

Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	

**WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1987/01

GEOGRAPHY B (Avery Hill)

Paper 1 (Foundation Tier)

MONDAY 14 JUNE 2010: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

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

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes on the first page.
- 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.

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.

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SECTION A

WATER, LANDFORMS AND PEOPLE

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

QUESTION A1

(a) Study the diagram opposite.

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

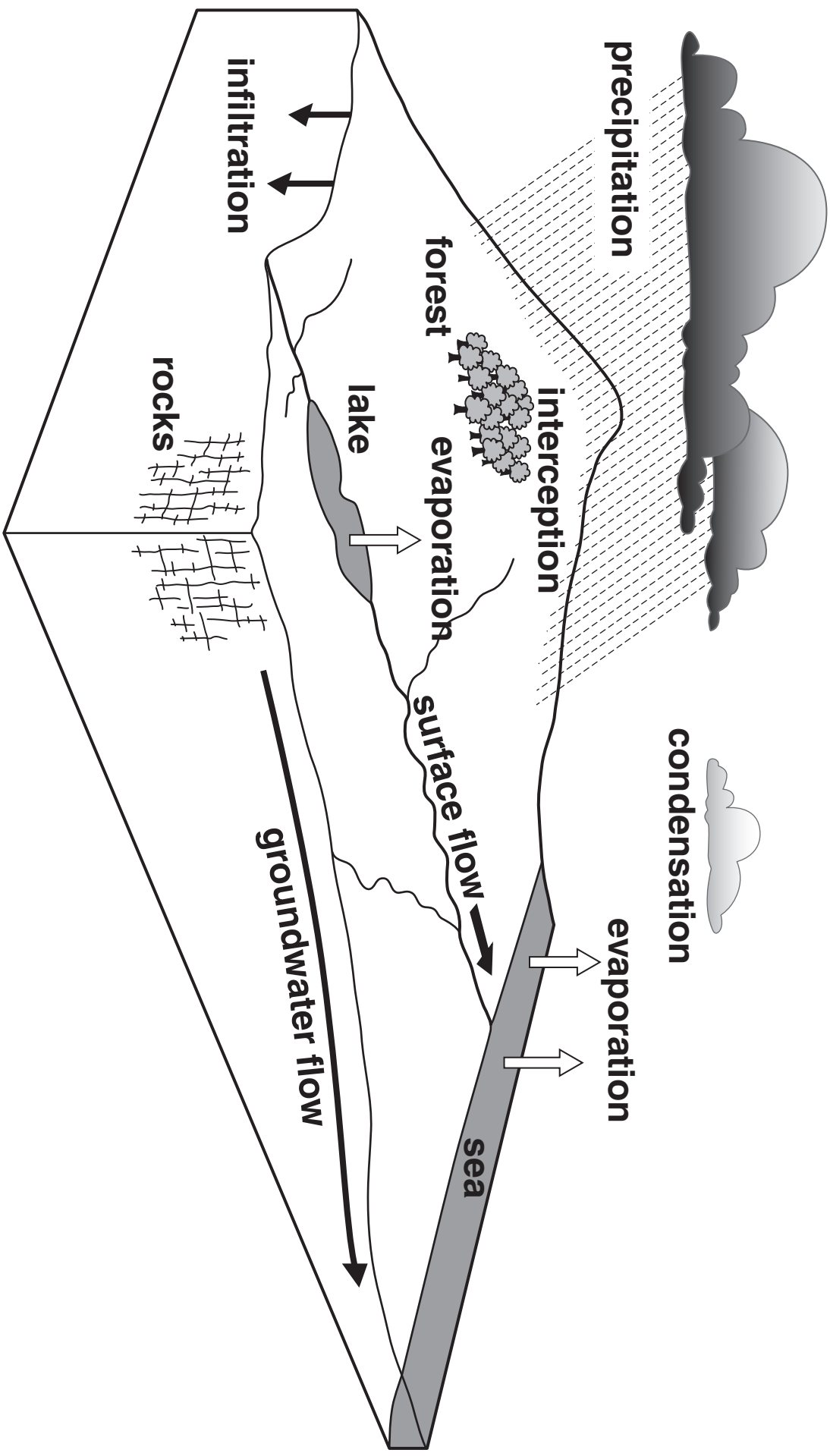
The movement of water overland is called
GROUNDWATER FLOW / SURFACE FLOW /
CONDENSATION. Clouds are formed by the
process of CONDENSATION / INFILTRATION /
PRECIPITATION. Water transfer underground
is called PRECIPITATION /
GROUNDWATER FLOW / CONDENSATION. [3]

- (ii) A store shown on the diagram is [1]

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

_____ [2]

THE WATER CYCLE



- (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

Planting forests will increase

Building a housing estate will speed up

_____ . [2]

- (b) Study Map 1 in the separate Resource Booklet. It 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. [1]

MEANING	TICK (✓)
A LONG PERIOD OF VERY HIGH RAINFALL	
LITTLE RAIN FALLING IN ONE SEASON OF THE YEAR	
A LONG PERIOD IN WHICH LESS RAIN FALLS THAN IS USUAL	

(ii) **NAME** a region that suffers 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 has experienced successive failures of rainfall in recent years. Farmers are facing significant crop failure which forces them to sell livestock to survive. Malnutrition is rising and 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 affected 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.

[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: AN AREA THAT HAS FLOODED.

(i) NAME an area that has flooded.

(ii) DESCRIBE the effects of this flood.

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

[5]

[Total mark: 30]

END OF QUESTION A1

QUESTION A2

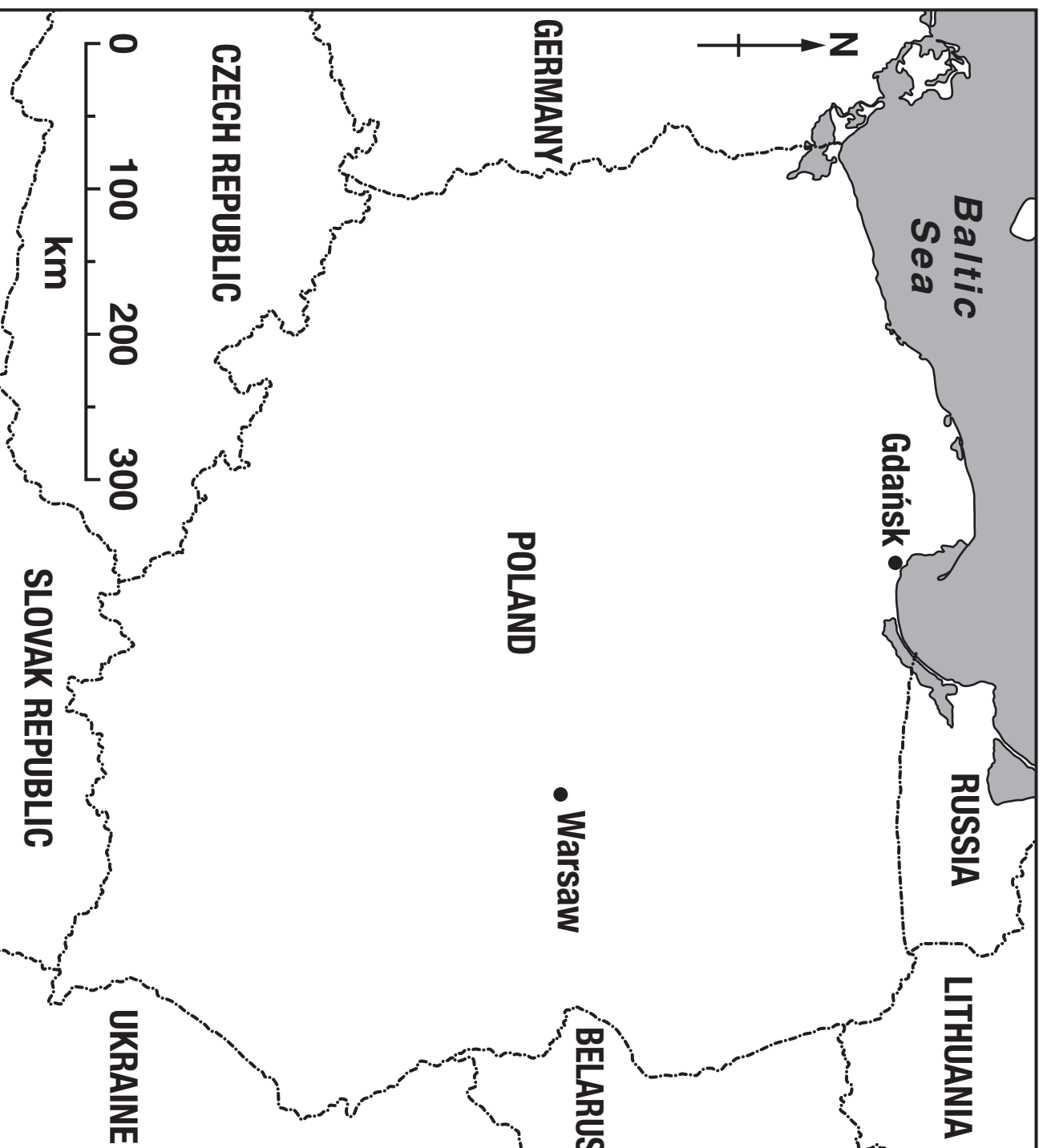
(a) Study the map opposite.

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]

MAP OF POLAND



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

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

BACKWASH	NORTH WESTERLY	SWASH	WOODLAND
BALTIC SEA	SOUTH EASTERLY	COAST	FARMLAND

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. [3]

FEATURE	LETTER ON PHOTOGRAPH
Sheltered harbour	
Beach	
Shallow water	

- (iii) **CHOOSE** two of these features. For each you have chosen, give a tourist activity that is likely to use it.

First chosen feature: _____

Tourist use: _____

Second chosen 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, their numbers threaten 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.

[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: A RIVER LANDFORM.

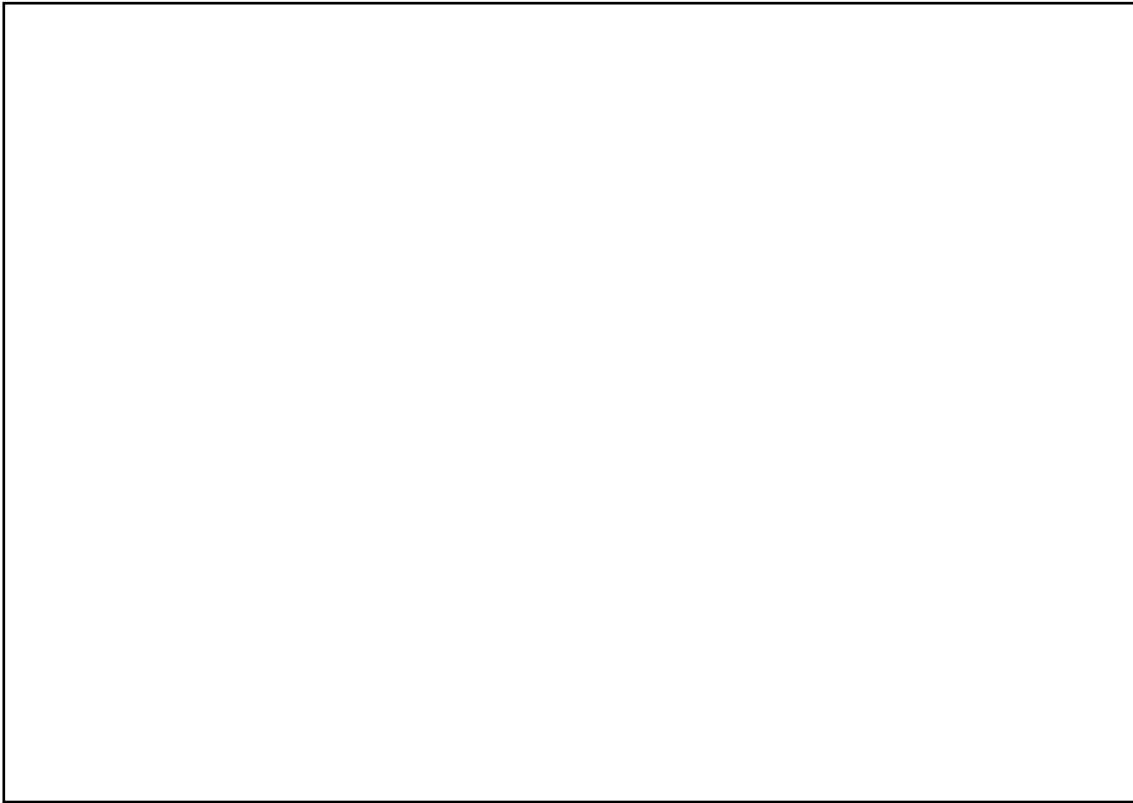
(i) NAME and LOCATE a river landform.

Name of landform

Location of landform

(ii) DESCRIBE the main features of this river landform.

(iii) **EXPLAIN** how it was formed. (You may use diagrams if you wish.)



[5]

[Total mark: 30]

END OF QUESTION A2

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?

CATHEDRAL	POTTERY FIELD	LEEDS
STATION	CROSS FLATTS PARK	

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.

[1]

STATEMENT	TICK (✓)
LAND WHERE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN RENEWED	
COUNTRYSIDE THAT HAS BEEN PROTECTED FROM DEVELOPMENT	
LAND PREVIOUSLY USED FOR INDUSTRY OR HOUSING	

- (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 0.5 km / 1.5 km / 2.5 km.

[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.**

_____ [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.**

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

[5]

[Total mark: 30]

END OF QUESTION B3

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 _____

Second feature _____

Explanation _____

_____ [4]

(b) Study the graph opposite.

- (i) Use the information below to COMPLETE the graph. [1]**

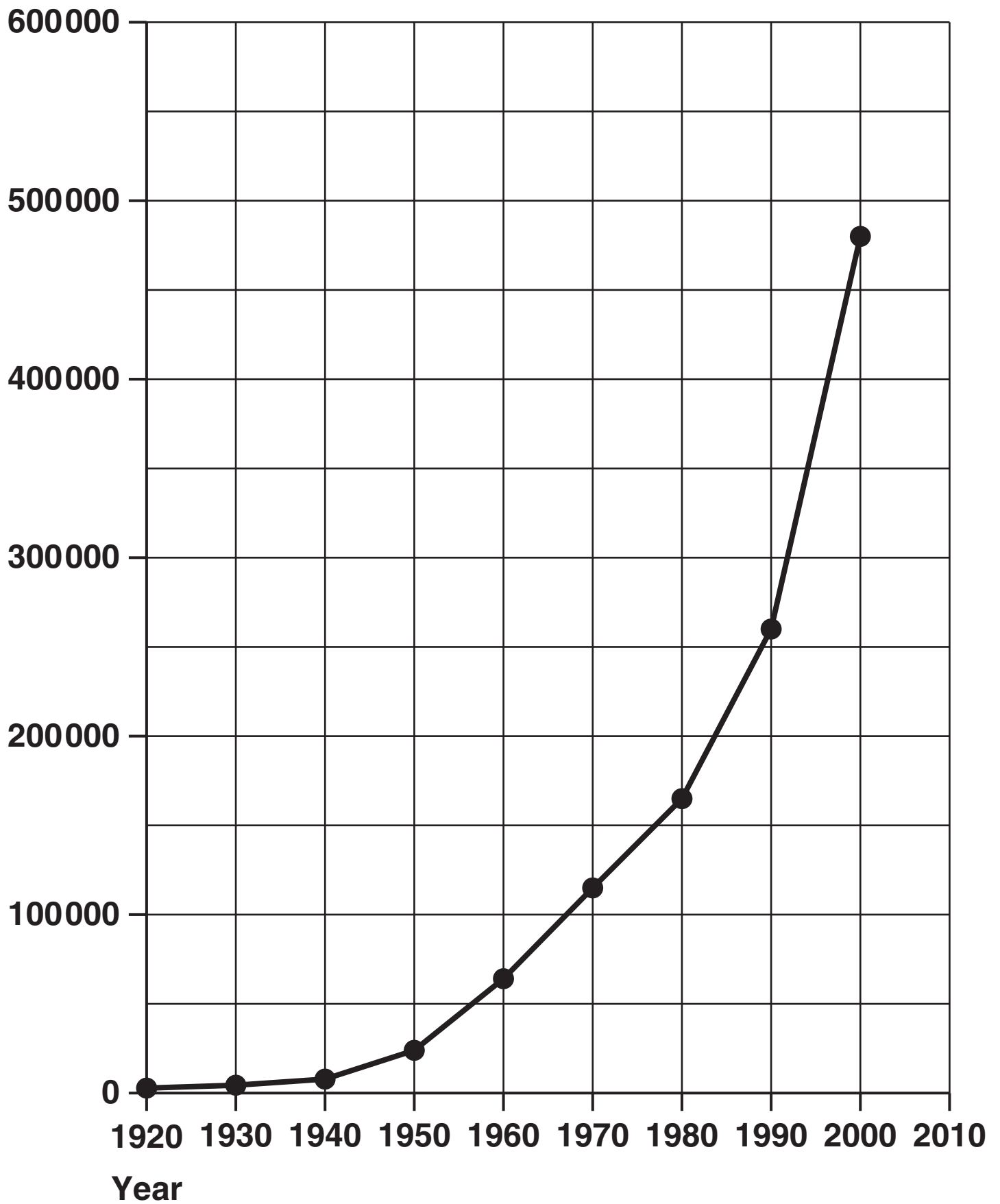
In 2010 Las Vegas has a population of 600 000

- (ii) Use information from the graph to TICK the three correct statements in the table below. [3]**

STATEMENT	TICK (✓)
THE POPULATION GREW SLOWLY BETWEEN 1920 AND 1950	
THE POPULATION IN 1990 WAS 200 000	
THERE WAS A RAPID RISE IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1970 AND 2000	
THE POPULATION FELL BETWEEN 1940 AND 1950	
THE POPULATION IN 2000 WAS 480 000	
BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 POPULATION GROWTH SLOWED	

POPULATION CHANGE IN LAS VEGAS

Population



(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 _____

[3]

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



Robert Smith

Cities should be allowed to grow without control. It is our job to meet the increased demand for services.



Sian Jones

The growth of cities must be controlled. Without control there will be too much pressure on services.

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.**

(iii) **EXPLAIN** why people migrated to this area.

[5]

[Total mark: 30]

END OF QUESTION B4

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 the origin of tourists visiting Kenya, by continent.

- (i) Tourism is a tertiary economic activity. What is meant by tertiary economic activity?
TICK the correct box below. [1]

DEFINITION	TICK (✓)
PROVIDING A SERVICE	
MANUFACTURING AND MAKING A PRODUCT	
TAKING RAW MATERIALS FROM THE EARTH OR SEA	

- (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.

[2]

(b) Study the graph opposite.

- (i) COMPLETE the graph using the information below.**

The number of tourists in 2007 was 2 million.

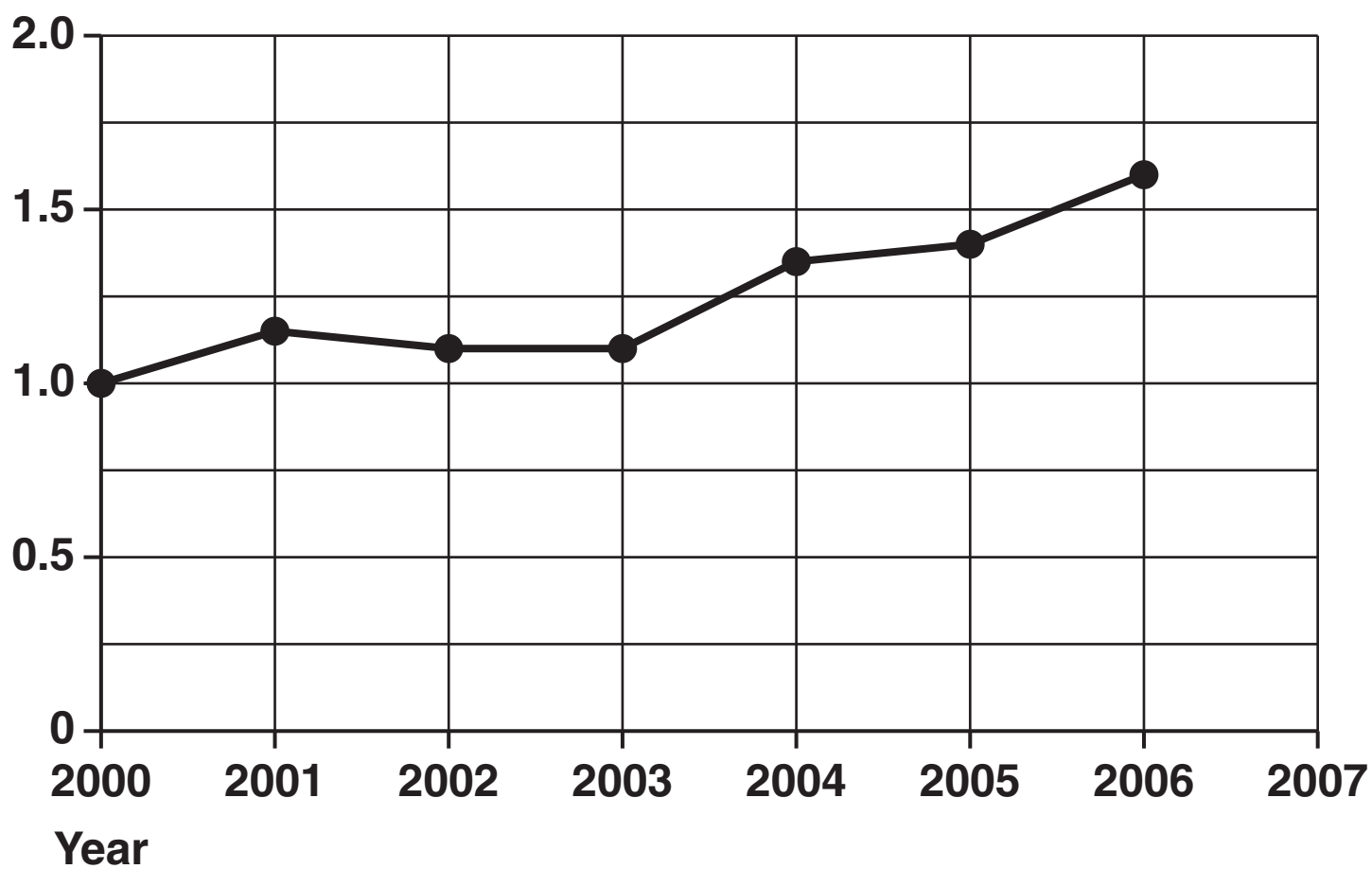
[1]

- (ii) DESCRIBE the trend in the number of tourists visiting Kenya between 2000 and 2007. Refer to figures in your answer.**

[2]

TOURIST VISITORS TO KENYA

Tourist visitors
(millions)



- (iii) Tourism has benefited Kenya and its people.
TICK three benefits from the statements below. [3]

STATEMENT	TICK (✓)
PROFITS FROM TOURISM GO BACK TO MEDCS	
TOURISM LEADS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ROADS AND AIRPORTS	
BEST JOBS OFTEN GO TO FOREIGN WORKERS	
TOURIST SPENDING CREATES JOBS	
LOCAL COMMUNITIES OFFENDED BY ALCOHOL AND VISITOR CULTURES	
TOURISM BRINGS MONEY INTO THE COUNTRY	

- (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 a decline in tourist numbers 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 _____

Number chosen _____

Explanation _____

_____ **[4]**

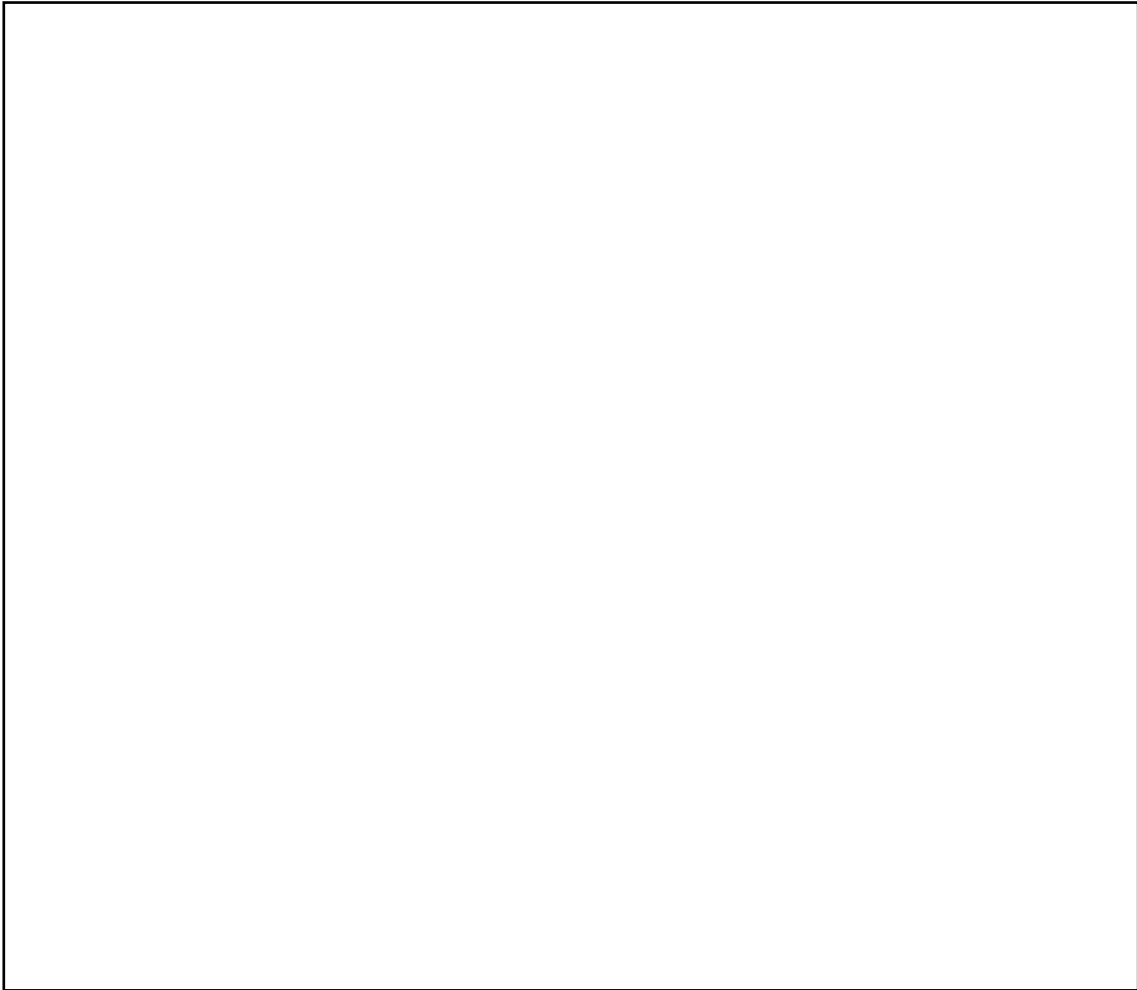
(e) CASE STUDY: THE LOCATION OF A PRIMARY OR A SECONDARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

- (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.)



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

[5]

[Total mark: 30]

END OF QUESTION C5

QUESTION C6

(a) Study the map and table of development indicators on the separate sheet.

(i) What is meant by the term 'INFANT MORTALITY RATE'? Tick the correct answer from the statements below. [1]

STATEMENT	TICK (✓)
THE NUMBER OF BABIES PER 1000 BORN WHO DIE BEFORE THE AGE OF 1	
THE NUMBER OF BABIES PER 1000 BORN WHO DIE BEFORE THE AGE OF 10	
THE NUMBER OF BABIES PER 1000 BORN WHO LIVE BEYOND THE AGE OF 1	

(ii) COMPLETE the graph for Brazil on the world map on the separate sheet 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 _____

Explanation _____

_____ [4]

(b) Study the passage and diagram below.

Multinational companies (MNCs) make sports goods in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDs) 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 opposite. 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]

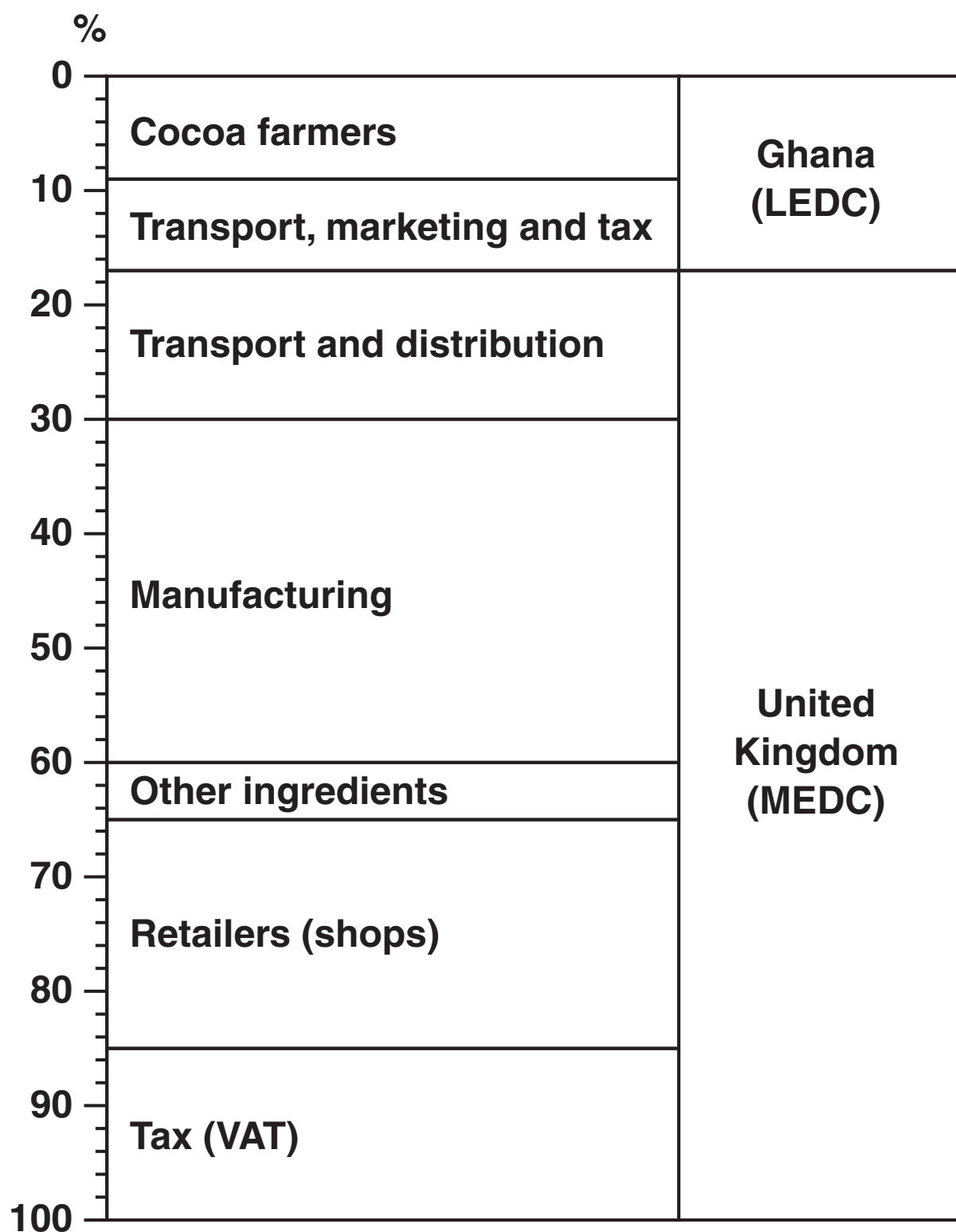
- (ii) What is the percentage of the total price of the bar of chocolate that stays within Ghana?**

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.

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

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

[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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