GEOGRAPHY
Written examination

Friday 14 November 2014
Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)
Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 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, rulers, coloured pencils, 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 15 pages.
- A data book.
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

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

Use Figure 1 on pages 3–5 of the data book when responding to Question 1.

Question 1 (20 marks)

a. Describe the distribution of the three different types of water resources named below and shown on the map extract. 6 marks

Water resource 1 – Mirrool Creek

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

Water resource 2 – Main Canal

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

Water resource 3 – Dams

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________
b.  i.  Give one reason why wetlands are an important water resource of the Murray-Darling Basin.  

ii.  Why are the water resources of the Murray-Darling Basin wetlands a reason for conflict? In your response, refer to one specific Murray-Darling Basin wetland.

iii. Evaluate the resolution, or likely resolution, of the conflict over the Murray-Darling Basin wetland referred to in part b.ii.
c. Select one of the following management strategies employed in the Murray-Darling Basin:
   • water trading
   • water recovery
   • water allocation
   • water-linked infrastructure

Management strategy selected ____________________________________________

i. What is meant by the management strategy you have selected? 2 marks

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

ii. Describe the impact of your selected management strategy on people or the environment at a specific location in the Murray-Darling Basin. The specific location selected must be different from that used in part b.ii. 3 marks

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
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____________________________________________________________________
Use Figure 2 on pages 6 and 7 of the data book when responding to Question 2.

**Question 2** (10 marks)

**a.** On the sketch outline below, annotate an example of spatial interaction that operates in the Candidasa beach area.  

**b.** Describe the example of spatial interaction annotated on the sketch outline.  

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**Question 2 – continued**
c. Identify a local resource for which you have collected data in the field.

Describe one example of spatial interaction that operates within your local resource. 2 marks


d. The coastline of Candidasa has changed considerably.

In what ways has your local resource changed over time? 2 marks


e. On the sketch outline on page 6, annotate an example of management of the local resource of Candidasa beach. 1 mark
f. Identify a management strategy that has operated successfully within the local resource you identified in part c.

Referring to your fieldwork data, evaluate how sustainable your local resource is likely to be as a result of this management strategy being implemented. 3 marks
Use Figure 3 on pages 8 and 9 of the data book when responding to Question 3.

**Question 3 (15 marks)**

a. What is the difference between ‘crude death rate’ and ‘age-specific death rate’? 2 marks

b. ‘The distributions of global crude death rates and global infant mortality rates are similar.’

Discuss with reference to specific world regions and countries. 5 marks
c. Other than infant mortality, explain one factor that can affect the level of crude death rates in a specific population.

[Blank space for answer]

2 marks

d. Compare the population policies of two different countries:
   - one in a country experiencing population growth
   - one in a different country whose population is ageing

[Blank space for answer]

6 marks
Question 4 (15 marks)
a. Use the outline map below to map the distribution of a global phenomenon. Include a title and a legend. Do not use the phenomenon of human population. 3 marks
b. To what extent do natural processes and human activities explain the distribution of the selected global phenomenon? Refer to locations in **two** specific regions of the world. 5 marks


c. Referring to **one** specific location, describe one positive or one negative impact on people or the environment of the global phenomenon selected. 3 marks


d. How has a government or non-government organisation responded to the selected global phenomenon? Evaluate the effectiveness of this response. 4 marks

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Extra space for responses

Clearly number all responses in this space.
Victoria Certificate of Education 2014

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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 1a: Location of Yoogali
Figure 1b: Topographic map of Yoogali
Key to Figure 1b

- Built-up area
- Road sealed surface two or more lanes
- Road sealed surface one lane
- Road loose surface two or more lanes
- Road loose surface one lane; Embankment; Cutting
- Track vehicular; Gate; Stock grid; Foot track
- Bridge; Culvert; Causeway; Kilometre post
- Railway single track; Siding or loop
- Power transmission line
- Telephone line: Underground
- Levee or dyke; Quarry or gravel pit
- Building; School; Post Office; Police Station; Church
- Windpump; Mine; Heritage Feature; Telephone Exchange
- Geodetic station (with heigh); Landmark; Other
- Horizontal control point (with height); Landmark; Other
- Bench mark (with height); Spot height approximate
- Contours; Approximate contours
- Depression contours; Auxiliary contours
- Landslide; Rocky slope
- Cliffs (with mean height); Rocky pinnacle
- Eroded bank; Escarpment; Contour bank
- Steep slope
- Dense timber; Medium timber
- Scattered timber; Forest; Coniferous or pine
- Orchard, plantation or vineyard; Windbreak
- Perennial watercourse with ripples; Rocks
- Intermittent watercourse with falls
- Well or bore; Irrigation canal and drains
- Large dam or weir; Rapids
- Dam, waterhole or ground tank; Water tank; Pump
- Wet; Dry reservoir; Land subject to inundation
- Perennial; Intermittent; Dry lake or watercourse
- Shire boundary; Aboriginal Site (Pelec zone)
- Deposited Plan and Lot number
- Cadstral road; Pisorion and number

Source: Yoogali, topographic map 1:50 000, 8129-S, first edition, NSW Department of Lands, 2008
© Land and Property Information 2008, Panorama Avenue, Bathurst 2795; www.lpi.nsw.gov.au
Candidasa is located in eastern Bali, Indonesia. It is a seaside town with a popular tourist beach.

In the 1970s and 1980s, there was a surge in tourism and, as a result, a construction boom. To provide material for the building of beach accommodation, new homes and restaurants, the offshore reef was mined for lime to make cement and other construction materials. This removed the coastal barrier that had protected the beach. As a consequence, the beach began to be washed away.

The mining was stopped and officials ordered the building of breakwaters and seawalls to stop the ocean from continuing to erode the coastline. Local hotel owners constructed a series of T-shaped groynes out into the water in an attempt to preserve the beach. However, results have been mixed. Many hotels and homes, which were originally built 30 metres from the shore, are now just one metre from the ocean. The remaining beach is very small. In 2012, the local administration announced it was planning to restore 87 kilometres of coastline, including the Candidasa beach area.
Figure 2b: Candidasa beach, 2013
Figure 3: Human population

Figure 3a: Infant mortality rate, 2014 (estimated)

Key to Figure 3a

Infant deaths per 1000 live births
- more than 75
- 50–75
- 25–49.9
- 10–24.9
- less than 10

Data: International Data Base, US Census Bureau

Figure 3b: Crude death rate, 2014 (estimated)

Key to Figure 3b

Deaths per 1000 people
- more than 16
- 12–16
- 8–11.9
- 4–7.9
- less than 4

Data: International Data Base, US Census Bureau
Figure 3c: World regions

Key to Figure 3c
- Yellow: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Pink: West Europe
- Green: North-West Asia
- Brown: North-East Asia
- Orange: North Africa
- Yellow: Central Asia
- Red: South-East Asia
- Blue: Russia
- Light Blue: South Asia
- Turquoise: Australia and the Pacific
- Green: North America
- Dark Blue: Central America
- Red: South America

Figure 3c: World regions

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- Yellow: Sub-Saharan Africa
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