

A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human Geography

7037/2

Α

Insert



FIGURE 1a – For use with Question 1

Year	Mean July temperature (°C)	
1976	-11.8	
1980	-16.0	
1984	-6.4	
1988	-5.4	
1992	-10.4	
1996	-5.7	
2000	-3.8	
2004	-4.8	
2008	-4.7	
2012	-3.9	
2016	-8.5	

FIGURE 1b – For use with Question 1

Annual mean temperature (°C)



1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

Year









per day are represented Consumption Production KEY

Only trade flows above 1 million barrels All values in million barrels per day

FIGURE 3a – For use with Question 2



6

Hammersmith and Fulham





8 FIGURE 3b – For use with Question 2



£24999 £34 999 £54 999 £84 999 E104999 E137000

Average income per employed resident £85000 -£55000 -£105000 -£22 000 -£35000 -£25000 No data KEY

or use with Question 2



FIGURE 4a –

Ц

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restrictions.

FIGURE 5a – For use with Question 3



Interstate Highway **Major Road**

+ Hospital **Points of Interest** 0

Shopping Center 5 **Educational Inst.**

FIGURE 5b – For use with Question 3

Map showing temperatures in Portland cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

Map showing temperatures in Portland cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

FIGURES 6a and 6b – For use with Question 3

FIGURE 6a

FIGURE 6b

FIGURE 6c – For use with Question 3

Aboriginal (indigenous peoples)

Black

Other

FIGURE 6d – For use with Question 3

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	THOUSANDS
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	222.6
Agriculture	7.2
Forestry, fishing, mining and utilities	17.0
Construction and manufacturing	198.4
SERVICES PRODUCING SECTOR	1070.9
Trade and retail	196.3
Transportation and warehousing	85.2
Finance and business	144.0
Science and technology	130.5
Education, health and public administration	291.2
Recreation and tourism	169.7
Other services	54.0

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FIGURE 7a – For use with Question 4

FIGURE 7b – For use with Question 4

FIGURE 8 – For use with Question 4

Ghana hopes G8 New Alliance will end long history of food insecurity

Despite Ghana's large tracts of fertile land, the west African country has a long history of food insecurity. Millions in the south are no longer at risk, but the number of vulnerable people in the more arid north has increased in recent years

The government says that is why Ghana has signed up to the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in 2012. Under the initiative, the country will focus on five crops: cowpea, maize, cassava, rice and yam.

"This is really about improving the environment of aid effectiveness, food and nutrition so that countries can really take ownership of their food security and initiatives," said the Deputy Food and Agriculture Minister. "Ghana has huge potential in horticultural crops, in vegetables and fruits like pineapple. But natural resources by themselves do not bring economic returns. What is needed is more investment. There are better seeds than we are using, high-yield hybrid seeds that can double or triple harvests."

There was, however, almost no knowledge of the G8 initiative among some stakeholders, including farmers and agricultural campaign groups contacted by The Guardian. The government admits that it could have done more to consult those involved in

the agricultural sector before signing up to the plan.

Confusion surrounding the plans is made worse, critics say, by a dizzying array of regional and national agriculture programmes that are inaccessible to ordinary people. All the initiatives involve providing more incentives for the private sector to buy and cultivate land, and to become involved in the country's seed industry. But there has been growing concern in Ghana that the commercialisation of the food industry will not benefit small farmers.

A spokesperson from the University of Ghana's agriculture college said "For the peasant farmers in Ghana, land is life. If multinational producers are given the ability to buy large quantities of land, then naturally the farmers who depend on those facilities may be deprived of their livelihood. And so most people would have serious concerns about that."

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FIGURE 9a – For use with Question 5

KEY Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per capita, 2015

7.64 – 9.43

FIGURE 9b – For use with Question 5

KEY

% electricity generated from renewable sources

FIGURE 9c – For use with Question 5

KEY

- Iceland 1
- **Finland** 2
- **3** Sweden
- 4 **Estonia**
- 5 Latvia
- Lithuania 6
- Poland 7
- 8 **Czech Republic**
- 9 **Slovak Republic**
- 10 Romania
- **Bulgaria** 11
- 12 Hungary
- **13** Croatia
- **Slovenia** 14
- 15 Greece

- 16 Cyprus
- 17 Malta
- 18 Italy

29

- Austria 19
- 20 Spain
- Portugal 21
- France 22
- 23 Luxembourg
- Belgium 24
- 25 Germany
- **Netherlands** 26
- 27 Denmark
- Ireland 28
- 29 UK

FIGURE 10a – For use with Question 5

How the scheme works:

- A proportion of water is abstracted from Scandale Beck through a 2 mm fine screen.
- The water is sent down a buried pipeline, dropping 200 m to a turbine.

The fall creates potential energy that is converted to mechanical energy by the turbine and to electrical energy by a generator.

• All water exits the turbine and is directed back to the Beck.

The intake weir incorporates a fish pass to facilitate the movement of a small population of brown trout around the new weir.

Full restoration works along with a six-year monitoring programme of the flora in the construction footprint will monitor the effects of the construction over time, minimising any long-term changes.

Ellergreen Hydro Ltd builds schemes that are traditional in design and appearance while making use of modern technology to produce clean, sustainable power and reduce the use of fossil fuels.

FIGURE 10b – For use with Question 5

Month	Potential output (MWh)	Actual output (MWh)
November 2015	653.04	646.00
April 2016	653.04	217.00
August 2016	674.81	276.00
November 2016	653.04	268.00
January 2017	674.81	181.00

MWh = Megawatt-hours, a measure of electricity generation

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