

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND  
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

**F**

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**GEOGRAPHY B (Avery Hill)**

Paper 1 (Foundation Tier)

**1987/01**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- Resource Booklet (1987/01/02/RB – inserted)
- OS Map Extract (inserted)

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Monday 14 June 2010  
Morning**

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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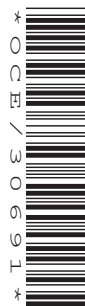
**MODIFIED LANGUAGE**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- This question paper is in three sections (Sections A, B and C). Each section contains two questions. Answer only **one** question from each section (one question from Section A, one question from Section B and one question from Section C).
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **90**.
- This document consists of **36** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



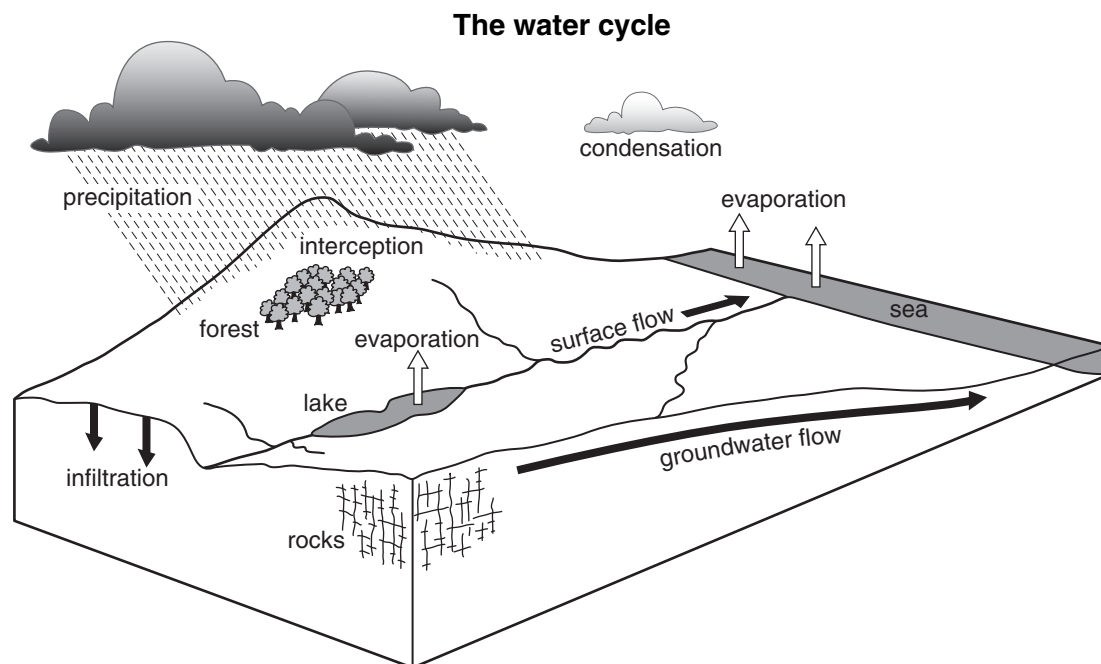
2  
SECTION A

WATER, LANDFORMS AND PEOPLE

Answer **EITHER** Question A1 **OR** Question A2

**Question A1**

(a) Study the diagram below.



(i) **Circle** the correct answers in the following passage.

The movement of water overland is called  
***groundwater flow / surface flow / condensation.*** Clouds are formed by the process  
of ***condensation / infiltration / precipitation.*** Water transfer underground is called  
***precipitation / groundwater flow / condensation.*** [3]

(ii) A store shown on the diagram is

.....

[1]

(iii) **Describe** how precipitation falling on the forest could reach the sea.

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.....  
..... [2]

(iv) **Complete** the sentences to show how people's activities may change the water cycle.

**Choose** words from the list below.

condensation	transpiration	groundwater flow	surface run-off
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Planting forests will increase .....

Building a housing estate will speed up ..... [2]

(b) Study Map 1 in the separate Resource Booklet.

The map shows areas in Ethiopia affected by drought during 2008.

(i) What is meant by the term 'drought'? **Tick** the correct answer in the table below.

Meaning	Tick (✓)
<i>A long period of very high rainfall</i>	
<i>Little rain falling in one season of the year</i>	
<i>A long period in which less rain falls than is usual</i>	

[1]

(ii) **Name** a region that has no drought.

..... [1]

(iii) Which region has the largest area of severe drought?

..... [1]

(c) Read the newspaper article below.

### **Drought damages areas of Ethiopia.**

The country had successive failures of rainfall in recent years. Farmers are facing significant crop failure. This forces them to sell livestock to survive. Malnutrition is increasing. Children are being forced to drop out of school because parents cannot afford to buy exercise books. Water shortages are forcing people to migrate to areas where drought is less severe.

(i) **Give** one cause of the drought in Ethiopia.

.....  
 ..... [1]

(ii) **Give** two ways the drought affects farmers.

Way 1 .....  
 .....  
 Way 2 .....  
 ..... [2]

(iii) **Suggest** other ways in which the people may be affected by the drought.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [3]

- (iv) **Suggest** and **explain** two problems the drought may have caused for the Ethiopian government.

Problem 1 .....

Explanation .....

.....

.....

Problem 2 .....

Explanation .....

.....

..... [4]

- (v) **Explain** how people can try to manage drought problems in a country like Ethiopia.

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..... [4]

**(d) CASE STUDY: An area that has flooded.**

**(i) Name** an area that has flooded.

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**(ii) Describe** the effects of this flood.

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**(iii) Explain** the causes of this flood.

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..... [5]

**[Total mark: 30]**

**End of Question A1**

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## Question A2

(a) Study the map below.

Map of Poland



**Circle** the correct answers in the following passage.

Gdańsk is a city in ***Russia / Czech Republic / Poland***. From the capital city, Warsaw, it is a distance of ***180 / 280 / 380*** kilometres in a ***north east / north west / south west*** direction.

[3]

(b) Study Photograph 1 in the separate Resource Booklet.

(i) **Complete** the passage below. Use words from the following list.

<b>backwash</b>	<b>north westerly</b>	<b>swash</b>	<b>woodland</b>
<b>Baltic Sea</b>	<b>south easterly</b>	<b>coast</b>	<b>farmland</b>

Longshore drift between points **P** and **Q** is taking place in a .....  
 direction. The waves carry sand up the beach at an angle to the coast. This is called the .....  
 . The sand is then dragged back into the sea at right angles  
 to the coast. This is called the ..... . At its easterly end, the spit  
 curves towards the ..... and is covered mainly by  
 .....

[5]

(ii) **Complete** the table below to identify the features marked by letters **W**, **X** and **Y** on the photograph.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Letter on photograph</b>
Sheltered harbour	
Beach	
Shallow water	

[3]

(iii) **Choose** two of these features. For each one that you choose, state how tourists are likely to use it.

First feature: .....

Tourist use: .....

Second feature: .....

Tourist use: ..... [2]



- (c) Read the article below. It shows benefits and problems that visitors may bring to the area.

### Effects of visitors on the Gdańsk spit

Visitors to the spit bring money to the area. However, the number of visitors brings problems for the local environment and wildlife. They also cause a litter nuisance and serious footpath erosion. Wardens are employed to manage the visitors.

- (i) **Give** and **explain** two ways visitors may bring **problems** to the area.

Way 1: .....

Explanation: .....

.....

Way 2: .....

Explanation: .....

..... [4]

- (ii) **Suggest** and **explain** two ways visitors may bring **benefits** to the area.

Way 1: .....

Explanation: .....

.....

Way 2: .....

Explanation: .....

..... [4]

- (iii) Below are some ways that the Gdańsk spit area may be managed for a sustainable future.

- **Charge admission to sensitive areas**
- **Create visitor centres**
- **Charge visitors to park their cars**

**Circle** one of these ways and **explain** how it may make the area more sustainable.

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..... [4]

**(d) CASE STUDY: A river landform.**

- (i) **Name** and **locate** a river landform.

Name of landform .....

Location of landform .....

- (ii) **Describe** the main features of this river landform.

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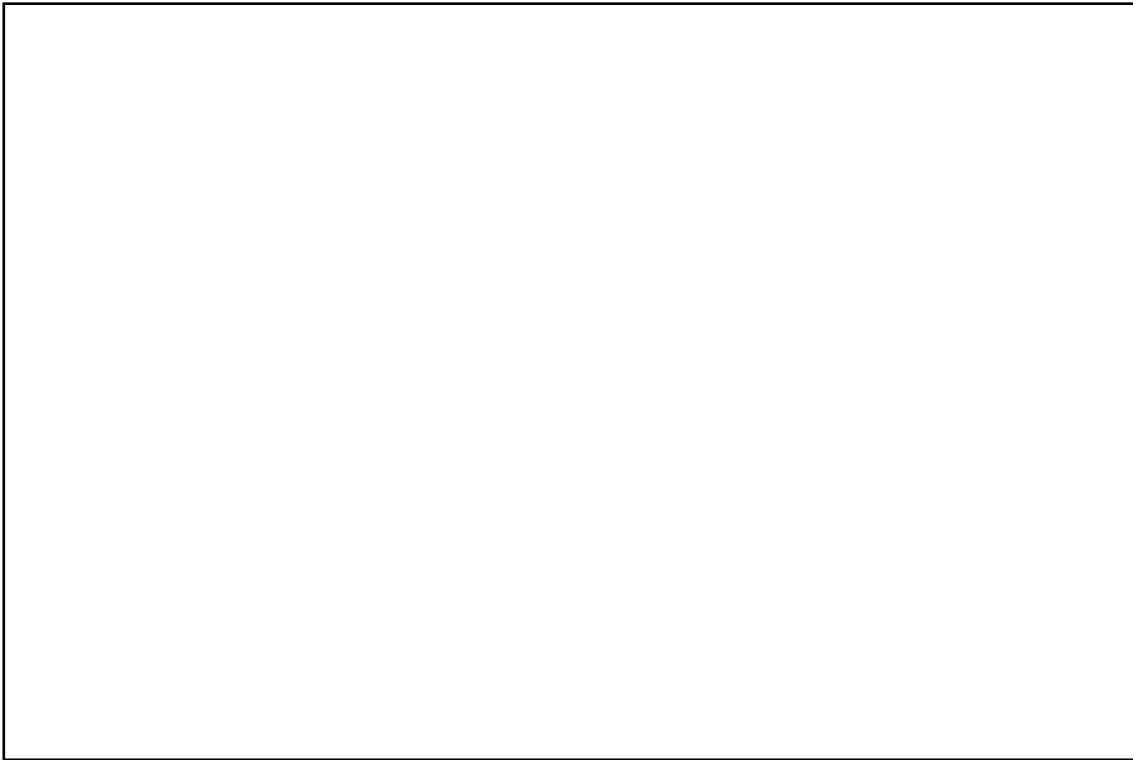
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(iii) **Explain** how this river landform was formed. (You may use diagrams if you wish.)



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..... [5]

[Total mark: 30]

**End of Question A2**

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## SECTION B:

## PEOPLE AND PLACE

Answer **EITHER** Question B3 **OR** Question B4

## Question B3

(a) **Study** the OS map extract.

- (i) Area **A** is part of the Central Business District (CBD) of Leeds.  
The list below identifies four places in Leeds. Which **two** are in Area **A**?

<b>Cathedral</b>	<b>Pottery Field</b>	<b>Leeds Station</b>	<b>Cross Flatts Park</b>
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Place 1 .....

Place 2 ..... [2]

- (ii) The OS map extract shows the location of Brewery Wharf which has been built on a brownfield site.

What is a brownfield site? **Tick** the correct answer from the statements below.

Statement	Tick (✓)
<i>Land where buildings have been renewed</i>	
<i>Countryside that has been protected from development</i>	
<i>Land previously used for industry or housing</i>	

[1]

- (iii) **Circle** the correct answers in the passage below.

Brewery Wharf is located in grid square **3133 / 3033 / 2934**. It lies just to the **north / west / south** of the River Aire. The motorway which is just south of Brewery Wharf is the **M621 / M1 / M62**. Brewery Wharf is very close to the Royal Armouries Museum; the distance between these two places is **0.5km / 1.5km / 2.5km**. [4]

(b) Read the passage below.

**Brewery Wharf is a £100 million mixed land use development.  
Features include:**

- 370 high quality apartments (some with roof gardens)
- Cafés / bars / restaurants
- Totally pedestrianised area
- Extensive office space
- Major hotel with 248 bedrooms
- Riverside walkway with seating and trees

(i) **Choose** two of these features and **explain** how they may benefit Leeds and its people.

Feature 1 .....

Explanation .....

.....

.....

Feature 2 .....

Explanation .....

.....

..... [4]

(ii) **Suggest** and **explain** one problem the people of Leeds may face as a result of this development.

Problem .....

Explanation .....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) **Suggest** one way in which buildings may be planned and designed to protect the environment.

.....

..... [1]

- (iv) In 2008, house prices were falling, and people had difficulty borrowing money. **Suggest** and **explain** the effects of this on new developments like Brewery Wharf.

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..... [3]

- (c) Read the passage below and study the OS map extract.

**In 2012 an electric bus scheme will be introduced in Leeds to help overcome major traffic problems. People will be able to park their car at the edge of the city and take the electric bus to the city centre. This is an example of a 'park and ride' scheme.**

- (i) Using evidence from the OS map give **one** reason why Leeds has a major traffic congestion problem.

..... [1]

- (ii) One car park will be located in grid squares 3129 and 3130. **Give** two reasons to explain why this is a good site for a '**park and ride**' car park.

Reason 1 .....

.....

Reason 2 .....

..... [2]

- (iii) **Suggest** one other way traffic congestion could be reduced in cities like Leeds.

..... [1]

- (iv) **Suggest** and **explain** two ways the electric bus '**park and ride**' scheme might improve the quality of life in Leeds.

Way 1 .....

Explanation .....

.....

.....

Way 2 .....

Explanation .....

.....

..... [4]

(d) **CASE STUDY: Improving services or housing conditions in a city in a Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC)**

- (i) **Name** a city in an LEDC where services **or** housing conditions have been improved.

.....

- (ii) **Describe** the improvements in that city.

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- (iii) **Explain** how the improvements have affected the lives of the people who live there.

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..... [5]

[Total mark: 30]

**End of Question B3**

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## Question B4

- (a) Study Map 2 in the separate Resource Booklet.  
It shows the Las Vegas and Lake Mead area, in the south-west of the USA.

- (i) **Circle** the correct answers in the following passage.

The city of Las Vegas is in the state of **California / Arizona / Nevada**. It is located to the **north / east / west** of Lake Mead. Between points **X** and **Y** the city is **16 / 26 / 36** kilometres wide. One of many golf courses in the city, the Sunrise Vista Golf Course is in grid square **0579 / 0680 / 7905**. [4]

- (ii) Give **two** features on the map that may attract people to Las Vegas.  
**Explain** your choice of features.

First feature .....

Explanation .....

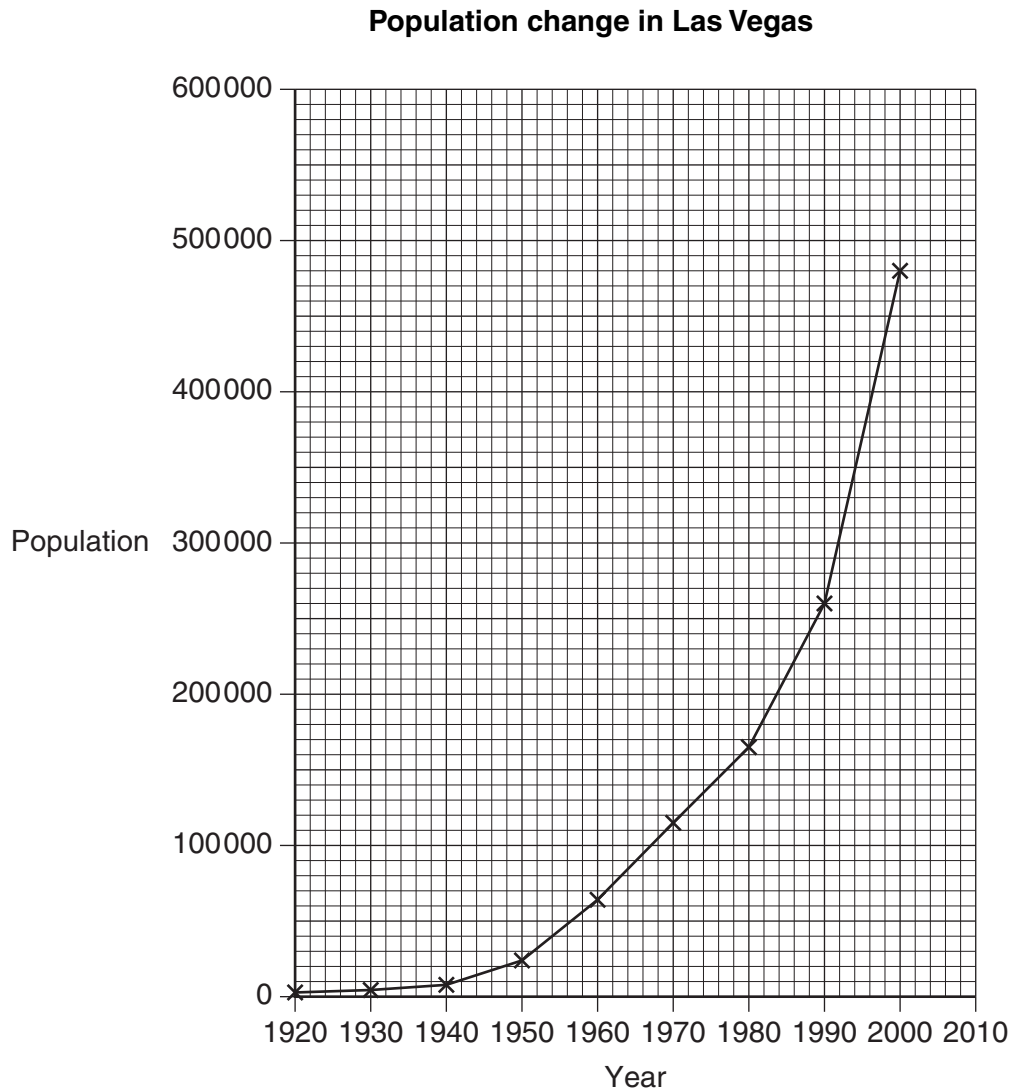
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Second feature .....

Explanation .....

..... [4]

(b) Study the graph below.



(i) Use the information below to **complete** the graph.

In 2010 Las Vegas has a population of 600 000

[1]

(ii) Using information from the graph, **tick** the **three** correct statements in the table below.

Statement	Tick (✓)
<i>The population grew slowly between 1920 and 1950</i>	
<i>The population in 1990 was 200 000</i>	
<i>There was a rapid rise in population between 1970 and 2000</i>	
<i>The population fell between 1940 and 1950</i>	
<i>The population in 2000 was 480 000</i>	
<i>Between 1950 and 1960 population growth slowed</i>	

[3]

(c) Read the passage below.

**Lake Mead was created in the 1930s to supply water and electricity to the city of Las Vegas. In recent years, the city has faced a problem. The level of the water in the lake has dropped by as much as 40 metres. In August, the average temperature is 40°C and precipitation is typically 4 mm.**

- (i) **Suggest** and **explain** two ways in which falling water levels in Lake Mead might affect the lives of people living in Las Vegas or visiting it.

Way 1 .....

Explanation .....

.....

.....

Way 2 .....

Explanation .....

.....

..... [4]

- (ii) One way of responding to a reduced water supply is to put water meters in houses and hotels.

**Explain** how this might help Las Vegas in the future.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (iii) The growth of population in Las Vegas is putting pressure on other services. Three effects are shown below.

- 1 A large increase in demand for housing
- 2 Pressure on hospital services
- 3 Congestion on the city's roads

Choose **one** of these effects (1, 2 or 3) and **explain** how it may cause problems for the Las Vegas city planners.

Number chosen .....

Explanation .....

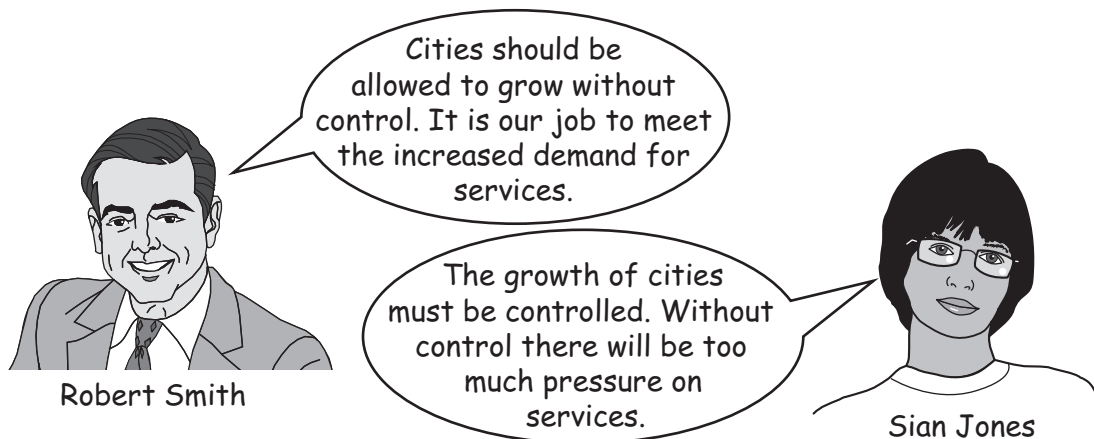
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..... [3]

- (d) Planners have different views about how cities should develop in future. Read the two views below.



With which view do you agree more? **Explain** why.

I agree more with the view of .....

This is because .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

**(e) CASE STUDY: Migration to an urban area.**

- (i) Name** an urban area which has been affected by in-migration.

.....

- (ii) Describe** the effects of this migration into the urban area.

.....

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- (iii) Explain** why people migrated to this area.

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..... [5]

[Total mark: 30]

**End of Question B4**

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## SECTION C

## PEOPLE, WORK AND DEVELOPMENT

Answer **EITHER** Question C5 **OR** C6

## Question C5

- (a) Study Map 3 in the separate Resource Booklet.  
It shows which continents tourists who visit Kenya come from.
- (i) Tourism is a tertiary economic activity. What is meant by tertiary economic activity?  
**Tick** the correct box below.

Definition	Tick (✓)
<i>Providing a service</i>	
<i>Manufacturing and making a product</i>	
<i>Taking raw materials from the earth or sea</i>	

[1]

- (ii) **Circle** the correct answers in the following passage.

Kenya is a

***More Economically Developed / Newly Industrialised / Less Economically Developed***

country. Europe provides most visitors to Kenya with a percentage of ***40 / 60 / 80***.

The lowest percentage of visitors come from Australasia and

***South America / North America / Asia.***

[3]

- (iii) Use evidence from Map 3 in the separate Resource Booklet to **explain** why most visitors come from Europe.

.....

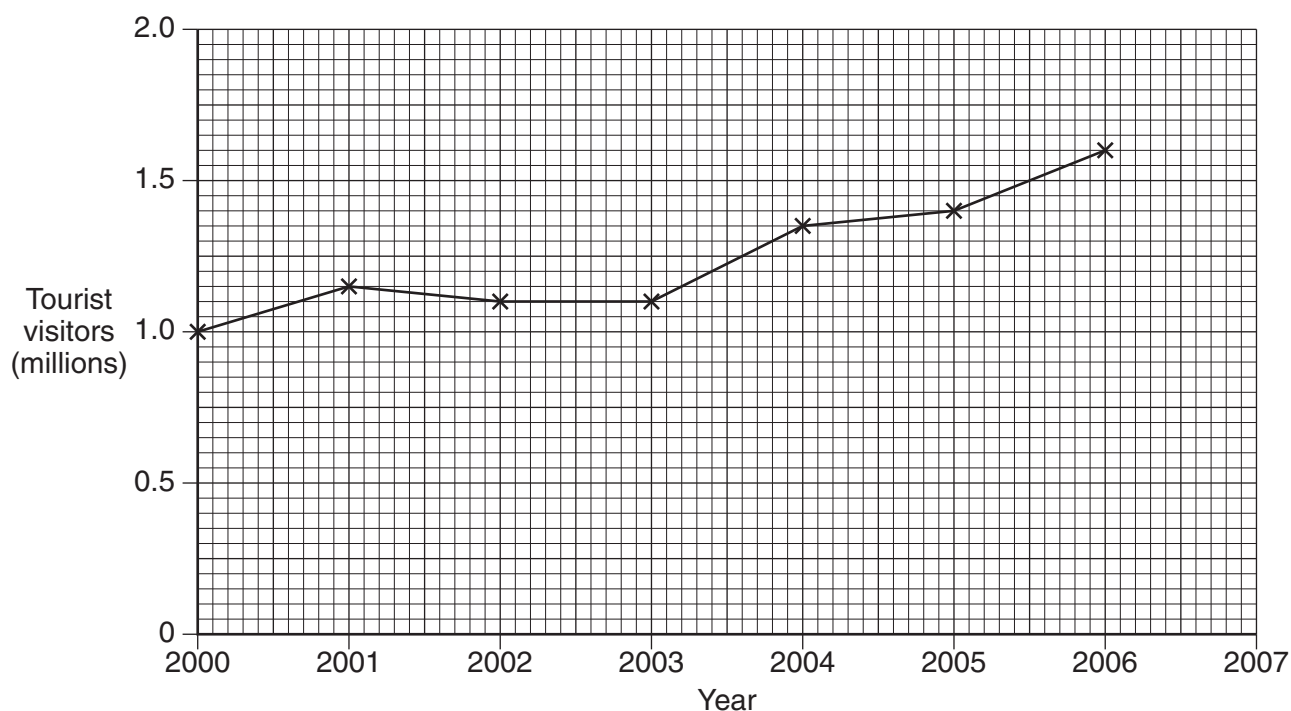
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..... [2]

(b) Study the graph below.

**Tourist visitors to Kenya**



(i) **Complete** the graph using the information below.

The number of tourists in 2007 was 2 million.

[1]

(ii) **Describe** the trend in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2000 and 2007. Use numbers in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (iii) Tourism has benefited Kenya and its people.  
**Tick three** benefits from the statements below.

Statement	Tick (✓)
<i>Profits from tourism go back to MEDCs</i>	
<i>Tourism leads to the development of new roads and airports</i>	
<i>Best jobs often go to foreign workers</i>	
<i>Tourist spending creates jobs</i>	
<i>Local communities offended by alcohol and visitor cultures</i>	
<i>Tourism brings money into the country</i>	

[3]

- (iv) **Give one** advantage and **one** disadvantage that tourism may bring to other industries such as farming, fishing or manufacturing.

Advantage .....

.....

Disadvantage .....

..... [2]

- (c) Read the passage below.

**Violent clashes and tribal conflicts followed the Kenyan general election in December 2007. In January 2008 only 8000 tourists visited instead of the expected 100 000. Overall Kenya's tourism dropped by more than one third in the first half of 2008.**

**Suggest** how having fewer tourists may have affected the tourist industry and the people who work in it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]



(d) Study Advertisement 1 in the separate Resource Booklet. It shows places tourists may visit.

(i) **Name** one place that tourists may visit in Kenya.

..... [1]

(ii) Increasing numbers of tourists may damage the environment.

**Suggest** two ways this may happen.

Way 1 .....

.....

Way 2 .....

..... [2]

(iii) Below are some ways of making tourism more sustainable.

1 Educating tourists about local culture and customs.

2 Encouraging ecotourism.

3 Taxing tourists and holiday companies.

4 Encouraging visitors to stay in small locally run guest houses.

**Choose** two of these ways (from 1, 2, 3, and 4) and explain how each would help.

Number chosen .....

Explanation .....

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Number chosen .....

Explanation .....

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..... [4]

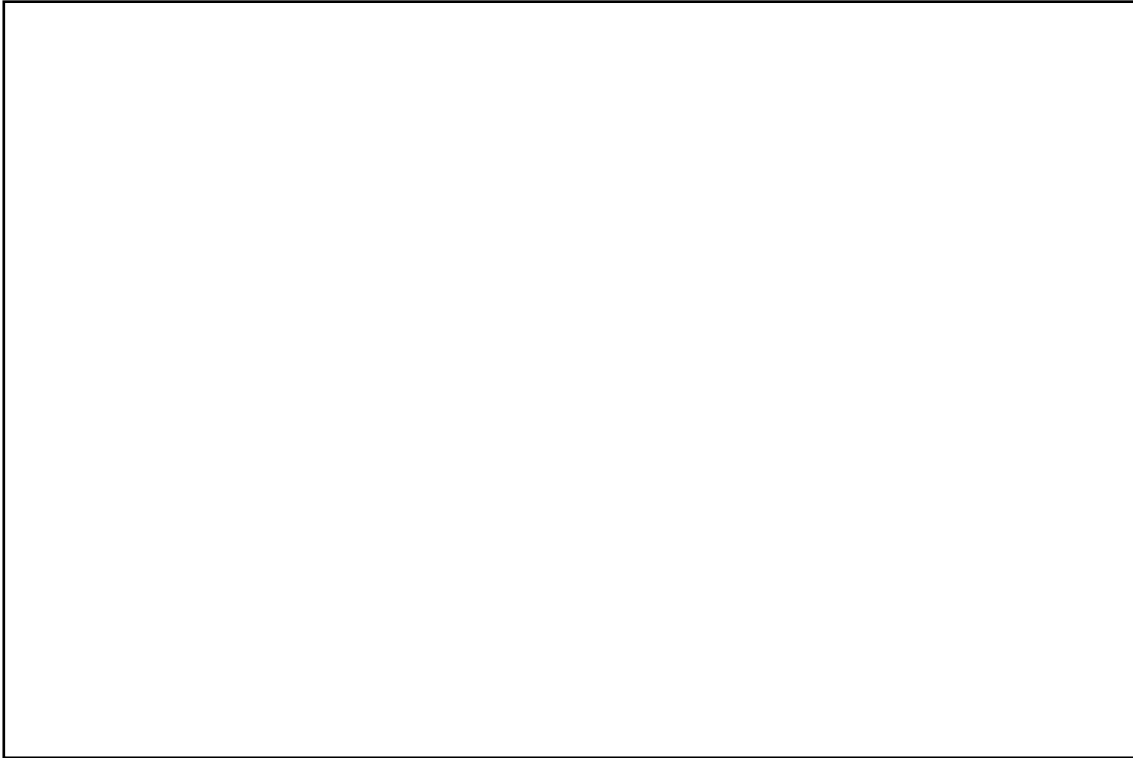
(e) **CASE STUDY: The location of a primary or a secondary economic activity.**

- (i) **Name** and **locate** a primary or secondary economic activity.

Name of economic activity .....

Location .....

- (ii) **Describe** the location of the economic activity. (You may draw a sketch map if you wish.)



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(iii) **Explain** why it was located here.

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..... [5]

[Total mark: 30]

**End of Question C5**

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## Question C6

(a) Study the map and table of development indicators on the opposite page.

- (i) What is meant by the term '**infant mortality rate**'?  
Tick the correct answer from the statements below.

Statement	Tick (✓)
<i>The number of babies per 1000 born who die before the age of 1</i>	
<i>The number of babies per 1000 born who die before the age of 10</i>	
<i>The number of babies per 1000 born who live beyond the age of 1</i>	

[1]

- (ii) **Complete** the graph for Brazil on the world map opposite using the information below.

Brazil's infant mortality rate is 24 per 1000 babies born.

[1]

- (iii) **Circle** the correct answers in the following passage.

Infant mortality is lower in More Economically Developed Countries such as

**Japan / Brazil / Pakistan**. Ghana has a high infant mortality rate at **57 / 59 / 61** per 1000 babies born. **USA / France / Japan** has the highest Gross National Income.

[3]

- (iv) Use information from the table of development indicators to **give** and **explain two** reasons why Ghana has a higher infant mortality rate than France.

Reason 1 .....

.....

Explanation .....

.....

.....

Reason 2 .....

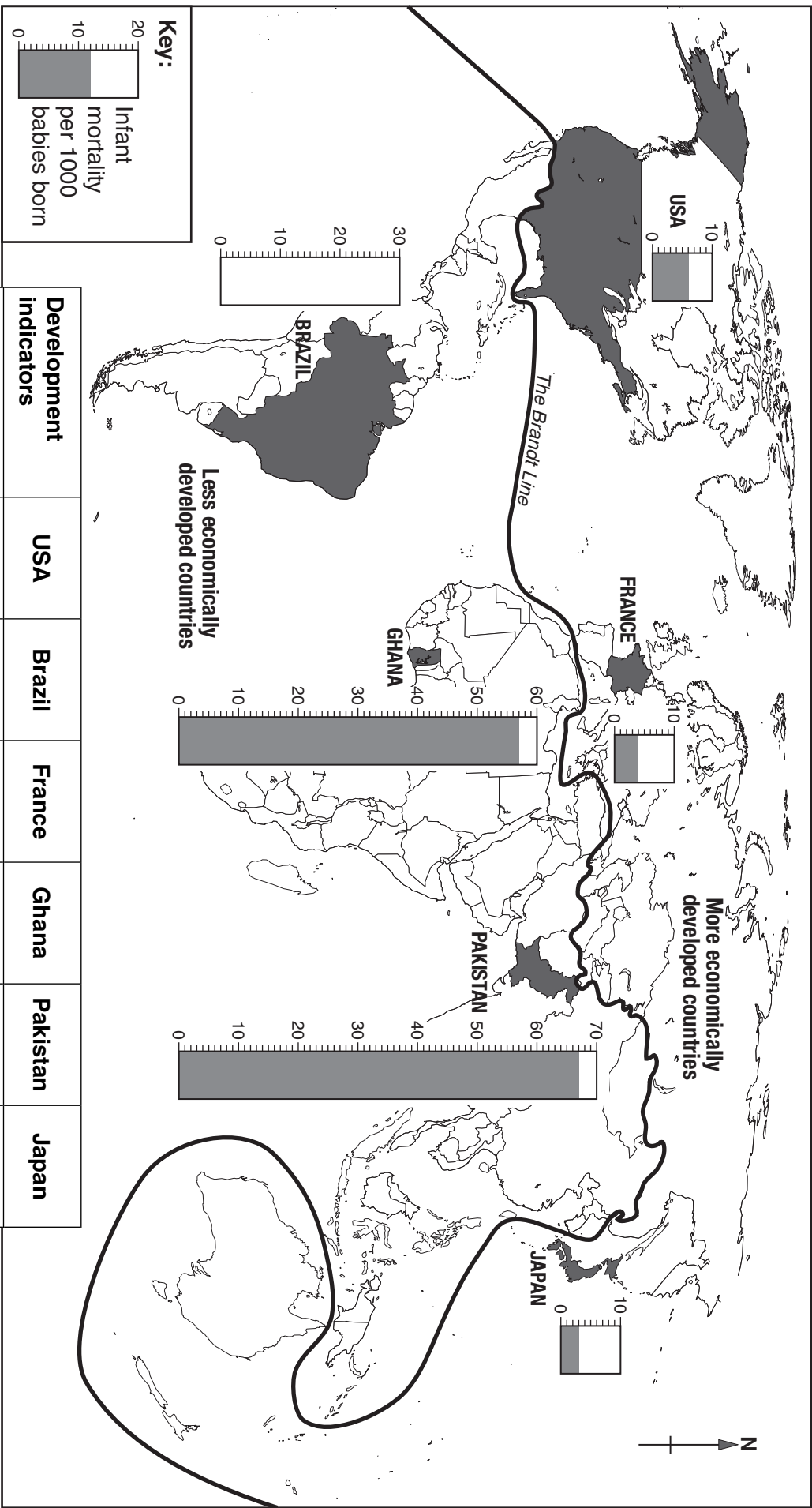
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Explanation .....

.....

..... [4]

Infant mortality per 1000 for six selected countries



Development indicators	USA	Brazil	France	Ghana	Pakistan	Japan
Gross National Income (GNI) per person (US\$)	46 000	5 910	38 500	590	870	37 670
Doctors per 100 000 people	550	210	330	10	70	300

(b) Study the passage and diagram below.

Multinational companies (MNCs) make sports goods in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) such as Pakistan. In Pakistan there are 9 million working children aged between 5 and 14, some of them making footballs.

Working conditions of children making footballs



(i) How many children aged between 5 and 14 are working in Pakistan?

..... [1]

(ii) **Describe** three possible effects of the working conditions shown in the diagram.

Effect 1 .....

.....

Effect 2 .....

.....

Effect 3 .....

..... [3]

- (iii) **Suggest** two reasons why multinational companies make sports goods in LEDCs like Pakistan.

Reason 1 .....

.....

Reason 2 .....

..... [2]

- (iv) Below are some ways of reducing child labour in Pakistan.

- 1 Compulsory education for all 5 to 14 year olds.
- 2 Introduce a strict register of dates of births.
- 3 Introduce a minimum wage.
- 4 Make rich countries pay more for products.
- 5 Campaign to stop people buying products made by children.

**Choose** two of these ways (from 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and **explain** how each would reduce child labour.

Number .....

Explanation .....

.....

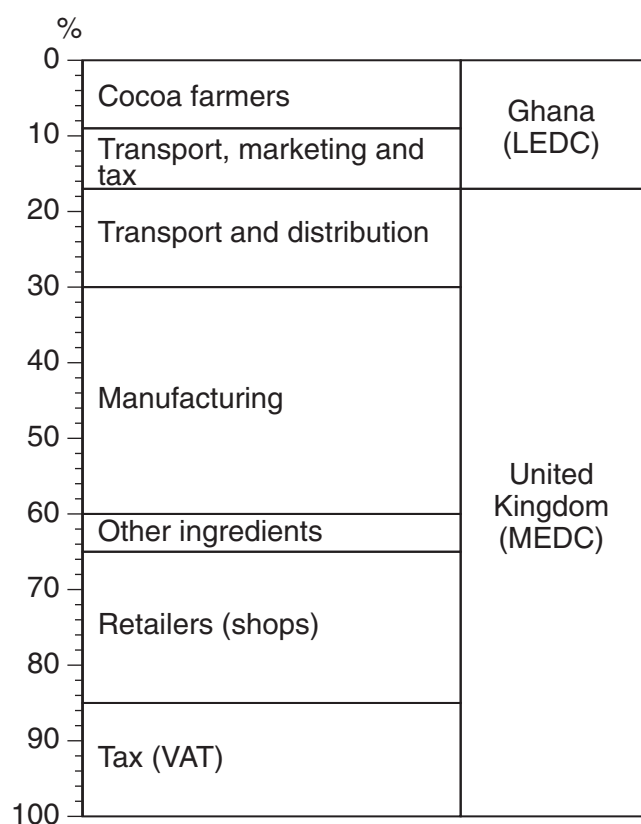
Number .....

Explanation .....

..... [2]

- (c) Ghana's main farming export is cocoa beans. These are sold to countries like the United Kingdom to make chocolate.

Study the diagram below. It shows the percentage of the total price of a bar of chocolate that is earned at each stage of the process.



- (i) Ghana's cocoa farmers get the smallest payment.  
What percentage is this of the total price of the chocolate bar?

Ghana's cocoa farmers get ..... % of the total price of the bar of chocolate. [1]

- (ii) What percentage of the total price of the bar of chocolate stays within Ghana?

The percentage that stays within Ghana is ..... %. [1]

- (iii) Fair Trade is a way to help Ghana's cocoa farmers. No child labour is used in making Fair Trade products. **Give** two other features of Fair Trade.

Feature 1 .....

.....

Feature 2 .....

..... [2]



- (iv) **Suggest** and **explain** two ways that Fair Trade would help the development of Ghana.

Way 1 .....

.....

Explanation .....

.....

.....

Way 2 .....

.....

Explanation .....

.....

..... [4]

**(d) CASE STUDY: A country that has received Aid.**

**(i) Name** a country that has received Aid.

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**(ii) Describe** the Aid received by this country.

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**(iii) Explain** how this country has benefited from this Aid.

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..... [5]

**[Total mark: 30]**

**End of Question C6**

**Additional Pages:**

If you use these lined pages to complete an answer to any question(s), the question number(s) **must** be clearly shown.

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