

AS GEOGRAPHY

Candidate signature

Paper 2 Human geography and geography fieldwork investigation

Specimen Question Paper	Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
Materials For this paper you must have: • a pencil • a rubber • a ruler. You may use a calculator.	
 Instructions Answer either Question 1 or Question 2 in Section A Answer all questions in Section B. 	Λ.
InformationThe total number of marks available for this paper is	80.
For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS W W WONG METHODS W W W WONG METHODS W W W WONG METHODS W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	your original answer as shown.
Please write clearly, in block capitals, to allow characte Centre number Candidate number Surname	

This draft qualification has not yet been accredited by Ofqual. It is published to enable teachers to have early sight of our proposed approach to AS Geography. Further changes may be required and no assurance can be given that this proposed qualification will be made available in its current form, or that it will be accredited in time for first teaching in September 2016 and first award in August 2017.

Section A

Answer **one** question.

Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

Shade the circle	below to indicate which optional question you have answered.	
Question 0 1	Question 0 2 C	
CORRECT METHOD	● WRONG METHODS Ø ● Ø	
Question 1 Glol	bal systems and global governance	
0 1 . 1 Whi	ch of these describes the process of globalisation?	
Α	Increased electronic communications between countries.	0
	Increased international trade, movement of labour and flow of capital.	\bigcirc
С	Increased trade with Brazil, Russia, India and China.	0
	Planning for the UK to leave the European Union so that the country can trade with the rest of the world more easily.	0
		[1 mark]

0 1 . 2		nich of the statements below describes the process known as 'o our'?	utsourcing	of
	Α	A factory closes and the labour supply moves to another factory closer to the source of raw materials.	0	
	В	A firm sets up a branch in a less developed country to take advantage of less strict environmental legislation and low taxes.	0	
	С	An organisation arranges for some of the work that used to be done by its own employees to be done by another company.	0	
	D	British jobs are moved to call centres in India.	0	
				[1 mark]
0 1 . 3	for	helps producers in poorer countries ach their products and better working conditions.'	ieve better	prices
	Wh	nich of these fits in the blank space?		
	A	The Department for International Development (DfID)	\bigcirc	
	В	Fairtrade	0	
	С	The Common Agriculture Policy	\bigcirc	
	D	The World Bank	\bigcirc	
				[1 mark]

Question 1 continues on the next page

[0 1] . [4] WI	nich of these correctly defines ethical investment?	
А	Investment that insists tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy foods carry a health warning.	0
В	Investment where environmental, social and moral principles of investors influence decisions on investment.	0
С	Investment in companies that do not produce energy from coal or oil.	0
D	Investment in companies that produce arms that cannot be used to suppress civil rights but can only be used for national defence.	0
		[1 mark]
0 1 . 5 W	nich of these are included in the global commons?	
А	Amazonia, African national parks, the Himalayas and the Great Barrier Reef.	0
A B		0
В	Great Barrier Reef. Mountains and upland regions where people have the right to	
В	Great Barrier Reef. Mountains and upland regions where people have the right to roam.	
В	Great Barrier Reef. Mountains and upland regions where people have the right to roam. Open space in villages and towns throughout the world. The deep oceans, the atmosphere, outer space and the polar	

Figure 1 shows the total imports and exports of a number of economically developed countries and of the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries.

Figure 1 All figures show value in US\$ billions

	2012			2013		
Country	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
Germany	1407	1167	240	1453	1189	264
Japan	799	886	-87	715	833	-118
UK	468	680	-212	542	655	-113
USA	1547	2335	-788	1580	2329	-749
Brazil	243	233	10	242	250	-8
Russia	529	335	194	523	343	180
India	293	489	-196	313	466	-153
China	2049	1818	231	2209	1950	259

Using Figure 1, describe and comment on the role of the BRIC countries in the world trading system.

[8 marks]

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0 1 . 7	Explain how transnational corporations (TNCs) have affected the global economy. [9 marks]
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0 1 . 8	Evaluate attempts by international bodies to protect Antarctica and the So	
		[18 marks]
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Turn over for the next question

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Question 2 Changing places

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A group of students studied a part of Leicester (a town in the East Midlands region) that they called 'My Place'. They also studied part of Bournemouth (a town in the Southwest region) which is a contrasting place. They collected census data on the two places, and some of this is shown in **Figures 2a** and **2b**.

Figure 2a

Population, by age group, at the 2011 census (percentages)

Age	Leicester	Bournemouth	England
0–4	7.4	5.6	6.3
5–9	6.3	4.2	5.6
10–14	6.1	4.6	5.8
15–19	7.4	6.1	6.3
20–24	10.7	9.3	6.8
25–29	9.0	8.1	6.9
30–44*	20.7	21.3	20.6
45–59*	16.9	17.4	19.4
60–64	4.3	5.6	6.0
65–74*	5.7	8.0	8.6
75–84*	3.9	6.3	5.5
85–89	1.1	2.1	1.5
90 and over *	0.5	1.3	0.8
Total population	329 839	183 491	53 012 456

^{*}Note that the figures for these age groups were **not** published as '5-year cohorts' like the rest of the data.

The figures may not add up to 100%, because of rounding.

Figure 2b

Population, by ethnic group, at the 2011 census (percentages)

	Leicester	East Midlands	Bournemouth	Southwest	England
White	50.6	89.3	91.9	95.4	85.5
Mixed	3.5	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.2
Asian	37.1	6.4	3.9	1.9	7.7
Black	6.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	3.4
Other	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.1

The figures may not add up to 100%, because of rounding.

0 2 . 1 F	igure 2a shows that:	
А	in Leicester there are more people between 30 and 34 than in any other age group	0
В	Leicester has a higher percentage of retired people than England as a whole	0
C	Leicester has a more youthful population than Bournemouth	0
D	the population of Leicester has a higher death rate than the population of England as a whole.	0
		[1 mark]
0 2 . 2 F	igure 2b shows that:	
Α	a majority of Leicester's population are immigrants	0
В	more than one-third of Leicester's population have migrated into England from Asia	0
C	there is a higher proportion of all the non-white ethnic groups in Leicester than in the East Midlands as a whole	0
D	there is a high percentage of people of mixed race in Leicester, so Asian culture in the city will soon die out because of multiculturalism.	0
		[1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page

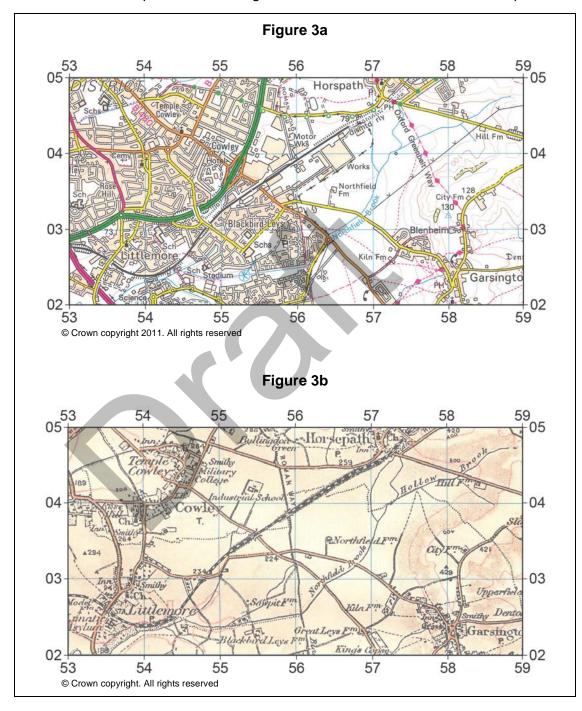
0 2 . 3	Fig	gure 2b shows that:		
	Α	Bournemouth has a higher proportion of mixed race people than Leicester but Leicester has a higher proportion of Asians than Bournemouth.	0	
	В	Leicester and Bournemouth both have a higher proportion of non-white ethnic groups than their surrounding regions.	0	
	С	the East Midlands has a higher proportion of non-white ethnic groups than England as a whole.	0	
	D	The number of people from Eastern Europe is increasing rapidly in all parts of England, especially the Southwest region.	\bigcirc	
				[1 mark]
0 2 . 4	In 2	e dependency ratio is approximately the same in Leicester as it 2011 in both towns approximately 61.5% of the population was tween 20 and 65, and approximately 38.5% were too old or too	of working	age,
	Wh	nich of these statements about the dependency ratios is correct	?	
	Α	Although both towns have a similar dependency ratio, this is because Leicester has a lot of unemployed people but Bournemouth has a lot of old age pensioners.	0	
	В	Both towns have high dependency ratios because of their high birth rates.	0	
	С	Bournemouth has a high dependency ratio because it is a seaside town so there is a lot of seasonal unemployment.	0	
	D	Leicester has a higher proportion of children than Bournemouth, but Bournemouth has a higher proportion of people over 65 than Leicester.	0	
				[1 mark]

2].[5]W	hich of these statements is correct?		
Α	Census data is of no use to geographers studying the character of a place, because it is always out of date.	0	
В	If geographers want to really understand the character of a place they should study a range of sources of information, including census data.	0	
С	Qualitative data, such as interviews with people who have lived in a place for 50 or more years, is more reliable than using census data, which only tells you about that place at one moment in time.	0	
D	The census provides geographers with quantitative data, which is the only reliable way for geographers to study the character of places.	0	
			[1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Figure 3a is from the current Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 series and shows part of southeast Oxford.

Figure 3b is taken from the Ordnance Survey map of that same area, published in 1899. The 1899 map has been enlarged to the same scale as the current map.



0 2 . 6	Using evidence from Figure 3a and Figure 3b describe and comment on	
	places shown on the map have changed between 1899 and the present.	[8 marks]
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Question 2 continues on the next page

0 2 . 7	Describe how you used quantitative data to study change in two contrasting places.		
	Comment on how useful the data were in helping you to understand those places. [9 marks]		
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0 2 . 8	You have studied people's lived experience of places as part of your course.
	Assess the extent to which people's lived experience of place has changed over time in one place that you have studied.
	[18 marks]
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Section B

Geography fieldwork investigation and geographical skills

Answer all questions.

0 3 . 1	Explain why some form of sampling is almost always used when students are carrying out fieldwork to collect data for a geographical investigation. [4	marks]
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Question 3 continues on the next page

- 0 3 . 2 Choose **one** of the following sampling methods.
 - Random sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Stratified sampling

Outline how your chosen sampling method can be used in geography fieldwork and discuss its strengths and weaknesses.

[6 marks]

Sampling method:

0 4	You have experienced geography fieldwork as part of the course.
	Use this experience to answer the following questions.
	State the aim of your fieldwork investigation.
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0 4 . 1	Outline the main geographical idea or theory that formed the basis of your investigation and explain how you used that idea or theory to develop the aim of the investigation.
	[6 marks]
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Question 4 continues on the next page

0 4 . 2	Evaluate one data collection method that you used.	[9 marks]
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0 4 . 3	Describe one method of presentation that you used.	[6 marks]
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Question 4 continues on the next page

0 4 . 4	ith reference to your conclusions, explain how the investigation helped you to evelop your geographical understanding.		
	develop your geographical understanding.	[9 marks]	
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END OF QUESTIONS

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World Trade Report 2014 © World Trade Organization (WTO), 2014

Figure 2: Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

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