



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 21 May 2019 – Morning**

**AS Level Geography**

**H081/02 Geographical debates**

**Resource Booklet**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**INFORMATION**

- The questions tell you which resources you need to use.
- This document consists of **8** pages.

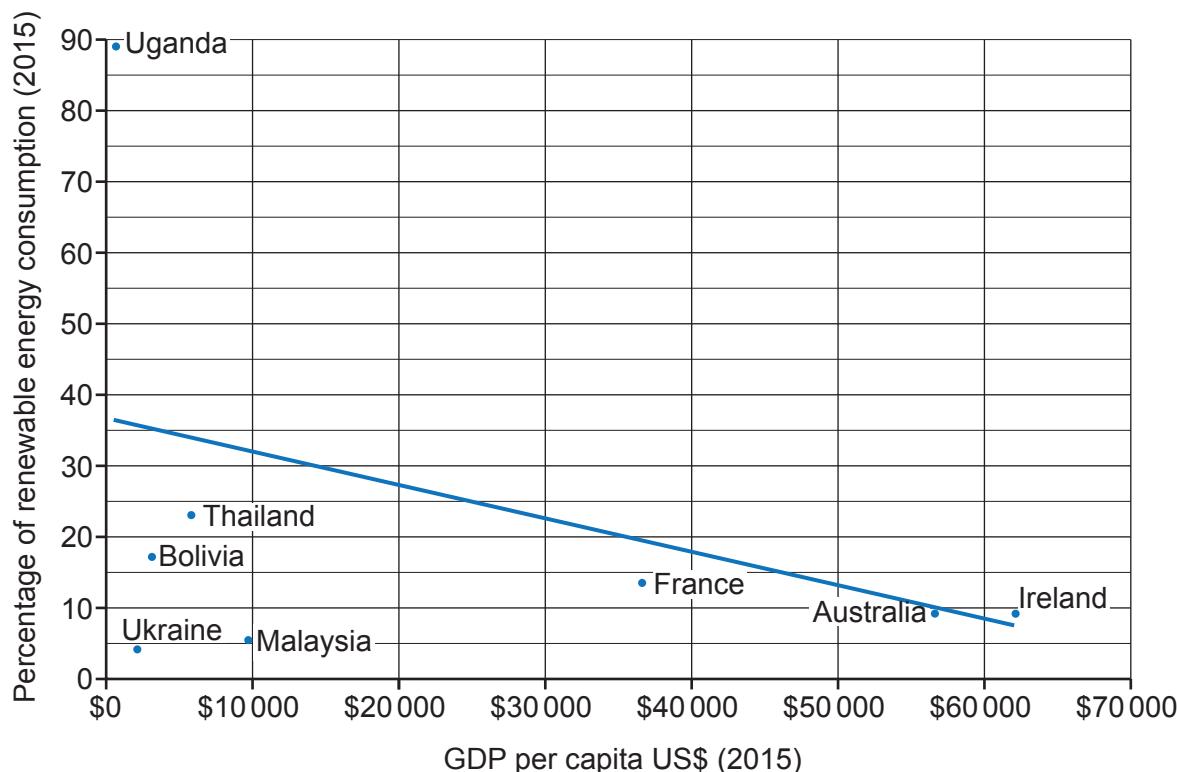
**CONTENTS OF RESOURCE BOOKLET**

- Fig. 1 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between GDP per capita and the percentage of renewable energy consumption in 2015.
- Fig. 2 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between GDP per capita and the percentage of adults (aged 15–49) living with HIV in 2016.
- Fig. 3 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between the amount of crude oil transported globally by sea and the number of oil spills of greater than 7 tonnes and less than 700 tonnes from 2008 to 2015.
- Fig. 4 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between GDP per capita and calorie supply per capita per day in 2011.
- Fig. 5 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between the magnitude of an earthquake and the number of deaths caused by that earthquake.
- Fig. 6 – Connections between social inequality and climate change.
- Fig. 7 – Infectious diseases and social inequality.
- Fig. 8 – How use of ocean energy affects a place, Shetland.
- Fig. 9 – International trade in grain.
- Fig. 10 – Annual mortality risk of earthquakes of the world.

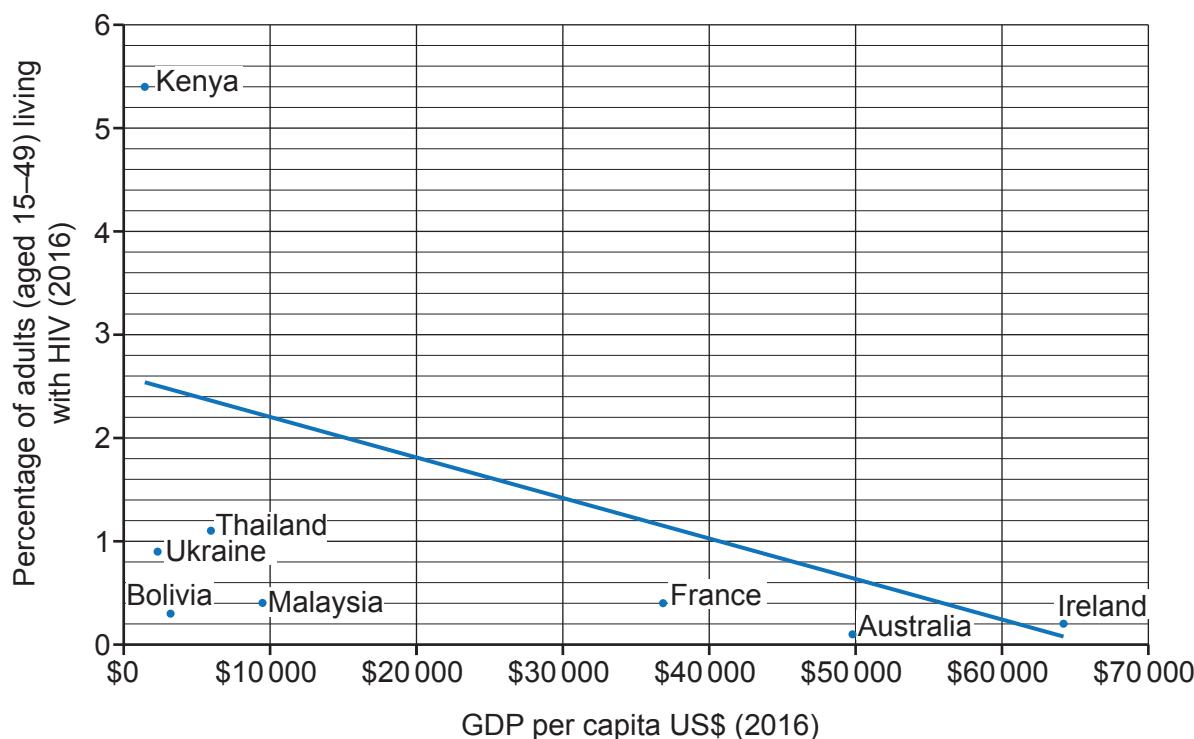
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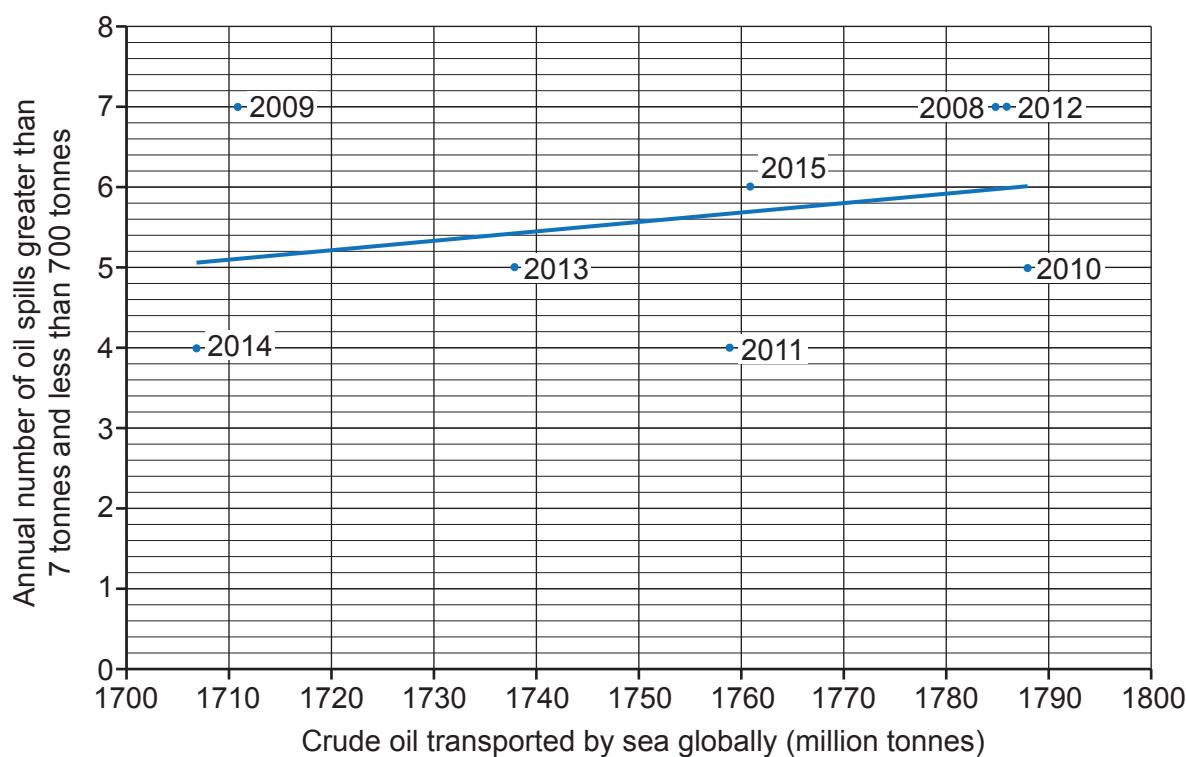
**Fig. 1 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between GDP per capita and the percentage of renewable energy consumption in 2015.**



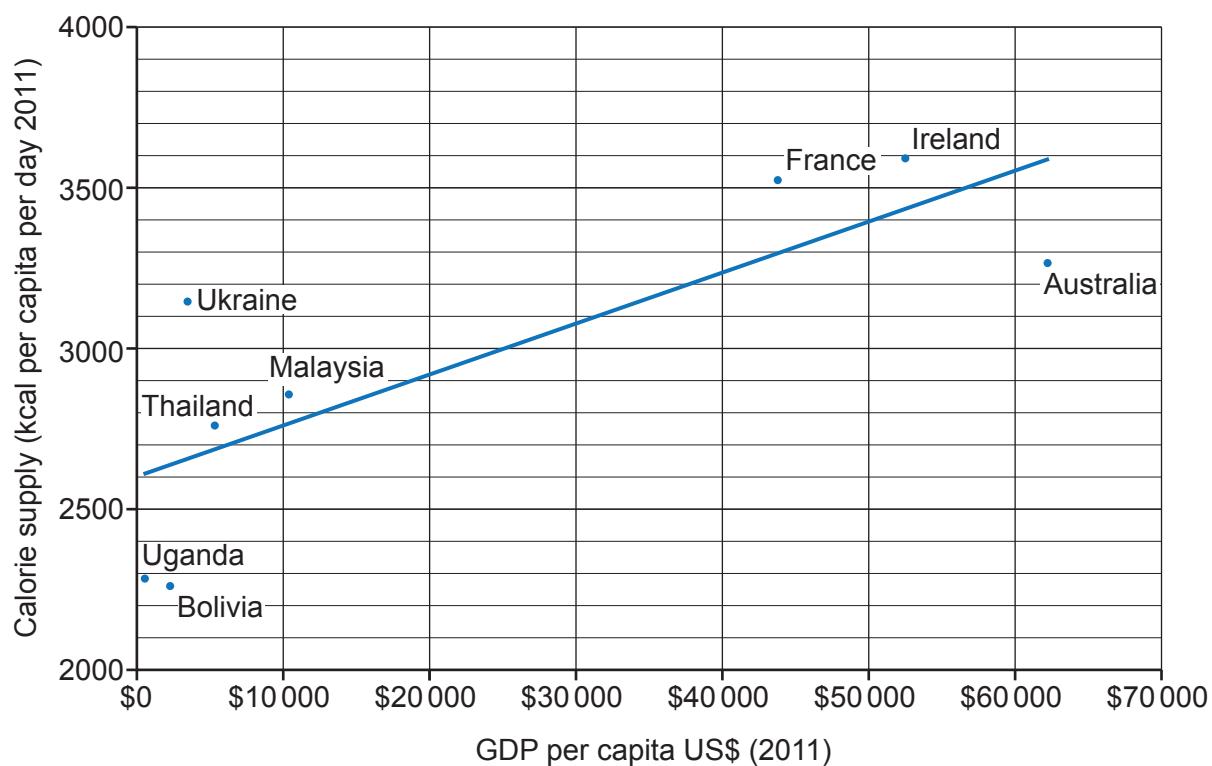
**Fig. 2 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between GDP per capita and the percentage of adults (aged 15–49) living with HIV in 2016.**



**Fig. 3 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between the amount of crude oil transported globally by sea and the number of oil spills greater than 7 tonnes and less than 700 tonnes from 2008 to 2015.**

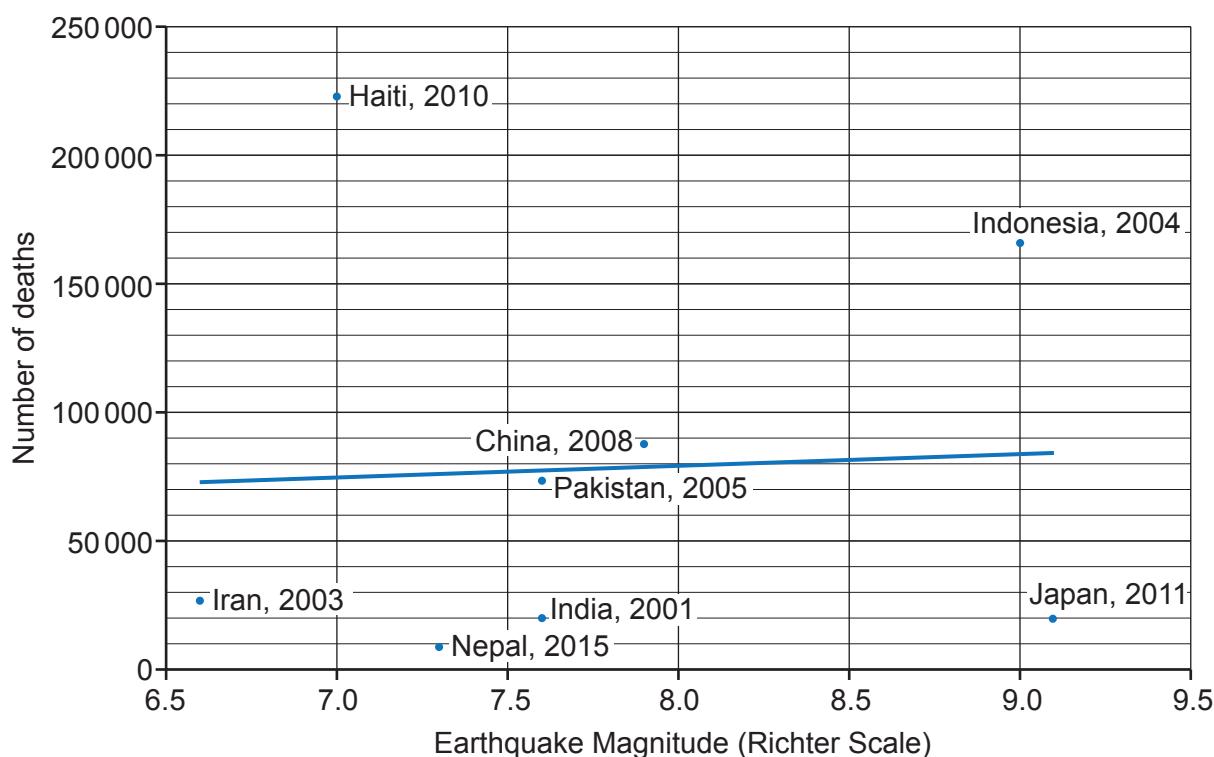


**Fig. 4 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between GDP per capita and calorie supply per capita per day in 2011.**

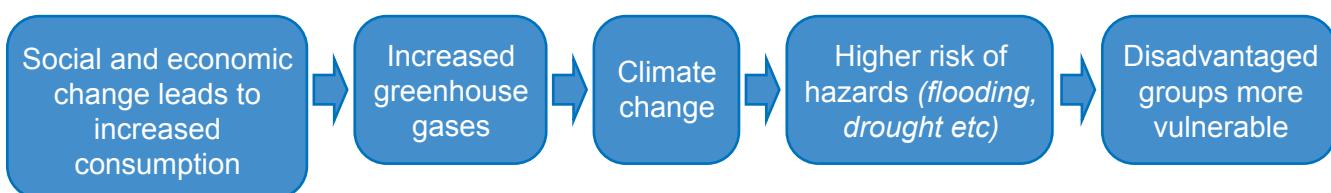


*Calorie supply per capita is the amount of food available for consumption, measured in kilocalories per capita per day. This figure is reached by dividing the total available food supply for human consumption by the population.*

**Fig. 5 – Scattergraph showing the relationship between the magnitude of an earthquake and the number of deaths caused by that earthquake.**



**Fig. 6 – Connections between social inequality and climate change.**

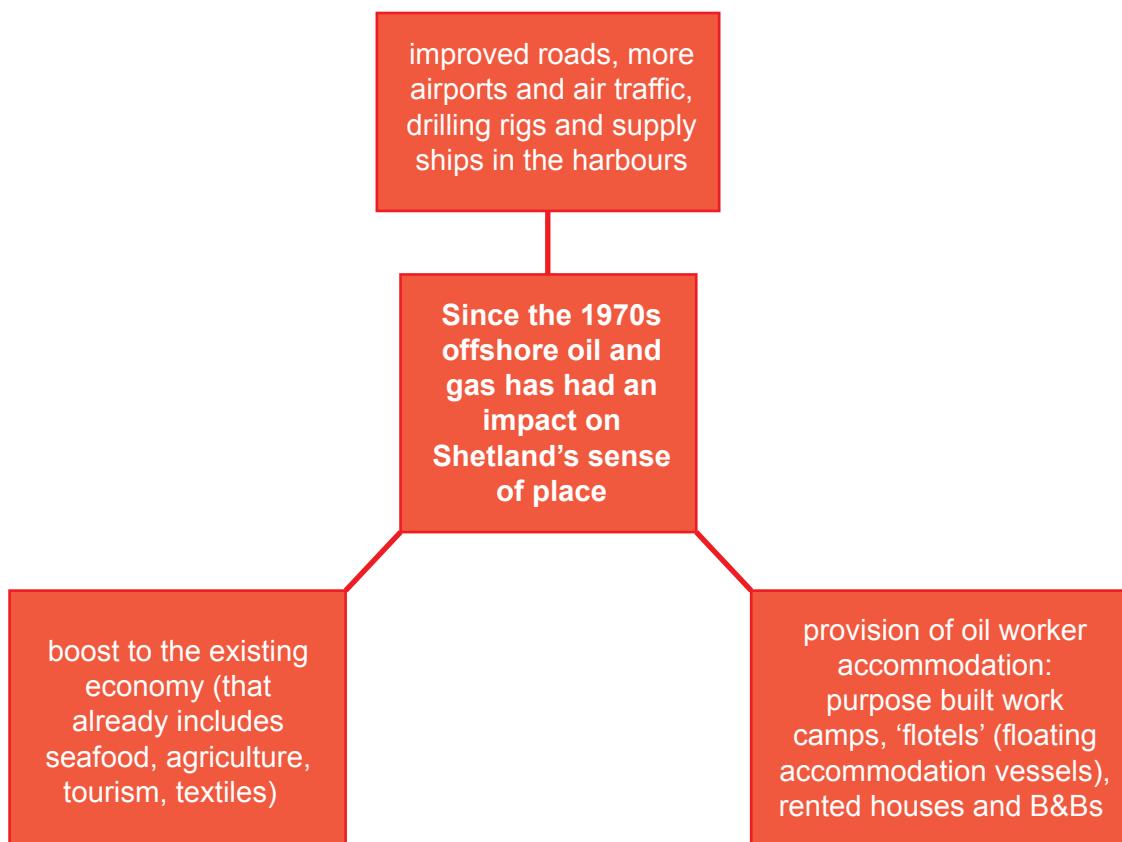


**Fig. 7 – Infectious diseases and social inequality.**

Adapted from the foreword of a report by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

- This organisation has prioritised work on health inequalities in relation to infectious disease.
- There are differences in infectious diseases between social groups linked to variables such as income, education and occupation.
- Poor and more disadvantaged individuals tend to have significant health problems.
- The economic recession has had a negative effect on many individuals, particularly members of vulnerable groups, such as migrants and unemployed youth.

Fig. 8 – How use of ocean energy affects a place, Shetland.

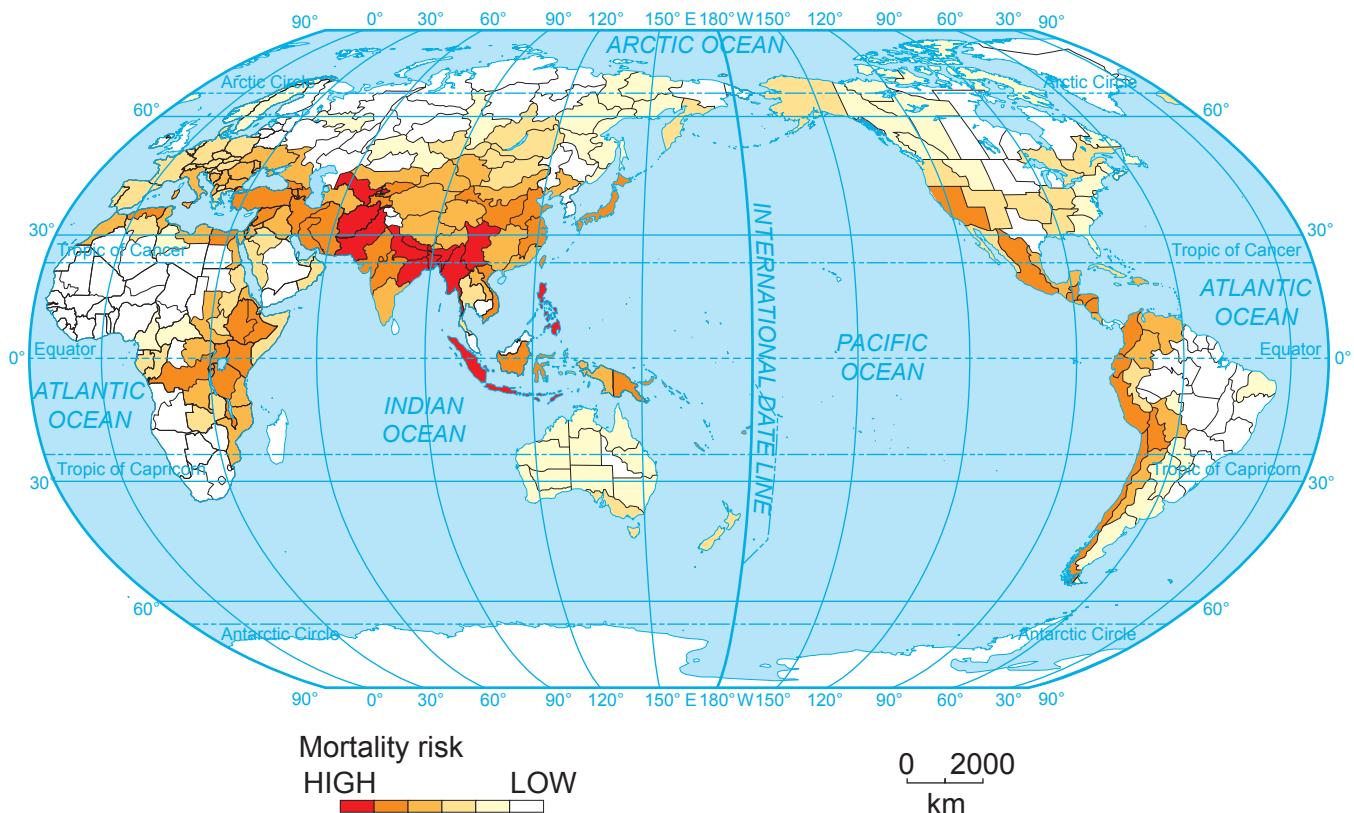


**Fig. 9 – International trade in grain.**

A bumper crop of corn piles up outside full silos in Brazil's Mato Grosso state, which sends much of its grain to China and South Korea to feed their pigs and chickens. The growth of mechanisation has allowed increased agricultural productivity. The demand for more crops to feed livestock is one reason experts say we'll need to double crop production by 2050. Economic change may be driven by the involvement of large national and international organisations.



**Fig. 10 – Annual mortality risk of earthquakes of the world.**



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