

**WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY B (Avery Hill)

(Foundation and Higher Tier)

1987/03/04/RB

RESOURCE BOOKLET FOR PAPERS 3 AND 4

**Thursday 17 June 2010
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This Resource Booklet contains resources for GCSE Specification B (1987). The questions tell you which resources you need to use.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Resource Booklet for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.

How should Portugal manage its cork oak forests for a sustainable future?



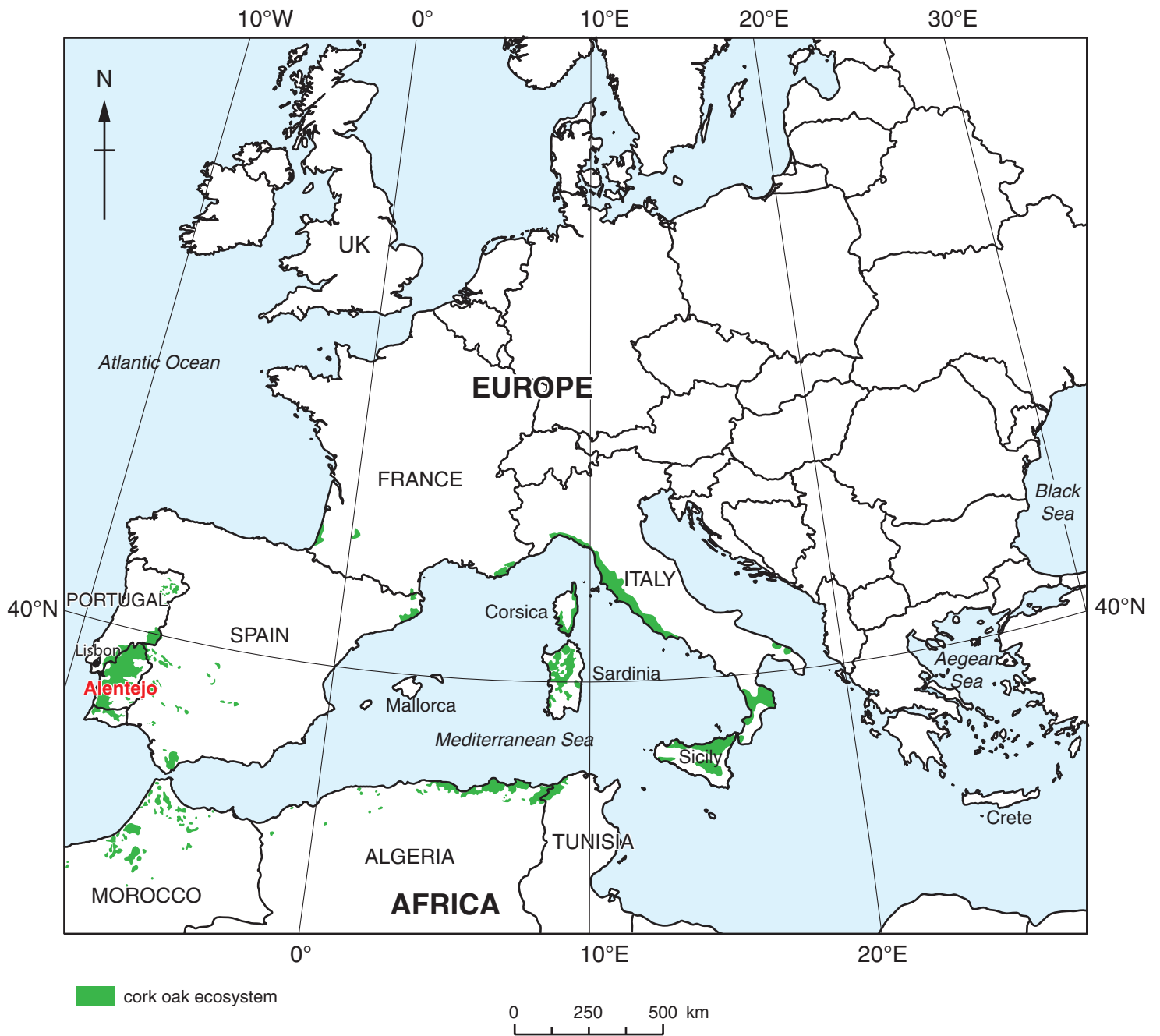
Iberian lynx – an endangered species

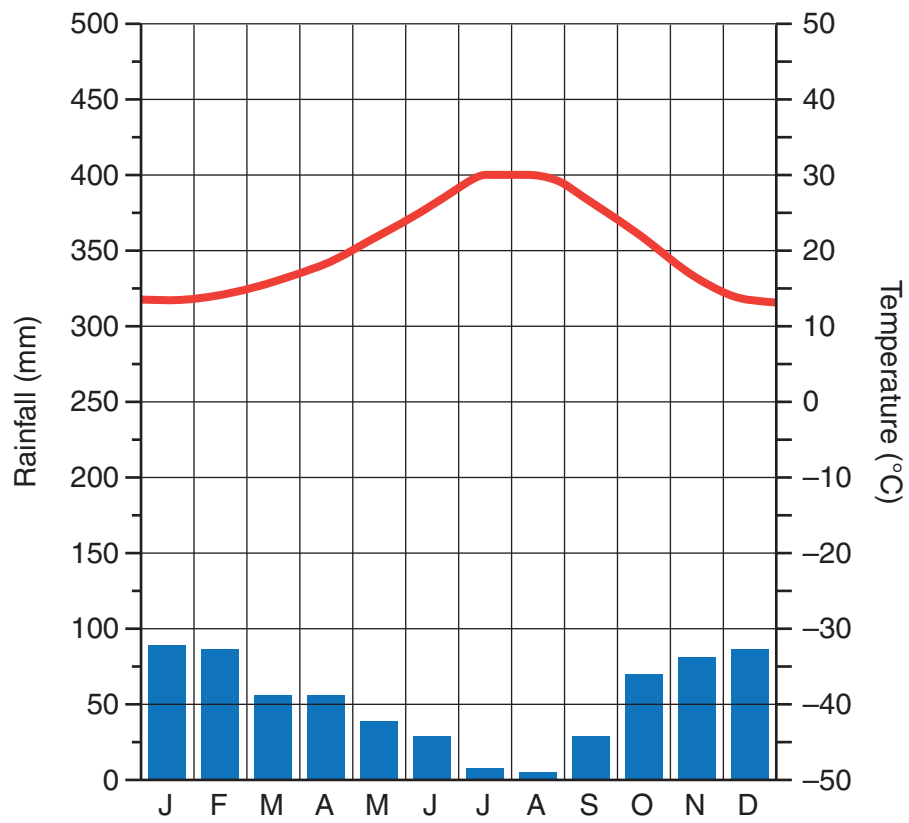


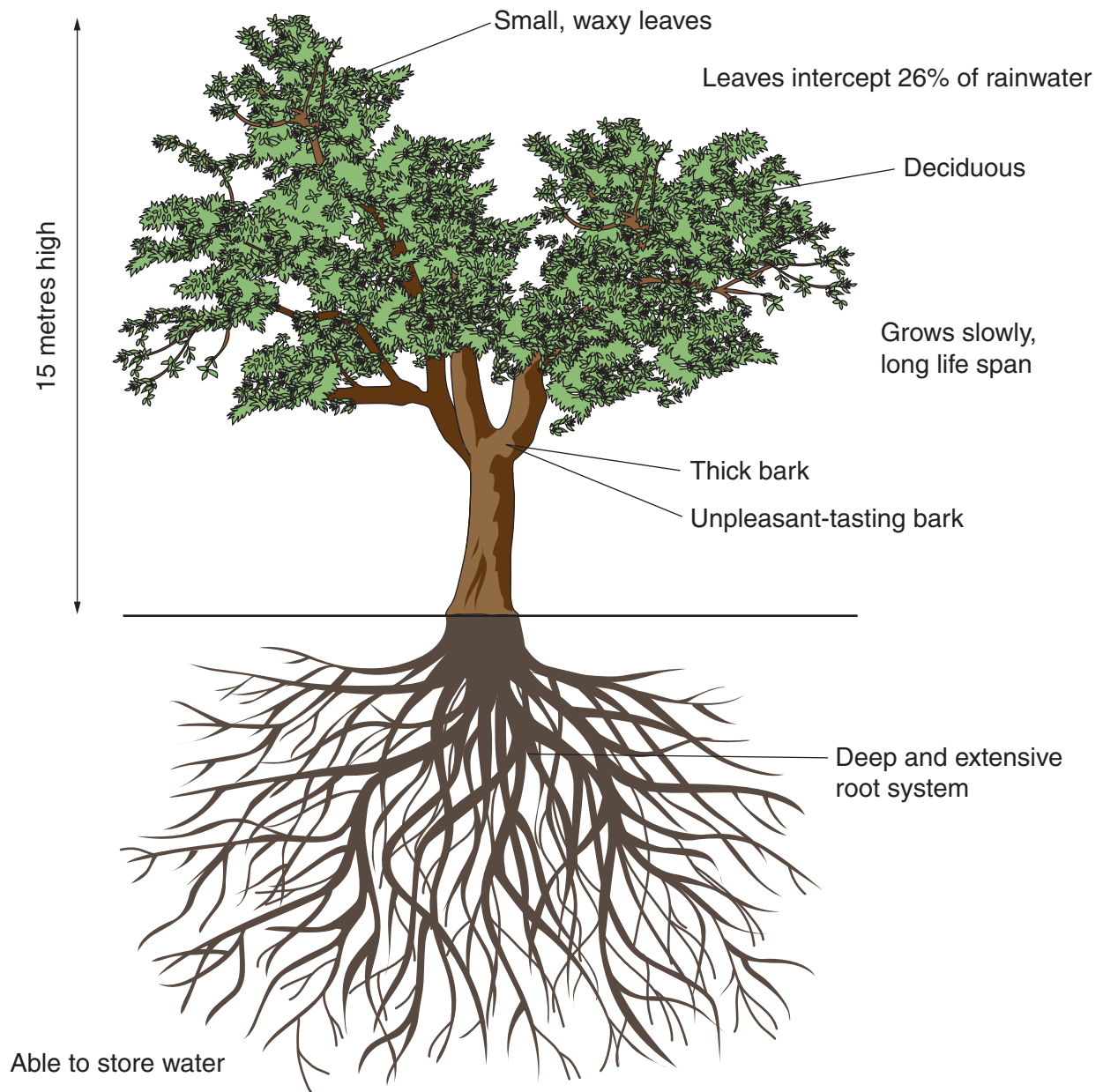
Cork oak – stripping the bark

The Iberian lynx and cork oak are two elements of the cork oak ecosystem

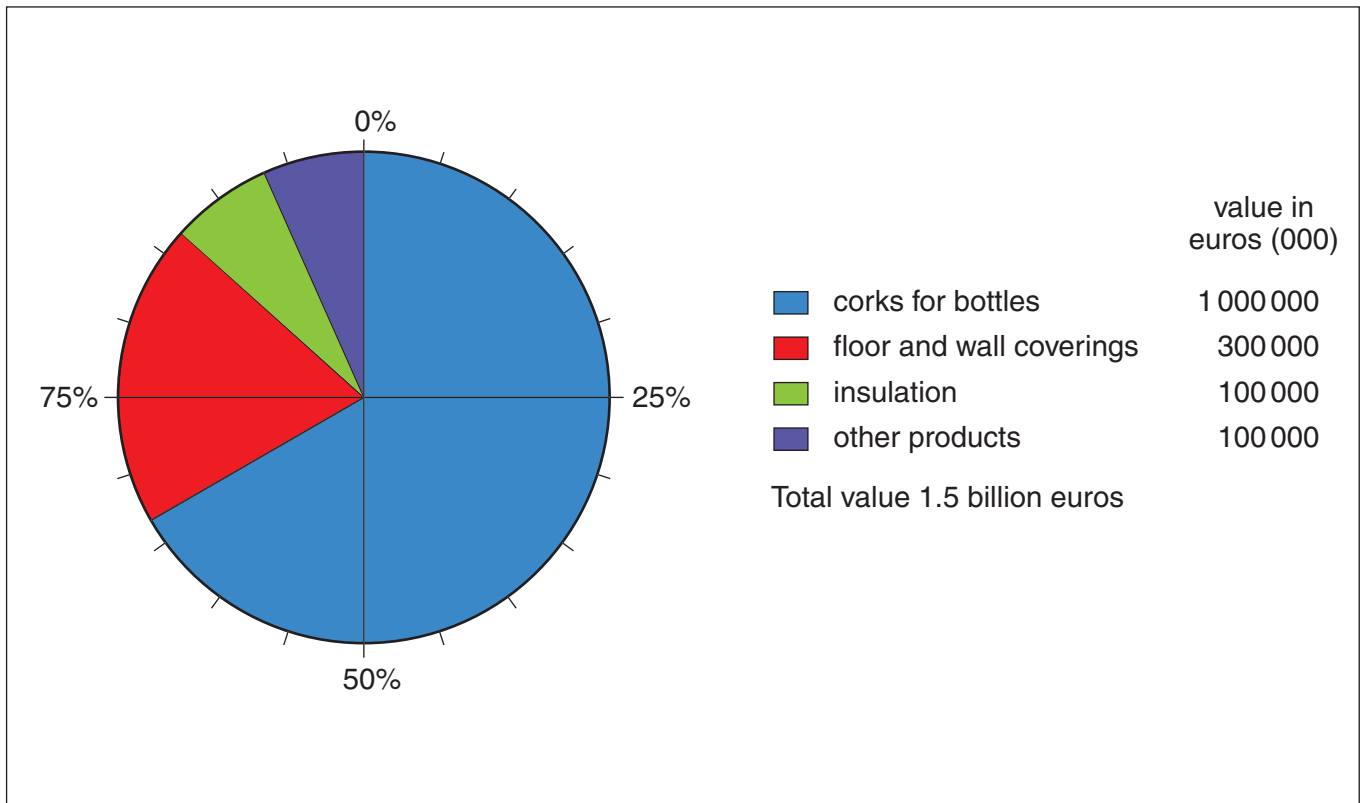
Map 1: European and African distribution of the cork oak ecosystem



Graph 1: Climate of Evora, a settlement in the Alentejo region

Sketch 1: How the cork oak is adapted to the climate



Graph 2: Portugal's income from cork



One use of cork: stoppers for bottles of olive oil



Table 1: Some features of eucalyptus and cork oak forests

	
Eucalyptus forest	Cork oak forest
Introduced to Portugal from abroad	Native to Portugal
Stores little carbon dioxide	Stores much carbon dioxide
Great risk from soil erosion	Little risk from soil erosion
Great risk of fire	Little risk of fire
Very fast growing	Slow growing

Advertisement 1: Tourism in the Alentejo region

Enjoy a Quiet Holiday walking in the Alentejo



Stay with local farmers. Share their lives for a short while and experience cork oak farming first hand

Leave the car behind and stroll through beautiful olive groves, green meadows and cork oak forests

Feast on local food. Lamb and goat that grazed in the forests and fish caught off the nearby Atlantic coast

Avoid the crowds. Be part of a small group enjoying but not destroying the environment of the Alentejo

FACTFILE**Cork oak forestry**

Cork, the bark of the cork oak tree, regrows in 9 years

Cork oaks store much more carbon dioxide when the bark is stripped

Cork oak forestry provides 20 000 jobs in Portugal

Eucalyptus forestry

The climate of the Alentejo is ideal for growing eucalyptus

Eucalyptus releases chemicals poisonous to other plants

The price of eucalyptus for paper making is rising

Promoting Tourism

Tourism offers an alternative income to the Alentejo's farmers

Tourism may disturb the breeding patterns of the rare Iberian lynx

Some areas of cork oak are cleared to build tourist facilities

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