



IBMYP Geography Sample Paper 2



WWW.TYCHR.COM

Group 3: Geography On-Screen Examination

Total Marks: 120

Instructions

- The on-screen examination has not yet started.
- Your time will begin once you have clicked the Start button below. Do not click Start until instructed to do so.
- Before the examination begins you are given 5 minutes to become familiar with its structure. Please navigate around the examination, taking note of the length of each task and question. You have 2 hours to complete the examination.
- There are 10 separate questions in this examination. Each question may have sub-parts. Answer all the questions in the response boxes provided. The maximum mark for this examination is 100 marks.
- As you progress through the questions, your answers are automatically saved.
- When 2 hours have ended, you will no longer be able to answer any questions.

Q1) What is globalisation? (2 marks)

Answer:

Globalisation can be defined as the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries and people worldwide. It involves the integration of economies, cultures, and societies on a global scale.

Q2) a) What are the different types of globalisation?(2 marks)

Answer:

- *Economic globalisation*
- *Cultural globalisation*
- *Political globalisation*

b) What is the difference between a trade surplus and a trade deficit?(6 marks)

Answer:

A trade surplus occurs when the value of a country's exports exceeds the value of its imports over a specific period. In other words, it represents a situation where a country sells more goods and services to other countries than it buys from them. A trade surplus is often seen as a positive indicator for an economy as it signifies that the country is exporting more than it is importing, leading to an inflow of foreign currency and potentially creating jobs domestically.

A trade deficit, on the other hand, arises when the value of a country's imports exceeds the value of its exports during a particular period. This means that a country is buying more goods and services from other nations than it is selling to them. A trade deficit indicates that the country is importing more than it is exporting, resulting in an outflow of domestic currency and potentially leading to a negative impact on domestic industries and employment.

Q3) *Tim Aston lives in Newton, Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire. His house is not on the Environment Agency's floodplain map – something he had checked before the flooding. Tim described the torrential rain that fell all day on Friday 20 July as unbelievable and unlike anything he had experienced previously.
"It was like it was the end of the world"*

As a photographer, Tim was at a wedding that Friday and by the time he had left the reception at around 10pm, the water level in places was up to his waist as he waded against a strong current to get home. Tim's house had not yet been affected by the floods when he returned as it was on higher ground, and he believed he would be safe as the rain had started to ease off.

After reaching home, Tim noticed a patch of water on the floor near the patio doors and within a minute, the downstairs carpet was floating in an inch of water. Tim grabbed a number of essential items, while his wife turned off the power before the water reached the sockets. By the time he had returned downstairs for a second load of belongings, the water was shin-deep and much of what had been downstairs, including many precious personal items, was destroyed. Tim's neighbour called to tell him to move his car to higher ground, but unfortunately it was too late as both the car and his motorbike were flooded. While talking to his neighbour, Tim was able to look at his surroundings and it was only then that the enormity of the event struck him.

"Water was everywhere and it'd all happened within a couple of hours."

The water levels started to recede at around 9am on Saturday and most of the water was out of the house by midday. However, by that evening, Tim noticed a perceptible rise in the water levels again and by Sunday morning, it was rising at a rate of around 1 inch per hour.

Extract from Pitt review 2007

a. Discuss the social and economic factors that contributed to the severity of the 2007 UK flood event. How might these factors be addressed to reduce the risk of future floods? (4 marks)

Answer:

Urbanization and Land Use: The expansion of urban areas and the alteration of natural landscapes through construction and land development reduce the capacity of the land to absorb rainfall, leading to increased surface runoff and flooding. The conversion of permeable surfaces to impermeable ones, such as concrete or asphalt, exacerbates the issue.

To address these factors and reduce future flood risk, land use planning should prioritise sustainable urban development practices. This may include measures such as preserving natural drainage systems, incorporating green spaces, and implementing sustainable stormwater management techniques.

Lack of Flood-Resistant Infrastructure: Inadequate flood defence systems, such as embankments, levees, and flood barriers, can contribute to the severity of flooding. Insufficient investment in infrastructure that can withstand extreme weather events leaves communities vulnerable to flooding.



TYCHR

Friend, Philosopher, Guide



WWW.TYCHR.COM



+91 9540653900