INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

(To be read out by the external invigilator before the start of the examination)

There are 50 questions in this paper. Attempt ALL questions even if you are not so sure of some of the answers.

The Examination is divided into three parts:

PART A: Multiple-Choice (Questions 1 to 25)

PART B: Short-Answer (Questions 26 to 45)

PART C: Extended Response (Questions 46 to 50)

The Answer Sheet is part of the Examination Booklet. Take out the middle pages and remove the Answer Sheet by tearing along the perforation. You may use the blank sheet for rough work.

For each question in PART A (Questions 1 to 25) choose the best answer by writing the letter A or B or C or D in the space provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

For each question in PART B and PART C (Questions 26 to 50) work out the answer and write the answer in the space provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

If you find a question very difficult, do not spend too much time thinking about it. Leave the question out and go on with the rest of the paper. If you have time in the end, return to the difficult questions and think about them more carefully.

Write your answers in BLUE or BLACK ink (pen or biro).

If you decide to change an answer, make your correction as shown below so that it is clearer to the markers what your final answer is. Do NOT use correction fluid on your answer sheet.

Hand in BOTH the Answer Sheet and the papers used for rough work at the end of the examination.

Extra time will NOT be allowed to complete the examination under any circumstances.

The penalty for cheating or assisting others to cheat in national examinations is non-certification.

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE AND DO NOT WRITE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO START.
PART A (Questions 1 to 50)

For each question choose the best answer by writing A or B or C or D etc. on your answer sheet.

QUESTION 1
Which climate graph BEST represents the equatorial region?

![Graphs of stations A, B, C, and D]

For questions 2 and 3, refer to the graph below.

QUESTION 2
Which of the points on the graph probably represents countries in northern Europe?

A. V  B. III  C. II  D. I

QUESTION 3
Which of the following statements is TRUE about the graph?

A. There is a negative relationship between level of development and degree of urbanization.
B. There is a low degree of urbanization for the more economically advanced countries.
C. There is a high degree of urbanization for the more economically advanced countries.
D. There is no relationship between the level of development and degree of urbanization.
For questions 4 to 7, refer to the map below.

**QUESTION 4**
In which grid square is the town of Goroka located?
A. 4331  B. 4431  C. 4332  D. 4432

**QUESTION 5**
In which direction is Wabag from Port Moresby?
A. northeast  B. northwest  C. northeast  D. southwest

**QUESTION 6**
An Air Niugini aircraft leaves Port Moresby and flies in a north-easterly direction for almost 800 kilometres and lands. It then connects to another town lying about 600 kilometres northwest.
What is the name of the second town the aircraft lands?
A. Kavieng  B. Rabaul  C. Lorengau  D. Wewak

**QUESTION 7**
An Air Niugini aircraft flies from POM to Kavieng and back to POM.
What is the total number of kilometres this aircraft has covered?
A. 800  B. 900  C. 1600  D. 1800
For questions 8 to 11, refer to the article below.

**OAS lifts Cuba’s long embargo**

HAVANA: The Organisation of the American States (OAS) has voted to lift Cuba’s suspension from the group, paving the way for it to be readmitted after nearly half a century.

Foreign ministers applauded after the resolution was passed following intense wrangling over US demands that Cuba face conditions on rejoining.

"The Cold War has ended," summit host, Honduran president Manuel Zelaya, said.

Cuba was suspended from the 34-member OAS in 1962 over its “incompatible” adherence to Marxism-Leninism.

It says it has no interest in rejoining the group – which Fidel Castro has described as a “Trojan horse” for American interference in the region.

But BBC said Cuba watched with satisfaction as country after country stood up to the US in Honduras and demanded that the communist island be allowed to rejoin.

After more than 47 years, OAS foreign ministers and ambassadors – who met in San Pedro Sula, Honduras – came to an agreement that laid to rest what was arguably the most contentious decision in its history, say correspondents.

It overwhelmingly declared “without effect” the Jan 31, 1962, resolution which barred Cuba from the hemispheric body months after Castro had declared it socialist and following the failed Bay of Pigs invasion by the US.

But in a diplomatic compromise, which won the backing of the US in the final vote, the resolution called for Cuba’s readmission to be based on a “process of dialogue” in line with OAS pro-democracy “practices, proposals and principles”.

BBC, Friday, June 5, 2009 – *The National*

**QUESTION 8**
Approximately, how many years has Cuba been on suspension from the OAS?
A. 25  
B. 50  
C. 75  
D. 100

**QUESTION 9**
What is the “Cold War” as referred to in paragraph 3?
A. physical confrontation between the communist and capitalist nations  
B. war between eastern European countries and the United States  
C. WWII fought during the winter months between Russia and the United States  
D. state of hostility between nations using propaganda, threats and economic pressure

**QUESTION 10**
Which of these countries is NOT a part of the OAS?
A. Canada  
B. Peru  
C. Nepal  
D. Nicaragua

**QUESTION 11**
What prompted Cuba’s suspension from the OAS?
A. Castro’s political ideologies were sympathetic to the communist regime.  
B. Castro allied with Japan in the race for Pacific territories.  
C. Castro took a stand against the spread of socialism in the OAS.  
D. Castro opposed the idea of Cuba being a classless society.
QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements is NOT true about the cartoon?
A. Pollution can be harmful to all living things.
B. Men and marine creatures depend on each other for survival.
C. People need to be responsible in conserving their environment.
D. Fishermen are responsible for severe sea pollution.

For questions 13 to 15, refer to the information below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy for India and her neighbours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 13
Which country’s life expectancy is expected to increase the most between 1995 and 2025?
A. Pakistan
B. Nepal
C. India
D. Bangladesh

QUESTION 14
What was the average life expectancy in years for all these countries in 1995?
A. 57  B. 58  C. 59  D. 60

QUESTION 15
Which two countries’ life expectancy is expected to increase by the same number of years between 1995 and 2025?
A. Bangladesh and Pakistan  B. India and Pakistan
C. Nepal and Sri Lanka  D. India and Bangladesh
For questions 16 to 19, refer to the information below.

**QUESTION 16**
Which region exports the largest volume of timber?
A. East Asia  
B. South East Asia  
C. North America  
D. South America

**QUESTION 17**
Which of these regions is the biggest importer of tropical plywood?
A. East Asia  
B. South East Asia  
C. North America  
D. South America

**QUESTION 18**
What was the total volume of sawn hardwood imported by Australia?
A. 0.20 million cubic meters  
B. 0.70 million cubic meters  
C. 0.67 million cubic meters  
D. 0.95 million cubic meters

**QUESTION 19**
Which country imports the greatest volume of all types of tropical wood products per year?
A. Australia  
B. Great Britain  
C. USA  
D. Japan
For questions 20 to 22, refer to the following information.

CHINA’S POPULATION

China has the largest population in the world. In 1982, China became the first nation ever to pass the one billion-population mark. In 1995, the population stood at 1,238,319,000. There are about 14 million Chinese born every year, nearly the same size as Australia’s entire population.

Since the early 1950s, the Chinese government has tried to promote late marriages, and has recently pressured Chinese families to have only one child. Public posters encourage one child per family, and benefits such as money and free schooling are offered to couples, who agree to have only one child. The moves to reduce China’s population growth are working, but they are also causing many problems, as the article below shows.

“Chinese control is out of control”

The world’s most populous nation makes no apologies for its hard-line birth policies. China’s massive 1.2 billion population grows by 14 million people every year.

Family planning policies limit people in urban areas to only one child. Couples in urban areas are fined 2.5 times their annual income for having more than one child. They also lose job and house entitlements for having a second child. A Chinese family with more than one child is becoming an option only for the rich.

By far the most disturbing side effect of population control in China is the imbalance between males and females. A census conducted in 1992 showed that there were 18.5 boys for every female born in China. It is Chinese tradition to want to have a male baby. In rural areas, male children are seen as the ones who will work harder on the farm and care for parents in their old age, whereas females will leave to join the husband’s family when they marry. The woman’s family must pay a dowry of money and goods to her husband when she marries. There are also cases of Chinese couples learning the sex of the unborn child, and aborting the child if it is a female.

The drive by China’s government to control population growth, and the low status of many women in China has combined to create an imbalance between male and female populations. If the trend continues, many Chinese males will be unable to find partners at the turn of the century.

**QUESTION 20**
The title “Chinese control is out of control” implies that the population policy

A. has failed.

B. has created new problems.

C. favours only the male population.

D. controls population growth.

**QUESTION 21**
Assume that a Chinese couple earns money equivalent to K5000 a year. How much would the fine be if they had a second child?

A. K2 500

B. K7 500

C. K10 000

D. K12 500

**QUESTION 22**
Why are rich Chinese families able to have more than one child?

A. They can easily migrate elsewhere.

B. They can speak up for their rights better than poor families.

C. They can afford to pay the penalties for having more than one child.

D. They are exempted because they contribute largely to China’s development.
For questions 23 and 24, refer to the following information.

**UNLEADED FUEL CUTS AIR TOXICITY IN HALF: STUDY**

By MICHELLE HELE

Brisbane residents are breathing easier than their southern counterparts since the reduction of lead content in petrol, it was claimed yesterday.

Environment and Heritage Department principal environment officer, Dave Wainwright said lead levels in the Brisbane air now complied with the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council air quality guidelines.

He said levels of air pollution in Brisbane were considered significantly lower than those in Sydney and Melbourne.

Mr. Wainwright said lead levels had exceeded the guidelines significantly in the past but had halved virtually overnight in 1991/92 when levels in fuel were reduced.

Lead is a highly toxic cumulative poison, which builds up in body tissue. It can cause kidney failure and damage to other organs.

“The lead in Brisbane’s air has been dropped to such a point now that it is no longer seen as a problem”.

The air quality research carried out at air monitoring stations around Brisbane also found that carbon monoxide levels had dropped significantly below the national standard.

Mr. Wainwright said a large percentage of this reduction could be put down to the introduction of vehicles using unleaded fuel.

In an effort to remain on top of Brisbane’s pollution problems the State Government had introduced a clean air strategy.

“We are helping implement the strategy in Brisbane,” Mr. Wainwright said.

“Firstly, we have started getting a study going with the CSIRO to investigate the data from our current monitoring stations.”

Mr. Wainwright said it was hoped three new stations would be implemented in the 1993/94 financial year.

He said the department was also involved in recognizing potential smog pollution in Brisbane. Mr. Wainwright said Brisbane residents could receive up-to-the-minute air quality information from the Queen Street Mail.

A computer-controlled air information station was set up in the mall last year by the Brisbane City Council and the State Government.

The station houses a computer, which provides on-line information from the Environment and Heritage Department’s air monitoring stations throughout Brisbane.

*Source: Courier Mail, 22 January 1993*
QUESTION 23
What happened in 1990/91 to reduce levels of lead pollution in Queensland?
A. The state passed a law against lead pollution.
B. An increase in the use of unleaded petrol.
C. An increase in the use of leaded petrol.
D. The installation of air quality monitoring stations.

QUESTION 24
What is the first stage in the implementation of a clean air strategy?
A. establish a new law to reduce pollution
B. set up additional stations to measure the problem
C. fine car owners for excessive exhaust emissions
D. provide a computerized air quality information system

QUESTION 25
Archaeologists believe that there were links between Melanesia and Polynesia by the distribution of Lapita pottery. This suggests that
A. there was a trade link between the Melanesians and Polynesians.
B. Melanesians and Polynesians all formed one big island.
C. these people were great warriors and regularly fought each other.
D. these people were all migrating in the same direction.
PART B (Questions 26 to 45)

For each question work out the correct answer and write it in the space provided on the ANSWER SHEET. Your answers must be SPELT CORRECTLY.

For questions 26 and 27, refer to the tables below.

The seven continents can be ranked in order of size or area as well as population.

The seven continents include Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Asia, Europe, North America, and South America.

**Largest Continent in Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Continent</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>17,139,445 square miles (44,391,162 square km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>11,677,239 square miles (30,244,049 square km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>9,361,791 square miles (24,247,039 square km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>6,880,706 square miles (17,821,029 square km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Antarctica</td>
<td>About 5,500,000 square miles (14,245,000 square km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>3,997,929 square miles (10,354,636 square km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,967,909 square miles (7,686,884 square km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Largest Continents in Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Continent</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>4,001,623,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Over 4 billion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>934,499,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>729,871,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>522,807,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>379,919,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>20,434,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Antarctica</td>
<td>No permanent residents but up to 4000 researchers and personnel in the summer and 1000 in the winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are more than 15 million people who don’t live on a continent. Almost all of these people live in the island countries of Oceania, a world region but not a continent.

If you count six continents, with Eurasia as a single continent then it remains number one in area and number one in population. The world population was approximately 6,604,155,994 (6.5 billion) as of August 14 2007.

**QUESTION 26**

Which continent has the highest population density?

**QUESTION 27**

Approximately what percentage of the world population lives in Asia? *(Round your answer to the nearest 10)*
For questions 28 to 31, refer to the following information.

**Selected Social Indicators**

**QUESTION 28**
In which country is 19% of the population illiterate?

**QUESTION 29**
What proportion of Australia’s population is occupied in secondary industry.

**QUESTION 30**
According to the data, which country is the most industrialised?

**QUESTION 31**
Which country probably has the largest number of people working in the agricultural sector?

**QUESTION 32**
What is the general name of the processes shown in the picture below?

- Milk and fruit juice cartons go into a hydropulper. The hydropulper blends them together asis it cleans the fibre and places it in a paper-making machine. The paper-making machine makes the fibre into rolls of office paper.
- Newspapers and magazines are pulped into newsprint to print more newspapers and magazines.
- Plastic containers are ground into small pieces to make detergent bottles.
For questions 33 to 36, refer to the following information.

NEW GUINEA ISLAND

New Guinea Island (NG) is the second largest island in the world. Greenland is much larger.

Although Australia has a much larger landmass, it is regarded as a continent, and not an island. NG is the highest island in the world with mountains over 5000m.

Politically, NG is divided into two parts at 141° east longitude. The western half, with its smaller offshore islands, is Irian Jaya, a province of Indonesia. The eastern part, with its offshore islands, is the independent sovereign state of PNG.

Similarities

One mountain chain runs down the middle of NG. There are similar animals, birds, fish, and climate and vegetation patterns. Earthquakes occur in both halves.

Similar Melanesian peoples, with their great variety of cultures and languages make up the indigenous population.

There are similar diseases in both countries.

Explorers

In 1526, Jorge de Meneses, Portuguese, is recorded as being the first European to land near the western tip of Irian Jaya. He named it ‘Ilhas Dos Papuas’, which is Portuguese for ‘Land of the fuzzy-haired’.

In 1545, Ortiz Retes, a Spaniard sailing along the north coast on his way from the Moluccas to Mexico, was the first person to use the name “New Guinea” because the inhabitants of the north coast reminded him of the people who lived in the original guinea in Africa. In 1569, the island was marked ‘New Guinea’ on Mercator’s world map, but it shows a very different outline.

History

Before the arrival of Europeans, the many hundreds of cultures of NG had very little contact with each other. Around the coasts, people from other countries traded for bird of paradise plumes. The Dutch, the British, the Germans, the Australians and the Indonesians have governed various parts of NG.

On 16 September 1975, PNG became an independent country, responsible for its own government.

Government

In 1818, the Dutch claimed New Guinea west of 141°E, and this remains the boundary between Irian Jaya and PNG. In 1824, the governments of Holland and Britain signed an agreement. The Dutch kept the western half of the island (Dutch New Guinea).

The British took the eastern half, which they shared with Germany. In 1898 the Dutch began administration posts, but did not start developing Dutch New Guinea until 1949. In 1963, Dutch New Guinea became Indonesian territory. It was known first as West Irian. This was changed to Irian Jaya in the early 1970s.

From 1884, Britain and Germany agreed to divide the eastern portion between them. Germany took the northern (German New Guinea) and Britain took the southern part (British New Guinea). In 1906, British NG passed to Australian rule, and was renamed ‘Papua.’

In 1914, Australian forces took German NG. During World War II, Australia governed Papua and New Guinea under one administration, and so it remained until independence in 1975.

QUESTION 33

In which CENTURY did Jorge de Meneses first land near the western tip of Irian Jaya?
QUESTION 34

What event occurred at point VI on the timeline?

QUESTION 35

How many countries from Europe colonised part of the large island of New Guinea?

QUESTION 36

What happened to Dutch New Guinea in 1963?

For questions 37 and 38, refer to the graph.

QUESTION 37

What percent of Japan’s workforce is involved in tertiary activities?

QUESTION 38

Write down the percentages for each type of activity as shown in the graph for Australia.

Primary ____________

Secondary ____________

Tertiary ____________
For questions 39 to 42, refer to the information below.

**The 1978 Invasion**

On 11 March 1978 eleven El Fatah guerrillas landed in Israel by Zodiac rubber boat to carry out ‘the most serious Palestinian attack on Israel since the establishment of the state in 1948’. They killed a girl photographer on the beach, hijacked a taxi and two buses, murdered thirty-four Israelis and injured over seventy others. Police shot out the tyres of their vehicle 11 km from Tel Aviv and killed nine guerrillas. On the night of 14 March over 20 000 Israeli troops invaded southern Lebanon and knocked out Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) buses. After a week they accepted a cease-fire and withdrew on 12 June 1978.

**The 1982 Invasion**

After the attempted assassination in London of Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov, Israeli jets bombed PLO refugee camps near Beirut Airport (4 June 1982). This heralded Israel’s biggest invasion of the Lebanon: tanks, half-tracks and armoured personnel carriers – supported by gunboats and jet aircraft – drove through the UNIFIL lines and thrust northwards to Beirut. There, Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon led the decisive attacks. Bottled up in West Beirut, the PLO under Yassir Arafat held out until the middle of August 1982. Finally, the American envoy Philip Habib negotiated a lasting cease-fire and on 21 August 1982 the first contingent of PLO troops left the Lebanese capital.

The PLO regarded their exodus as a victory, but Ariel Sharon thought differently. Gazing on the departing PLO he said: ‘this is a crushing blow to the terrorist PLO… The PLO has lost its kingdom of terrorism, from which it carried out the cruellest, most atrocious terrorist actions against Israel and throughout the world.’

**QUESTION 39**

How long did the 1978 invasion of Lebanon by Israel last?

**QUESTION 40**

How did the 1978 Al Fatah attackers enter Israel?
QUESTION 41
What do the letters PLO stand for?

QUESTION 42
What was the outcome of Philip Habib’s negotiations with Israel in 1982?

For questions 43 to 45, refer to the diagram below.

QUESTION 43
Which letter represents the process of transpiration?

QUESTION 44
What is the process represented by the arrows labelled X?

QUESTION 45
What is the name of the process by which water vapour is turned into water droplets?
**SECTION C (5 MARKS)**

For questions 46 to 50, refer to the map below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION 46</th>
<th>QUESTION 47</th>
<th>QUESTION 48</th>
<th>QUESTION 49</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In which direction is the capital of Bolivia from capital city of Peru?</td>
<td>What is the distance between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro?</td>
<td>What is the latitude and longitude of Brasilia?</td>
<td>What is the bearing of Montevideo from Buenos Aires.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 50**

A plane flies north from Rosario for 3400 km and then lands. Where does it land?

**END OF EXAMINATION**