Friday 7 June 2013 – Afternoon
A2 GCE GEOGRAPHY
F763/01/I/2 Global Issues
INSERT 2 – RESOURCE BOOKLET

Duration: 2 hours 30 minutes

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES
• This document consists of 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR
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Part of the floodplain of the River Elbe, Germany, April 2006
Ecosystems and environments under threat

Fig. 2

Nutrient cycles before and after tree felling in an area of forest

Key:
B = biomass
S = soil
L = litter
○ = store
← = flow

Arrow widths indicate the nutrient flow as a proportion of the amount stored in the biomass, soil or litter.
Circle size indicates the size of nutrient store in the biomass, soil or litter.
Climatic hazards

Fig. 3

Global distribution of carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels, 2011

Key:
- high
- medium
- low
As human populations and their expectations grow, demand for resources also grows. This can be seen at a variety of scales from the individual person through to national and supra-national governments and organisations. History is littered with examples of where demand for resources led to such a rapid rate of exploitation that supply could not be maintained, such as over-cultivation of soils or groundwater abstraction in some regions, for example. However, the relationship between resource demand and supply is receiving increasing attention.
Fig. 5

Global rankings of selected countries according to an index of globalisation*, 2011

*Rankings based on an index of globalisation using factors including level of trade, number of international tourists, number of foreign embassies.
The size of each country represents the proportion of all underweight children (under 5 years old) in the world that live in that country. Colours are used to distinguish between different countries.