



GCE A Level

A110U20-1

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE 2019 – AFTERNOON

GEOGRAPHY – A level component 2

Global Systems and Global Governance

2 hours plus your additional time allowance

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

**In addition to this examination paper, you will need
ONE WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet and a
calculator.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer questions 1 AND 2 and EITHER 3 OR 4 in Section A.

Answer questions 5 AND 6 and EITHER 7 or 8 in Section B.

Answer ONE question in Section C.

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of the answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question; you are advised to divide your time accordingly.

THIS PAPER REQUIRES THAT YOU MAKE AS FULL USE AS POSSIBLE OF APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES AND REFERENCE TO DATA TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWERS. SKETCH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS SHOULD BE INCLUDED WHERE RELEVANT.

SECTION A: GLOBAL SYSTEMS – WATER AND CARBON CYCLES

Answer questions 1 AND 2 and EITHER 3 OR 4.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

- 1 (a) Use FIGURE 1a opposite to analyse the links between physical conditions and the formation or absence of peat. [5]**
- (b) Suggest how the human activities shown in FIGURE 1b might reduce local carbon storage. [5]**

- 2 (a) Use FIGURE 2 opposite to analyse the severity of the rainfall deficit in England and Wales in summer 1976. [5]**
- (b) Explain the orographic and frontal causes of condensation. [5]**

EITHER

- 3 To what extent can mismanaged water stores and carbon stores ever be restored to their natural states? [20]**

OR

- 4 To what extent does an increase in air temperature always result in faster water flows and carbon flows? [20]**

SECTION B: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE – CHANGE AND CHALLENGES

Answer questions 5 AND 6 and EITHER 7 OR 8.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

5 (a)(i)

Use FIGURE 3 opposite to calculate the value for X. Write the value for X in your answer booklet.

Show your workings. [2]

(ii) Use FIGURE 3 to describe employment inequalities in Bangladesh in 2018. [3]

(b) Suggest how rural-urban migration flows are affected by urban employment opportunities such as those shown in FIGURE 3. [5]

- 6 (a) Use FIGURE 4 opposite to analyse the relationship between the level of economic development of countries and their level of commitment to the UN agreement. [5]**
- (b) Outline reasons why it is sometimes necessary to restrict fishing in marine environments. [5]**

EITHER

- 7 Evaluate strategies used by powerful countries to maintain their global advantage over time.**

Refer to both global migration and ocean governance in your answer. [20]

OR

- 8 Evaluate the view that emigration creates greater economic challenges for some countries than a lack of coastline does for others. [20]**

SECTION C: 21ST CENTURY CHALLENGES

Answer EITHER question 9 OR question 10.

In your answer to either question 9 OR 10, you should use FIGURES 5, 6, 7 and 8 and apply your knowledge and understanding from across the whole specification.

EITHER

- 9 ‘The global increase in forced migration has mainly physical causes.’ Discuss. [30]**

OR

- 10 Discuss the interrelationships between forced migration and place identity. [30]**

END OF PAPER

FIGURES 1a AND 1b: RESULTS FROM A FIELD SURVEY OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON A HILL SLOPE IN NORTHERN ENGLAND

FIGURE 1a:

Sample site	A	B	C	D	E
Altitude (m)	376	342	278	249	233
Slope angle	Flat	Steep	Steep	Moderate	Flat
Mean July temperature (°C)	12	12.5	13	14	14.5
Soil moisture level	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Peat formation	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES

FIGURE 1b
Heather moorland used
for sheep grazing by farmers

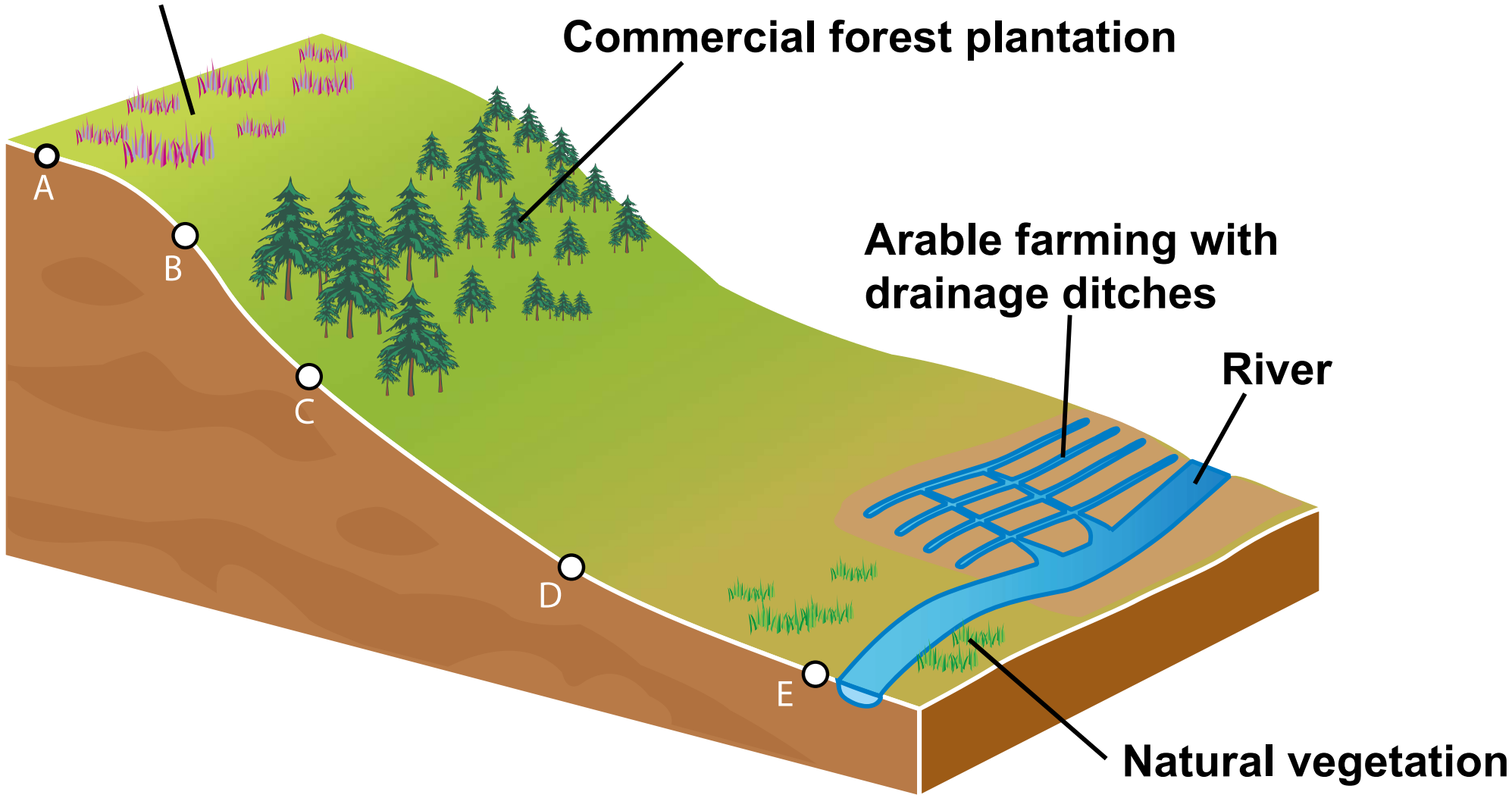
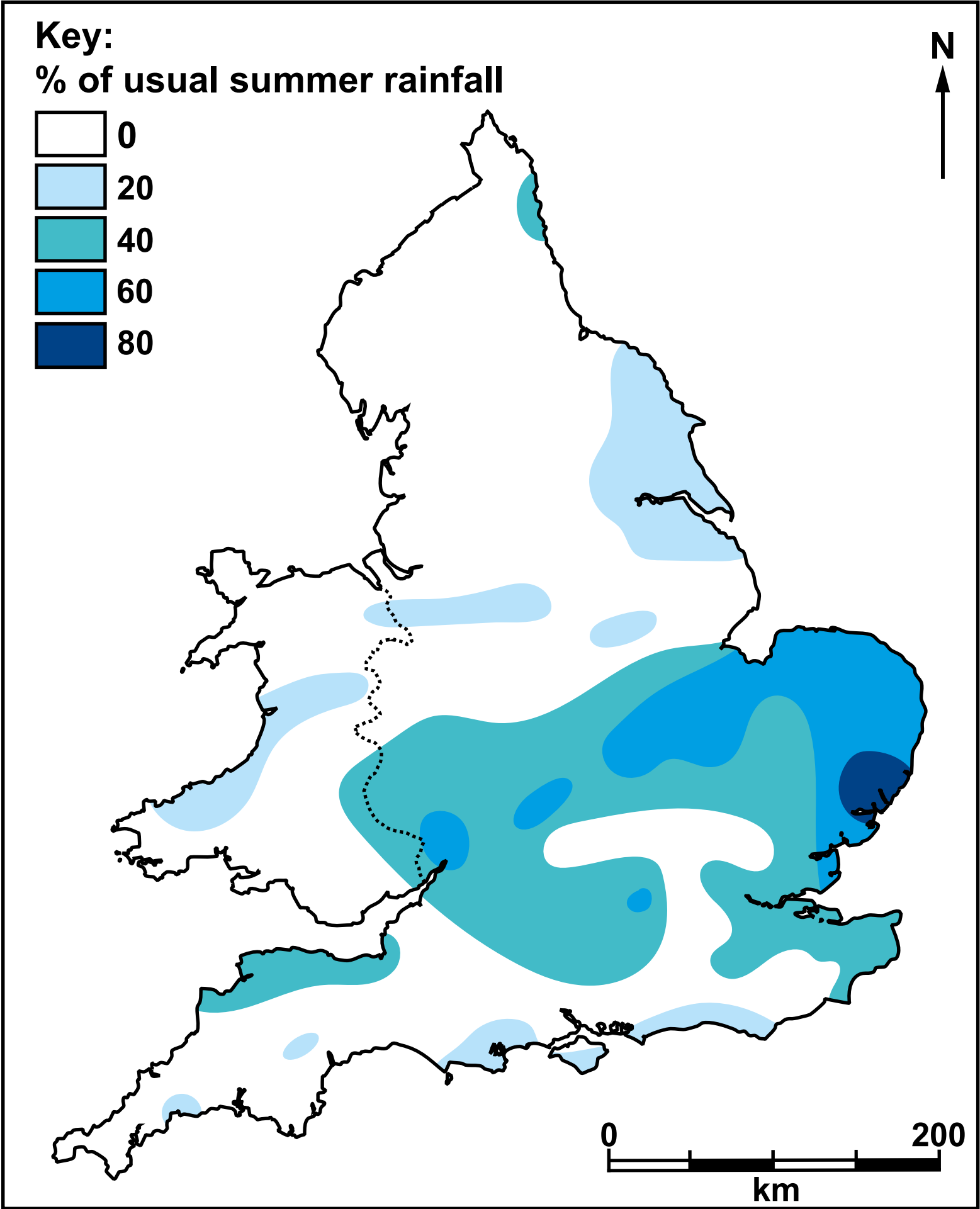


FIGURE 2: RAINFALL DEFICIT IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN SUMMER 1976 SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE USUAL SUMMER RAINFALL



Source: Met Office

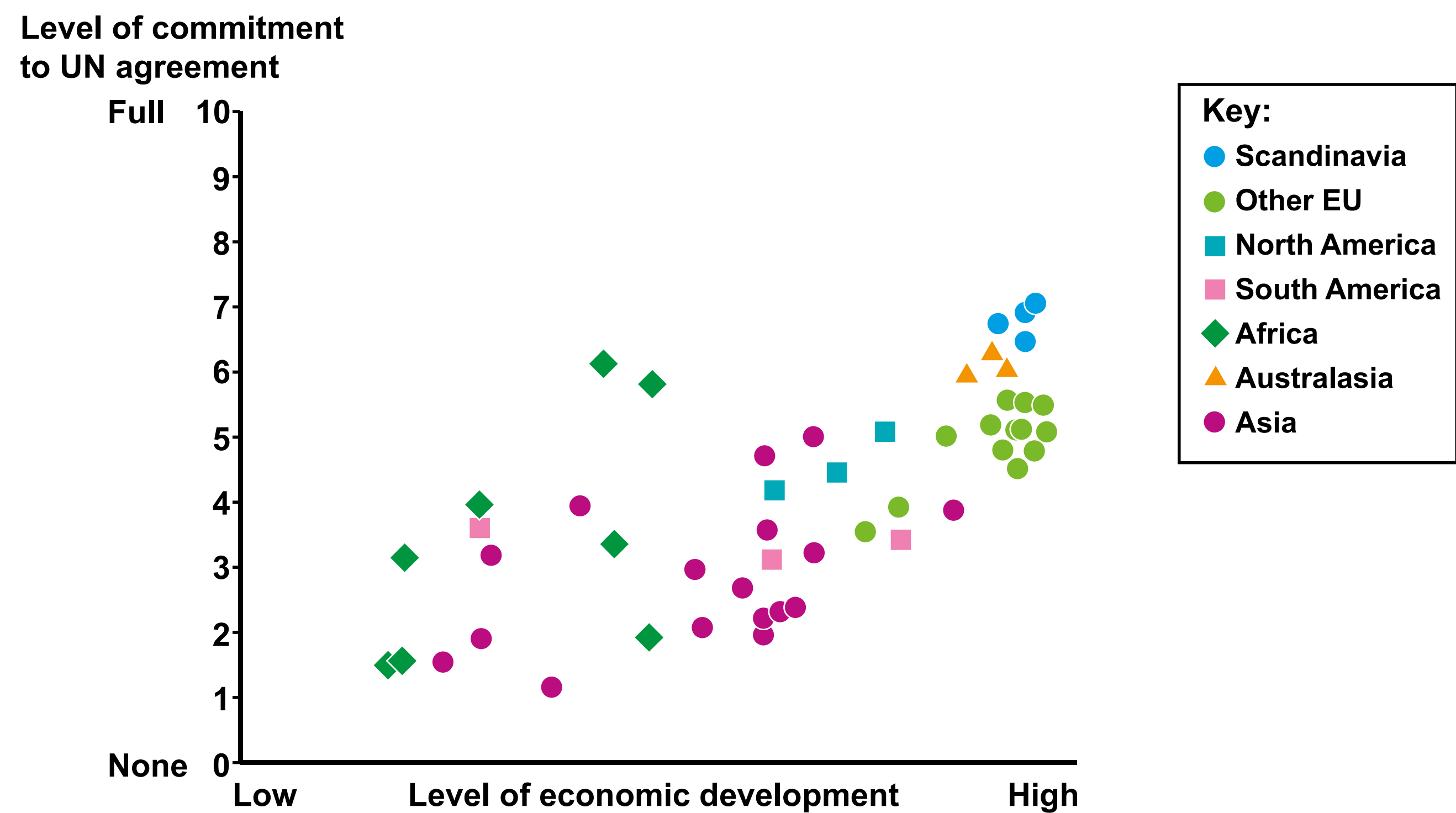
FIGURE 3: URBAN AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR BANGLADESH, 2018

OCCUPATION	MINIMUM MONTHLY WAGE 2018 (US DOLLARS)	PROJECTED MINIMUM MONTHLY WAGE IN 2020 (US DOLLARS)	ANNUAL WAGE INCREASE (%)	MEDICAL BENEFITS PROVIDED BY EMPLOYER 2018 (VALUE IN US DOLLARS)
URBAN EPZ* FACTORY WORKERS				
Trainee	60	72.6	10	5
Junior Operator	80	96.8	10	5
Senior Operator	90	108.9	10	5
Manager	160	X	10	5
RURAL WORKERS				
Farm labourer	33	33.7	2	None
Tea plantation worker	22	22.4	2	None

*Export Processing Zone

Adapted from various sources

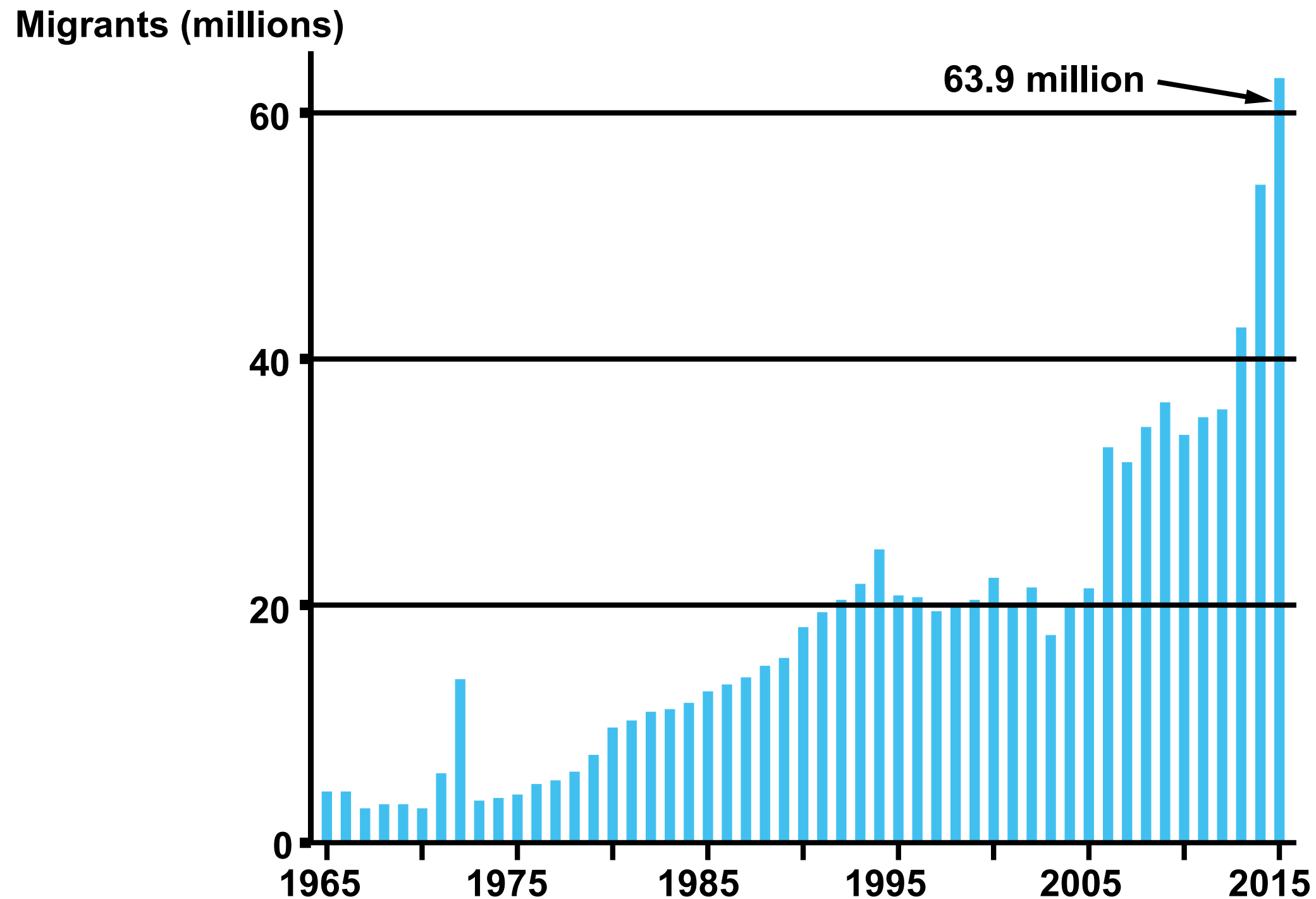
FIGURE 4: LEVEL OF COMMITMENT TO A UNITED NATIONS (UN) SUSTAINABLE FISHING AGREEMENT AND LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES BY WORLD REGION



Source: adapted from UN data

FORCED MIGRATION refers to the involuntary movement of people between countries (refugees) or within countries (internally displaced people or IDPs).

FIGURE 5: GLOBAL INCREASE IN FORCED MIGRATION, 1965-2015



Source: <https://cdn.vox-cdn.com>

FIGURE 6: THE MAIN ORIGIN AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES FOR REFUGEES ARRIVING IN EUROPE, 2015

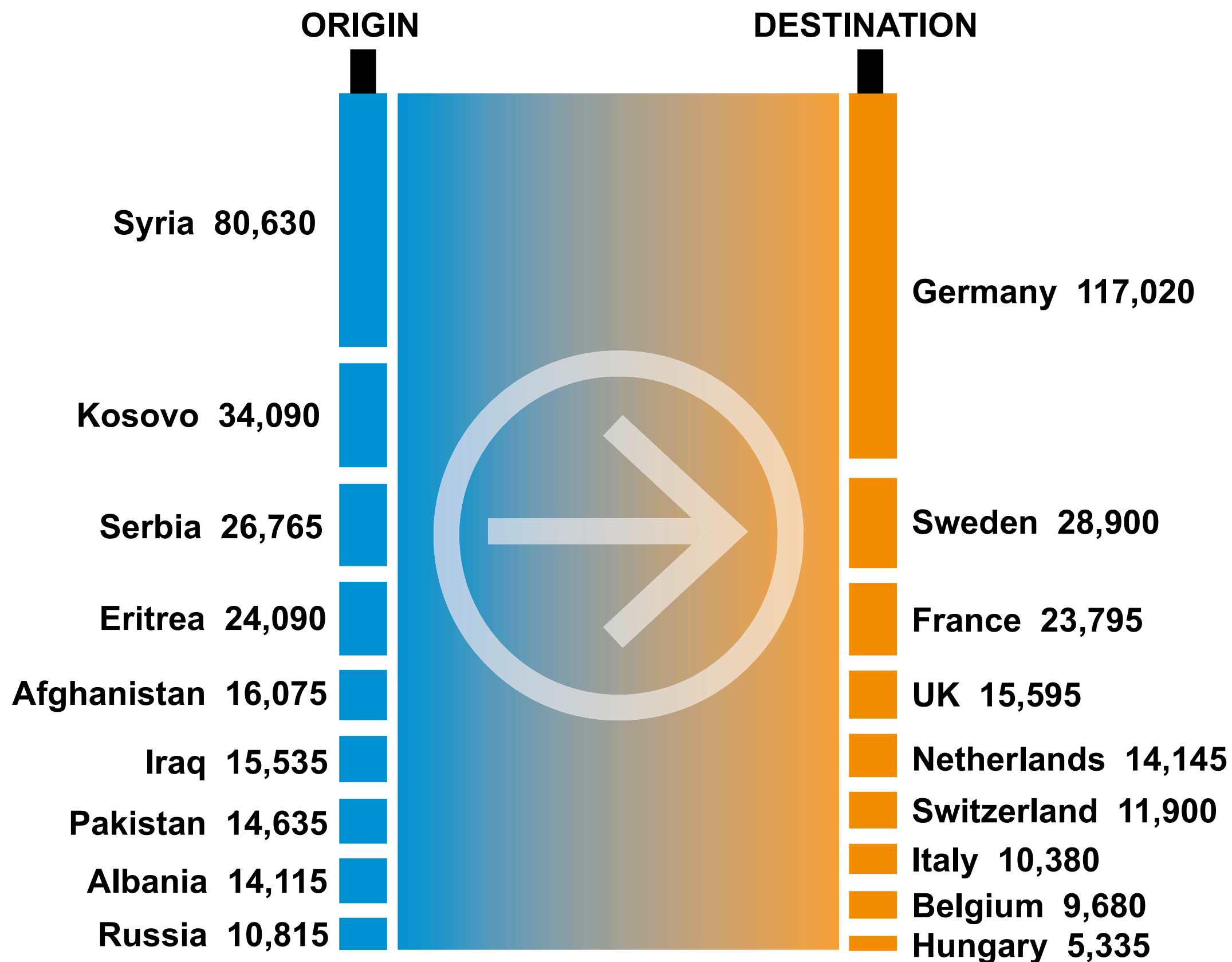


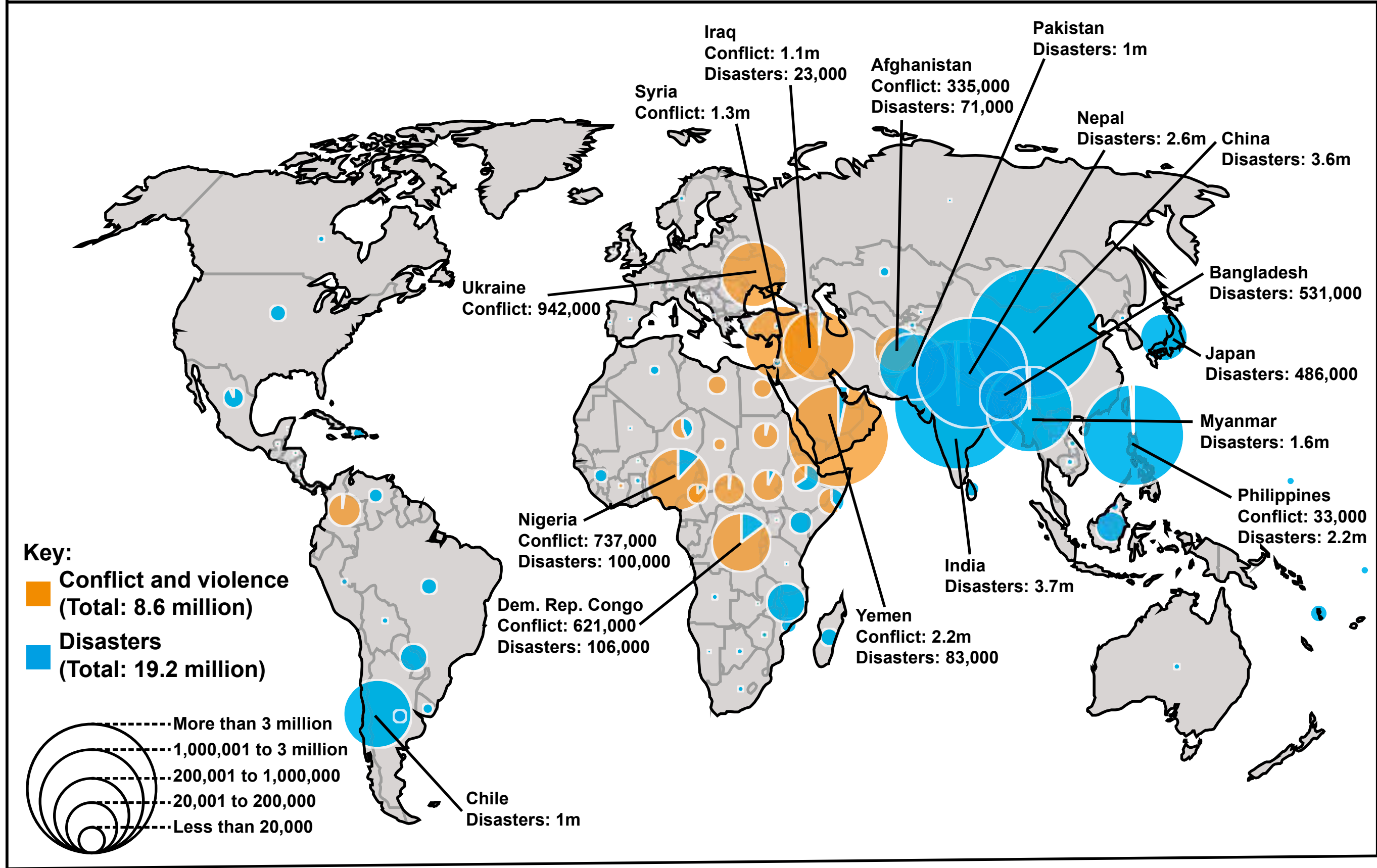
FIGURE 7: HOW REFUGEES HELP SHAPE THE PLACE IDENTITY OF NARBOROUGH ROAD, LEICESTER



- Shop owners on Narborough Road come from 22 countries
- Some shop owners of Asian origin arrived as refugees from Uganda in Africa after they were expelled by Uganda's government in 1971
- Recently, refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan settled in Leicester and other UK cities

Source: <https://files.lsecities.net>

FIGURE 8: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS OF PEOPLE DUE TO CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTERS, 2015



Source: <http://www.internal-displacement.org>