### OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS ADVANCED GCE F763/I/2 GEOGRAPHY

Global Issues
INSERT 2 – RESOURCE BOOKLET

TUESDAY 14 JUNE 2011: Afternoon DURATION: 2 hours 30 minutes

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES** 

### **INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR**

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FIG. 1



# **ECOSYSTEMS AND ENVIRONMENTS UNDER THREAT**

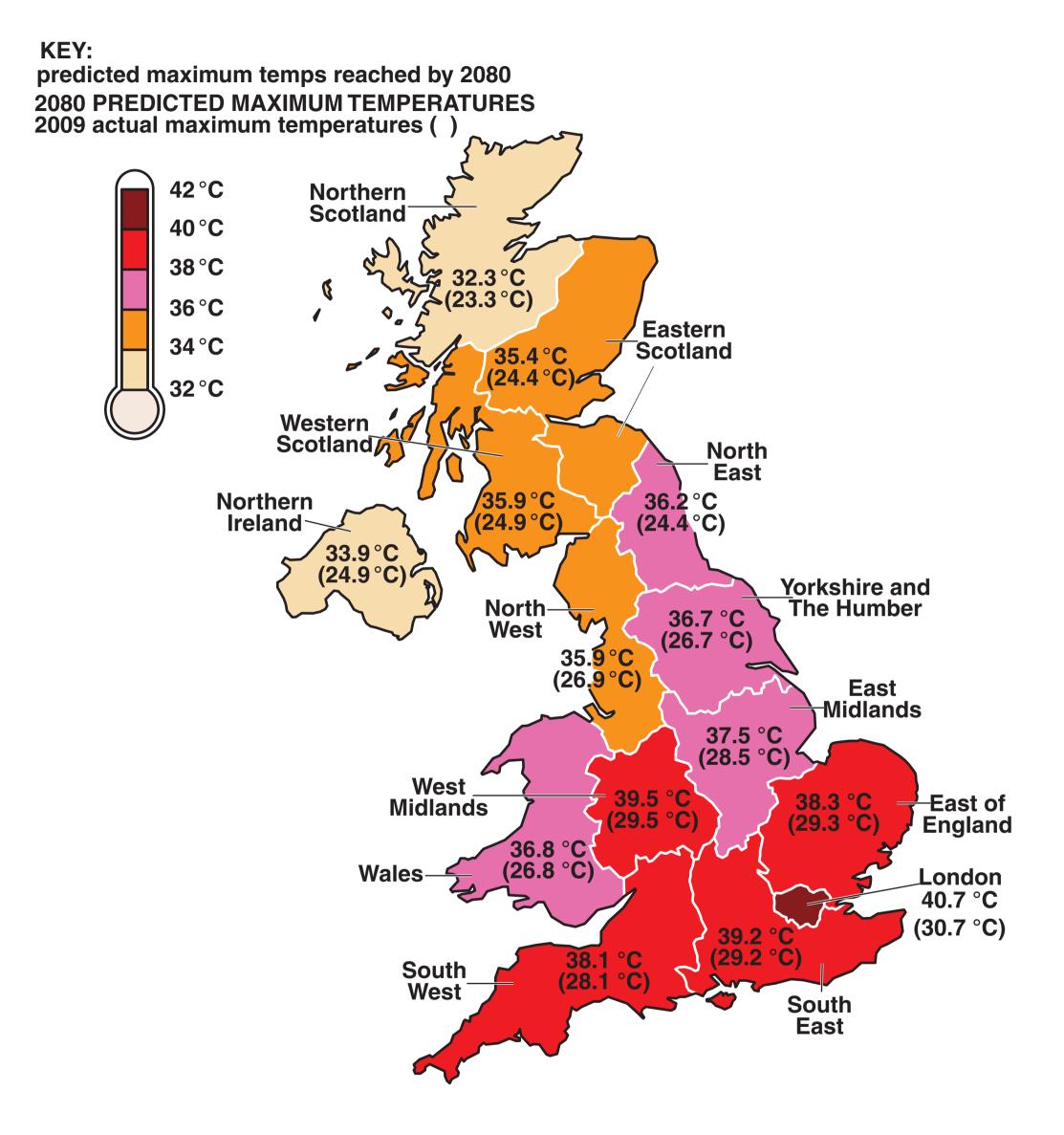
FIG. 2

AN OIL SPILL IN PART OF THE AMAZON BASIN, ECUADOR



### **CLIMATIC HAZARDS**

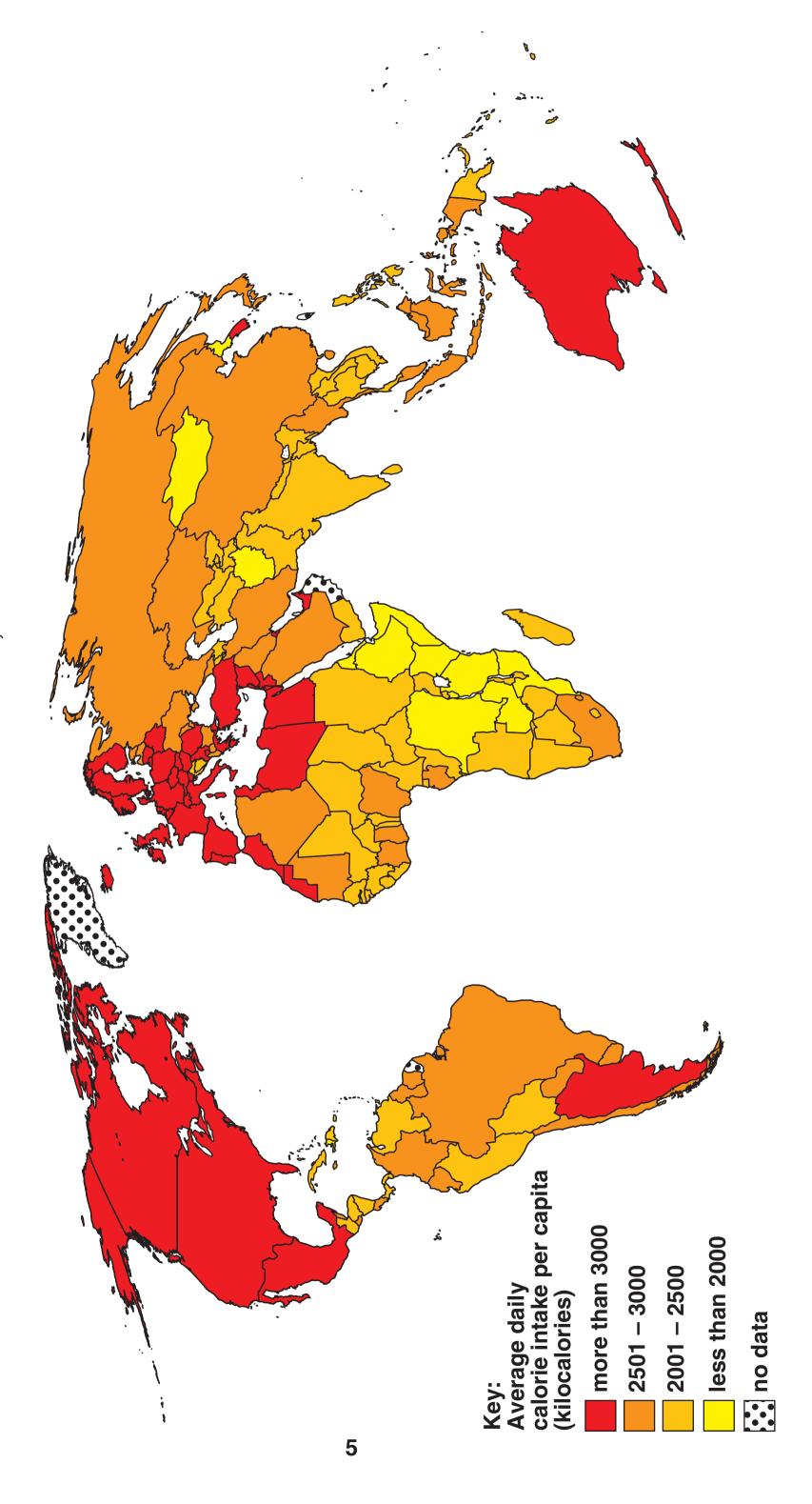
FIG. 3
SUMMER TEMPERATURE DATA FOR THE UK



## POPULATION AND RESOURCES

FIG. 4

GLOBAL PATTERNS OF AVERAGE DAILY CALORIE INTAKE PER CAPITA, 2010



### **GLOBALISATION**

FIG. 5
TRADE STATISTICS FOR THREE COUNTRIES FOR 2007

TRADE STATISTIC	GERMANY	SOUTH KOREA	UGANDA
% share of global exports	9.54	2.83	0.01
% share of global imports	7.42	2.51	0.02
Rank in value of global exports of goods	1	11	126
Rank in value of global exports of services	3	21	128

Rank positions out of 172 countries

### **DEVELOPMENT AND INEQUALITIES**

### FIG. 6

### EXTRACT ADAPTED FROM AN ARTICLE ABOUT DEVELOPMENT

'Economic development is commonly accepted as something every country should aim for because it brings increased prosperity.

For much of the past century, economic development has been centred in Europe, North America and Japan. High levels of economic growth have led to great purchasing power and a high standard of living.

The focus on oil as a key ingredient in modern economies, especially in the past eighty years, has given countries producing it, such as Saudi Arabia, a substantial boost to their incomes. There are some other countries who have managed to raise their economic position through manufacturing, such as Taiwan.

For many countries outside these groups and in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, it has been an uphill struggle to generate economic development.'



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