AQA

A-level
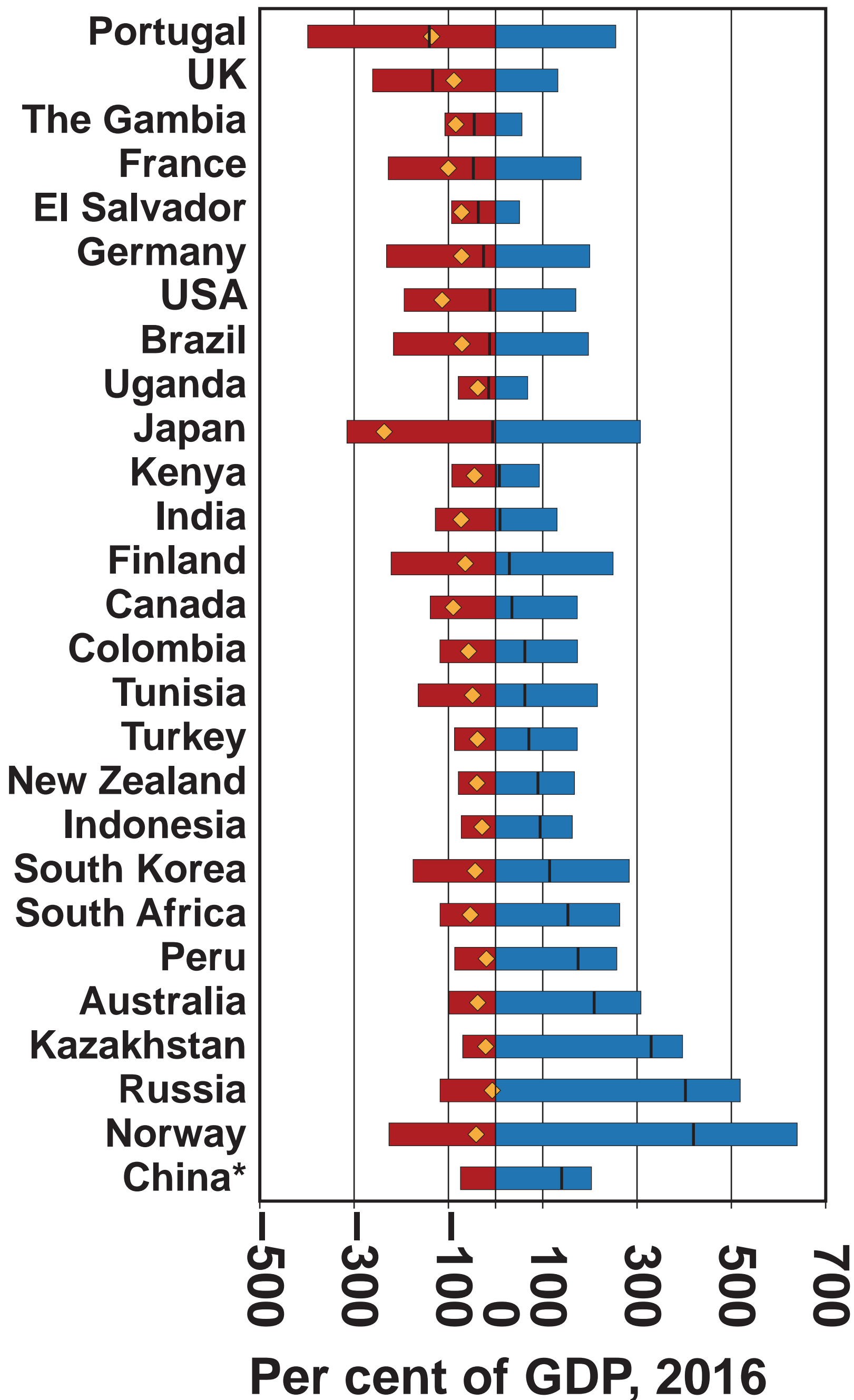# GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2   Human Geography

7037/2

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FIGURE 1a

The economic assets and liabilities of selected countries in 2016

KEY

■ **Total assets (eg infrastructure, government money in bank, financial investments, natural resources)**

■ **Total liabilities (all debt owed by the country, including the government, businesses and corporations)**

— **Net worth – overall balance of the economy**

◇ **Government debt – money owed by government only and excluding private debt**
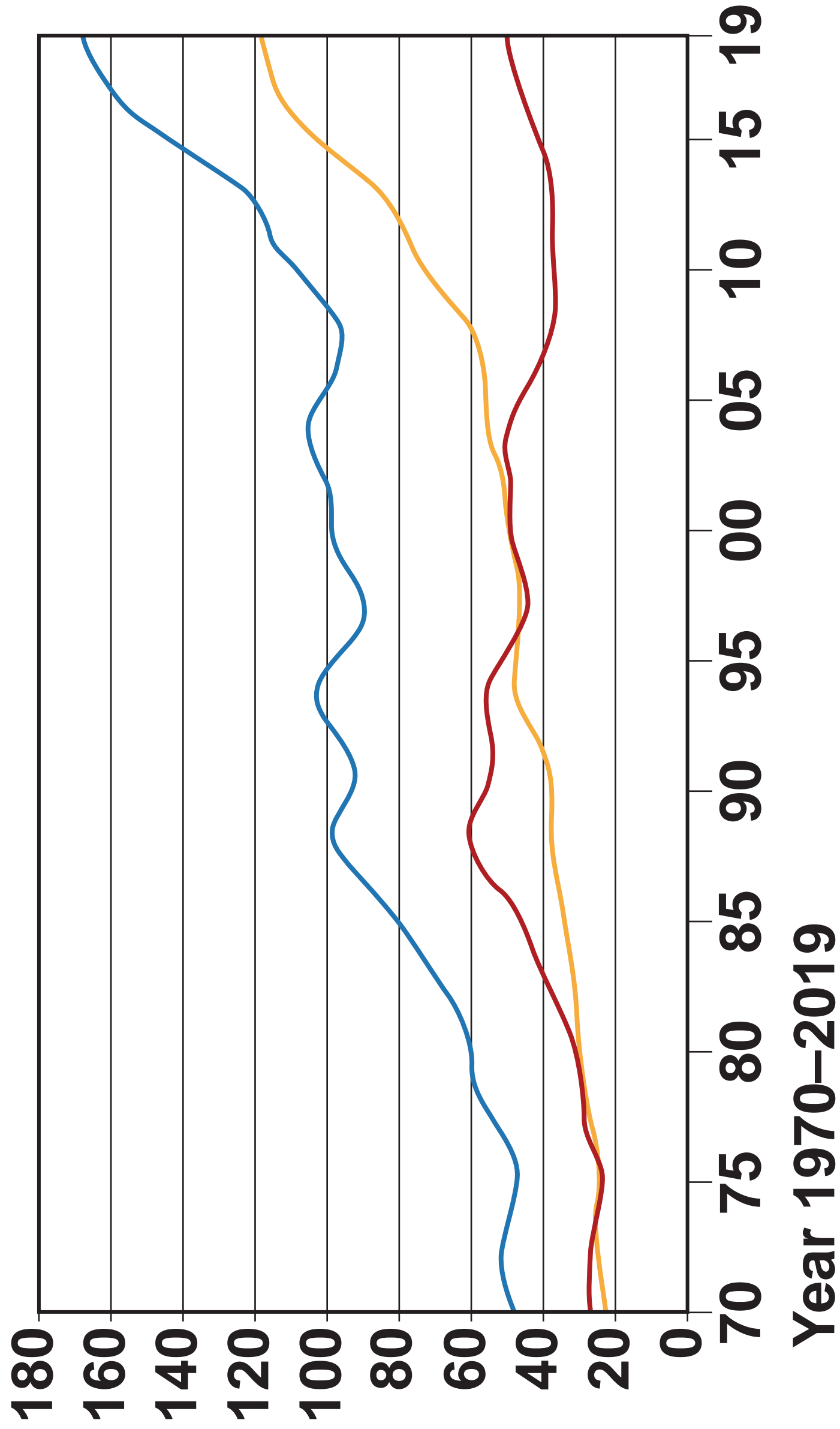
∗ **Government debt level not available**

Per cent of GDP, 2016

FIGURE 1b

The total debt in NEEs (Newly Emerging Economies) and LICs (Low Income Countries) between 1970 and 2019

Per cent of GDP

Year 1970–2019

4

KEY

— Total debt

— Government debt

— Private debt

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FIGURE 2a

Workers in a shoe factory in Vietnam supplying TNCs

[Turn over]

FIGURE 2b

A newspaper article about a workers' protest in a TNC footwear factory in Vietnam in 2018

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[Turn over]

FIGURE 4a

The Albert Docks, Liverpool, a working port in 1885

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FIGURE 4b

The Albert Docks, Liverpool, a shopping and entertainment area in 2021

[Turn over]

FIGURE 5

GDP per capita and the percentage of total population living in urban areas in selected countries in 2016
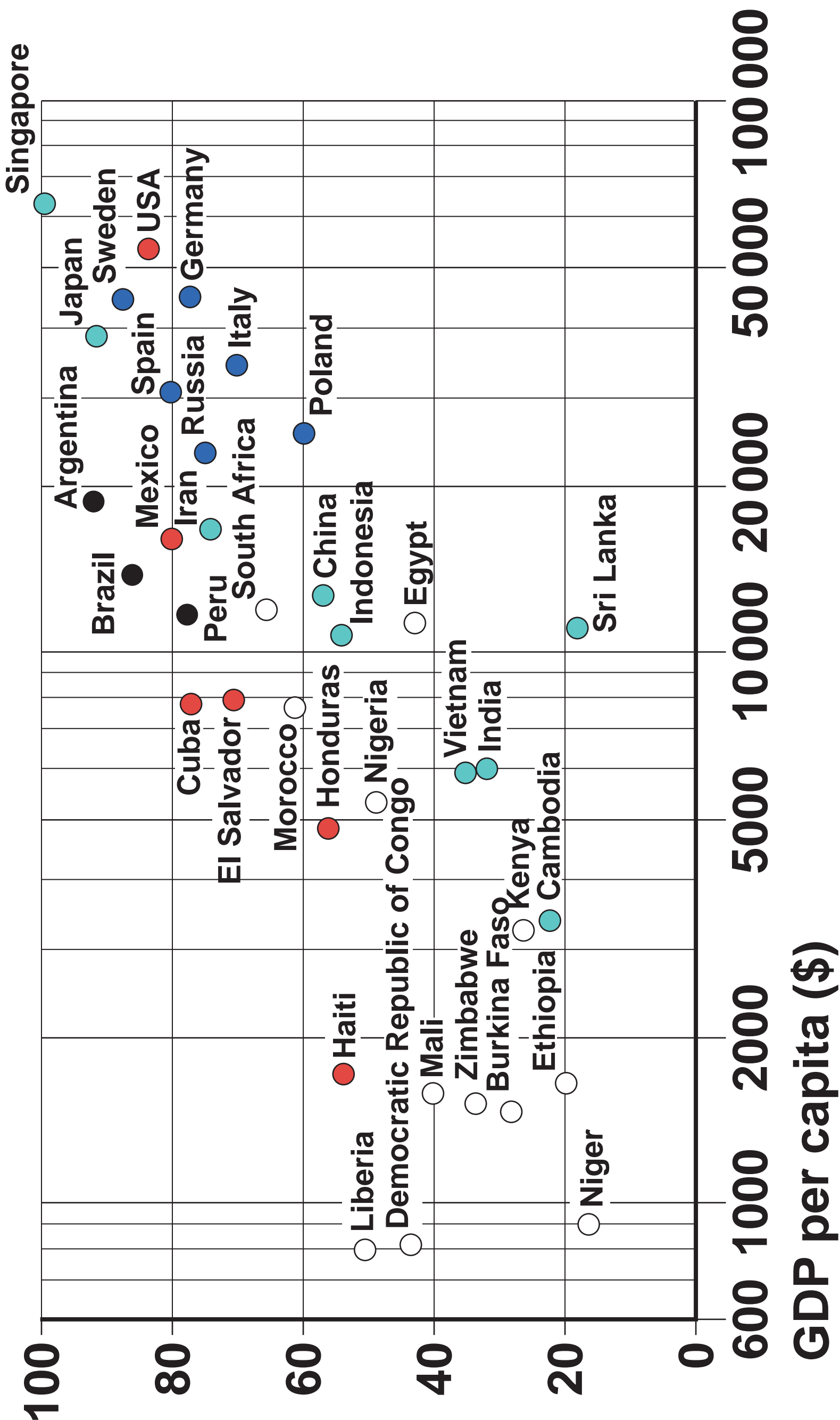
KEY

○ Africa

● Asia

● Europe

● North America

● South America

Per cent of total population living in urban areas

GDP per capita ($)

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FIGURE 6a

Photochemical pollution over Mexico City in 2013

FIGURE 6b

A 2016 report about Mexico City's pollution reduction policies

How Mexico City slashed air pollution levels by half

Red alerts, curfews and health crises resulting from air too hazardous to breathe – for those who lived in Mexico City in the 80s and 90s, the recent pollution problems are all too familiar. Back then, lead, ozone, carbon and sulphur were so rife in the atmosphere that some even suggested they were causing birds to fall out of the sky.
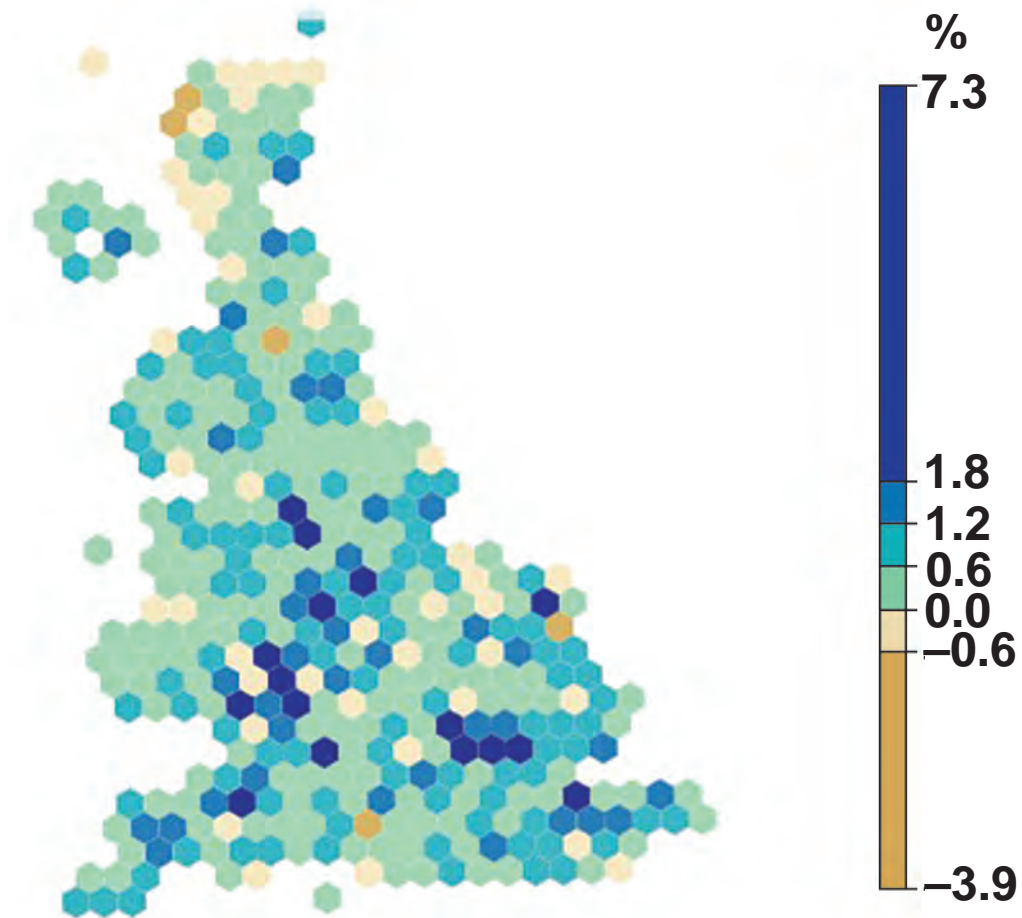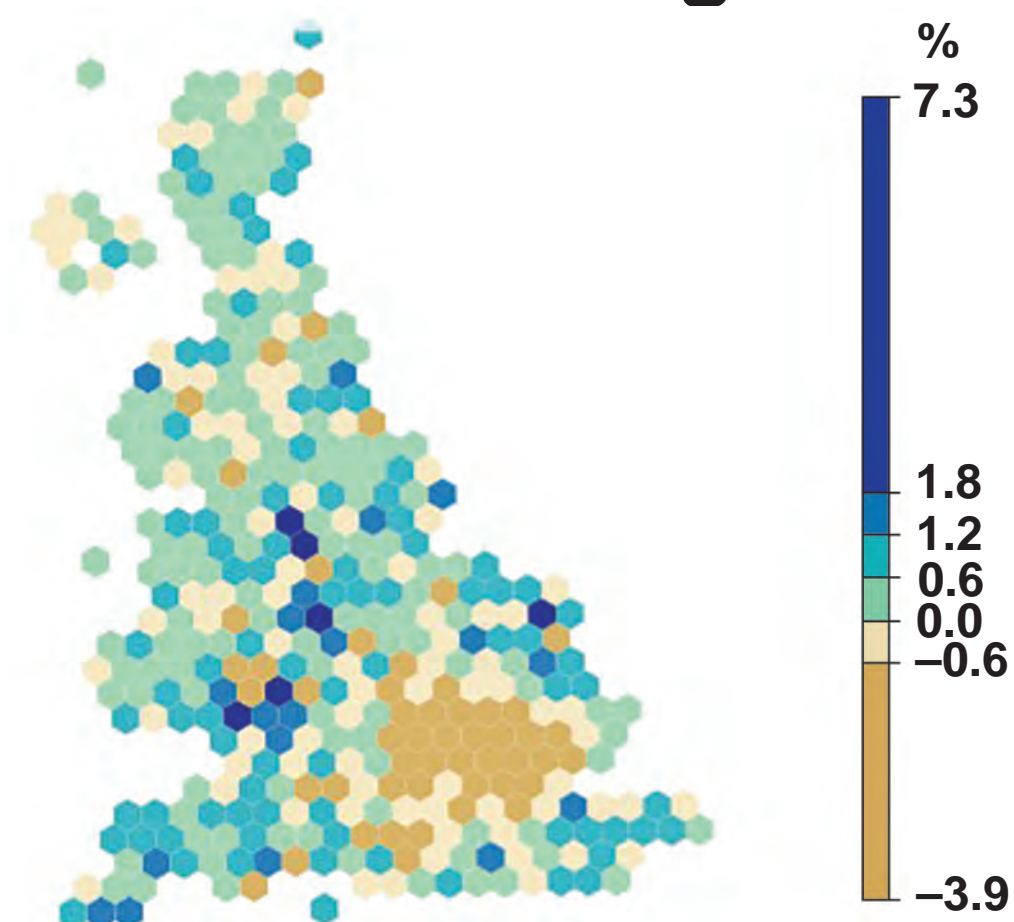
For the first time in 14 years, unusually high levels of ozone in the valley around Mexico City, have led authorities to activate an environmental contingency plan, restricting vehicle use and ordering factories to limit greenhouse gas emissions by up to 40%.

In 1989, the city government introduced the Cars Don't Circulate (Hoy No Circula) programme, which restricts the use of a fifth of all vehicles on rotating days between Monday and Friday, depending on the last number on a vehicle's registration plate.

In 2001 and 2011, a strategy called Proaire began to monitor particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometres (PM2.5) and 10 micrometres (PM10) and a system of warnings for when levels of ozone or particles were so high they were dangerous to human health. Warnings advised citizens to stay indoors during the day and restrict vehicle use.
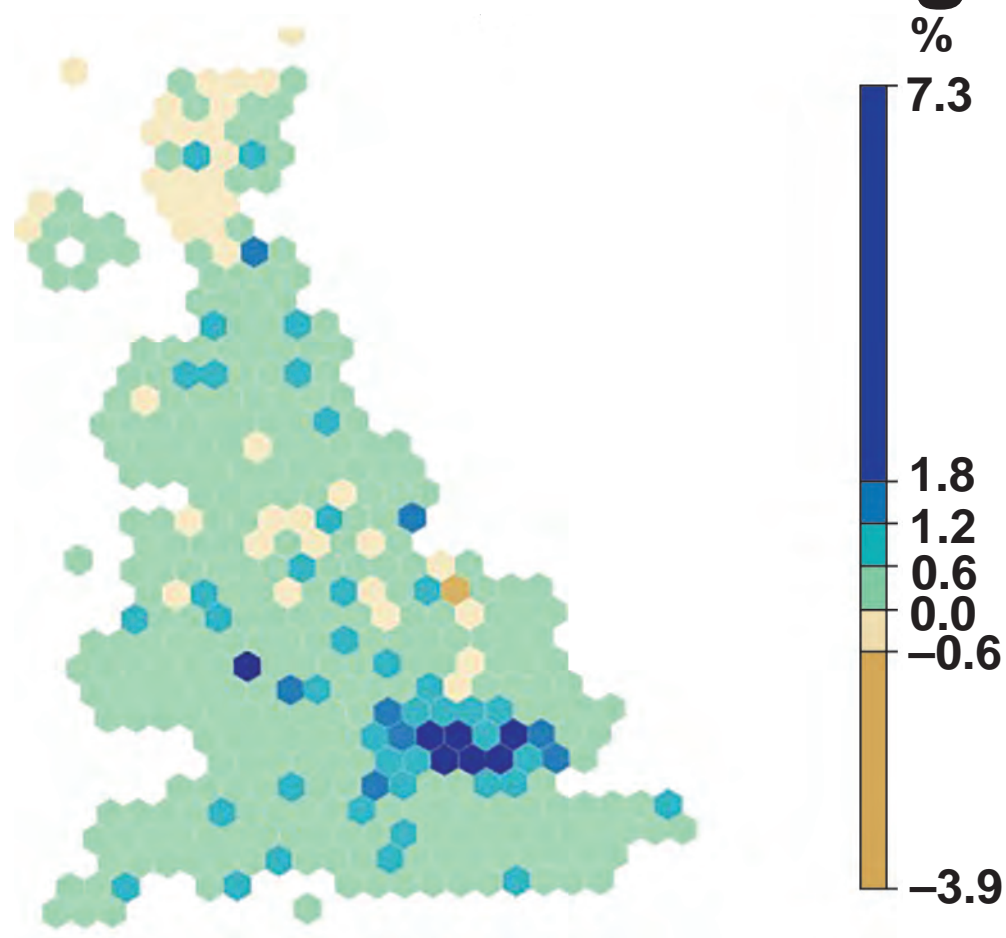
The Proaire package of reforms managed to bring Mexico City's air pollution down from a dangerously high rating of 300 on its Air Quality Index in the 80s, to more recent averages of less than 150.

[Turn over]

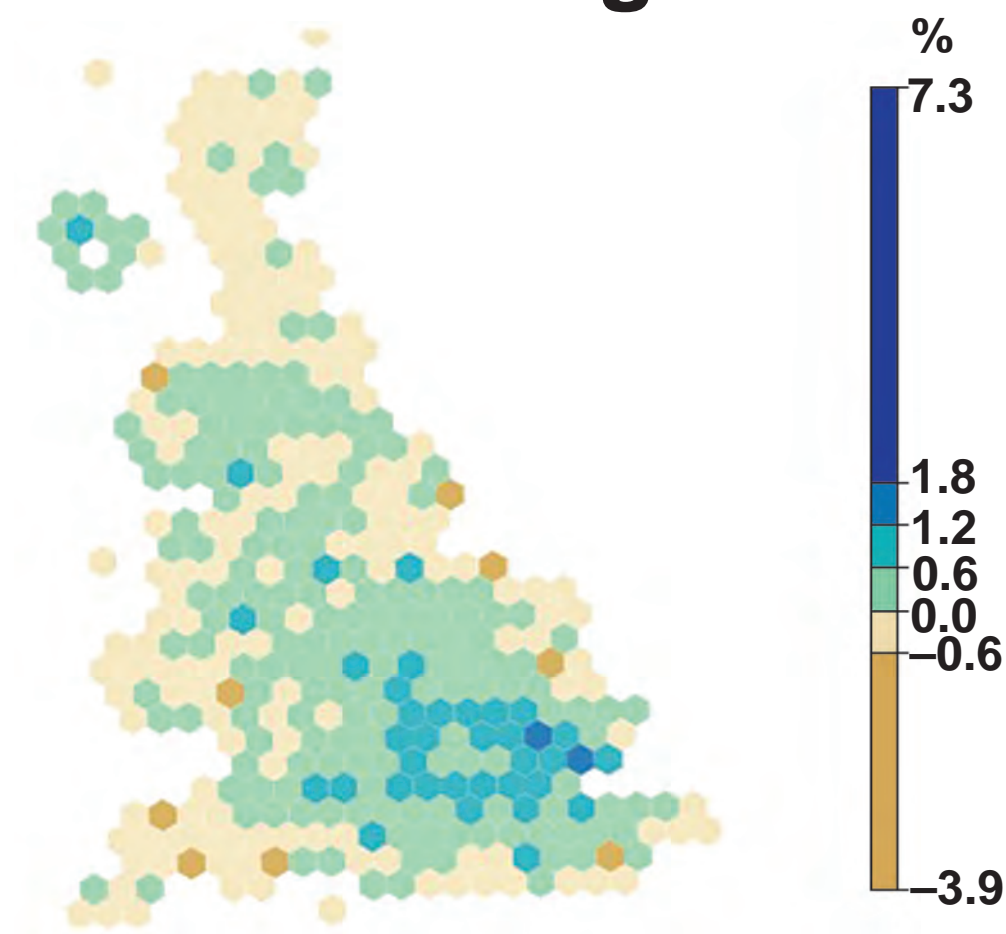**FIGURE 7**

Population change in the UK between 2017 and 2018

Total population change

Net internal migration rate
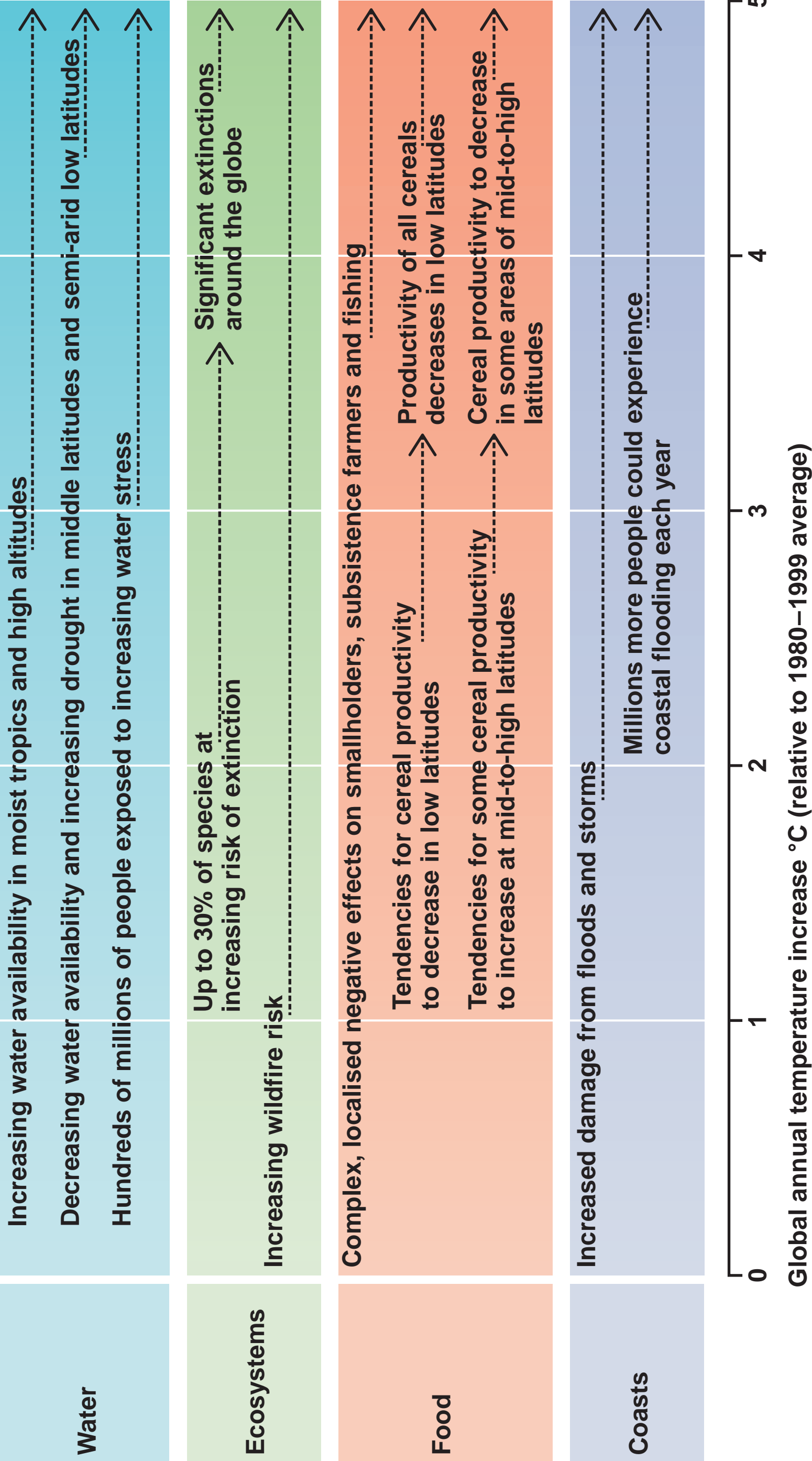
Net international migration rate

Natural change rate

Note: This is a hexbin map: each local authority in the UK is represented by a single hexagon.
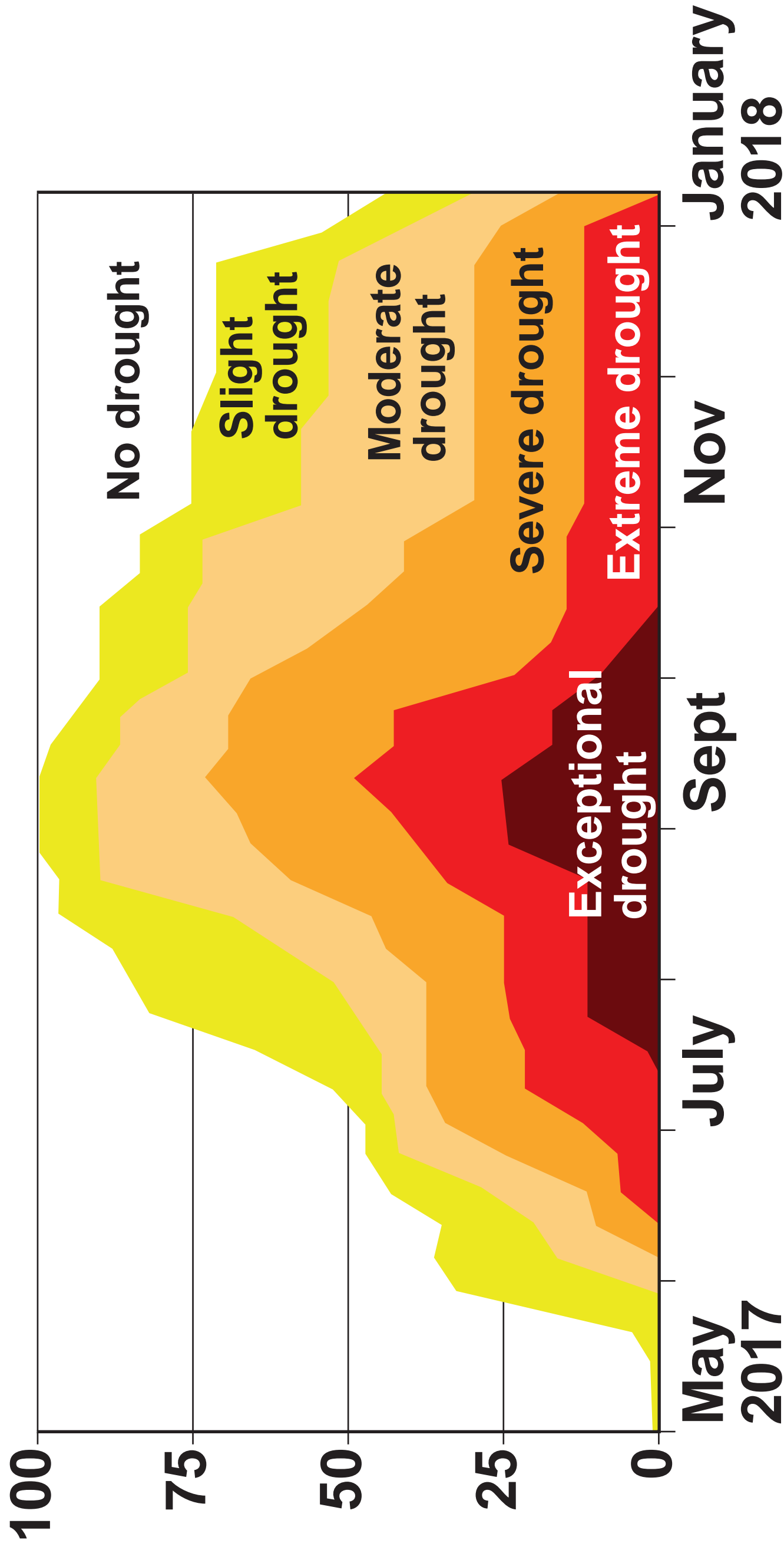
[Turn over]

FIGURE 8

Water

Increasing water availability in moist tropics and high altitudes

Decreasing water availability and increasing drought in middle latitudes and semi-arid low latitudes

Hundreds of millions of people exposed to increasing water stress

Ecosystems

Increasing wildfire risk

Up to 30% of species at increasing risk of extinction

Significant extinctions around the globe

Food

Complex, localised negative effects on smallholders, subsistence farmers and fishing

Tendencies for cereal productivity to decrease in low latitudes

Productivity of all cereals decreases in low latitudes

Tendencies for some cereal productivity to increase at mid-to-high latitudes

Cereal productivity to decrease in some areas of mid-to-high latitudes

Coasts

Increased damage from floods and storms

Millions more people could experience coastal flooding each year

0   1   2   3   4   5

Global annual temperature increase °C (relative to 1980–1999 average)

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FIGURE 9a

Percentage land area affected by drought in Montana, USA, between May 2017 and January 2018
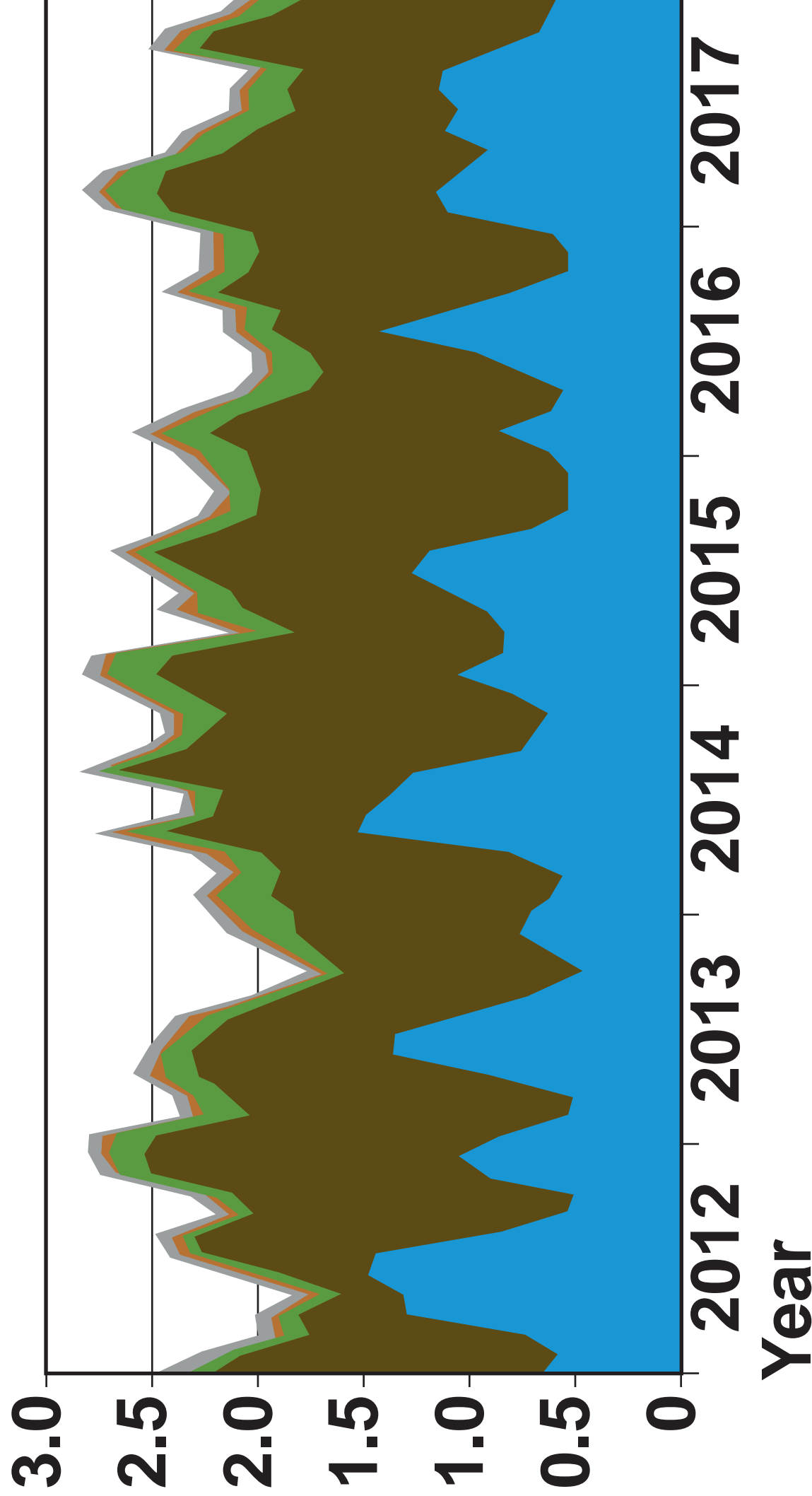
Per cent land area
affected by drought

FIGURE 9b

Energy sources of electricity generation in Montana, 2012–2017

Electricity generation (billion kilowatt hours) vs Year (2012–2017)

KEY: ■ Other ■ Natural gas ■ Wind ■ Coal ■ Hydro [Turn over]

FIGURE 10a

Information produced by West Cumbria Mining about a proposal to mine coal in the area

BRIGHT FUTURES IN UK STEELMAKING COAL

We look forward to creating 500+ new jobs.

Welcome news for everyone especially those from local areas that experience high levels of child poverty, poor health and declining industry.

Another good reason to have a UK based supplier of coal for steelmaking.

FIGURE 10a continued

What is the plan?

Since 2014, West Cumbria Mining has been developing plans for the creation of a coal mine, known as Woodhouse Colliery, off the coast near Whitehaven in West Cumbria, to supply the UK and European steel-making coal market, which currently imports around 45 million tonnes per annum.

[Turn over]

FIGURE 10b

A local protest about the proposal to open a coal mine in West Cumbria

END OF SOURCES