GEOGRAPHY

Written examination

Thursday 14 November 2002

Reading time: 11.45 am to 12.00 noon (15 minutes)
Writing time: 12.00 noon to 2.00 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of questions</th>
<th>Number of questions to be answered</th>
<th>Number of marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
• Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
• No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied
• Question and answer book of 14 pages.
• A data book.

Instructions
• Write your student number in the space provided above on this page.
• All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination
• You may keep the data book.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other electronic communication devices into the examination room.
Question 1
Use Figure 1 on pages 2 and 3 of the data book when responding to Question 1a and Question 1b.

a. The Recreation Reserve centred on grid reference 552725 is a human resource. Classify this resource in one other way. Justify your classification.
   i. Classification

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

   ii. Justification

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

   1 + 1 = 2 marks

   (suggested time: 4 minutes)

b. Describe one way the recreation reserve might spatially interact with one other human resource shown in the map region.

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

   2 marks

   (suggested time: 4 minutes)
Use Figure 1 on pages 2 and 3 of the data book when responding to Question 1c.

c. The letters A, B, C, D and E, above the cross-section shown in Figure 1 (d) of the data book, represent natural and human features on the line X–Y shown on the map extract. Identify one natural feature and one human feature shown on the cross-section and insert this information into the table below. An example is completed for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter of the feature marked on the cross-section</th>
<th>Natural feature</th>
<th>Human feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: A</td>
<td>Hill with trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 marks

(suggested time: 4 minutes)

d. One geographic characteristic of the town of Coolah is that it is growing to the northwest.

Using evidence from the map, outline either one economic factor or one social factor that could encourage this growth to take place.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2 marks

(suggested time: 4 minutes)

e. Using evidence from the map, outline either one physical factor or one environmental factor that could prevent the growth of the town of Coolah to the southeast.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2 marks

(suggested time: 4 minutes)
f.  
   i. **Mark** and **identify** on the map outline opposite two features that enable **movement** in the area largely between the 500 metre contour lines, the town of Coolah in the north and the southern edge of the map.

   ii. **Complete** the map using the following conventions: orientation, legend (key), title, scale and source.

      \[2 + 2 = 4 \text{ marks}\]

      *(suggested time: 8 minutes)*
The geographic characteristics of reclaimed land in the Netherlands have changed over time.

a. Identify and describe one way in which the location of reclaimed land in the 20th century differs from the location of land reclaimed in earlier times.

b. Identify and describe one way in which the scale of reclaimed land in the 20th century differs from the scale of land reclaimed in earlier times.
Use Figure 2 on pages 4 and 5 of the data book when responding to Question 2c.

c. Complete the table below by filling in the shaded boxes using evidence from the above mentioned figure.

**The geographical characteristics of reclaimed land in the Netherlands.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Evidence, including polder names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newer polders have a lower proportion of total area devoted to agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This polder has centrally located urban areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the 20th century, value was seen in increasing areas of woodland and nature conservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The closer to Amsterdam the higher proportion of polder land that is devoted to housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This polder has been planned to relieve urban congestion in Amsterdam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 marks

*(suggested time: 10 minutes)*
d. ‘The development of a resource impacts considerably on people and places.’

With reference to the development of a specific resource, other than one presented in this examination paper, discuss one effect of resource development on a place or one effect of resource development on people.

4 marks

(suggested time: 8 minutes)
Question 3

Use Figure 3 on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the data book when responding to Question 3.

a. Which of the following statements correctly describes the distribution of the global phenomena of Mediterranean climates?
   i. They are located polewards of the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
   ii. They are located alongside enclosed coastlines in both the northern and southern hemispheres.
   iii. They are located in small discontinuous areas on the western margins of all continents.
   iv. They are located on southern coasts in the southern hemisphere and on northern coasts in the northern hemisphere.
   v. They are all located on narrow coastal strips of land throughout the world.

   1 mark
   (suggested time: 2 minutes)

b. Which period of time, shown on Figure 3(c), is likely to be the one in which the water from the irrigation pipe, such as shown in Figure 3(e), is most needed for farming?
   i. A
   ii. B
   iii. C
   iv. D
   v. E

   1 mark
   (suggested time: 2 minutes)

c. Throughout the world, farmers in regions with Mediterranean climates are able to produce a wide range of fruit and vegetables in winter. This produce is often sold to markets in other parts of the world. Which of the following is the most important reason for this development?
   i. Pests and diseases are less common in winter.
   ii. Tourists provide a ready market for produce.
   iii. Irrigation is used extensively in the Mediterranean areas.
   iv. Abundant monthly rainfall extends the growing season.
   v. The mild wet winters allow plant growth.

   1 mark
   (suggested time: 2 minutes)
d. In which period is the Costa del Sol likely to have least tourists?
   i. December to January
   ii. March to April
   iii. June to July
   iv. August to September
   v. October to November

1 mark

(suggested time: 2 minutes)

e. Give two reasons to justify your answer to part d. (above) using the data provided.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

2 marks

(suggested time: 4 minutes)

f. Select the statement that fits the shaded section of the flow diagram about the impact of tourism in many Mediterranean regions.

Increase in tourism → Land prices rise → Farmers have more people to sell to → Pressure rises on resources, including water

i. Waste disposal strategies are developed.
ii. International airport facilities are expanded.
iii. Beaches become very crowded.
iv. Hotels, apartments and recreation facilities expand.
v. Preservation of natural coastal and vegetation features is required.

1 mark

(suggested time: 2 minutes)
g. Which statement correctly describes the spatial association between the distribution of Mediterranean climates and grape-growing regions throughout the world?
   i. A strong spatial association exists throughout the world.
   ii. A weak spatial association exists throughout the world.
   iii. The spatial association is strongest in North America.
   iv. The spatial association is strongest in northern Europe.
   v. The spatial association is weakest in Australia.

   1 mark

(suggested time: 2 minutes)

Use Figure 3g of the data book when responding to Question 3h.

h. Explain the effects of resource development on the changing number of tourists visiting Spain’s Costa del Sol region since the 1960s.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

4 marks

(suggested time: 8 minutes)

i. Based on the evidence provided in Figure 3 of the data book, suggest a management policy for the 2000s to reverse the decline in tourist numbers in Spain’s Costa del Sol region.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2 marks

(suggested time: 4 minutes)
Question 4

a. Use the world outline map provided to show the distribution of a global phenomenon created by human activity. You must use a phenomenon that has not been used previously in this examination paper.
b. Discuss the relative importance of two factors responsible for this distribution shown in part a.
c. **Evaluate** the policies developed to manage this phenomenon at three different scales – global, regional/national and local.
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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 electronic communication devices into the examination room.
Figure 1: Coolah, New South Wales

Source: Central Mapping Authority of New South Wales
Coolah is a small farming region which produces wheat, cattle, fat lambs, wool and timber. It is located in New South Wales, approximately 360 kilometres northwest of Sydney. The town of Coolah has a population of less than 1000.
The Netherlands is a nation that is small in size (less than 20 per cent the size of Victoria) but with a population of over 15.5 million. Much of the Netherlands’ topography is a delta. Almost a quarter of the total national land area is below sea level. This land is protected from flooding by a complex system of retaining walls, embankments and dams. For over 800 years the inhabitants of this region have worked to reclaim wet areas for farming and settlement. In the 20th century large scale reclamations occurred in the region bordering IJsselmeer (Lake IJssel). Reclaimed areas (called polders) have a variety of land uses including farming and settlement.
Figure 2 (e): Wieringermeer

Figure 2 (f): South Flevoland

Figure 2 (g): Key to figures 2 (e) and 2 (f)

Figure 2 (h): Characteristics and land uses of major polders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polder</th>
<th>Wieringermeer</th>
<th>North East Polder</th>
<th>East Flevoland</th>
<th>South Flevoland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Years developed</td>
<td>1927–30</td>
<td>1937–42</td>
<td>1950–57</td>
<td>1959–68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area, in hectares</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>48 000</td>
<td>54 000</td>
<td>43 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture as a percentage of the polder area</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland and nature conservation as a percentage of the polder area</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing as a percentage of the polder area</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankments, roads, water as a percentage of the polder area</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2 (i): Population change, Amsterdam and Almere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amsterdam Total population</th>
<th>Almere Total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1 100 000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1 130 000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1 036 000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>998 000</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1 038 000</td>
<td>101 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1 100 000</td>
<td>135 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2 (j): Amsterdam’s growth

Figure 2 (k): Polder landscape

Figure 2 (l): Almere landscape

Figure 2 (m): Amsterdam landscape
Figure 3 (a): Mediterranean climates

Figure 3 (b): Background information

Mediterranean climates have characteristics that distinguish them from other climates. In summer, the weather is hot and dry attracting millions of tourists. In winter, the weather is mild and wet. Winter frosts are uncommon in many Mediterranean regions throughout the world.

Figure 3 (c): Climate characteristics, Costa del Sol, Spain
Figure 3 (d): Grape-growing regions

Figure 3 (e): Spain

Figure 3 (f): Spain
Climate is one factor that attracts tourists to a region. Hotels, apartments, restaurants, together with regional roads and international airports, help ensure a flow of tourists into an area. The Spanish Government sees tourism as an important way to create jobs directly and indirectly. Since the 1960s the Spanish Government has encouraged large-scale development of hotel and leisure complexes in its coastal regions, including the Costa del Sol.

Figure 3 (g): Changes in tourism, Costa del Sol, Spain

- **Growth or decline**
  - Few tourists
    - Few large hotels
    - Few amenities such as shops
    - Poor roads linking other centres
    - Unspoilt environment, quiet and clean
  
  - Increasing number of tourists
    - Many large hotels rapidly built
    - Road construction undertaken
    - New airport opened
    - Bars, discos, restaurants opened
    - Shopping complexes opened
    - Beaches more crowded, less clean
  
  - Tourist numbers peaking
    - More large hotels built
    - Towns and nearby villages often congested
    - Pollution problems, such as waste disposal, arise
    - Increase in petty crime
    - Land values reach new peaks
  
  - Decline in tourist numbers
    - Many hotels ageing and requiring renovation
    - Development taking place in nearby areas such as villages
    - Some bars, cafes and shops stop trading
    - New air terminal opened to speed entry of tourists
    - Clean up of pollution trouble spots
    - Competition from newer cheaper resorts elsewhere

1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s