

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

INTERNATIONAL AS GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 2 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 1

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	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	

Section A - Global Systems and Governance

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

Globalisation of the world's economy has relied on increased flows between countries of the world.

Which of the following have **all** been essential flows to create the conditions needed for globalisation of the world's economy?

[1 mark]

- A** capital, technology, armaments, finished products
- B** finished products, raw materials, waste products, skilled labour
- C** capital, skilled labour, technology, energy supplies
- D** financial services, personal services, finished products, water

0 1

2

What is economic interdependence?

[1 mark]

- A** A trade agreement made between a country and a transnational corporation to provide goods and services for a profit
- B** The importance of building economic groupings, such as the European Union, to trade between
- C** The need to export raw materials to richer and more developed countries
- D** The relationship between two or more organisations who rely on the other for goods and/ or services to make money

0 1

3

Which of the following describes a transnational corporation (TNC)?

[1 mark]

- A** A company that adapts products for different markets around the world
- B** A company which is borderless and operates in multiple countries around the world
- C** A company which operates centrally from a single base
- D** A company with its headquarters in a high-income country and a factory in a low-income country

0 1

4

Which of the following is true of global commons?

[1 mark]

- A** A global resource such as the oceans and high seas, which the United Nations (UN) governs and which countries can use
- B** A worldwide resource that is not part of any country's political realm, which everyone has a right to use and must take care of
- C** Areas such as Antarctica and outer space which certain countries have rights to dependent on their interactions with the United Nations (UN)
- D** Places worldwide, which contains stock resources which can be taken by anyone

0 1

5

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are often involved in protecting the oceans. The work they do may include:

[1 mark]

- A** Cleaning up oil spills and stopping climate change
- B** Banning over-fishing close to the coast and encouraging deep-water fishing by large modern trawlers
- C** Enhancing the protection of the oceans and developing cruise tourism
- D** Monitoring threats to the oceans and promoting sustainable development

Figure 1a shows E-commerce sales worldwide by region.
 (E-commerce is any commercial transactions conducted electronically on the Internet)

Figure 1b shows the percentage of populations that have access to the internet.

Figure 1a

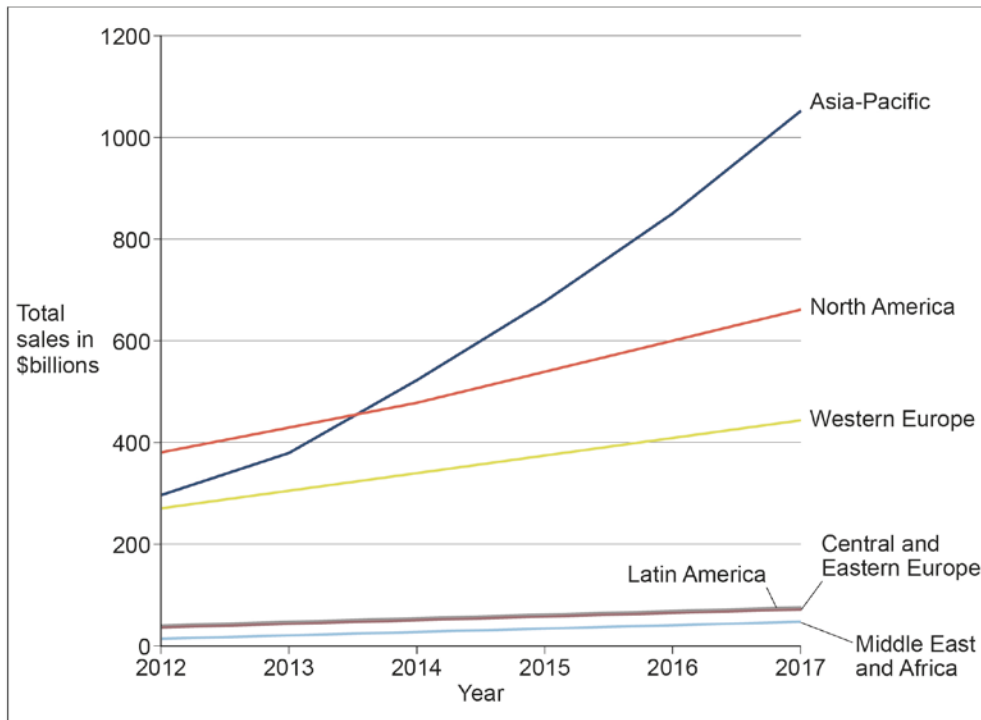
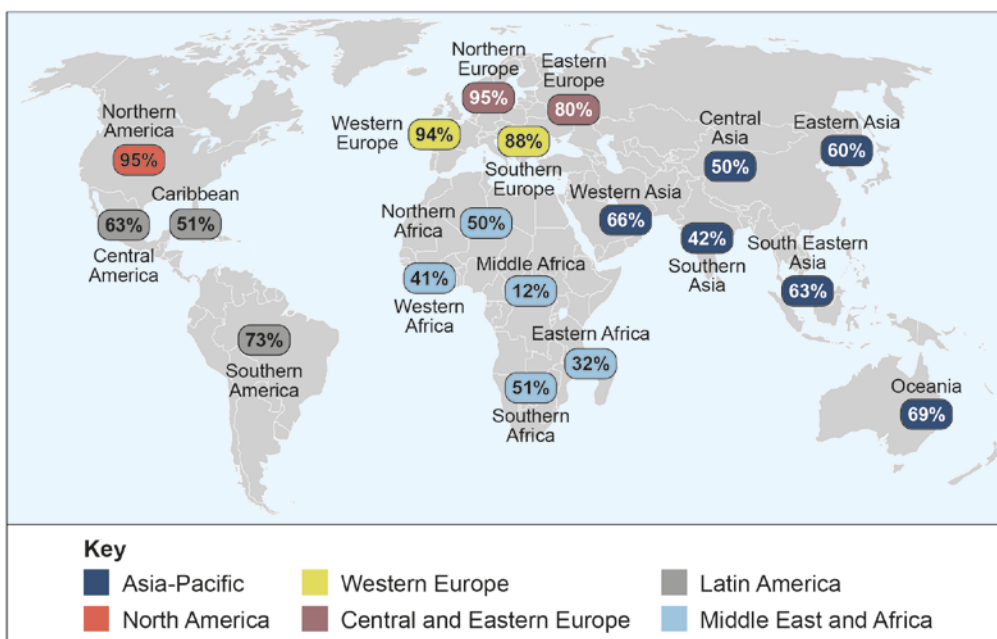


Figure 1b



0 2

Analyse the data shown in **Figure 1a** and **Figure 1b**.

[6 marks]

Turn over ►

0 | 4

To what extent do you agree that globalisation promotes economic and social interdependence in the modern world?

[20 marks]

Turn over ►

Section B – Resource Security

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

Which of the following describes a stock resource?

[1 mark]

- A** It is expressed in rates
- B** It is not permanently expendable, e.g. timber and water
- C** It is permanently expended, e.g. coal and petroleum
- D** It is renewable and can be replaced, e.g. wind and solar

0 5

2

Which of the following is a group of water management strategies?

[1 mark]

- A** Canalisation; water security; water carbonation
- B** Grey water; water recycling; surplus
- C** Water deficit; dam development; tidal barrages
- D** Water transfers; desalination; river diversions

0 5

3

Secondary energy can be described as:

[1 mark]

- A** a source of energy which occurs naturally, such as electricity used to power homes and factories
- B** energy such as electricity which is produced by converting a primary resource
- C** fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas that are used in power stations
- D** renewable resources such as wind and solar that people can generate in their homes

0 5

4

What does 'peak gas' refer to?

[1 mark]

- A** A time in the year where use of natural gas is highest – for example in winter in NW Europe, when more natural gas is needed for increased use of heating systems
- B** A point in time where countries change between natural gas and gas exploited from fracking and other exploitative methods
- C** The price of natural gas where power companies realise that the resource is so expensive they should generate electricity from a different source
- D** The theoretical point where maximum rate of gas extraction is reached. Extraction will decline after this point is passed.

0 5

5

How does water desalination provide a water supply?

[1 mark]

- A** A chemical is pumped into water and combined with the saline water. This is then percolated through limestone to create water safe for drinking.
- B** Coastal saline water is drawn inland and frozen in desalination plants. The salt sinks below the frozen water and the frozen water can then be used for drinking.
- C** Desalination provides water that has been filtered naturally underground through sand and volcanic materials that then provide water for drinking.
- D** Water is boiled in a desalination plant or solar still. The water vapour hits the roof and sides and condenses, the condensation trickles down the sides and is clean water for drinking.

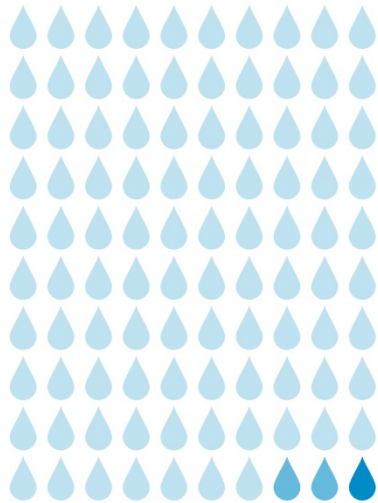
shows an infographic containing data on the global water footprint.




Figure 2

The global water footprint

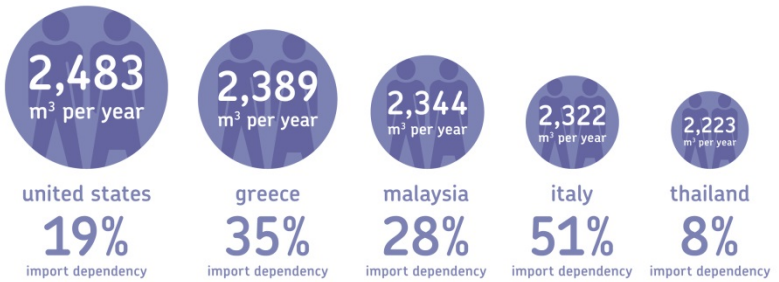
The 'water footprint' of a country is defined as the volume of water needed for the production of goods and services consumed by the inhabitants of the country.

Amount of freshwater available



-  readily available freshwater
-  freshwater stored in icecaps
-  saltwater

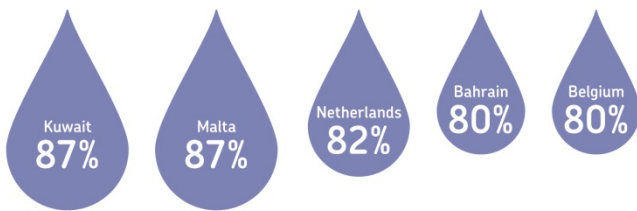
The highest water footprints per capita



Water footprint of different foods




Countries most dependent on water imports

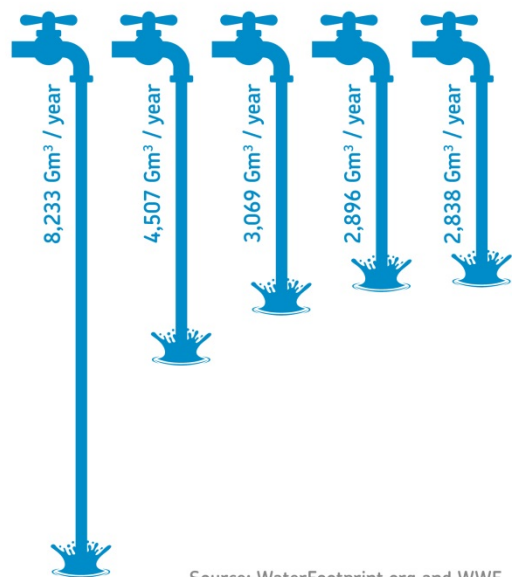


 **70%**
of existing freshwater is withdrawn for irrigation in agriculture.

More than **2.8 billion** people in **48 countries** will face water stress of scarcity conditions by **2025**. By the middle of the century, this will have reached almost **7 billion**.



Highest renewable water resources



Source: WaterFootprint.org and WWF

0 6

Assess the usefulness of the data shown in **Figure 2** in understanding the global water footprint.

[6 marks]

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Figure 1a: Source eMarkets/data

Figure 1b: © Hootsuite & We Are Digital (2019) 'Digital 2019 Global overview' retrieved from <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2019-global-digital-overview>

Figure 2: © source: Water Footprint Network

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