



Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



Fig. 1 – The Columbia Glacier in Alaska in 2009 and 2015.



A: 2009



B: 2015

Fig. 2 – Photographs of healthcare challenges in LIDCs.



A: Government hospital in Nigeria, following a cholera outbreak



B: Young child receiving a medical exam in Tanzania

Fig. 3 – Part of the Great Barrier Reef, Australia, in 2009 and 2010.



A: 2009



B: 2010

Fig. 4 – A fenced area of the Karoo Desert in South Africa.



Fig. 5 – The town of Amatrice in central Italy before and after the 2016 earthquake.



A: Before



B: After

Fig. 6 – The effect of a projected 2.4 metre rise in sea level on part of New York, USA.



Key

A	Roads
B	Harbour
C	Flooded areas
D	Buildings

Fig. 7 – Kampung Pelangi, a small village in Central Java, Indonesia, before and after rebranding.



A: Before



B: After

Fig. 8 – Inter-tidal ecosystems.

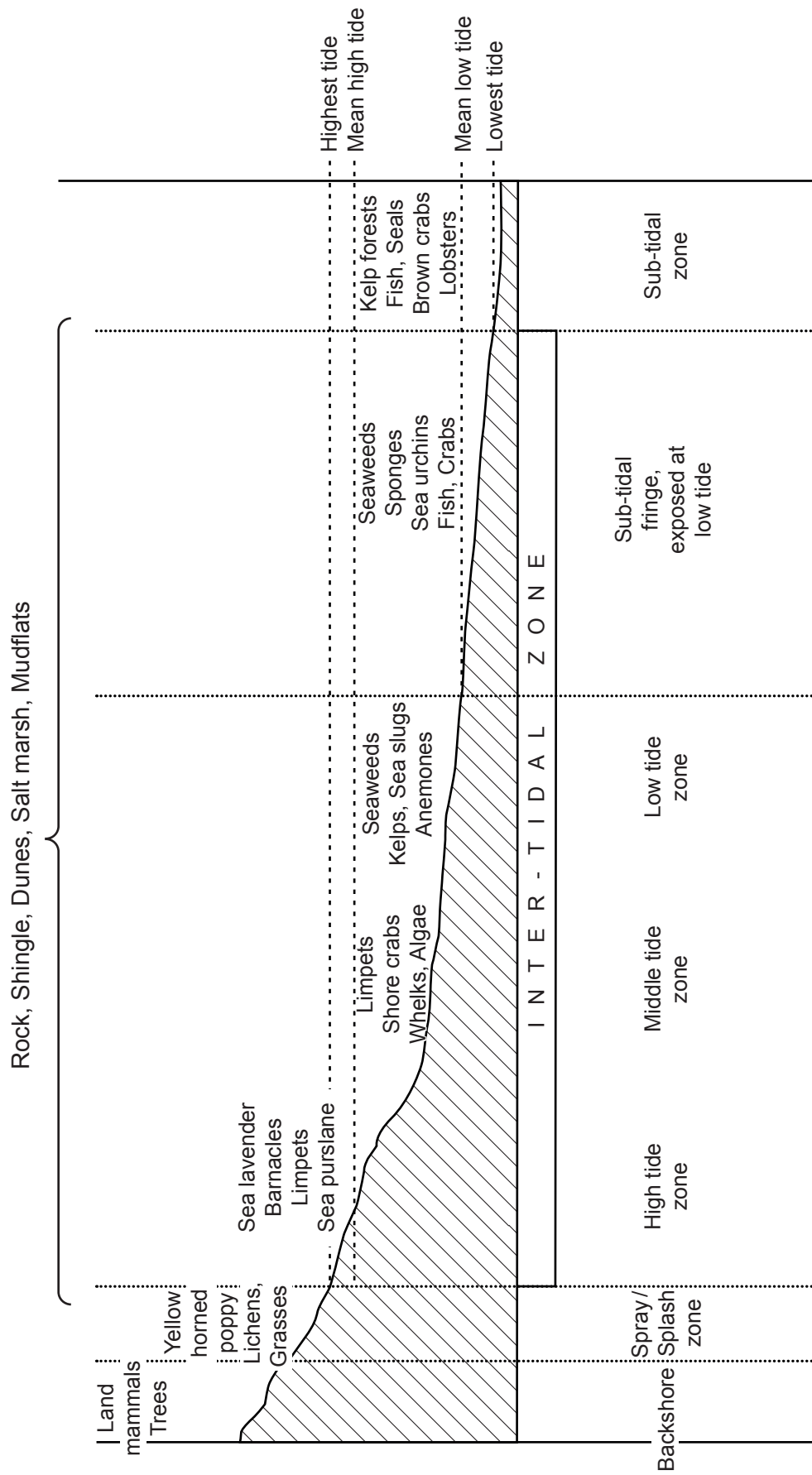


Fig. 9 – Four strategies to improve food security.

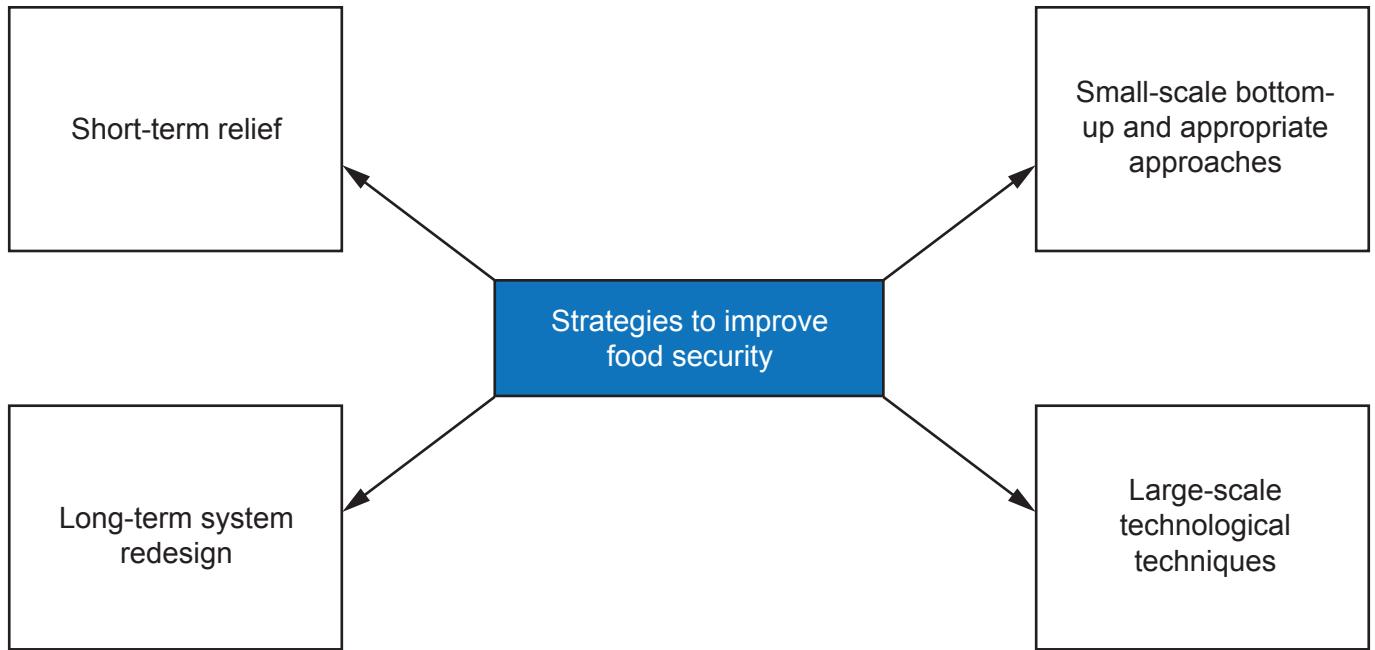


Fig. 10 – The 2015 Nepal earthquake and social inequality.**Social inequality in Nepal just got worse after the quake**

At first glance, the April earthquake seemed to be a great class leveller. It did not discriminate between the rich and the poor, the urban and the rural people.

It seemed to have affected everybody. The real picture, however, is different.

The earthquake had a greater impact on the farming communities in rural areas than those living in urban areas.

Almost all mud houses in villages were reduced to rubble, while most of the concrete structures in urban areas remained intact.

Most of the mud houses destroyed in the quake belonged to the poor and most of those who died or were injured in the quake were poor, too.

The number of poor people living below poverty will not only rise due to the disaster, but there will also be an increase in the gap between the rich and the poor, and urban and rural areas.

Adapted from *opinion June 20, 2015 01:00*, by NARAYAN MANANDHAR, THE KATHMAN



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.