



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate number

--	--	--	--

Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human Geography

Thursday 6 June 2019

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the colour insert (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in Section A **and** Section B.
- Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 **or** Question 5 in Section C.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 120.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	



J U N 1 9 7 0 3 7 2 0 1

G/KL/Jun19/E7

7037/2

There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 1 Global systems and global governance

0 1 . 1 Explain how trade agreements are a factor in globalisation.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____

Question 1 continues on the next page

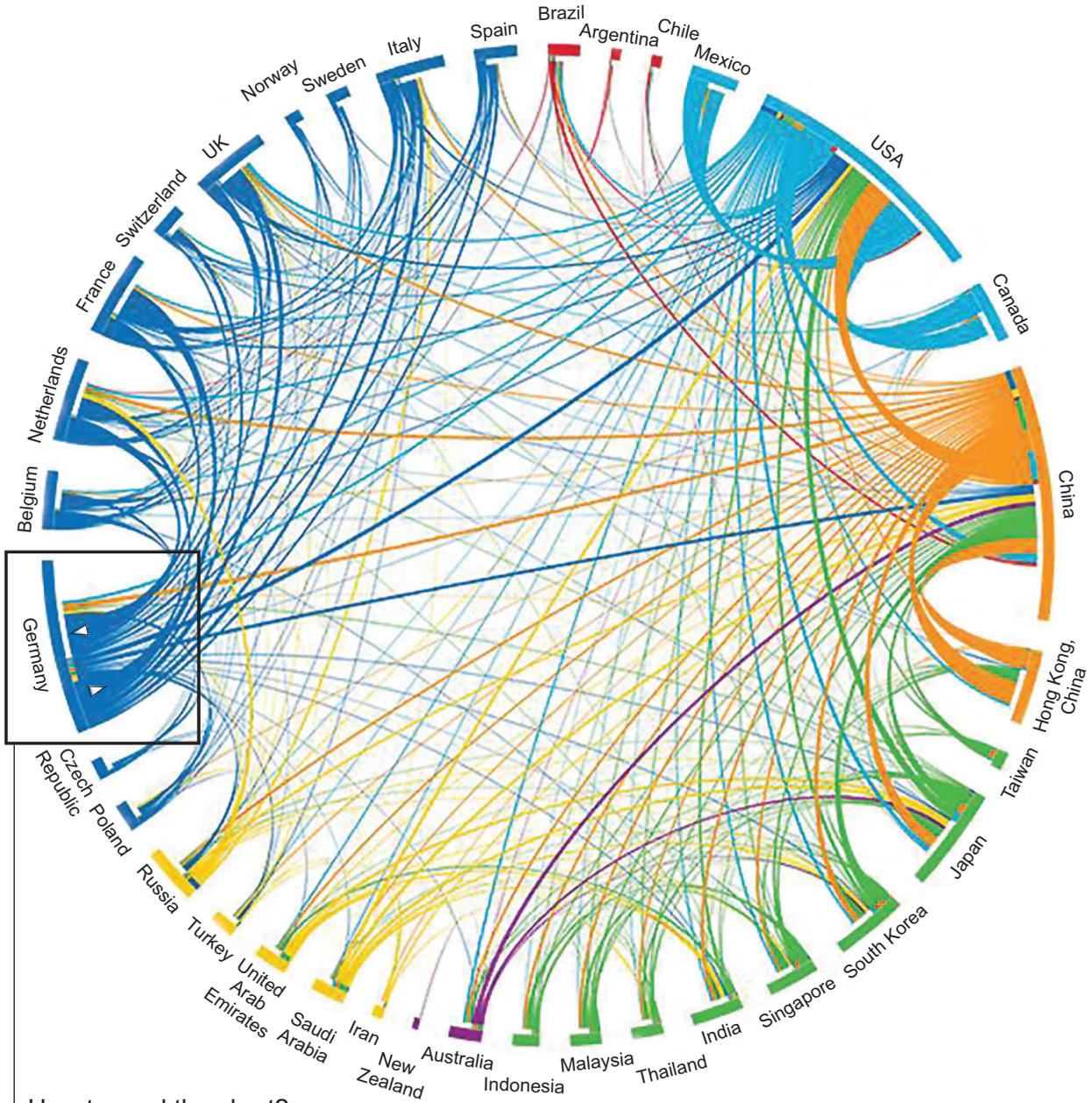
Turn over ►



Figure 1 shows the leading international trade partners and their pattern of trade with each other in 2013.

Figure 1

The lines are drawn in proportion to the amount of trade at the point of origin and destination



How to read the chart?

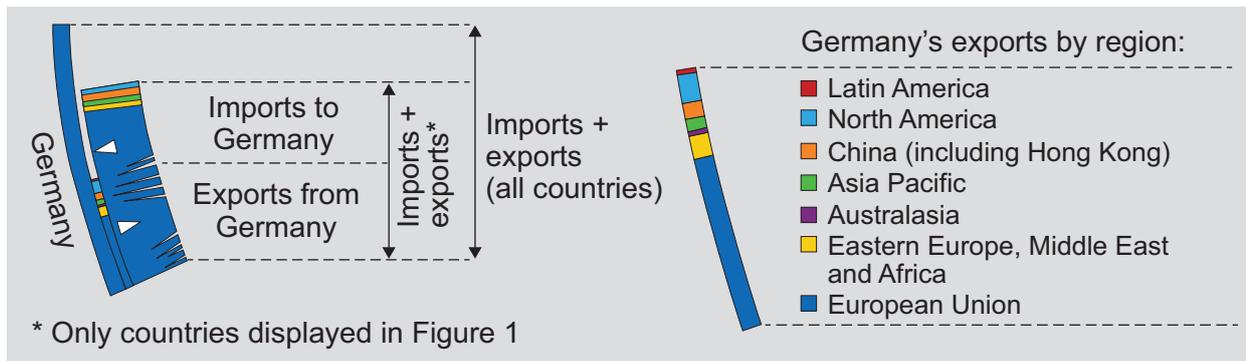


Figure 2 shows the progress made on selected UN Millennium Development Goals which aimed to reduce global poverty and inequality by 2015.

Figure 2

Millennium Development Goals in developing countries infographic cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

0 1 . 3

Using **Figure 2** and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that the UN is able to promote development?

[6 marks]



Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 2 Changing places

0 2 . 1

Explain how exogenous factors contribute to the character of a place.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____



Section CAnswer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. **Question 3 Contemporary urban environments****0 3 . 1** Which of the following is a cause of counter-urbanisation?**[1 mark]**

- A** Some inner-city areas have undergone gentrification, whereby people buy run-down properties and turn them into luxurious homes. This causes house prices to rise. 
- B** New technology such as Skype and conference calls allow people to work from home, enabling them to live a much greater distance from their place of work. 
- C** The closure of coal mines meant that many miners' families had to leave the pit villages. They moved to the local towns and cities, working in low-skilled jobs in retail parks. 
- D** The local shops in many commuter villages are forced to close as the residents living in the new housing estates shop nearer to their places of work in the cities. 



0 3 . 2 Choose the description that best fits the present global pattern of urbanisation.

[1 mark]

- A** The most urbanised regions include North America (82%), Latin America and the Caribbean (80%) and Europe (73%).
- B** The fastest rate of urbanisation is found in Latin America which is projected to increase to 91% by 2030.
- C** Growth is projected to rise fastest in North America and Europe, with just three countries accounting for most of the growth – UK, USA and Germany.
- D** The most urbanised regions are Asia (82%), Africa (80%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (71%).

0 3 . 3 Which of the following would **not** be an appropriate technique for a sustainable city?

[1 mark]

- A** Using green roofs on houses to increase levels of infiltration.
- B** Building a dual carriageway across the city to ease traffic congestion.
- C** Government subsidies to encourage the use of solar panels.
- D** Increasing pedestrianisation to reduce car use.

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

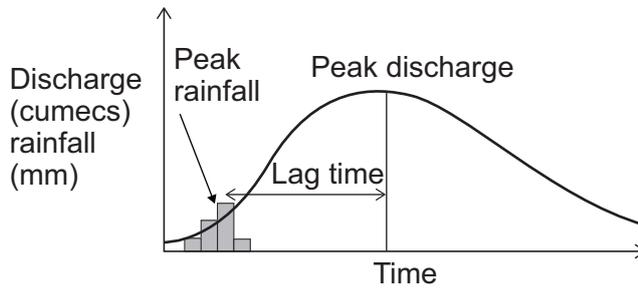


0 3 . 4

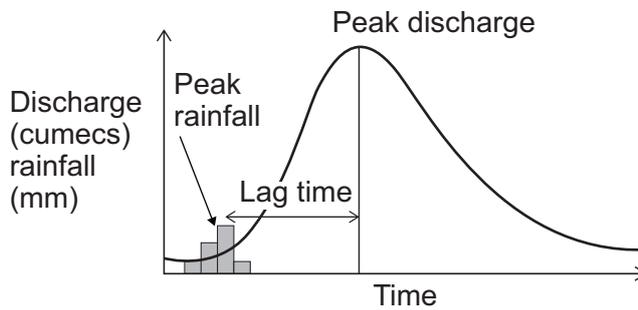
Choose the hydrograph below that would most accurately represent an urban catchment.

[1 mark]

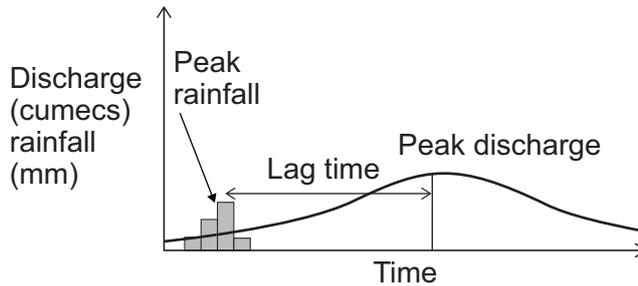
A



B



C



D

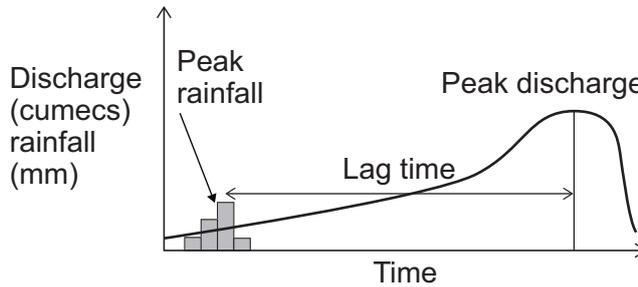
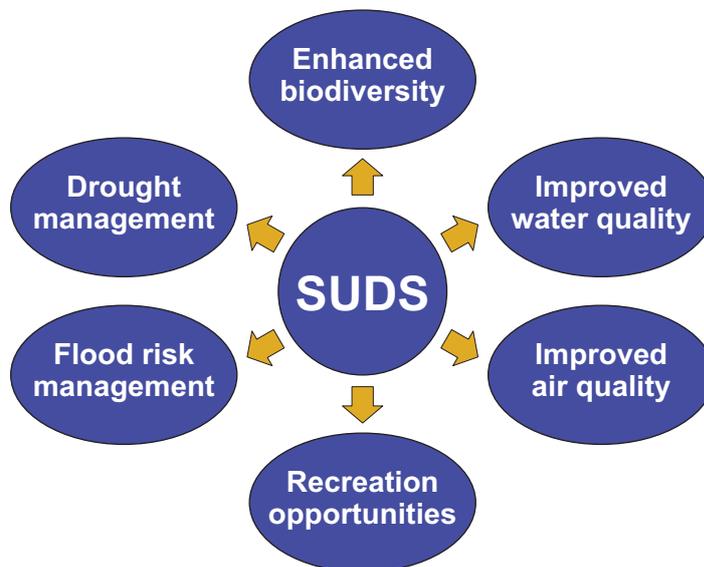


Figure 6a shows an example of a sustainable urban drainage system (SUDS) using swales in Upton, Northampton.
Figure 6b shows the possible benefits of SUDS.

Figure 6a



Figure 6b



0 3 . 6

Using **Figure 6a** and your own knowledge, evaluate the use of SUDS in achieving the benefits shown in **Figure 6b**.

[9 marks]



For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD 

WRONG METHODS 

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

Question 4 Population and environment

0 4 . 1 Which of the following strategies would **not** increase agricultural productivity? **[1 mark]**

- A** A family planning programme introduced into rural areas in Ghana.
- B** Using better disease management practices on dairy farms in the UK.
- C** Teaching farmers in the Niger how to build stone contours to trap rain water.
- D** Harvesting more butternut squash in East Anglia by employing more temporary migrant labour.

0 4 . 2 Which of the following statements describes a demographic impact of migration? **[1 mark]**

- A** In Germany in 2015, fighting broke out in a tented camp for asylum seekers. The fighting occurred between groups of Pakistanis and Albanians. It took police several hours to quell the violence.
- B** Cornwall is very reliant on EU migrant labourers to work on a temporary basis in agriculture, for example, picking daffodils. These EU migrants boost the local economy by spending in local shops.
- C** In Poland, since 2011, many economic migrants of child-bearing age have returned from western Europe and there has been a rise in fertility rates to 1.3.
- D** In Myanmar, Rohingya Muslims are living in refugee camps on the border of Bangladesh. Conditions in the camps are terrible with people suffering from malnutrition and ill health.



0 4 . 3 What changes occur to a country as it moves from Stage 2 to Stage 3 in the demographic transition model?

[1 mark]

- A** Death rates rise due to a larger proportion of elderly people. Healthcare and technological advancements mean life expectancy rises. Birth rates fall due to improved education.
- B** Death rates fall due to improved sanitation and greater agricultural productivity. Infant mortality increases due to periods of famine and this causes a corresponding rise in birth rates.
- C** Life expectancy continues to rise due to better sanitation and healthcare causing a continued fall in death rates. Infant mortality falls due to improved diets, causing a corresponding fall in birth rates.
- D** Death rates are fairly stationary due to good levels of healthcare. Life expectancy continues to rise due to improved diets. Birth rates fall due to high levels of female education.

0 4 . 4 Choose a health impact likely to result from ozone depletion.

[1 mark]

- A** Cataracts
- B** Thermal stress
- C** Malaria
- D** Coronary heart disease

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

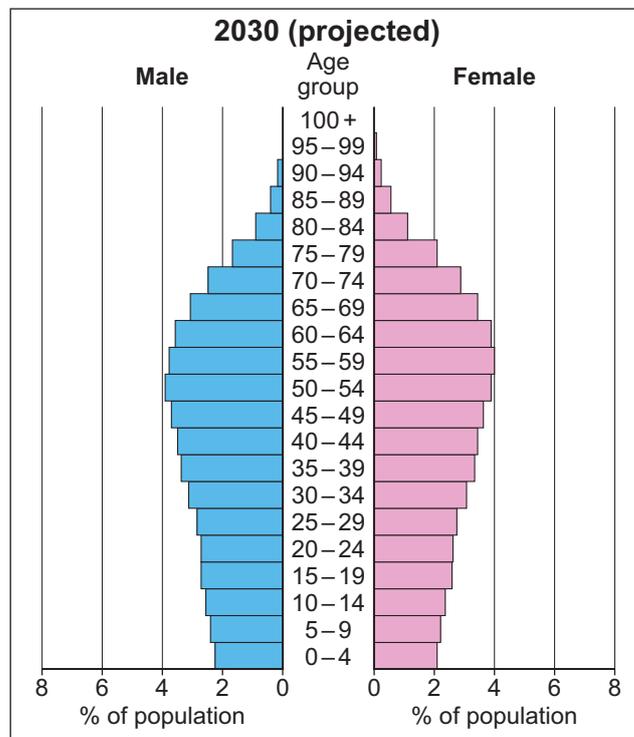
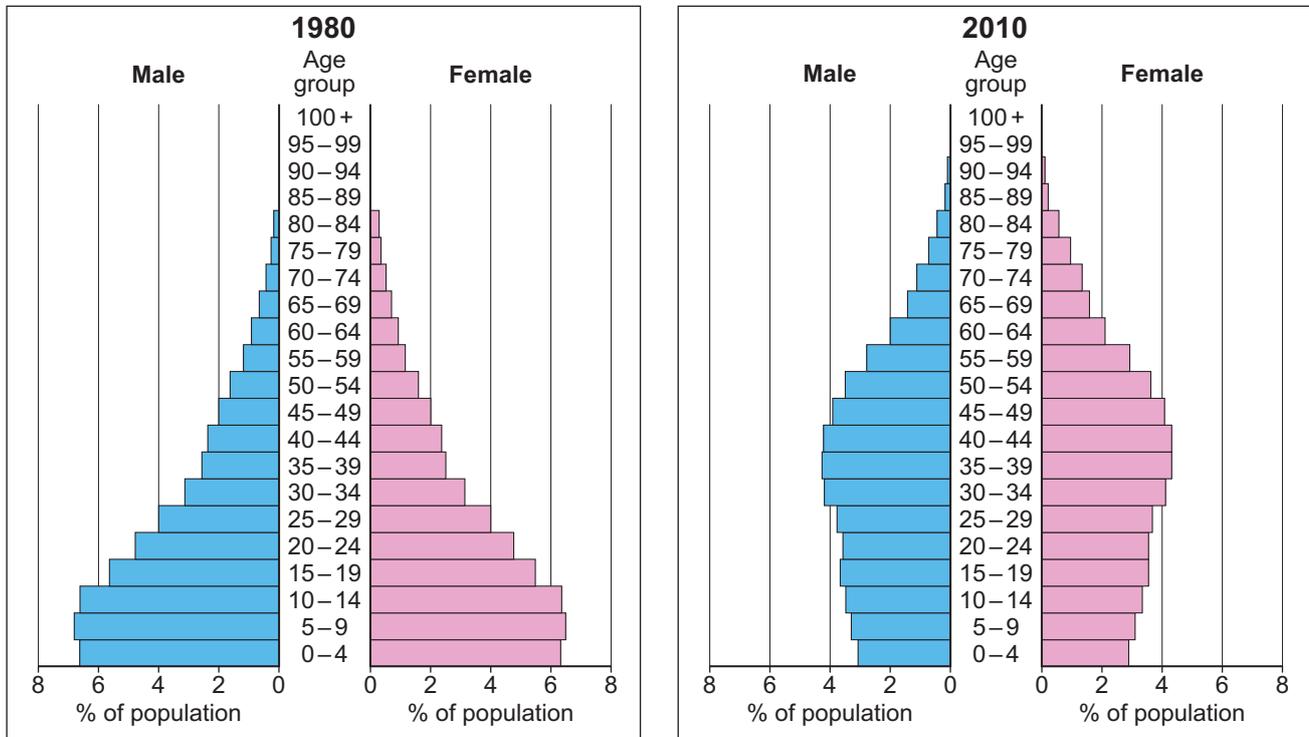
**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



Figure 8a shows the population structure for Thailand in 1980, 2010 and 2030 (projected).

Figure 8b shows data about Thailand's economy and population between 1980 and 2015.

Figure 8a



Do not write
outside the
box

Extra space _____

48

End of Question 4

Turn over ►



For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD

WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

Question 5 Resource security

0 5 . 1 Choose the answer below that would be considered an appropriate strategy to manage water consumption.

[1 mark]

- A** A desalination plant built using EU funding following an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- B** A government policy to order water companies to fit compulsory meters to all homes.
- C** A water transfer scheme to move water from areas of water surplus to areas of water deficit.
- D** Water below the ground stored in aquifers to be pumped to the surface when it falls below the water table.

0 5 . 2 Which of the following defines the concept of a resource frontier?

[1 mark]

- A** The boundary surrounding a resource, beyond which the resource is not located.
- B** An area on the periphery of a country, where resources are produced for the first time, frequently found in locations that are difficult to exploit.
- C** The point after which new discoveries of a resource decline as production has already exploited the most accessible resources.
- D** Undiscovered resources that may occur in known geological settings where no previous discoveries have been made.



0 5 . 3 Which of the following has the correct examples of primary and secondary sources of energy in the correct columns?

[1 mark]

	Primary energy	Secondary energy	
A	A water wheel powered by a river used to drive machinery in a factory.	Releasing radiation from uranium to convert water to steam for electricity powering a town.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Burning coal and wood in a multi-fuel stove for heat in the home.	Gas transfer by pipeline to power a gas cooker in the home.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Production of petrol from crude oil to drive cars.	Conversion of biogas from organic decomposition of animal waste.	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Electricity generated from an HEP scheme used to power a field centre.	Geothermal power heating ground water supplies directly into the home.	<input type="checkbox"/>

0 5 . 4 Choose the best definition of the virtual water trade from the list below.

[1 mark]

A	The movement of water from one country to another via a pipeline in order to produce goods designed for export.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	The agreement between two or more countries involved in manufacturing and the subsequent trade in desalination plants.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	The hidden water volume involved in the full production process of a product destined for export.	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	The source of the water used in the import and export of goods such as agricultural products.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2019 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

