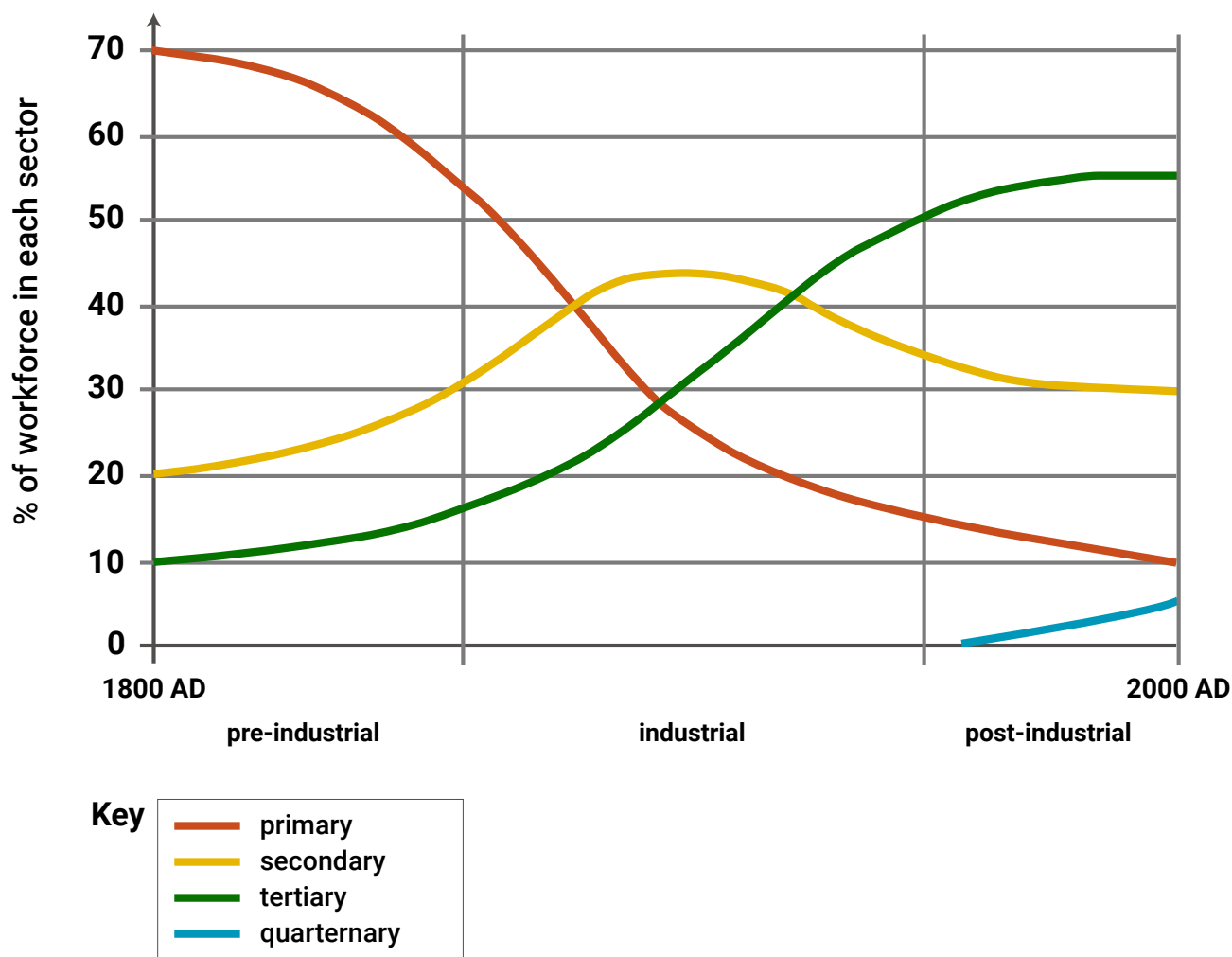




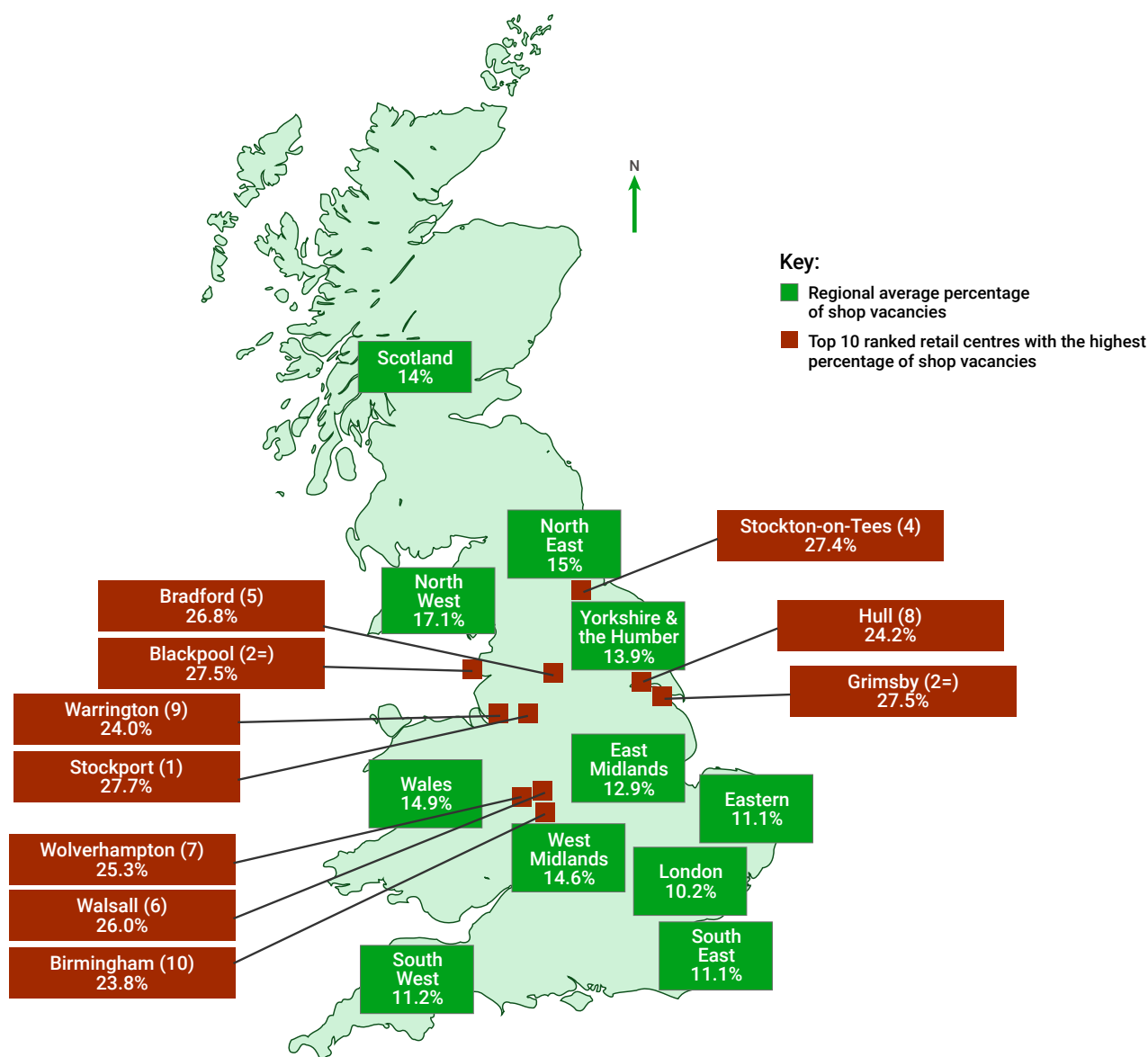
Figure 1: Changes over time in the employment structure of a country.



TASK: Describe the trends for primary and tertiary employment shown in Figure 1. [5]



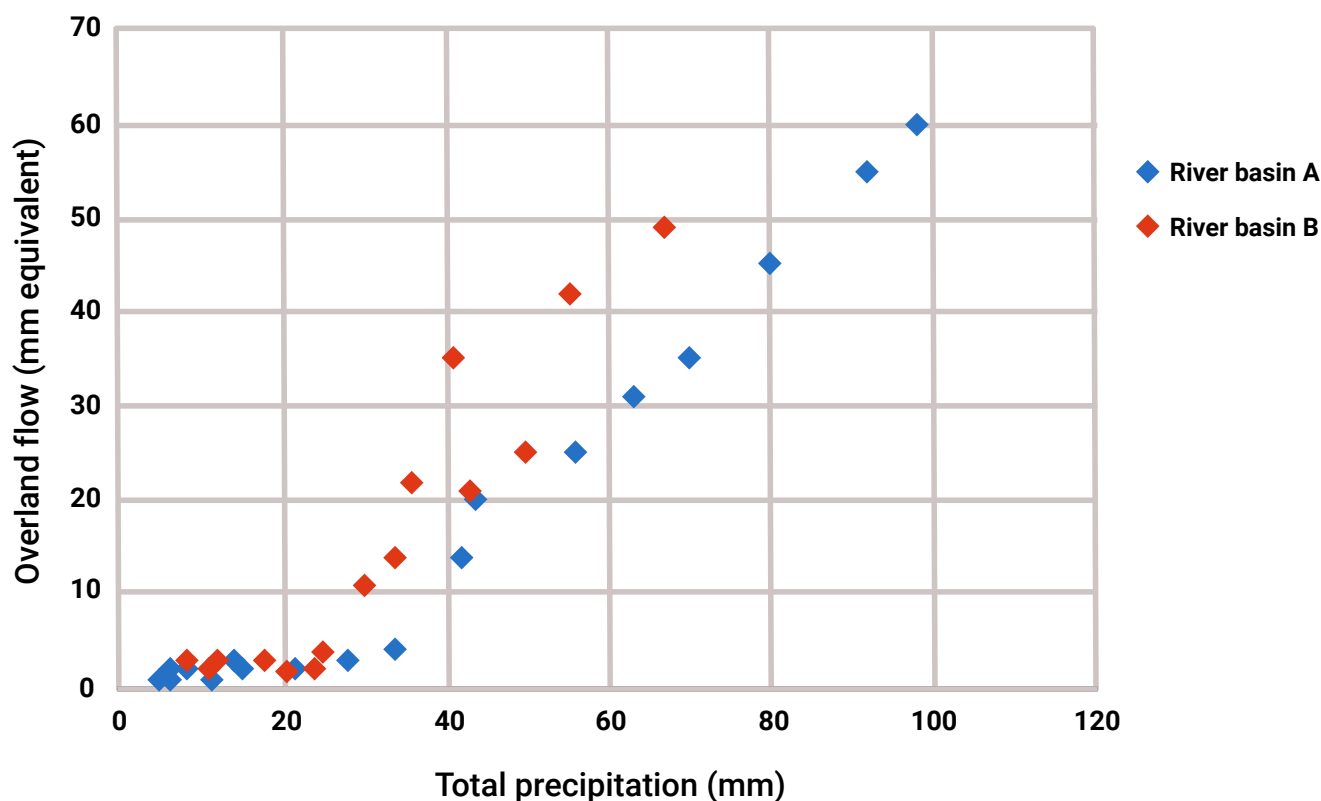
Figure 2: Shop vacancy rates for (i) UK regions and (ii) 'top 10' highest-vacancy retail centres, 2011.



TASK: Use Figure 2 to analyse the distribution of places with the highest percentage of shop vacancies. [5]



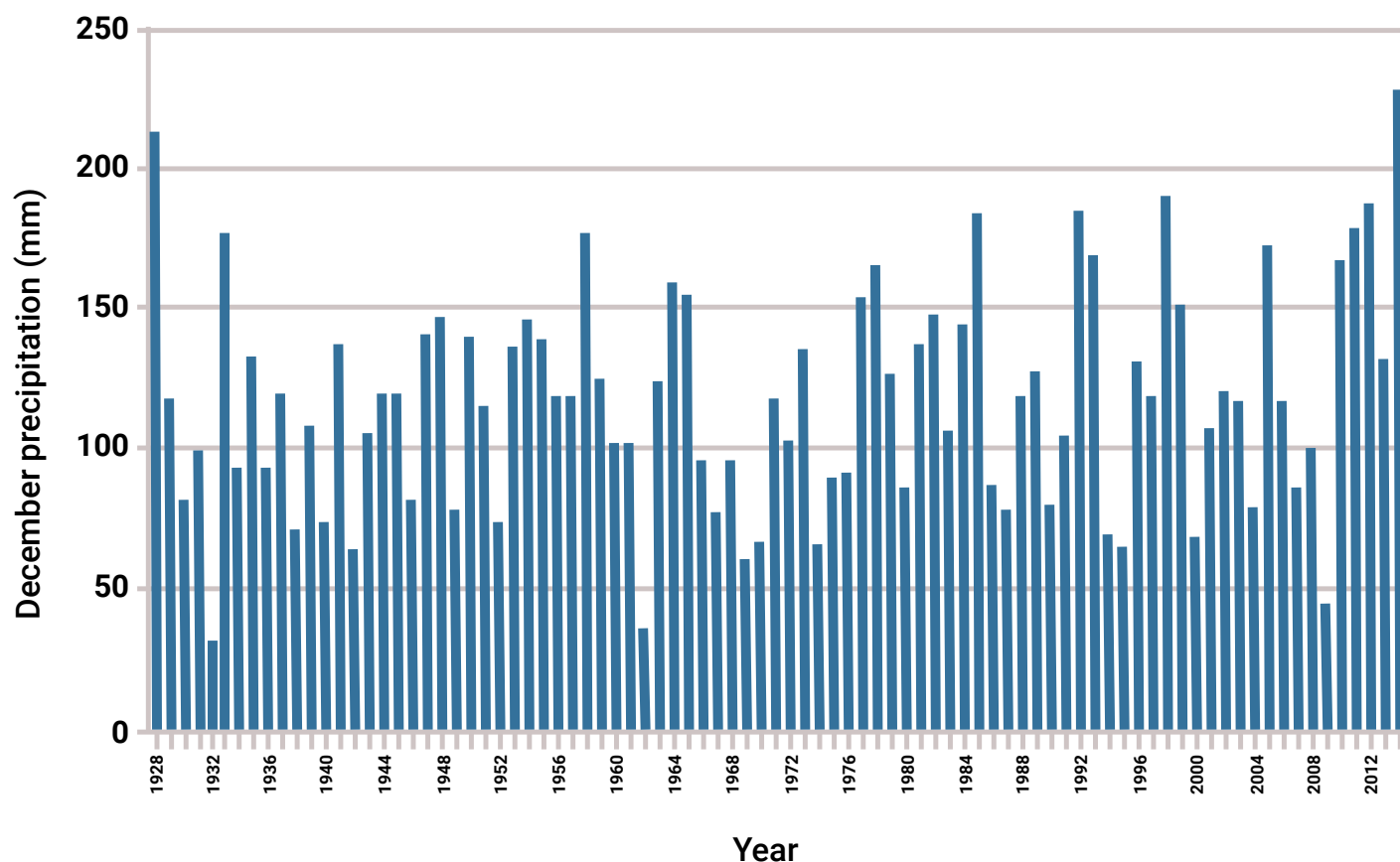
Figure 3: A scattergraph showing the amount of overland flow generated by precipitation events in two river basins, A and B.



TASK: Analyse the relationship between precipitation and runoff for the two river basins shown in Figure 1. [5]



Figure 1: December precipitation in England and Wales, 1928-2014.

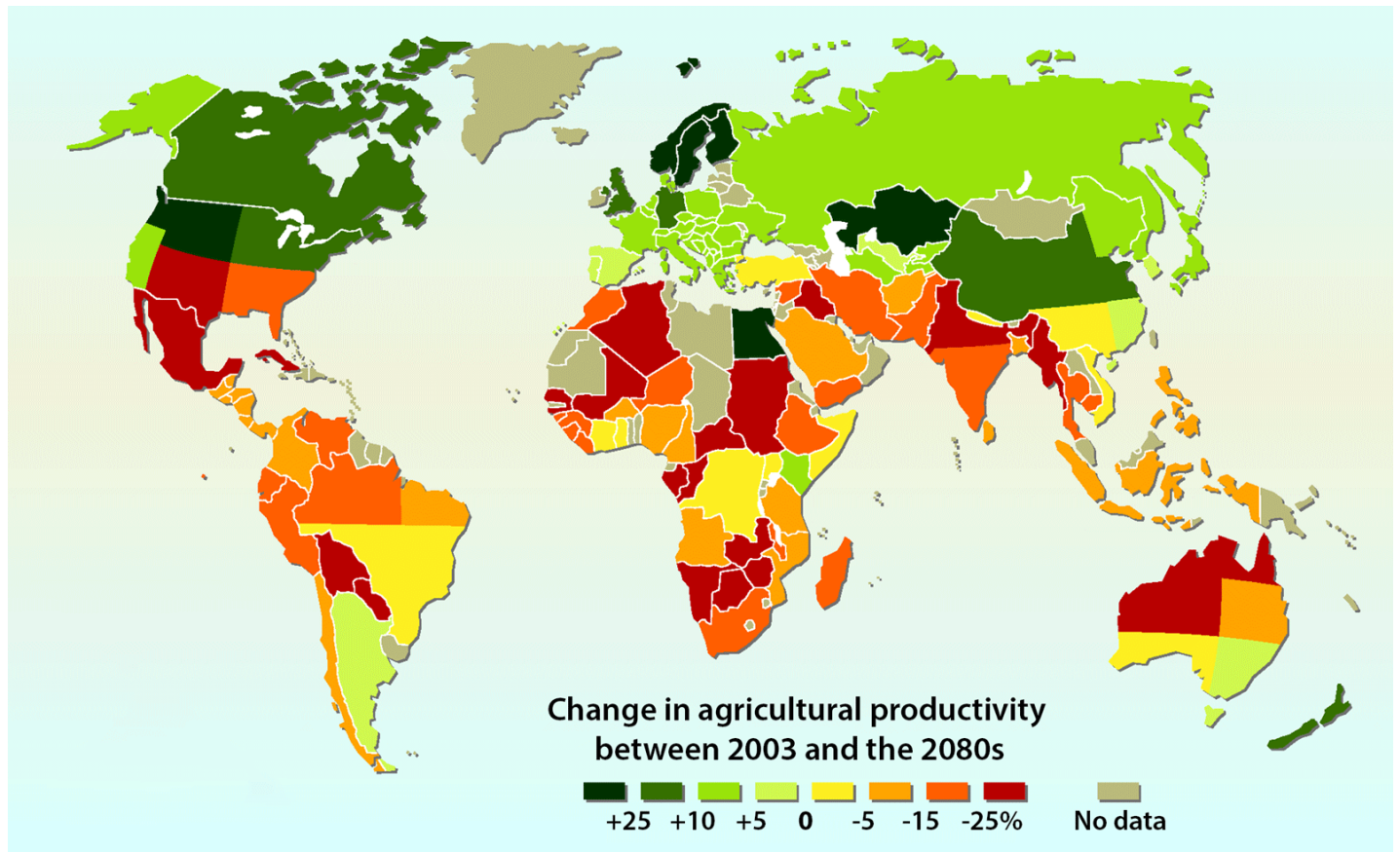


TASK: Use Figure 1 to analyse long-term changes in December precipitation in England and Wales.

[5]



Figure 1: projected impact of climate change on agricultural yields.



TASK: Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the way data are presented in Figure 1. [5]



Strong agricultural growth is predicted in the northern hemisphere and the weakest growth in the global south.		Although this is an AO3 (analytical) response, the focus is a description of the data rather than an assessment of the presentation method.
The most important reason for weaker growth could be a drier climate.		This is an AO2-style causal response which tries to explain the pattern instead of offering an assessment of the map's quality.
Shades of light and dark green are an effective way of communicating positive changes.		This is an AO3 response correctly focused on the strengths and weaknesses of the map. Using gradations of a single colour is best practice.
Mixed shades of dark orange, light orange and red do not communicate negative changes in an easy-to-understand way.		This is an AO3 response correctly focused on the strengths and weaknesses of the map. Can you suggest an alternative way of shading this map, which would communicate change more effectively?
The map's nine categories make patterns harder to interpret - six or seven categories might have worked better.		This is an AO3 response correctly focused on the strengths and weaknesses of the map. Because ten data classes have been used, the pattern is harder to analyse than it needs to be. 6 or 7 classes might suffice if the objective (or 'story') of the map is to reveal broad global variations in future carbon cycle 'winners and losers'.
The map only shows changes at the national level - it will be better to break up big countries like Russia to show regional variations.		This is an AO3 response correctly focused on the strengths and weaknesses of the map. It is always worth thinking critically about a map's scale or level of detail.
The most important reason for stronger growth in the northern hemisphere could be warmer temperatures.		This is an AO2-style causal response which tries to explain the pattern instead of offering an assessment of the map's quality.
There are two anomalies in Central Africa where positive growth is shown in a region where other countries have declining productivity.		Although this is an AO3 (analytical) response, the focus is a description of the data rather than an assessment of the presentation method.
Increased productivity in some countries may be due to warmer temperatures for cold mountainous regions.		This is an AO2-style causal response which tries to explain the pattern instead of offering an assessment of the map's quality.



Take it further

Find other choropleth maps in your course textbook or using an online image search. Look for evidence of good practice and poor practice in the way they have been created. In addition to the number of classes included, think too about how colour is used in different maps. Some unprofessional choropleth maps use too many wildly varying colours which makes it harder to grasp immediately the pattern of 'highs and lows' (which are best shown with a gradation from darker to lighter colours).