NATIONAL
Junior College

National Junior College
JC2/IP4 Preliminary Examinations 2008

GEOGRAPHY   9730/02
Higher 2   20 Aug 2008
Paper 2 Human Geography   3 hours

Additional Materials   Answer Booklet / Paper
                        Insert
                        World Outline Map

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Name and Register Number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue and correction fluid.

Section A
Answer **all** questions.

Section B
Answer **two** questions, each from a different topic.

The Insert contains all the Figures and Tables referred to in the question paper.
Diagrams and sketch maps should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
The world outline map may be annotated and handed in with relevant answers.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your answer scripts securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

Questions 1, 2 and 3 carry 12 marks and Question 4 carries 14 marks.

You should allocate your time accordingly.

The Globalisation of Economic Activity

1   Fig. 1A and 1B show world trade of IT products by region in 2005. Table 1 shows the GDP and merchandise trade of selected regions from 2005 to 2007.

    (a)   With respect to Fig. 1A and 1B, suggest what evidence is there to show a decentralisation of economic activities. [2]

    (b)   Account for the shift of economic activities. [6]

    (c)   Study Table 1, discuss the implications of the rise of Asia as an economic power. [4]

Population Issues and Challenges

2   Fig 2A and 2B show the coverage gap of healthcare for the poorest and best-off quintiles by country and areas.

    Table 2 shows demographic and social data of the selected countries.

    (a)   With reference to Fig. 2A and 2B, describe the trends in the

        i) coverage gaps of the countries; and

        ii) coverage of healthcare by type. [4]

    (b)   Suggest reasons to account for the inequality in the coverage of healthcare. [2]

    (c)   Study Fig. 2A and 2B, what other data would you need to get a better picture of the differentials in mortality rates between countries? [6]

Urban Issues and Challenges

3   Fig. 3 shows slum locations in Bangalore, the third most populous city in India.

   (a)   Describe the locations of slums in Bangalore.   [5]

   (b)   Give two reasons to account for the distribution of slums.   [2]

   (c)   Explain how you might undertake primary fieldwork to investigate the level
          of deprivation of these residents in Fig. 3.   [5]

The Globalisation of Economic Activity / Population Issues and Challenges

4   Fig. 4 shows the major migrant movements and Table 2 shows the major migrant
     destinations in 2000.

   (a)   With reference to Fig. 4, describe the patterns of migration movements. [3]

   (b)   Discuss two reasons for the redistribution of people.   [4]

   (c)   In a globalised world, affluence is the most important factor determining
          migration. To what extent do you agree with this statement?   [7]

Section B

Answer **two** questions, each from a different topic. All questions carry 25 marks.

The Globalisation of Economic Activity

5 **EITHER**

    (a)   With help of one or more examples, describe how the New International Division of Labour plays a role in changing *Transnational Corporations (TNCs)* today. [9]

    (b)   With reference to ONE *Transnational Corporation* (TNC), evaluate its socio-economic impact on a country in which it operates. [16]

5 **OR**

    (a)   Give the meaning of the term *development gap*. Discuss if human development index (HDI) is the best measure of the development gap. [9]

    (b)   Fig. 5 shows the competitiveness of various countries in terms of their industrial performance. How far is it true that the government is key to ensuring the competitiveness of these countries? [16]

Population Issues and Challenges

6   **EITHER**

(a) Explain why the concept of *Ecological Footprint* may be regarded as one of the best measures of sustainability.   [9]

(b) Fig. 6A shows the three different relationships between population and resources. With reference to examples, evaluate the range of strategies employed by countries to achieve the goal of an optimum population.   [16]

6   **OR**

(a) Using examples, explain how use of contraception is key to controlling fertility rates.   [9]

(b) Fig. 6B shows world cereal production and utilization. With reference to population resource theories, evaluate the view that current world food production would be adequate to feed the world population.   [16]

Urban Issues and Challenges

7   **EITHER**

(a) Compare current urbanization trends in DCs with those in LDCs.   [9]

(b) 'Only economic growth can reduce inequality in cities.' Does this position conflict with the principles of sustainable urban development? Evaluate. [16]

7   **OR**

(a) Discuss the impacts of rapid urbanization.   [9]

(b) With reference to one or more examples of urban areas, assess the success of inner-city redevelopment schemes.   [16]

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GEOGRAPHY   9730/02
Higher 2   26 Aug 2008

Paper 2   3 hours

INSERT

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This insert contains all the Tables and Figures referred to in the questions.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Fig. 1A, Fig. 1B and Table 1 for Question 1

Figure 1A: World Exports of IT products by region in 2005

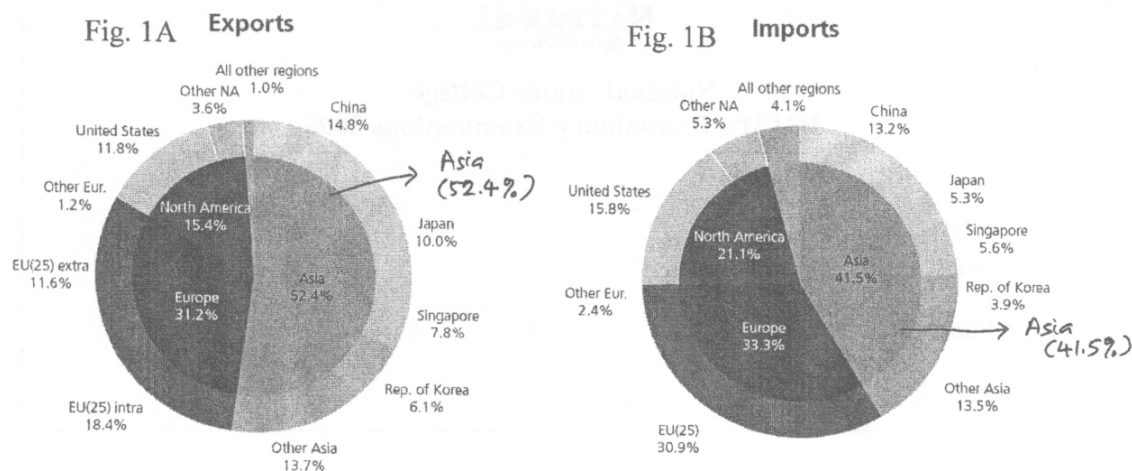**Figure 1B: World Imports of IT products by region in 2005.**

Fig. 1A **Exports**

All other regions 1.0%
Other NA 3.6%
China 14.8%
United States 11.8%
Other Eur. 1.2%
North America 15.4%
Japan 10.0%
EU(25) extra 11.6%
Europe 31.2%
Asia 52.4%
Asia (52.4%)
Singapore 7.8%
EU(25) intra 18.4%
Rep. of Korea 6.1%
Other Asia 13.7%

Fig. 1B **Imports**

All other regions 4.1%
Other NA 5.3%
China 13.2%
United States 15.8%
Japan 5.3%
North America 21.1%
Singapore 5.6%
Asia 41.5%
Other Eur. 2.4%
Rep. of Korea 3.9%
Europe 33.3%
Asia (41.5%)
Other Asia 13.5%
EU(25) 30.9%

Table 1: GDP and merchandise trade by region from 2005-07.

(Annual percentage change at constant price)

	GDP			Exports			Imports		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
World	3.3	3.7	3.4	6.5	8.5	5.5	6.5	8.0	5.5
North America	3.1	3.0	2.3	6.0	8.5	5.5	6.5	6.0	2.5
United States	3.1	2.9	2.2	7.0	10.5	7.0	5.5	5.5	1.0
South and Central America [a]	5.6	6.0	6.3	8.0	4.0	5.0	14.0	15.0	20.0
Europe	1.9	2.9	2.8	4.0	7.5	3.5	4.5	7.5	3.5
European Union (27)	1.8	3.0	2.7	4.5	7.5	3.0	4.0	7.0	3.0
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	6.7	7.5	8.4	3.5	6.0	6.0	18.0	21.5	18.0
Africa and Middle East	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.5	1.5	0.5	14.5	6.5	12.5
Asia	4.2	4.7	4.7	11.0	13.0	11.5	8.0	8.5	8.5
China	10.4	11.1	11.4	25.0	22.0	19.5	11.5	16.5	13.5
Japan [b]	1.9	2.4	2.1	5.0	10.0	9.0	2.5	2.5	1.0
India	9.0	9.7	9.1	21.5	11.0	10.5	28.5	9.5	13.0
Newly industrialized economies (4) [c]	4.9	5.5	5.6	8.0	12.5	8.5	5.0	8.5	7.0

a Includes the Caribbean.
b Trade volume data are derived from customs values deflated by standard unit values and an adjusted price index for electronic goods.
c Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Fig. 2A and 2B for Question 2

Figure 2A: Coverage Gap of Healthcare for the Poorest and Best-Off Quintiles by Country

Figure 2B: Coverage Gap of Healthcare for the Poorest and Best-Off Quintiles by Intervention Area
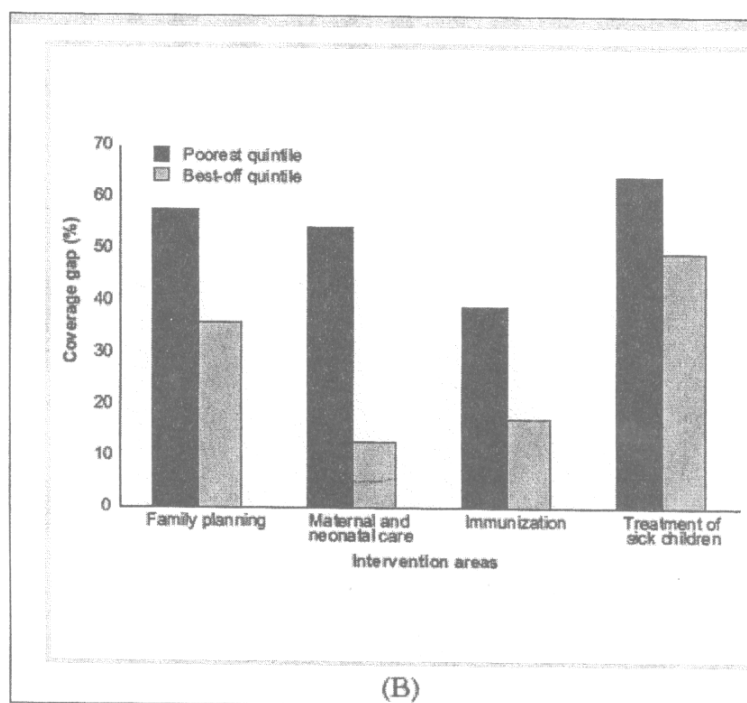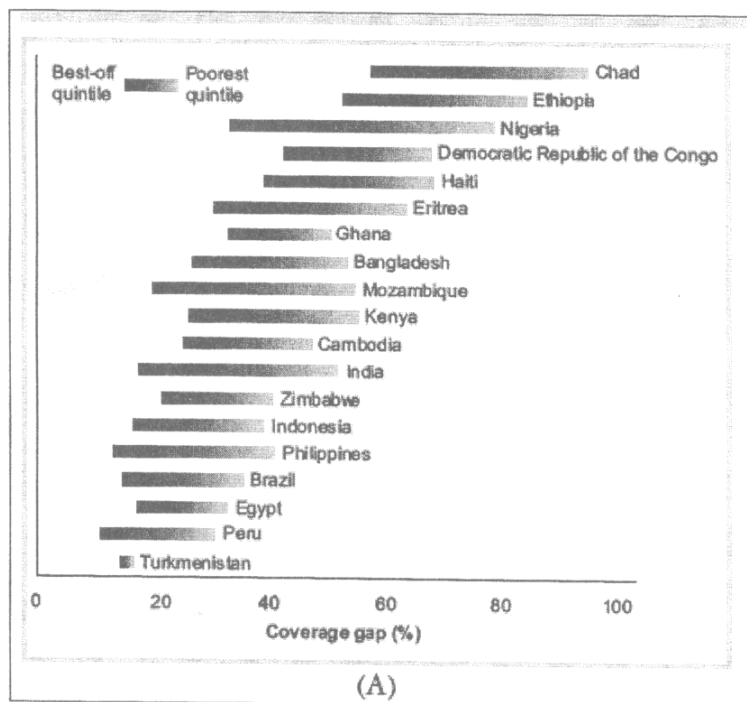

(A)

(B)

Figure 3 for Question 3
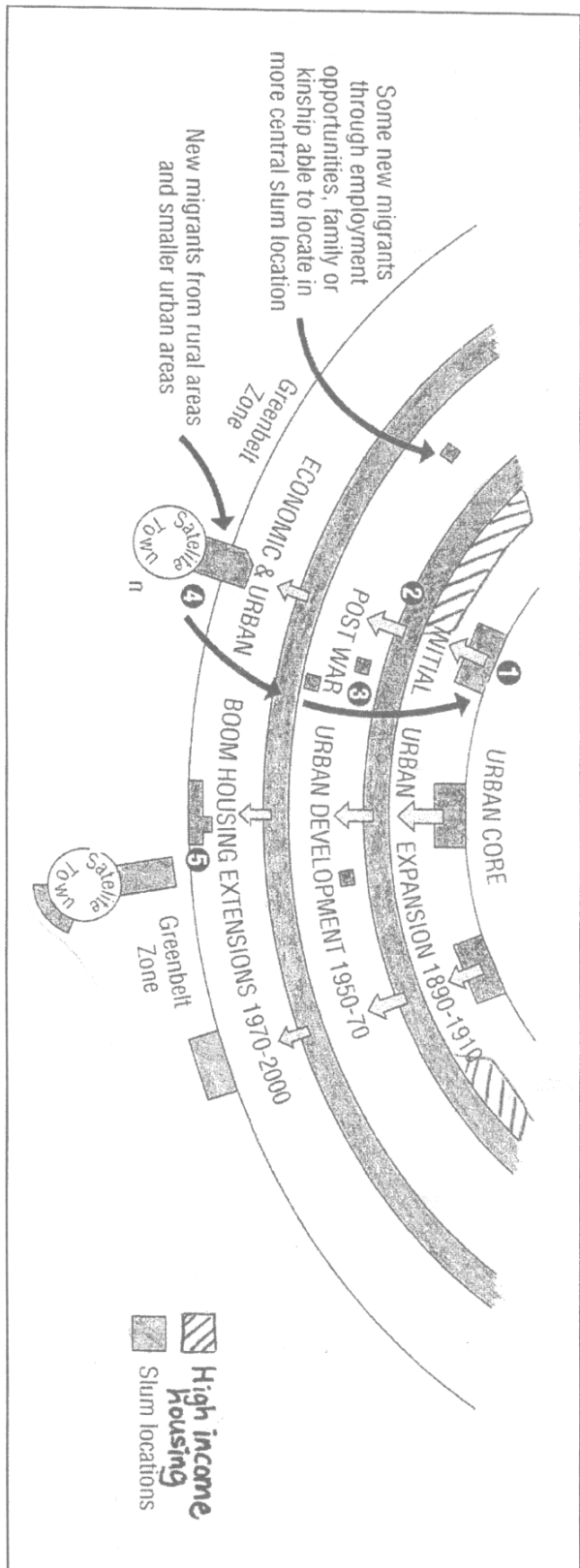
Figure 3: The urban ecology of slum locations in Bangalore.

Some new migrants through employment opportunities, family or kinship able to locate in more central slum location

New migrants from rural areas and smaller urban areas

Greenbelt Zone

ECONOMIC & URBAN

POST WAR

INITIAL

URBAN CORE

URBAN EXPANSION 1890-1910

URBAN DEVELOPMENT 1950-70

BOOM HOUSING EXTENSIONS 1970-2000

Satellite Town

Satellite Town

Greenbelt Zone

High income housing

Slum locations

Figure 4 and Table 3 for Question 4

Figure 4: Major migration movements
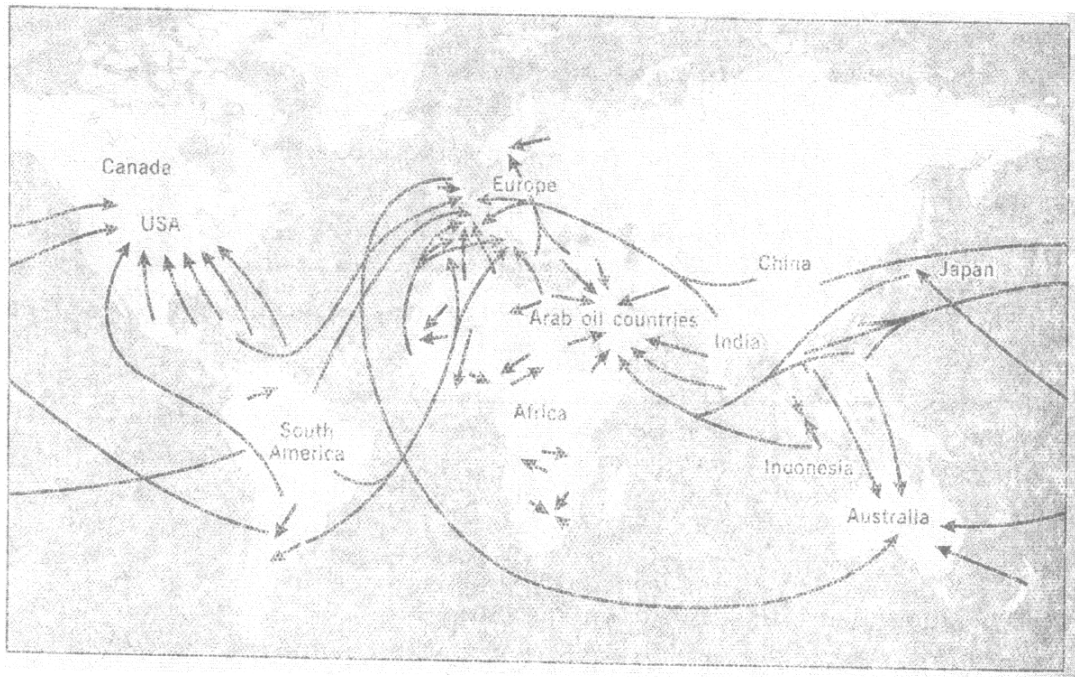
Table 2: Major migrant destinations, 2000

Host Country	Migrants (millions)	% of world migrant stock
United States	35.0	20.0
Russian Federation	13.3	7.6
Germany	7.3	4.2
Ukraine	6.9	4.0
France	6.3	3.6
India	6.3	3.6
Canada	5.8	3.3
Saudi Arabia	5.3	3.0
Australia	4.7	2.7
Pakistan	4.2	2.4
United Kingdom	4.0	2.3
Kazakhstan	3.0	1.7
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.7	1.5

Fig. 5 for Question 5

Figure 2: Competitive Industrial Performance Index (East Asia and South Asia).
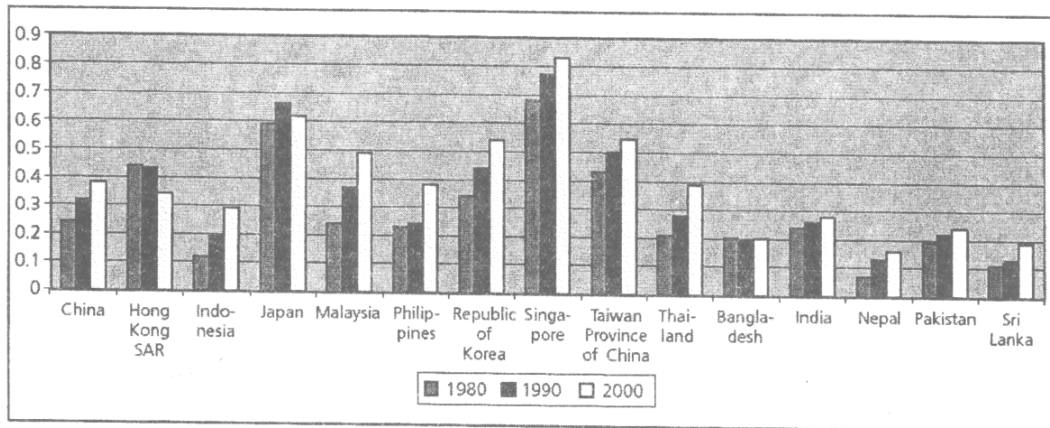
Fig. 6A for Question 6 EITHER

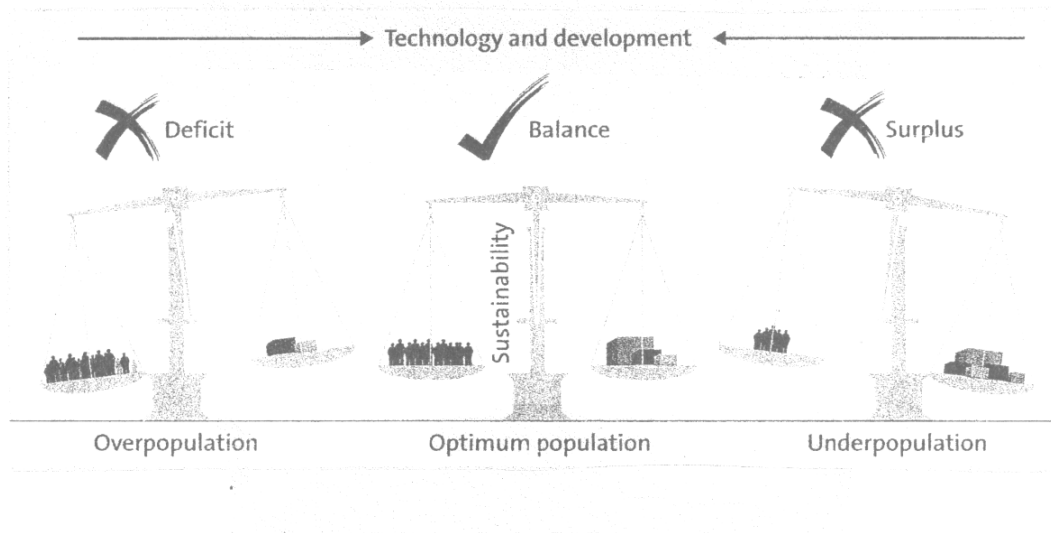**Figure 6A: The three different relationships between population and resources.**

Figure 6B: World Cereal Production and Utilisation (1998-2008)