



ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE

JC2 H2 Geography Preliminary Examination (2013)

H2 GEOGRAPHY

9730/02

Paper 2

Human Geography

Wednesday

4 September 2013

8.00 am – 11.00 am

3 hours

Additional Materials:

1 Insert
World outline map

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

1. Write your name and class in the spaces provided below.
2. Write in dark blue or black pen.
3. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
4. If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets securely.
5. **Hand in Section A (Data Response Questions) and Section B (Structured Essay Questions) separately.**
6. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **two** questions, each from a different topic. Please write the respective question number in the spaces provided.

INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Name: _____

PDG: _____

Question Attempted	Marks
Question:	
1	/12
2	/12
3	/12
4	/14
Section B:	
	/25
	/25
Percentage	100

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

[Turn Over

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 shows the map of the European Union. Fig. 1B shows the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity for six selected EU members, namely Germany, UK, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia and Poland. Fig. 1C shows the comparison of unemployment rate, labour costs and company tax rates for the six selected EU members.
- (a) Describe how the GDP per capita at purchasing power parity is calculated. [2]
 - (b) With reference to Fig. 1B and 1C, compare the **four** economic indicators for the six EU members. [4]
 - (c) Suggest reasons for locational shifts of transnational corporations (TNCs) from western Europe to eastern Europe with the enlargement of the EU. [6]

Population Issues and Challenges

- 2 Fig. 2 shows the changing population pyramids of Singapore in 2012 and 2050.
- (a) Compare the structure of the two population pyramids of Singapore in 2012 and 2050. [4]
 - (b) Explain the policies which the Singapore government has implemented to address the challenges faced by the changing demography. [8]

Urban Issues and Challenges

- 3 Study Figs 3A and 3B, which show the dock area at Swansea, UK, before and after urban renewal.
- (a) Describe, and suggest a brief explanation for **ONE** change to the transport system. Support your answer with evidence from Figs 3A and 3B. [2]
 - (b) Compare **residential** land-use in Fig. 3A, before renewal, with that in Fig. 3B, after renewal. [4]
 - (c) Explain how you might undertake **primary** fieldwork to investigate the character of **manufacturing** in the area marked **X** on Fig. 3B. [6]

The Globalisation of Economic Activity and Urban Issues and Challenges

- 4 The Chinese economy has attained such a size and is continuing to grow so rapidly that it is now being called 'the new workshop of the world'.
- (a) Fig. 4A shows the growth in Chinese exports between 1990 and 2003.
Describe the trend shown in China's exports between 1990 and 2003. [3]
- (b) Fig. 4B shows changes in employment in China by industrial sector between 1978 and 2000.
- (i) What proportion of the population was employed in primary industry in 1978? [1]
- (ii) Suggest **four** reasons why China is now being called 'the new workshop of the world'. [4]
- (c) Discuss **three** characteristics how the central cities in China may function as global cities. [6]

Section B

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

The Globalisation of Economic Activity

- 5 Either (a) Explain what is meant by *the globalisation of economic activity*. [9]
- (b) "*Globalisation has reduced the power of the government in shaping the country's economy.*"
To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16]
- 5 OR (a) Explain the term *new international division of labour* (NIDL) with detailed reference to the organisation and operation of one transnational corporation (TNC) you have studied. [9]
- (b) "*The term globalisation often has negative connotations. For many, it represents a threat to their jobs, livelihood and way of life. However, the globalisation of economic activity has been a catalyst for positive change as well.*"
To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16]

Population Issues and Challenges

- 6 Either**
- (a) Using examples, describe and account for the differences in fertility between DCs and LDCs. [9]
 - (b) *“Transnational migration always results in more problems in the countries of destination than the countries of origin”.*
To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16]
- 6 OR**
- (a) With the use of examples, explain the main differences in the causes of mortality in developed countries and less developed countries. [9]
 - (b) To what extent is an understanding of the population-resource theories relevant in the management of resource use in the world today. [16]

Urban Issues and Challenges

- 7 Either**
- (a) Discuss the factors which may help to explain the distribution of squatter settlements within urban cities in less developed countries. [9]
 - (b) With reference to examples, assess the relative importance of the bid-rent theory in influencing contemporary urban structure. [16]
- 7 OR**
- (a) Discuss the causes and impact of transport problems in urban areas. [9]
 - (b) With reference to selected urban areas, assess the strategies used to manage transport problems in large cities. [16]

*****END OF PAPER*****