



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2010

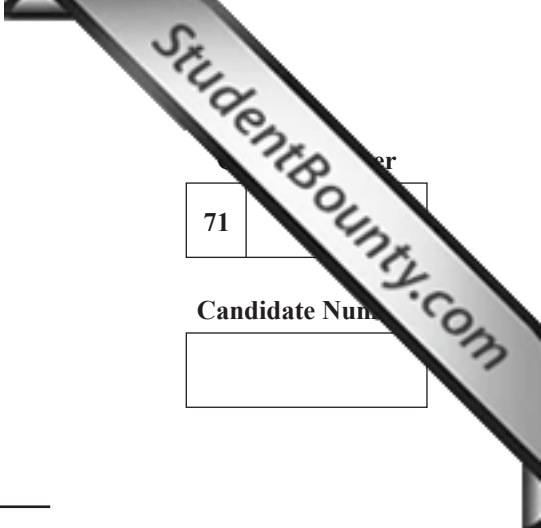
Geography

Paper 2 Foundation Tier

[G3602]

THURSDAY 17 JUNE, AFTERNOON

71	
Candidate Number	
<input type="text"/>	



TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Answer **all three** questions.

You are provided with an O.S. map for use with **Question 3**.

Do not write your answer on this map.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 126, including a maximum of 6 marks for quality of written communication.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A ruler is needed for use with **Question 3**.

For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
QWC	

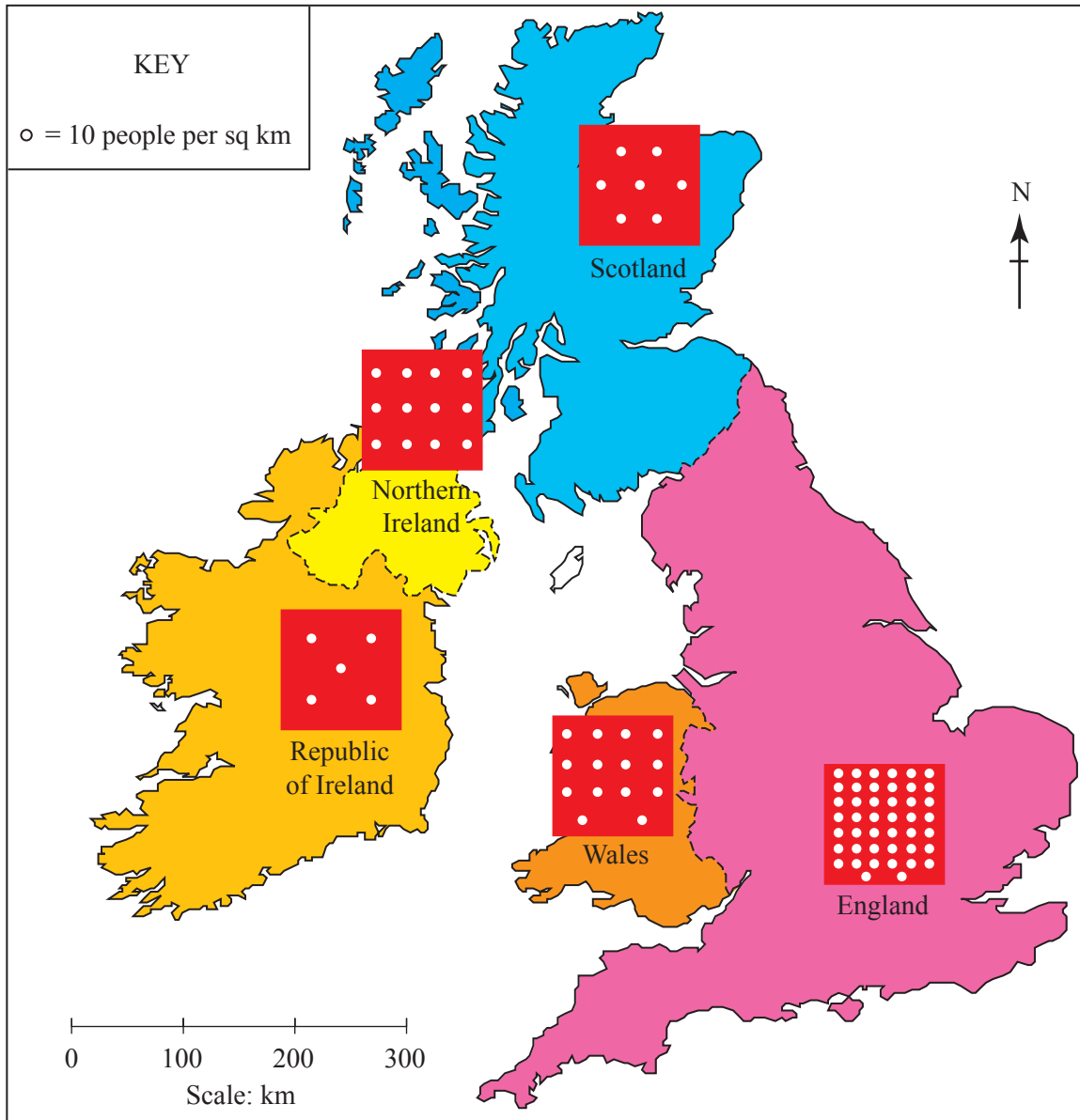
Total Marks	
--------------------	--

Theme D: Population and Resources

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

- 1 (a) Study **Fig. 1** which shows the population density of each country in the British Isles. Answer the questions that follow.



© Home Ground: a geography of Northern Ireland by Derek Polly, page 56, published by Colourpoint Books, 2006, ISBN 1904242723

Fig. 1

- (i) Complete **Table 1** to show the correct population density for Wales. (Use the key on **Fig. 1** to help you.)

Table 1

Country	Population density (People per sq km)
England	380
Wales	
Northern Ireland	120
Scotland	70
Republic of Ireland	50

[1]

- (ii) **Table 2** shows statements about population density in the British Isles. Complete the table by writing TRUE or FALSE. One has been completed for you.

Table 2

Statement	True/False
Population densities vary from country to country in the British Isles	TRUE
Scotland has the lowest population density	
Scotland's population density is twice as big as it is in Wales	
Population density is measured in people per sq metre	

[3]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(iii) Draw arrows on **Table 3** to sort the places listed into high density or low density. One has been completed for you.

Table 3

HIGH DENSITY	PLACE	LOW DENSITY
	Amazon rainforest	→
	Sahara desert	
	New York	
	Mourne Mountains	

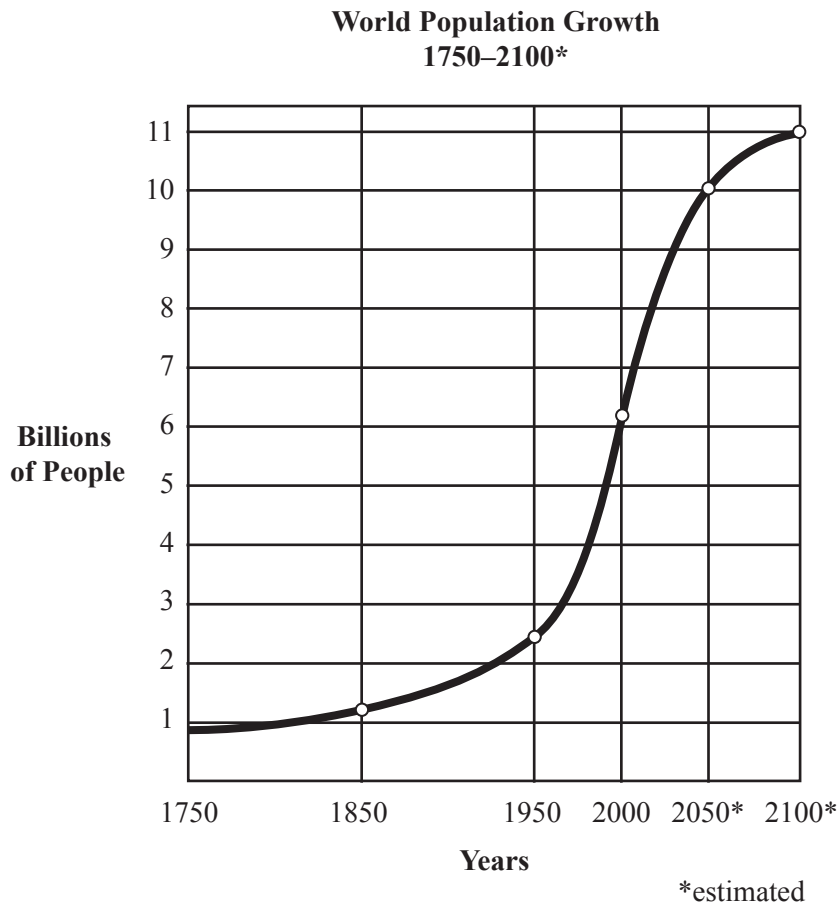
[3]

(iv) State the meaning of the term **underpopulation**.

[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) Study **Fig. 2** which shows the world's population growth over time. Answer the questions that follow.



© United Nations – Adapted diagram found at: <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/sixbillion/sixbilpart1.pdf>

Fig. 2

(i) State the estimated world population in the Year 2100.

_____ [1]

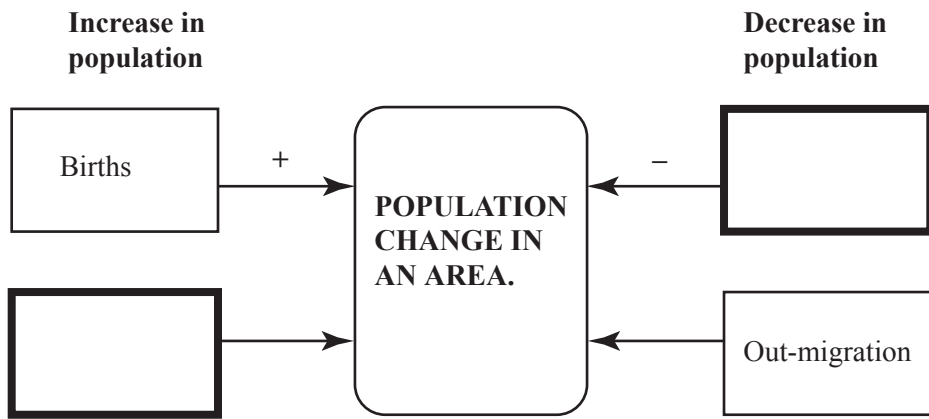
(ii) Complete the following statements about **Fig. 2** by underlining the correct word.

- Between 1950 and 2000 there was a **moderate/rapid** growth rate in global population.
- In 1750 there was a **high/low** rate of natural increase.
- The population of the world is likely to be **four/six** times greater in 2050 than in 1950.

[3]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(iii) Complete **Fig. 3**, by filling in the different ways that the population can change in an area. Some have been completed for you.



[2]

Source: Principal Examiner

Fig. 3

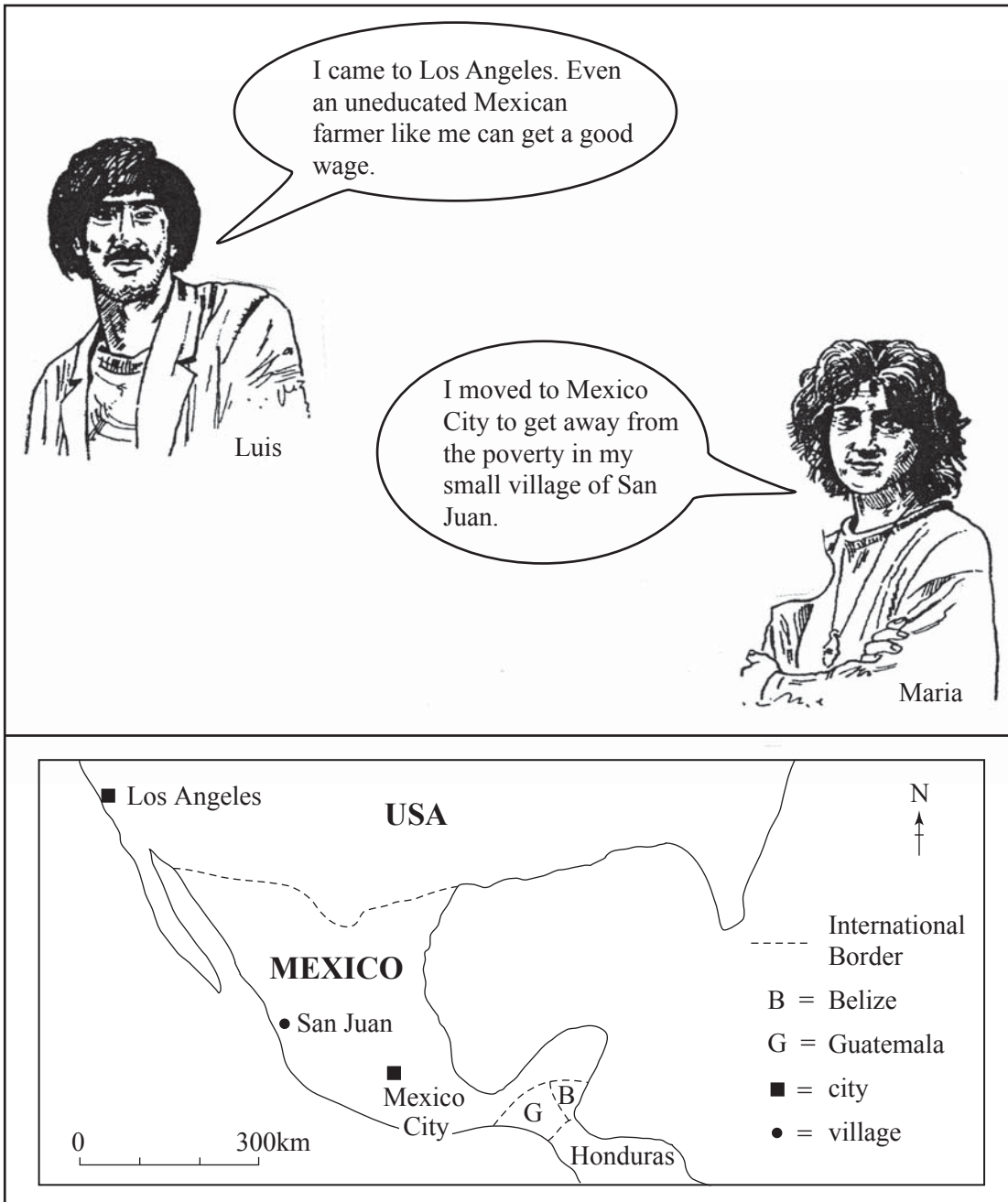
(iv) State the meaning of the term **population change**.

[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(c) Study Fig. 4 which shows the views of people migrating. Answer the questions which follow.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



Source: Principal Examiner

Fig. 4

(i) State the direction Los Angeles is from Mexico City.

_____ [1]

(ii) Name the person who is NOT an international migrant.

_____ [1]

(b) Study **Fig. 7** which names and describes some types of aid available to LEDCs. Answer the questions which follow.

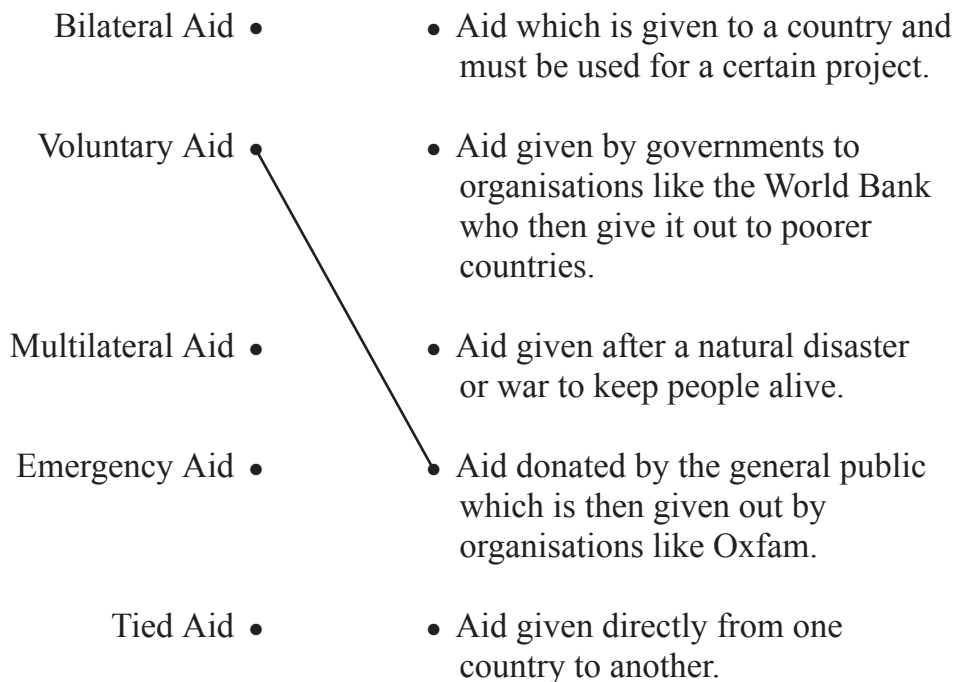


Fig. 7

(i) Draw lines to match up the type of aid with its correct description. One has been completed for you. [4]

(ii) State fully **one** reason why MEDCs give aid to LEDCs.

[3]

(iii) In the list below circle **two** disadvantages aid can bring to LEDCs.

**cause
more
debt**

**provide
clean
water**

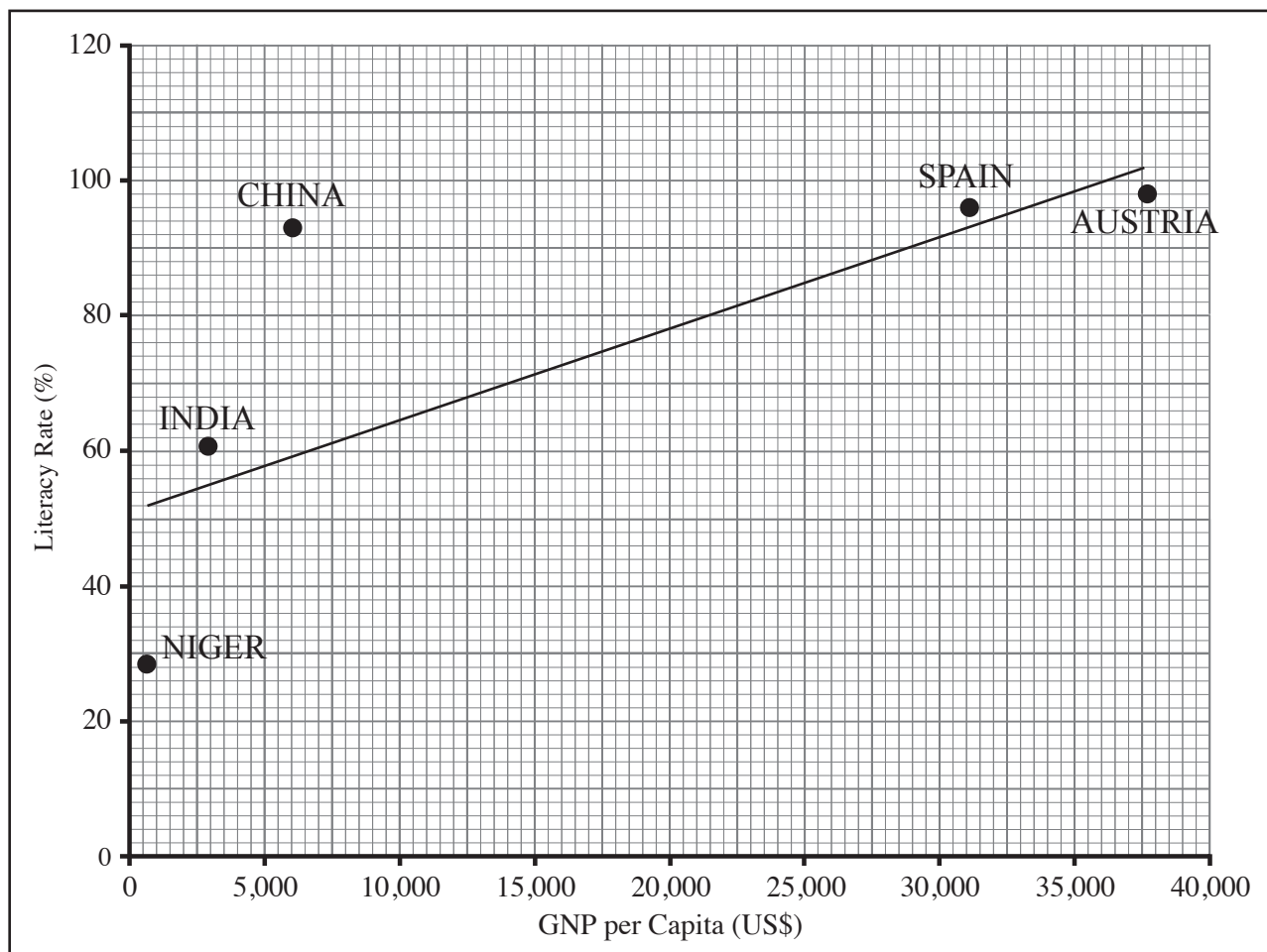
**improve
medical
care**

**reduce
local
markets**

[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(c) Study **Fig. 8** which shows a scatter graph comparing GNP with Literacy rate for five countries. Answer the questions which follow.



Source: Principal Examiner

- Literacy rate is the percentage of people in the country who can read and write.
- GNP per capita gives an indication of the average annual earnings of people in a country.

Fig. 8

(i) Complete the following statements about **Fig. 8** by underlining the correct answer.

The country with the highest literacy rate is **Austria/India**.

This graph shows a **positive/negative** relationship between GNP and literacy rates.

Countries with a high GNP seem to have a **low/high** literacy rate.

No countries have a literacy rate that is lower than **35%/25%**.

[4]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- (ii) Sort the statements in **Table 4** into good points or bad points about the Silicon Glen location for hi-tech industries. One has been completed for you.

Table 4

Factor	Good Point	Bad Point
Remote from other centres of hi-tech industry.		✓
Lots of main roads and Motorways.		
High level of pollution in the city of Glasgow		
Close to two airports		

[3]

- (iii) State the meaning of the term **hi-tech industry**.

[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(e) Study **Fig. 10** which states four facts about TNCs. Answer the questions which follow.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

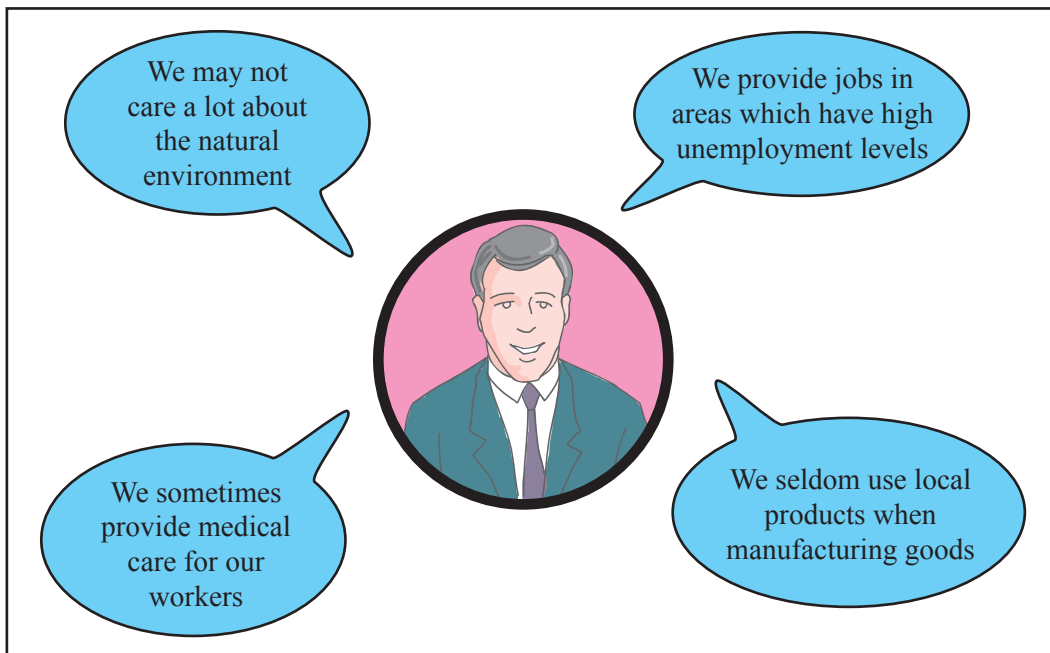


Fig. 10

(i) Write out in full what the letters **TNC** stand for.

_____ [2]

(ii) Using **Fig. 10** to help you, state fully **one** way TNCs can be good for a LEDC.

 _____ [3]

(iii) Name one TNC which you have studied and state fully **one** reason why it moved its factories from a MEDC to a LEDC.

Name of TNC _____ [1]

Reason _____

 _____ [3]

Theme F: Settlements and Change

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

3 (a) Study the Ordnance Survey extract of Durham in England and answer the questions which follow.

The map below in **Fig. 11** is a map of Durham (GR 2742). It shows the city in 1610.



Fig. 11

(i) State and explain **one** factor which may have influenced the original choice of this site for Durham.

Factor _____ [1]

(ii) Using the Ordnance Survey map state the straight line distance from the park and ride area at 307446 to the bus and coach station in the centre of Durham at 269426.

km _____ [2]

(iii) Suggest **one** reason why this is a good location for a park and ride area. (GR 3044).

- (iii) Complete **Table 6** to show which services are available in Sacriston (GR 2447) and Edmondsley (GR 2349). The services in Durham (GR 2742) have been completed for you.

Table 6

Settlement	Post Office	Church	Public house	2 or more roads	Bus Station	School	Hospital
Durham	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sacriston	✓			✓			
Edmondsley			✓	✓			

[4]

- (iv) Complete the sentences below about **Table 6** by underlining the correct word.

The larger the settlement the (**fewer/more**) services it will have.

The settlement with the largest sphere of influence is (**Durham/Edmondsley**)

(**Sacriston/Edmondsley**) has the threshold population needed for a school to exist.

Edmondsley is a (**city/town/village**) which provides (**high/low**) order services.

[5]

- (v) Sherburn (GR 3142) and Sacriston (GR 2447) are two smaller settlements close to Durham. On the list below underline the direction of Sherburn from Sacriston.

West

South East

North West

[1]

- (vi) Underline the approximate area of Sherburn (GR 3142) on the list below.

0.75 km²

2 km²

5 km²

[1]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(d) Study **Table 7** which shows the proportion of the world's population in urban areas at different times. Answer the questions which follow.

Table 7

Percentage of the Population living in Urban Areas		
	2000	2030 estimated
MEDCs	76	84
LEDCs	40	56

© Tables from Geog GCSE by Anna King et al (OUP, 2006), copyright © Oxford University Press 2006, reprinted by permission of Oxford University Press.

(i) Describe the changes in the percentage of the population in urban areas as shown in **Table 7**.

[3]

(ii) State fully **one** reason why many people move into cities in LEDCs.

[3]

(iii) Underline the term in the list below which means the movement of people out of cities in MEDCs to live in rural areas.

Urbanisation Urban sprawl Counterurbanisation

[1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for.
In some cases, efforts to contact copyright holders may have been unsuccessful and CCEA
will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement in future if notified.