



NANYANG JUNIOR COLLEGE

Year 2 Preliminary Examination

H2 GEOGRAPHY

9730/02

Human Geography

22 Sept 2015

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper
 Insert
 World Outline Map

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your class, index number and name 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.

The Insert contains the all the Figures referred to in the question paper.
You should make reference to appropriate examples studied in the field or the classroom, even where such examples are not specifically requested by the questions.

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

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 Figs. 1A and 1B show the top ten leaders of economic growth between 1982/87 and 2010/17.
- (a) (i) Name **one** country which only appears on the map of 2012/17. [1]
 - (ii) Name **one** country which disappears from the map of 2012/17. [1]
 - (iii) Identify **one** world region which is **not** depicted on the maps to illustrate the concept of 'persistent periphery' – those parts of the world whose economic growth remains very limited. [1]
 - (b) Describe and explain the trend for Asia between 1982-87 and 2012-17. [6]
 - (c) Describe explain **one** economic measure developed countries such as the USA, UK and Japan might implement to ensure their continuing competitiveness. [3]

Population Issues and Challenges

- 2 Fig.2A shows the top ten remittance corridors in 2010 (US\$ billion).
- (a) (i) Name the country which received the highest remittance in 2010. [1]
 - (ii) Describe the pattern of international remittance flows. [2]
 - (iii) Describe **two** major factors which may affect the amount of flow of remittances between the sending and receiving countries. [2]
- Fig.2B shows Bangladesh's origins of remittance inflows (1980-1981 to 2009-2010) (US\$ million).
- (b) Describe and explain the character of source countries of remittances of Bangladeshi workers. [3]
 - (c) Briefly explain the impact of remittances received on the economy of Bangladesh. [4]

Urban Issues and Challenges

3. Fig. 3 shows selected population changes in various regions of England.

- (a) (i) Name the area which has the highest increase in population change. [1]
- (ii) Identify the area which is experiencing gentrification. [1]
- (b) How does the information illustrate suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation? [3]
- (c) Outline **two** possible impacts of counter-urbanisation on urban areas in DCs. [2]
- (d) Give **two** reasons why re-urbanisation is occurring in many cities in DCs. [5]

Urban Issues and Challenges/ The Globalisation of Economic Activity

4. Fig.4A shows Citibank, an American TNC, which is one of the world's largest financial service providers, spanning more than 160 countries with approximately 16,000 offices and over 200million customer accounts around the world.

- (a) Describe Citibank's global operations. [3]
- (b) Why is financial capital such as those provided by Citibank becoming increasingly global in its nature and operation? [6]

Fig.4B shows the number and location of Citibank's operation in South Korea.

- (c) Describe and explain the spatial distribution of Citibank branches in South Korea. [5]

Section B

Answer **two** questions from this section.

The Globalisation of Economic Activity

5 EITHER

- (a) How do states differ in their approach to attracting foreign direct investment? [9]
- (b) 'Globalisation would not have occurred as fast and extensively, or even faster and deeper, if supranational bodies had not been present.'

How far do you agree with this statement? [16]

OR

(a) What are the constraints that may limit the global reach of TNCs? [9]

(b) Discuss the view that while globalisation has brought about economic prosperity it has also caused social and economic inequalities between and within countries. [16]

Population Issues and Challenges

6 EITHER

(a) Explain why population density and dependency ratio may be regarded as misleading measures in population studies. [9]

(b) To what extent is it true that a country's attempt to control its population can create problems as well as solve them? [16]

OR

(a) For **one** underpopulated area you have studied, discuss the causes and characteristics of its underpopulation. [9]

(b) To what extent does demographic behaviour reflect economic development? [16]

Urban Challenges and Challenges

7 EITHER

(a) Compare the characteristics and functions of primate and global cities. [9]

(b) Why do urban neighbourhoods gentrify and how far do you agree that the effects of gentrification are more positive than negative? [16]

OR

(a) Explain why socio-economic segregation is observed in cities in developed countries (DCs). [9]

(b) Compare and contrast the nature of homelessness in both cities in the LDCs and DCs. What specific measures have been used to address the problem of homelessness? [16]