OXFORD

INTERNATIONAL AQA EXAMINATIONS

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL
GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 4 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2

Date of Exam   Session   Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- a ruler with millimetre measurements
- a calculator, which you are expected to use where appropriate.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
  Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- All working must be shown.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not
  want to be marked.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You may use a bilingual dictionary for this exam.
- You may **not** use an English dictionary.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
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TOTAL	

Section A – Changing Places

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer 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. [⊗]

| 0 | 1 | . | 1 | The endogenous features of a place are:

[1 mark]

A	Factors that attract people to live there, such as parks, clean air and a safe environment	⊖
B	Factors that make the place less desirable, such as a high crime rate	⊖
C	Features of the place itself, including physical features, buildings and the people living there	⊖
D	The links to other areas, such as roads, railways, internet connections, etc.	⊖

Turn over for the next question

0 1 · **2** A group of students was studying the changing geography of their local place.

They used the following resources (in their lesson):

- census data for 2001 and 2011
- the transcript of an interview with a 63 year old lady who has always lived in that place
- a set of black and white photos of the place taken in the 1960s

Which of the following statements best describes the usefulness of those sources to geographers?

[1 mark]

A All three sources were useful because they helped us to understand different aspects of the place, from different points of view. ⬭

B Only hard facts are reliable, so I didn't really trust the photos because they could have been taken by someone who was only a tourist in the area - so not a reliable witness. ⬭

C The census and the photos were reliable but it would have been dangerous to rely on an old lady's memory, especially as she had only ever lived there. ⬭

D The census was collected by a government agency, so we should distrust it because governments always try to have their own agendas. ⬭

0 1 · **3** Geographers refer to the 'insider perspective' on a place.

What does 'insider perspective' mean?

[1 mark]

A The view of a person who does not live in that place but knows it because he/ she has read several books and articles about the place. ⬭

B The view of people who have experience of living and/ or working in that place. ⬭

C The view that people who work in government have - because they know all the details of what really goes on there. ⬭

D The view of the person who analyses the statistics for the government census. ⬭

0 1 · **4**   Which of the following pairs could both be described as quantitative sources of data about a place?

[1 mark]

A   Census data on the age structure of the population **and** 2 photos of the same place in 1997 and 2017   ◯

B   Climate data showing average monthly rainfall for that place, over a 25 year period **and** police crime figures for burglary and assault in the previous year   ◯

C   Figures from an estate agent showing changing house prices in the area over a 10 year period **and** the transcript of an interview with one of the elders from the local mosque   ◯

D   The autobiography of the local doctor, from 1960 to 2000 **and** data collected by council workers showing the flow of traffic for a whole week   ◯

0 1 · **5**   If you wanted to calculate the rate of change of the population of a place which of the following groups of data would all be needed?

[1 mark]

A   Birth rate, death rate, dependency ratio, average number of births per woman of child-bearing age   ◯

B   Birth rate, death rate, net migration rate, previous population total   ◯

C   Total population in the last census, total population in the previous census, average level of unemployment, average age of the population   ◯

D   Total population in the last census, total population in the previous census, migration rate, average number of qualifications obtained by school leavers   ◯

There are no questions printed on this page

Figure 1a shows some images of New York City.

Figure 1b shows some quotes from New York City tourist agency material.

Figure 1a
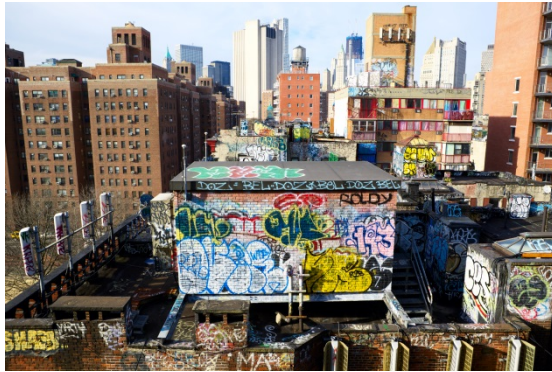

Figure 1b

"The buildings here are so tall, sometimes you can't see the sun."

"People come to New York for the glamour, jewellery and expensive dresses"

"There's so much to do in New York, there's stuff for families, things for grown-ups, it's awesome."

"People watching is so fun here, you never know what you might see. There's art everywhere and people love to express themselves."

0 2 Using evidence from **Figures 1a** and **1b** analyse the way in which this place is represented.

[6 marks]

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Turn over ▶

Figure 2

Figure 3

Study the two photographs shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3.**

Figure 2 shows farmland in an area of Jordan.

Figure 3 shows the farmer being interviewed by a British geography researcher, against a background of his olive groves and his fruit trees.

0 3 Describe the endogenous features of this place, as shown in the photographs, and explain how the farmer's 'insider' view of this place might differ from the geographer's 'outsider' view.

[20 marks]

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Turn over ▶

0 4 'Conflict can arise when people who live in a place feel that change is being forced on them by organisations, groups and individuals from outside that place.'

Discuss the extent that this statement applies to **one or more** places that you have studied?

[20 marks]

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Section B – People and Contemporary Urban Environments

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer 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. ⊗

| 0 5 . 1 | World cities are: | [1 mark] |

	A	Cities that dominate international trade, finance and communications	◯
	B	Cities with hub airports that connect all parts of the world	◯
	C	Cities with over 5 million inhabitants	◯
	D	The largest cities on each of the continents (except Antarctica)	◯

| 0 5 . 2 | Urbanisation is: | [1 mark] |

	A	Movement of an individual or family from a small town to a major city	◯
	B	The pull factors making people move towards cities	◯
	C	When an increasing proportion of a country's population lives in cities	◯
	D	When an individual or family migrates from a rural area to a city	◯

0 5 . 3 An urban heat island is most likely to occur:

[1 mark]

A   In summer when the sun is almost directly overhead ⬯

B   On still nights when there is little mixing of air ⬯

C   When air pressure is low and so hot air is trapped ⬯

D   When strong winds blow but the city's buildings trap the air and reduce wind strength ⬯

0 5 . 4 Gentrification occurs when:

[1 mark]

A   Newcomers move into an area of poor housing and invest in improving their own houses and small businesses ⬯

B   People move out of the town centre to live in the countryside ⬯

C   Private companies invest in urban redevelopment and bring skilled workers into the city from richer countries ⬯

D   The government invests large amounts of money in redeveloping inner cities ⬯

0 5 . 5 In 2015 the proportion of the world's population living in cities was:

[1 mark]

A   Almost 30% and increasing ⬯

B   Falling slightly and now just less than 50% ⬯

C   Over 50% and increasing ⬯

D   Over 70% but stable ⬯

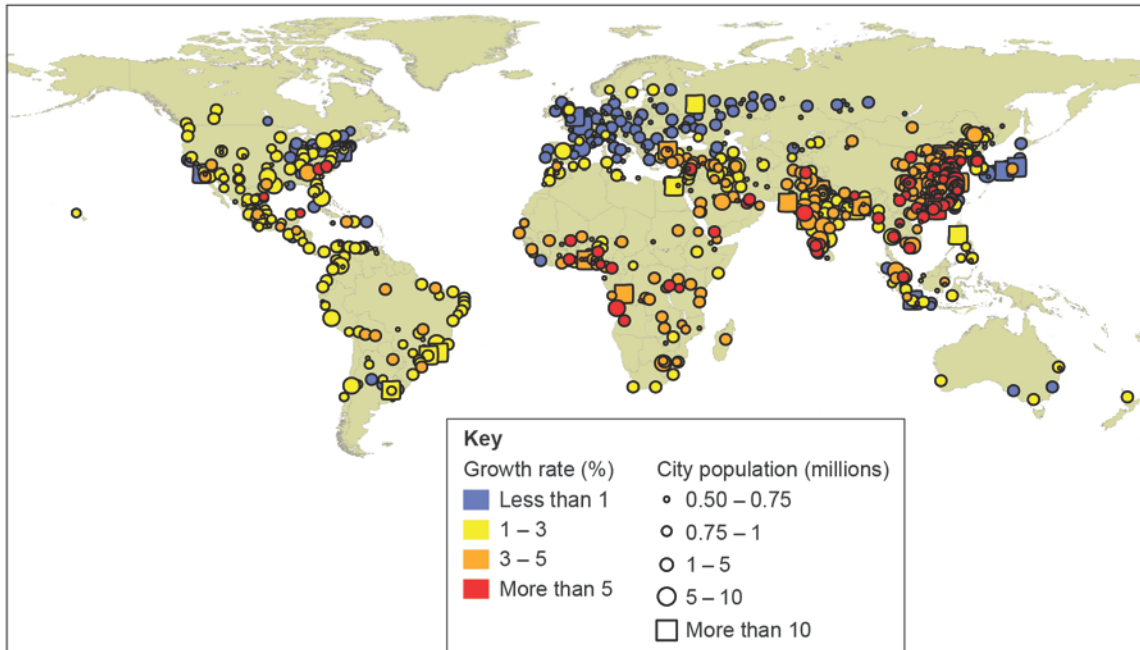**Figure 4**

1990−2015
(Based on recorded data)

Figure 5

2015−2030
(Based on predicted data)

Figure 4 and **Figure 5** show the world pattern of urbanisation at two different time periods.

0 6   Analyse changes in the world pattern of urbanisation shown in **Figure 4** and **Figure 5.**

[6 marks]

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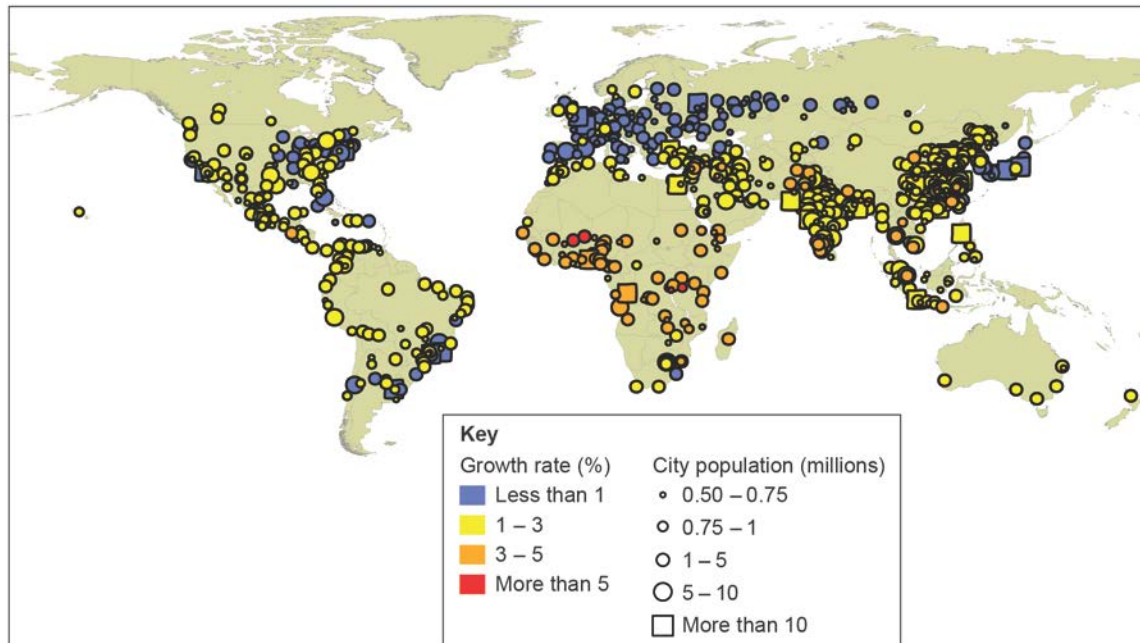
Figure 6 Extract from an Indian newspaper

In India malaria is most commonly found in rural areas but in recent years it has become more common in some of the cities of Karnataka state in the northwest of the country.

The largest number of reported cases are in Mangaluru (formerly known as Mangalore). In 2014 almost 6000 cases were recorded and already, in the first three months of 2015, there have been over 1000 - and this is in the dry season when the mosquitoes that carry the disease have fewer places to breed. The disease has also been reported in the cities of Bellary, with 30 people affected, and Hosapete (formerly Hospet), with 11 cases.

Bangaluru (formerly Bangalore), the state capital of Karnataka, has not yet seen any cases of the disease. This is probably because of the location of the city, which is 920 metres above sea level. Doctors at the National Institute of Malaria Research explain that mosquitoes are rarely found above 200 metres and, in addition, the area has a much lower humidity than the lower, coastal districts and this prevents mosquitoes breeding.

On the other hand Mangaluru is just 22 m above sea level and its humid climate allows the mosquitoes to breed freely. The rapid development of the urban area has meant that there are many construction sites, often with pools of stagnant water, which has also increased the incidence of malaria in the city.

In Bellary it is the problem of ensuring a water supply to housing areas that seems to be the main cause of the spread of disease. Tap pits, small local water reservoirs which are poorly managed and usually uncovered are the main breeding grounds for the mosquitoes that carry diseases, including malaria.

0 7 Read the newspaper extract in **Figure 6**.

Using your own knowledge and information from the article, analyse the main causes of the spread of malaria in some cities in Karnataka state and suggest how the spread of the disease could be reduced.

[9 marks]

0 8 'Addressing issues of inequality and deprivation is more important than dealing with environmental challenges in the management of urban areas.'

To what extent do you agree with this view? Justify your views.

[20 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED