ST EDWARD'S
OXFORD

Lower Sixth Entrance Assessment

November 2013

Geography

1 hour

Candidate Name: …….

Instructions:

- Use black ink or ball point pen
- Answer all the questions in the spaces provided – answers written in the margin may not be marked

Information:

- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - ✓ Use good English
  - ✓ Organise/structure answers clearly
  - ✓ Use accurate geographical terminology
  - ✓ Include specific locations and case studies

Exam structure: Read CAREFULLY

Section A	Contemporary Geographical Issues	ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS	35 marks
Section B	Extended questions	CHOOSE **ONE** TOPIC FROM SECTION B	15 Marks

Total marks /50

Advice:

- Use diagrams and sketch maps where appropriate
- Include specific located examples and case study information in your answers

SECTION A -

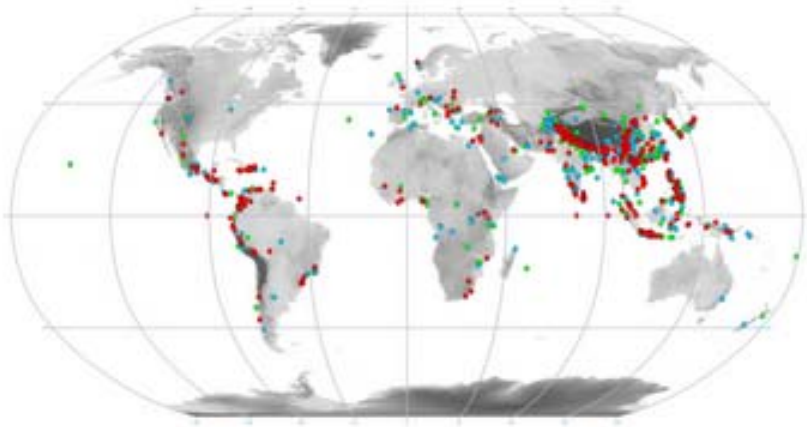
Figure 1 – Photo of the aftermath of the earthquake that struck the Philippines in August 2012



1. Comment on the social and economic impacts of the earthquake (7 marks)

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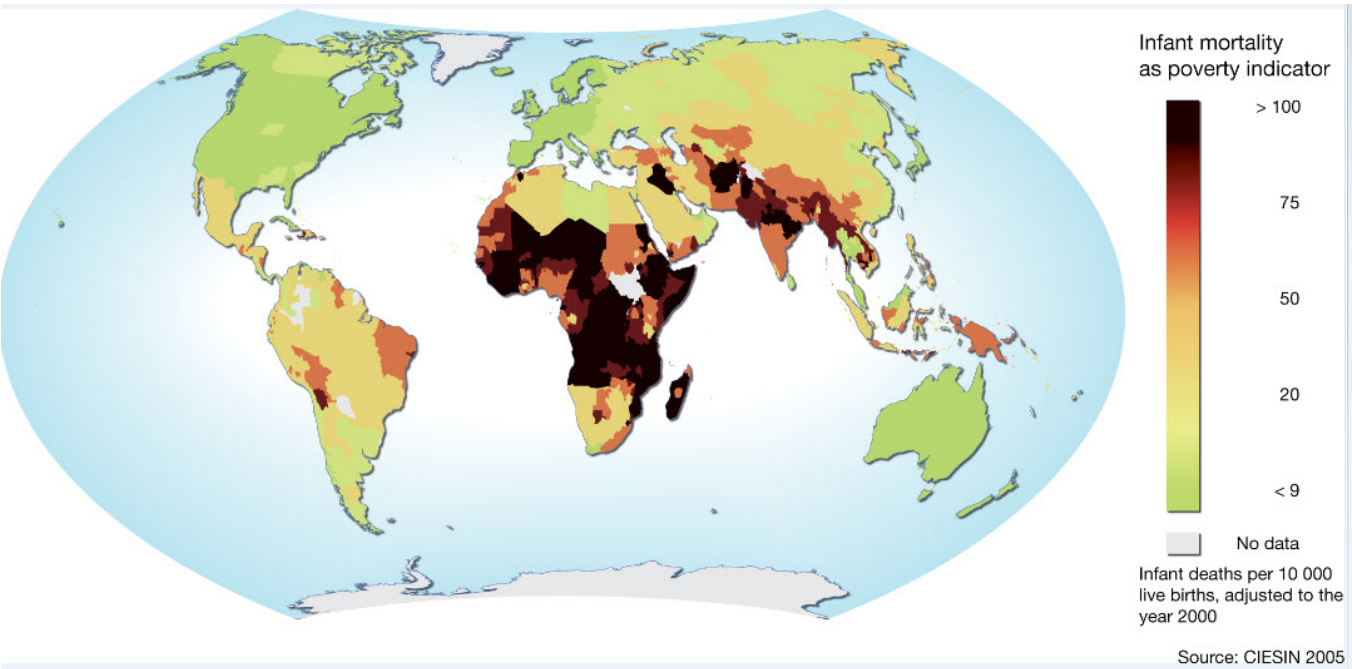
Figure 2 – World map showing the global distribution of fatal landslides



2. Describe and comment on the global distribution of landslides shown in figure 2. (7 marks)

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Figure 3 – Map showing the number of infant deaths per 10,000 lives births



3. Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern shown in **figure 3**. (7 marks)

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Figure 4 below is a statement by Tesco, a transnational corporation (TNC), of some of its policies on food production.

4.

> We seek to buy all our seafood from responsibly managed fisheries, to maintain a viable and long-term future for wild fish and shellfish populations. Our Fish Sustainability Working Group, including technical experts from across the business, meets regularly to review our fish sourcing policies and identify priority areas for us to work on with our suppliers to make further progress. We have codes of practice for farmed fish which cover feed, welfare, environment and other critical issues. These are independently audited.
>
> All the farms that supply us have to meet our livestock standards and codes of practice. Since 2010, all of the animals that arrive with us for processing have a health check to ensure they have been appropriately raised.
>
> When we source meat from other countries for sale in the UK, we insist on the same standards we require from UK farmers. For example, we do not allow the use of sow stalls in pig production anywhere. We have improved welfare standards at 14 poultry suppliers in six countries, accounting for about 95% of our overseas poultry purchases.

Figure 4, comment on the positive role that TNCs may have in food production (7 marks)

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Figure 5 – Study **Figure 5** which is an extract from a newspaper about an oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010.

Was it the world's worst pollution disaster? You can make a pretty good case that it was. Now BP's Deepwater Horizon oil spill appears to have been finally shut down after 87 days of pouring Louisiana crude into the waters of the Gulf of Mexico in an unremitting torrent.

Drilling at a depth of about 1500 m, Deepwater Horizon, depending on the estimate, has released more than 2.2 million barrels, and possibly as much as 5.3 million.

Environmentally the fears are enormous, but the effects are hard to judge accurately. The ruptured well began gushing on 20 April, which was in the early stages of the breeding season for Gulf wildlife, and there was instant concern for a range of creatures, ranging from bluefin tuna and green turtles to the brown pelican, the state bird of Louisiana.

Three months on the effects are less than first feared, especially on oiled seabirds. The total number of oiled birds picked up over the three months, alive and dead, was 1997.

There are several possible reasons for the comparatively low number of affected birds. Much of the slick is still offshore, many more oiled birds may have died out at sea and not been collected, and rescuers are reluctant to chase oiled birds into breeding colonies.

But it may also be the case that the gigantic BP funded clean-up operation has protected them and much of the Gulf coast. The scale of this is quite staggering and appears to exceed any previous environmental control venture. Nearly 7000 ships and boats and 119 aircraft are involved, almost 2000 miles of protective booms have been deployed and there are 44 000 personnel on active duty.

5. With reference to **Figure 13**, comment on the environmental impact of extracting oil. (7 marks)

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SECTION B – Extended questions

Choose **ONE** of the following extended questions:

I. With reference to **one** case study, discuss the impact of seismic hazards (earthquakes and volcanoes) on people and the environment. (15 marks)

II. Describe how and explain why fluvial (river) landforms change downstream. (15 marks)

III. "An ageing population can bring economic, political and social advantages as well as disadvantages." Discuss this view. (15 marks)

IV. 'Natural disasters are often not natural disasters, but are in fact human disasters.' (15 marks)

V. How can energy consumption be reduced? (15 marks)

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