



**GCE AS/A level**

1202/01

**GEOGRAPHY G2**

**CHANGING HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS**

P.M. TUESDAY, 24 May 2011

1½ hours

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper you will need **one** 12 page answer booklet.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of the answer book.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Each question carries **25** marks.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and orderly, clear presentation in your answers. Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

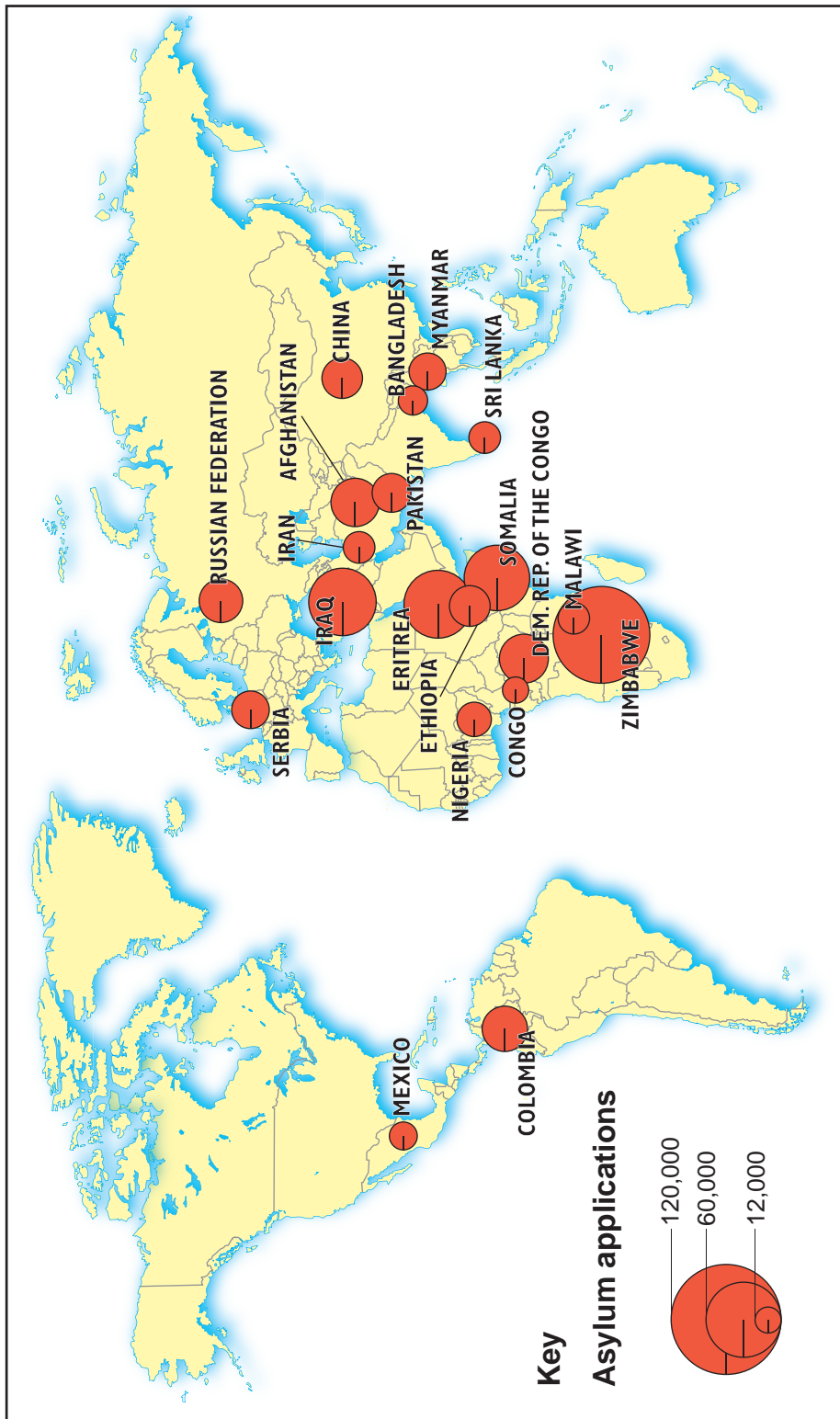
**THIS PAPER REQUIRES THAT YOU MAKE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE USE OF APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES IN SUPPORT OF YOUR ANSWERS. SKETCH-MAPS AND DIAGRAMS SHOULD BE INCLUDED WHERE RELEVANT.**

## G2 - CHANGING HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS

Answer **all** questions.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

**Figure 1: Country of origin of asylum seekers in 2008**

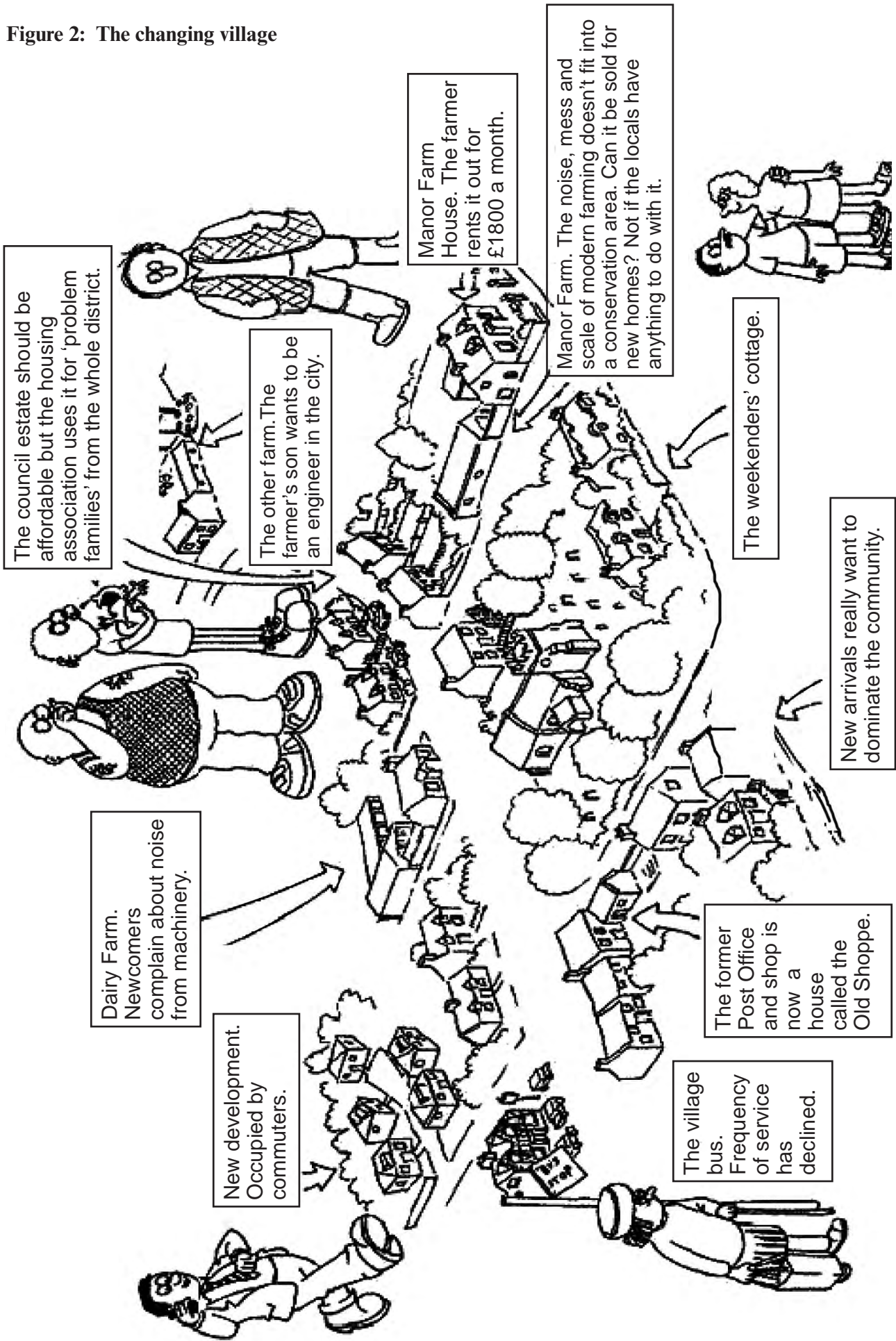


Note: The country of origin is shown if the total number of asylum applications lodged by its citizens exceeded 10,000 during 2008.

Source: <http://www.unhcr.org>

1. (a) Use information from **Figure 1** to describe the global pattern of the origins of asylum seekers. [5]
  
- (b) Explain why refugees and asylum seekers enter countries with developed economies. [10]
  
- (c) Describe and explain why countries have different gender structures. [10]

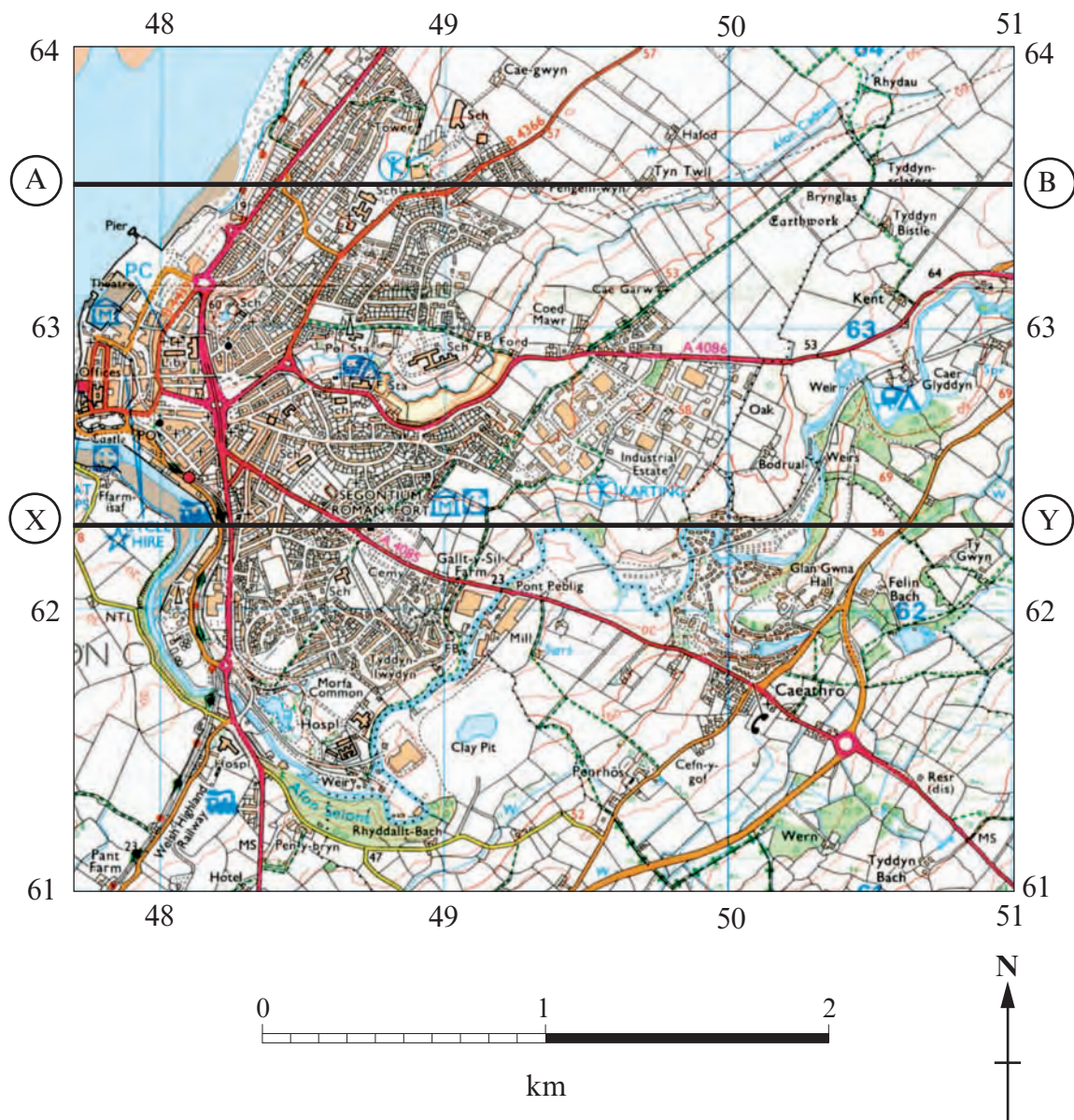
Figure 2: The changing village



2. (a) Use information from **Figure 2** to describe how rural settlements are changing. [5]
- (b) Evaluate the impact of changes in the rural-urban fringe. [10]
- (c) Describe and explain one or more of the issues facing **either** the CBD **or** the inner city. [10]



Figure 3: 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map extract



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3. (a) Describe land use changes from west to east along the transect belt ABXY shown in Figure 3. [7]
- (b) Identify one or more sources of information, other than 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey maps, that could be used to study land use. Give reasons for your choice(s). [8]
- (c) Evaluate methods used to present information in your investigation into a changing human environment. [10]

*You should state clearly the question that you have investigated.*

# Explorer™ series (1:25 000 scale)

## Explorer Map symbols

### ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

	Motorway		Service Area		Junction Number
	Dual carriageway				
	Trunk or Main road				
	Secondary road				
	Narrow road with passing places				
	Road under construction				
	Road generally more than 4 m wide				
	Road generally less than 4 m wide				
	Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced				
	Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5)				
	14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)				
	(V) Vehicle; (P) Passenger				
	Path				

### RAILWAYS

	Multiple track } Standard gauge
	Narrow gauge } Light Rapid Transit System with station
	Road over; road under; level crossing
	Cutting; tunnel; embankment
	Station, open to passengers; siding

### TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

	Building of historic interest		Nature reserve
	Cadw (Welsh heritage)		National Trust property
	Camp site		Other tourist feature
	Caravan site		Parking
	Camping and caravan site		Park and ride, all year / seasonal
	Castle / fort		Picnic site
	Cathedral / Abbey		Preserved railway
	Country park		Public Convenience
	Cycle trail		Public house/s
	English Heritage property		Recreation / leisure / sports centre
	Fishing		Slipway
	Forestry Commission visitor centre		Telephone (public / motoring organisation / emergency)
	Garden / arboretum		Theme / pleasure park
	Golf course or links		Viewpoint
	Information centre		Visitor centre
	Information centre, seasonal		National Park Information Point
	Horse riding		Walks / trails
	Museum		Water activities

### GENERAL FEATURES

	Gravel pit		Triangulation pillar
	Sand pit		Mast
	Other pit or quarry		Windmill; with or without sails
	Landfill site or slag heap		Wind pump; wind generator
	Current or former Place of worship } with tower with spire, minaret, or dome		Electricity transmission line
		pylon pole	Slopes
	Building; important building		BP Boundary post
	Glasshouse		BS Boundary stone
	Youth hostel		CH Clubhouse
	Bunkhouse/camping barn/ other hostel (selected areas only)		FB Footbridge
	Bus or coach station		MP; MS Milepost; milestone
	Lighthouse; disused lighthouse; Beacon		Mon Monument
			PO Post office
			Pol Sta Police station } selected areas only
			Sch School
			TH Town Hall
			NTL Normal tidal limit
			Well; spring

### HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

	52 · Ground survey height
	Air survey height
Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground level height at the pillar and not necessarily at the summit	
	Vertical face/cliff
	Loose rock
	Boulders
	Outcrop
	Scree
	Water
	Mud
	Sand; sand and shingle

### VEGETATION

Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols

	Coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees
	Coppice
	Orchard
	Scrub
	Bracken, heath or rough grassland
	Marsh, reeds or saltings