



National
Qualifications
2019

X833/75/11

Geography

TUESDAY, 28 MAY

1:00 PM – 3:20 PM

Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS — 30 marks

Attempt **EITHER** Question 1 **OR** Question 2

THEN attempt Questions 3 to 7.

SECTION 2 — HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS — 30 marks

Attempt **ALL** questions.

SECTION 3 — GLOBAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt any **TWO** of the following.

Question 14 — Climate change

Question 15 — Natural regions

Question 16 — Environmental hazards

Question 17 — Trade and globalisation

Question 18 — Tourism

Question 19 — Health

You will receive credit for appropriately labelled sketch maps and diagrams.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



* X 8 3 3 7 5 1 1 *

SECTION 1 — PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS — 30 marks

Attempt EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2

THEN Questions 3 to 7

Question 1 — Glaciated landscapes/coastal landscapes

- (a) Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item A) of the Killin area.

Give map evidence which shows that this is an area of **upland glaciated scenery**.

4

Diagram Q1 Cliffs and stacks



- (b) Look at Diagram Q1.

Explain the formation of a **stack**.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

4

Now attempt Questions 3 to 7

Do not attempt Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1

Question 2 — Rivers and their valleys/upland limestone landscapes

- (a) Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item A) of the Killin area.

Using grid references **describe the physical features** of the River Lochay and its valley between 490369 and 570343.

4

Diagram Q2 Stalactites and stalagmites



- (b) Look at Diagram Q2.

Explain the formation of a stalactite.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

4

Now attempt Questions 3 to 7

[Turn over

Question 3

Diagram Q3 Holiday homes



Study Diagram Q3 and the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item A) of the Killin Area.

A developer has applied for planning permission to build 10 holiday homes in grid square 5833.

Explain the advantages **and** disadvantages of the grid square for this development.

You must use map evidence in your answer.

4

Question 4

Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item A) of the Killin Area.

Using map evidence, **describe, in detail**, the attractions of the area shown on the map, for visitors. You may refer to both physical and human attractions in your answer.

5

Question 5

Diagram Q5 Weather report

northerly wind
30 knots
snow showers
sky obscured

Study Diagram Q5.

Draw a weather station circle to show the weather conditions described above.

4

[Turn over

Question 6

Diagram Q6A Synoptic chart for 6 am, Sunday 26 February, 2017

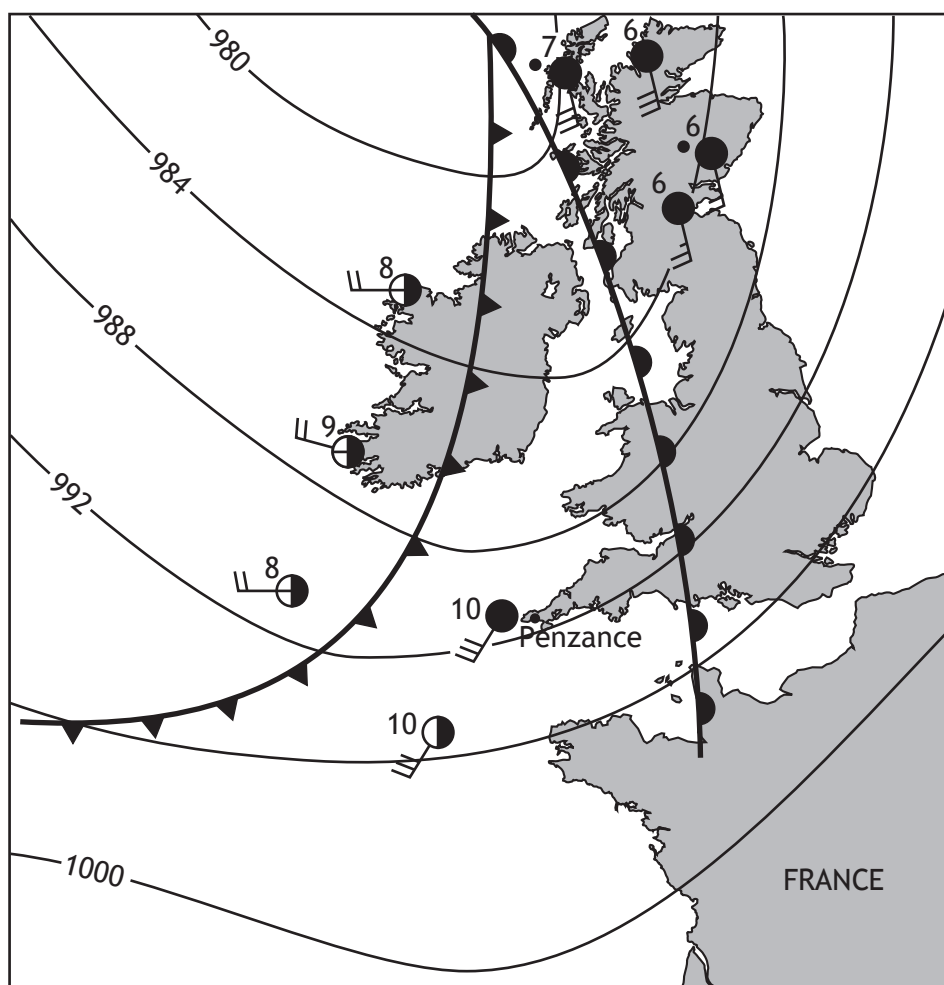


Diagram Q6B Weather forecast for Penzance, Sunday 26 February, 2017

‘Sunny intervals will give way to heavy showers. Winds, at first strong, will become lighter and more westerly. Temperatures will drop.’

Study Diagrams Q6A and Q6B.

Using the synoptic chart, **give reasons** for the changes which the weather forecast predicts for Penzance during Sunday 26 February.

Question 7

Diagram Q7 Wind turbines



Look at Diagram Q7.

Developments such as wind farms can cause land use conflicts.

For a named area you have studied, **explain** why land use conflicts occur there.

5

[Turn over

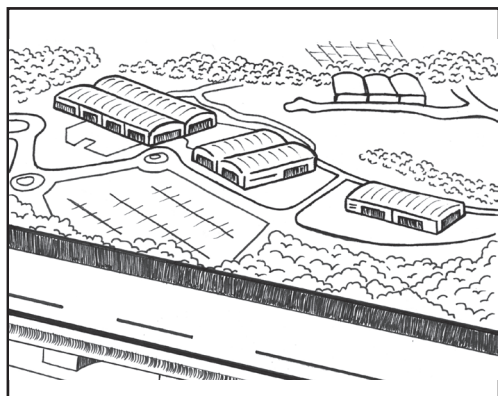
SECTION 2 — HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Question 8

Diagram Q8 Sketches of urban land use zones

A



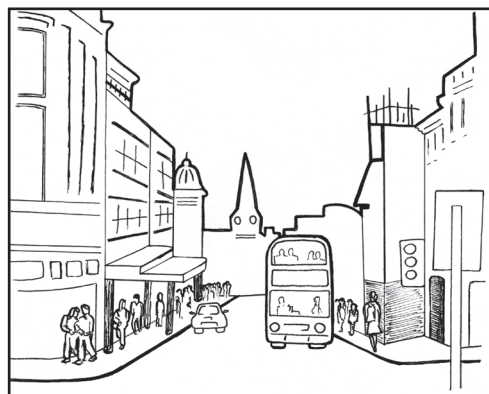
B



C



D



Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item B) of the Wolverhampton area, and Diagram Q8 (above).

Match each of the urban land use zones shown in Diagram Q8 with the correct grid references below.

Choose from 9004, 9198, 8796, 9101, 8699.

4

Question 9

Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item B) of the Wolverhampton area.

Find the old industrial area in grid square 9499. This area is being redeveloped.

Using map evidence, **explain** why this area is attractive for industry.

6**Question 10**

Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item B) of the Wolverhampton area.

Using map evidence, **describe** methods which have been used to reduce traffic congestion in and around the centre of Wolverhampton.

You should make use of grid references in your answer.

4

[Turn over

Question 11

Diagram Q11A Slum housing



Diagram Q11B Quote from development charity website

‘By 2030, it is estimated that 1 in 4 people on the planet will live in a shanty town or other informal settlement. Due to population growth and rural-urban migration, these slums are here to stay.’

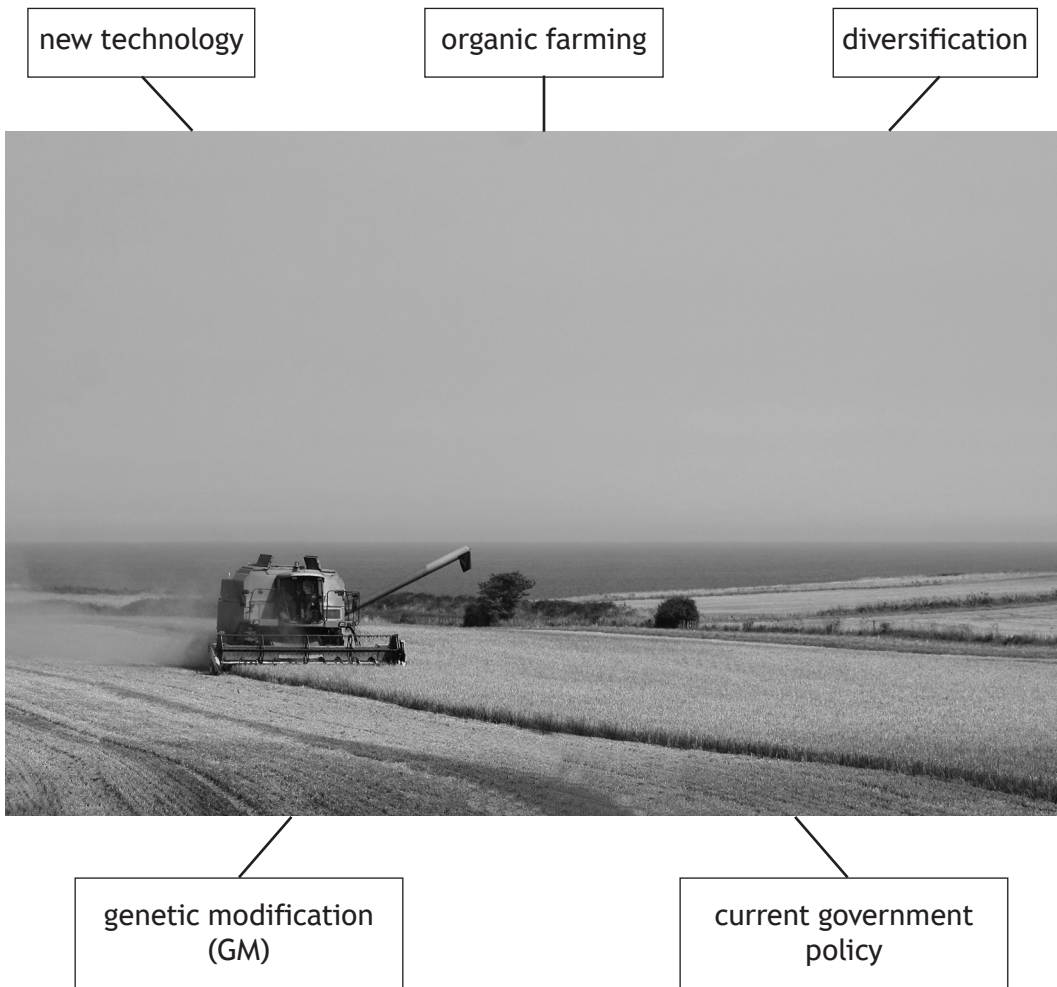
Look at Diagrams Q11A and Q11B.

Referring to a **developing** world city you have studied, **describe** different ways shanty towns are being improved.

4

Question 12

Diagram Q12 Recent developments in UK farming



Look at Diagram Q12

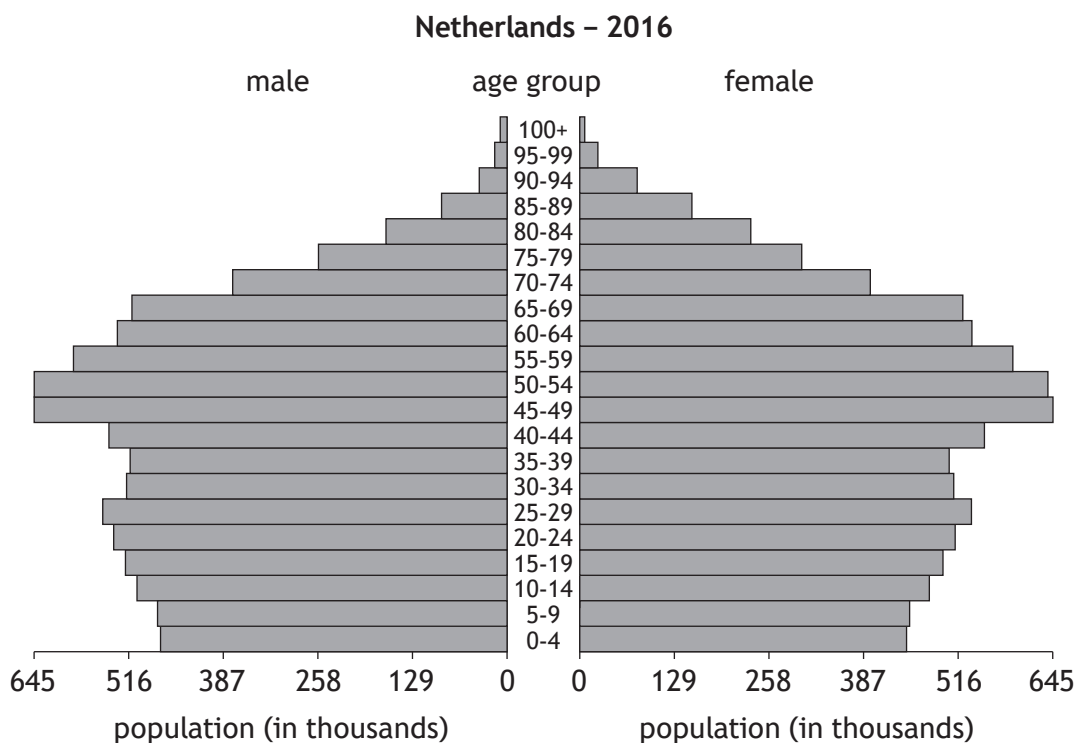
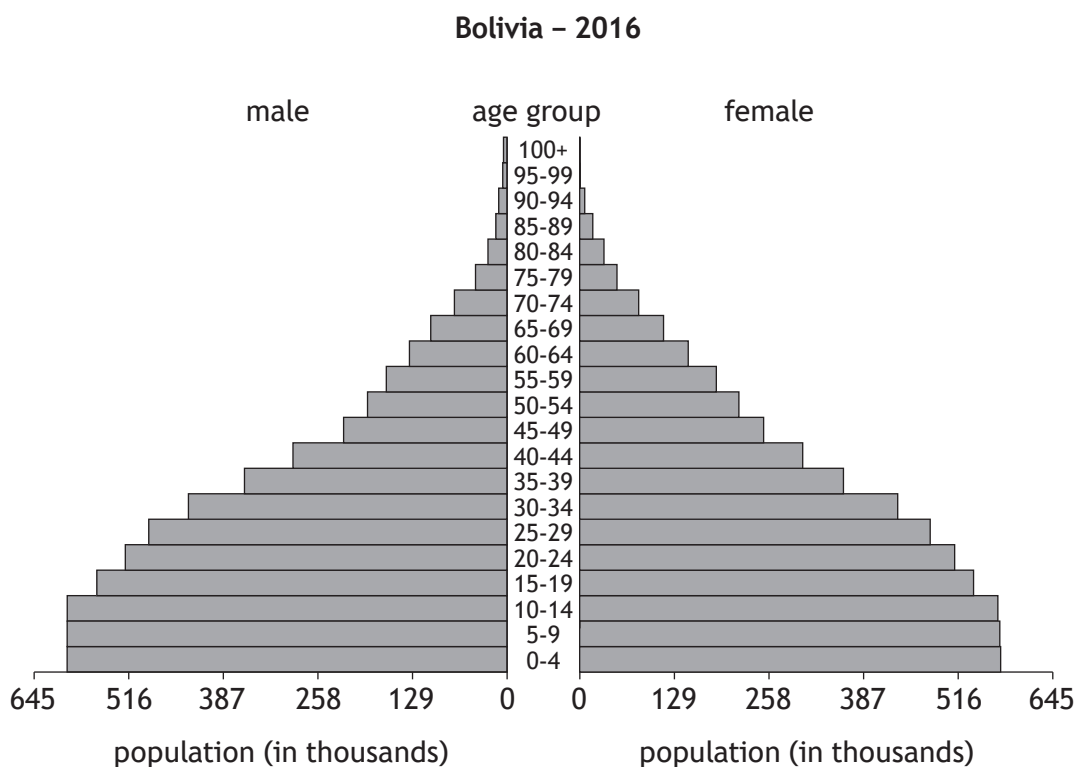
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of recent developments in farming in developed countries such as the UK.

6

[Turn over

Question 13

Diagram Q13 Population pyramids for Bolivia and the Netherlands



Study Diagram Q13

Explain the differences in the population structures of Bolivia and the Netherlands.

You should refer to both birth rates and death rates in your answer.

SECTION 3 — GLOBAL ISSUES — 20 marks

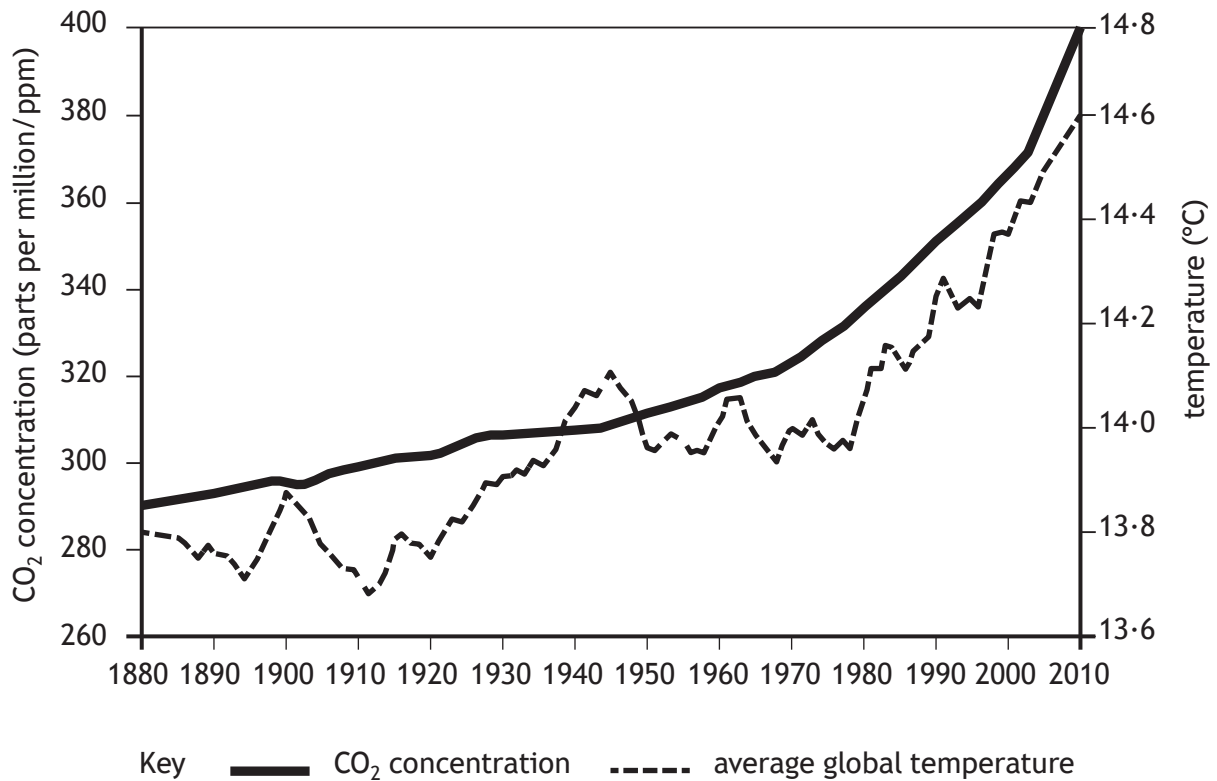
Attempt any TWO questions

Question 14 — Climate change	page 14
Question 15 — Natural regions	page 16
Question 16 — Environmental hazards	page 18
Question 17 — Trade and globalisation	page 20
Question 18 — Tourism	page 22
Question 19 — Health	page 24

[Turn over

Question 14 — Climate change

Diagram Q14A Evidence of climate change




(a) Study Diagram Q14A.

Describe, in detail, the changes in carbon dioxide levels and average global temperatures.

Question 14 — Climate change (continued)

Diagram Q14B Climate summit 2014 poster



The poster features a portrait of Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, in the foreground. Behind him is a large, stylized gear graphic. In the background, a long line of wind turbines stretches across a body of water under a cloudy sky. The UN logo is positioned above the text 'CLIMATE SUMMIT 2014'.

“ _____
I firmly believe that every one of us can step up and
become leaders in combating climate change.
_____ **”**

BAN KI-MOON, UN SECRETARY-GENERAL
#Climate2014 · un.org/climatechange

(b) Look at Diagram Q14B.

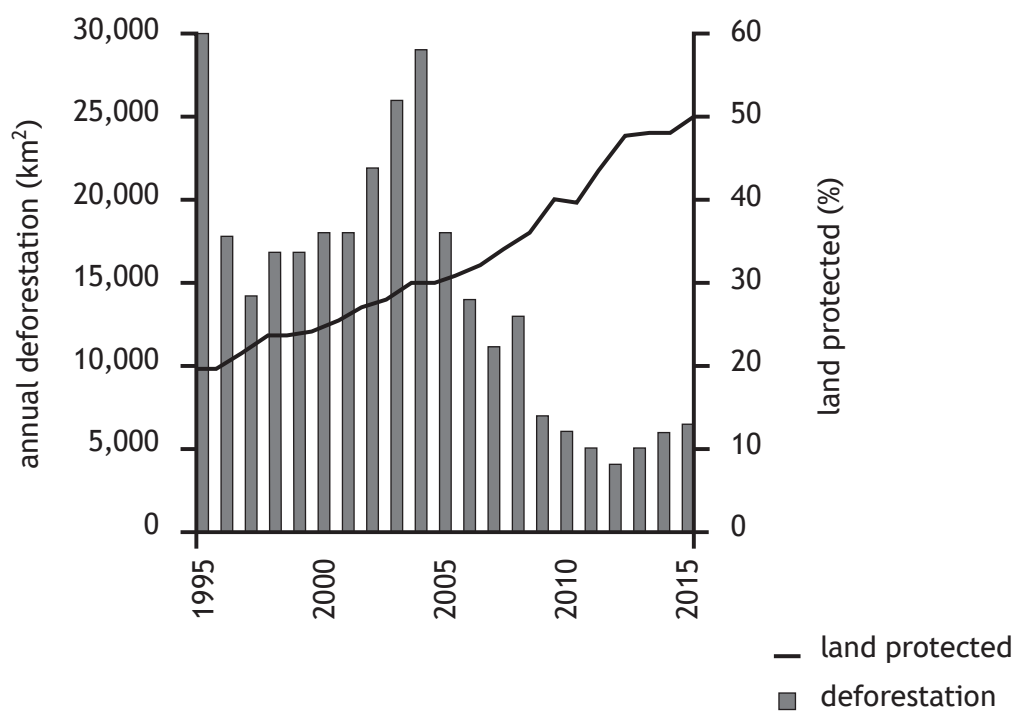
Explain, in detail, strategies to minimise future climate change.

6

[Turn over

Question 15 — Natural regions

Diagram Q15A Deforestation and protected land in the Brazilian rainforest 1995–2015



(a) Study Diagram Q15A.

Describe, in detail, changes in deforestation and protected land in the Brazilian rainforest.

Question 15 — Natural regions (continued)

Diagram Q15B An area of tropical deforestation



(b) Look at Diagram Q15B.

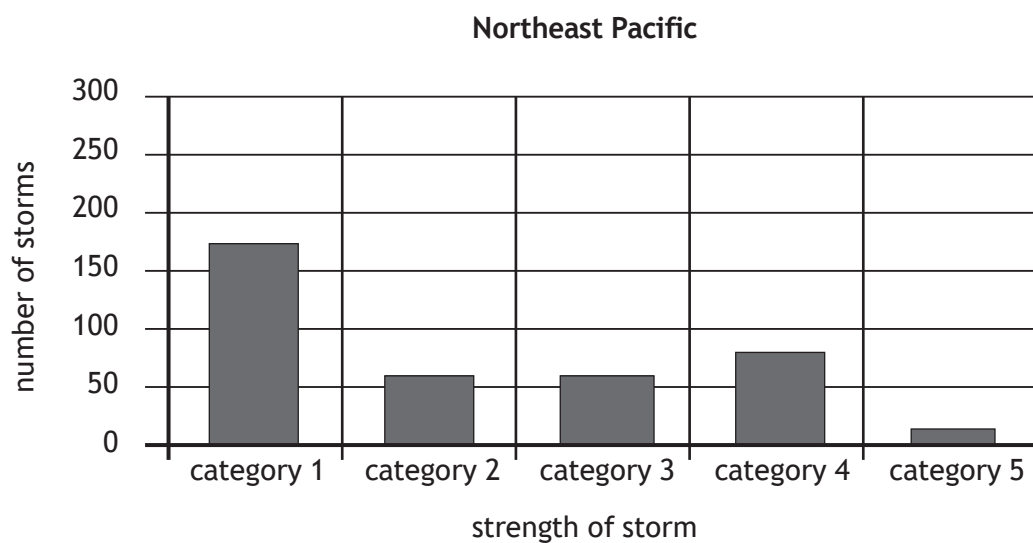
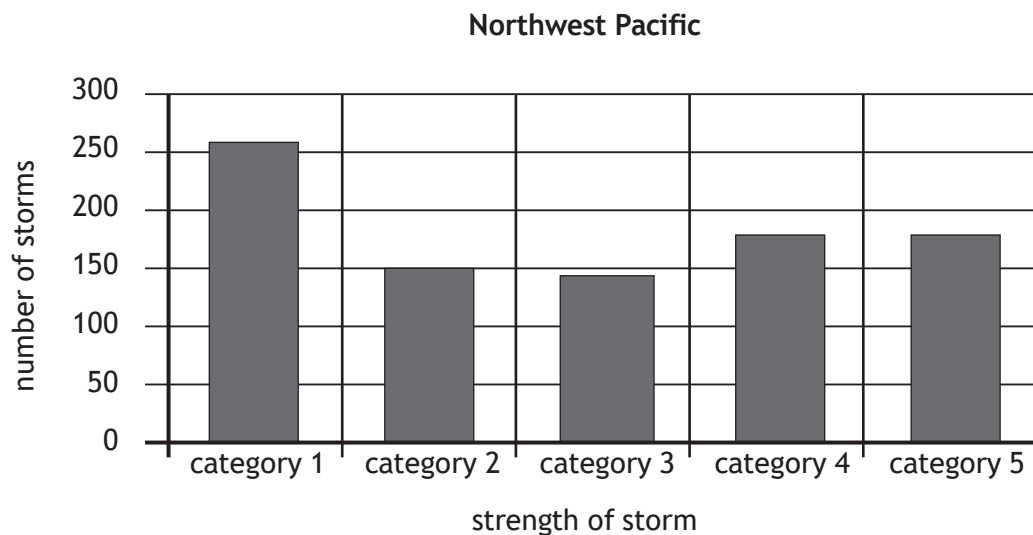
For a named area of tropical rainforest you have studied, **describe, in detail**, the strategies used to reduce deforestation.

6

[Turn over

Question 16 — Environmental hazards

Diagram Q16A Number of tropical storms in the North Pacific Ocean
1951–2002



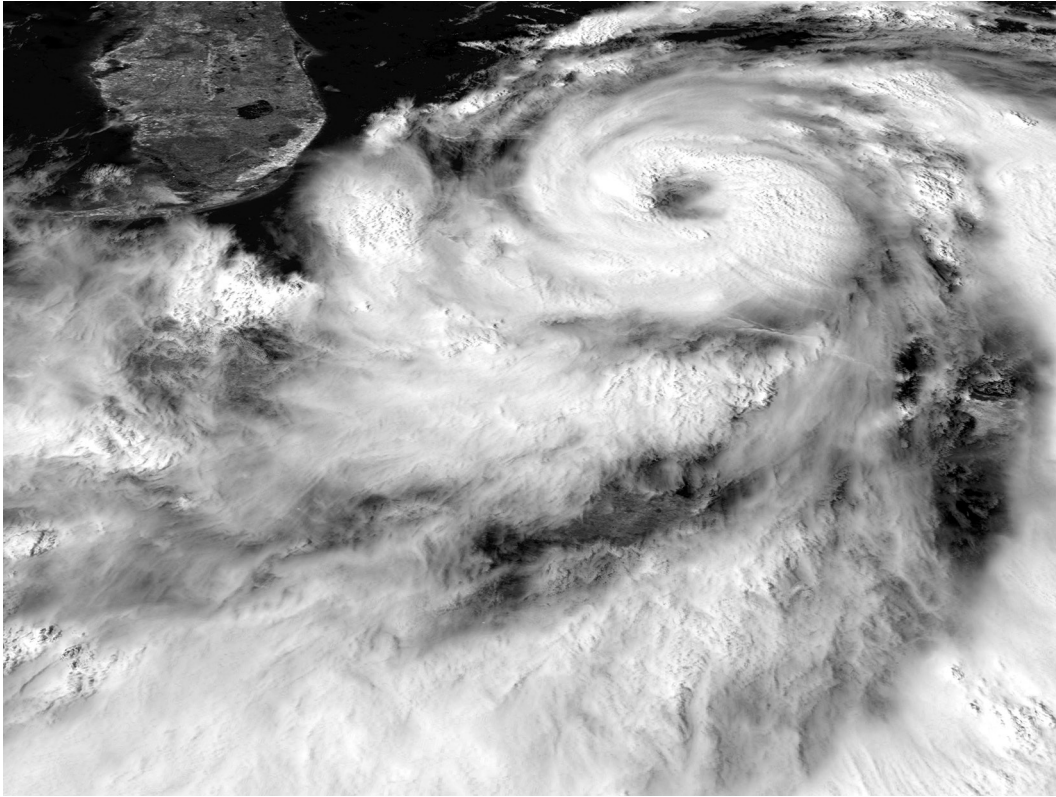
(a) Study Diagram Q16A.

Describe, in detail, the differences in the number of tropical storms in the Northwest and Northeast Pacific Ocean.

4

Question 16 — Environmental hazards (continued)

Diagram Q16B A tropical storm



(b) Look at Diagram Q16B.

Explain the formation of a tropical storm.

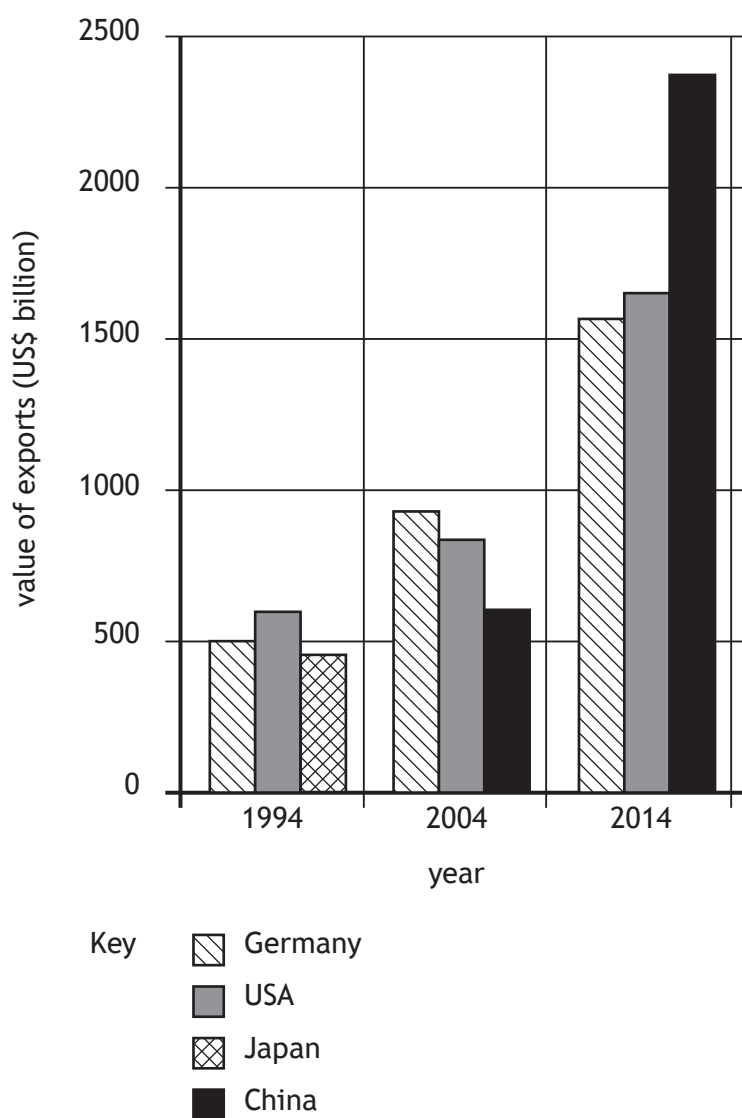
You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

6

[Turn over

Question 17 — Trade and globalisation

Diagram Q17A World's top exporting countries 1994–2014



(a) Study Diagram Q17A.

Describe, in detail, the changes in the export value and ranking of the world's top exporting countries.

4

Question 17 — Trade and globalisation (continued)

Diagram Q17B Newspaper headline



(b) Look at Diagram Q17B.

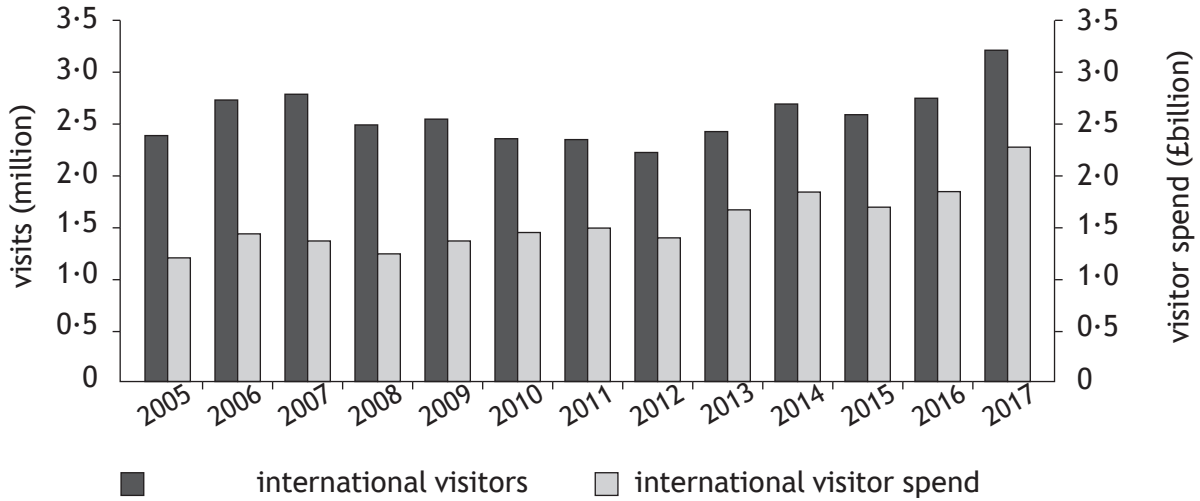
Referring to countries you have studied, **describe, in detail**, world trade patterns.

6

[Turn over

Question 18 — Tourism

Diagram Q18A International visitors and international visitor spend in Scotland 2005–2017



(a) Study Diagram Q18A.

Describe, in detail, the changes in the number of international visitors and international visitor spend in Scotland between 2005 and 2017.

4

Question 18 — Tourism (continued)

Diagram Q18B Newspaper headline



(b) Look at Diagram Q18B.

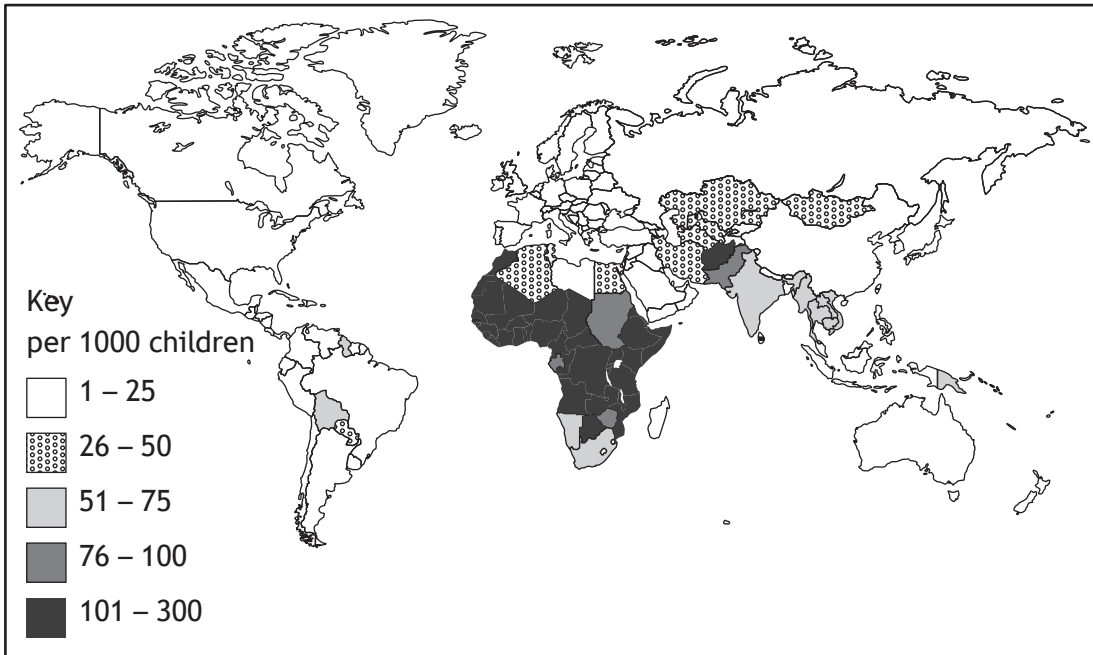
Referring to an area you have studied, **describe, in detail**, the main features of eco-tourism.

6

[Turn over for next question

Question 19 — Health

Diagram Q19A Global child mortality rates

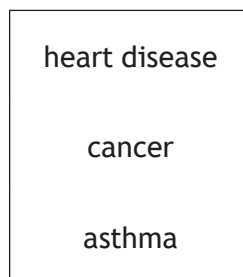


(a) Study Diagram Q19A.

Describe, in detail, child mortality rates across the world.

4

Diagram Q19B Selected diseases common in the developed world



(b) Choose one disease from Diagram Q19B above.

For the disease you have chosen, explain the methods used to manage it.

6

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Question 14 Poster - *UN Climate Summit 2014*.

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**Geography
Ordnance Survey Map
Item A**

TUESDAY, 28 MAY

1:00 PM – 3:20 PM

The colours used in the printing of these map extracts are indicated in the four little boxes at the top of the map extract. Each box should contain a colour; if any does not, the map is incomplete and should be returned to the Invigilator.



* X 8 3 3 7 5 2 1 *



ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

ROADS AND PATHS

- Junction number
- Service area
- M1 Motorway (dual carriageway)
- Unfenced
- A 470 Dual carriageway
- A 493 Footbridge
- B 4518 Secondary road
- A 855 Bridge
- B 885 Narrow road with passing places
- Road generally more than 4m wide
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- Path / Other road, drive or track
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5), 14% to 20% (1 in 7 to 1 in 5)
- Gates, Road tunnel
- Ferry P Ferry (passenger), Ferry V Ferry (vehicle)

RAILWAYS

RAILWAYS

- Track multiple or single
- Track under construction
- Siding
- Tunnel, cuttings
- Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway
- Bridges, footbridge
- Level crossing
- Viaduct, embankment
- Station, (a) principal
- Light rapid transit system station

WATER FEATURES

WATER FEATURES

- Marsh or salting
- Towpath
- Lock
- Slopes
- Cliff
- Shingle
- Aqueduct
- Canal
- Ford
- Beacon
- Sand
- Flat rock
- Lighthouse (disused)
- Lighthouse (in use)
- Shingle
- Low water mark
- High water mark
- Canal (dry)

HEIGHTS 1 metre = 3.2808 feet

HEIGHTS

- Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
- Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Restricted byway
- Byway open to all traffic

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- On-road cycle route
- Traffic-free cycle route
- National Cycle Network number
- Regional Cycle Network number
- National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

BOUNDARIES

BOUNDARIES

- National
- District
- County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough
- National Park

TOURIST INFORMATION

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Camp site / caravan site
- Garden
- Golf course or links
- Information centre (all year / seasonal)
- Nature reserve
- Parking, Park and ride (all year / seasonal)
- Picnic site
- Recreation / leisure / sports centre
- Selected places of tourist interest
- Telephone, public / roadside assistance
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks / Trails
- World Heritage site or area
- Youth hostel

LAND FEATURES

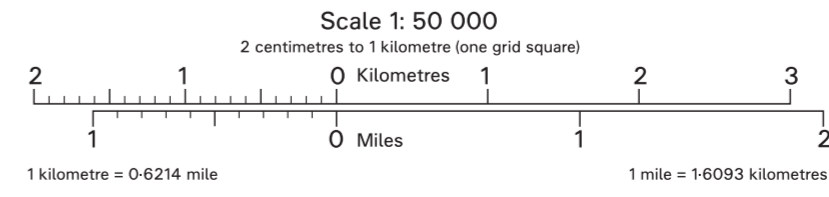
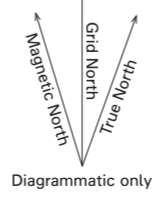
LAND FEATURES

- Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
- Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
- Buildings
- Important building (selected)
- Bus or coach station
- Current or former place of worship (with tower, with spire, minaret or dome)
- Place of worship
- Glass structure
- Helipart
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Wind pump, wind turbine
- Windmill with or without sails
- Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
- Cutting, embankment
- Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
- Coniferous wood
- Non-coniferous wood
- Mixed wood
- Orchard
- Park or ornamental ground
- Forestry Commission land
- National Trust (always open / limited access, observe local signs)
- National Trust for Scotland (always open / limited access, observe local signs)

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	MUS	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Fm	Farm	PH	Public house
Ho	House	SCH	School
MP	Milepost	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent





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**Geography
Ordnance Survey Map
Item B**

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ROCK FEATURES

- Outcrop
- Cliff
- Scree

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Restricted byway
- Byway open to all traffic

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland.
- On-road cycle route
- Traffic-free cycle route
- National Cycle Network number
- Regional Cycle Network number
- National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

BOUNDARIES

- National
- District
- County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough
- National Park

ANTIQUITIES

- Site of antiquity
- Battlefield (with date)
- Visible earthwork
- Roman
- Non-Roman

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Camp site / caravan site
- Garden
- Golf course or links
- Information centre (all year / seasonal)
- Nature reserve
- Parking, Park and ride (all year / seasonal)
- Picnic site
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Fm	Farm	PH	Public house
Ho	House	Sch	School
MP	Milepost	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent



Scale 1: 50 000
2 centimetres to 1 kilometre (one grid square)

0 1 2 3 Kilometres

0 1 2 Miles

1 kilometre = 0.6214 mile

1 mile = 1.6093 kilometres

Diagrammatic only