



National
Qualifications
2018

X833/75/11

Geography

TUESDAY, 1 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 13 — Climate change

Question 14 — Natural regions

Question 15 — Environmental hazards

Question 16 — Trade and globalisation

Question 17 — Tourism

Question 18 — 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 — Coastal landscapes

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

Match these grid references with the correct coastal features.

Grid references: **827694**, **812681** and **843662**.

Choose from features: **cliff**; **stack**; **sand spit**; **arch**.

3

- (b) Explain the formation of a sand spit. 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

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

Match these grid references with the correct river features.

Grid references: **893618**, **883627** and **895589**.

Choose from features: **v-shaped valley**; **flood plain**; **meander**; **ox-bow lake**.

3

- (b) Explain the formation of a meander. You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

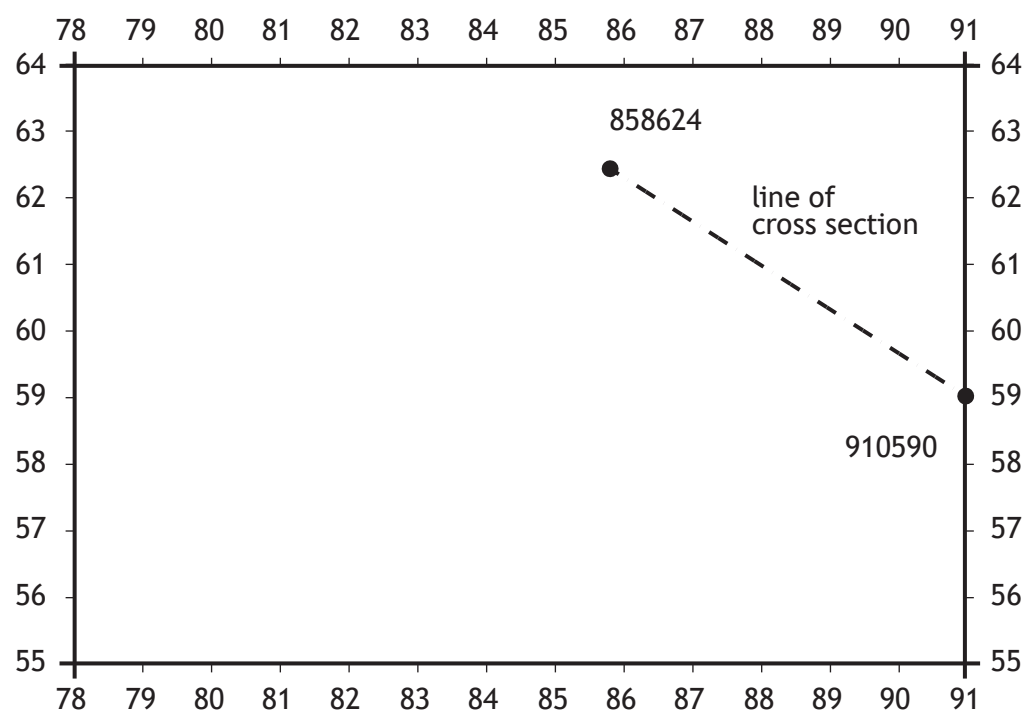
4

Now attempt questions 3 to 7

[Turn over

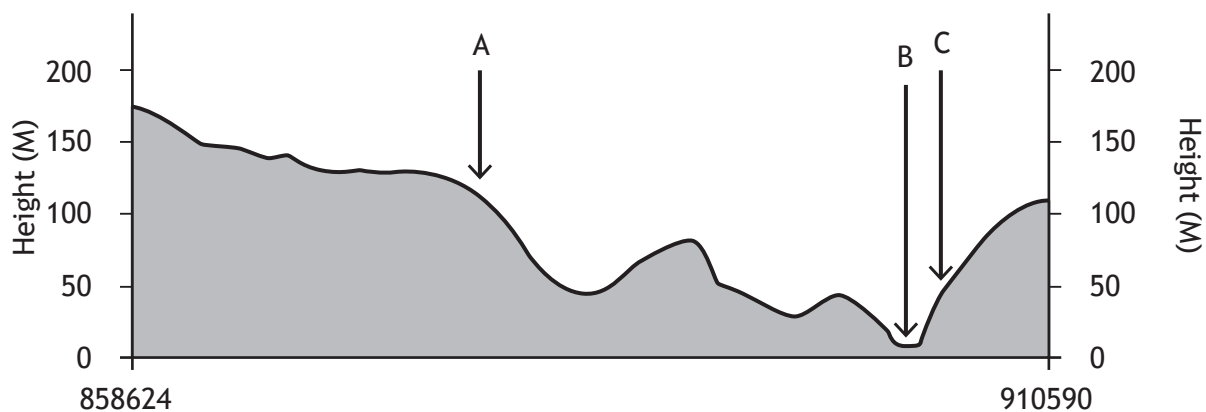
Question 3

Diagram Q3A: Cross-section GR 858624 to GR 910590



Question 3 (continued)

Diagram Q3B: Cross section



Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item A) of the Strathy area and Diagrams Q3A and Q3B.

Match the letters A–C with the correct features.

3

Choose from the features below.

Halladale River; track; forestry; electricity transmission lines.

[Turn over

Question 4

Diagram Q4: Quote from local council official

“This area has the potential for a variety of different land uses including

- farming
- forestry
- recreation/tourism
- water storage/supply
- industry
- renewable energy.”

Study Diagram Q4 and the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item A) of the Strathy area.

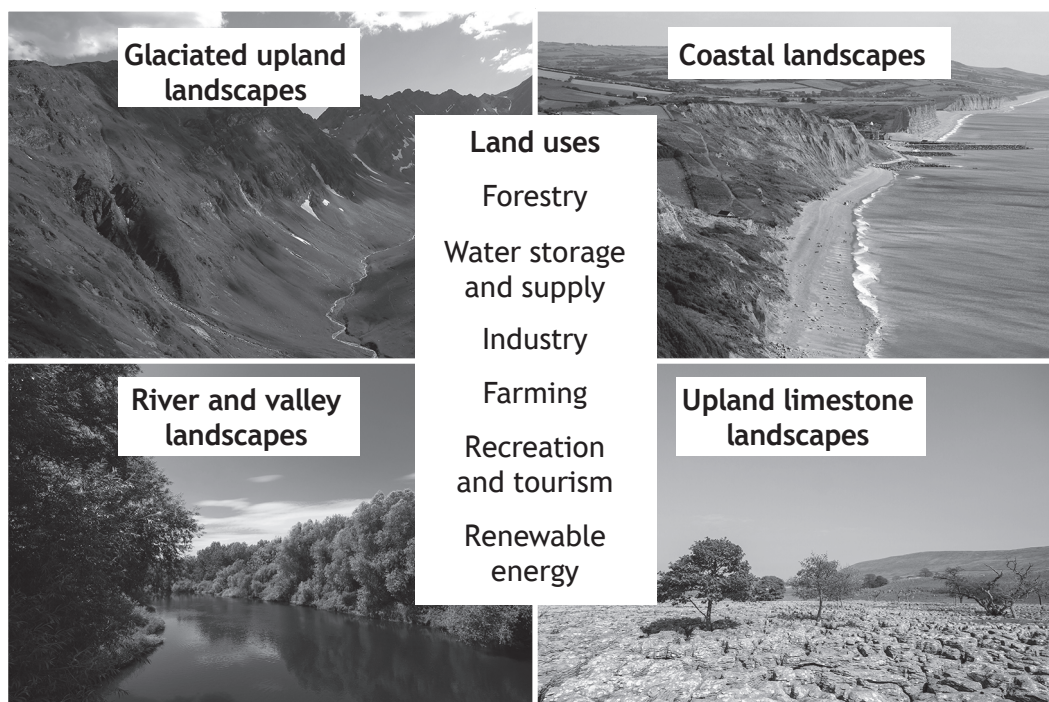
Choose **two** different land uses listed in Diagram Q4.

Using map evidence, **explain** how the area shown on the map extract is suitable for your two chosen land uses.

5

Question 5

Diagram Q5: Selected land uses



Look at Diagram Q5.

Choose **one** landscape type from Diagram Q5.

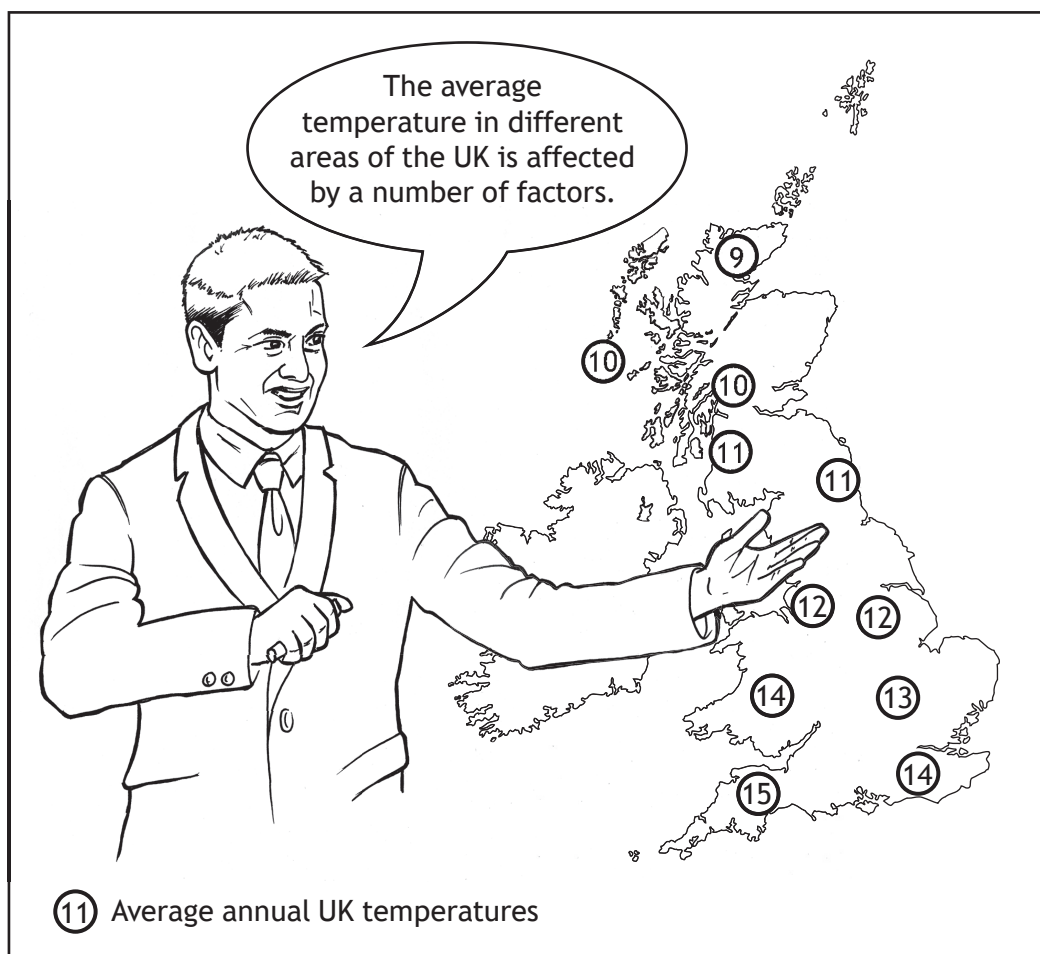
For a named area you have studied, **explain in detail** ways in which land use conflicts may be managed.

6

[Turn over

Question 6

Diagram Q6: Average annual UK temperatures



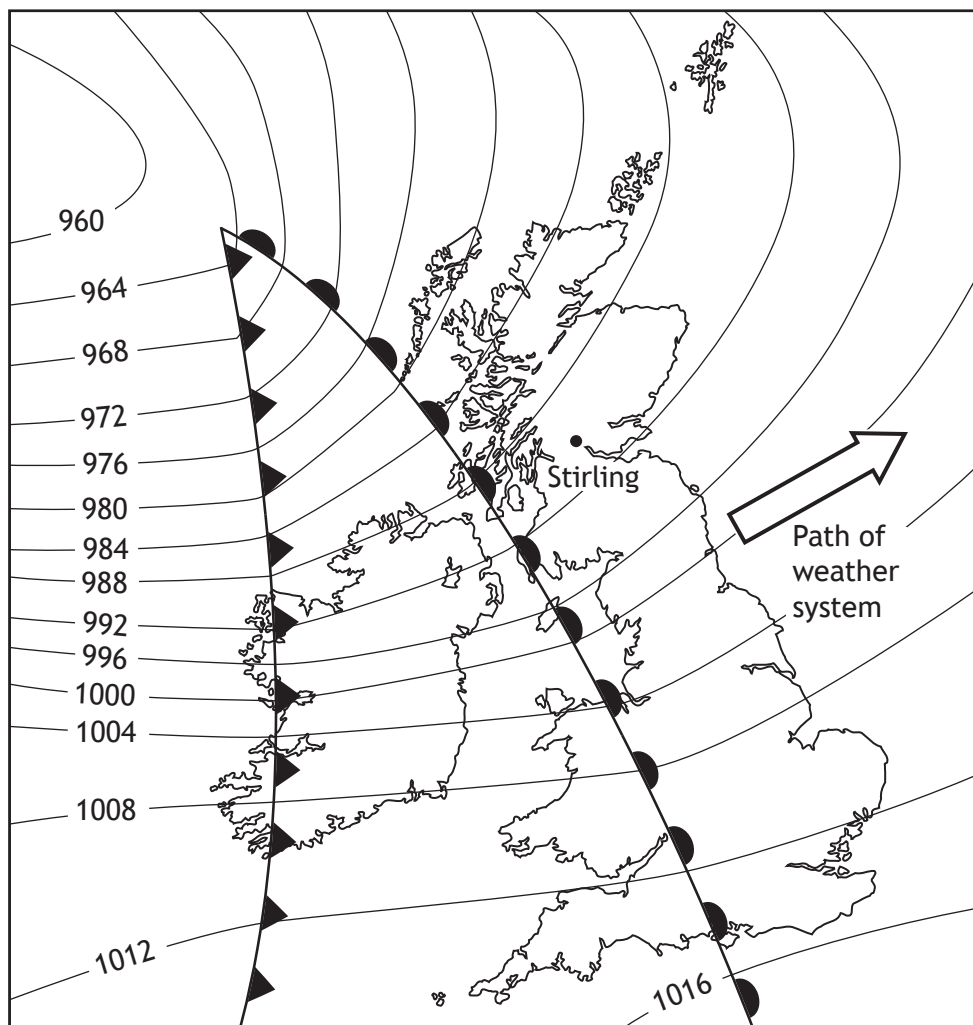
Look at Diagram Q6.

Explain the factors which affect average temperatures in the UK.

4

Question 7

Diagram Q7: Synoptic chart for Monday, 16 April 2016 at 8am



SECTION 2 — HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Question 8

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

Measure the three distances (A, B and C) between the places shown in the table.

Match your answers for A, B and C with the distances given below.

A	From the public telephone in Henwood (4702) to the school near Rose Hill (5303)
B	From Forest Farm (5410) to the church in Stanton St John (5709)
C	From Waterperry Gardens (6206) to the College (5502)

Choose from the following distances:

8·25 km

3·75 km

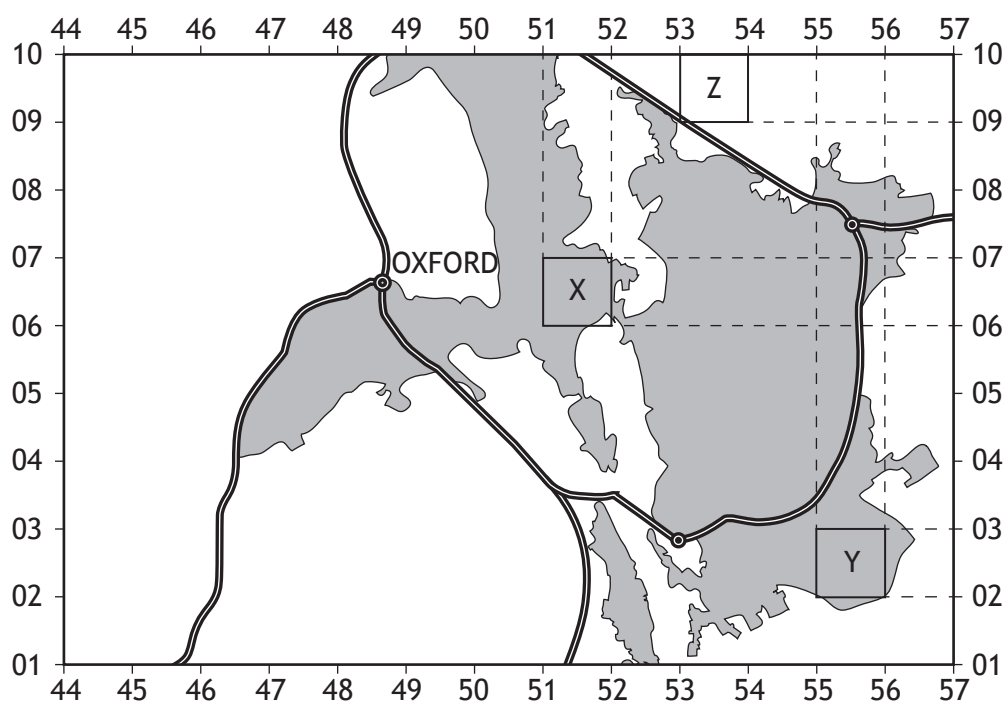
6·25 km

12·5 km

3

Question 9

Diagram Q9



Study Diagram Q9 and the Ordnance Survey map extract (Item B) of the Oxford area.

(a) Give map evidence to explain why Area X is the CBD and Area Y is the suburbs. 4

(b) There is a proposal to build a new supermarket in grid square 5309 (Area Z)

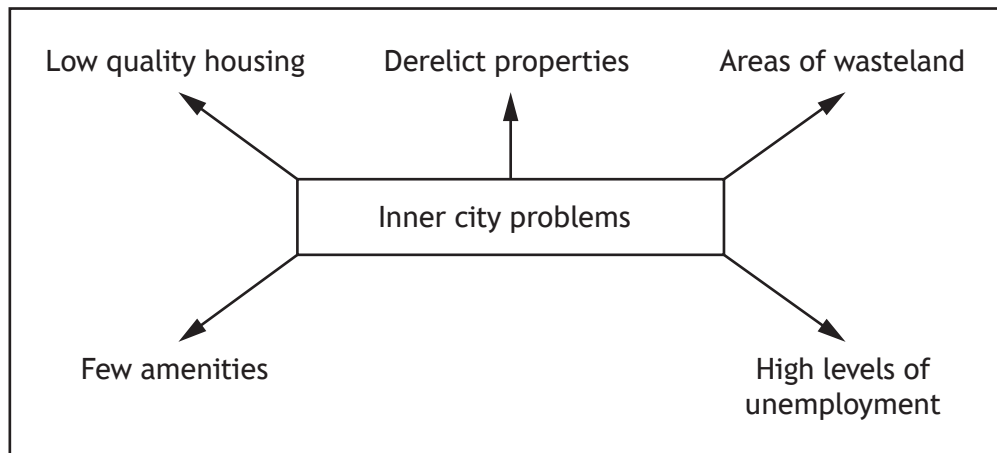
Give the advantages **and** disadvantages of Area Z for this development.

You must use map evidence in your answer. 5

[Turn over

Question 10

Diagram Q10: Inner city problems



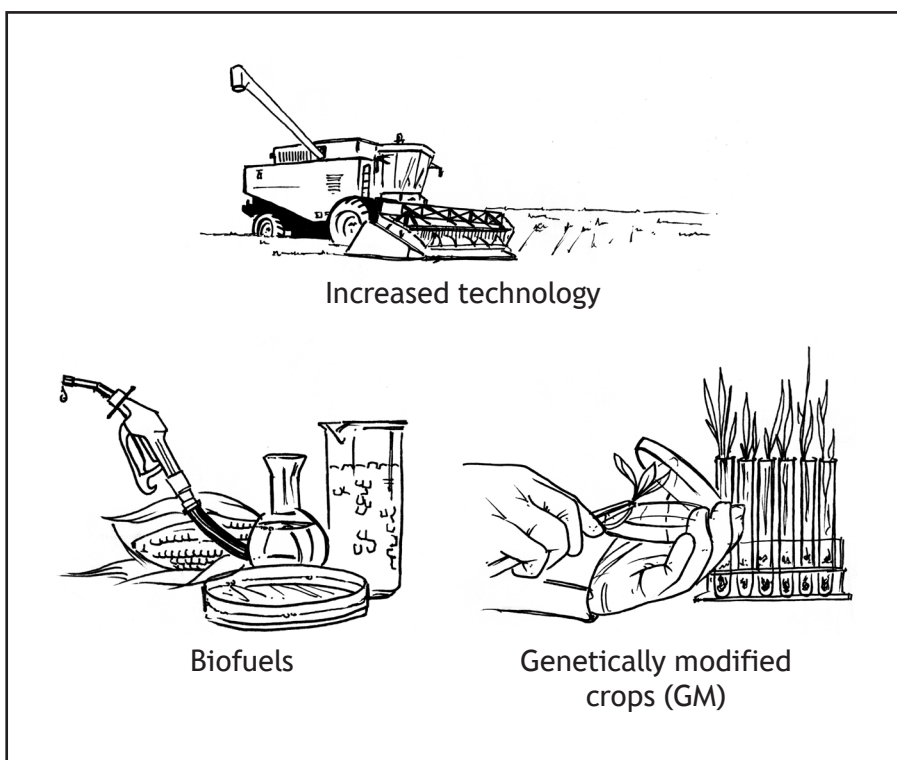
Look at Diagram Q10.

Referring to a **developed** world city you have studied, give reasons for recent changes which have taken place in the inner city.

6

Question 11

Diagram Q11: Changes in farming in developing countries



Look at Diagram Q11.

Describe, in detail, the effects of recent changes in farming on people and the landscape in **developing** countries.

You must mention at least **two** recent changes.

4

[Turn over

Question 12

Diagram Q12A: Gross national income 2015 (total per country)



(a) Study Diagram Q12A.

Describe, in detail, the different Gross National Incomes in 2015 worldwide.

4

Diagram Q12B: Selected indicators of development

Social indicator	Economic indicator
Number of people per doctor	% of people working in agriculture
% of people who can read and write	Average income per person per year
Number of births per 1,000 women per year	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per year

(b) Look at Diagram Q12B

Choose **one** social and **one** economic indicator of development shown in the table.

Explain how your two chosen indicators show the level of development in a country.

4

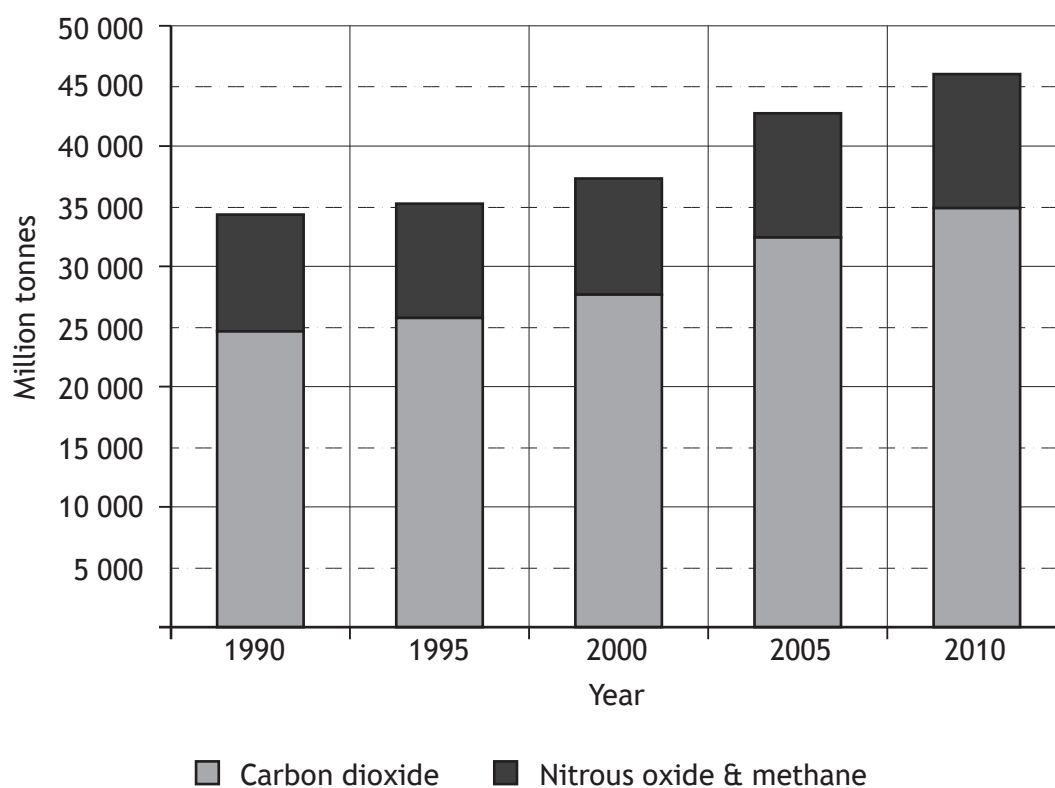
SECTION 3 — GLOBAL ISSUES — 20 marks**Attempt any TWO questions**

Question 13 — Climate change	page 16
Question 14 — Natural regions	page 18
Question 15 — Environmental hazards	page 20
Question 16 — Trade and globalisation	page 22
Question 17 — Tourism	page 23
Question 18 — Health	page 24

[Turn over

Question 13: Climate change

Diagram Q13A: Worldwide greenhouse gas emissions
(1990 to 2010)



(a) Study Diagram Q13A.

Describe, in detail, the changes in greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and 2010.

4

Question 13 (continued)

Diagram Q13B: Online newspaper report



(b) Look at Diagram Q13B.

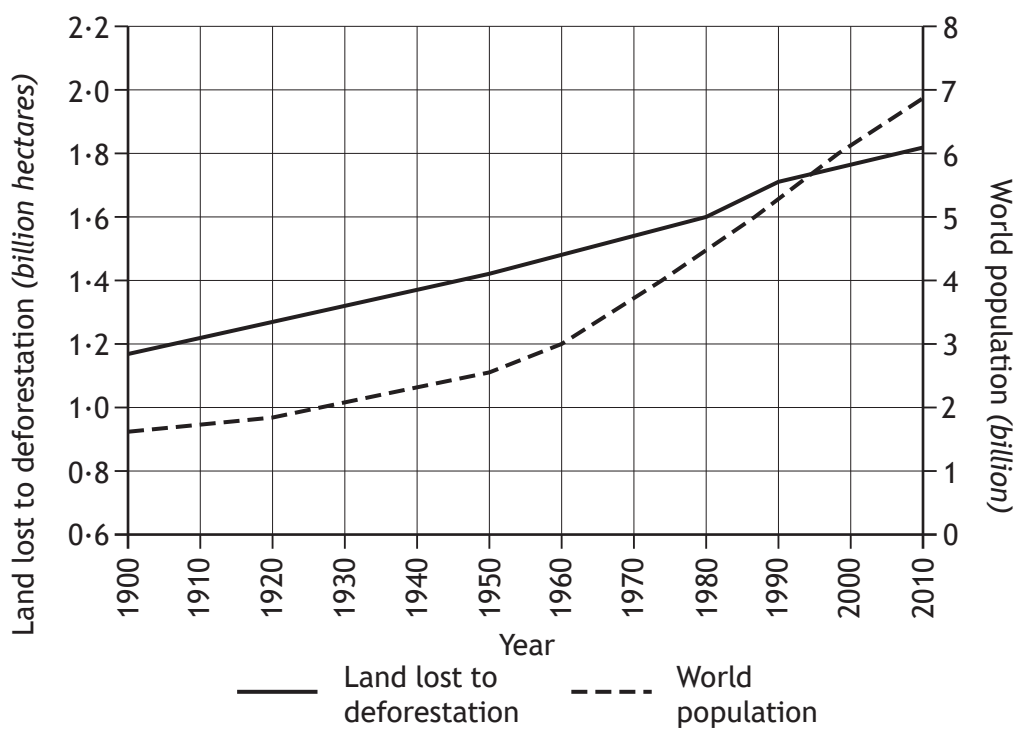
Explain the physical and human causes of climate change.

6

[Turn over

Question 14: Natural regions

Diagram Q14A: Changes in deforestation and world population: 1900 to 2010



(a) Study Diagram Q14A.

Describe, in detail, changes in deforestation and population between 1900 and 2010.

Question 14 (continued)

Diagram Q14B: Examples of vegetation adaptations in equatorial rainforests

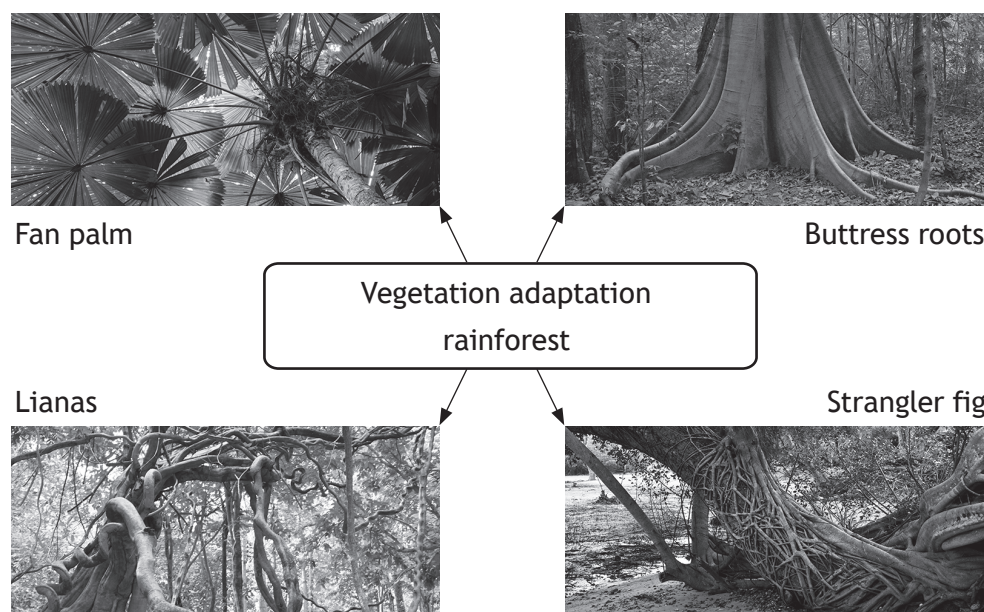
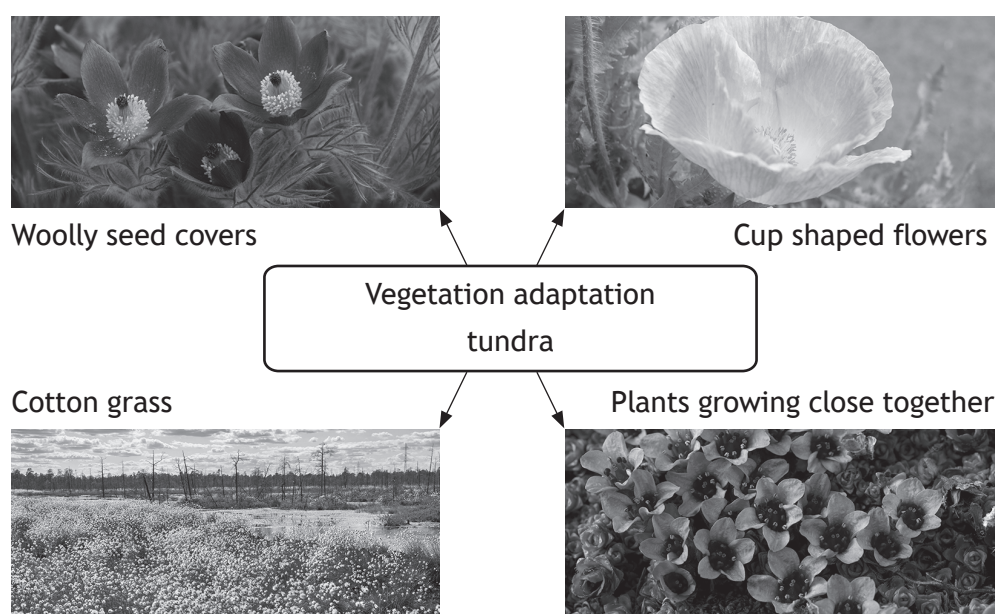


Diagram Q14C: Examples of vegetation adaptations in the tundra

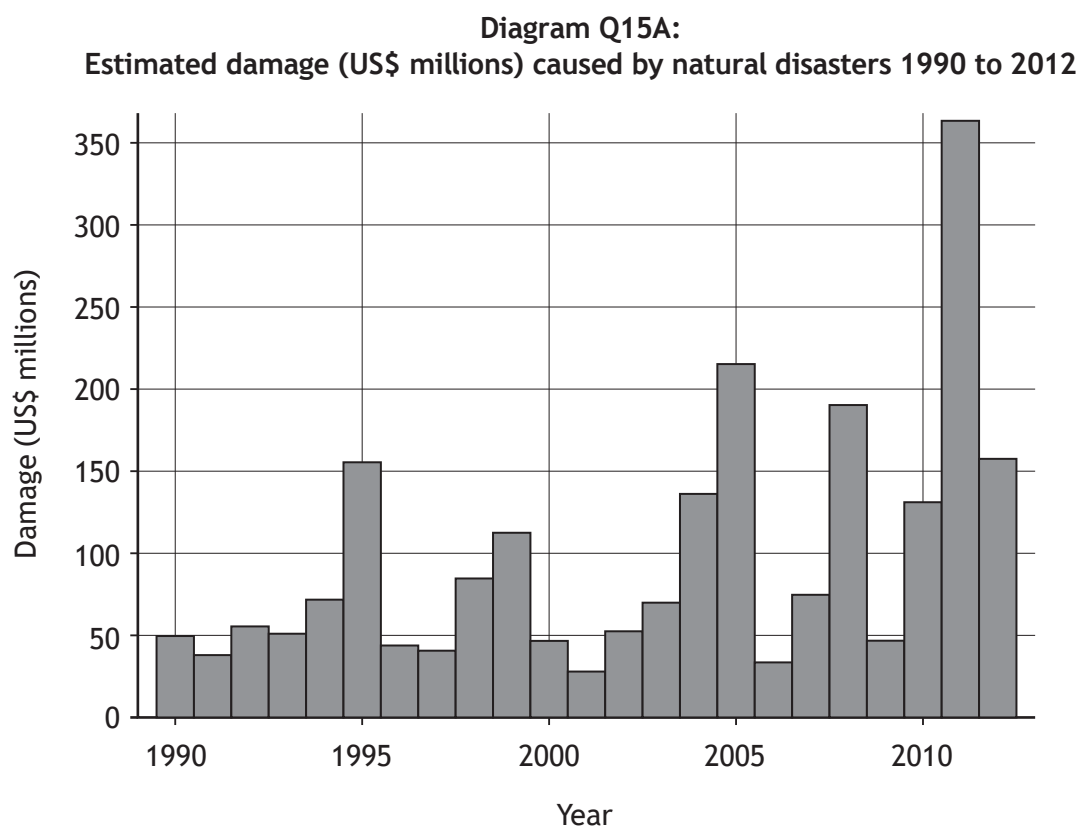


(b) Look at Diagrams Q14B and Q14C.

Explain ways in which vegetation has adapted to the environment in **either** the rainforest **or** the tundra.

[Turn over

Question 15: Environmental hazards



(a) Study Diagram Q15A.

Describe, in detail, the changes in estimated damage caused by natural disasters from 1990 to 2012.

4

Question 15 (continued)

Diagram Q15B: Natural hazards in the news



(b) Look at Diagram Q15B.

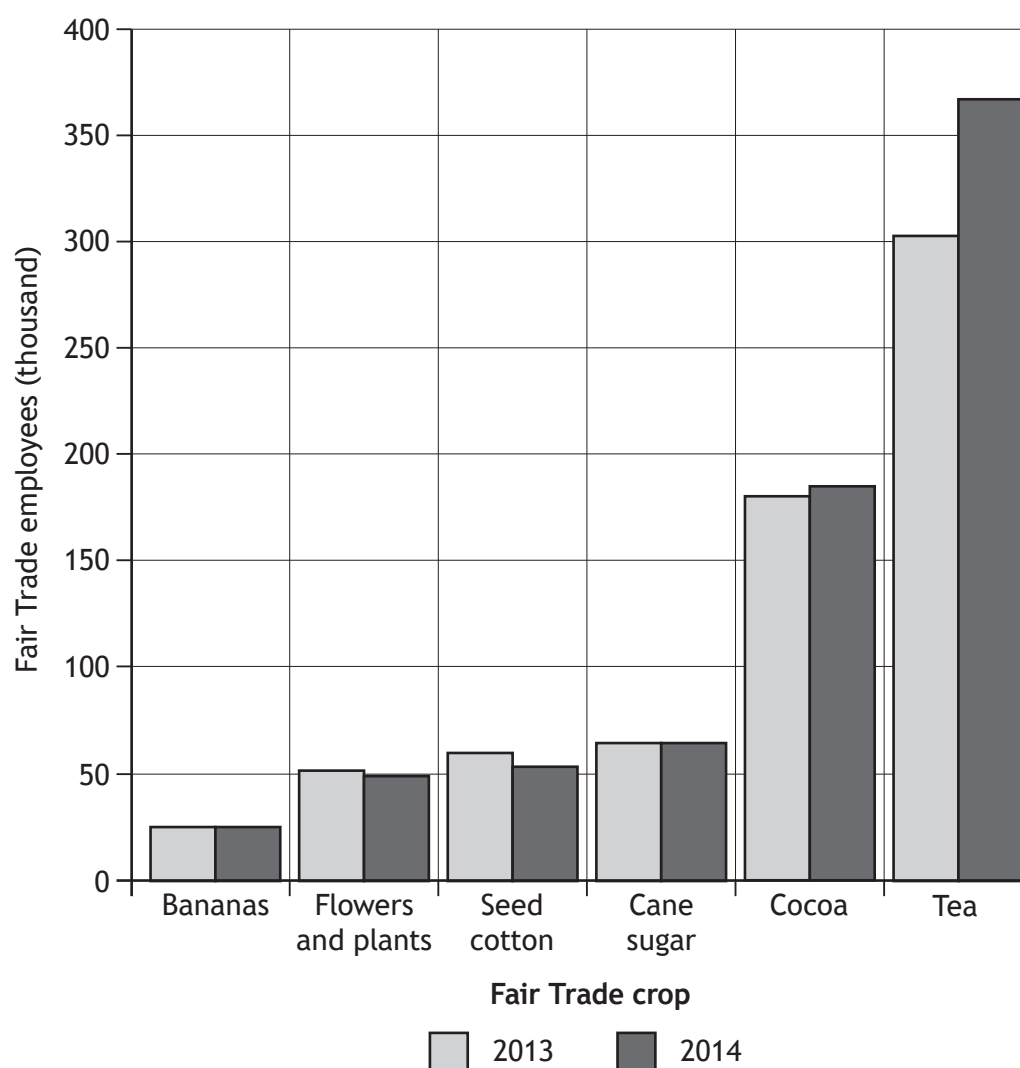
For the volcano(es) that you have studied, **explain in detail** the strategies used to prepare for and reduce the effects of an eruption.

6

[Turn over

Question 16: Trade and globalisation

Diagram Q16: Number of Fair Trade employees 2013 to 2014



(a) Study Diagram Q16.

Describe, in detail, the changes in the number of Fair Trade employees from 2013 to 2014.

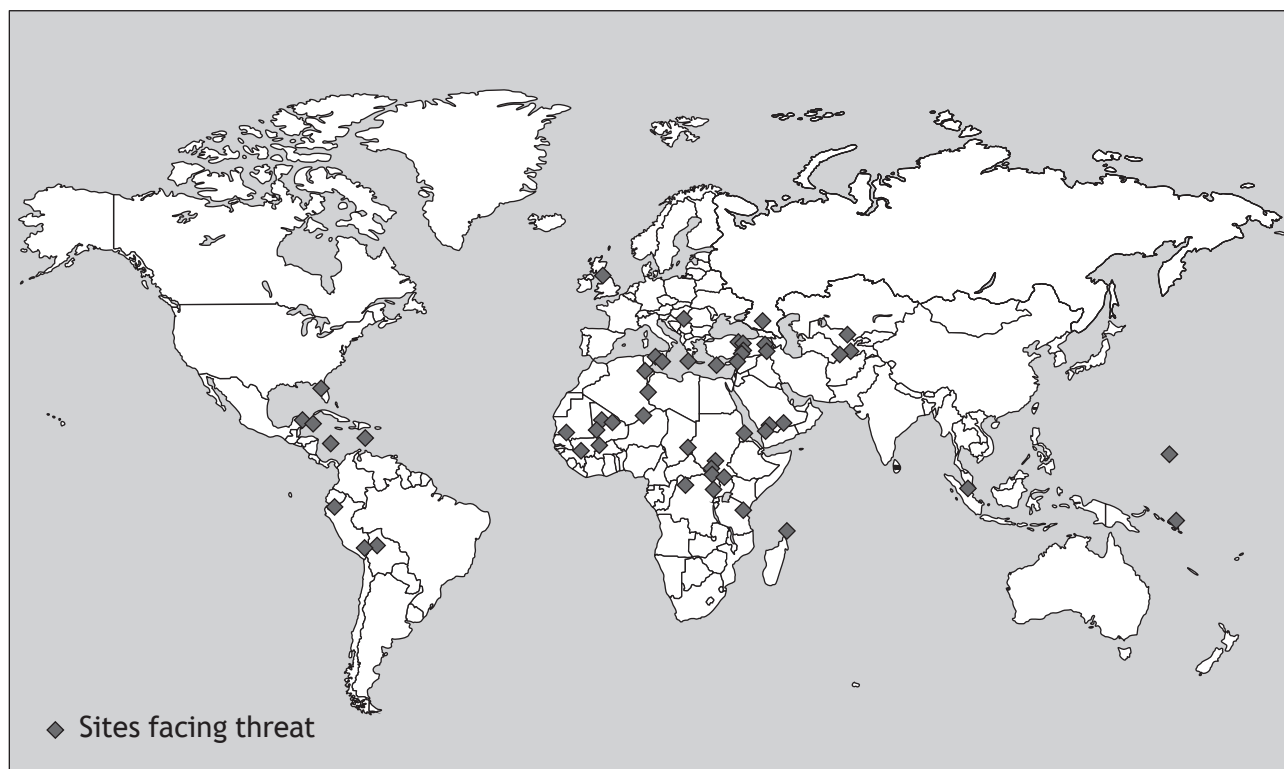
4

(b) Referring to a country or countries you have studied, **explain** how Fair Trade can help people.

6

Question 17: Tourism

Diagram Q17: World heritage sites facing threat from tourism



(a) Study Diagram Q17.

Describe, in detail, the location of world heritage sites facing threat from tourism.

4

(b) For named areas that you have studied, **describe** ways eco-tourism can be managed.

6

[Turn over for next question

Question Q18: Health

Diagram Q18: Adult HIV infection rate by country 2013



(a) Study Diagram Q18.

Describe, in detail, the global distribution of HIV/AIDS infection amongst adults.

4

(b) **Explain** the effects of HIV/AIDs on the populations of **developing** countries.

6

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



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**Geography
Ordnance Survey Map
Item A**

TUESDAY, 1 MAY
1:00 PM – 3:20 PM

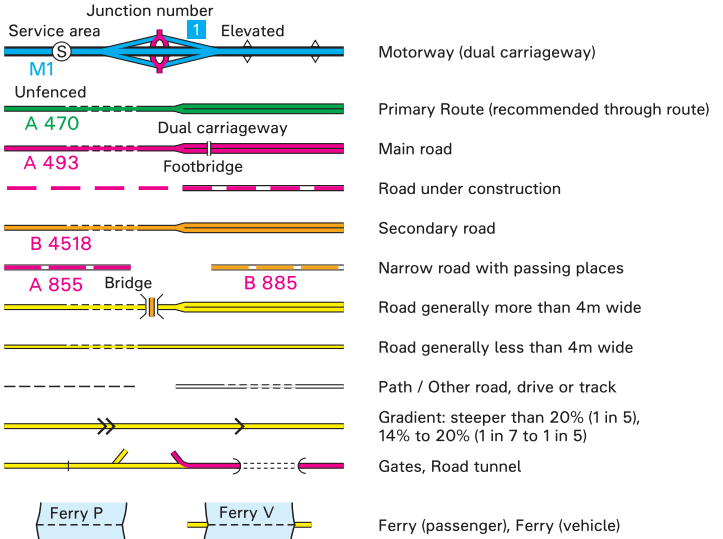
The colours used in the printing of these map extracts are indicated in the four little boxes at the top of the map extract. Each box should contain a colour; if any does not, the map is incomplete and should be returned to the Invigilator.



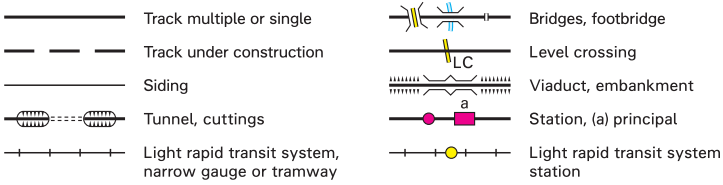
* X 8 3 3 7 5 2 1 *



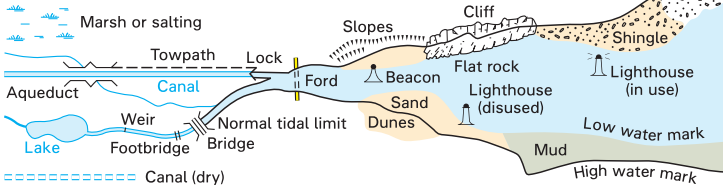
ROADS AND PATHS



RAILWAYS



WATER FEATURES



HEIGHTS



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

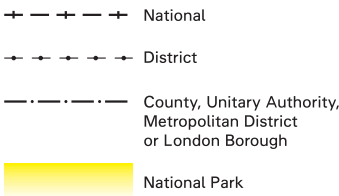
PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY



The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow.
The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way. Not shown on maps of Scotland

Danger Area
Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

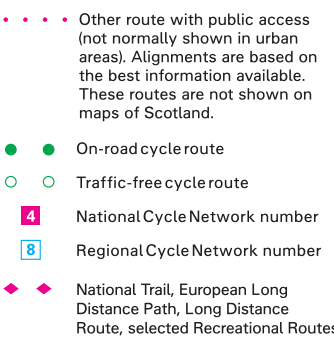
BOUNDARIES



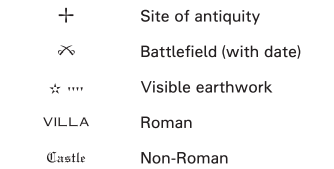
ROCK FEATURES



OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS



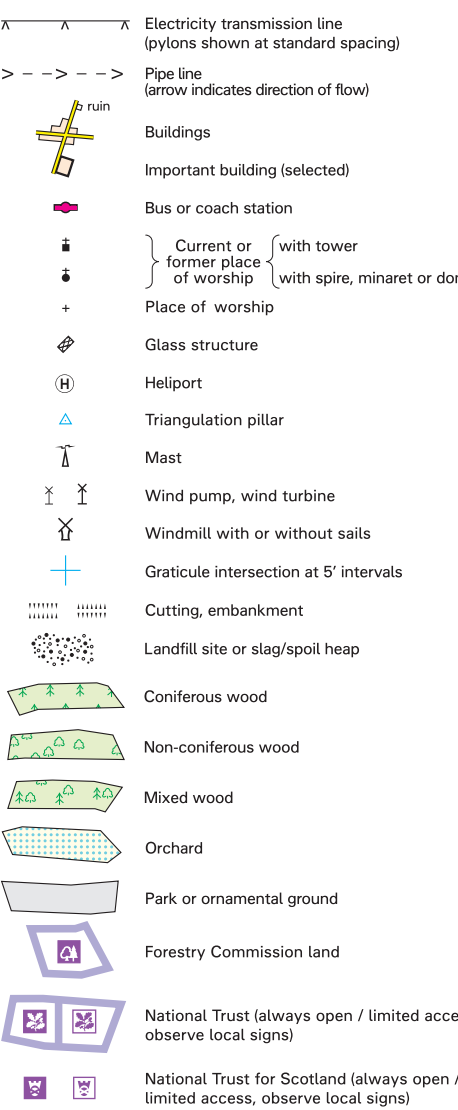
ANTIQUITIES



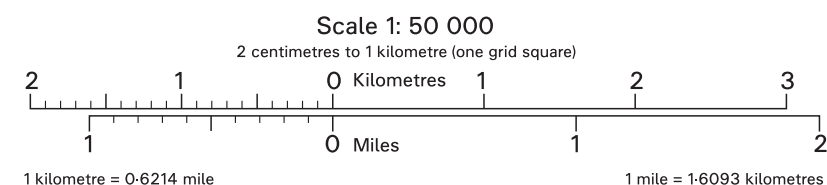
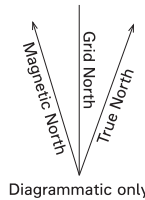
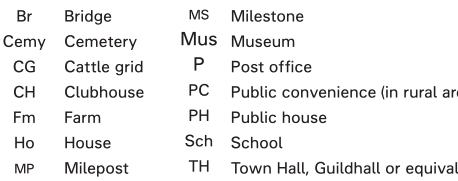
TOURIST INFORMATION



LAND FEATURES



ABBREVIATIONS





National
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**Geography
Ordnance Survey Map
Item B**

TUESDAY, 1 MAY
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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.



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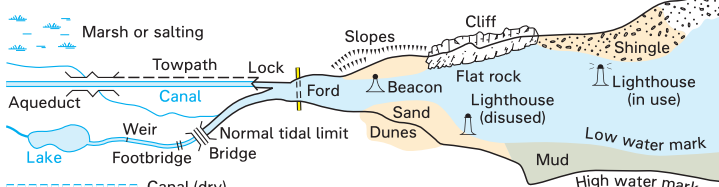
ROADS AND PATHS

Service area	Junction number	Elevated	Not necessarily rights of way
M1			Motorway (dual carriageway)
Unfenced			Primary Route (recommended through route)
A 470			Dual carriageway
A 493			Footbridge
B 4518			Road under construction
A 855			Secondary road
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 (vehicle)

RAILWAYS

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

WATER FEATURES



HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3.2808 feet
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

Footpath
Bridleway
Restricted byway
Byway open to all traffic

The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow.

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way. Not shown on maps of Scotland

Danger Area Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

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
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

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)
Place of worship (with spire, minaret or dome)
Glass structure
Helipoint
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

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cem	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

