GEOGRAPHY

Written examination

Friday 13 November 2009

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>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
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- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers, coloured water-based pens and markers.
- 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 unauthorised electronic 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. Name one region of Australia with a population density of more than 10 per square kilometre that was likely to be adversely affected by the 2006 rainfall.

b. ‘Victoria and New South Wales were likely to be under considerable pressure from water shortages due to the amount of rainfall received in 2006.’

Provide one piece of evidence supporting this statement.

c. Justify one piece of additional information, not shown in Figure 1, that you would need to support your answer to part b.

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Instructions

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

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Total 4 marks
Question 2
There are many conflicts over the use of water in the Murray-Darling Basin region. Your answers to the following questions must relate to one specific conflict within the Murray-Darling Basin region.

a. On the map below, accurately locate and name the water resource involved in your chosen conflict.

b. Outline the conflict over the use of water at the location you have mapped above.
c. Describe the viewpoints of two groups or organisations involved in your chosen conflict.

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4 marks

d. Discuss a strategy that has been developed to manage your chosen conflict.

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4 marks

e. Evaluate the sustainability, or likely sustainability, of the water resource identified in part a. as a result of the implementation of the management strategy discussed in part d.

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4 marks

Total 16 marks
Question 3

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

Identify a local resource for which you have collected data in the field.

a. Paradise Beach could be classified as a high-density seasonal recreational resource.
   In what way is a classification of your local resource similar or different to Paradise Beach?

b. Spatial interaction describes the strengths of the relationships between phenomena and places in the environment, and the degree to which they influence or interact with each other over space. Explain how an example of spatial interaction operates within the region of your local resource.

2 marks

2 marks
c. Below is a sketch outline of Figure 2c that appears on page 5 of the data book. Annotate the sketch outline to show how an example of spatial interaction could operate in the Paradise Beach local area.

d. On the sketch outline of Figure 2c above, annotate and describe an example of management of the local resource of Paradise Beach.

e. Identify and justify a management strategy that has operated successfully within your local resource.

2 marks

2 marks

2 marks

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. Identify and quantify one similarity between the 1984 global distribution pattern of birth rates and the 2009 distribution of birth rates.

b. Identify and quantify one difference between the 1984 global distribution pattern of birth rates and the 2009 distribution of birth rates.

c. i. Which of the age-sex structures, A, B or C, best fits a falling birth rate for the period illustrated by the two maps?

ii. Give a reason for your choice.
d. Describe two reasons why the birth rate for a national population can vary.

Reason one

Reason two

4 marks

e. Name a country you have studied.

In relation to this country, discuss

i. an impact of changing birth rates on either people or the environment

ii. the response of the relevant national government to this impact.

2 + 2 = 4 marks

Total 15 marks
Question 5

a.  i. Use the outline map provided below to map the distribution of a global phenomenon you have studied. Do not use the phenomenon of human population.

ii. On your map, mark the location of one place in the northern hemisphere and one place in the southern hemisphere. These places must be relevant to your mapped global phenomenon.

b. Describe the distribution of your global phenomenon including references to the specific places you have marked on your map.
c. ‘Social factors are the most important factors to explain the distribution of global phenomena.’ Evaluate this statement in reference to your mapped global phenomenon.

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__________________________ 4 marks

d. Discuss the effectiveness of one particular response from a government or nongovernment organisation to your global phenomenon.

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__________________________ 3 marks
Total 15 marks
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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.

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Figure 1 | Water as a resource

Figure 1a: Australia’s population distribution
Figure 1b: Australia's rainfall, 2006

Rainfall, 2006

- Very much below average
- Below average
- Average
- Above average
- Very much above average
- Highest on record

Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Figure 1c: Australia's water consumption, by regions

Water consumption, gigalitres

- 1250 to 1830
- 910 to 1250
- 350 to 910
- 160 to 350
- Less than 160

Source: Experimental Estimates of Regional Water Use, Australia
Mykonos is a small Greek island in the Aegean Sea, part of the larger Mediterranean Sea. It has become one of the most popular tourist destinations for the local Greek population together with visitors from other countries. It is renowned for its beaches and clear sea water which are backed by steep, rocky mountains. Together with boutique shopping and a vibrant night life, more than one million people visit Mykonos in a year, mostly during the warmer months from April through to October. The island has a permanent population of around 11,000 including 4,000 foreign residents.

Paradise Beach is one of many beaches on Mykonos. It is well serviced with a restaurant, bus stop and car park. The beach is carefully managed with cleaning taking place every morning before the day visitors arrive. Visitors pay a fee for lounge chairs and shade.
Figure 2c: Paradise Beach, Greece
Figure 3: Human Population

Figure 3a: Birth rates, 1984

Figure 3b: Birth rates, 2009

Key to Figures 3a and 3b

Birth rates per 1000 people

- more than 45
- 37–45
- 28–36
- 18–27
- less than 18

Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base
Figure 3c: Age-sex structure for selected countries, 2009

Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base