



**SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
**JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2013**  
**Higher 2**

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**GEOGRAPHY**

**9730/02**

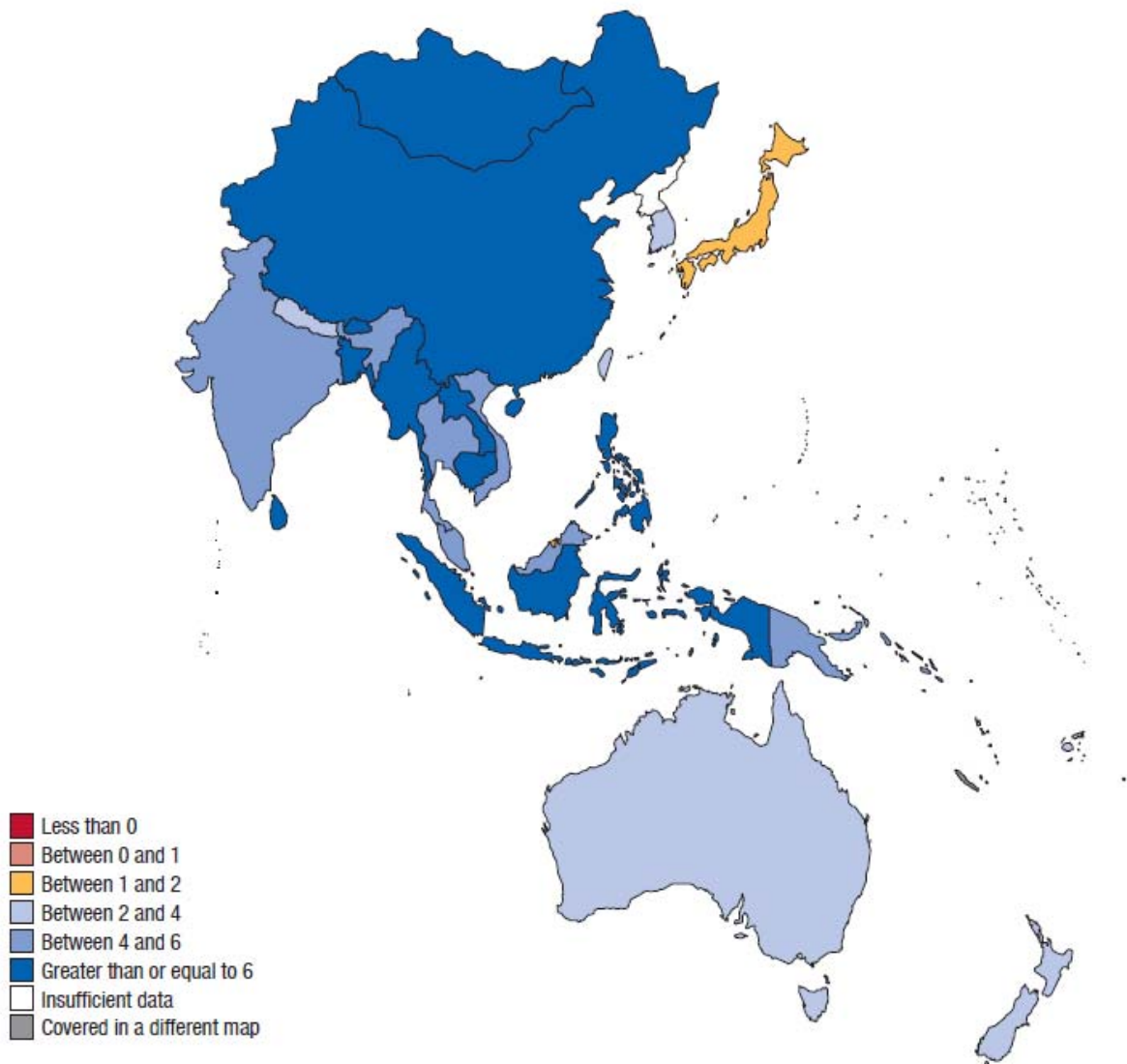
Paper 2 Human Geography  
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**Tuesday**  
**27 Aug 2013**  
**3 hours**

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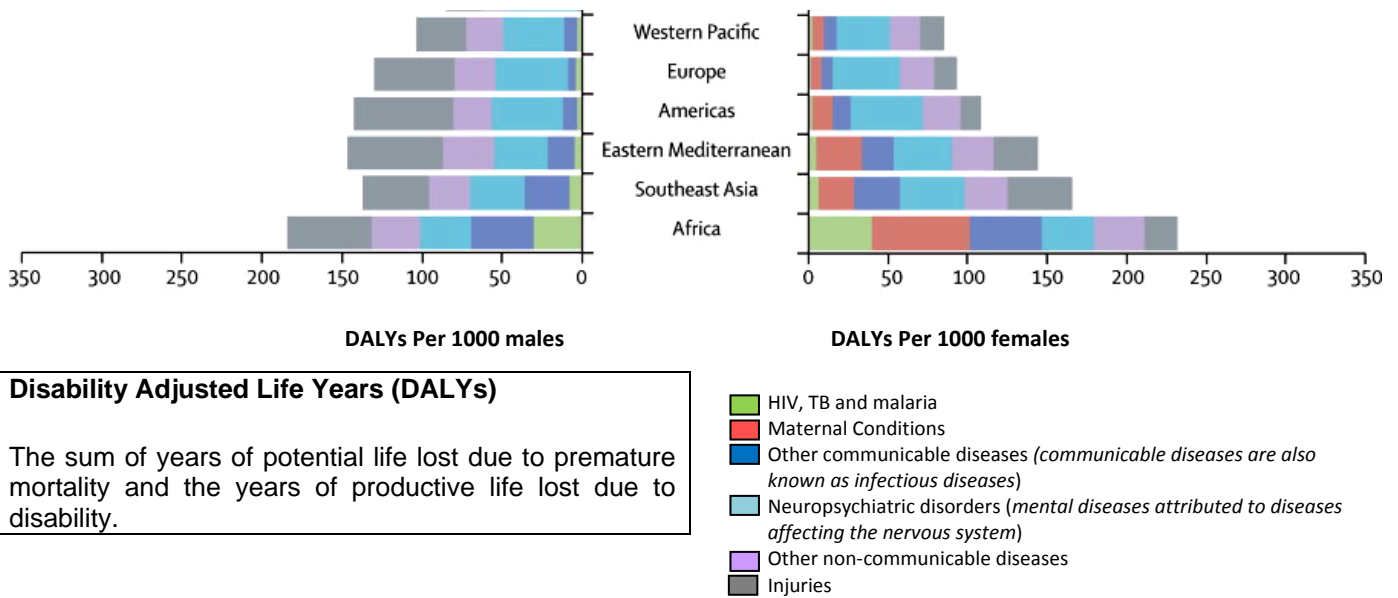
**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This insert contains all the Figures referred to in the question paper.

**Fig. 1 for Question 1****Fig. 1** Asia/Oceania's gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecasts for 2013 (%)

*Note: Forecast was made in 2012*

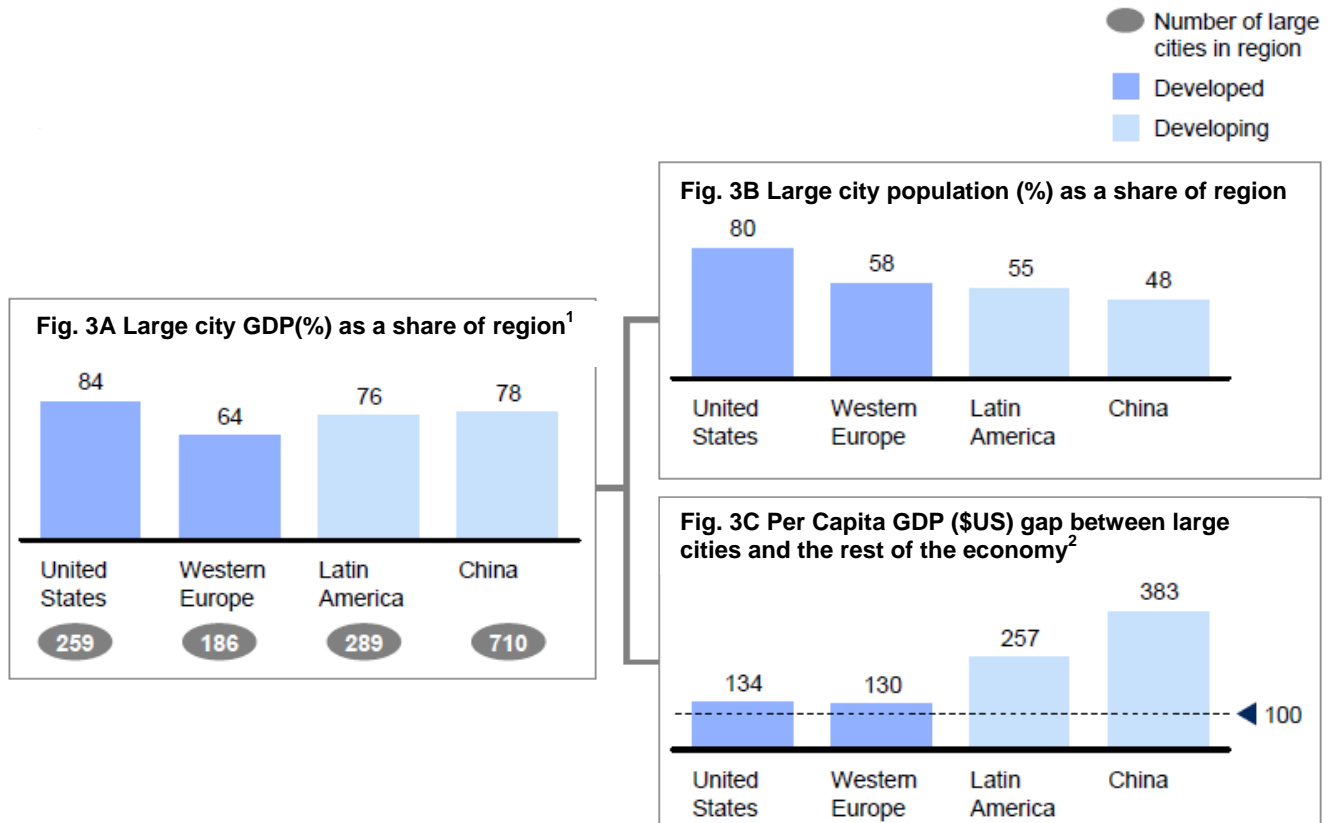
Source: IMF's World Economic Outlook April 2013 – Hopes, Realities and Risks, pg. 64  
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/pdf/text.pdf>

**Fig. 2 for Question 2****Fig. 2** Major causes of disease burden in Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in adolescents per 1000 population (10–24-year-olds)

**Source:** Global burden of disease in young people aged 10–24 years: a systematic analysis, featured in The Lancet, Volume 377, Issue 9783, 18-24 June 2011  
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673611605126>

### Figs 3A, 3B and 3C for Question 3

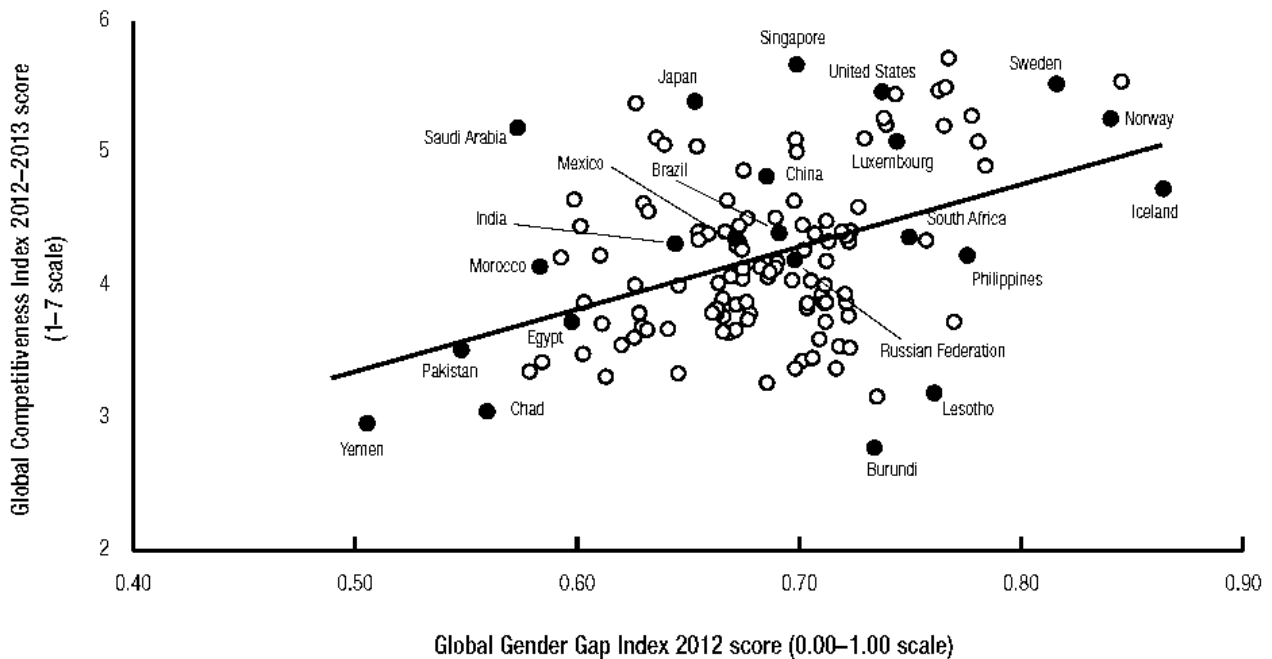
**Figs 3A, 3B and 3C** Importance of cities as centres of economic activity across regions, 2010



1 We define large cities as having 150, 000 or more inhabitants in the United States and Western Europe. In China and Latin America, we include only cities with 200,000 inhabitants plus in 2010. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is in US dollars.

2 The rest of the economy comprises cities with fewer than 150, 000 inhabitants as well as rural areas.

**Source:** Urban America – US Cities in the global economy, McKinsey Global Institute, pg. 2  
[http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/urbanization/us\\_cities\\_in\\_the\\_global\\_economy](http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/urbanization/us_cities_in_the_global_economy)

**Fig. 4 for Question 4****Fig. 4** Relationship between Global Competitiveness Index 2012-2013 and Global Gender Gap Index 2012**Note:**

*The Global Competitiveness Index is a tool that reflects the institutions, policies, and factors that determine the ability of a country to sustain a high level of income in the present and future. The higher the country's index, the higher the country's level of global competitiveness.*

*The Global Gender Gap Index, introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. The higher the country's index, the lower the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities.*

**Source: World Economic Forum – The Global Gender Gap Report 2012, pg. 30**

[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GenderGap\\_Report\\_2012.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2012.pdf)

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