



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier and Higher Tier
June 2015

Geography (Specification B)

90352F & 90352H

Unit 2 Hostile world and Investigating the shrinking world

Insert

A

Figure 4

Question 1(f)

Tropical Storm Shelter



Figure 5**Question 1(g)****Wildfire Information**

In January 2013, many wildfires burned across south-east Australia. The outbreak of wildfires took place at the same time as a heat wave, with average maximum daily temperatures reaching 40.3°C, breaking the previous record of 40.1°C set in 1972. The high temperatures were accompanied by strong winds.

It is predicted that an increase of 1°C in global average temperatures could increase the risk of wildfires in Australia by up to 30%.

Wildfires are often natural, with many wildfires caused by lightning but others are the result of human activity. Some are started deliberately, while others are caused by people being careless with campfires and cigarettes, or agricultural burning getting out of control.

The amount of vegetation on the ground determines how intense the fire is; how fast it spreads depends on the weather. The amount of rain determines if the ground is damp, so a fire will go out, or if the ground is dry enough for the wildfire to grow. Winds above a speed of 16kph feed flames and drive fires more rapidly. Strong winds also cause 'spotting' when new fires are started by burning ashes being blown downwind from the original blaze, sometimes as far as 30km away.

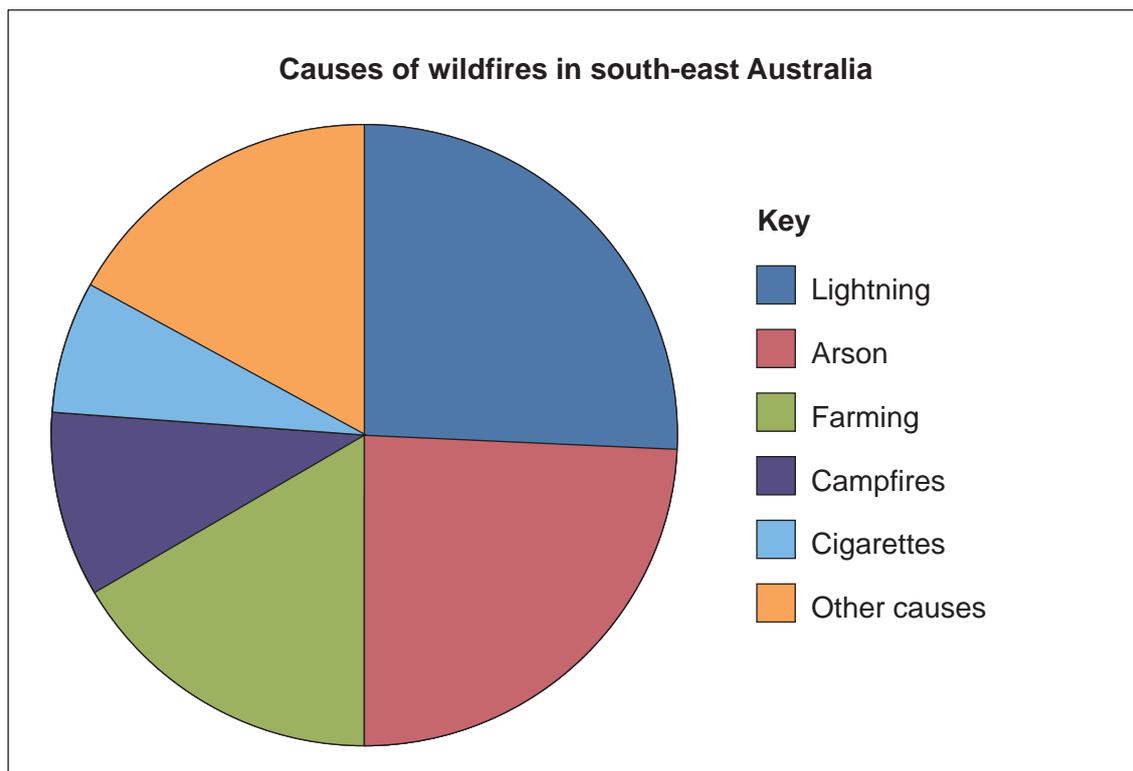
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Figure 9**Question 2(f)****Development in Antarctica****Economic activities**

The development of economic activities could threaten the sustainability of Antarctica. Development has the potential to damage, change or destroy Antarctica and its surrounding oceans if not carefully managed.

Tourism

The vast majority of the Antarctic continent and outlying islands have not been visited by tourists but there may be pressure on commercial operators to find new sites. In 1994, the Antarctic Treaty countries made recommendations on tourism. This 'Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic' intended to help visitors become aware of their responsibilities when it comes to the protection of Antarctic wildlife and protected areas, the respect for scientific research and impact on the environment.

Mining

Reserves of oil, coal and iron ore as well as precious minerals such as gold and silver could be exploited. As energy supplies and mineral reserves are used up around the world, there could be pressure to lift the current mining ban.

Bioprospecting

The extreme environment means that plants and animals have to evolve unique characteristics to be able to survive and these could be used in commercial products. Anti-freeze proteins found in some Antarctic fish, which stop them freezing, could be used to improve fish farm production in cold climates and extend the shelf-life of frozen food.

Fishing

Despite conservation measures such as fish quotas, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing continues which threatens the conservation efforts and makes Antarctic fishing unsustainable.



Figure 15

Foundation – 3(i)

Higher – 3(h)

Sugar Cane Factory



Figure 20
Foundation – 4(i)
Higher – 4(h)
Popular Tourist Destination



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