

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1996 GEOGRAPHY 2/3 UNIT (COMMON)

Time allowed—Three hours (Plus 5 minutes' reading time)

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You should receive this paper with the Broadsheet.
- Board-approved calculators may be used.

Section I

• Part A (15 marks) Attempt ALL questions.

Mark your answers in pencil on the Answer Sheet provided.

Select the alternative A, B, C, or D that best answers the question.

• Part B (10 marks) Attempt ALL questions.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided in this paper.

Section II (75 marks)

- Attempt THREE questions, each from a different Option.
- Each question is worth 25 marks.
- Answer each question in Section II in a *separate* Writing Booklet.
- You may ask for extra Writing Booklets if you need them.

SECTION I

(25 Marks)

The questions in Section I refer to the Broadsheet.

PART A

(15 Marks)

Allow about 25 minutes for this Part.
Attempt ALL questions.

Each question is worth 1 mark.

Mark your answers in pencil on the Answer Sheet provided.

Select the alternative A, B, C, or D that best answers the question.

Use the Water Availability map and the Use of Water graph on page 1 of the Broadsheet to answer Questions 1 and 2.

- 1. The percentage of water use by industry in Poland is approximately
 - (A) 20
 - (B) 40
 - (C) 60
 - (D) 80
- 2. The internal renewable water resources per capita of Algeria is
 - (A) 10-49.9 thousand cubic metres per year.
 - (B) 5-9.9 thousand cubic metres per year.
 - (C) 2-4.9 thousand cubic metres per year.
 - (D) Under 2 thousand cubic metres per year.

Use the Energy Consumption pie graph on page 1 of the Broadsheet to answer Question 3.

- **3.** The absolute value of coal is
 - (A) 23.367 million tons of oil equivalent.
 - (B) 2336.7 million tons of oil equivalent.
 - (C) 30 million tons of oil equivalent.
 - (D) 233.7 million tons of oil equivalent.

Use the Renewable Energy Resources map on page 1 of the Broadsheet to answer Question 4.

- **4.** The most common renewable energy scheme in countries generating 100 000 and over gigawatt hours of energy is
 - (A) hydroelectric.
 - (B) geothermal.
 - (C) wind farms.
 - (C) tidal plants.

Use the topographic map of Grand Canyon National Park, on page 2 of the Broadsheet to answer Questions 5 to 8.

- **5.** The aspect of the slope at Mather Pt GR 218881 is
 - (A) SE
 - (B) NW
 - (C) SW
 - (D) NE
- **6.** The approximate latitude and longitude of Yavapai Pt GR 215882 is
 - (A) 88°10'N 21°30'W
 - (B) 21°30'N 88°10'W
 - (C) 36°04'N 112°07'W
 - (D) 36°04'E 112°07'N
- 7. The approximate distance along the trail/route between Indian Garden GR 213887 and Pipe Spring GR 219885 is
 - (A) 2.8 km
 - (B) 2.18 km
 - (C) 28 km
 - (D) 218 m
- **8.** The approximate bearing of Mather Pt GR 218881 from Indian Garden GR 213887 is
 - (A) 135°
 - (B) 225°
 - (C) 45°
 - (D) 315°

Use the topographic map of Darlington on page 3 of the Broadsheet to answer Questions 9 to 12.

Identify TWO examples of primary industry in the SW quadrant.

	(A)	Weir and farm.		
	(B)	Orchard and cemetery.		
	(C)	Gravel pit and farm.		
	(D)	Plantation and clay pit.		
10.	The pattern of the major roads leading out of Darlington is			
	(A)	grid.		
	(B)	linear.		
	(C)	dendritic.		
	(D)	radial.		
11.	The approximate proportion of built-up area in AR 2616 is			
	(A)	33%		
	(B)	43%		
	(C)	50%		
	(D)	66%		
12.	The	built feature at GR 315130 is		
	(A)	a quarry.		
	(B)	an embankment.		
	(C)	a cutting.		
	(D)	a tunnel.		
	the stior	photographs of Darlington on page 3 of the Broadsheet to answer 13.		
13.	The j	photograph that has the smallest scale is		
	(A)	Residential area.		
	(B)	College of Technology.		
	(C)	Cornmill Shopping Centre.		
	(D)	Northgate House office-block.		

Use the graph of Gross Domestic Product by Sectors on page 4 of the Broadsheet to answer Question 14.

- 14. Nepal's distribution of Gross Domestic Product by sector is
 - (A) agriculture 58%, industry 14%, services 28%.
 - (B) agriculture 71%, industry 14%, services 15%.
 - (C) agriculture 14%, industry 58%, services 28%.
 - (D) agriculture 48%, industry 42%, services 84%.

Use the Example of Productivity Activity photographs on page 4 of the Broadsheet to answer Question 15.

- **15.** The three photographs are examples of
 - (A) vertical photography.
 - (B) satellite photography.
 - (C) oblique photography.
 - (D) ground-level photography.

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1996	CENTRE NUMBER	
HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION GEOGRAPHY 2/3 UNIT (COMMON)—SECTION I		

PART B

(10 Marks)

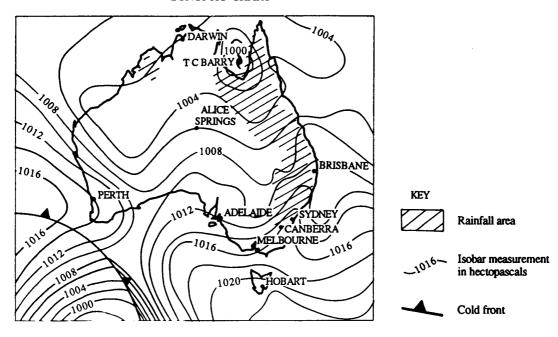
Allow about 20 minutes for this Part.

Attempt BOTH questions.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided in this paper.

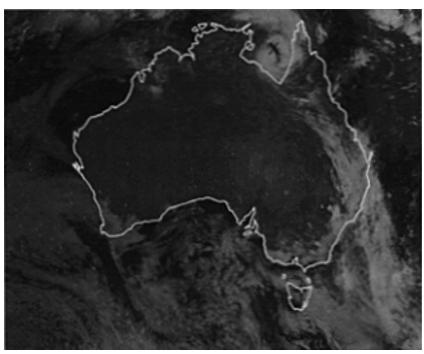
16. Study the synoptic chart and satellite photograph which represent the same date.

SYNOPTIC CHART



Source: Australian Bureau of meteorology

SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPH



16.	(Conti	nued)	Marl
	(a)	Which season does the synoptic chart represent?	
	(b)	What is the barometric pressure at Alice Springs?	
	(0)	what is the barometric pressure at Africe Springs:	
	(c)	What type of pressure system is located at <i>X</i> on the satellite photograph.	
	(d)	Describe the weather that Perth would experience within the next twenty-four hours.	
	throu	tify a geographic issue from ONE of the maps that can be investigated ugh fieldwork. Outline the fieldwork methods you would use to investigate geographic issue.	
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17.	(Continued)

1996 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION GEOGRAPHY 2/3 UNIT (COMMON)—SECTION II

SECTION II—OPTIONS

(75 Marks)

Attempt THREE questions, each from a different Option.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

Allow about 45 minutes for each question.

Answer each question in a separate Writing Booklet.

OPTION 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

Marks

EITHER

18. Using the Renewable Energy Resources map on page 1 of the Broadsheet and your knowledge of Natural Resources, write an extended response on:

The Use of Natural Resources.

In your response:

- (a) explain the terms 'renewable', 'recyclable', and 'exhaustible resources'; 6
- (b) compare the production of renewable energy resources in Africa and North America;
- (c) using sample studies of a variety of natural resources, analyse the issues related to their use.

OR

19. With reference to a variety of sample studies, discuss the natural resource management strategies adopted by government and non-government organisations.

OPTION 2. FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS

Marks

EITHER

20. Using the stimulus material of the Grand Canyon on page 2 of the Broadsheet and your knowledge of Fragile Ecosystems, write an extended response on:

Human Impact on Ecosystems.

In your response:

- (a) identify an ecosystem and provide evidence from the stimulus material to support your answer;
- (b) describe how human activities have affected the ecosystem you have identified;
- (c) compare and contrast the impact of human activities on this ecosystem with another fragile ecosystem you have studied.

OR

21. 'Management strategies at a variety of scales are required for the protection of fragile ecosystems.'

Analyse this statement and illustrate your answer with sample studies.

OPTION 3. LARGE CITIES

Marks

EITHER

22. Using the stimulus material of Darlington on page 3 of the Broadsheet and your knowledge of Large Cities, write an extended response on:

The Roles of Large Cities.

In your response:

- (a) name and locate your major study of ONE large city of at least two million people;
- (b) describe the roles of the city of Darlington; 7
- (c) compare and contrast the roles of the large city you have studied with the roles of the city of Darlington.

OR

23. Describe and account for the changing patterns of world urbanisation.

OPTION 4. PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

Marks

EITHER

24. Using the Model of Productive Activity shown on page 4 of the Broadsheet and your knowledge of Productive Activity, write an extended response on:

A Productive Activity on a Global Scale.

In your response:

(a) name a productive activity and describe its global pattern;
(b) describe and account for the factors that affect the location of this productive activity;
(c) discuss the changing nature of this productive activity.
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OR
25. Describe and account for the impact of technological change on ONE production unit you have studied.