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Level 2 Geography 2020

91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

2.00 p.m. Friday 27 November 2020
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 the questions 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 2–8 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.

In your answers, you need to integrate case study evidence and geographic terminology and concepts.

Case study evidence refers to information about communities, areas, or countries across the globe that are at different stages of development. These may be the same or different in each of the parts of the question.

Different ways development can be measured include quantitative (e.g. life expectancy and literacy rate) and qualitative (e.g. happiness and political freedom) indicators of development.

Strategies for reducing the differences in development refer to the actions that have been or may be taken by governments and / or non-governmental organisations to reduce differences.

Geographic concepts you may choose to use in your answer include:

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
Where something is found. Location 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 worldviews that shape people's values and have built up over time.

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
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- or two-way interactions. Landscapes are the visible outcome of interactions. Interaction can bring about environmental change, which can be either desirable and / or negative.

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QUESTION

(a) With reference to ONE named indicator, fully explain the limitations of using this indicator to measure differences in development in case study areas.

Examples of indicators you may wish to use are HDI, GDP, Happiness Index, life expectancy, GNI, HALE, literacy rate, or any other indicator you have studied.

Indicator: _____

PLANNING

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(b) Name TWO strategies for reducing the differences in development that have been or may be taken by governments and / or non-governmental organisations.

Strategy (1): _____

Strategy (2): _____

Fully explain how each strategy has or could reduce differences in development in case study areas.

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Strategy (1):

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Strategy (2):

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

QUESTION NUMBER

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