GEOGRAPHY

Written examination

Thursday 11 November 2004

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>7</td>
<td>7</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 11 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.

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Question 1

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

a. Place the letter C in one of the circles on the outline map on page 3 to indicate one communication resource.

b. Place the letter R in one of the circles on the outline map on page 3 to indicate one recreation resource.

c. Name resource C and justify your decision why it is a communication resource.

Resource C

Justification


d. Name resource R and justify your decision why it is a recreation resource.

Resource R

Justification


e. Explain why the resource at Place X on the outline map on page 3 is a ‘sustainable resource’.

f. Place the letters SI in one of the circles on the outline map on page 3 to indicate where spatial interaction may occur. Describe the spatial interaction that could occur at this location.
1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 7 marks
(suggested time: 14 minutes)
Question 2

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

The Merimbula region has undergone significant spatial changes since 1966 when Figure 1(c) was produced. In particular, the residential resource regions shown as ‘built-up areas’ on the maps, have expanded.

a. On the outline map below, **mark in and shade**
   i. the built-up areas as shown on the 1966 map, Figure 1(c)
   ii. the additional built-up areas that have developed since 1966 and are shown on the 2000 map, Figure 1(a).

b. Complete the outline map with an appropriate title and key.

(2 + 2) + 1 = 5 marks

*(suggested time: 10 minutes)*
Question 3

Use Figure 2 on page 4 and Figure 3b on page 5 of the data book when responding to Question 3.

a. **Explain** how one physical or one environmental factor could have affected the development of the resource in Figure 2.

b. **Explain** how one economic factor could have affected the development of the resource in Figure 2.

\[2 + 2 = 4\] marks

*(suggested time: 8 minutes)*
Question 4

Use Figure 3 on page 5 of the data book when responding to Question 4.

a. List the countries to which Australia exports fresh cut flowers.

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

b. Describe the movement of fresh cut flowers into Japan.

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

c. Explain how one political factor could affect the pattern of trade in fresh cut flowers in the Asian region in the future.

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

1 + 4 + 2 = 7 marks

(suggested time: 14 minutes)
Question 5

a. Name a resource you have studied this year. **Describe** a policy that has been designed to manage the effects of the development and use of this resource. You must not include the data of Figures 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the data book in your answer.

__________________________

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b. **Explain** two reasons for the development of this policy.

__________________________

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__________________________


c. **Evaluate** the success of this policy in dealing with the effects of the development and use of your selected resource.

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________


1 + 4 + 2 = 7 marks

*(suggested time: 14 minutes)*

TURN OVER
Question 6

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


b. Discuss the above statement using specific examples from the data provided.
c. Outline a policy that an African government could implement to promote feature film production in their country.

4 + 8 + 2 = 14 marks

(suggested time: 28 minutes)
Question 7

a. Use the world outline map provided below to map the distribution of a global phenomenon you have studied. You must not use the data included in Figure 4 of the data book in your answer.

b. On the outline map, clearly name one location relevant to your phenomenon at a local scale and name one location at a regional or national scale.
c. With reference to the named and mapped locations at different scales, **discuss** the impact of your global phenomenon on either people or places.

i. impact at a local scale

ii. impact at a regional or national scale

d. **Evaluate** the policies designed to manage the impact of your global phenomenon at one of the locations mentioned above.

3 + 2 + (3 + 3) + 5 = 16 marks

*(suggested time: 32 minutes)*

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK
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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 (a): Merimbula, New South Wales, 2000

Source: Land and Property Information NSW. 2000
© Department of Lands
Panorama Avenue, Bathurst 2795
www.lands.nsw.gov.au (Hypertext linkage)

Figure 1 (b): Key to Figure 1 (a)
**Figure 1 (c):** Merimbula, New South Wales, 1966

Note: The current spelling of Merimbula has been used in Question 1.

**Figure 1 (d):** Key to Figure 1 (c)

- Built-up area
- Individual building
- Sealed road

**Figure 1 (e):**

**Background information**

Merimbula is a coastal town in southeast New South Wales, approximately 500 kilometres south of Sydney and approximately 600 kilometres northeast of Melbourne.
Figure 2 (a): Large scale cut flower production on the southeastern fringe of Melbourne

Figure 2 (b): Main features of Figure 2 (a)
Flowers are grown as a commercial resource in many regions of the world. Fresh cut flowers are either sold locally or exported to regions where local production does not satisfy demand.

On Melbourne’s southeastern urban fringe cut flowers and plants – mostly roses – are grown in climate-controlled glasshouses on a number of farms, including the one in Figure 2 (a). Local resources of land and water together with trained labour are used. The technology is generally imported, particularly from the Netherlands – the world’s major flower exporter.

In Victoria, flower production is mainly for the Melbourne market although some interstate sales occur. Australian export sales are limited, with most flowers sent to Japan.

Source: FAO, Rome
Figure 4 (a): The world’s major feature film producers, 2000

Figure 4 (b): Key to Figure 4 (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map number</th>
<th>Country name</th>
<th>Number of feature films produced. 1999–2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>628</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
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<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Motion Pictures Survey
Figure 4 (c): Countries drawn according to the size of their population

Figure 4 (d): Key to Figure 4 (c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map number</th>
<th>Country name</th>
<th>Population, (millions) 2000</th>
<th>GDP per capita (US$) 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>22 753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>24 058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>21 848</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>14 054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>18 653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>33 394</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10 680</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>38.6</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>145.9</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>4 690</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>1 017.6</td>
<td>476</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>129.1</td>
<td>362</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1 256.2</td>
<td>866</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>80.9</td>
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<td>22.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>9 782</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>126.4</td>
<td>37 494</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>31.3</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>102.0</td>
<td>5 805</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>173.4</td>
<td>3 484</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>7 678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>20 298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDP per capita can be defined as the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year. It excludes earnings from overseas and is measured in United States dollars.