AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.	
Centre number	Candidate number
Surname	
Forename(s)	
Candidate signature	

A-level **GEOGRAPHY**

Paper 2 Human Geography

Thursday 6 June 2019	Afternoon	Time allowed: 2 ho	ours 30 i	minutes
Materials For this paper you must have:			For Exam	iner's Use
 the colour insert (enclosed) 			Section	Mark
 a pencil a rubber			Α	
 a ruler. You may use a calculator. 			В	

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions in Section A and Section B.
- Answer either Question 3 or Question 4 or Question 5 in Section C.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 120.



For Exam	iner's Use
Section	Mark
А	
В	
С	
TOTAL	





	Section A	Do not write outside the box
	Answer all questions in this section.	
Question 1	Global systems and global governance	
0 1 1	Explain how trade agreements are a factor in globalisation.	
	[4 marks]	
	Extra space	
	Question 1 continues on the next page	



Turn over Turn





0 1.2	Analyse the data shown in Figure 1 .	Do not write outside the box
	[6 marks]	
	Extra space	
	Question 1 continues on the next page	



	Figure 2 shows the progress made on selected UN Millennium Development Goals which aimed to reduce global poverty and inequality by 2015.
	Figure 2
	Millennium Development Goals in developing countries infographic cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.
0 1.3	Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that the UN is able to promote development? [6 marks]



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1

	Extra space
0 1.4	Assess the relative importance of NGOs and international government organisations in enhancing protection of Antarctica. [20 marks]



Extra space		



End of Section A

Turn over for Section B



	Section B	
	Answer all questions in this section.	
	Answei an questions in this section.	
Question 2	Changing places	
0 2 1	Explain how exogenous factors contribute to the character of a place.	
		[4 marks]
	Extra space	



	Figures 3a, 3b and 3c, in the insert, show information about the residents of	Do not write outside the box
	 Weston-super-Mare Central ward in North Somerset. Figure 3a shows a word cloud produced as a result of a recent health survey asking: 'What factors do you feel most influence your health and wellbeing?' Figure 3b shows the ward's population structure in 2011. Figure 3c shows the reasons for residents not being in employment in the ward in 2011. 	
02.2	Analyse the data shown in Figures 3a, 3b and 3c. [6 marks]	
	Extra space	
	Question 2 continues on the next page	



		D
	Figure 4 shows lyrics from 'Wickerman', a song about Sheffield performed by the band Pulp.	0
	Figure 4	
	Extract of lyrics from Wicker Man by Pulp cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.	
02.3	Using Figure 4 and your own knowledge, assess the usefulness of sources such as this in representing a place. [6 marks]	
	Extra space	



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Evaluate the role of **one or more** external forces in changing lived experience in the local **or** distant place you have studied.

External forces might include:

- government policies
- multinational corporations
- international or global institutions.

[20	mark	s]
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End of Section B

Turn over for Section C



		Section C	Do not outside box	le the
		Answer either Question 3 or Question 4 or Question 5.		
	-	e-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropria	te answer.	
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		change your answer you must cross out your original answer as showr		
select as sl		eturn to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now w n.	ish to	
Question 3	Co	ontemporary urban environments		
03.1	Wł	nich of the following is a cause of counter-urbanisation?	[1 mark]	
	Α	Some inner-city areas have undergone gentrification, whereby people buy run-down properties and turn them into luxurious homes. This causes house prices to rise.	0	
	В	New technology such as Skype and conference calls allow people to work from home, enabling them to live a much greater distance from their place of work.	0	
	С	The closure of coal mines meant that many miners' families had to leave the pit villages. They moved to the local towns and cities, working in low-skilled jobs in retail parks.	0	
	D	The local shops in many commuter villages are forced to close as the residents living in the new housing estates shop nearer to their places of work in the cities.	0	



				Do not write
03.2	Ch	oose the description that best fits the present global pattern of urbanis	sation. [1 mark]	outside the box
	Α	The most urbanised regions include North America (82%), Latin America and the Caribbean (80%) and Europe (73%).	0	
	В	The fastest rate of urbanisation is found in Latin America which is projected to increase to 91% by 2030.	0	
	С	Growth is projected to rise fastest in North America and Europe, with just three countries accounting for most of the growth – UK, USA and Germany.	0	
	D	The most urbanised regions are Asia (82%), Africa (80%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (71%).	0	
03.3	Wł	nich of the following would not be an appropriate technique for a susta	ainable city? [1 mark]	
	Α	Using green roofs on houses to increase levels of infiltration.	0	
	В	Building a dual carriageway across the city to ease traffic congestion.	0	
	С	Government subsidies to encourage the use of solar panels.	0	
	D	Increasing pedestrianisation to reduce car use.	0	
		Question 3 continues on the next page		
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	Figures 5a, 5b and 5c are in the insert.	bc
	Figure 5a shows the percentage of low-paid residents in each London borough	
	in 2015–16. Figure 5b shows the percentage of waste that was recycled in each London	
	borough in 2015–16.	
	Figure 5c shows a Spearman's rank calculation used to study whether there is a relationship between the proportion of low-paid residents and rates of recycling in London boroughs in 2015–16.	
3.5	Analyse the data shown in Figures 5a , 5b and 5c .	
	[6 marks]	
	·	
	Extra space	
	Question 2 continues on the next next	
	Question 3 continues on the next page	

Figure 6a shows an example of a sustainable urban drainage system (SUDS) using swales in Upton, Northampton.

Figure 6b shows the possible benefits of SUDS.

Figure 6b Enhanced biodiversity Drought Improved management water quality SUDS Flood risk Improved management air quality Recreation opportunities 3 - 6 Using Figure 6a and your own knowledge, evaluate the use of SUDS in achieving the benefits shown in Figure 6b. [9 marks]





Extra space
Question 3 continues on the next page



0 3.7	For one urban area you have studied, to what extent are environmental problems a	Do not write outside the box
	consequence of globalisation? [9 marks]	
	Extra space	



03.8	With reference to two contrasting urban areas, assess the role played by the process of suburbanisation in creating patterns of economic and social wellbeing. [20 marks]



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ultiple	e-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriat	te answer.			
CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS S C					
to c	change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown				
		sh to			
Ро	pulation and environment				
Wł	nich of the following strategies would not increase agricultural product	ivity? [1 mark]			
Α	A family planning programme introduced into rural areas in Ghana.	0			
В	Using better disease management practices on dairy farms in the UK.	0			
С	Teaching farmers in the Niger how to build stone contours to trap rain water.	0			
D	Harvesting more butternut squash in East Anglia by employing more temporary migrant labour.	0			
Wł	nich of the following statements describes a demographic impact of mi	igration? [1 mark]			
A	In Germany in 2015, fighting broke out in a tented camp for asylum seekers. The fighting occurred between groups of Pakistanis and Albanians. It took police several hours to quell the violence.	0			
В	Cornwall is very reliant on EU migrant labourers to work on a temporary basis in agriculture, for example, picking daffodils. These EU migrants boost the local economy by spending in local shops.	0			
С	In Poland, since 2011, many economic migrants of child-bearing age have returned from western Europe and there has been a rise in fertility rates to 1.3.	0			
D	In Myanmar, Rohingya Muslims are living in refugee camps on the border of Bangladesh. Conditions in the camps are terrible with people suffering from malnutrition and ill health.	0			
	ETH to c to r how Po Wi A B C D Wi A B C C	 to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now withown. Population and environment Which of the following strategies would not increase agricultural product A family planning programme introduced into rural areas in Ghana. B Using better disease management practices on dairy farms in the UK. C Teaching farmers in the Niger how to build stone contours to trap rain water. D Harvesting more butternut squash in East Anglia by employing more temporary migrant labour. Which of the following statements describes a demographic impact of m A In Germany in 2015, fighting broke out in a tented camp for asylum seekers. The fighting occurred between groups of Pakistanis and Albanians. It took police several hours to quell the violence. B Cornwall is very reliant on EU migrant labourers to work on a temporary basis in agriculture, for example, picking daffodils. These EU migrants boost the local economy by spending in local shops. C In Poland, since 2011, many economic migrants of child-bearing age have returned from western Europe and there has been a rise in fertility rates to 1.3. D In Myanmar, Rohingya Muslims are living in refugee camps on the border of Bangladesh. Conditions in the camps are terrible with 			



			Do not write outside the box
04.3	What changes occur to a country as it moves from Stage 2 to Stage 3 in demographic transition model?	i the	
		[1 mark]	
	A Death rates rise due to a larger proportion of elderly people. Healthcare and technological advancements mean life expectancy rises. Birth rates fall due to improved education.	0	
	B Death rates fall due to improved sanitation and greater agricultural productivity. Infant mortality increases due to periods of famine and this causes a corresponding rise in birth rates.	0	
	C Life expectancy continues to rise due to better sanitation and healthcare causing a continued fall in death rates. Infant mortality falls due to improved diets, causing a corresponding fall in birth rates.	0	
	D Death rates are fairly stationary due to good levels of healthcare. Life expectancy continues to rise due to improved diets. Birth rates fall due to high levels of female education.	0	
04.4	Choose a health impact likely to result from ozone depletion.	[1 mark]	
	A Cataracts	0	
	B Thermal stress	0	
	C Malaria	0	
	D Coronary heart disease	0	
	Question 4 continues on the next page		







		Do not write outside the
	Figures 7a, 7b and 7c are in the insert.	box
	Figure 7a shows the global pattern of obesity in 2014. Figure 7b shows the highest ranked countries with diabetes in 1980 and 2014. Figure 7c shows a Spearman's rank calculation used to study whether there is a relationship between prevalence of obesity and diabetes in the countries shown for 2014.	
04.5	Analyse the data shown in Figures 7a, 7b and 7c. [6 marks]	
	Extra space	
	Question 4 continues on the next page	







1980 2000 2010 2015 3.4 1.7 1.5 1.5 64.4 70.6 73.9 75.1 5.2 4.5 7.5 2.9 88.0 92.6 96.4 94.0 th rate – a measure of how fast the economy owledge, how far do you agree that Thailand 19 marks	3.4 1.7 1.5 1.5 64.4 70.6 73.9 75.1 5.2 4.5 7.5 2.9 88.0 92.6 96.4 94.0 ch rate – a measure of how fast the economy	b			
64.4 70.6 73.9 75.1 5.2 4.5 7.5 2.9 88.0 92.6 96.4 94.0 ch rate – a measure of how fast the economy owledge, how far do you agree that Thailand	64.4 70.6 73.9 75.1 5.2 4.5 7.5 2.9 88.0 92.6 96.4 94.0 ch rate – a measure of how fast the economy owledge, how far do you agree that Thailand	1980	2000	2010	2015
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h rate – a measure of how fast the economy owledge, how far do you agree that Thailand	h rate – a measure of how fast the economy owledge, how far do you agree that Thailand	5.2	4.5	7.5	2.9
owledge, how far do you agree that Thailand	owledge, how far do you agree that Thailand	88.0	92.6	96.4	94.0
	Lo marico	owledge,	how far do y	ou agree th	

Figure 8b

Fertility rate (births per woman)

	Life expectancy (years)	64.4	70.6	73.9	75.1	
	GDP growth rate (%)*	5.2	4.5	7.5	2.9	
	Adult literacy (%)	88.0	92.6	96.4	94.0	
	* GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate – a measure of how fast the ecc is growing.					
04.6	Using Figures 8a , 8b and your own has achieved a demographic dividen	knowledge, d?	how far do y	ou agree tha	at Thailand [9 marks]	
					Turn over •	

04.7	Extra space
04.7	country or society you have studied?
	[]



	Extra space
0 4 . 8	'As more and more countries exceed their carrying capacity, soil problems will
	inevitably increase and there is very little that can be done to mitigate this.'
	To what extent do you agree with this statement?
	[20 marks]









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For the mu	Itiple	e-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriat	te answer.			
CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS 🐼 💽 😂 🗭						
If you want	to c	change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown				
If you wish select as sl		eturn to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wi n.	sh to			
Question 5	Re	source security				
0 5.1		noose the answer below that would be considered an appropriate strat anage water consumption.	egy to			
			[1 mark]			
	Α	A desalination plant built using EU funding following an Environmental Impact Assessment.	0			
	В	A government policy to order water companies to fit compulsory meters to all homes.	0			
	С	A water transfer scheme to move water from areas of water surplus to areas of water deficit.	0			
	D	Water below the ground stored in aquifers to be pumped to the surface when it falls below the water table.	0			
0 5.2	Wł	nich of the following defines the concept of a resource frontier?	[1 mark]			
	Α	The boundary surrounding a resource, beyond which the resource is not located.	0			
	В	An area on the periphery of a country, where resources are produced for the first time, frequently found in locations that are difficult to exploit.	0			
	С	The point after which new discoveries of a resource decline as production has already exploited the most accessible resources.	0			
	D	Undiscovered resources that may occur in known geological settings where no previous discoveries have been made.	0			



	10/6	aich of the following has the correct	examples of primary and accorde	ru 000r000	Do not write outside the box
0 5 . 3		nich of the following has the correct energy in the correct columns?	examples of primary and seconda	[1 mark]	
		Primary energy	Secondary energy		
	Α	A water wheel powered by a river used to drive machinery in a factory.	Releasing radiation from uranium to convert water to steam for electricity powering a town.	0	
	В	Burning coal and wood in a multi-fuel stove for heat in the home.	Gas transfer by pipeline to power a gas cooker in the home.	0	
	С	Production of petrol from crude oil to drive cars.	Conversion of biogas from organic decomposition of animal waste.	0	
	D	Electricity generated from an HEP scheme used to power a field centre.	Geothermal power heating ground water supplies directly into the home.	0	
0 5.4	Ch	oose the best definition of the virtua	al water trade from the list below.	[1 mark]	
	Α	The movement of water from one of in order to produce goods designed	• • • •	0	
	В	The agreement between two or mo manufacturing and the subsequen		0	
	С	The hidden water volume involved a product destined for export.	in the full production process of	0	
	D	The source of the water used in th such as agricultural products.	e import and export of goods	0	
		Question 5 continues	on the next page		



	Do not write outside the
Figures 9a, 9b and 9c are in the insert.	box
Figure 9a shows the world's top ten coal producing countries in 2015. Figure 9b shows coal consumption in the top ten coal consuming countries and the rest of the world in 2015. Figure 9c shows a Spearman's rank calculation used to study whether there is	
a relationship between production and consumption of coal in the countries shown in Figure 9a .	
Analyse the data shown in Figures 9a , 9b and 9c . [6 marks]	

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0 5 - 5

	Figures 10a, 10b and 10c are in the insert.	Do not write outside the box
	Figure 10a shows the renewable and nuclear energy mix of selected European countries in 2012.Figure 10b is a relief map of Europe.Figure 10c shows average annual precipitation.	
0 5 6	Using Figures 10a , 10b , 10c and your own knowledge, assess the relationship between energy supply and physical geography. [9 marks]	
	Extra space	
	Extra space	



0 5 7	To what extent are water conflicts the result of globalisation?	
		[9 marks]



	Extra space
0 5 8	'Increasing demand for energy and/or mineral ores is inevitably leading to an increase in the importance of geopolitics.'
	To what extent do you agree with this statement?
	[20 marks]







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	END OF QUESTIONS	





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