

**GEOGRAPHY - HIGHER LEVEL**

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE - AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

27581

Four questions to be answered, namely Question 1, Question 5 and two questions from Section B (questions 2, 3, 4).

In discussion type answers it is better to treat of three or four aspects of the main theme in some detail, rather than give a superficial treatment of a large number of points. All questions carry equal marks.

**SECTION A - MAP WORK**  
Answer ALL of Question 1

1. Look at 1 : 50 000 Ordnance Survey Extract supplied. Look also at the coloured aerial photograph supplied.
- (a) "This map shows evidence of the development of human settlement AND of land-use over a long period."  
Discuss this statement, with reference to the map. (35 marks)
- (b) "The Kilkenny region is well-served by various means of transport."  
With the aid of a sketch-map, examine this statement, referring to map evidence. (35 marks)
- (c) Both the map and the aerial photograph provide evidence that Kilkenny City offers a variety of attractions for tourists.  
Examine how they differ in providing this evidence. (30 marks)

**SECTION B - PHYSICAL, SOCIAL and ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**  
Answer TWO Questions

2. **PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY:** Answer 2(a) or 2(b) or 2(c) or 2(d).
- (a) (i) Discuss how the Theory of Plate Tectonics helps us to explain the occurrence of volcanic activity and of earthquakes. (60 marks)
- (ii) Examine some of the immediate AND the long-term effects of EITHER a volcanic eruption OR an earthquake which you have studied. (40 marks)
- (b) (i) Examine the processes which influence the formation of any THREE landforms found along the Irish coast. (75 marks)
- (ii) "Coastlines are subjected to much human use and abuse."  
Discuss this statement, with reference to Ireland. (25 marks)
- (c) (i) With reference to processes of erosion and processes of deposition, examine THREE ways in which rivers shape the Irish landscape. (75 marks)
- (ii) Examine briefly TWO examples of human management of rivers. (25 marks)
- (d) "Humankind has become an increasingly important agent of environmental change."  
Examine this statement, with reference to (i) weather and (ii) climate. (100 marks)

**SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 3(a) or 3(b) or 3(c) or 3(d).**

- (a) Look at the coloured aerial photograph of Kilkenny city centre supplied. Look again also at the Ordnance Survey extract supplied.
- (i) Examine how the civic authorities in Kilkenny manage motor traffic in the city. Support your answer with detailed evidence from the aerial photograph. (30 marks)
- (ii) The area of Kilkenny shown on the photograph contains areas of Green Belt. Describe the uses made of this Green Belt and give a reasoned explanation why it should be maintained in its present uses. (40 marks)
- (iii) Both the photograph and the map provide evidence of the range of services offered by Kilkenny. Examine in detail how they differ in providing this evidence. (30 marks)
- (b) "Europe has seen the development of several forms of international migration.... These include East-West migration, refugee movements and international retirement migration."  
- *Geographical Viewpoint, 1993*
- (i) Examine **TWO** of these forms of international migration. (50 marks)
- (ii) "Rural-to-urban migration continues as a major trend across Europe."  
Examine some of the consequences of this movement for **BOTH** urban **AND** rural regions. (50 marks)
- (c) Urbanisation in the Developing World.
- (i) Identify and explain some of the causes of the rapid rate of urbanisation being experienced in the Developing World. (50 marks)
- (ii) With reference to examples in the Developing World, outline some of the problems which have resulted from such rapid urban growth and some of the counter-measures which have been, or could be taken. (50 marks)
- (d) Read the following newspaper excerpt:

*THE IRISH TIMES, Monday, February 20, 1995*

## World's Languages

### are to be halved

#### - scientist

Conor O' Clery, Washington Correspondent, reflects on a prediction for minority languages in the 21st century

Mr Michael Krauss of the University of Alaska, who studies world languages, reckons that only those languages with about one million speakers have a future in the 21st century.

Others are likely to be among the 3,000 of the world's 6,000 languages which will become extinct during the next century.

Mr Krauss said that in prehistoric times, humans probably spoke between 10,000 and 15,000 languages. This number is now down to 6,000 and is dropping fast.

- (i) With reference to at least **TWO** cases, explain why certain languages may be in danger of extinction. (40 marks)
- (ii) Examine some of the measures which have been or should be taken to revitalise the Irish language. (40 marks)
- (iii) Apart from language, examine **ONE** other cultural attribute which can be used by an ethnic group to define its identity. (20 marks)

4. **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: Answer 4(a) or 4(b) or 4(c) or 4(d)**

(a) Study this table which shows comparative statistics for selected countries and answer the questions which follow:

	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E
<b>Country</b> [Population 1994 - millions]	<b>Life</b> <b>Expectancy</b> <b>at birth</b> [Years]	<b>Adult</b> <b>Female</b> <b>Literacy</b> <b>1990</b> %	<b>% of</b> <b>Population</b> <b>Under 15</b>	<b>Total Fertility</b> <b>Rate -</b> <b>Average</b> <b>Number of</b> <b>Children per</b> <b>Woman</b>	<b>Purchasing</b> <b>Power</b> <b>per Person</b> <b>1991</b>
Bangladesh [117m]	53	22	44	4.9	\$1,160
Brazil [155m]	67	80	35	3	\$5,240
China [1,192m]	70	62	28	2	\$1,680
Egypt [59m]	62	34	40	3.9	\$3,600
Germany [81m]	76	99	16	1.3	\$19,770
India [912m]	57	34	36	3.6	\$1,150
Sierra Leone [5m]	43	11	45	6.5	\$800
USA [261m]	76	99	22	2.1	\$22,130

Sources: Population Concern, United Nations, World Resources Institute, etc.

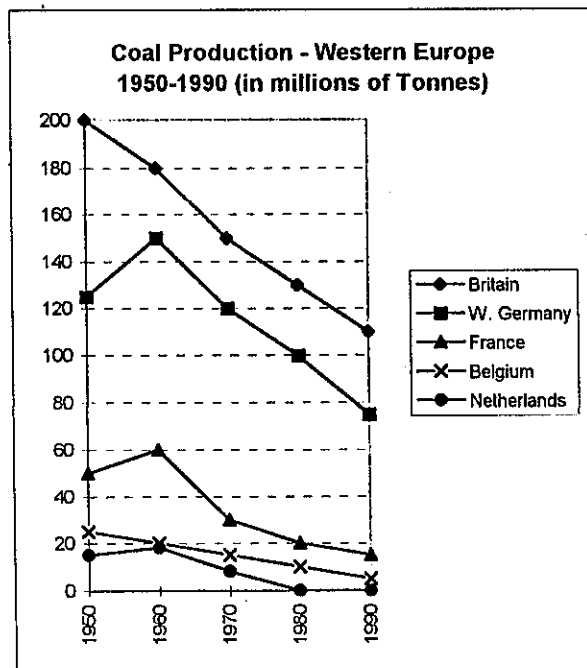
- (i) Examine **THREE** contrasts in living conditions illustrated by the data in the table. (60 marks)
- (ii) Discuss the differing roles of women implied by the table. (40 marks)
- (b) Farming and manufacturing can both be viewed as economic systems, with inputs, processes and outputs. Discuss this statement, with reference to **EITHER** a farming **OR** a manufacturing business which you have studied. (100 marks)
- (c) Analyse the role played by the exploitation of natural resources in the economic development of any country which you have studied. (100 marks)
- (d) In relation to **ANY** exercise in geographical fieldwork which you have completed:
- (i) State clearly the title and aims of the exercise. (10 marks)
- (ii) Explain clearly how you decided on **EACH** of the following:  
 \* the type of data to be gathered.  
 \* the techniques to be used in gathering it. (20 marks)

- 4 (d) cont'd (iii) Describe how the data was gathered and recorded. (40 marks)
- (iv) Explain the results of your analysis of the data and the conclusions you reached. (20 marks)
- (v) Explain whether you felt that this fieldwork exercise was a worthwhile learning experience for you. (10 marks)

**SECTION C**  
**Answer Question 5**

5. **REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 5 (a) or 5(b) or 5 (c) or 5 (d).**

- (a) (i) Examine some of the reasons for the rapid development of the tourism industry in Ireland in the twentieth century. (50 marks)
- (ii) Discuss some of the benefits to Ireland of a large and growing tourism industry. (50 marks)
- (b) Discuss the impact of the sea on the development of any ONE European country of your choice. (100 marks)
- (c) Look at this graph of coal production in Western Europe.



- (i) Describe and explain the trend in coal production over the period 1950 to 1990, referring in detail to at least ONE country named in the graph. (50 marks)
- (ii) Describe some of the socio-economic problems caused by the decline in the coal industry over the period and the strategies used to combat them. (50 marks)
- (d) "Some regions of Western Europe are clearly identifiable as core regions, while other regions are more marginal."  
Assess the validity of this statement, with reference to any TWO countries of your choice. (100 marks)