



GCE A Level – **NEW**

A110U20-1



S18-A110U20-1



GEOGRAPHY – A level component 2

Global Systems and Global Governance

FRIDAY, 8 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

2 hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need **one** WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet and a calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer questions 1, 2 **and**, **either** 3 **or** 4 in Section A.

Answer questions 5, 6 **and**, **either** 7 **or** 8 in Section B.

Answer **one** question in Section C.

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of the answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question; you are advised to divide your time accordingly.

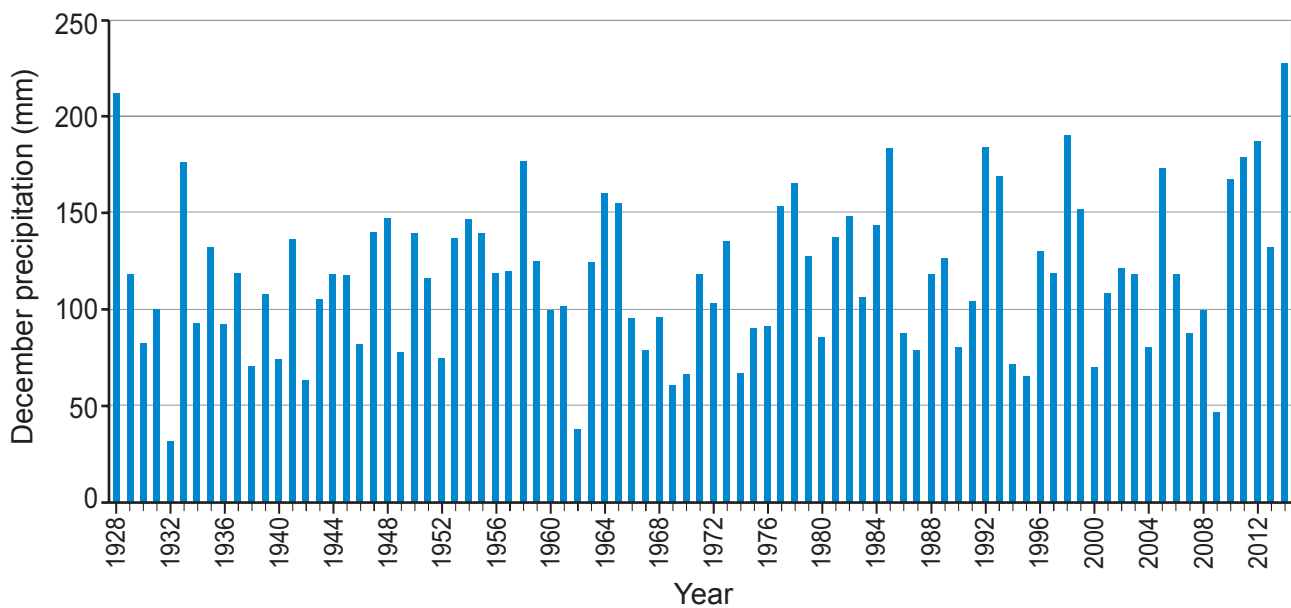
This paper requires that you make as full use as possible of appropriate examples and reference to data to support your answers. Sketch maps and diagrams should be included where relevant.

Section A: Global Systems – Water and Carbon Cycles

Answer questions 1 and 2 and either 3 or 4.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

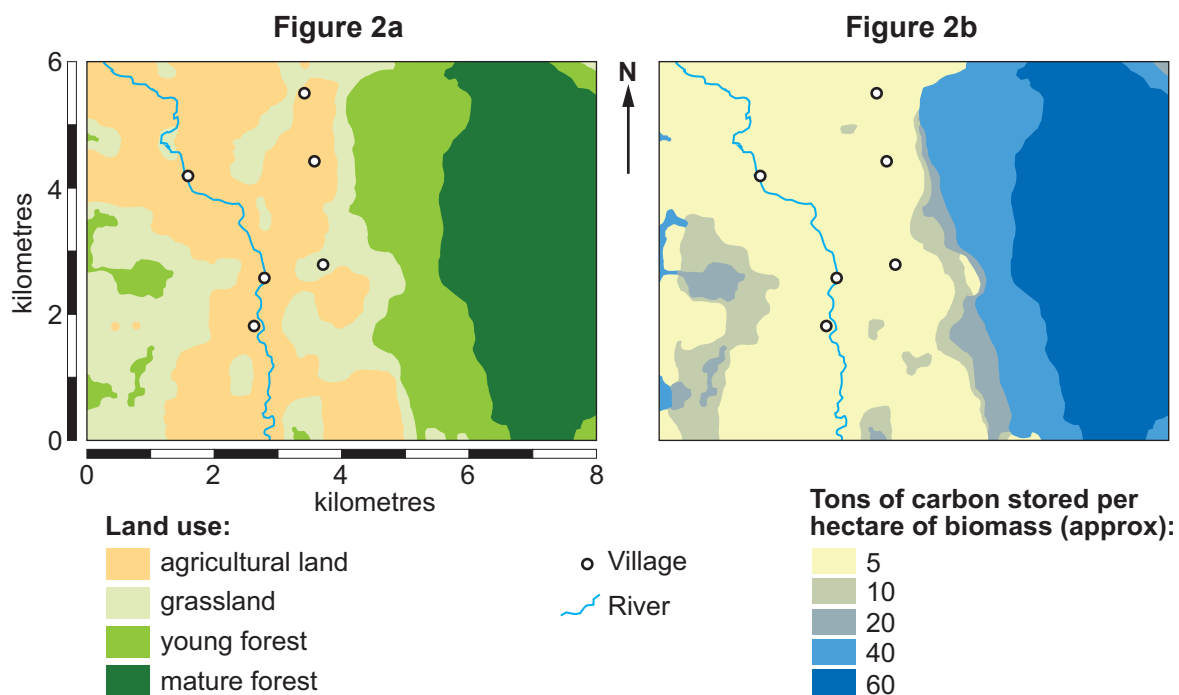
Figure 1: December precipitation in England and Wales, 1928-2014



Source: Met Office

1. (a) Use **Figure 1** to analyse long-term changes in December precipitation in England and Wales. [5]
- (b) Suggest reasons why the amount of precipitation in December varies from year to year in **Figure 1**. [5]

Figure 2: Land use and carbon storage in a rural area of Laos



Source: adapted from researchgate.net

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2. (a) (i) Use **Figure 2a** to estimate the size of the area of mature forest in square kilometres. Show your workings. [2]
- (ii) Describe the pattern of carbon storage shown in **Figure 2b**. [3]
- (b) Explain how carbon is transferred from the land to the oceans by weathering and river transport. [5]

Either

3. Discuss the importance of soil as a water and carbon store. [20]

Or

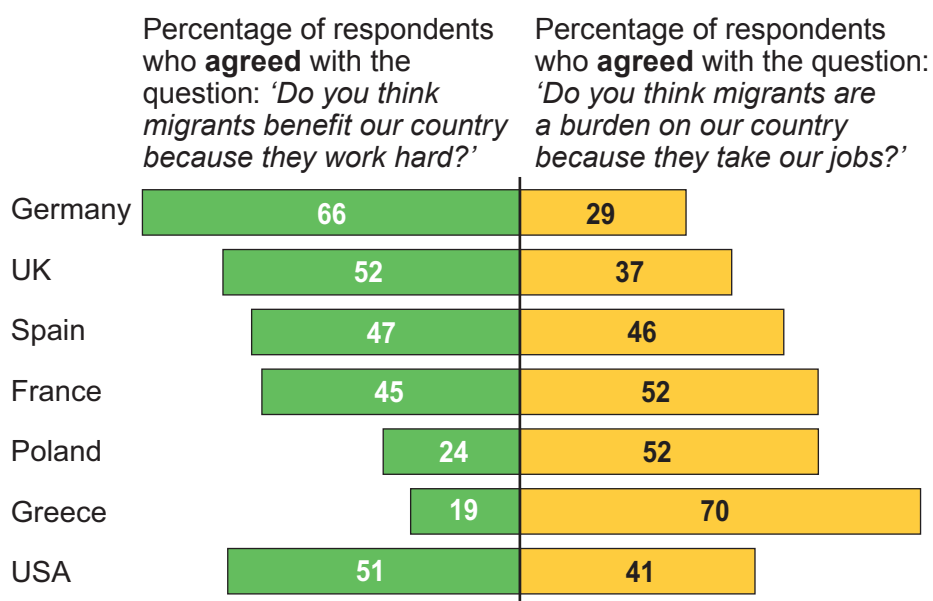
4. To what extent do water and carbon cycle flows vary seasonally in different contexts? [20]

Section B: Global Governance: Change and Challenges

Answer questions 5 and 6 and either 7 or 8.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

Figure 3: The results of a survey in selected countries about attitudes towards immigration, 2015

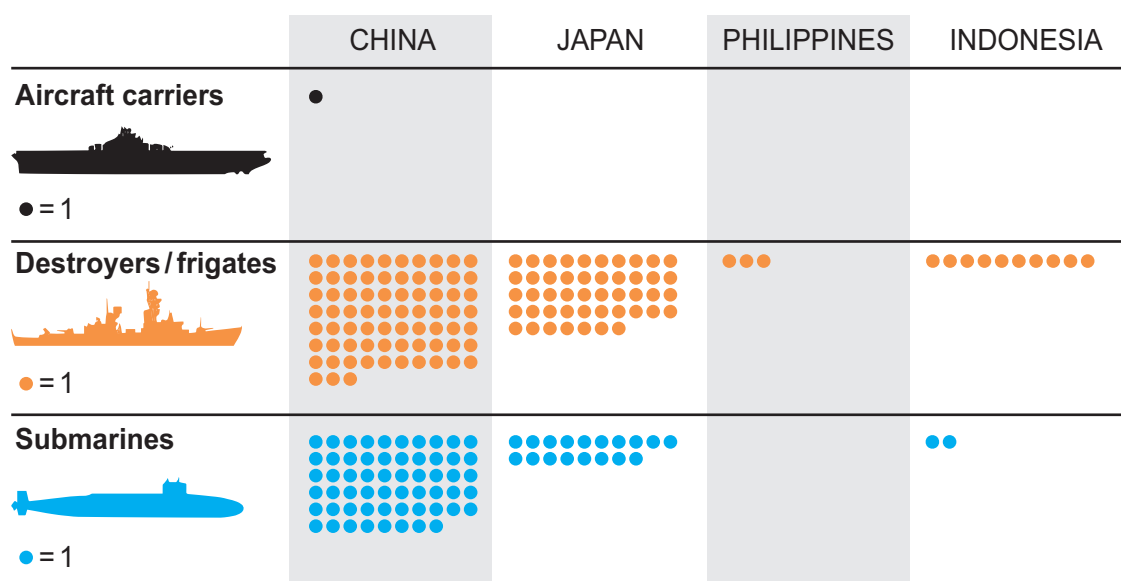


Note: responses of 'don't know' or 'both' are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Centre

5. (a) Use **Figure 3** to compare attitudes towards immigration in the countries shown. [5]
- (b) Suggest how attitudes such as those shown in **Figure 3** could affect government migration policies. [5]

Figure 4: Naval fleet sizes for selected Asian countries, 2015



Source: adapted from Wall Street Journal

6. (a) Use **Figure 4** to contrast the maritime power of the countries shown. [5]
- (b) Outline how state sovereignty over islands can become a source of geopolitical tension. [5]

Either

7. 'Globalisation depends more on the internet than it does on transport.'

Discuss this statement, making reference to both migration and ocean governance in your answer. [20]

Or

8. Evaluate strategies to manage illegal activities at sea and global refugee flows. [20]

Section C: 21st Century Challenges

Answer **either** question 9 or question 10.

In your answer to either question 9 or 10, you should use the maps in **Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8** and apply your knowledge and understanding from across the whole specification.

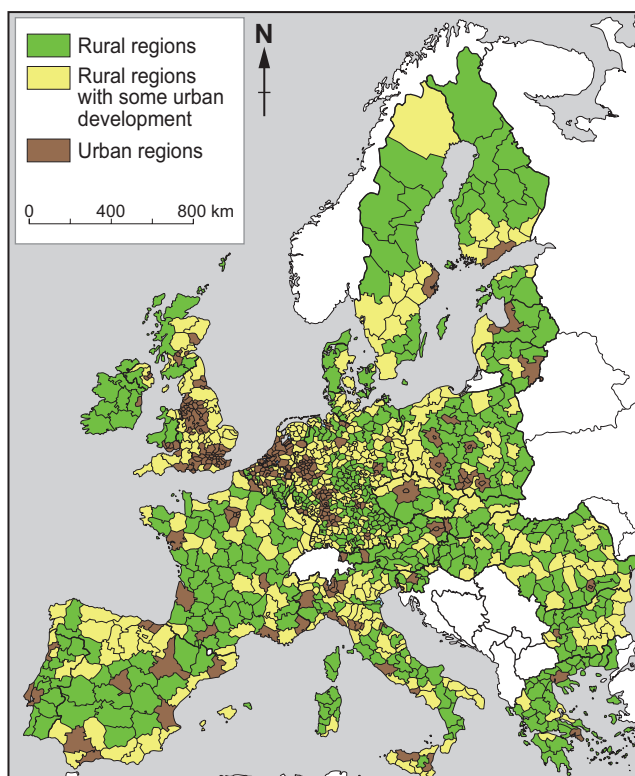
Either

9. To what extent can change be prevented in rural areas? [30]

Or

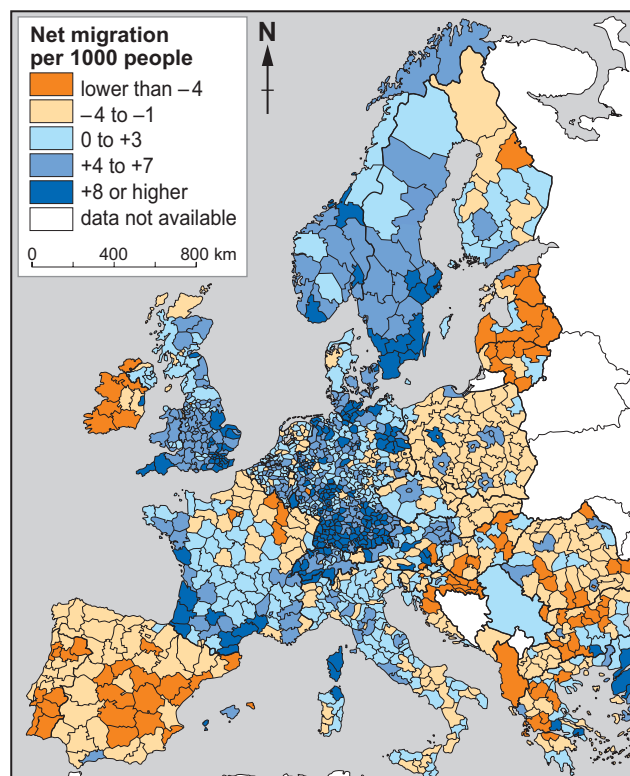
10. 'In rural areas, physical geography is a more important cause of change than human geography.' Discuss this statement. [30]

Figure 5: Rural and urban regions of Europe (excludes non-EU states)



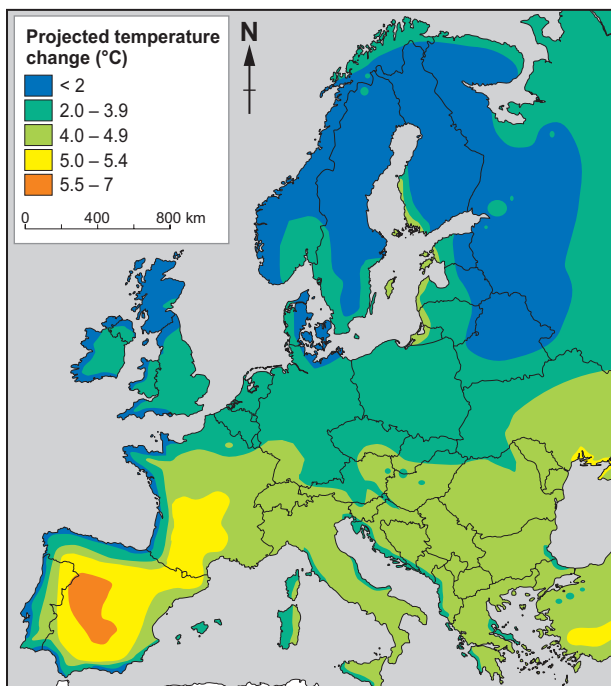
Source: ec.europa.eu

Figure 6: Net migration within Europe in 2014



Source: ec.europa.eu

Figure 7: Projected temperature changes in Europe by 2100 (without climate change mitigation)



Source: ec.europa.eu

Figure 8: National Parks in England and Wales

National Parks are protected rural areas on account of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage. People live and work in the National Parks. The farms, villages and towns are protected along with the natural environment.



Source: webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk

END OF PAPER