

**Advanced GCE**

**F763/I**

**Geography**

Unit G763: Global Issues

**INSERT**

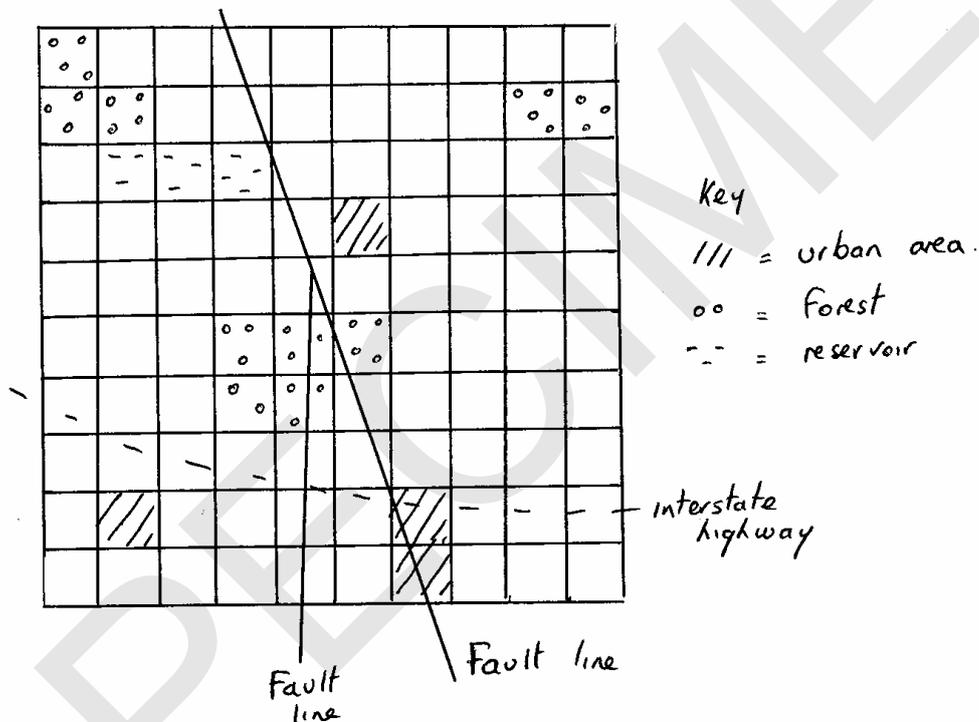
SPECIMEN

This document consists of **10** printed pages.

### Resource 1

Earthquakes on the North Anatolian fault are caused by the northwards motion of the Arabian plate against the Eurasian plate, squeezing the small Turkish micro plate and its associated fault lines westwards. Also, compression in this region is due to the northwards motion of the African plate, which produces subduction at the Cyprus and Hellenic arcs. The small Turkish micro plate is bounded on the east by the East Anatolian fault zone (EAFZ), on the north by the North Anatolian fault zone (NAFZ), on the west by a diffuse zone of deformation.

### Resource 2



### Resource 3

More than 20 earthquakes in Turkey in the past 75 years have exceeded 6.0 on the Richter Scale.

In 1999 Turkey was hit by two major quakes:

Epicentre	Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Buildings destroyed
IZMIT	Aug 1999	7.4	18,000	117,000
DUZCE	Nov 1999	7.2	1,100	56,000

**Resource 4****Newspaper extract reporting on Turkish Earthquake**

'Cheaply built, poorly constructed, illegal housing lies at the centre of why so many houses were destroyed. Many just crumpled like a pack of cards. It is estimated that as many as 70% of buildings in the area were constructed without planning permission. Many are made of mud and brick and simply could not withstand the impact of the shock waves. This has been fuelled by the rapid migration into urban areas.'

## Resource 5

# Rainforests of the Sea ravaged: Overfishing and pollution kill 80% of coral on Caribbean reefs

It might look like a tropical paradise, but underneath the sparkling blue waves something truly grim is happening in the Caribbean. Four-fifths of the coral on Caribbean reefs has disappeared in the past 25 years in a phenomenal saga of Destruction.

Human actions are almost certainly responsible for most of it. And the size of the loss, the first to be accurately quantified over a very wide area anywhere, has astonished even scientists who have been studying the global decline of coral. Coral reefs are thought of as “the rainforests of the sea” because of their richness in wildlife, and the figure is equivalent in marine terms to saying that 80% of the Amazon rainforest has disappeared. The rate of coral loss is higher than that of rainforest destruction. They include industrial, agricultural and other human pollution, and in particular, overfishing, scientists said. But they can be aggravated by natural causes, such as disease, and the stronger storms and higher sea temperatures which are associated with global climate change.

Among the most serious consequences of the decline is that the reefs of the Caribbean may now be unable to withstand the effects of global warming. “The ability of Caribbean coral reefs to cope with future local and global environmental change may be irretrievably compromised,” the team reports. The study concerns hard corals, the tiny animals which slowly build coral reefs from the calcium carbonate they excrete. It found that in 1977, the start of the survey period, a typical Caribbean reef was 50 per cent covered in live corals, which is regarded as healthy. By 2002 a typical reef was 10 per cent covered, which is regarded as potentially fatal.

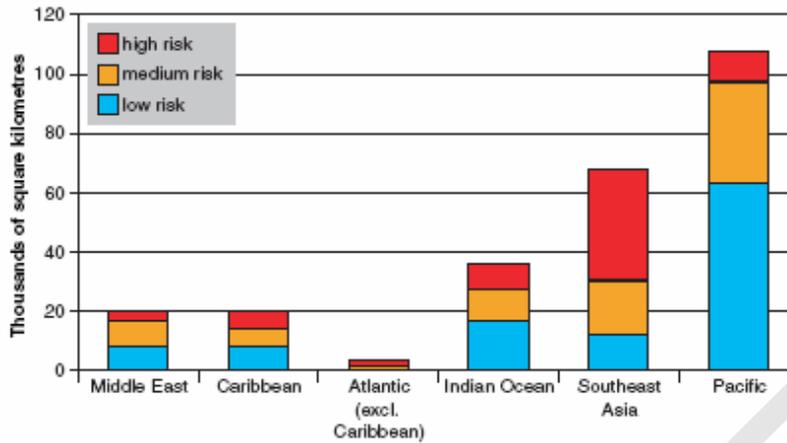
“Caribbean reefs host extraordinary biodiversity, provide a livelihood to millions of people and provide essential physical protection from tropical storms,” said Professor Andrew Watkinson, leader of the Tyndall Centre’s research into climate change and the coastal zone. “Now that the plight of Caribbean corals has been measured, there is renewed urgency for conservation action to restore this unique and important ecosystem.”

Adapted from *Source: The Independent 18*

July 2003

## Resource 6

Reefs at risk 1998



Derived from data in 'Reefs at Risk' published 1998 by World Resources Institute. ISBN 1-55963-257-4, available at [www.reefbase.org](http://www.reefbase.org)

## Resource 7

### Figures on 2005 Hurricane Season in Latin America

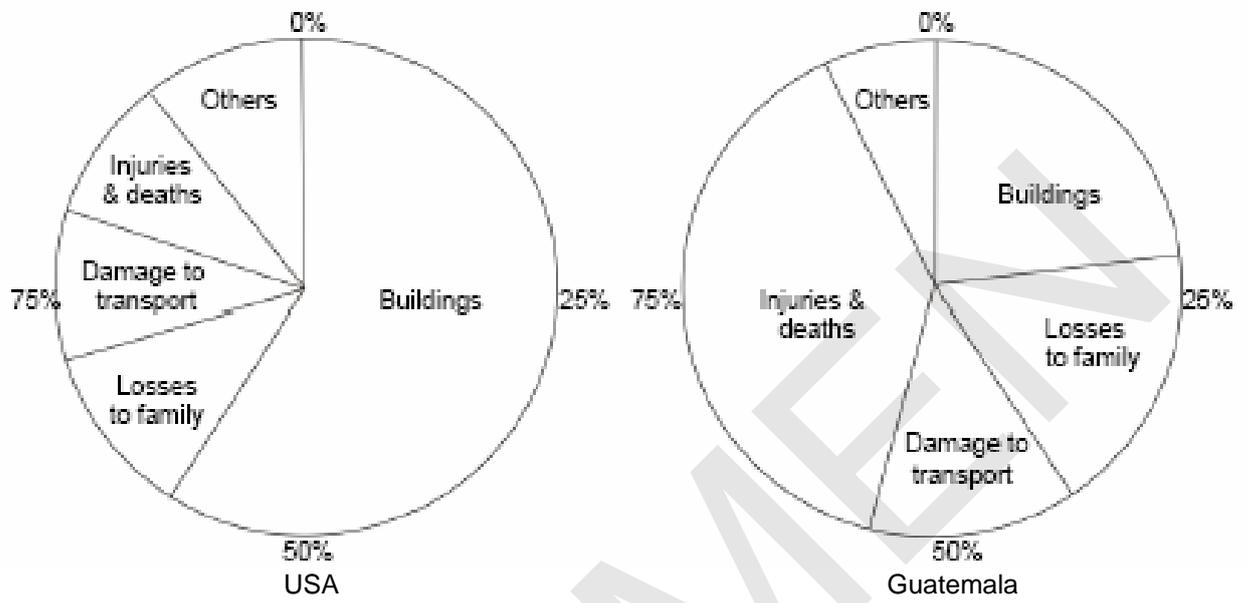
13 Hurricanes in the season of which 5 hit Latin America

Country	Deaths	Homes destroyed	Number affected
Honduras	32	530	53,567
Nicaragua	N/A	506	8000
Guatemala	669	11,900	498,000
Mexico	22	12,987	1,567,000
El Salvador	68	N/a	26,000

Total US Aid to the area in the 2005 Hurricane Season was \$ 12.5 billion

**Resource 8**

This resource shows percentage composition of total estimated costs following the damage caused by Hurricane Mitch in 1998



## Resource 9

### MAGNITUDE AND EFFECTS OF SOIL DEGRADATION

Recent global studies estimate that soil quality on three-quarters of the world's agricultural land has been relatively stable since the middle of the twentieth century. On the rest, however, degradation is widespread and the overall pace of degradation has accelerated in the past 50 years. Productivity has declined substantially on approximately 16 percent of agricultural land in developing countries, especially on cropland in Africa and Central America, pasture in Africa, and forests in Central America. Almost 75 percent of Central America's agricultural land has been seriously degraded as has 20 percent of Africa's and 11 percent of Asia's.

The cumulative productivity loss for cropland from soil degradation over the past 50 years is estimated to be about 13 percent, and for pasture lands 4 percent. Crop yield losses in Africa from 1970 to 1990 due to water erosion alone are estimated to be 8 percent

A global agricultural model suggests a slight increase in degradation relative to baseline trends could result in 17 to 30 percent higher world prices for key food commodities in 2020, and increased child malnutrition. Besides affecting aggregate food supply, soil degradation

also diminishes agricultural income and economic growth. Estimates for eight African countries show annual economic losses ranging from under 1 percent of Annual GDP (AGDP) in Madagascar to 9 percent in Zimbabwe.

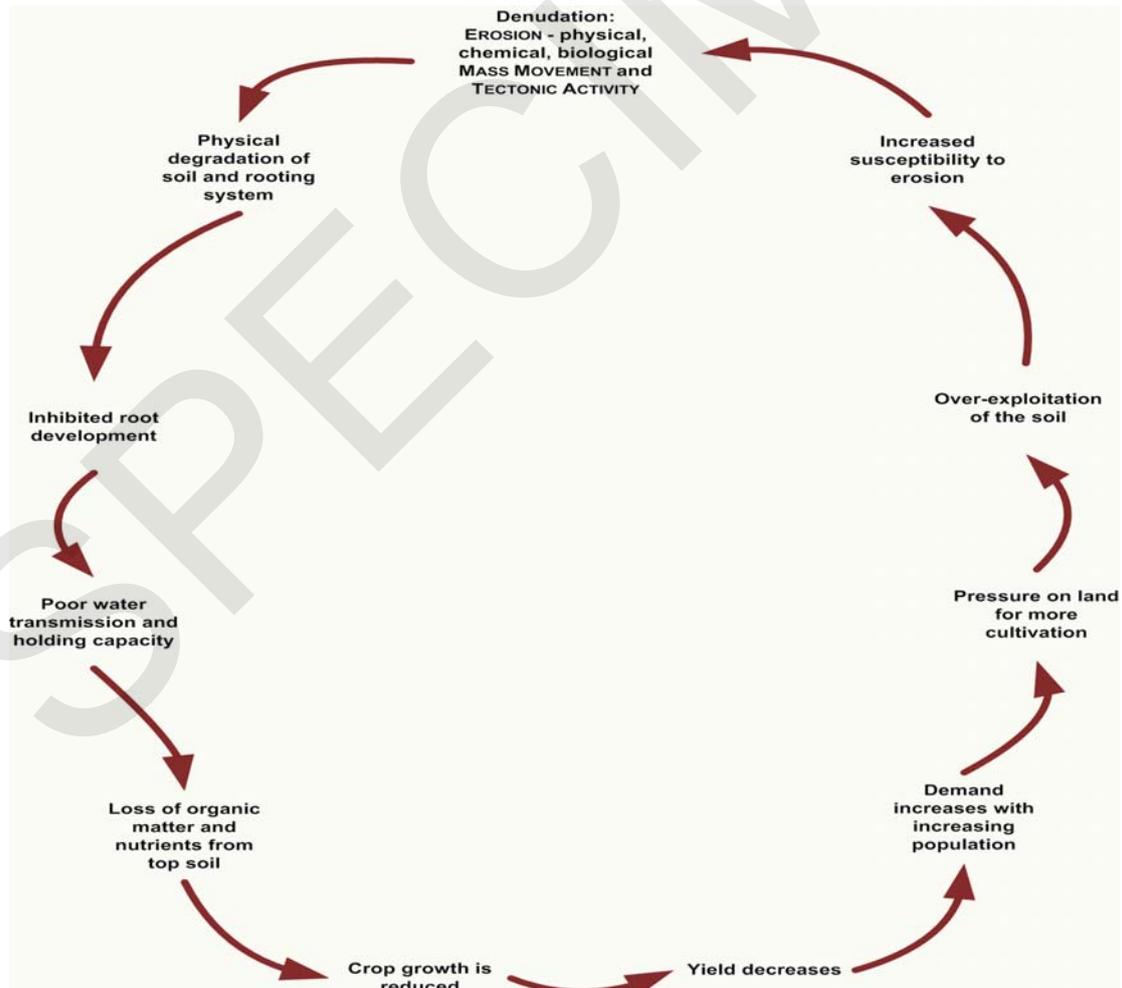
Because the poor are particularly dependent on agriculture, on annual crops (which generally degrade soils more than perennial crops), and on common property lands (which generally suffer greater degradation than privately managed land), and because they often lack

the capacity to make land-improving investments, the poor tend to suffer more than the non-poor from soil degradation. In West Africa, for example, the proportion of children who died before the age of five was highest (more than 30 percent) in areas with high soil degradation.

Adapted from **Sara J. Scherr February 1999 USA**

## Resource 10

**Denudation:**  
EROSION - physical, chemical, biological  
MASS MOVEMENT and  
TECTONIC ACTIVITY



### Resource 11

Trade figures for Ghana.

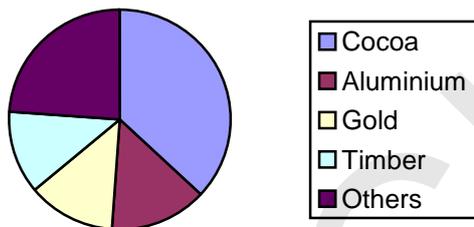
	1990-1992	1995-97	2001-03
<b>Import Value</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Export value</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>143</b>

**Figures are indices with a base year of 1989 as 100**

### Resource 12

Exports to EU by source 1999

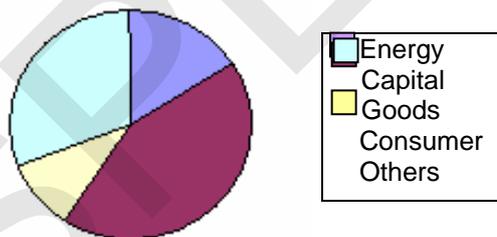
**% of exports**



### Resource 13

Imports by type

**% type of import**



**Figure 14**

## Direction of Trade (Ghana)

Intra- regional	10%
EU	40%
N America	20%
Others	30%

**Figure 15**

The 2001 census return for journeys to work for a semi-rural area in Worcestershire.

Journeys to work as a percentage		
	Semi-rural area	UK
Train	1	4.2
Bus	1.5	7.5
Car	68	54.9
Walk	8.5	10
Other	7.2	14.3
Work from home	13.8	9.1

**Resource 16**

Letter to the local paper

Dear Sir

I write in protest about the lack of parking places available in the town centre. The few that do exist are overpriced and full by ten in the morning most days with people who work in the town. How can I, a retired person living in a village with no bus service, be expected to shop and visit my bank etc in the town centre when I can't park there?

Why are there no plans to expand parking in Evesham? Is the council trying to kill the town and damage trade? It is clear shops and offices are closing as their customers can't park nearby.

The council must do something before it is too late.

Mr M Christopher retired  
Lipton Magna