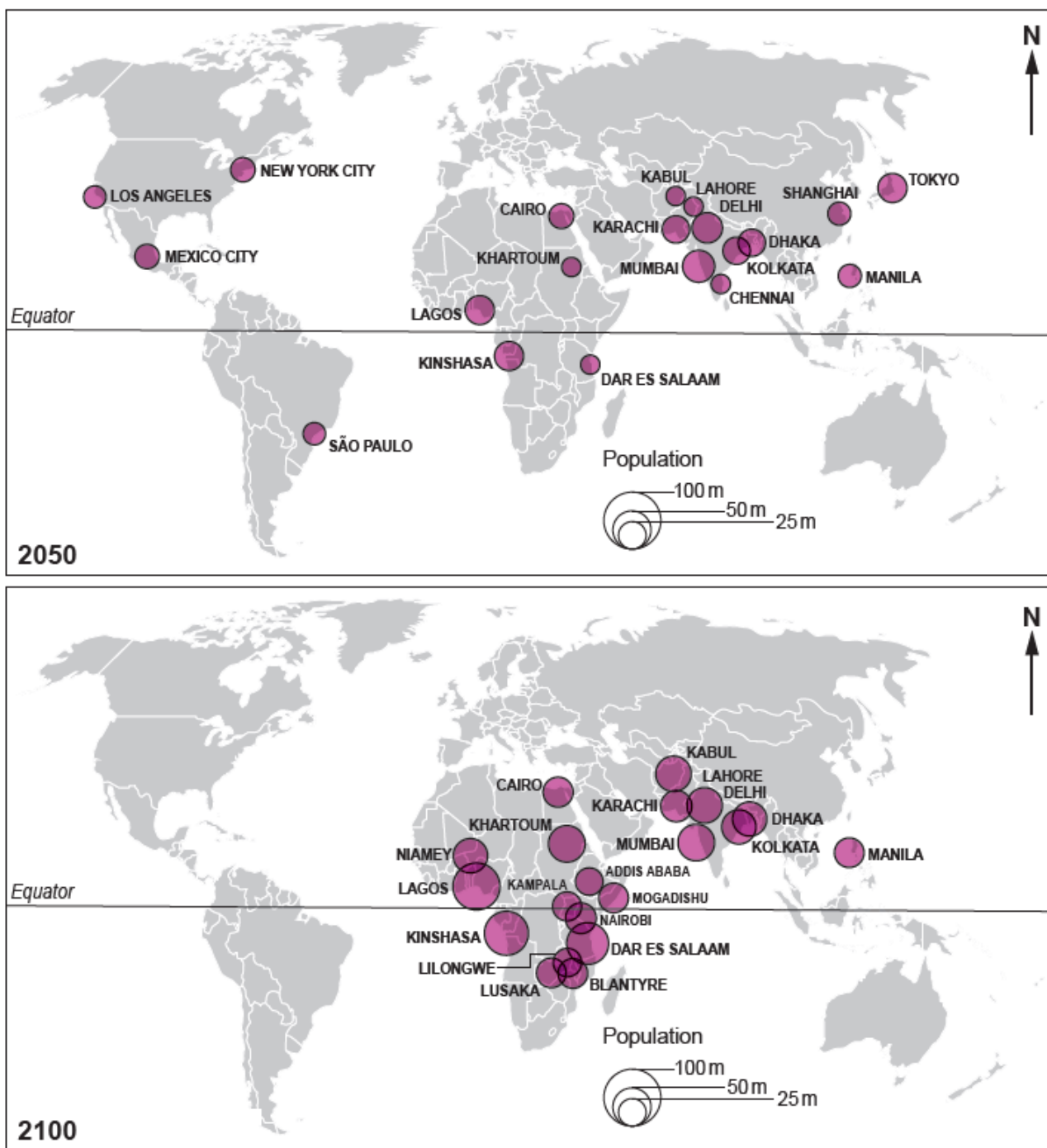


The total of all marks is 40.

TOPIC 1: CHANGING PLACES – CHANGING ECONOMIES

1. Study figure below.



Expected location of the world's largest cities in 2050 and 2100

Describe the pattern of expected changes in the location of the world's largest cities shown in figure above. (max 2 marks)

Answer

Credit four simple statements. Answers must refer to change and location, not size or number.

Examples of responses:

- None in North America or South America.
- More in Africa.
- More south of the Equator.
- Fewer in Asia.
- More concentrated / Less spread out.
- Most / all in Africa and Asia.

2. Explain two reasons why cities in Low-income countries (LICs) and/or Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs) are growing so rapidly. (max 4 marks)

Answer

Credit two reasons with up to two additional marks for elaboration.

Examples of responses:

- natural increase in population / where birth rate exceeds death rate increased access to health care means people live longer.
- rural to urban migration because of poor standards of housing / health care / education.
- rural to urban migration more job opportunities in cities.
- higher paid jobs.
- location & investment from multinational companies so higher paid jobs / increase in jobs results.
- less access to contraception so larger families result.

3. Trade plays a very important role in the development of a country. Complete the sentences using words from the box below. (max 2 marks)

tariffs	imports	trade blocs	exports
quotas	fair trade	subsidies	trade embargoes

Goods which are sold to other countries are called **exports**.

Goods bought from other countries are called **imports**.

Taxes on goods brought into the country are called **tariffs**.

Trading partnerships between groups of countries are called **trade blocs**.

4. Explain why trade can help to reduce global inequalities. (max 4 marks)

Answer

Credit valid reasons with further marks for elaboration.

Possible responses include:

- producers get a fair price for goods allowing them to help provide food / education for their families.

- prices are agreed and stable so producers can plan for the future.
- technical advice may be available so producers can be more efficient and better able to compete in global markets.
- profit from trade helps development as this can be used for local projects such as water supply or education which can improve health / job opportunities.

5. Multinational companies (MNCs) locate all over the world. One example is Unilever. Study figures below.



Some examples of Unilever products sold worldwide



Selling Unilever products in Sri Lanka, Asia



Unilever offices in Bangkok, Thailand



Unilever factory in Beijing, China

MNCs, like Unilever, bring more advantages than disadvantages to the countries they locate in. How far do you agree? (max 8 marks)

Answer

This question requires students to synthesise links between different areas of knowledge and understanding and apply this to analyse advantages and disadvantages.

Possible advantages:

- Creates jobs / more skilled jobs.
- May provide a more reliable / higher income.
- More money spent in local shops and other businesses.
- Local infrastructure such as roads, ports and airports may be improved.
- Government receives more tax which can be spent on improving health and education services.
- Positive multiplier effect.

Possible disadvantages:

- May be lower wages and few workers' rights.
- MNC may pull out at any time causing negative multiplier effects.
- Controversial issues such as sweatshops and use of child labour.
- Environmental impacts such as water or air pollution.

7-8 marks – Exceptional application of knowledge and understanding.

- Comprehensive chain(s) of reasoning provide sophisticated response.
- Balanced and coherent appraisal draws together wider understanding of both advantages and disadvantages.
- Clear evidence of analysis.
- Clear indication of a detailed level of agreement/disagreement with the statement

5-6 marks – Thorough application of knowledge and understanding.

- Relevant chain(s) of reasoning provide detailed/elaborated analysis
- Wider geographical understanding of both advantages and disadvantages but may not be balanced.
- Evidence of analysis
- There is a discussion of a level of agreement/disagreement with the statement

3-4 marks – Sound application of knowledge and understanding.

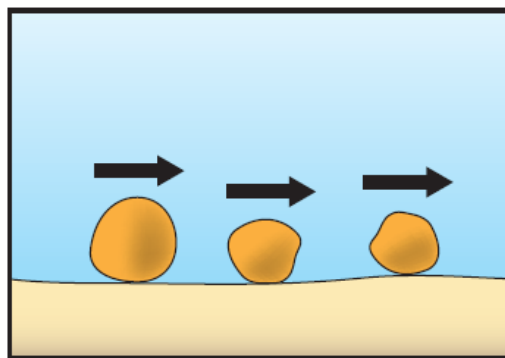
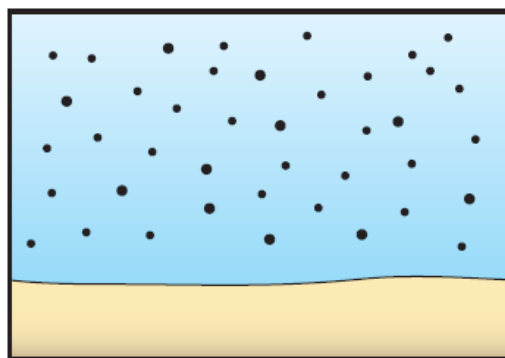
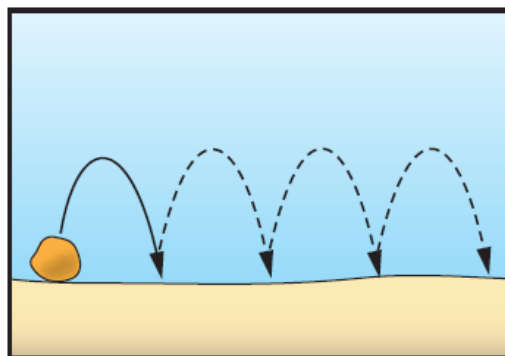
- Some connections provide valid but limited analysis.
- Limited appraisal from wider geographical understanding to support points.
- May refer to just advantages or disadvantages.
- May be little evidence of agreement/disagreement with statement.

1-2 marks – Some basic application of knowledge and understanding.

- Limited and weak appraisal of the arguments.
- May be generic with little evidence of analysis.

TOPIC 2: CHANGING ENVIRONMENTS

1. Study figure below.



How the sea transports material

Add the correct labels from the box below to complete figure. (max 3 mark)

hydraulic action
attrition

traction
saltation

suspension
abrasion

Answer

Saltation

Suspension

Traction

2. Name one coastal landform created by the process of deposition. (max 1 mark)

Answer

Credit one mark for a correct landform.

Beach

Spit

Bar

Sand dune

Tombolo

3. Give one reason why rock type (geology) can affect the rate of coastal erosion. (max 2 marks)

Answer

Credit simple statements or one statement with elaboration.

Hard rock / more resistant rock erodes more slowly.

Soft rock / less resistant rock erodes more quickly.

4. For Small Island Developing States (SIDS) describe the impacts of climate change on coastal communities. (max 4 marks)

Possible impacts include:

- rising sea levels will increase the rate of coastal erosion, leading to loss of houses and farmland
- greater risk of damage to properties by more extreme and more frequent storms
- more money will be needed to be spent on coastal defences
- possible loss of revenue from tourism
- growth of environmental refugees if people have to leave their homes.

3-4 marks – Thorough and elaborated response where the candidate shows detailed specific knowledge. Refers to two or more impacts.

1-2 marks – Valid but basic points made. May only refer to one impact. Response is generic

5. Give two reasons why ‘hold the line’ is not always popular when managing coastlines. (max 2 marks)

Answer

Possible responses include:

- Costs a lot of money and need maintenance which could be spent on other things such as infrastructure or schools.
- Defences can be an eyesore which could deter tourists from visiting the area leading to negative impact on local businesses.
- Can affect other areas of coast by increasing erosion / reducing transport of sediment.
- May use environmentally unfriendly materials.

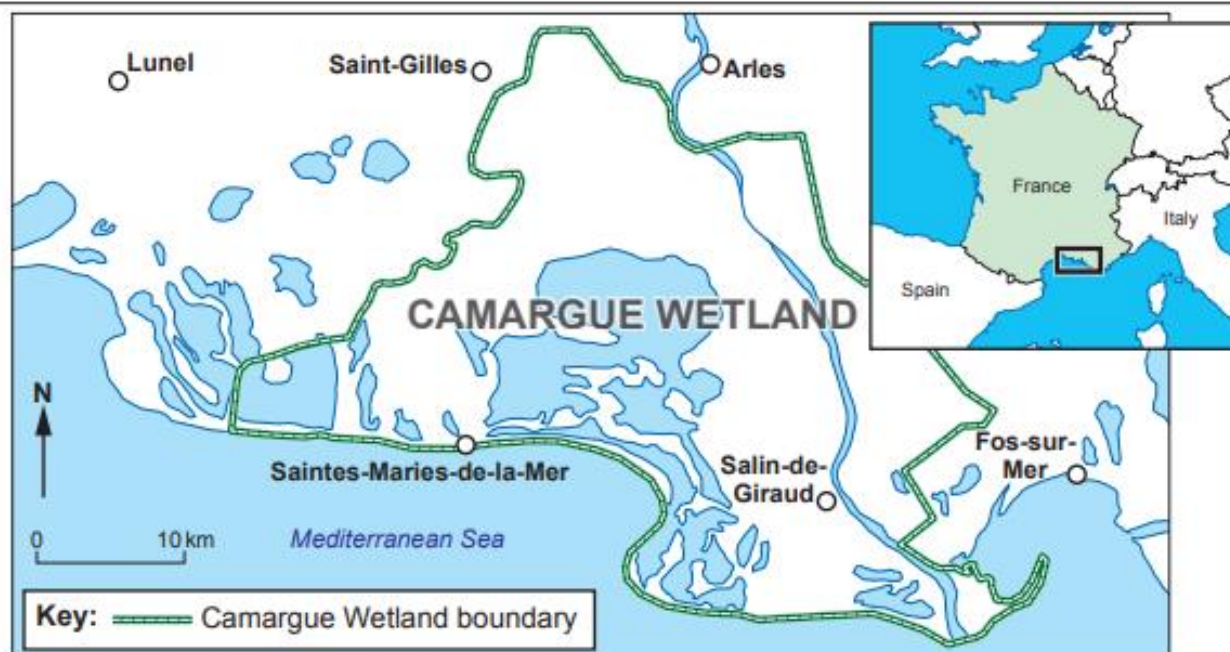
6. Study figure below.



There are 400 bird species including the only colony of flamingos in France. Also, rare species of fish, dragonfly and flowers.



Crops grown include rice, grapes and fruit. Farmers want to pump water from the river as rising sea levels mean salt water is ruining the rice crop.



Salt from here is sold worldwide.



Tourists enjoy the beaches.

‘The economic benefits are more important than environmental costs when managing ecosystems.’ How far do you agree with this statement? (max 8 marks)

Answer

This question requires students to synthesise links between different areas of knowledge and understanding and apply this to come to conclusions about the view expressed.

Economic Benefits:

- increasing population means need for more food production.
- planting drought-resistant crops can increase yields.
- can use simple technology such as magic stones which has very little cost.
- large-scale projects such as the Great Green Wall can diversify farming incomes with agroforestry.
- inter-cropping can produce more income throughout the year.
- increased income can mean less reliance on overseas aid.

Environmental Costs:

- changes in farming can lead to trees being cut down so greater soil erosion and less protection from wind.
- if desertification is not managed, climate change will lead to reduced rainfall and higher evaporation rates.
- greater use of fertilisers and pesticides may result in loss of habitat and reduction in biodiversity.
- tree planting programmes may not include native species.

7-8 marks – Exceptional application of knowledge and understanding.

- Comprehensive chain(s) of reasoning provide sophisticated response.
- Balanced and coherent appraisal draws together wider understanding of both economic benefits and environmental costs.
- Clear evidence of analysis.

5-6 marks – Thorough application of knowledge and understanding.

- Relevant chain(s) of reasoning provide detailed/elaborated analysis.
- Wider geographical understanding of both economic benefits and environmental costs but may not be balanced.

3-4 marks – Sound application of knowledge and understanding.

- Some connections provide valid but limited analysis.
- Limited appraisal from wider geographical understanding to support points.
- May refer to either economic benefits or environmental costs.

1-2 marks – Some basic application of knowledge and understanding.

- Limited and weak appraisal of the arguments.
- May be generic points with little evidence of analysis.