

Name.....

Year 13
Water Revision Sources Pack



Physical systems and sustainability
(3, 6, 8, 12, 20)

(b) Study Fig. 5 and Table 1, which show the different uses of water in two states in Australia.

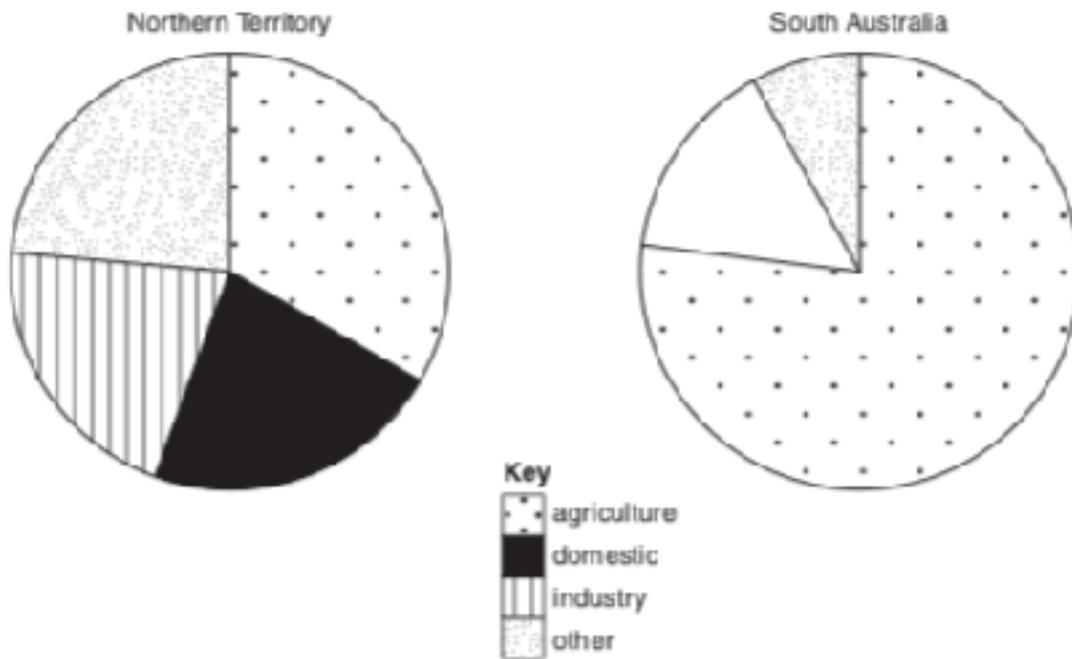


Fig 5

Table 1

water use in South Australia	%
agriculture	77
domestic	10
industry	5
other	8

(c) The use of water by the five countries is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Country	Agriculture (%)	Domestic (%)	Industrial (%)
Australia	68	21	13
Bangladesh	88	10	2
India	91	7	2
Indonesia	70	11	19
Papua New Guinea	0.3	57.7	42

- (i) Fig. 8 shows water use in Australia. Using information from Table 2, **complete Fig. 8.** Use the key provided. [1]

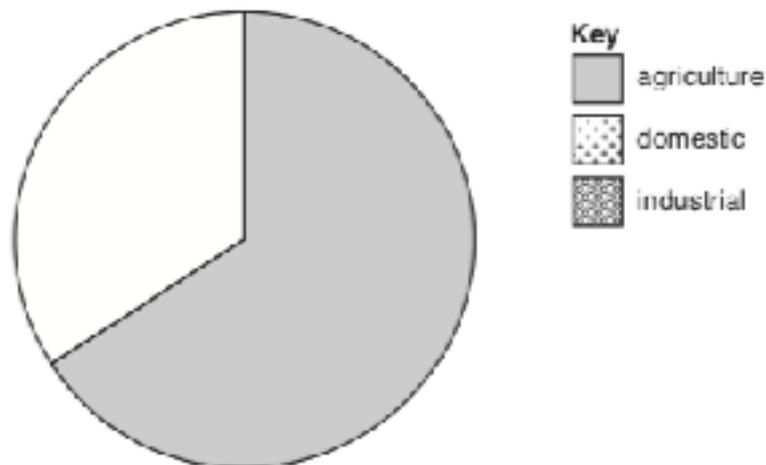
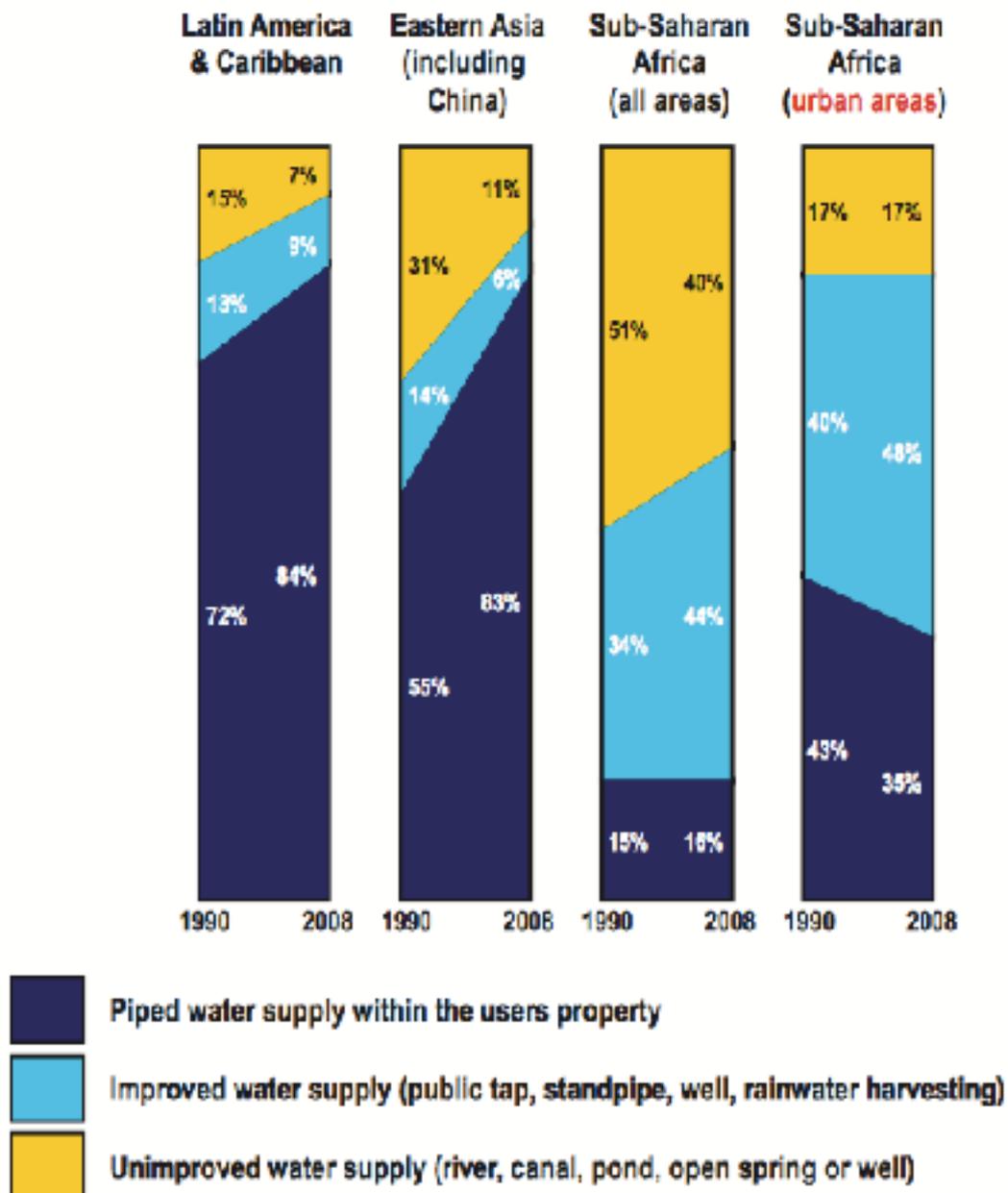


Figure 2 Changes in water supply quality between 1990 and 2008



(Source: adapted from WHO Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water: 2010 Update)

JUNE 2012

Explain a reason for the changes to water supply quality between 1990 and 2008 (8)

Evaluate the consequences, for different players, of an increasing gap between water supply and demand (20)

Figure 1 Some of the players in the supply of water

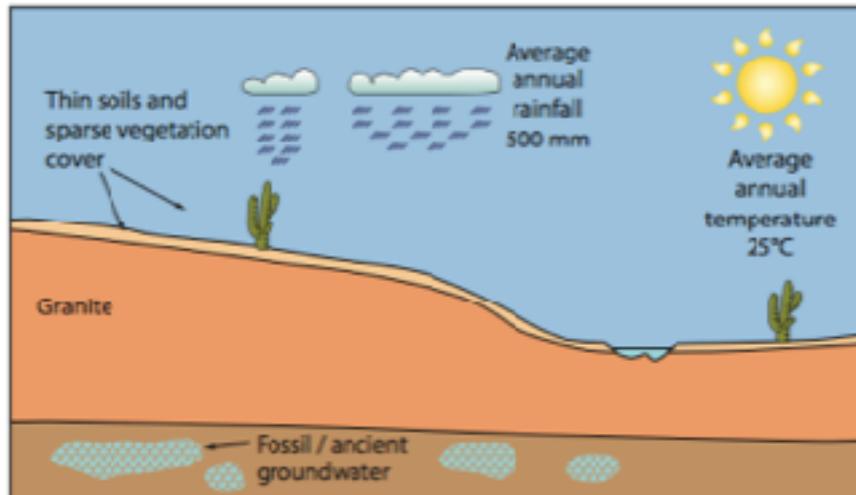


JAN 2013

Using figure 1, explain the contribution that players make to ensuring safe and reliable water supplies for all (8)

Using named examples, assess the extent to which conflict over water supplies is inevitable (12)

Area A: 750 cubic metres of water available per person per year, but falling



Area B: 3000 cubic metres of water available per person per year

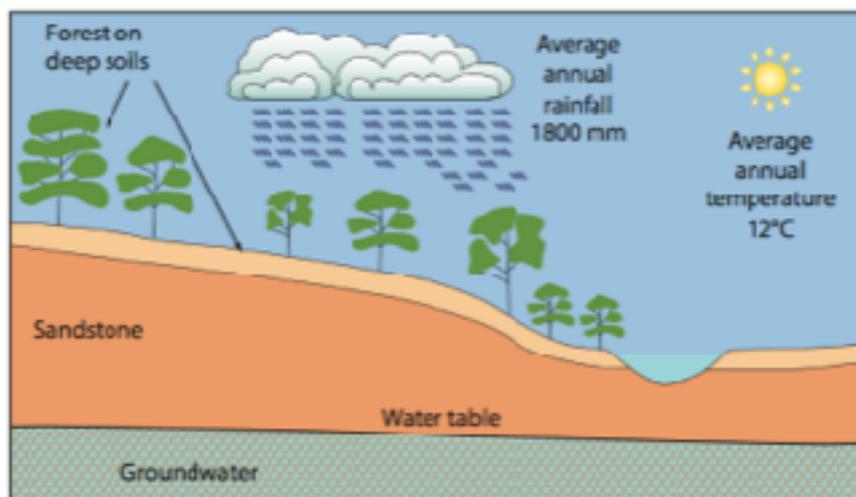


Figure 2

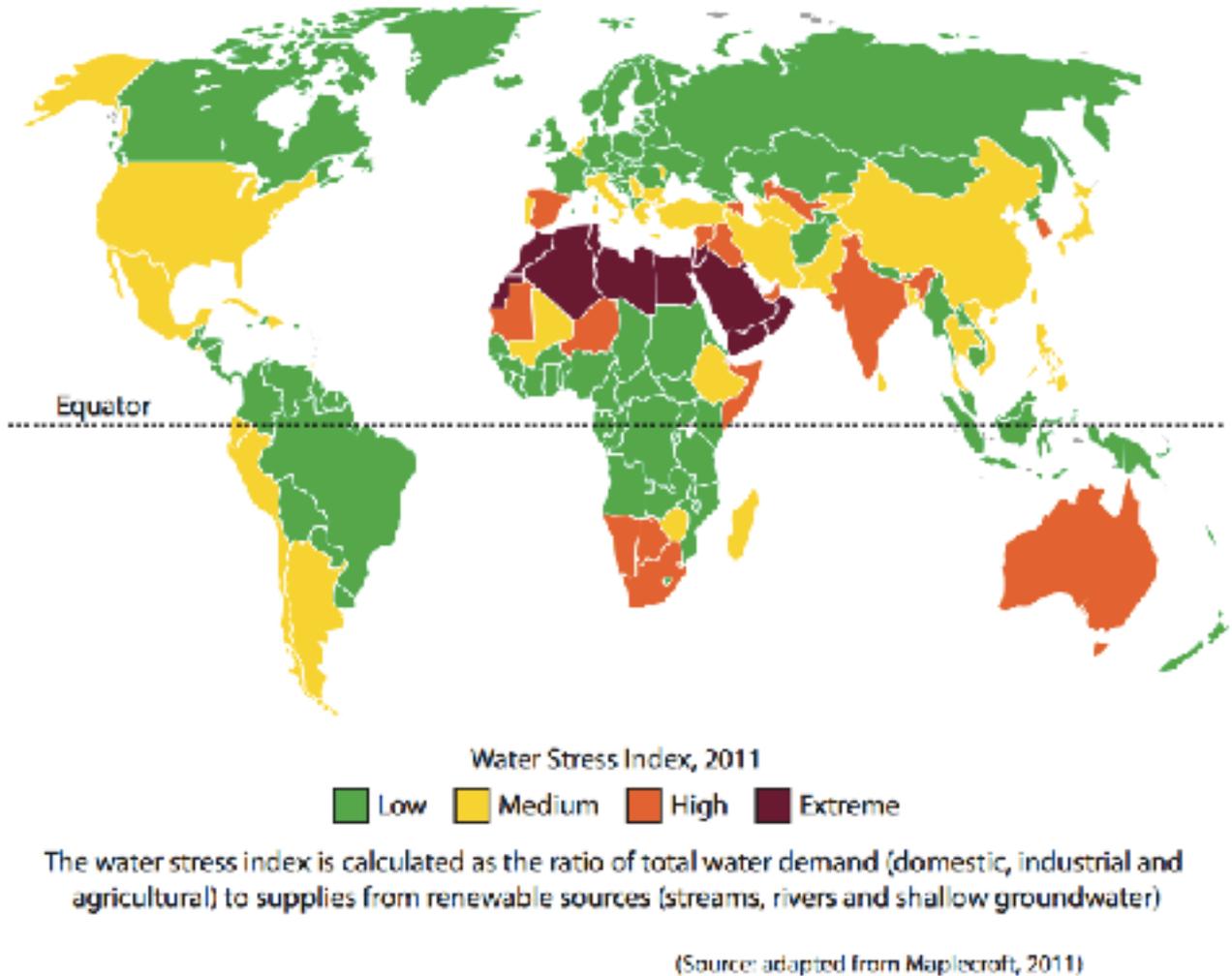
Physical factors affecting water supply in two areas

JUNE 2012

Using figure 2, explain how physical factors influence water availability in areas A and B.

Using named examples, assess the relative importance of economic development and environmental once (12)

Figure 2 The water stress Index, 2011

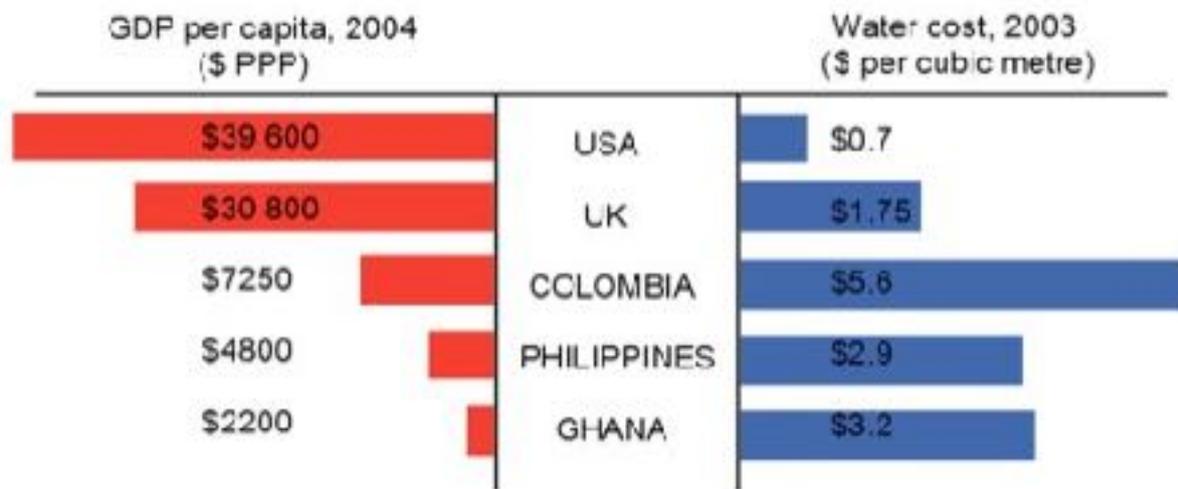


JUNE 2013

Using Figure 2 explain how physical and human factors might help to explain the global pattern of water stress (8)

Using names examples, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of contrasting technologies to secure water supplies in developing countries (20)

Figure 2 Per capita GDP compared to the cost of water for five countries



Note:

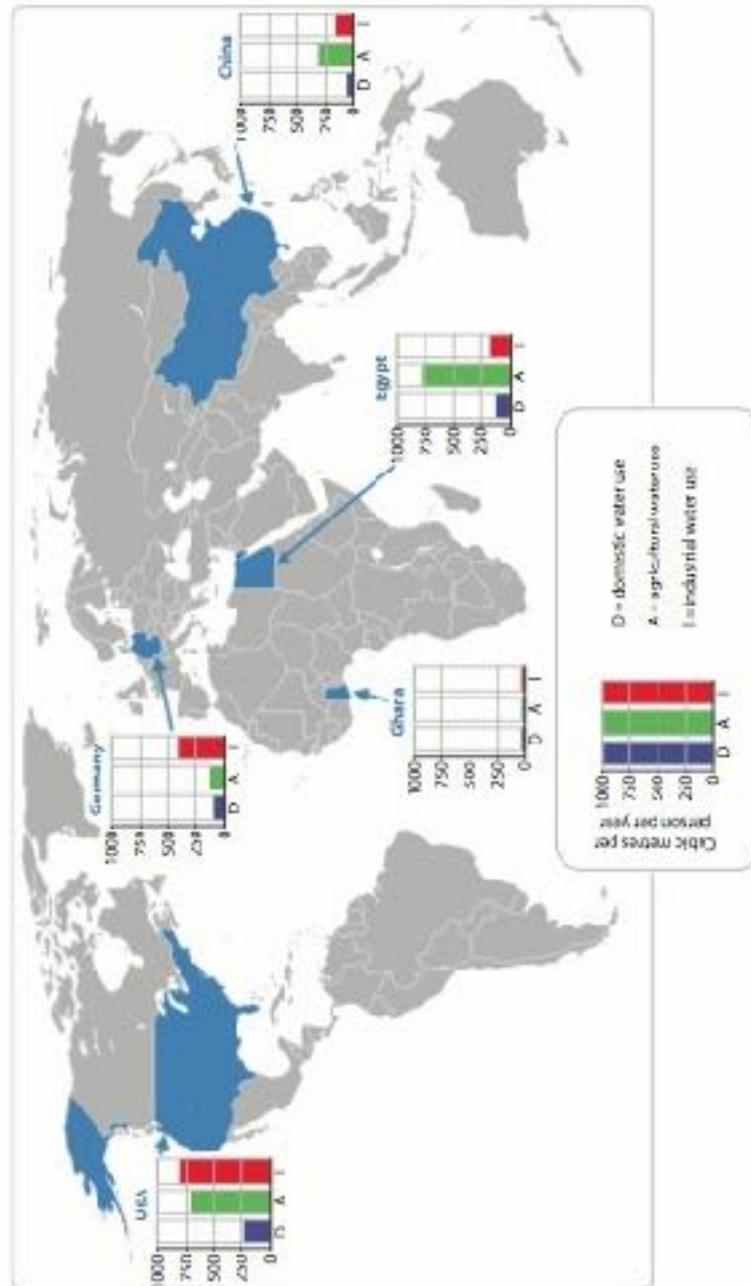
Costs are via piped household connections in the USA and UK
 Costs are via informal water sellers in Colombia, Philippines and Ghana

\$ PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) GDP is adjusted to reflect the cost of living in each country

SAMPLE 2008

Explain one way human well being might be affected by the data in Figure 2 (4)

Figure 2 Water use for five countries in 2005 by sector



(Source: FAO aqua stats)

JUNE 2011

Explain one reason why there may be differences in water consumption for the countries show (3)

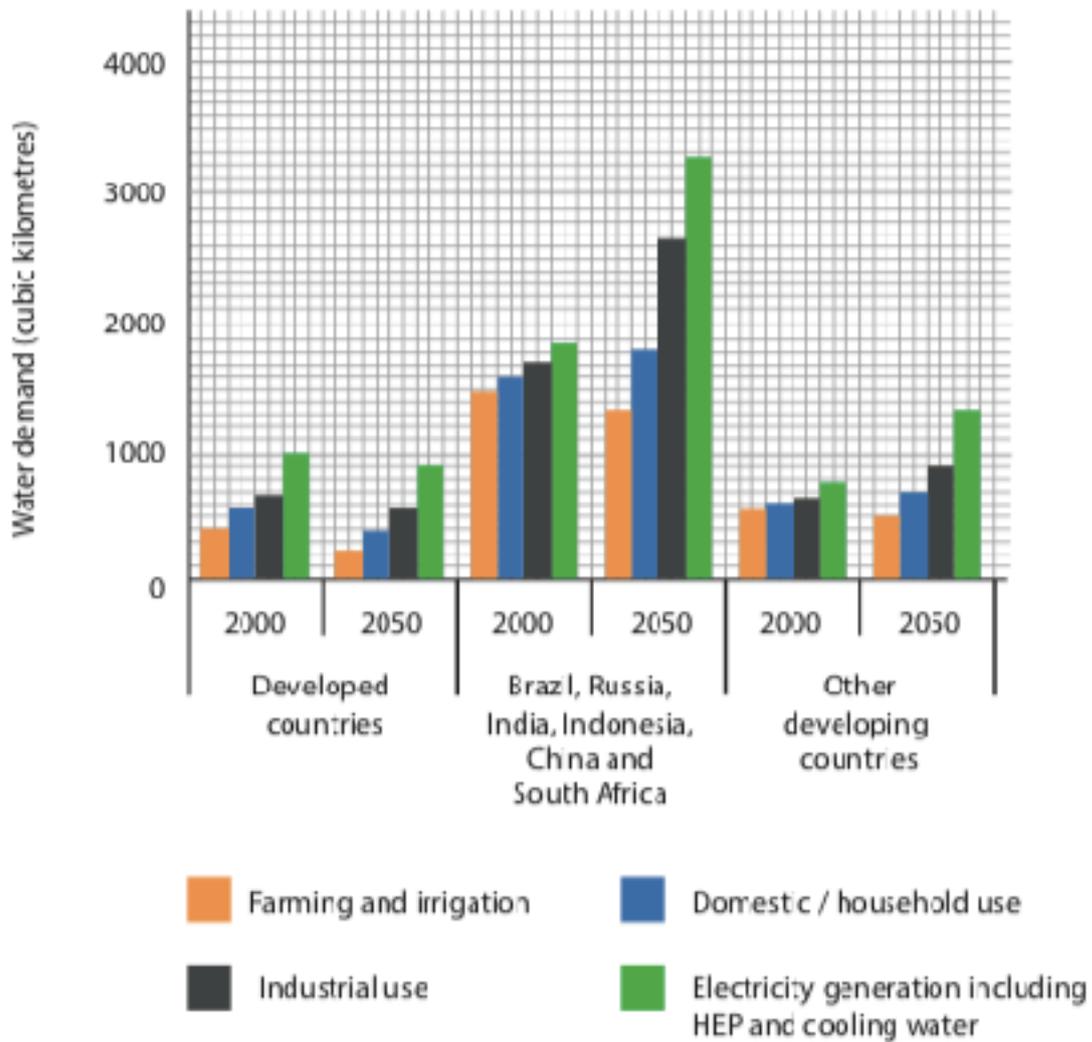


Figure 2

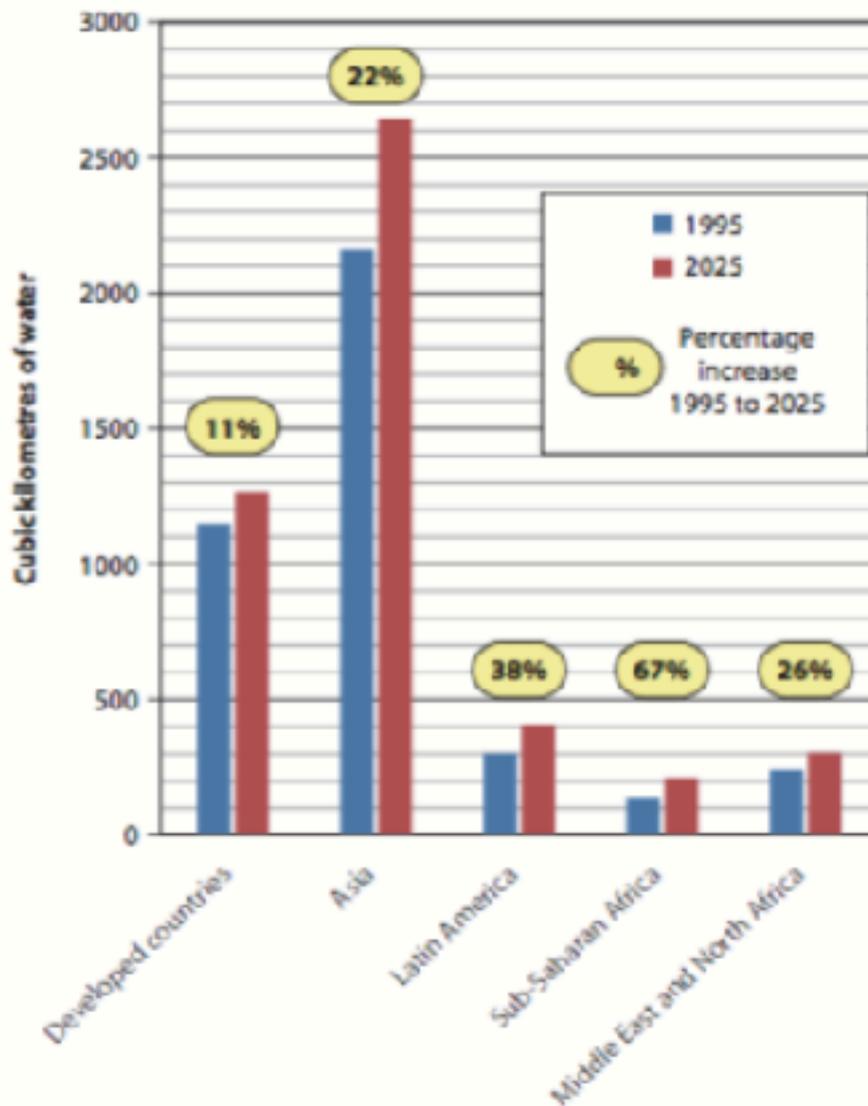
World water demand in 2000 and projected to 2050

JUNE 2017 (OLD SPEC)

Suggest one reason for the changes in water demand between 2000 and 2050 (3)

Using names examples, assess the role of different players and decision makers in trying to secure a sustainable water future (12)

Figure 1 Total freshwater withdrawals by region in 1995 and 2025 (projected)



(Source: International Food Policy Research Institute, Global Water Outlook)

JAN 2011

Suggest one possible consequence for the environment of the projected changes in water withdrawal (3)

Suggest one possible consequence for people of the projects changes in water withdrawals (3)

SECTION C

The following resource relates to Question 4.

Area A

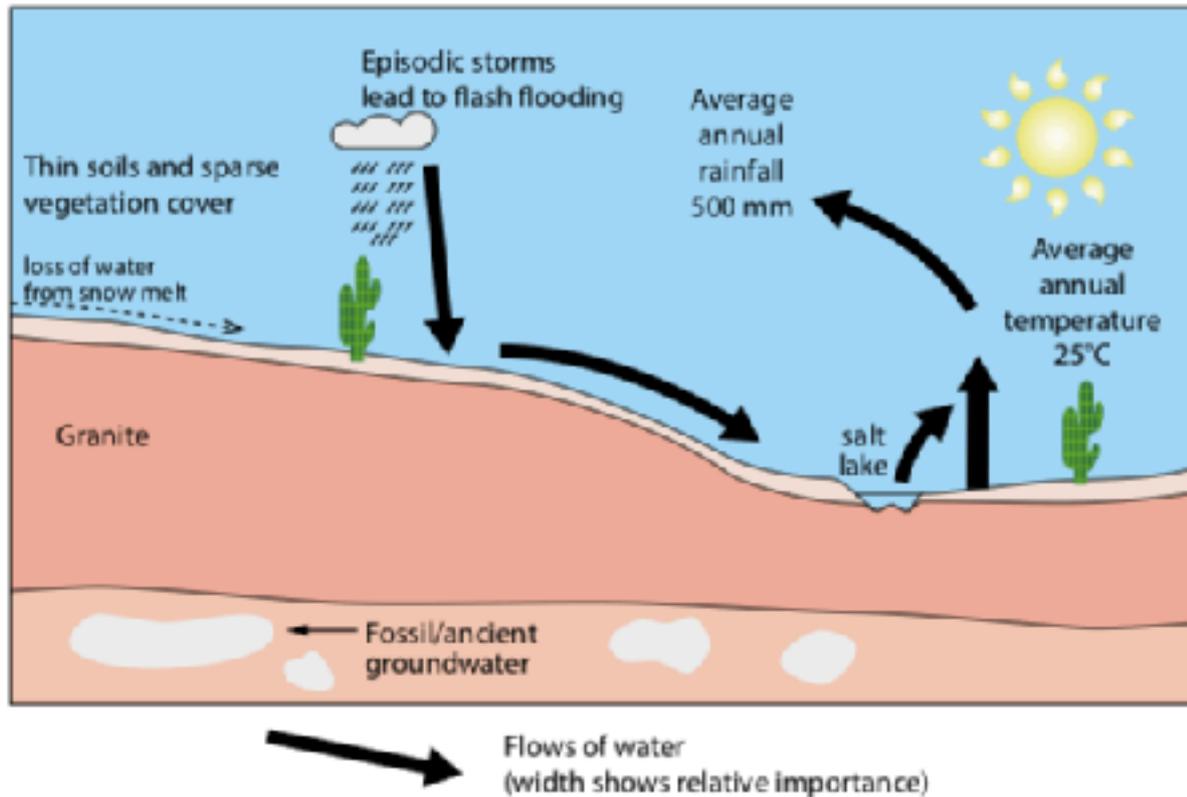


Figure 4A

Diagram showing the water cycles

2016 SAMPLE PAPER

Explain why over-abstraction of groundwater could become a problem for Area A.(4)

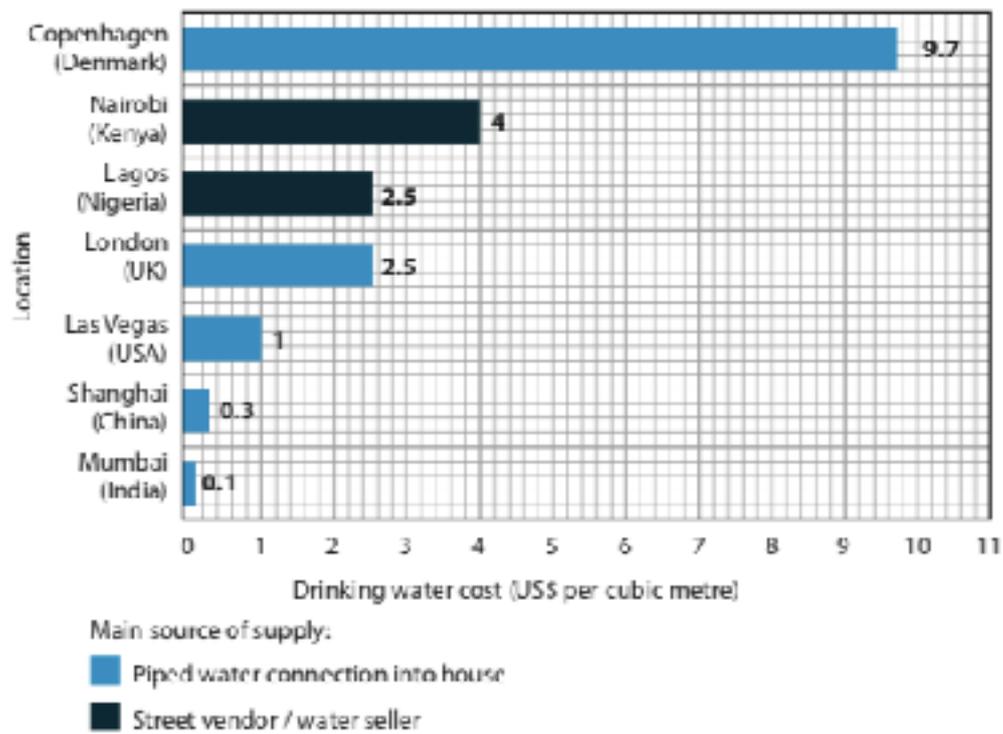


Figure 2

Drinking water costs in seven cities

JUNE 2016 (OLD SPEC)

Study figure 2. Explain the causes and consequences of differences in water cost

Timed essay practise:

June 2011: Using named examples, assess the impact of using trans-boundary water sources on people and the environment (12)

