



ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE

JC2 H1 Geography Preliminary Examination (2017)

H1 GEOGRAPHY

8813

INSERT

28 August 2017

3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

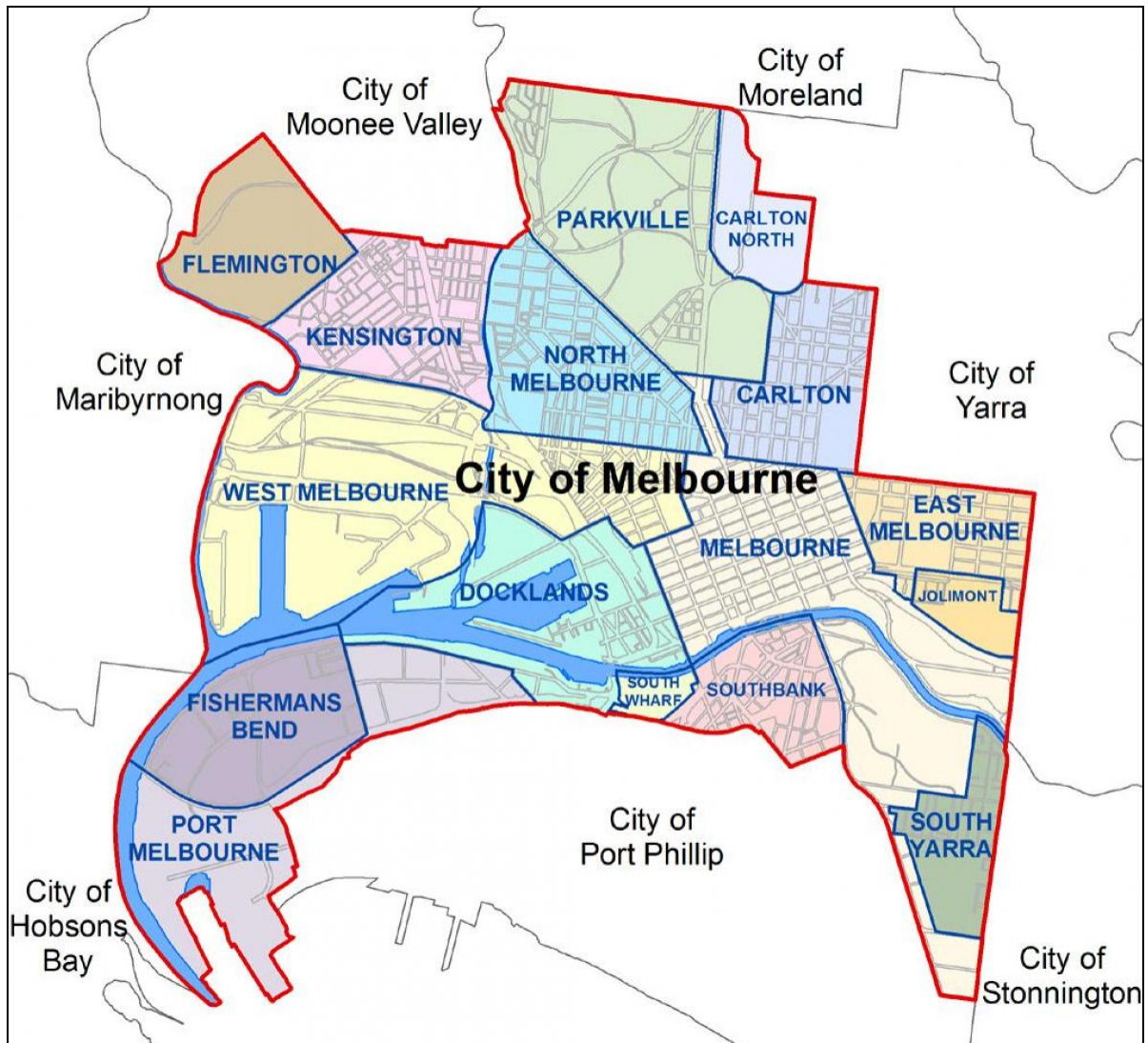
The Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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Resource 1 for Question 1

Map of Melbourne and Surrounding Suburbs



Source: <http://maps-melbourne.com/img/1200/map-of-melbourne-suburbs.jpg>

Resource 2 for Question 1

Selected Data for Southbank and Kensington

	Southbank	Kensington
Population Number (2015)	18,192	11,002
Population Density (persons / km² in 2015)	5 923.7	5 124.4
Median Age (years in 2015)	29.9	32.3
Education Persons with Post School Qualifications - Percentage of total population aged 15 years and over (%)	76.1	71.7
(a) With Postgraduate Degree (%)	11.6	9.4
(b) With Bachelor Degree (%)	33.5	31.7
Annual Income Median total income (excluding Government pensions and allowance) (AU\$ in 2013)	52, 197	57, 141
Property Prices Houses – median sale price (AU\$ in 2014)	650, 000	709, 000
Overseas Born Population (%)	64.9	37.7
Citizenship of Migrants		
(a) Australian citizen (%)	28.8	56.2
(b) Not an Australian citizen (%)	69.9	42.4
(c) Citizenship not stated (%)	1.3	1.4
English Proficiency of Migrants		
(a) Only English spoken at home (%)	33.6	38.8
(b) Proficient in spoken English (%)	59.3	47.3
(c) Not proficient in spoken English (%)	6.5	13.3
(d) Proficiency not stated (%)	0.6	0.6

Note: Data without the year indicated in the table above are extracted from 2011 Census.

Source: Data extracted from <http://stat.abs.gov.au>

Resource 3 for Question 1

Top 5 Crime Offence Data

Southbank 2011 to 2015

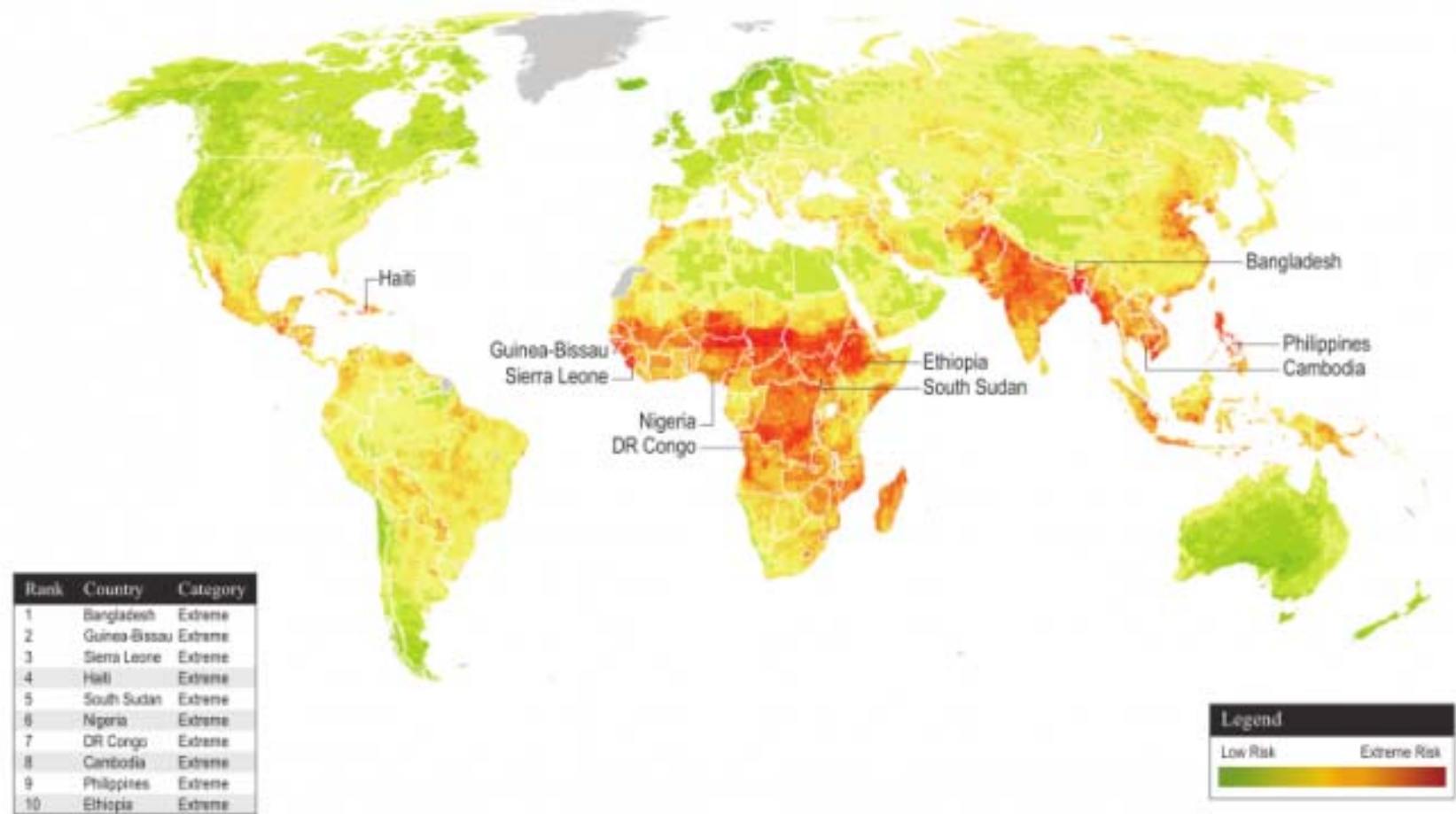
Crime Offence	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
						Q1	Q2	Total
Theft	818	630	745	779	1274	239	310	549
Deception	93	112	304	205	284	315	31	346
Crimes against the person	346	288	270	294	363	82	100	182
Disorderly and offensive conduct	503	365	376	438	452	35	83	118
Property damage	160	148	165	183	242	40	51	91

Kensington from 2011 to 2015

Crime Offence	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
						Q1	Q2	Total
Theft	426	377	409	334	496	108	133	241
Burglary/Break and enter	111	146	128	118	181	28	39	67
Crimes against the person	120	115	90	86	136	38	28	66
Property damage	106	80	69	68	120	18	22	40
Breaches of orders	14	24	52	256	44	18	9	27

Resource 4 for Question 2

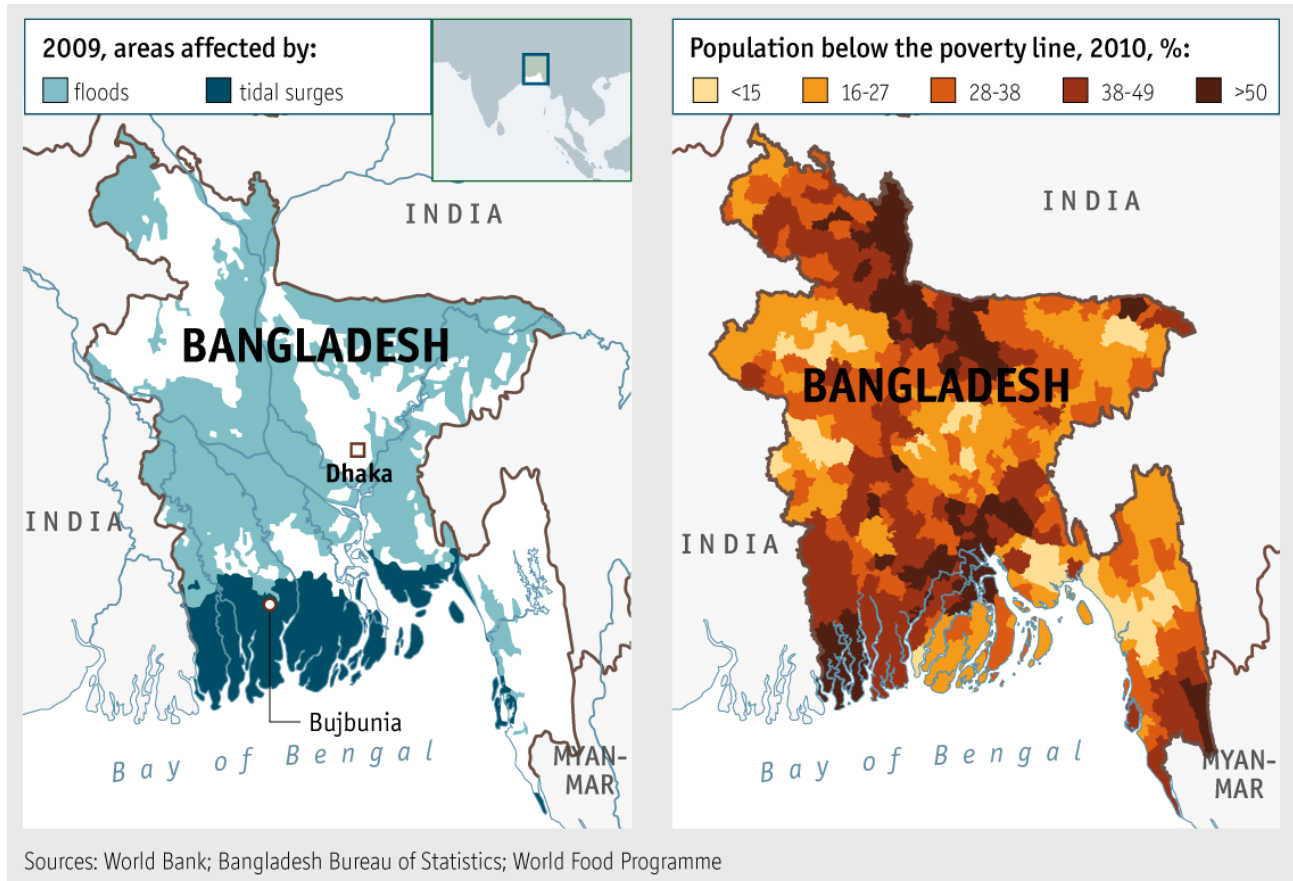
Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2014



Source: <http://reliefweb.int/map/world/world-climate-change-vulnerability-index-2014>

Resource 5 for Question 2

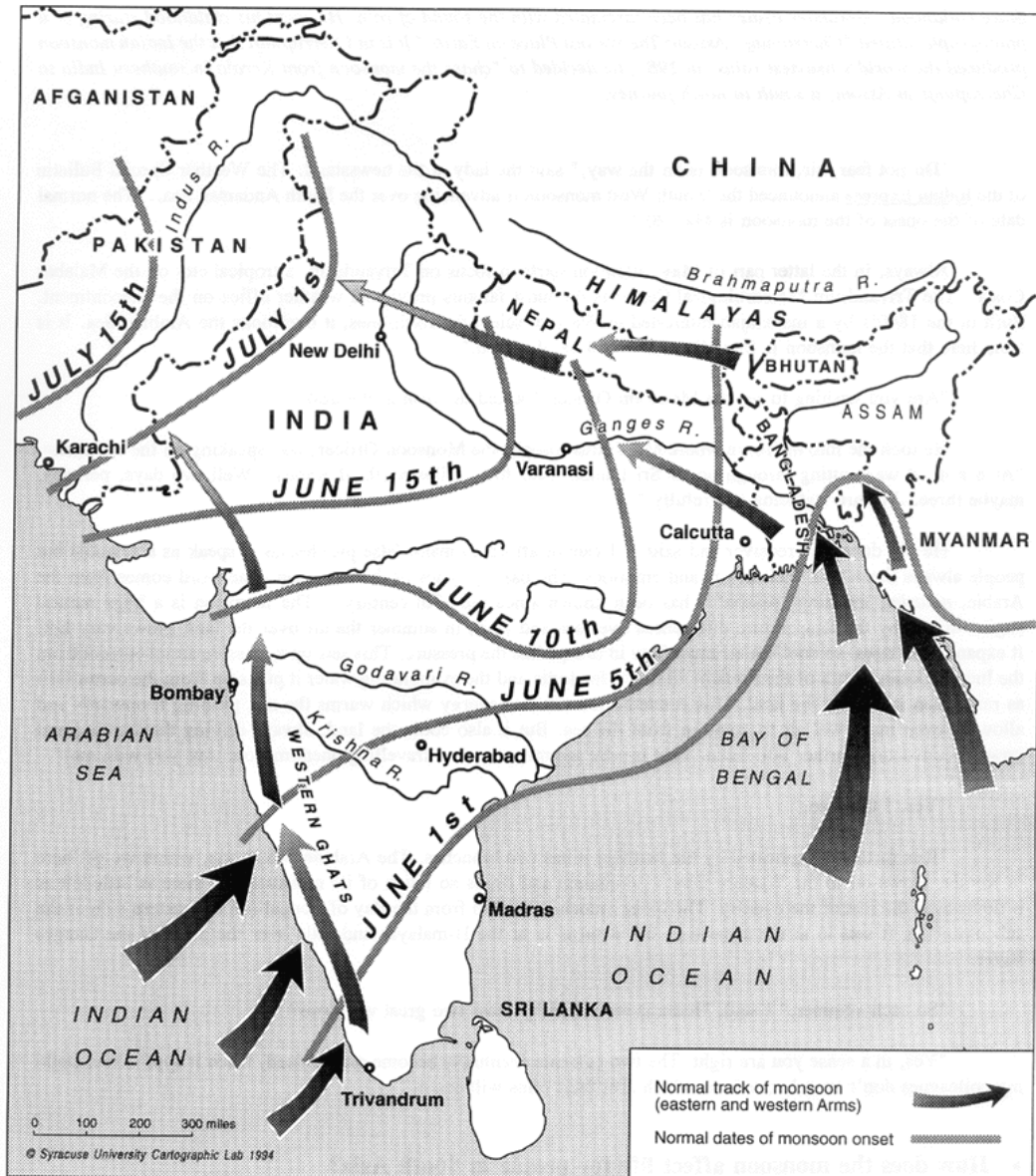
Areas in Bangladesh which are prone to flooding and tidal surges and proportion of the population below the poverty line



Source: <http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21678962-how-farmers-poor-countries-are-responding-climate-change-if-you-cant-stand-heat>

Resource 6 for Question 2

Monsoon winds over South Asia, June to July



Resource 7 for Question 2**Floods in Dhaka, Bangladesh****Floods in Dhaka**

By Mozaharul Alam, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies

Edited by Tracy Zussman

Dhaka has over ten million inhabitants and has been central to Bangladesh's economic success in recent years. The city is already very vulnerable to flooding, especially during the monsoon season, as shown by five major floods since 1980. The 1988, 1998 and 2004 floods were particularly severe and brought large economic losses.

When major floods occur they hit around half the city's area. They are mainly caused by spillover from surrounding rivers and rainfall that generates runoff beyond the capacity of the drains. The provision for infrastructure and services has not kept pace with the city's population growth.

The 40 percent of the population living in slums and squatter settlements are most severely affected by floods, water-logging and other associated problems. The unequal development and management of utilities and bad management of water and waste water are caused by both non-compliance with national policies, rules and regulations and insufficient resources.

Infrastructure, industry, commerce and utility services are key sectors at risk from flooding. The impaired performance of these sectors during and after flooding increases the vulnerability of city dwellers, with economic and social class dictating the severity of that vulnerability. The loss of life and livelihoods, and impacts on human health, are particularly severe for lower-income groups.

Measures have been taken to improve air quality and protect the city from devastating floods, but far more is needed if Dhaka is to adapt to climate change. Recent erratic rainfall brought unusual urban flooding as a result of drainage congestion and inadequate facilities for pumping water from inside the flood embankment.

Source: <http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/insights/2008/climate-change-and-cities/floods-in-dhaka#.WT9XqOt97IU>