



MERIDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
Higher 2

H2 Geography

9730/02

Paper 2 Human Geography

21 Sept 2015

3 Hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper
1 Insert
World outline map

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, civics group and index 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 staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

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

Diagrams and sketch maps should be drawn wherever 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.

Start each question on a fresh sheet of paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten this **cover sheet** and all your work securely together in **chronological order**.

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

This document consists of 4 printed pages.

Name: _____

Class: _____

Index number: _____

Qn no. (Section A)	Marks	Qn no. (Section B)	Marks
1		5 Either / Or*	
2		6 Either / Or*	
3		7 Either / Or*	
4			
Total			

*Please **circle** the question number attempted and **delete** Either / Or accordingly

Section A

Answer **all** 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 imports, exports and the balance of trade, 1992-2003 for Costa Rica, a Less Developed Country (LDC) in Central America. Fig. 1B shows the location of Costa Rica.

(a) How is a balance of trade calculated? [1]
Exports minus imports (of visible goods) or the difference between

(b) Using Fig. 1A, describe the trend in Costa Rica's balance of trade for the period. [3]

A full answer covers both movement and scale. Key features are the trade deficit or adverse balance in all years except 1999 and the significant drop (increase in deficit by approx 4 times) in 2002-3.

(c) Suggest reasons for the trend described in (b) [4]

Reverse GSMTC to explain why is there general increase in trade
What might have caused the decrease

(d) What other information would you require for a fuller understanding of Fig. 1A? [4]

Possible answers include: nature of imports and exports; reports (media, government) on causes of situation in 99 and 02-03; trade agreements and political decisions; changes in the global market.

Population Issues and Challenges

- 2 Study Fig. 2, which shows net migration for Canada, an MEDC in North America, 1851–2001. Net migration is the balance between immigration and emigration.

(a) Describe the pattern for Canada's net migration between 1851 and 2001. [4]

- Overall positive – count
- Fluctuating changes in migration over time
- Negative 1861-1901,
- Positive after 1941 but complex pattern of increase, peaking in 1986-1991

(b) Explain what could have caused the changes in migration pattern in Canada over the years. [4]

Provide:

Reasons for out migration

Reasons for in migration

- (c) Between 1991 and 2001, the majority of immigrants to Canada were from Asia. Explain what other information would be useful for a fuller understanding of the impact of immigration to Canada during this period. [4]

Variety of information can be accepted provided that it is substantiated with explanation:

- other source continents
- source by country
- actual numbers of immigrants (Fig. 3 is only net)
- age/gender
- marital status
- pioneer migrant or joining family member(s)
- occupation/skills/education

Urban Issues and Challenges

- 3 Fig. 3 shows an urban area after urban regeneration in a small city in England.

- (a) Describe the landuse of the urban area shown in Fig. 3. [3]

- Highly mixed
- Retail at highest traffic flow (road intersection)
- Housing scattered, near both industrial and recreational/education sites
- About half are new landuse – new housing, new industrial sites

- (b) Using Fig 3, suggest reasons why the regeneration strategies for the urban area may be successful. [4]

- New housing – reverse slum
- Pedestrianisation – improve traffic flow
- Industrial – revive economic activities
- Traffic management – reduce traffic problems

- (c) Design a study to conduct pedestrian count in the urban area shown in Fig. 3. [5]

1. Select place
2. Indicate timing and intervals to collect data
3. Data recording + table
4. Data representation + graph

The Globalisation of Economic Activity and Urban Issues and Challenges

- 4 Fig. 4A shows the Urban Redevelopment Authority's (URA's) plan for commercial and industrial clusters in Singapore by 2030.

Fig. 4B shows an artist's impression of Sungei Gadut, a current industrial estate which will be rejuvenated into a new business hub for growth of existing and new businesses by 2030.

Industrial clusters outside the city centre are planned to each have a different industry focus and unique identity.

Fig. 4C shows an artist's impression of an aerial view of Seletar Aerospace Park, an industrial cluster to be developed by 2030.

- (a) With reference to Fig. 4A, describe the distribution of commercial and industrial clusters in Singapore by 2030. [4]

- Generally Decentralised / scattered,
- Commercial – radiate from CBD
- Industrial – larger industrial clusters are further away from CBD/ nearer coastal areas
- Most industrial and commercial clusters are separated/ distinct except for 4 (woodlands, jurong, BV, one-north)

- (b) Using Fig. 4B and information that you have studied, suggest 2 reasons why the URA has sought to develop commercial and industrial clusters as shown in Fig. 4A. [4]

For specialisation purposes since each is of a different industry focus with a unique identity. Creating a business hub like that shown in Fig. 4B, complements industrial development, aids Singapore in the development of commercial and industrial hub → enhance competitiveness in the global economy

Dependency of complementing commercial and industrial clusters are located next to each other → traded and untraded interdependencies

- (c) Using Fig. 4C, discuss the extent to which the Seletar Aerospace Park may contribute to the development of a hub status for Singapore in the context of global economic change. [6]

Support	Against
Industrial clusters → traded and untraded interdependencies → increase economic competitiveness	Possibly lack global recognition → require advertisement, tagging on name of changi airport
Aerospace transport → comparative advantage of having easy connection to world	

Section B

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

The Globalisation of Economic Activity

5 Either

- (a) Explain the impacts of globalisation on the service sector. [9]

Address impact on how there was a

- rise in number and types of service sector
- relocation of service firms to other countries
- growth of SMEs
- deregulation of public services

- (b) 'Globalisation of economic activities has allowed for the development of DCs and LDCs to converge.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [16]

L3: Issue of global economic change and how it has allowed for development of DCs and LDCs to be more alike/ different should be addressed.

5 Or

- (a) Using examples, explain the nature of Transnational Corporations (TNCs). [9]

Describe the characteristics and explain why TNCs have that particular characteristic. Support with examples.

- Engagement in NIDL
- Desire to exploit comparative advantage → footloose
- Engage in outsourcing, joint ventures, strategic alliances and other non-traditional structures of the firm.
- Tend to be large but now increasingly rise of small firms

- (b) 'Technological change has enabled globalisation.' How far do you agree? [16]

L3: explanation of technological change and counter argument of other factors (e.g. involvement of actors like TNCs, state, SNOs) that enable globalisation should be addressed

Population Issues and Challenges

6 Either

- (a) With the help of examples, compare the characteristics of renewable and non-renewable energy resources and their use in LDCs and DCs. [9]

Compare by:

- Length of use / renewability
- Damage to environment when extracted
- Pollution to environment when used
- More attempts to use renewable in DCs than LDCs, lack of ability to harness use of renewable resources and engagement in manufacturing (globalisation) hence greater use of non renewable in LDCs

- (b) In the relationship between population and resources, to what extent should a resource base be seen as changeable rather than fixed? [16]

L3: Use of Malthus and Boserup theories to explain whether resource base is changeable. Important to note that resource base as a relative concept. Elements largely related to geographical constraints are fixed, however, there are vast amount of opportunities whereby resource base can be increased.

6 Or

- (a) Explain the value and limitations of population pyramids in predicting population change. [9]

Explain usefulness and limitations of population pyramids

- (b) Discuss the extent to which countries can achieve optimum population. [16]

L3: Acknowledge theoretical understanding of optimum population and hence difficulty in achieving ideal due to difficulties in controlling population changes

Urban Issues and Challenges

7 Either

- (a) Compare and account for the growth of megacities in DCs and LDCs. [9]

DCs have less megacities than LDCs and more importantly, their growth rates are much lower because:

- Potential for growth is much higher due to lower levels of urbanisation in LDCs
- Natural population growth rates in DC cities are also less than those of LDC cities
- Megacities in LDCs tend to have high degrees of primacy
- LDC cities as growth areas due to NIDL
- Centralisation of functions in LDC cities

- (b) Discuss the extent to which centripetal forces have been agents of change in the central city. [16]

L3: Students should address both centripetal and centrifugal forces and using examples weigh importance of centripetal forces in central cities. Acknowledgement of where centripetal forces are from is also required.

7 Or
(a)

With the use of examples, describe and explain the main transport problems experienced in cities.

[9]

Congestion and pollution due to

- increased affluence
- poor enforcement, especially in LDCs
- poor public transport systems
- increased trend of suburbanization in DCs

(b)

Assess the extent to which slums and squatter settlements can be seen as positive forms of settlement.

[16]

L3: Make a good assessment of the extent to which slums and squatter settlements are a positive form of settlement – making the point it isn't a simple answer but it could vary over time, space etc. May point out slums and squatter settlements are far from uniform in their characters. Well supported with effective examples.