

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORTS & CULTURE

Samoa School Certificate

GEOGRAPHY

2019

QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 3 Hours & 10 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

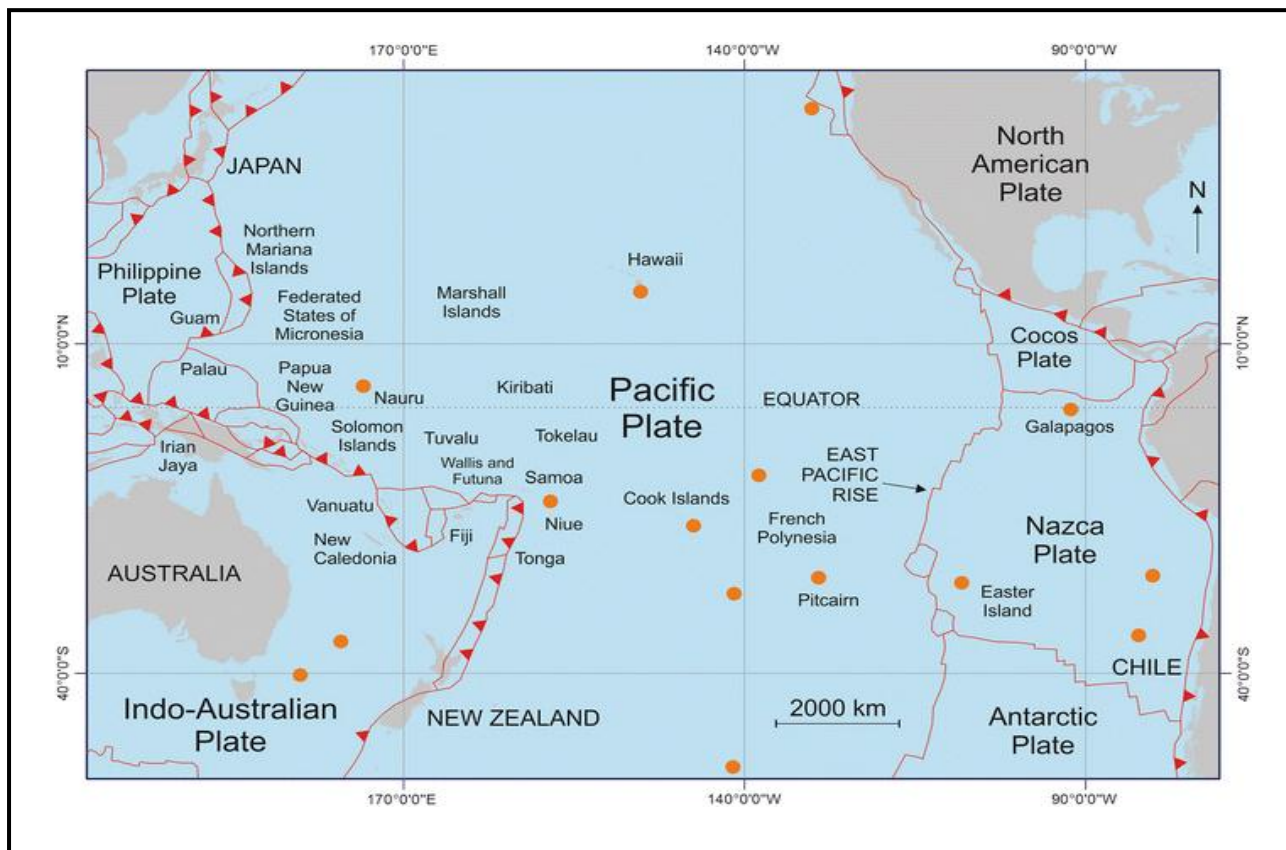
1. You have 10 minutes to read **before** you start the exam.
2. Write your **Student Education Number (SEN)** in the space provided on the top right hand corner of this page.
3. Answer **ALL QUESTIONS**. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
4. If you need more space, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets at the appropriate places in this booklet.

STRANDS		Page Number	Time (minutes)	Weighting
STRAND 1:	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	2	36	20
STRAND 2:	POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT	6	36	20
STRAND 3:	DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	10	36	20
STRAND 4:	RESOURCES AND THEIR USES – FARMING & MINING	15	36	20
STRAND 5:	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	19	36	20
TOTAL			180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2-24 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.
YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

Use the Map in Resource 1 to answer Numbers 1 – 3.

Resource 1: Map of the Pacific



(Source: <https://geoscienceletters.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40562-016-0041-8>)

1. Mark on the map the area known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

SL 1

2. Identify ONE disadvantage of Japan's geological location.

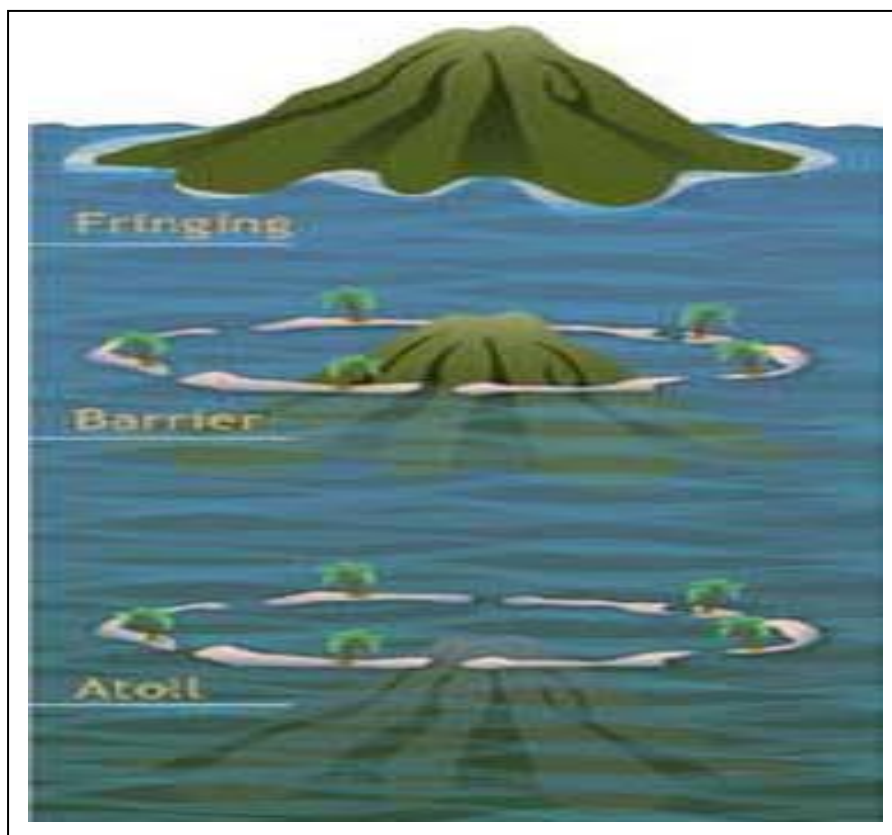
SL 1

3. Locate on the map an atoll island.

SL 1

Use the animated pictures in Resource 2 to answer Numbers 4 – 5.

Resource 2: Atoll Formation



Source: https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/education/kits/corals/media/supp_coral04a.html

4. Define the term Fringing reef.

SL 1

5. Draw a labelled cross section of the atoll.

SL 3

6. Describe any traditional methods of cultivation practiced in low islands.

SL 2

Use the passage in Resource 3 and your own knowledge to answer Numbers 7 – 8.

Resource 3: Problems faced by Small Islands States

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are generally considered highly vulnerable to climate change because they suffer from most common environmental problems due to their smallness, remoteness and exposure to natural hazards, though they contribute less to climate change.

Source : (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1470160X17305848>)

7. Explain some factors that hinder the economic development of the small islands of the Pacific.

SL 3

8. Name ONE natural disaster that commonly affects the Samoa islands.

SL 1

9. Explain the orographic rainfall process. You may use diagrams to illustrate your answer.

SL 3

10. With reference to any island you have studied, discuss the negative impacts of cultural activities on the islands natural environment.

SL 4

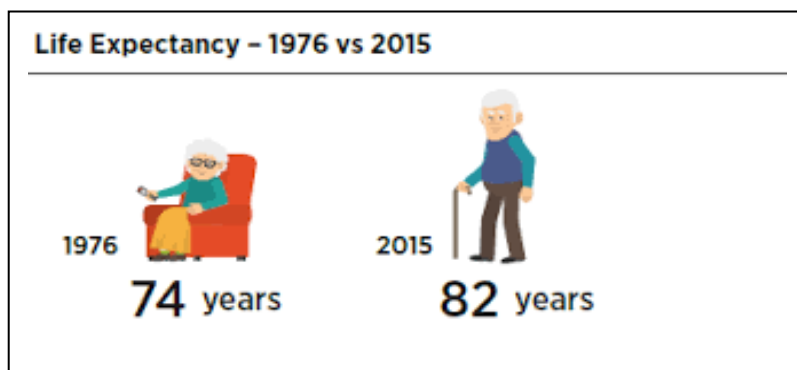
PART A: Population Change

11. Define the term youthful population.

SL 1

Study the graph in Resource 4 below to answer Numbers 12 – 13.

Resource 4: Changing Life Expectancy



Source: (<https://www.mepco.ca/Your-Association.aspx>)

12. Define the term life expectancy.

SL 1

13. Explain how life expectancy can become a problem to a country's economic development.

SL 3

PART B: Migration Patterns

14. Define rural depopulation.

SL 1

15. Describe the suburban sprawl pattern of migration in New Zealand.

SL 2

16. With reference to examples, explain the effects of a high birth rate from a political perspective.

SL 3

PART C: Population Distribution

17. Name ONE example of a social push factor in Samoa.

SL 1

18. Explain the economic reasons behind New Zealand's population distribution.

SL 3

PART D: Population Programs

19. State a negative impact of emigration on a place of origin.

SL 1

- [illegible]

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PART A: Measures of Development

21. Define development.

SL 1

22. Name a More Economically Developed Country you have studied.

SL 1

23. Identify ONE economical measure of development used.

SL 1

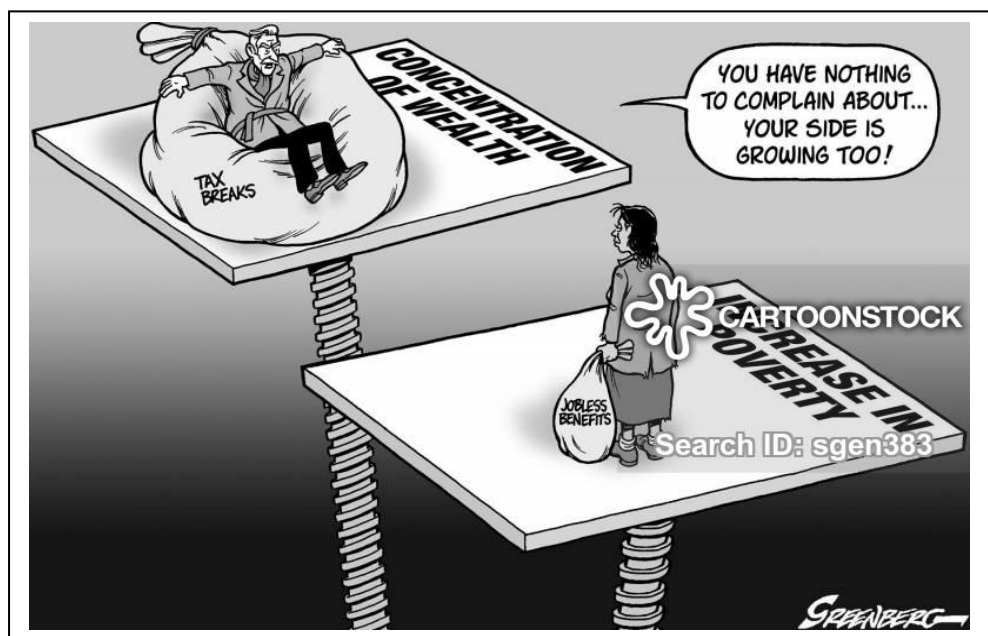
24. Describe the Human Development Index as a measure of Development.

SL 2

PART B: Inequalities in development

Study the cartoon in Resource 5 below and answer Numbers 25 – 27.

Resource 5: Inequalities



Source: (https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/p/poverty_lines.asp)

25. State ONE feature of a poor country shown in the cartoon.

SL 1

26. Explain the reasons for the inequalities depicted by the cartoon.

SL 3

27. Compare the Balance of trade between developed countries and developing countries.

SL 3

PART C: Development Project

Study the Photograph in Resource 6 below and answer Numbers 28 – 30.

Resource 6: Apia Waterfront Project



28. Name the aid donor of the Apia Waterfront project.

SL 1

29 Explain the disadvantages of bilateral aid on recipients' countries.

SL 3

PART A: Resources types

Study the Photograph in Resource 7 below and answer Numbers 31 – 32.

Resource 7: Solar Panels

31. Name the example of Renewable energy shown in Resource 7.

SL 1

32. Explain how the use of renewable resource can contribute to environmental sustainability.

SL 3

33. Define the term non-renewable resource.

SL 1

PART B: Farming systems

Use the Extract in Resource 8 and your own knowledge to answer Numbers 34 – 37.

Resource 8: Banana farming in Samoa

The heavy use of chemicals to try to produce high quality, even export quality bananas is a concern because of longer term consequences for other parts of Samoa. Better bananas might be the short term consequence- which can only be good for farmers. But if contamination of waterways and supplies is an issue (and environmentalists say that there is evidence of the damage of chemical run-off in the in-shore environment), then there could be pressures from others on banana farmers to control and even reduce the use of chemicals that they use.

(Adapted from the MESC Year 12 Geography Resource book, page 140)

34. Name ONE renewable resource used for banana farming.

SL 1

35. Explain how banana farming affects the environment.

SL 3

- 36.** Indicate on the Value continuum the environmentalist's perspective towards banana farming.

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

SL 1

- 37.** Describe TWO sustainable practices carried out in any farming system you have studied.

SL 2

PART C: Uranium Mining

- 38.** Name ONE renewable resource used in a uranium mining system.

SL 1

- 39.** Explain the impacts of external change on mining in Australia.

SL3

PART A: Mangrove ecosystem

Study the Poster in Resource 9 below and answer Numbers 41 – 43.

Resource 9: Mangrove replanting

(Source: <https://globalforestcoalition.org/community-conservation-samoa/>)

41. According to the photograph, which gender is carrying out the mangrove planting at Vaiusu?

SL 1

42. Describe the physical conditions that influence the location of mangrove forests in Samoa.

SL 2

43. Explain how practices like the one shown in the photograph contribute to environmental sustainability.

SL 3

PART B: Inshore Marine

Study the Poster in Resource 10 below and answer Numbers 44 – 46.

Resource 10: Coral reefs different states



(Source: <https://www.thepetitionsite.com/615/307/696/stop-coral-reef-destruction/>)

44. Identify ONE benefit of coral reefs to the inshore marine ecosystem.

SL 1

45. Explain the cultural factors causing the 'after' part of the photograph.

[illegible]

SL 3

46. Name ONE example of a national program that promotes the sustainability of Inshore marine ecosystems.

SL 1

Part C: Rainforest

47. Name a climatic condition necessary for rainforest growth.

SL 1

48. Explain the importance of rainforests to the people of Samoa.

[illegible]

PART D: Strategies

- 50.** Choose an ecosystem you have studied and discuss policies or strategies taken by the government or village communities to protect that ecosystem.

[illegible]

SL 4

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GEOGRAPHY

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(For Scorers only)

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TOTAL	100		