VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Victorian Certificate of Education 2002

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

										Letter
Figures										
Words										

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

Number of questions	*Number of questions to be answered*	*Number of marks*
4	4	60

- 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.

Instructions

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided in this book. Refer to the data book as indicated.
The marks allotted to each question are indicated at the end of the question.
Suggested times for each question are indicated at the end of the question.

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.

Letter of the feature marked on the cross-section	**Natural feature**	**Human feature**
Example: A	Hill with trees	

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

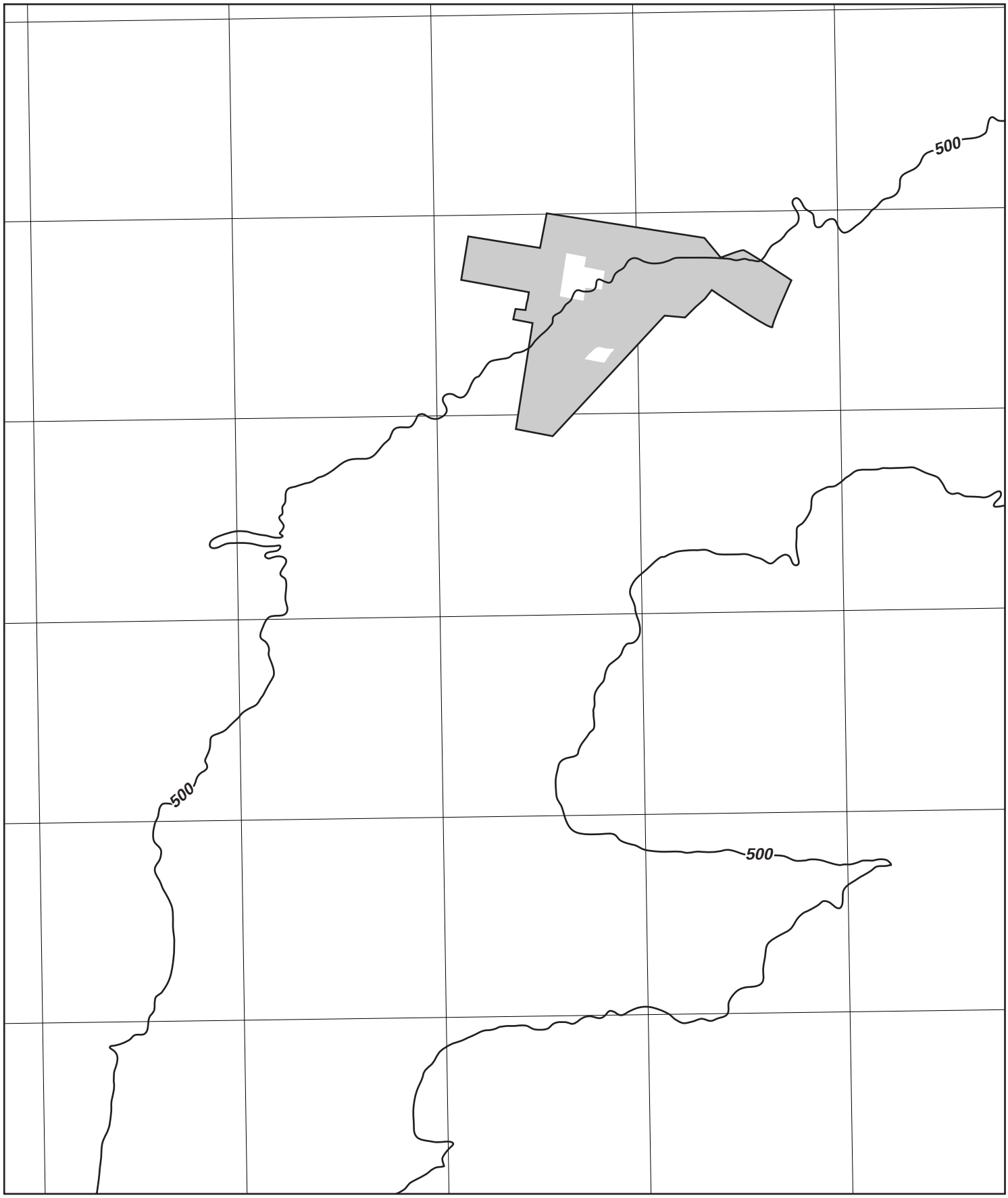
(suggested time: 4 minutes)

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 marks

(suggested time: 8 minutes)



TURN OVER

Question 2

Use Figure 2 (a), (b), (c) and (d) on page 4 of the data book when responding to Question 2a and Question 2b.

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.

3 + 3 = 6 marks

(suggested time: 12 minutes)

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.

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

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

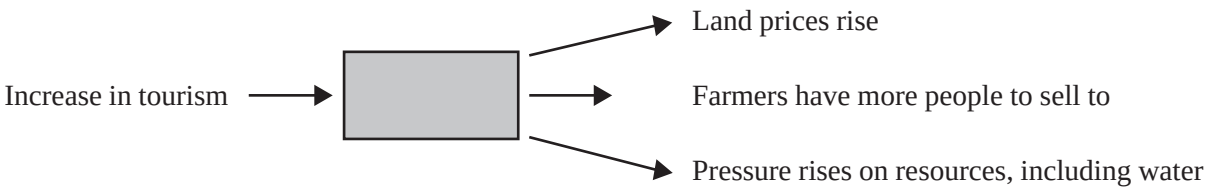
(suggested time: 2 minutes)

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.



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.

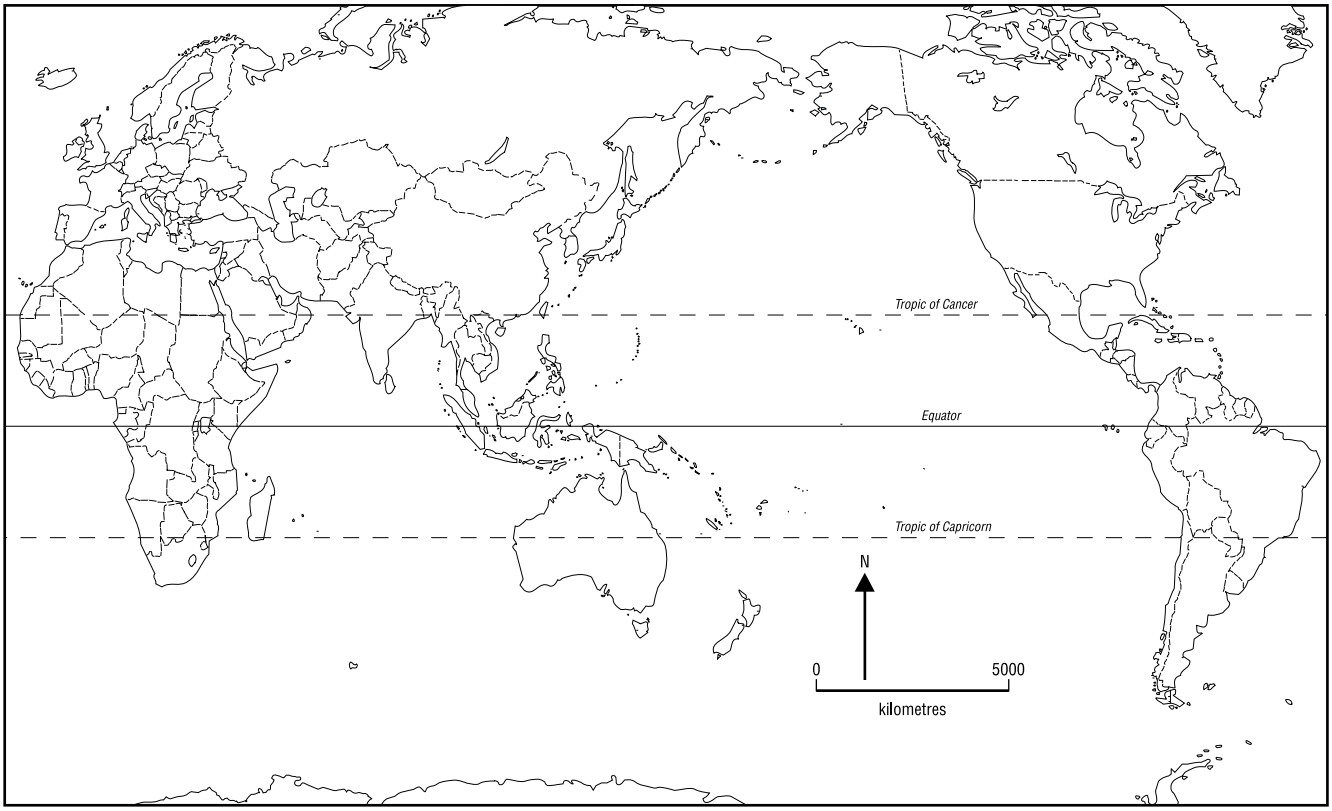
2 marks

(suggested time: 4 minutes)

TURN OVER

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.



4 marks

(suggested time: 8 minutes)

b. **Discuss** the relative importance of two factors responsible for this distribution shown in part **a.**

6 marks

(suggested time: 12 minutes)

c. **Evaluate** the policies developed to manage this phenomenon at three different scales – global, regional/ national and local.

7 marks

(suggested time: 14 minutes)

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

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DATA BOOK

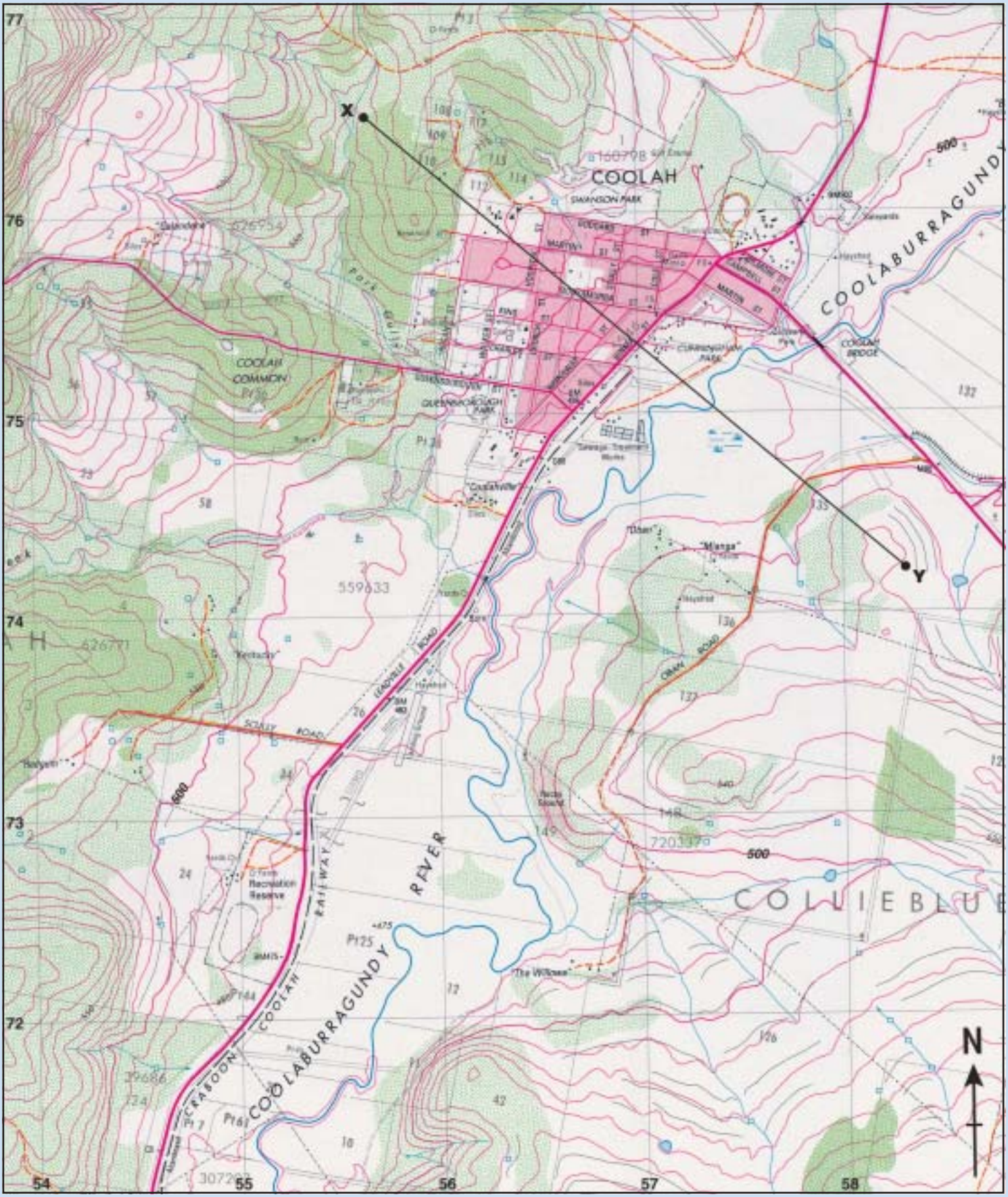
Directions to students

- 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: Coolah,

Figure 1 (a): Map extract 1:25 000



Source: Central Mapping Authority of New South Wales

SCALE 1:25 000

New South Wales

Figure 1 (b): Key to map extract

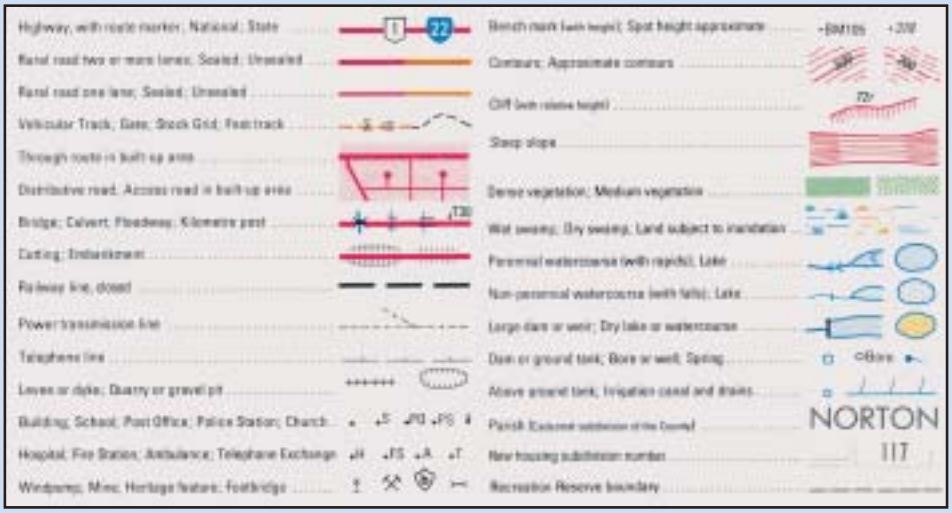


Figure 1 (c): Background information

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.

Figure 1 (d): Cross-section drawn along X–Y from the map extract, Figure 1 (a)

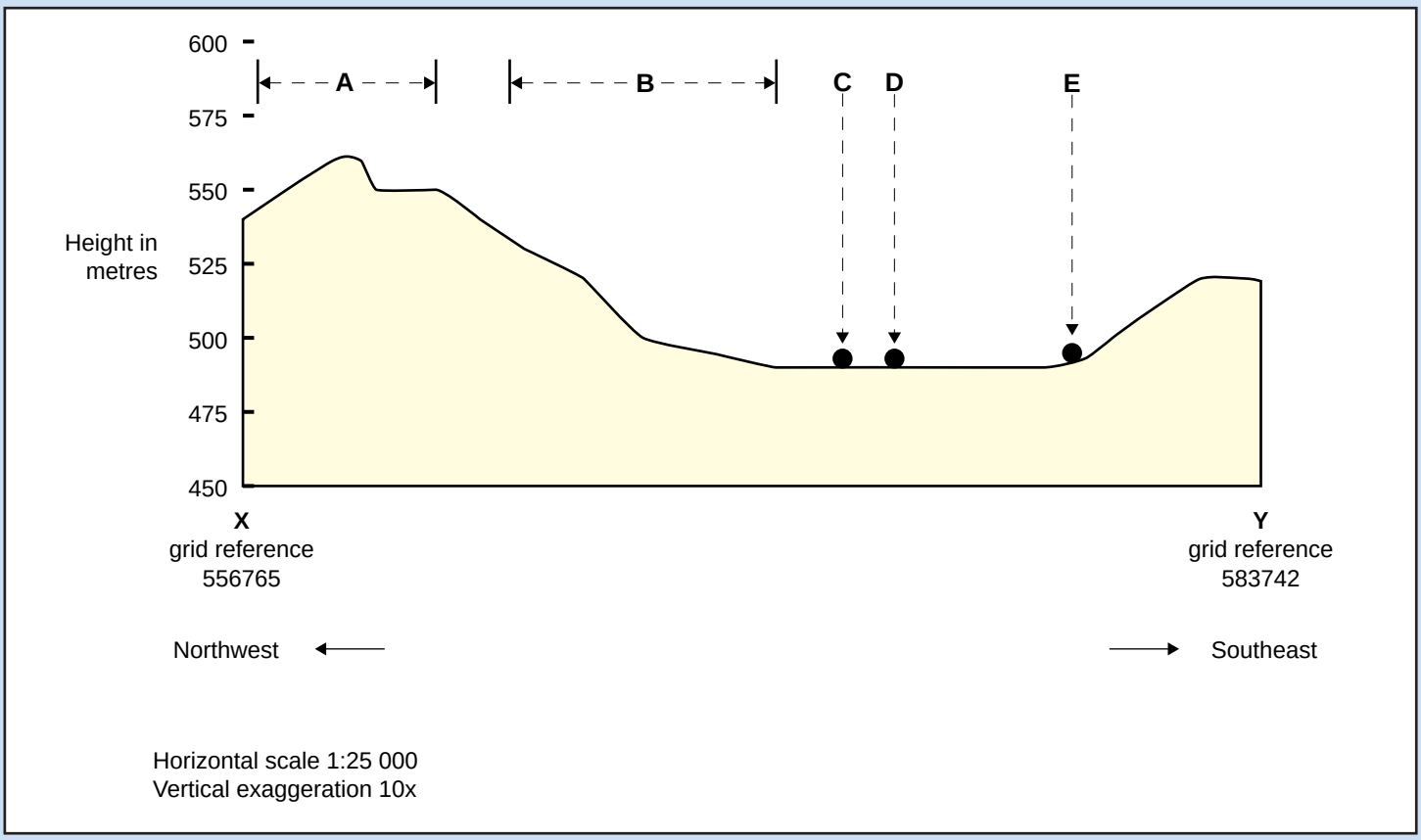


Figure 2: The

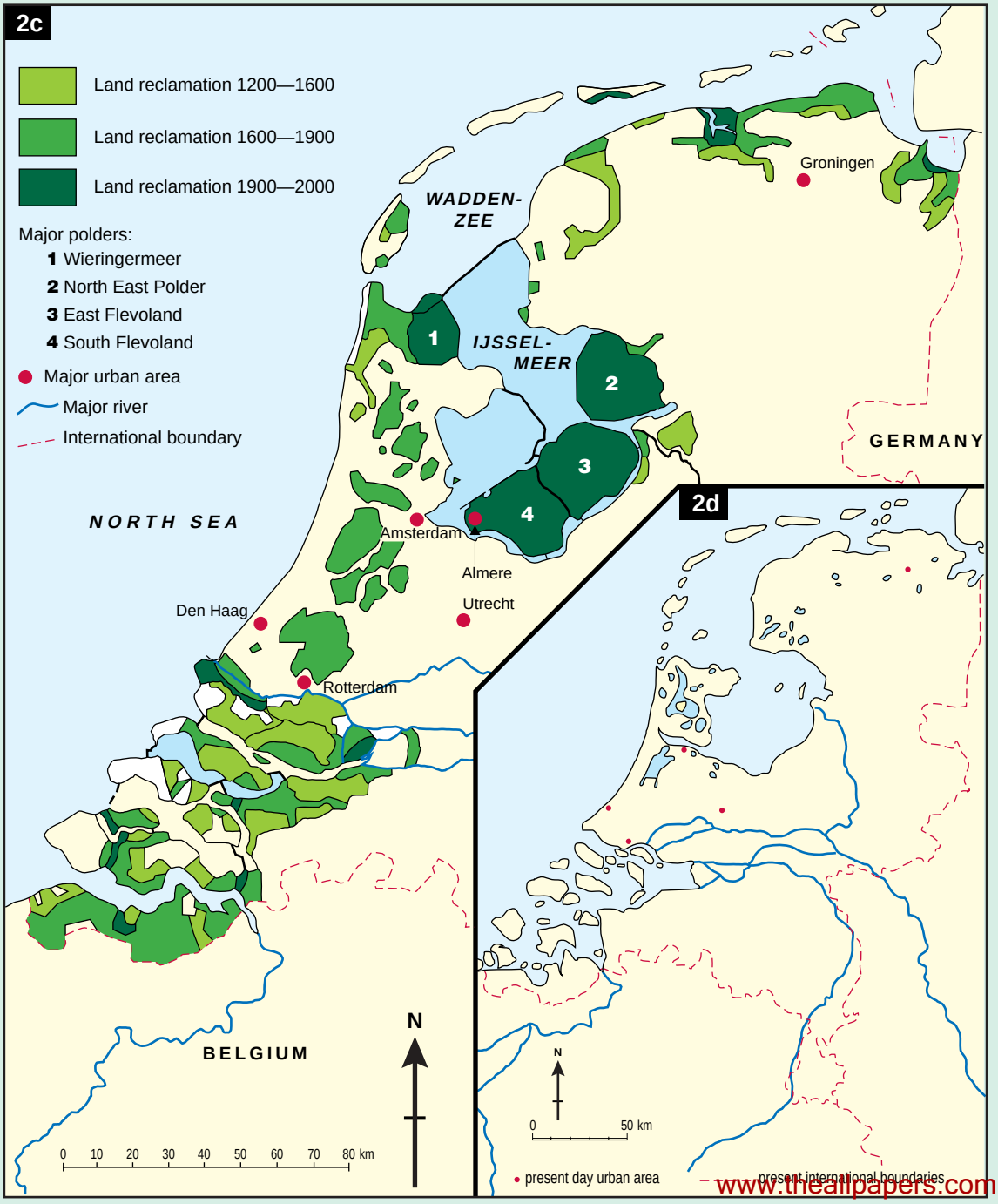
Figure 2 (a): Location

Figure 2 (b): Background information

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 (c): The Netherlands reclamation areas, 1200–2000

Figure 2 (d): The Netherlands, 1500



e Netherlands

Figure 2 (e): Wieringermeer

Figure 2 (f): South Flevoland

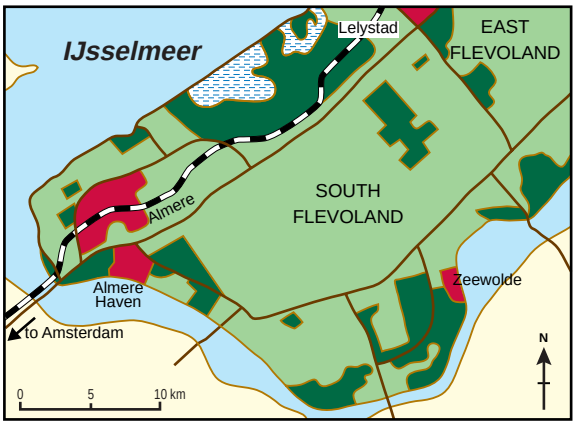


Figure 2 (g): Key to figures 2 (e) and 2 (f)

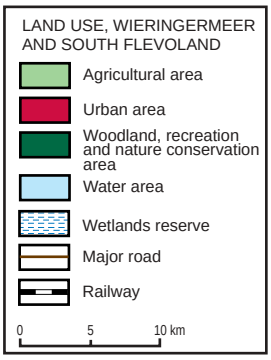


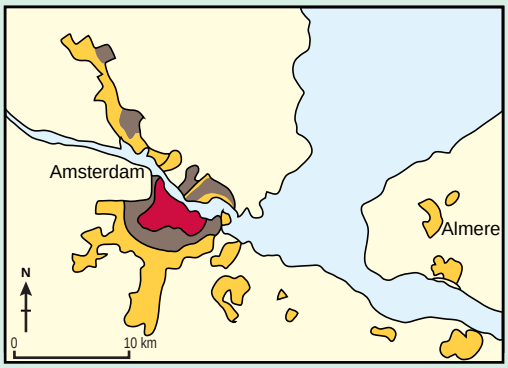
Figure 2 (h): Characteristics and land uses of major polders

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

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

Year	Amsterdam Total population	Almere Total population
1950	1 100 000	0
1960	1 130 000	0
1970	1 036 000	0
1980	998 000	1 000
1990	1 038 000	101 000
1998	1 100 000	135 000

Figure 2 (j): Amsterdam's growth



Urban growth
- to 1877
- to 1950
- to 1998

Figure 2 (k): Polder landscape

Figure 2 (l): Almere landscape

Figure 2 (m): Amsterdam landscape

Figure 3: Medite

Figure 3 (a): Mediterranean climates

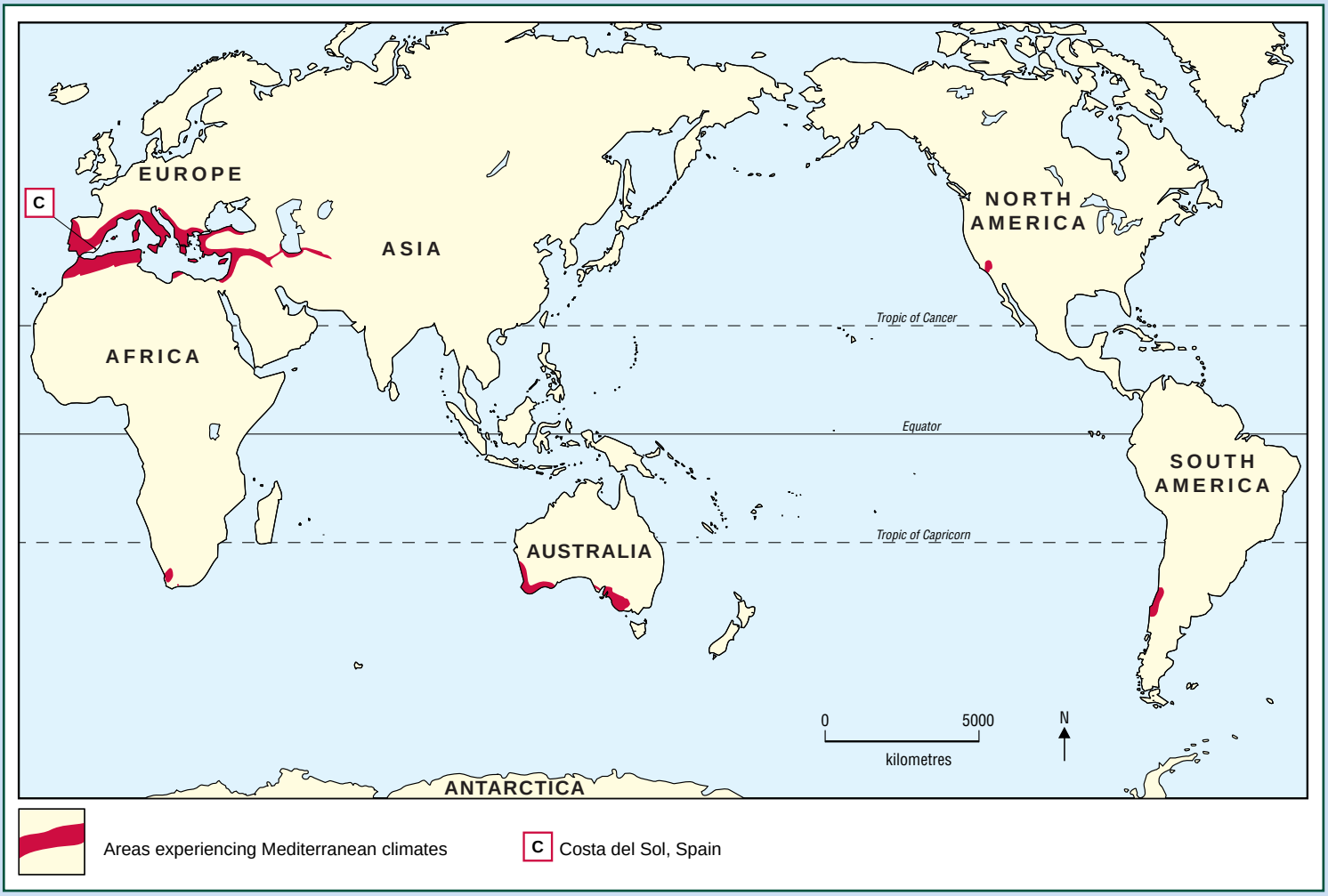
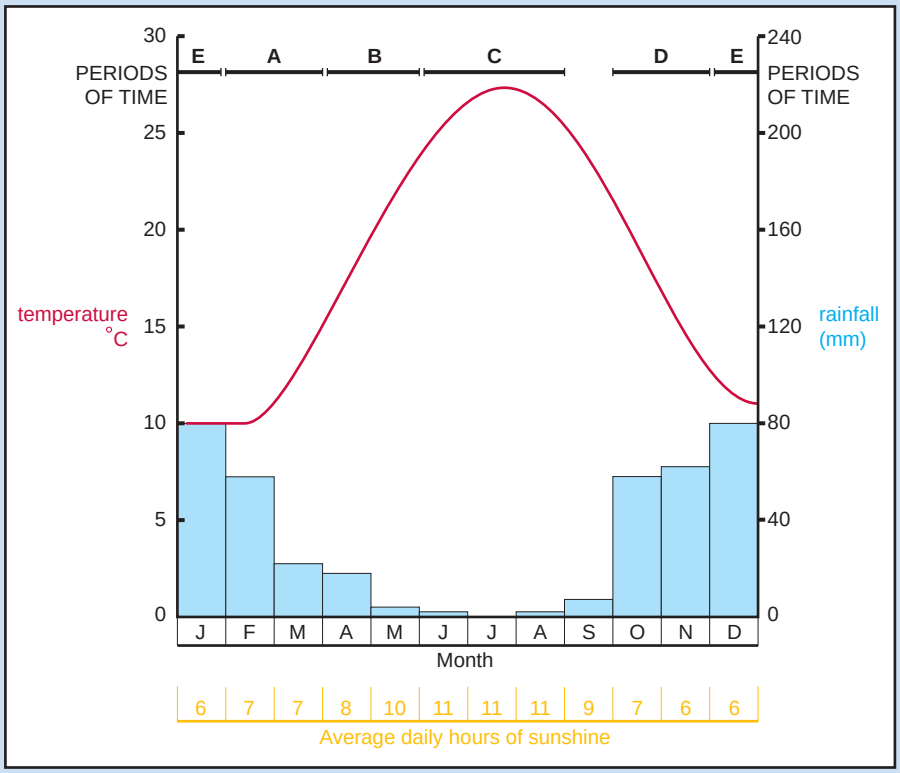


Figure 3 (b): Background information

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



rranean climates

Figure 3 (d): Grape-growing regions

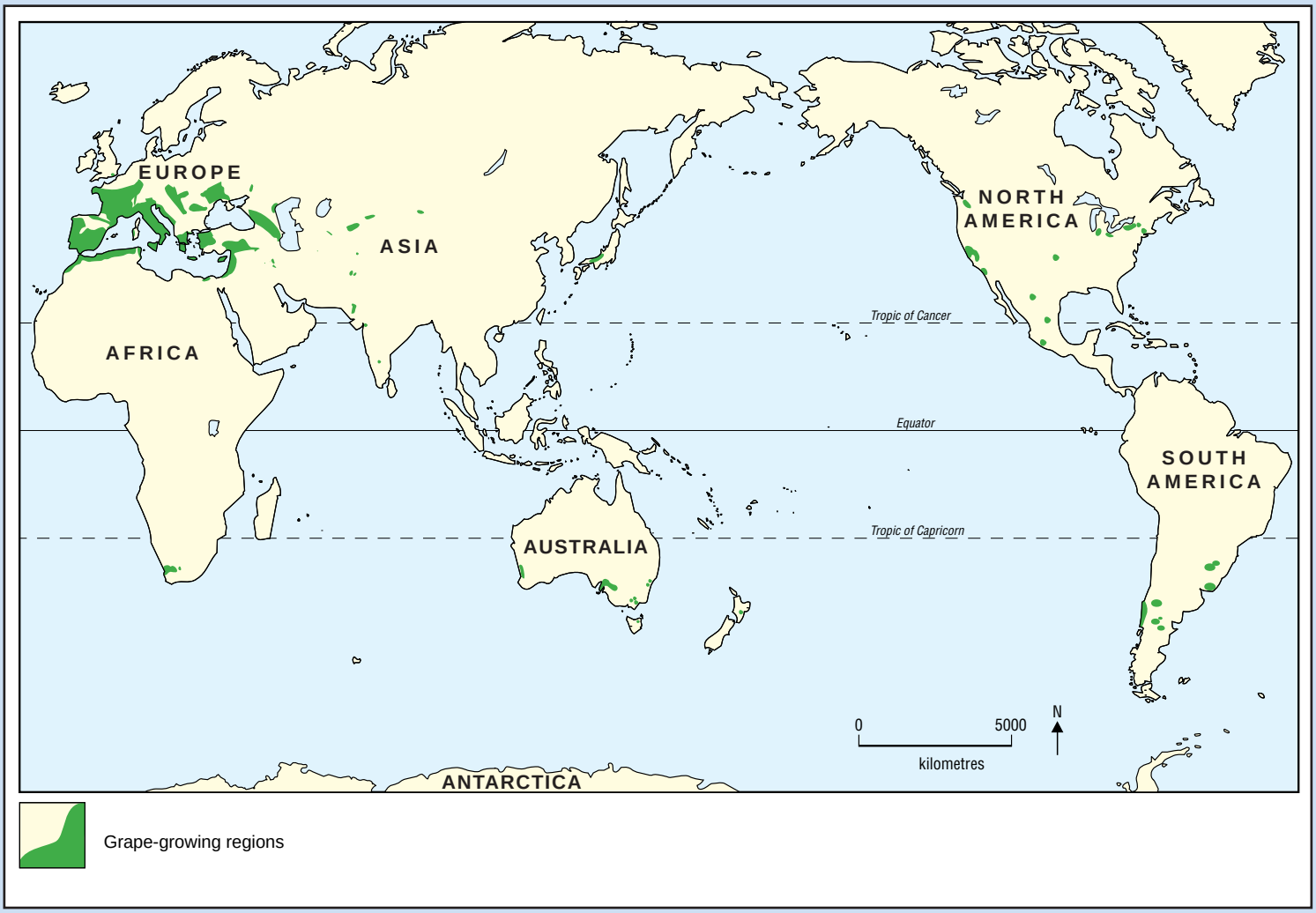


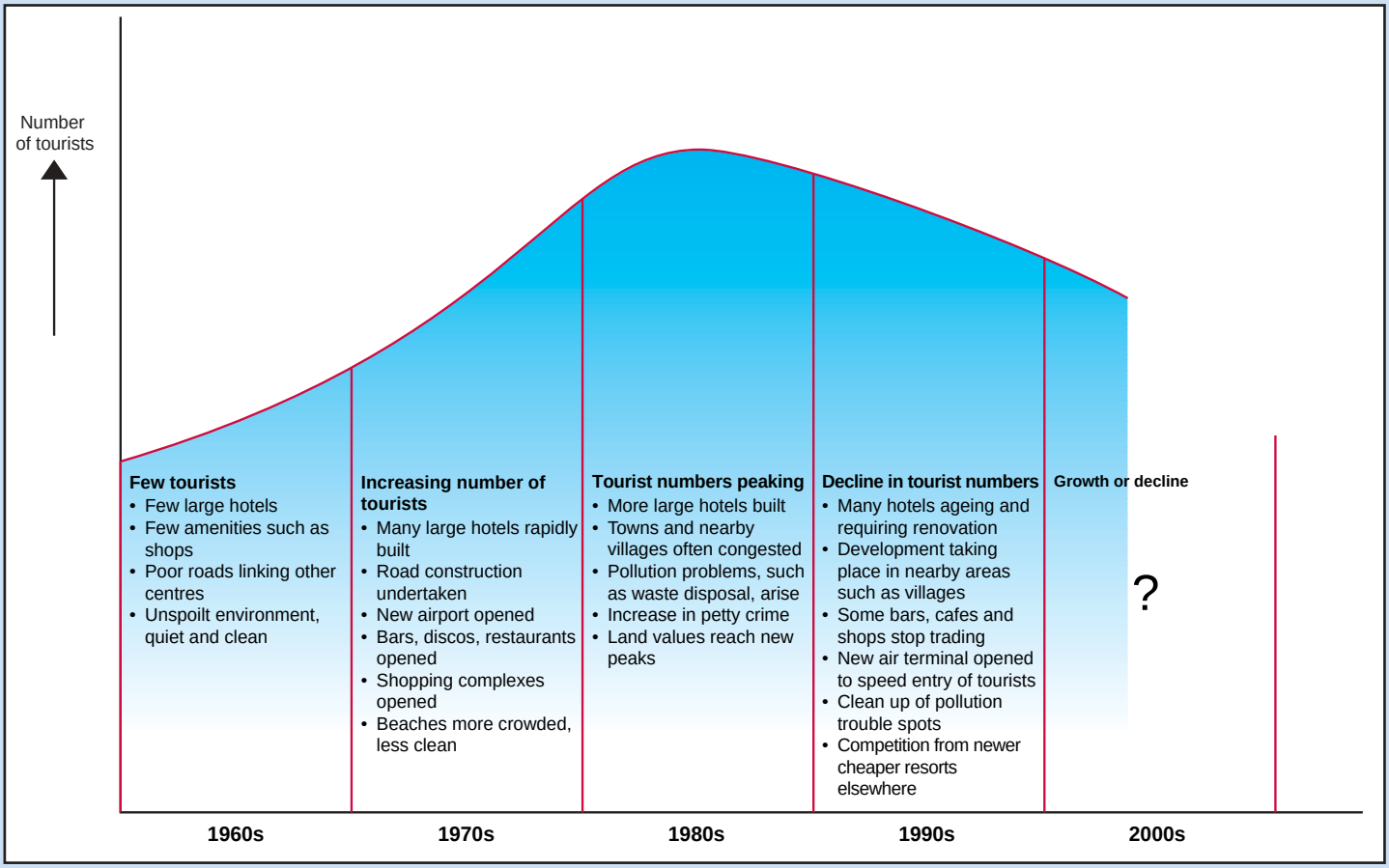
Figure 3 (e): Spain

Figure 3 (f): Spain

Figure 3 continued:
Mediterranean climates

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



END OF DATA BOOK

Victoria
The Place To Be