

Instructions

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided in this book. Refer to the data book as indicated.

Question 1

Use Figure 1 on pages 2 and 3 of the data book when responding to Question 1.

- a. **Explain** why the forest located in Map Square A could be classified as a sustainable resource.

2 marks

- b.
 - i. **Identify** one similarity in the type of resources shown in Map Square B and Map Square C.

- ii. **Identify** one difference in the type of resources shown in Map Square B and Map Square C.

- iii. **Suggest** two reasons why the future development of resources in Map Square C is likely to be greater than in Map Square B.

1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks

- c. How would the jetty located on the map (grid reference 823607) assist spatial interaction in the region of the map?

2 marks

- d. **Identify** one piece of photographic evidence and one piece of map evidence to explain why the land resources have not been developed for annual crop growing.

i. Photographic evidence

ii. Map evidence

2 + 2 = 4 marks

(suggested time: 24 minutes)

Total 12 marks

TURN OVER

Question 2

Use Figure 2 on pages 4 and 5 of the data book when responding to Question 2.

- a. **Discuss** two ways in which the resource mapped in Figure 2(a) and Figure 2(c) of the data book can be classified.

4 marks

- b. How could a significant change to the current population distribution of Victoria, as shown on Figure 2(d) of the data book, affect the future distribution of this company's bread shops?

4 marks

(suggested time: 16 minutes)

Total 8 marks

Question 3

Name and locate a resource you have studied at either the local or the regional scale. You must not use the data included in Figure 1, Figure 2 or Figure 3 of the data book in your answer.

Name of resource _____

Location of resource _____

- a. Describe** how the development of the resource studied has produced one positive effect and one negative effect.

i. Positive effect

ii. Negative effect

2 + 2 = 4 marks

- b. Evaluate** the strategies that have been designed to implement a policy to deal with either the positive effect or the negative effect described in your answer above.

6 marks

(suggested time: 20 minutes)

Total 10 marks

TURN OVER

Question 4

Use Figure 3 on pages 6 and 7 of the data book when responding to Question 4.

- a. **Describe** the migration routes of humpback whales.

4 marks

- b. **Discuss** the spatial association between the winter breeding areas of the right whale and the distribution of shallow ocean water.

4 marks

‘The number, size and location of current whale sanctuaries are inadequate for the future conservation of humpback and right whales.’

c. **Evaluate** this statement with reference to the data provided.

5 marks

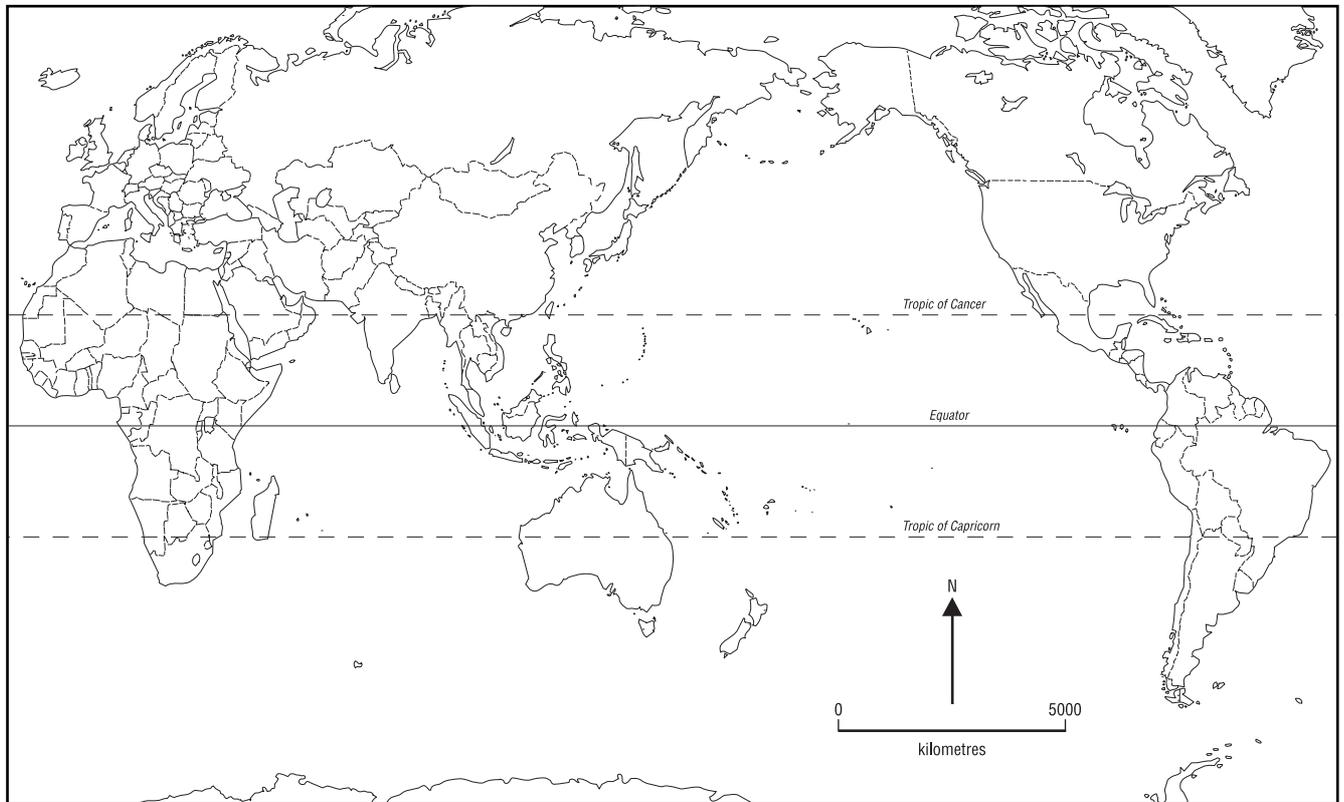
(suggested time: 26 minutes)

Total 13 marks

TURN OVER

Question 5

- a. Use the world outline map provided below to **map the distribution** of a human global phenomenon you have studied this year. You must not use the data included in Figure 3 of the data book in your answer.



3 marks

- b. On the outline map above, **locate** and **name** the following places relevant to your phenomenon.
- one example at a local scale
 - one example at either a regional or national scale
- Clearly distinguish on the map the two different scales.

2 marks

c. Explain how two factors have operated to create the pattern of your mapped phenomenon.

i. **Factor one**

ii. **Factor two**

2 + 2 = 4 marks

d. Describe a policy designed to manage the impact of your global phenomenon at one of the named locations you have mapped.

4 marks

e. How successful has this policy been in managing the impact of this global phenomenon?

4 marks

(suggested time: 34 minutes)

Total 17 marks



**Victorian Certificate of Education
2005**

GEOGRAPHY
Written examination

Thursday 10 November 2005

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

DATA BOOK

Directions to students

- A question and answer book is provided with this data book.
- Refer to the data in this book for each question as indicated in the question and answer book.
- The data contained in this book is drawn from current real world case studies.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

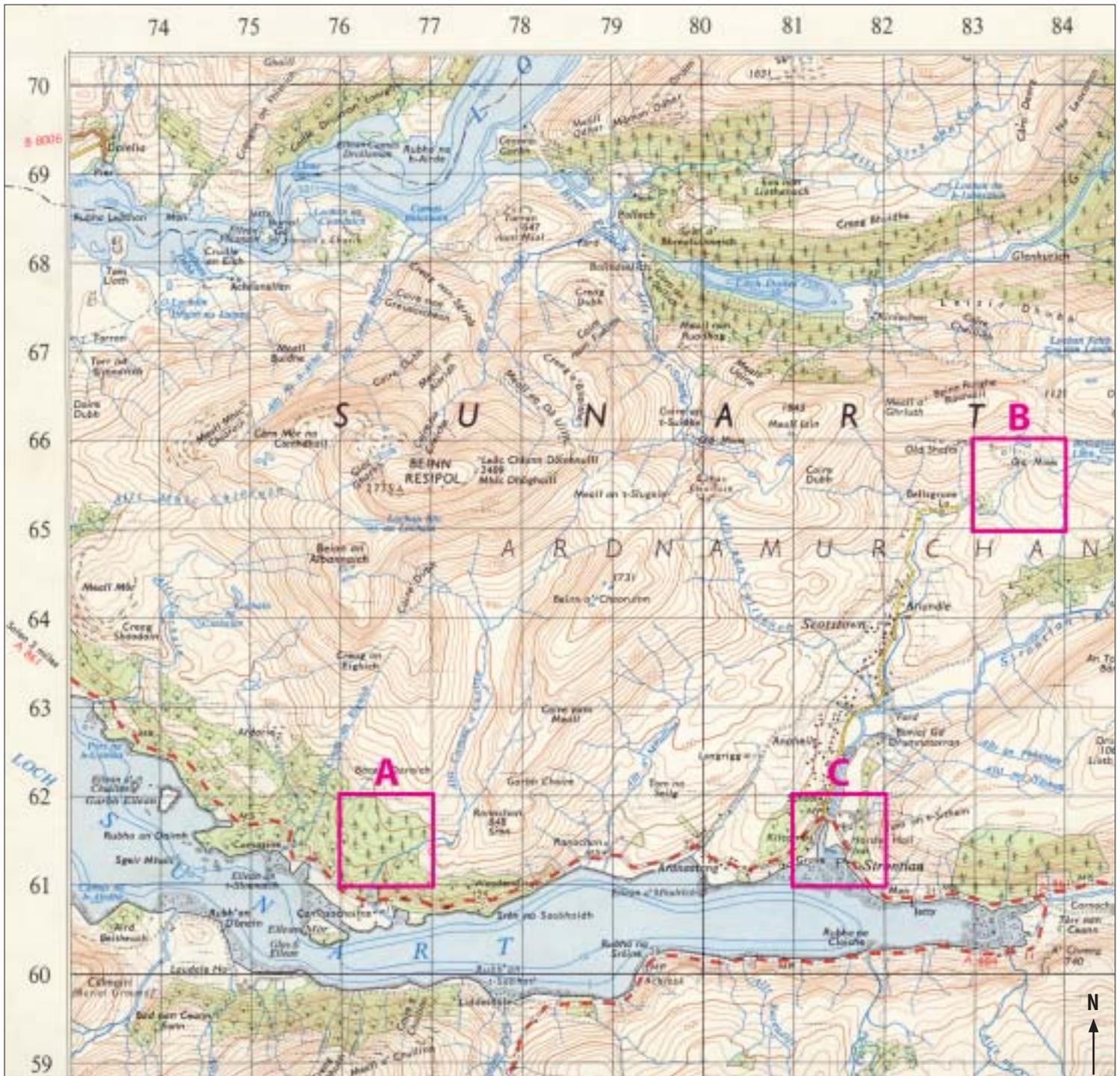


Figure 1 (a): Loch Linnhe map extract

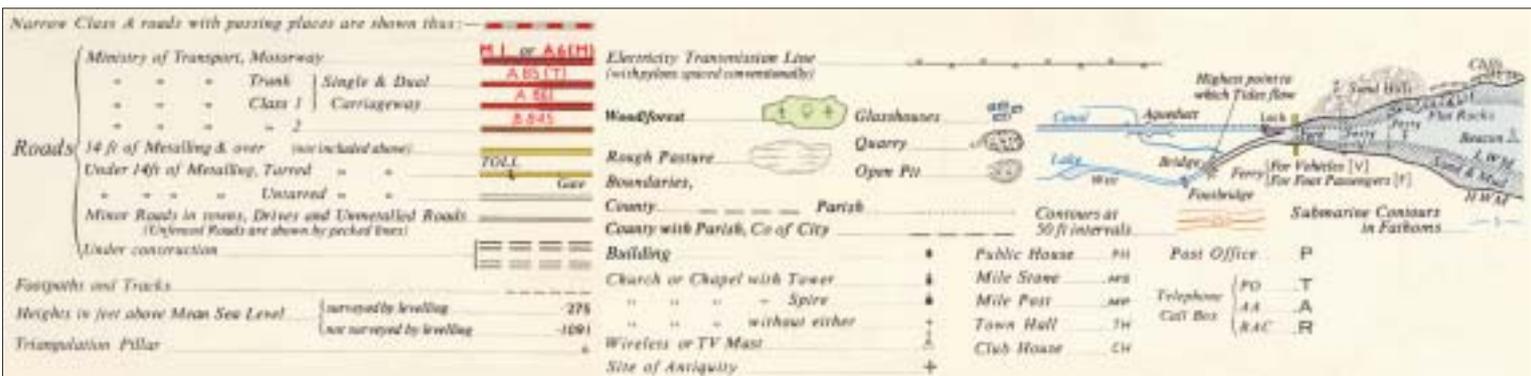


Figure 1 (b): Key to Figure 1 (a)

Source: Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey (UK)



Figure 1 (e): Small scale farming in the Scottish Highlands



Figure 1 (c): Location map

Figure 1 (d):

Background information

The area shown on the map extract of Figure 1(a) is part of the Scottish Highlands. Located at latitude 56.45° north, the climate is cool in summer and the area is snow-covered in winter. These characteristics, together with the area's isolation, limit the range of activities undertaken by people.

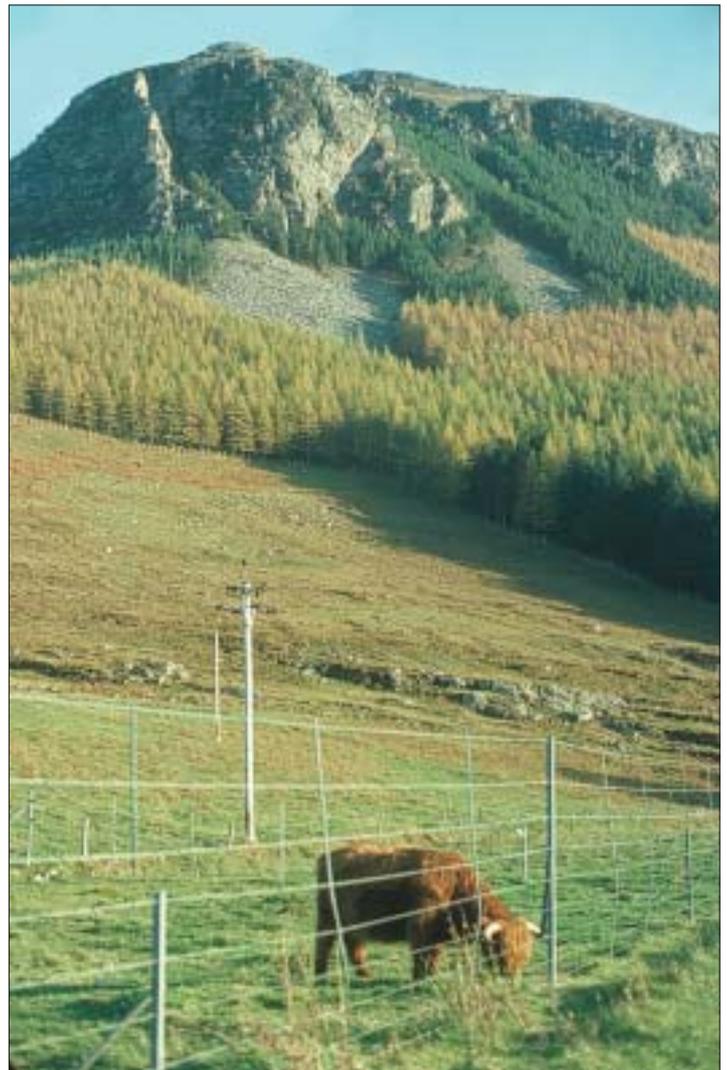


Figure 1 (f): Cattle grazing in the Scottish Highlands

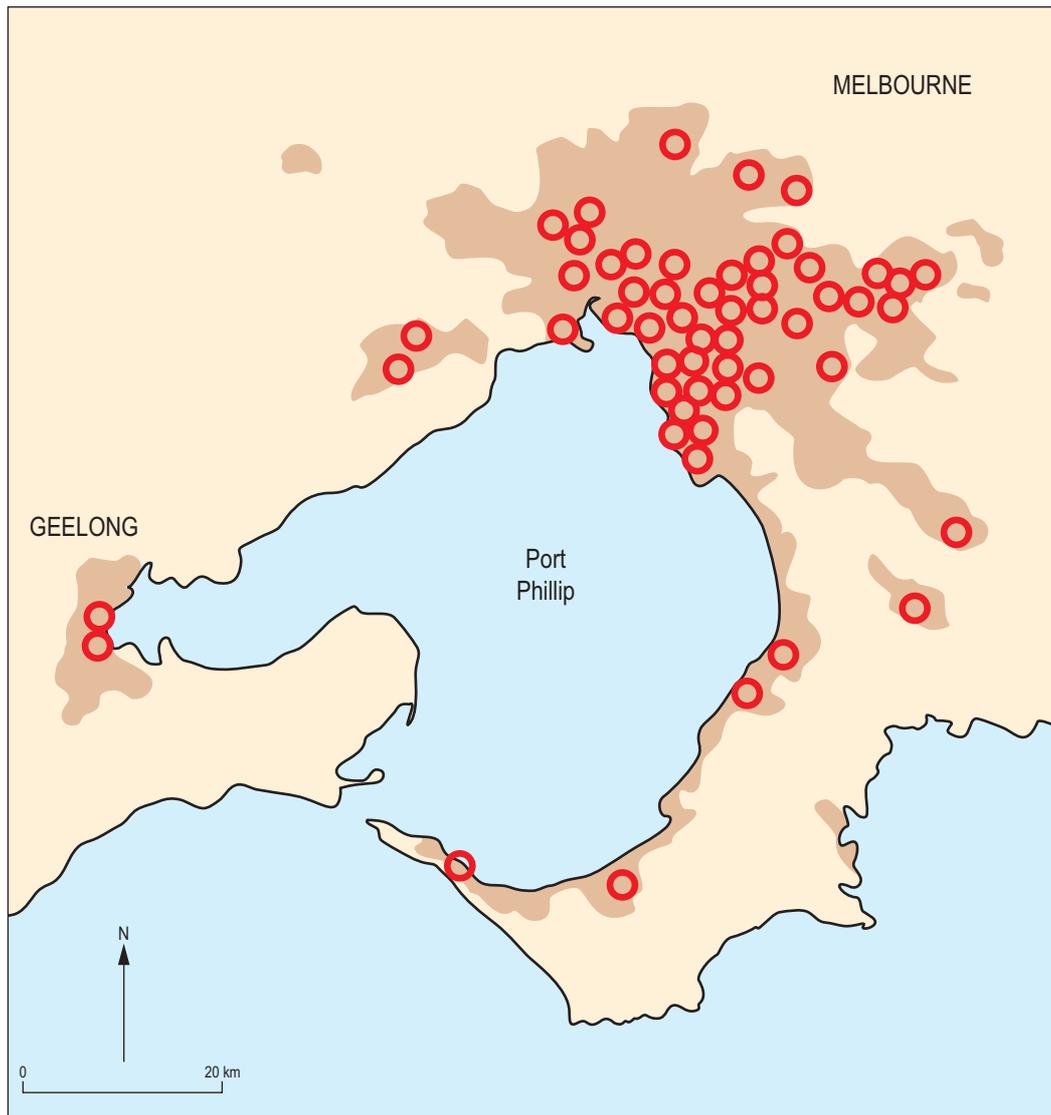


Figure 2 (a): One company's bread shops in Melbourne and nearby regions

- built-up area
- bread shop locations

Figure 2 (b):

Background information

Bread shops are a familiar landmark in many shopping centres. There are several large companies operating a number of bread shops. Figures 2(a) and 2(c) show the distribution of one company's bread shops.



Figure 2 (c): One company's Victorian bread shops

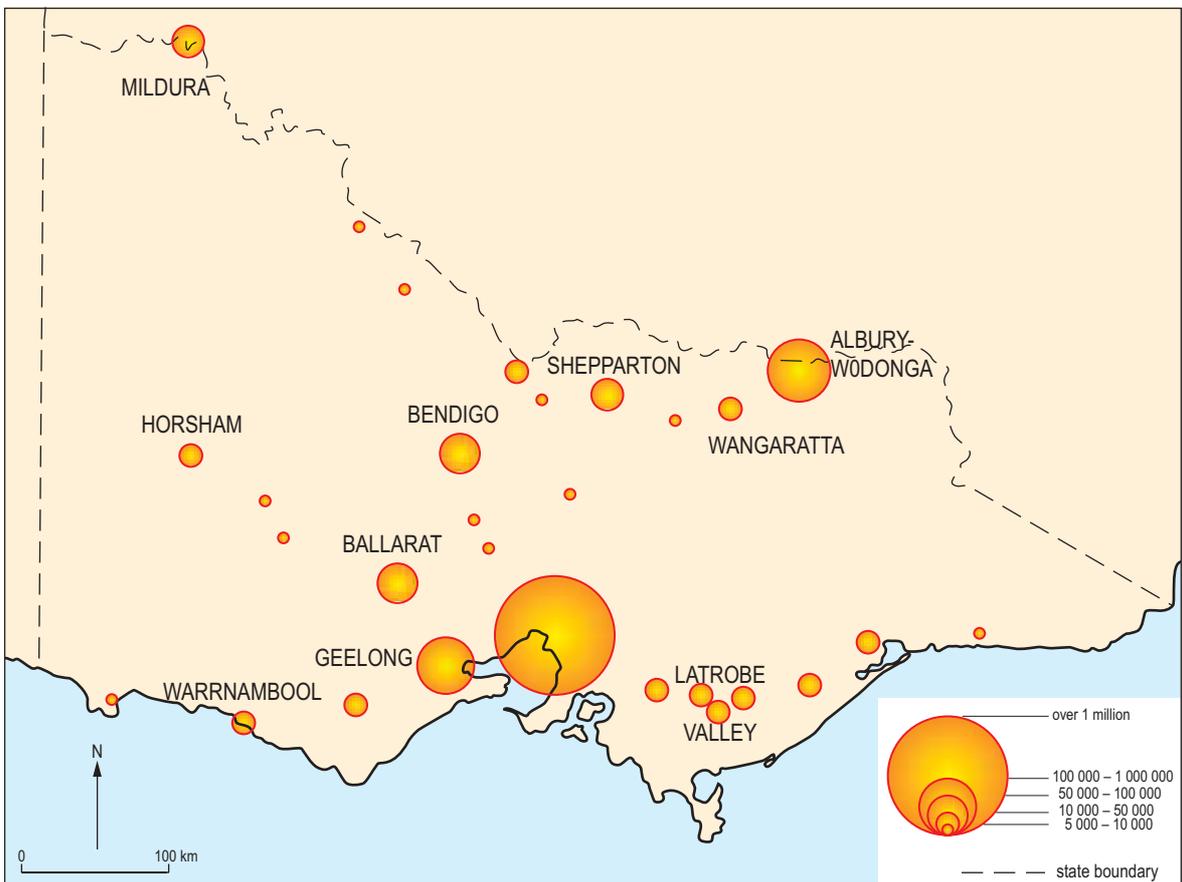


Figure 2 (d): Victoria's population distribution

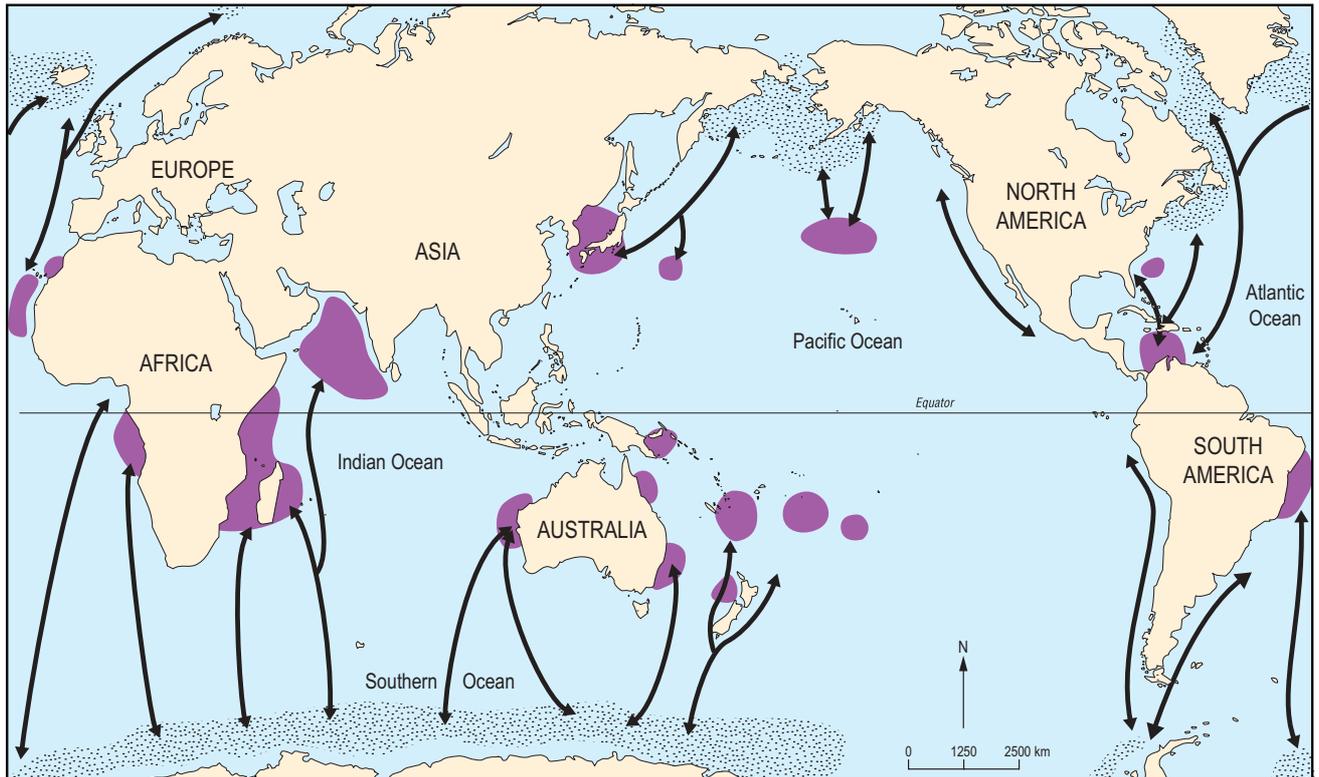


Figure 3 (a): Migration of humpback whales

migration routes
 summer feeding areas
 winter breeding areas

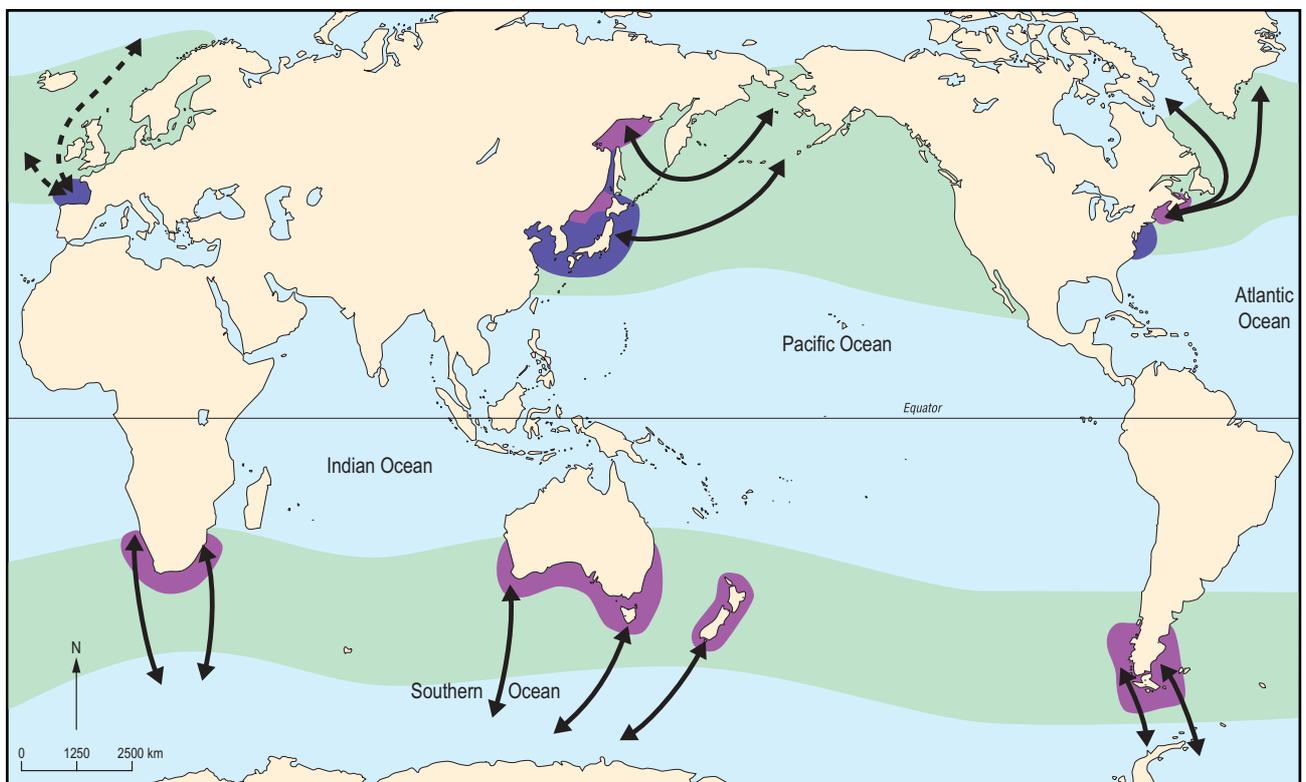


Figure 3 (b): Migration of right whales

winter breeding areas
 abandoned or uncertain breeding areas
 migration zones
 probable routes
 uncertain routes, diminishing populations

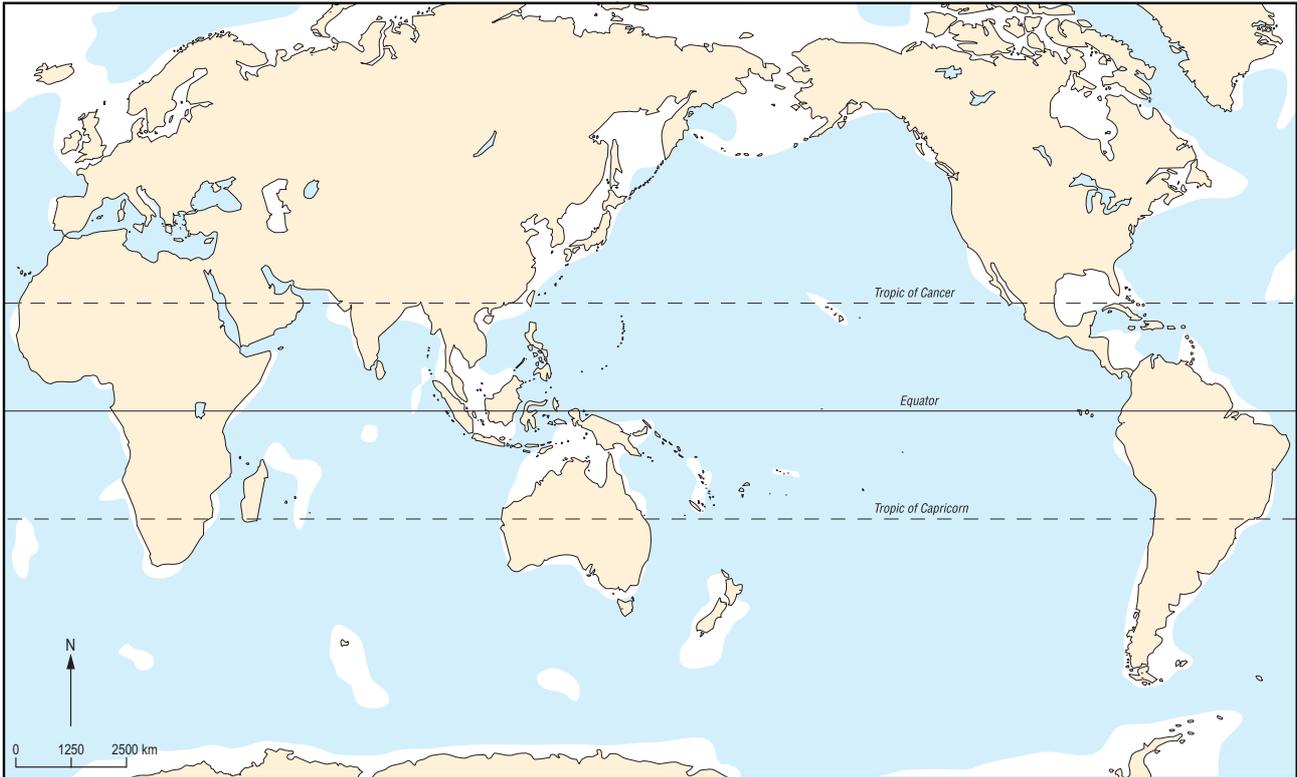


Figure 3 (c): Global distribution of shallow water

shallow water less than 200 metres deep

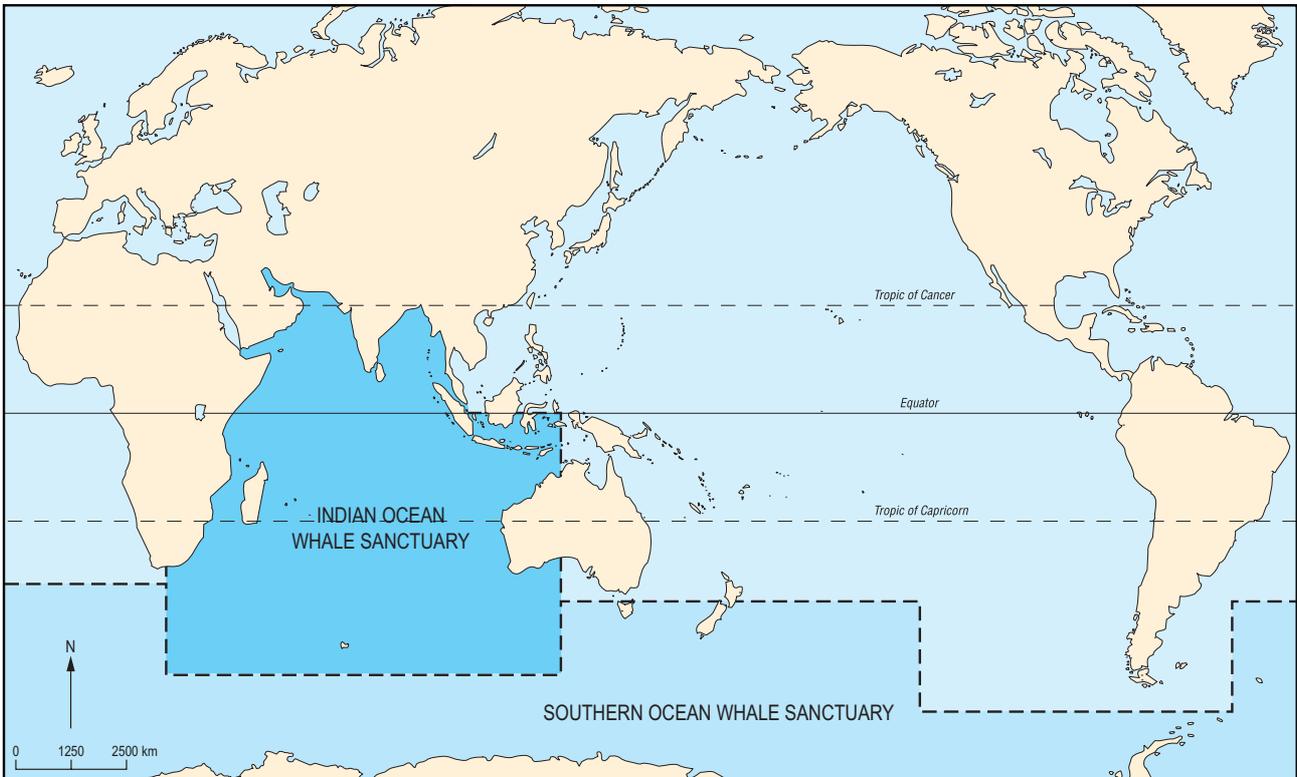


Figure 3 (d): Whale sanctuaries

Figure 3 (e): Background information

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries many species of whale were hunted, almost to extinction. Most whales are now protected from hunting by international agreement and by the establishment of whale sanctuaries in the Indian and Southern oceans.

However, some countries continue to hunt whales for 'scientific' or 'cultural' purposes. The number of whales throughout the world is increasing and some species have recovered from near extinction. Australia has banned hunting of whales in Australian waters.