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Level 2 Geography, 2017

91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 15 November 2017
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate in-depth geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate comprehensive geographic understanding of differences in development.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL parts of the question in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

TOTAL

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INSTRUCTIONS

Development refers to the standard of living and quality of life of people. Living standards and quality of life vary spatially, and undergo change, at the individual, local, national, and global scales.

Case study evidence refers to information about communities, areas, or countries across the globe at different stages of development.

Note: You may use the same or different case studies to answer parts (a) and (b).

In your answers, you should:

- integrate comprehensive supporting case study evidence from communities, areas, or countries at different stages of development
- use appropriate geographic terminology and relevant geographic concepts, showing insight.

Relevant Geographic Concepts

Environments

Environments may be natural and / or cultural. They have particular characteristics and features, which can be the result of natural and / or cultural processes.

Location

Location is where something is found. It can be an advantage or a constraint. Location can be described in absolute or relative terms.

Perspectives

Ways of seeing the world that help explain differences in decisions about, responses to, and interactions with environments. Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or world views that shape people's values and have built up over time. They involve people's *perceptions* (how they view and interpret environments) and *viewpoints* (what they think) about geographic issues. Perceptions and viewpoints are influenced by people's *values* (deeply held beliefs about what is important or desirable).

Change

Change involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. Change can be spatial and / or temporal. Change is a normal process in both natural and cultural environments. It occurs at varying rates, at different times, and in different places.

Interaction

Interaction involves elements of an environment affecting each other and being linked together. Interaction incorporates movement, flows, connections, links, and interrelationships, which work together and may be one-way or two-way interactions. Landscapes are the visible outcome of interactions. Interaction can bring about environmental change.

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QUESTION

(a) **Different ways development can be measured**

Characteristics of development refer to descriptions of development based on economic, social, and political factors and features. Qualitative or quantitative indicators are used to measure characteristics of development.

Examples of indicators include Human Development Index (HDI), life expectancy, income, literacy rate, GDP, physical quality of life, well-being, political freedom, and gender equality.

Name TWO different indicators you have studied, and for EACH:

(i) Draw a map and/or diagram to describe the differences in development that exist in case study areas, in the spaces on pages 4 and 6.

(ii) Fully explain the differences in development shown on the map and/or diagram.

Indicator (1): _____

Indicator (2): _____

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

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Indicator (1):
(i) Map and / or diagram to describe the differences in development in case study areas.

(ii) Fully explain the differences in development shown on the map and / or diagram above.

In your answer, refer to communities, areas, or countries you have studied that are at different stages of development.

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Indicator (2):
(i) Map and / or diagram to describe the differences in development in case study areas.

(ii) Fully explain the differences in development shown on the map and / or diagram above.

In your answer, refer to communities, areas, or countries you have studied that are at different stages of development.

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(b) **Strategies for reducing differences in development**

Fully explain how a government or non-government organisation has taken (or could take) action, or has adopted (or could adopt) a strategy to reduce differences in development in case study communities, areas, or countries.

Government or non-government organisation: _____

_____

Action or strategy: _____

_____

_____

_____

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

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Extra space if required.
Write the question part(s) if applicable.

QUESTION PART

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Extra space if required.
Write the question part(s) if applicable.

QUESTION PART

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