

4321/02

HUMANITIES

UNIT 1: Patterns and Places

P.M. THURSDAY, 16 May 2013

1 hour plus your additional time allowance

Surname		
Other Names		
Centre Number		
Candidate Number	0	

Questions answered	Examiner's use only
Question 1 (Section A)	30
Question 2 or 3 (Section B)	20
TOTAL	50

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) AND either Question 2 or Question 3 (Section B).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication.

Your answers must be relevant and must make full use of the information given to be awarded full marks for a question.

You are reminded that you should always support your answers using your knowledge and understanding of the topic chosen.

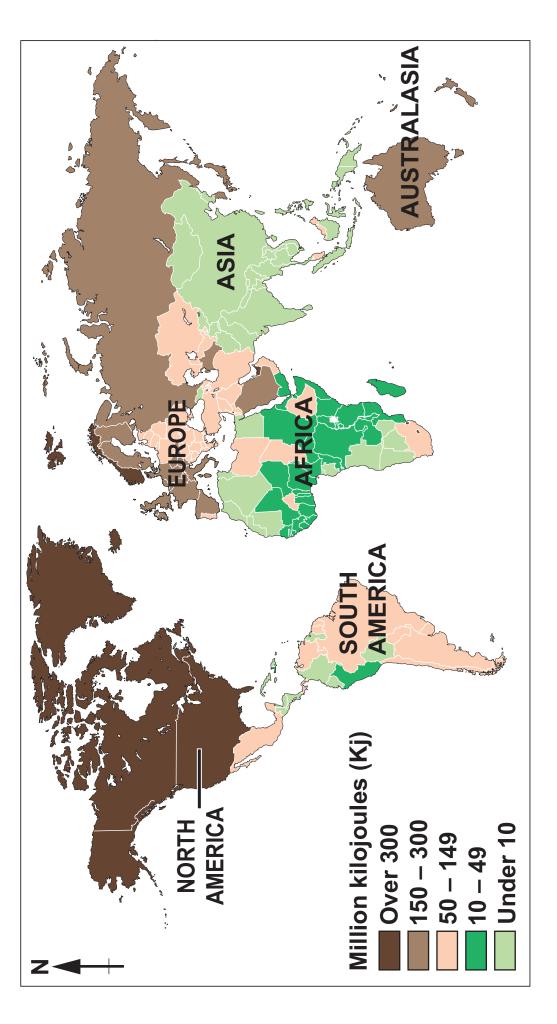
PATTERNS AND PLACES

Answer Question 1 (Section A) AND EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3 (Section B).

SECTION A

Answer ALL parts of this question.

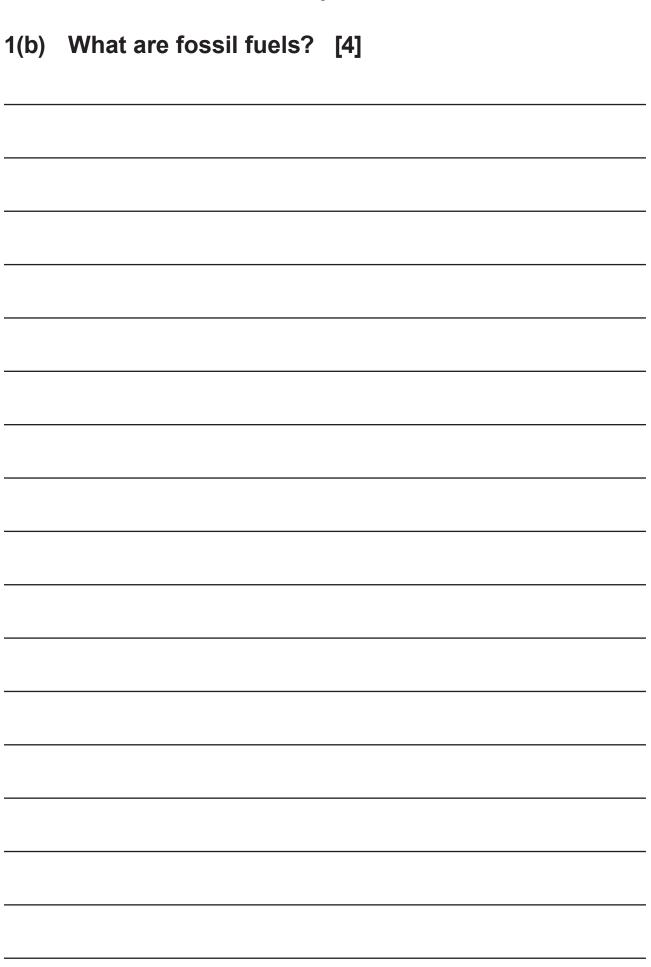




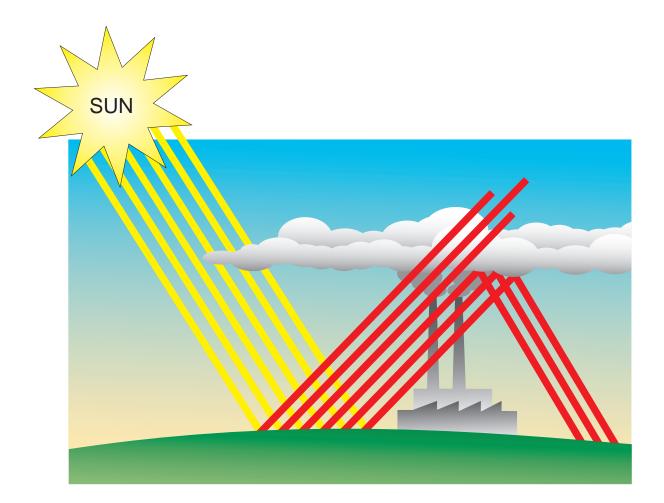
1 This question is about Climate Change.

Look at Source A opposite and answer the question that follows.

1(a) What does Source A tell you about world energy use? [2]

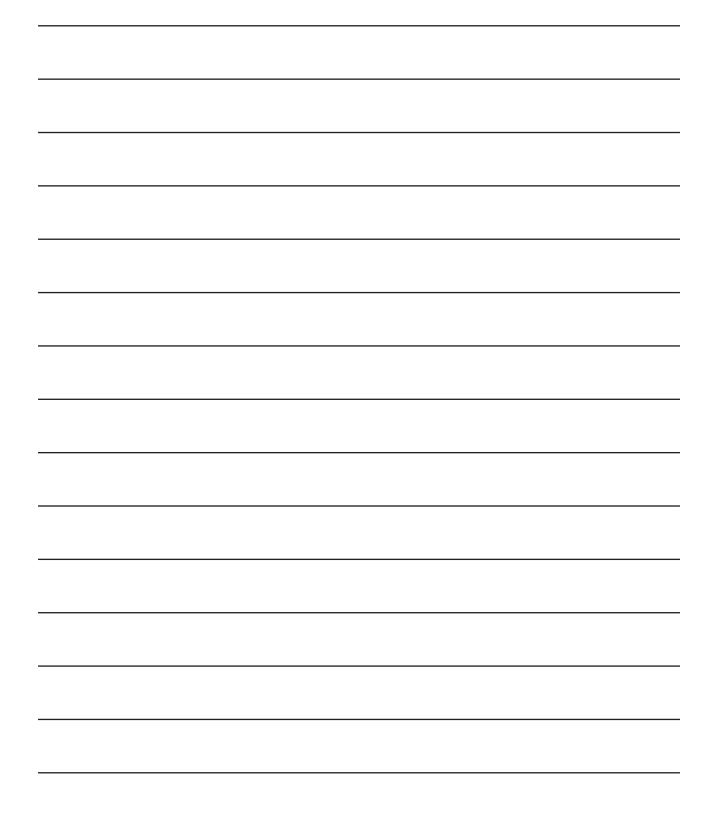


SOURCE B – A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

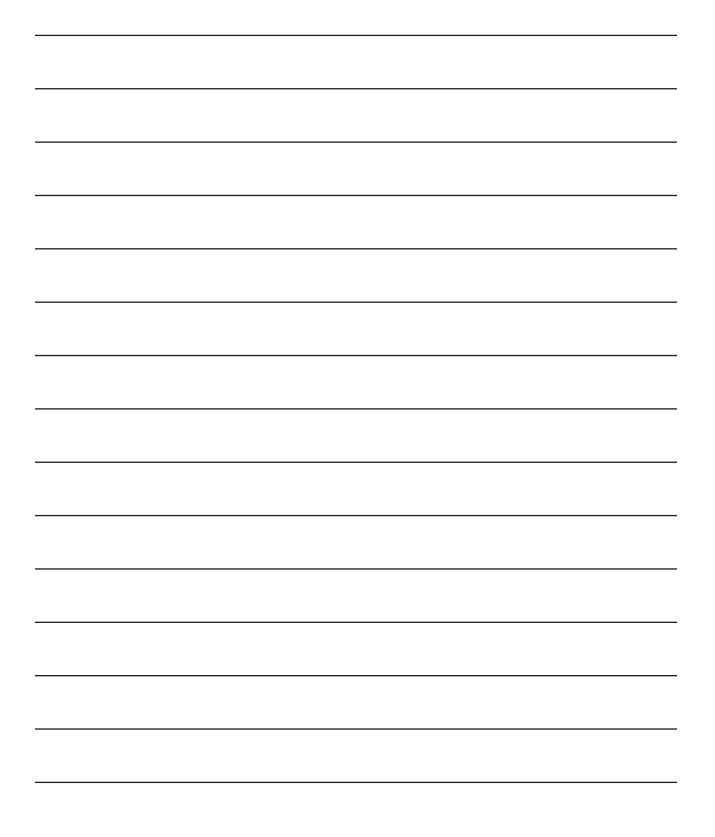


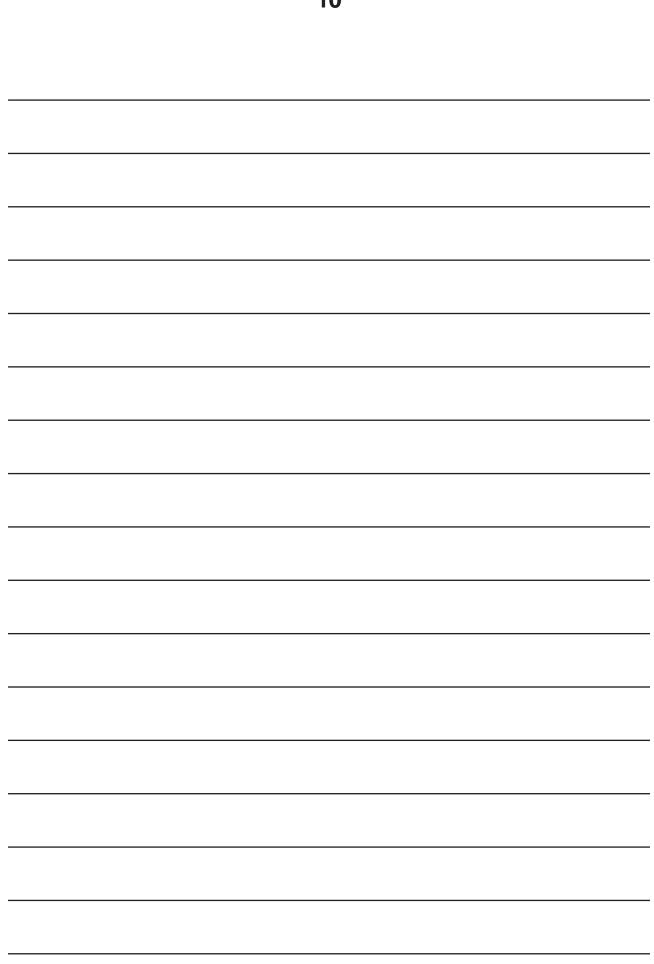
Look at Source B opposite and answer the question that follows.

1(c) Explain how burning fossil fuels might cause global warming. [4]

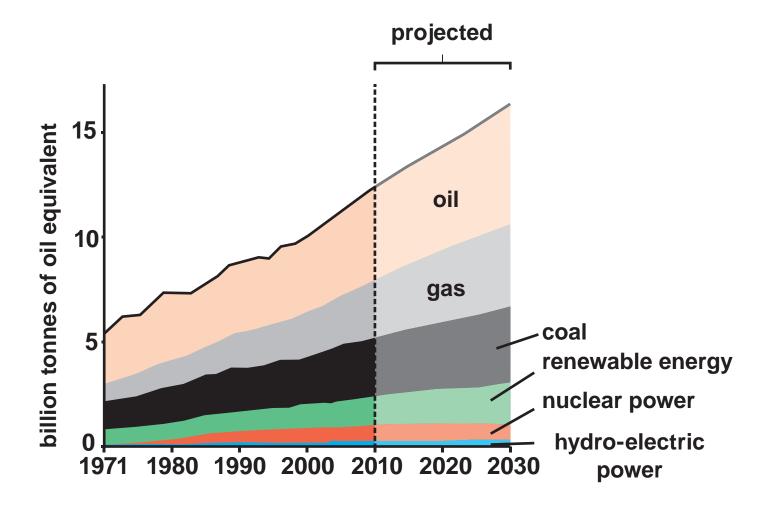


1(d) Explain why the effects of climate change may be very serious for a less economically developed country (LEDC) such as Bangladesh. [6]



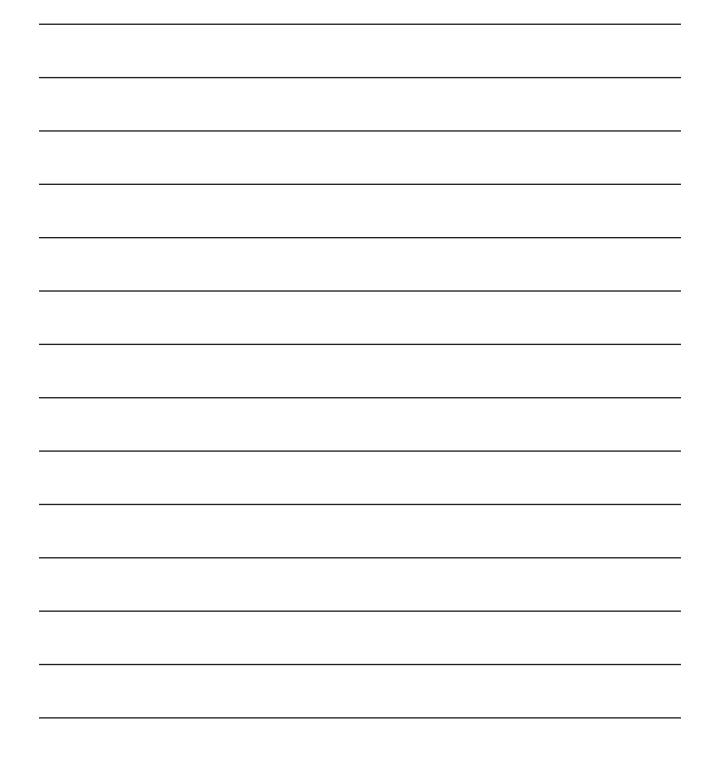


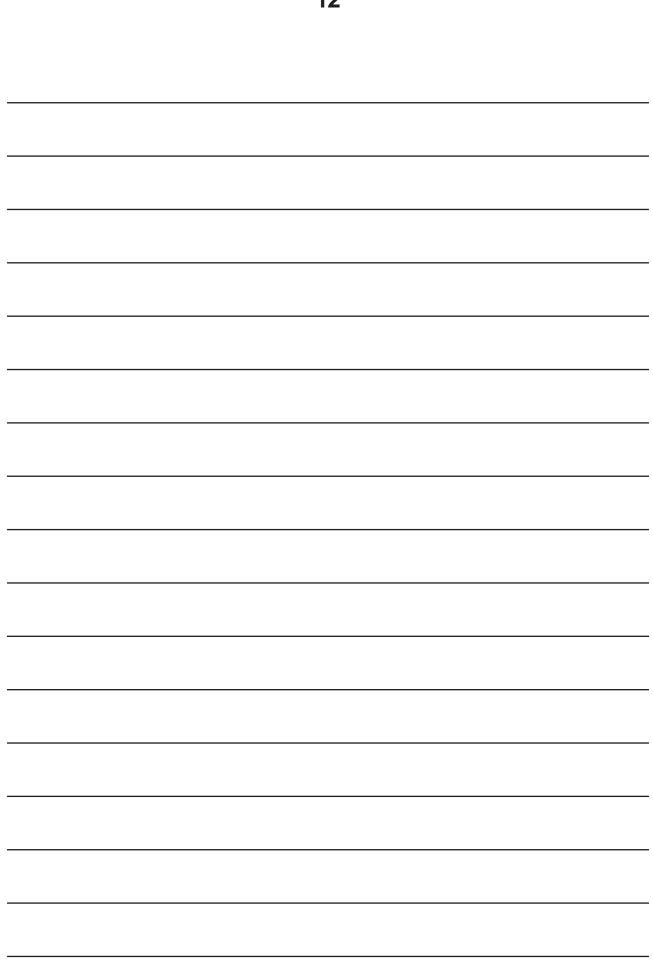
SOURCE C – WORLD ENERGY USE 1971 - 2030



Look at Source C opposite and answer the question that follows.

1(e) Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why it may be difficult to find solutions to the problem of climate change. [6]





1(f) 'There is very little that individuals or families can do to prevent climate change.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

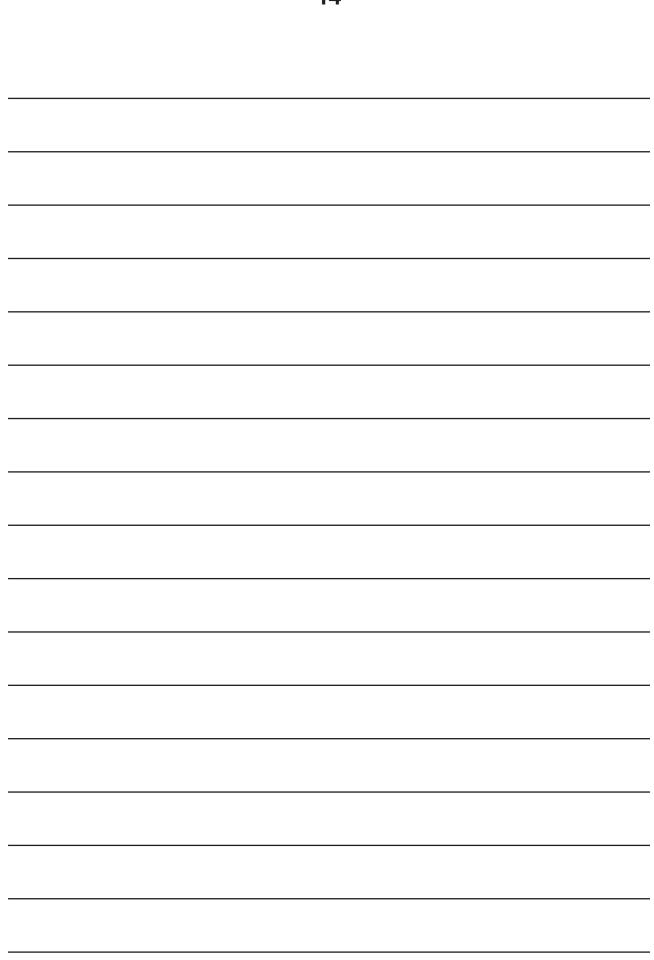
[8]

Give arguments for and against this statement by:

Describing what individuals or families can do;

considering what other actions can be taken.

Conclude by saying how far you agree with the statement.



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END OF SECTION A

SECTION B

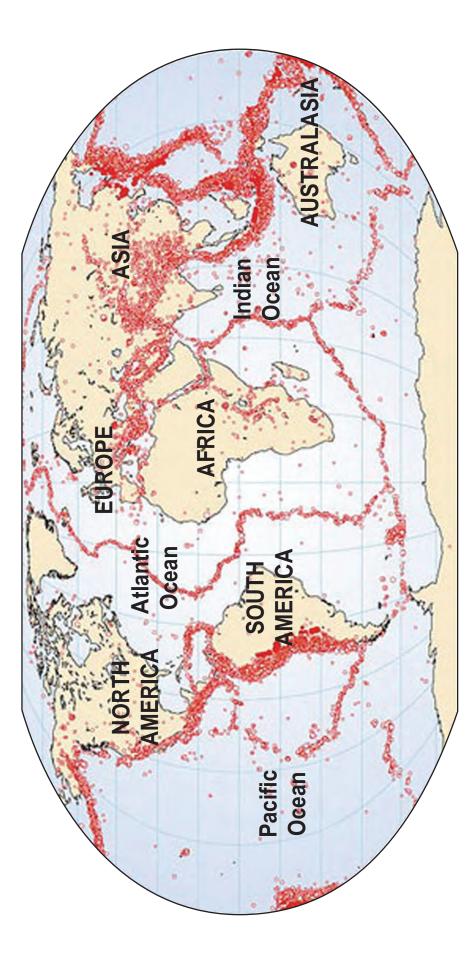
Answer EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

2 This question is about the effect of natural disasters and extreme climatic events on people.

Look at Source A opposite and then answer the question that follows.

2(a) Use Source A to describe the distribution of earthquakes. [2]

SOURCE A – GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE DISTRIBUTION



•** = earthquakes

SOURCE B – BUILDINGS DAMAGED BY AN EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND 2011

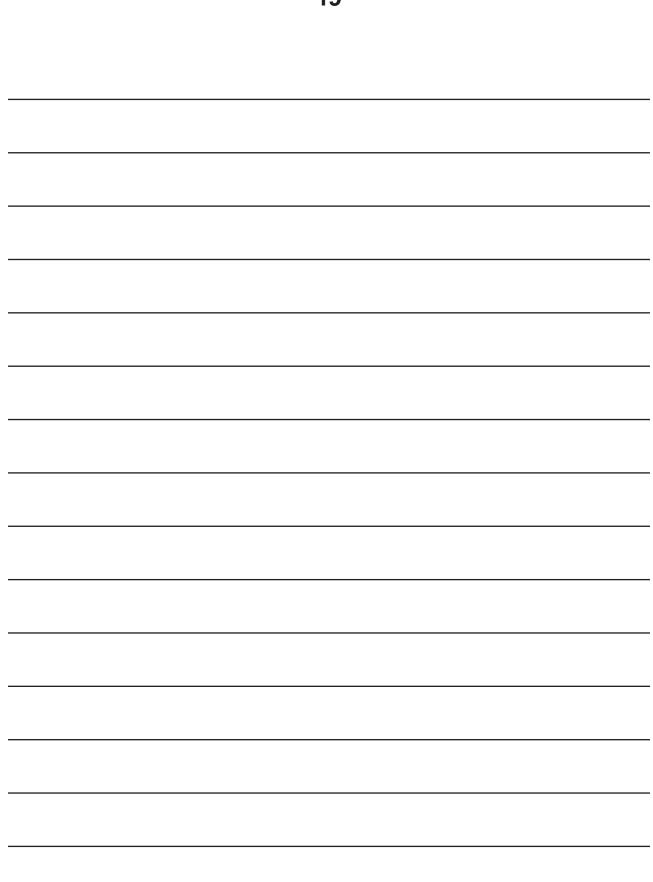


Look at Source B opposite and answer the question that follows.

2(b) Describe the effects of earthquakes on people. [4]



2(c) Explain the causes of earthquakes. Use examples you have studied to help your answer. [6]

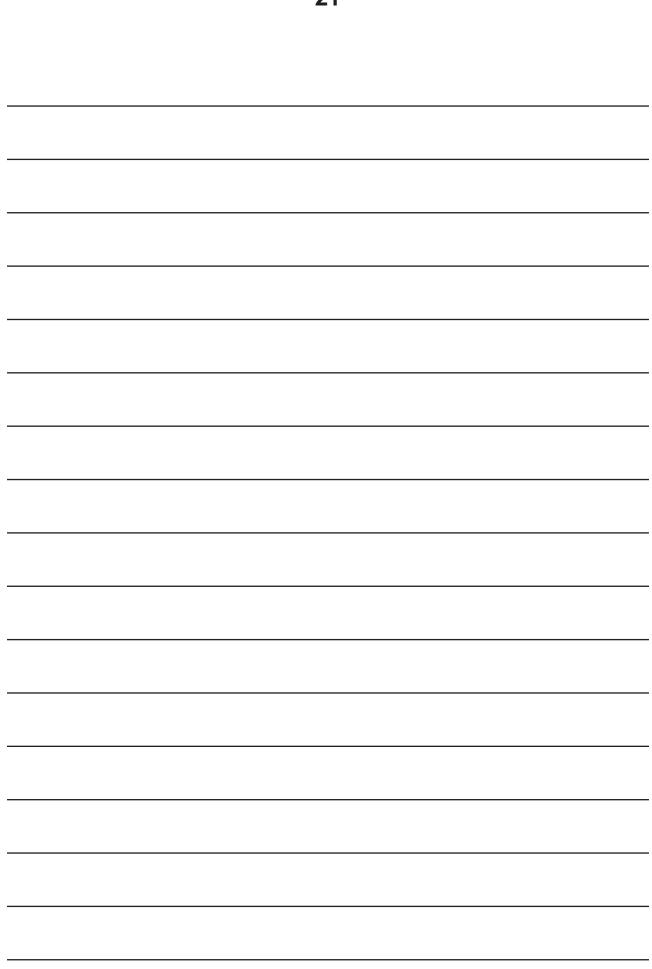


2(d) 'The only way to protect people from the effects of a hurricane is to evacuate the area.'To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[8]

Give arguments for and against this statement by:

Describing the advantages and disadvantages of evacuation; considering other ways to protect people. Conclude by saying how far you agree with the statement.



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END OF QUESTION 2	

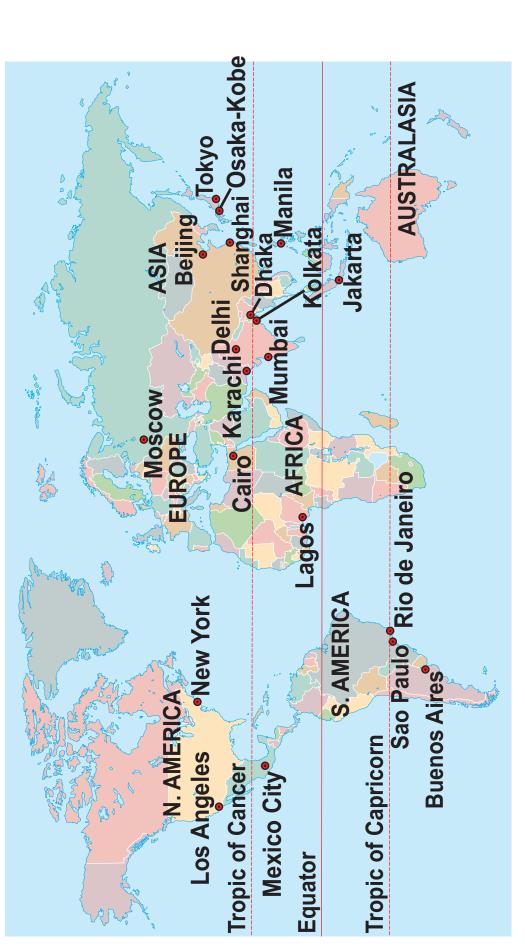
If you have answered Question 2 you MUST NOT answer Question 3.

3 This question is about patterns of urbanisation around the world.

Look at Source A opposite and answer the question that follows.

3(a) Describe the distribution of the world's megacities. [2]





Key: • = Cities with at least 10 million inhabitants

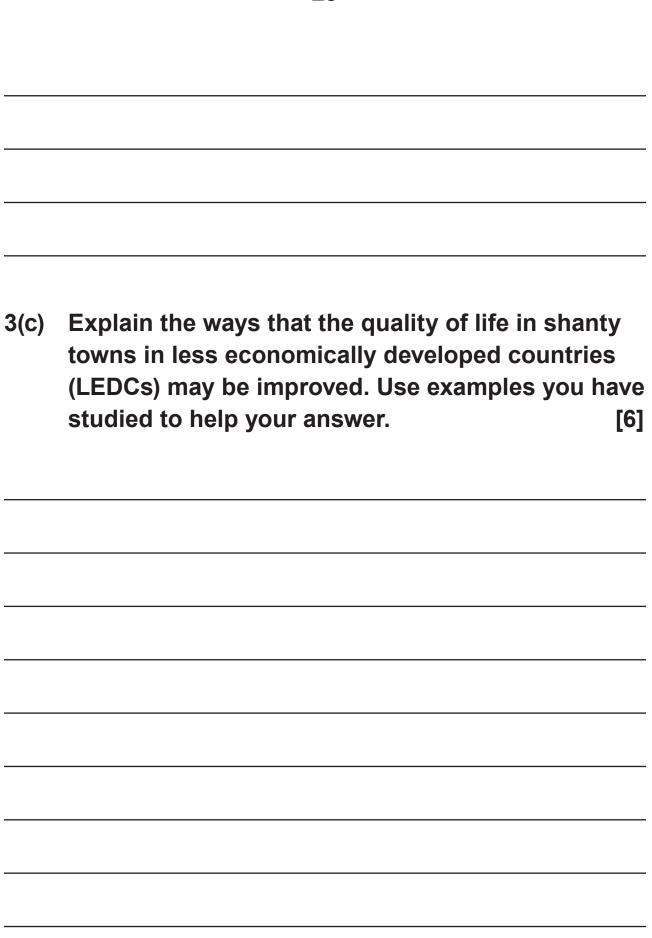
SOURCE B – A SHANTY TOWN IN THE CITY OF JAKARTA, INDONESIA



Look at Source B opposite and answer the questions that follows.

3(b) Describe the problems faced by people living in shanty towns in cities in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). [4]





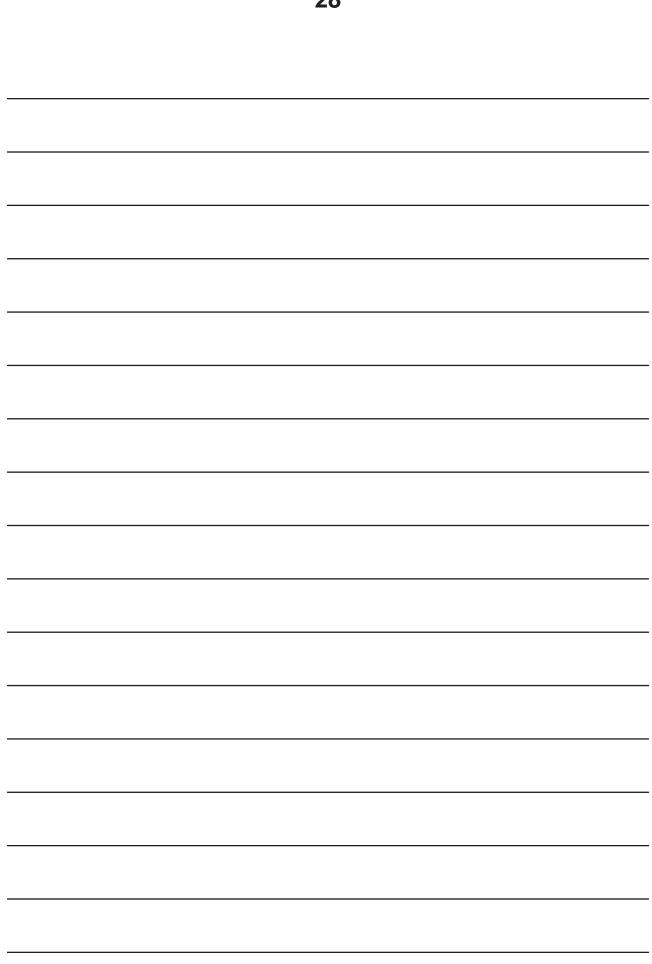
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3(d) 'Rural areas of the UK offer people a much better quality of life than city living.'To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Give arguments for and against this statement by:

[8]

Explaining the reasons why people might move from urban to rural areas; considering the reasons why some people prefer living in cities. Conclude by saying how far you agree with the statement.



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