

**2009**  
**Higher School Certificate**  
**Trial Examination**

# Geography

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Board approved calculators may be used
- Write using black or blue pen
- A Stimulus Booklet is provided with this paper
- Write your student number and/or name at the top of every page

## Total marks - 100

### Section I – Pages 2 – 5

Total marks (15)

Attempt Questions 1–15

Allow about 25 minutes for this section

### Section II – Pages 6 – 10

Total marks (25)

Attempt Questions 16–18

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

### Section III – Page 11

Total marks (60)

Attempt Questions 19 – 21

Allow about 1 hour 50 minutes for this section

**This paper MUST NOT be removed from the examination room**

STUDENT NUMBER/NAME: .....

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STUDENT NUMBER/NAME: .....

## Section I

**Total marks (15)**

**Attempt Questions 1 – 15**

**Allow about 25 minutes for this section**

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question and indicate your choice with a cross (X) in the appropriate space on the grid below.

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	A	B	C	D
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**Use Source A and Source Q of the Stimulus Booklet to answer Question 1.**

1. What is the *average life expectancy* of Nepalese people?
- (A) 55 - 60 years
  - (B) 60 - 65 years
  - (C) 65 - 67.5 years
  - (D) 72.5 - 75 years

**Use Source D of the Stimulus Booklet to answer Questions 2 and 3.**

2. What is the *total number* of tourists that travelled to Nepal in 2006?
- (A) 284 000
  - (B) 375 000
  - (C) 384 000
  - (D) 546 086
3. What is the *rate of change* in tourists arriving in Nepal during 2007?
- (A) -2.6
  - (B) 34.6
  - (C) 37.2
  - (D) 40.5

**Use Source F of the Stimulus Booklet to answer Question 4.**

4. In which periods did Nepal record its highest *gross domestic product*?
- (A) 2000 and 2008 with US\$1100
  - (B) 2005 and 2007 with US\$1500
  - (C) 2000 and 2008 with US\$1500
  - (D) 2005 and 2007 with US\$1100

**Use Source G of the Stimulus Booklet to answer Questions 5 to 10.**

5. What is the distance between Swayambhunāth (GR685290) and Baudha (GR763297)?
- (A) 0.75 km
  - (B) 4.75 km
  - (C) 7.75 km
  - (D) 9.0 km

6. What is the approximate direction of Tupek (AR7633) from Mahārājganj (AR7231)?
- (A) ESE
  - (B) NNE
  - (C) WSW
  - (D) ENE
7. What is the bearing of the *road bridge* at (GR713260) from Pasupatināth (GR753282)?
- (A)  $35^\circ$
  - (B)  $61^\circ$
  - (C)  $215^\circ$
  - (D)  $241^\circ$
8. Which feature is located at GR736319?
- (A) River
  - (B) Road Junction
  - (C) Steep slope
  - (D) Built-up area
9. What is the approximate *latitude* and *longitude* of Swayambhunāth (GR685290)?
- (A)  $27^\circ 42' 10'' \text{N}$ ,  $85^\circ 16' 40'' \text{E}$
  - (B)  $85^\circ 16' 40'' \text{N}$ ,  $27^\circ 42' 10'' \text{E}$
  - (C)  $27^\circ 42' 10'' \text{N}$ ,  $85^\circ 16' 40'' \text{W}$
  - (D)  $27^\circ 42' 10'' \text{S}$ ,  $85^\circ 16' 40'' \text{W}$
10. How long would it take to walk the length of the Tribhuwan Airport runway, located in the southeast corner of the map, walking at 6 kilometres per hour?
- (A) 3.25 minutes
  - (B) 33 minutes
  - (C) 1 hour
  - (D) 3 hours

**Use Source O of the Stimulus Booklet to answer Question 11.**

11. In which period did employment in Nepal increase at the greatest rate?
- (A) 2002 - 2003
  - (B) 2004 - 2005
  - (C) 2005 - 2006
  - (D) 2006 - 2007

**Use Sources R, U and V of the Stimulus Booklet to answer Questions 12 - 14.**

12. In which month was the *highest temperature* in Kathmandu recorded?
- (A) February
  - (B) May
  - (C) July
  - (D) August
13. Which of the following recorded the *highest mean temperature* in July 2008?
- (A) Jiri
  - (B) Dang
  - (C) Pokhara
  - (D) Nepaljunj
14. What was the *minimum temperature* recorded in Kathmandu in August?
- (A) 37.5°C
  - (B) 28°C
  - (C) 20°C
  - (D) 15°C

**Use Sources A and S of the Stimulus Booklet to answer Question 15.**

15. Which of the following explains the *rainfall* in Kathmandu during July?
- (A) High pressure systems force air to descend and form clouds resulting in a decrease in rainfall.
  - (B) Low pressure systems force air to descend and form clouds resulting in a decrease in rainfall.
  - (C) High pressure system force air to ascend and cool, forming clouds and resulting in an increase in rainfall.
  - (D) Low pressure systems force air to ascend and cool, forming clouds and resulting in an increase in rainfall.

## Section II

**Total marks (25)**

**Attempt Questions 16 – 18**

**Allow about 45 minutes for this section**

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

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### Question 16 (8 marks)

**Marks**

- (a) Outline TWO reasons why the *management* AND *protection* of an ecosystem is important.

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Refer to Sources H and I of the Stimulus Booklet and the following article to answer parts (b) and (c).

***Mt. Everest: World's Highest Garbage Dump?***

*Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world and soon it might be getting another title: "World's Highest Garbage Dump." According to estimates, there are nearly 120 tonnes of litter and 120 dead bodies on Mt. Everest.*

*The climbers, either after conquering Mt. Everest or making an attempt to conquer it, leave behind their high-tech climbing equipment, plastics, food, tins, oxygen tanks, aluminium cans, clothes, glass, papers, tents*

*especially along the Southeast Ridge, the most popular route to the summit.*

*China is trying to do something about it to clean up Mt. Everest by limiting the climbers from its side of the highest mountain. However, the Chinese route to the summit is not the most favoured route for the climbers who prefer the Nepalese side. But since the restrictions aren't as severe from the Nepalese government, more litter can be found on that route.*

- (b) Evaluate the *ecological sustainability* of pollution management strategies in place on Mount Everest.

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- (c) The article '*Mt. Everest: World's Highest Dumping Ground?*' appeared in a recent issue of an Australian mountaineering magazine.

Examine the *reliability* AND *validity* of this source of geographical information.

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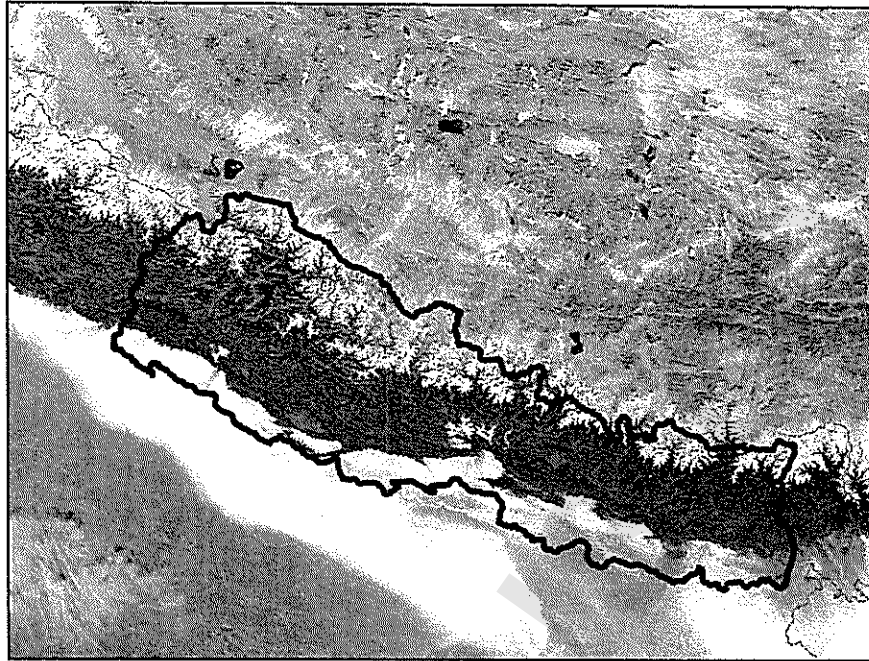
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**End of Question 16**



**Question 17 (9 marks)****Marks**

Refer to Source P of the Stimulus Booklet and the following aerial view of Nepal to answer part (a).



- (a) Outline the *population distribution* of Nepal.

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Justify your answer.

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Refer to Sources J and K on Page 3 of the Stimulus Booklet to answer part (b).

- (b) Compare the population pyramid for Nepal in 2005 and the projected population pyramid for Nepal in 2050.

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**Question 17 continues on the next page**

## Question 17 (continued)

Marks

- (c) Describe the spatial distribution of
- world cities*
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## Question 18 (8 marks)

Refer to Source O of the Stimulus Booklet to answer part (a).

- (a) Calculate the rate of increase in Nepalese employment between 2002 and 2005.

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Refer to the Stimulus Booklet to answer part (b).

- (b) Identify ONE
- economic*
- activity operating in Nepal AND describe the
- biophysical*
- factors that explain the nature of the activity.

In your answer, predict the future of the economic activity based on available data.

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Question 18 continues on the next page

Question 18 (continued)

Marks

**Refer to Source C on Page 1 of the Stimulus Booklet to answer part (c) and (d).**

- (c) Identify the sectors that contribute the greatest percentage to Nepal's Gross Domestic Product.

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- (d) Calculate the approximate percentage EACH sector in the pie graph contributes to Nepal's Gross Domestic Product.

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**End of Question 18**

**Section III****Total marks (60)****Attempt Questions 19 – 21****Allow about 1 hour and 50 minutes for this section**

Answer EACH question on your own paper or writing booklet, if provided. Start each question on a new page.

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In your answer, you will be assessed on how well you:

- present a sustained, logical and well-structured answer to the question
  - communicate geographical information, ideas and issues
  - refer to appropriate case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate
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**Question 19 (20 marks)****Marks**

Identify ONE economic activity AND evaluate its *environmental*, *social* and *economic* impacts.

**20****Question 20 (20 marks)**

Critically analyse the challenges of living in *mega cities*.

**20****Question 21 (20 marks)**

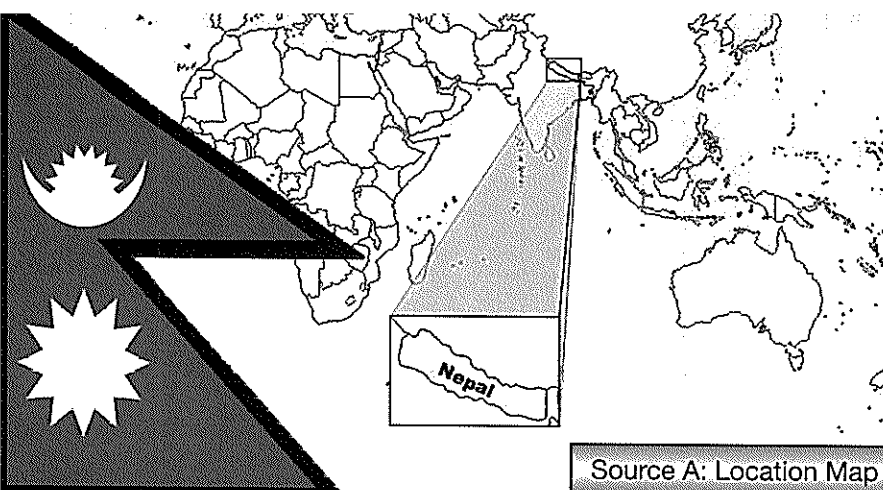
Assess the impact of human-induced *modifications to energy flow* AND *nutrient cycling* on the vulnerability AND resilience of ecosystems.

**20****End of paper**

## Geological Time Scale

	EON	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH
0	Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene Pleistocene
2			Tertiary	Pliocene
5				Miocene
10				Oligocene
20				Eocene
30				Palaeocene
40		Mesozoic	Cretaceous	
50			Jurassic	
60			Triassic	
70			Permian	
100	Palaeozoic		Carboniferous	
200			Devonian	
300			Silurian	
400			Ordovician	
500			Cambrian	
600	Proterozoic			
1000				
2000				
3000				
4000	Archaean			
	Hadean			

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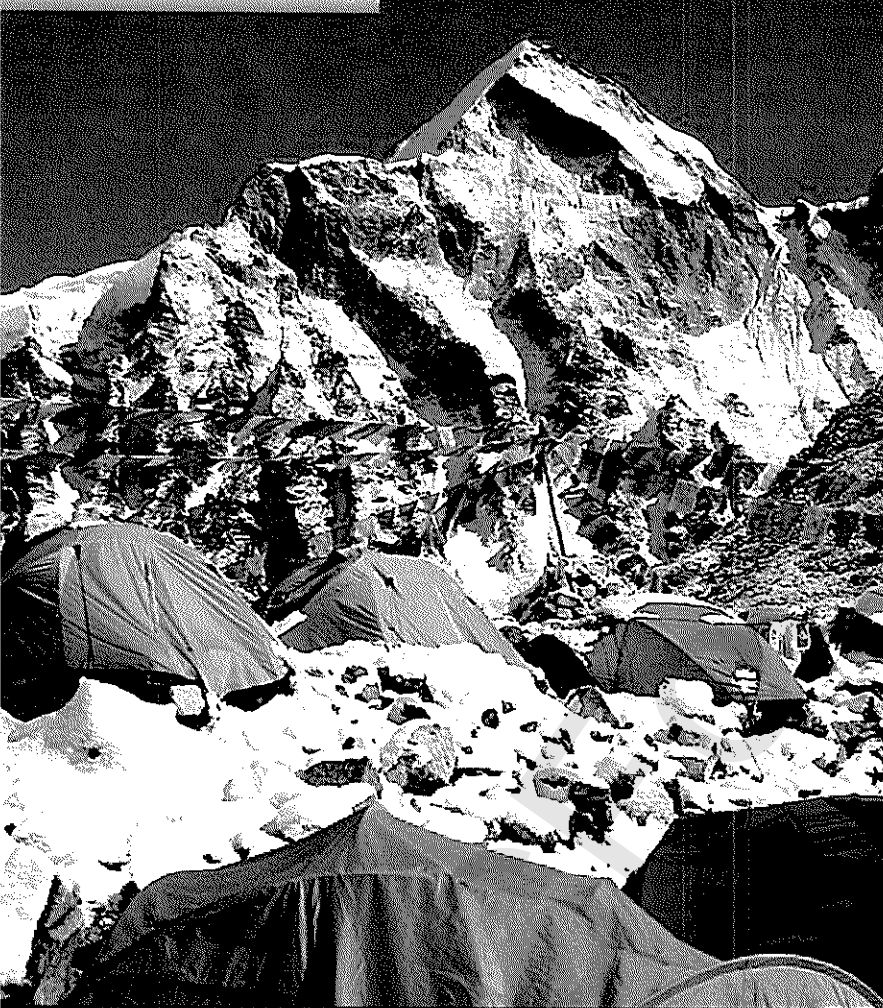
# 2009

## Senior Geography

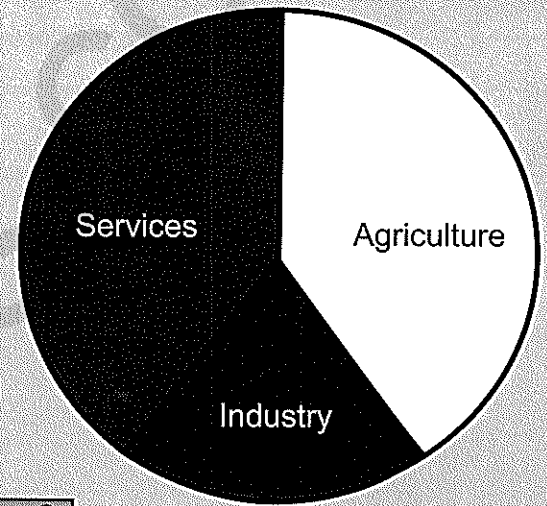
### *Stimulus Booklet*

## Nepal and the Himalayas

Source B: Everest Base camp



**Nepal Gross Domestic Product by Sector**



Source C

Source D

**Tourism in Nepal**

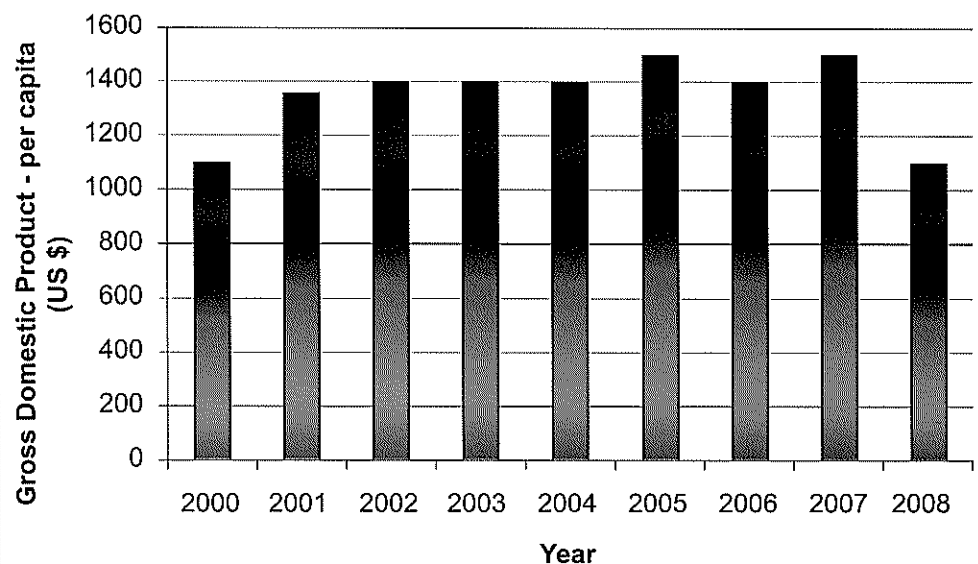
Incoming Tourists	2005	2006	2007
Arriving by Air	277 000	284 000	361 000
Arriving by Land	98 000	100 000	166 000
Annual Rate of Change (%)	-2.6	2.3	37.2
Earning in Convertible Currencies ('000 US \$)	164 408	162 086	181 242

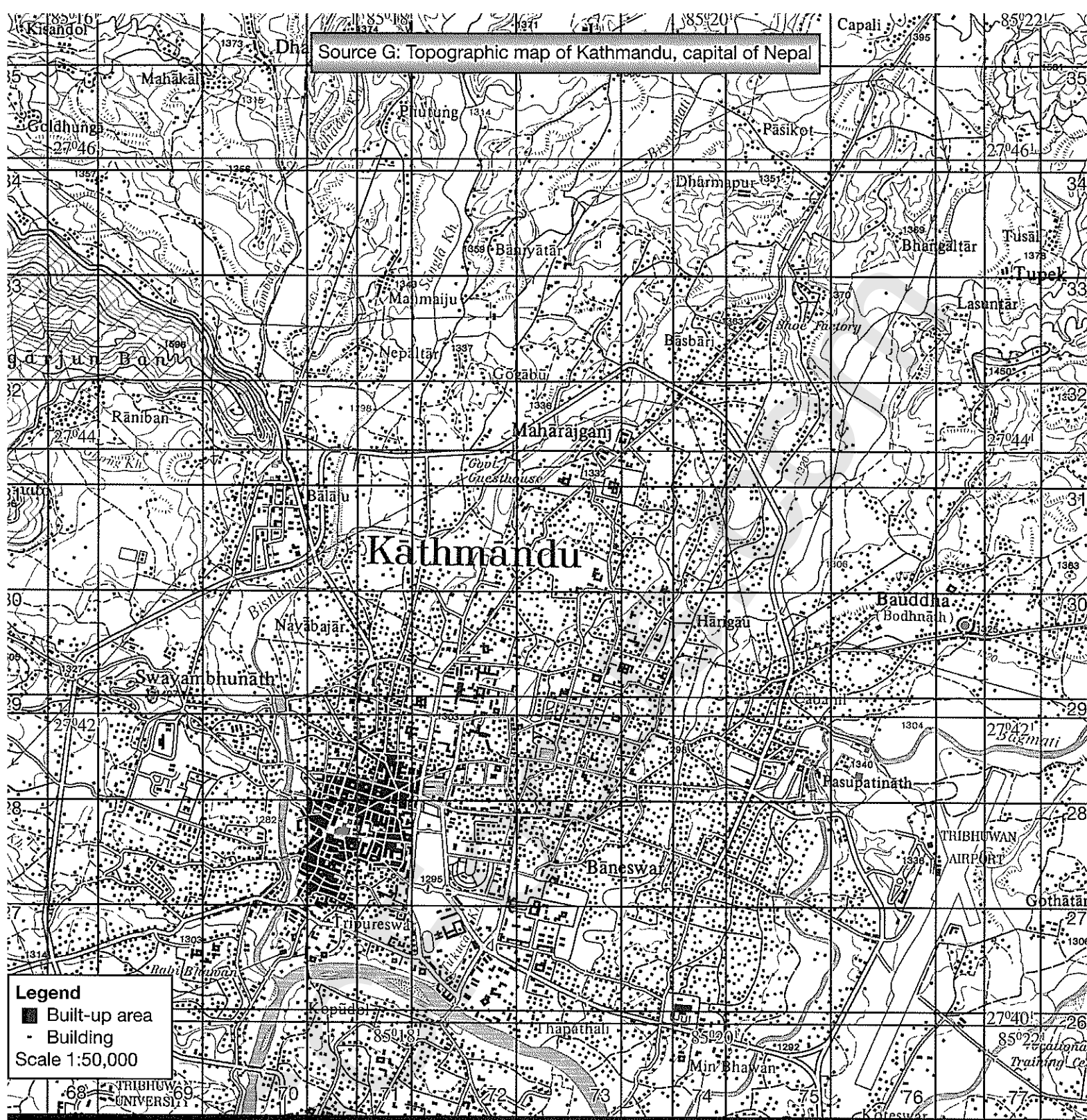
Source E: Temple in Nepal



Source F

**Economy of Nepal**





Sources H & I: Pollution on Mount Everest

## Trekking and its influence on Nepal.

Trekking provides local Sherpas with a source of income as expert mountaineering guides. Locals also benefit from international tourism in the region, with many mountaineers providing aid for poorer communities in Nepal.

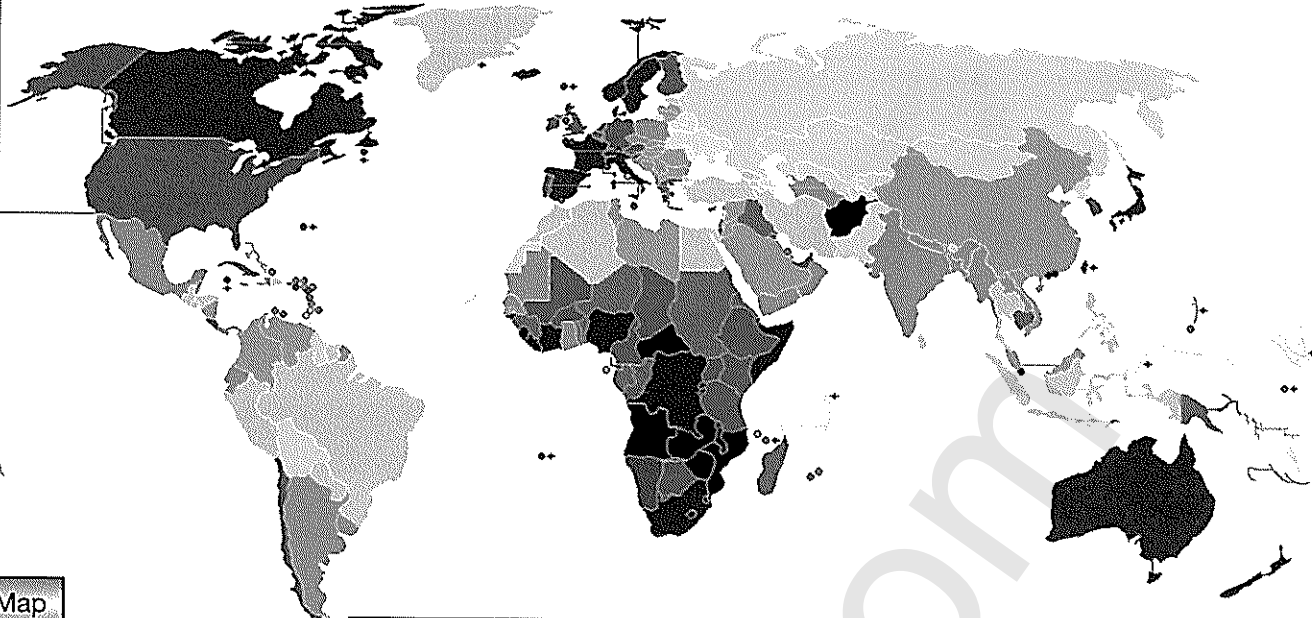
The negative effects of trekking include disruption of natural habitats and pollution. On Mt Everest there is used equipment and even the bodies of dead climbers from previous attempts.



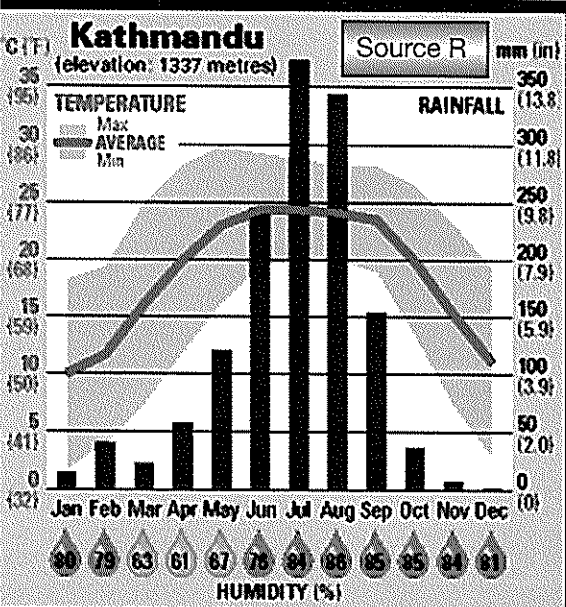
UN WPP '06 Rev.:2005-2010  
Life expectancy (years)

over 80	60 - 65
77.5 - 80	65 - 60
75 - 77.5	50 - 55
72.5 - 75	45 - 50
70 - 72.5	under 45
67.5 - 70	
65 - 67.5	not available

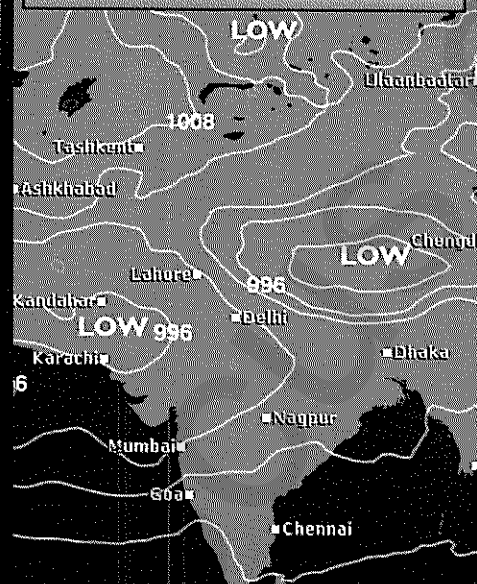
CIA-WF 2007 data



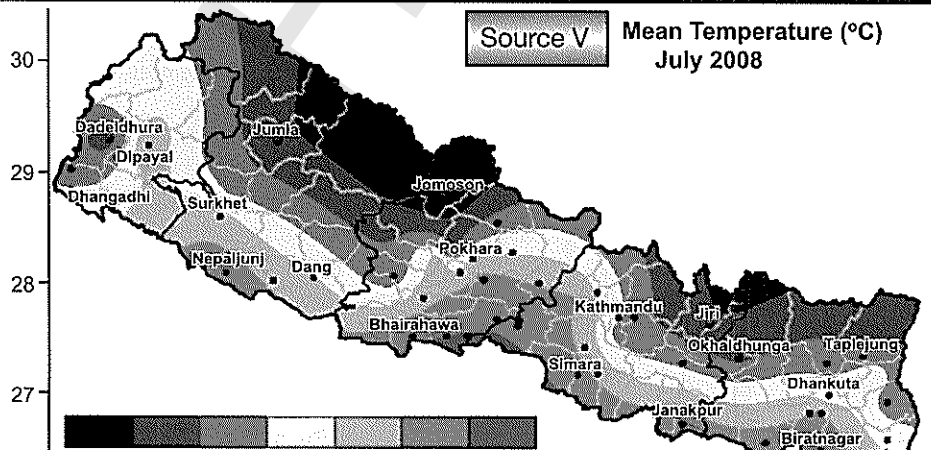
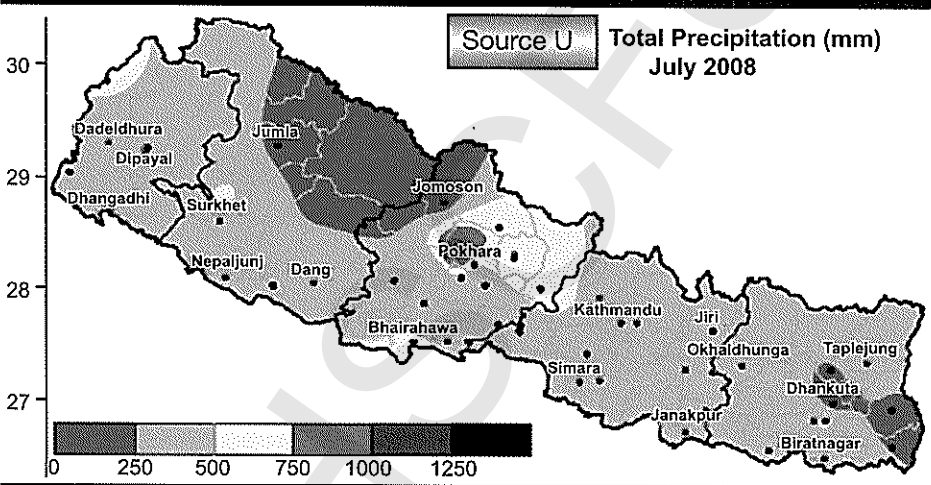
Source Q: World Map



Source S: Weather Map (July 2008)



Source T: Hillary and Sherpa Tenzin



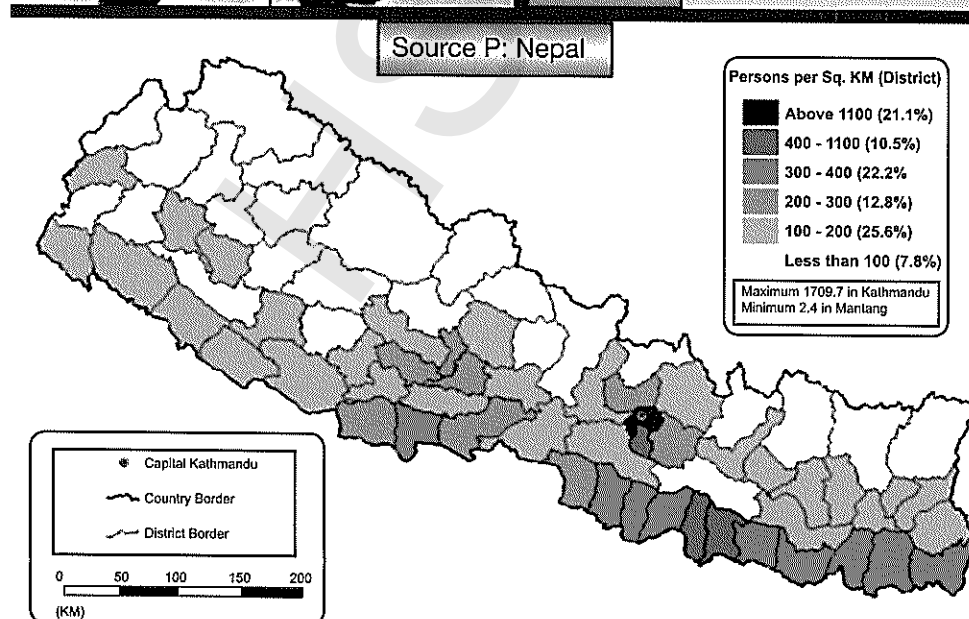
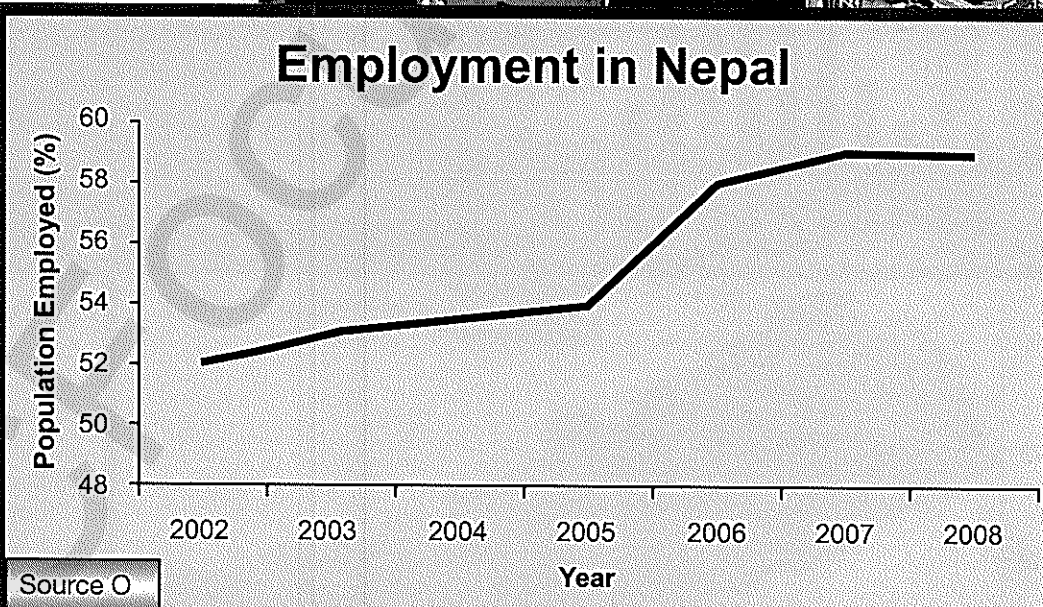
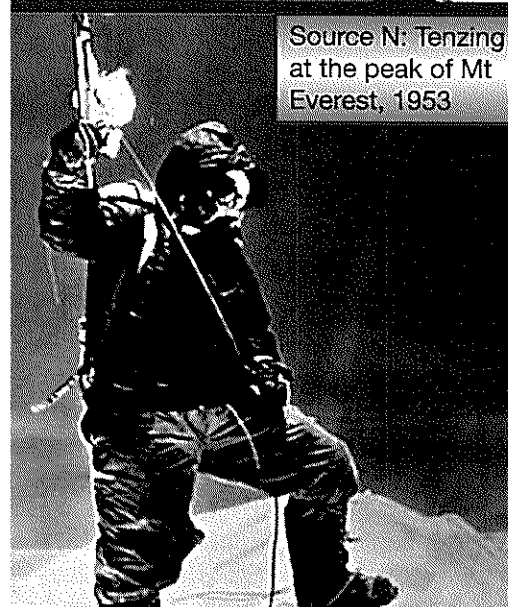
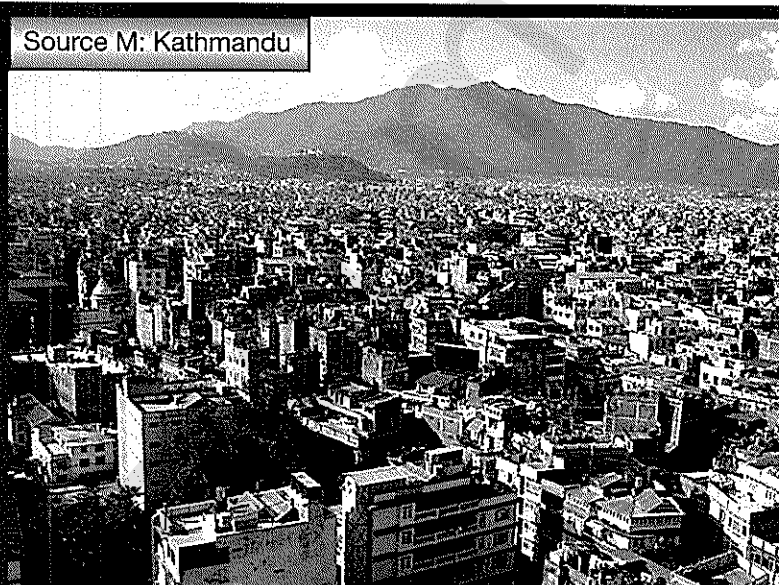
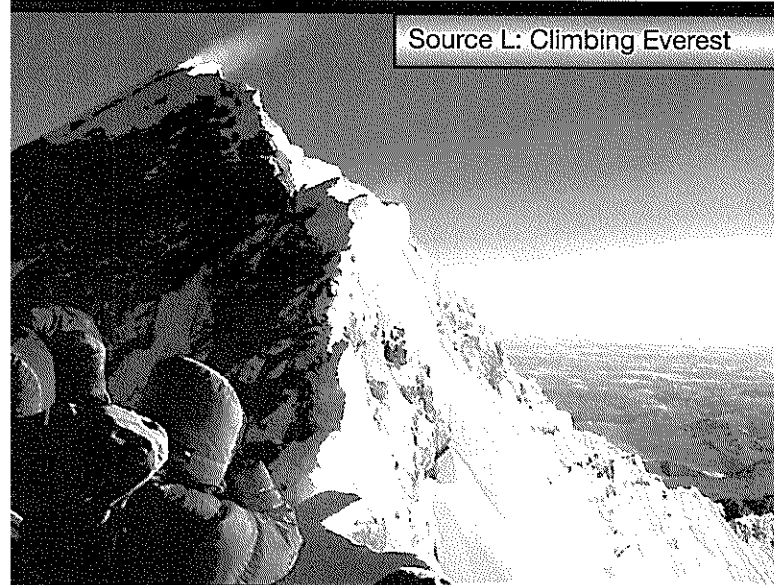
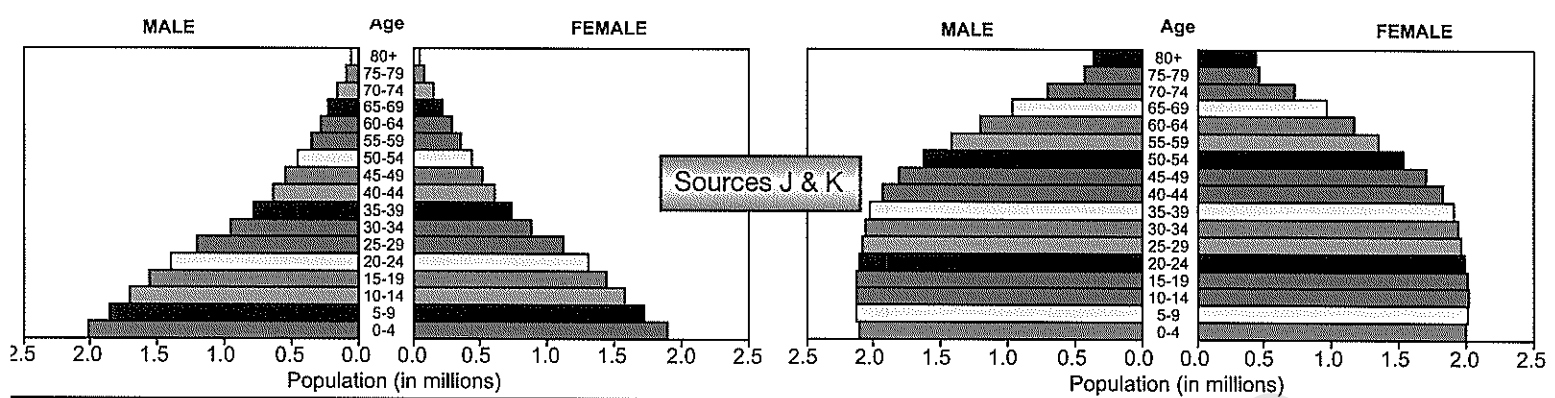
## Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay

Hillary and Tenzing were the first to successfully climb to the peak of Mount Everest. In the 1920s climbers reached within 165m of the summit. Several subsequent efforts failed to reach the top of Everest. Working in a British Expedition, Hillary and Norgay summited the 8,848m mountain in 1953. Hillary was *knighted* "Sir Edmund Hillary" for his efforts. Since the original successful ascent many other Everest records have been established, including climbing without oxygen and climbing solo.

Hillary later climbed many other peaks in the Himalayas and led other expeditions. Hillary founded the Himalaya Trust that aims to better the lives of people in Nepal. The Himalayan Trust has founded schools, hospitals and forestry programs.

Tenzing attained instant fame in Nepal. He later established a successful mountaineering and trekking tourism company. Hillary's son, Peter and Tenzing's son, Jamling have since climbed Mt Everest several times.

*"It is not the mountain we conquer, but ourselves"*



## Pollution in Kathmandu

Pollution in Kathmandu has increased due to motor vehicles and industrial sources. Rapid unplanned urbanisation has contributed to unhealthy levels of airborne pollution.

The sheltered location of Kathmandu, south of the Himalayas, causes wind to recirculate pollution in a daily cycle, returning it to the city's atmosphere each evening. This air pollution has led to an increase in respiratory problems, such as asthma, among the population.