

GEOGRAPHY - HIGHER LEVEL

27248

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE - AFTERNOON 2.00 TO 5.00

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.

SECTION A - MAP WORK
Answer ALL of Question 1

1. Look at the 1 : 50 000 Ordnance Survey extract and separate Legend supplied.

(a) **N.B. Do NOT use tracing paper when answering this question.**

With the aid of a sketch-map, examine **three** reasons why the town of Cashel developed at this location. (45 marks)

(b) With reference to the map, describe **two** patterns which you can identify in the distribution of settlement in this region. (40 marks)

(c) Look at both the Ordnance Survey extract and the aerial photograph supplied.

Describe **one** difference between the evidence provided by the map and the photograph of the services offered by the town of Cashel. (15 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, with reference to **three** characteristic landforms, the natural processes at work in river valleys. (75 marks)

(ii) Flooding in river valleys can be worsened by human activity. Examine **one** example of this. (25 marks)

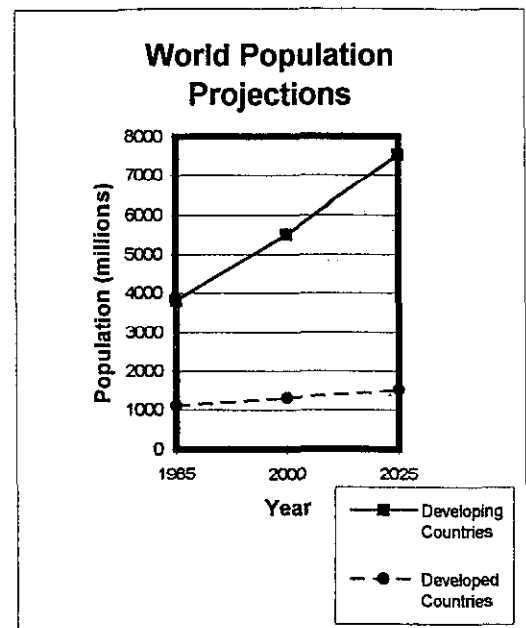
(b) (i) Discuss **three** ways in which glaciation has shaped the Irish landscape. (75 marks)

(ii) Examine briefly how materials deposited by ice can be dated. (25 marks)

- (c) (i) The Karst regions of the Burren and the Aran Islands contain many characteristic landforms both above and beneath the surface.
Examine, with reference to specific examples, the formation of any **three** such landforms. **(60 marks)**
- (ii) As a result of tourism pressure, these regions have vulnerable environments.
Examine **one** example of this vulnerability and suggest how a balance may be found between economic and conservation needs. **(40 marks)**
- (d) (i) Examine how Plate Tectonics has revolutionised our understanding of the geographical distribution and the causes of earthquakes. **(75 marks)**
- (ii) "The human cost of major earthquakes is influenced by socio-economic factors."
Analyse the accuracy of this statement. **(25 marks)**

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

- (a) Look at the aerial photograph (of part of the town of Cashel) supplied.
- (i) Examine, with reference to evidence from the photograph, how the civic authorities in Cashel manage motor traffic in the town. **(30 marks)**
- (ii) Describe **two** ways in which it can be judged from the photograph that Cashel is likely to be an important tourist destination. **(30 marks)**
- (iii) Suggest, with clear reference to the photograph, a site on which a new factory might be built.
Examine the likely arguments for *and* against such a proposal. **(40 marks)**
- (b) (i) Examine **two** reasons for the difference in projected population growth between developed and developing countries. **(50 marks)**
- (ii) Discuss some of the major socio-economic consequences of these projected growth rates for both developing and developed countries. **(50 marks)**



- (c) With reference to examples you have studied, examine some of the causes and consequences of (a) forced migration and (b) voluntary migration in today's world. (100 marks)
- (d) Two of the major processes active in cities in the modern world are
- * inner city decline and renewal
 - * suburban sprawl.
- (i) Examine the causes of these two processes, referring to specific examples. (60 marks)
- (ii) Describe some of the solutions being applied by urban authorities and planners in tackling the problems caused by one of the above processes. (40 marks)

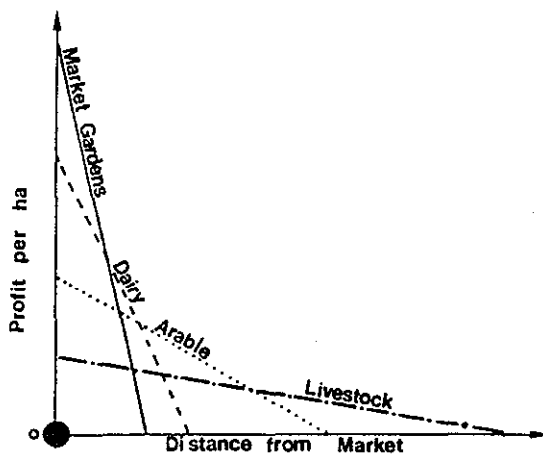
4. **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: Answer 4(a) or 4(b) or 4(c) or 4(d)**

- (a) Sustainable development was defined by the Brundtland Commission in 1987 as:

"development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Examine, with reference to examples, the extent to which the present global situation meets this definition and some of the consequences of attempting to implement it fully. (100 marks)

- (b)



- (i) With reference to three of the types of agriculture shown in this diagram, examine some of the reasons why agriculture changes with distance from an urban centre. (75 marks)
- (ii) Discuss one other factor influencing the type of agriculture practised in a particular location. (25 marks)
- (c) There is a relationship between the size of a settlement and the range of socio-economic activities carried on within it. Examine the accuracy of this statement, referring to examples. (100 marks)

- (d) In relation to **any** exercise in geographical fieldwork which you have completed:
- (i) State the title and aims of the exercise. (10 marks)
 - (ii) Explain how you prepared for the fieldwork, referring to:
 - * the choice of location in which the fieldwork would take place
 - * preparation undertaken in the classroom (20 marks)
 - (iii) Describe the process of gathering and recording data in the field. (30 marks)
 - (iv) Explain the main results and conclusions of the exercise. (30 marks)
 - (v) Briefly describe **one** issue raised by your fieldwork which you feel would merit further investigation. (10 marks)

SECTION C
Answer Question 5

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

- (a) Examine the major factors influencing the development of *either* agriculture *or* manufacturing industry in Ireland . (100 marks)
- (b) (i) Define clearly the terms "peripheral region" and "core region". (20 marks)
- (ii) With reference to **one** example in each case, analyse some of the socio-economic challenges facing *both* peripheral *and* core regions in Europe at present. (80 marks)
- (c) Select **one** European country which you have studied and - with the aid of a sketch-map - suggest and justify its division into regions. (100 marks)
- (d) Analyse some of the factors which combine to make *either* the Mediterranean *or* Scandinavia a distinctive geographical region. (100 marks)