Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number			Candidate Number									
Candidate Signature												

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General Certificate of Education
January 2005
Advanced Subsidiary Examination

ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A) GGA3
Unit 3 Geographical Skills

Thursday 13 January 2005 Morning Session

In addition to this paper you will require:
the resource booklet (enclosed).
You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **one** question, **either** Question 1 in Section A, **or** Question 2 in Section B.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate.
- The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

Advice

- Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams and where reference is made to your personal investigative work.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
Total (Column 1) →			
Total (Column 2) →			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Answer **one** question, **either** Question 1 in Section A, **or** Question 2 in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **all** parts of the question in the spaces provided.

The Physical Environment

Title: Costs and benefits of weather and climate

1 (a) **Figure 1** is a partly drawn climate graph for Varanasi in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.

(i) Complete **Figure 1** by adding the following information.

	Month	
	July	August
Precipitation (mm)	346	240
Temperature (°C)	33	32

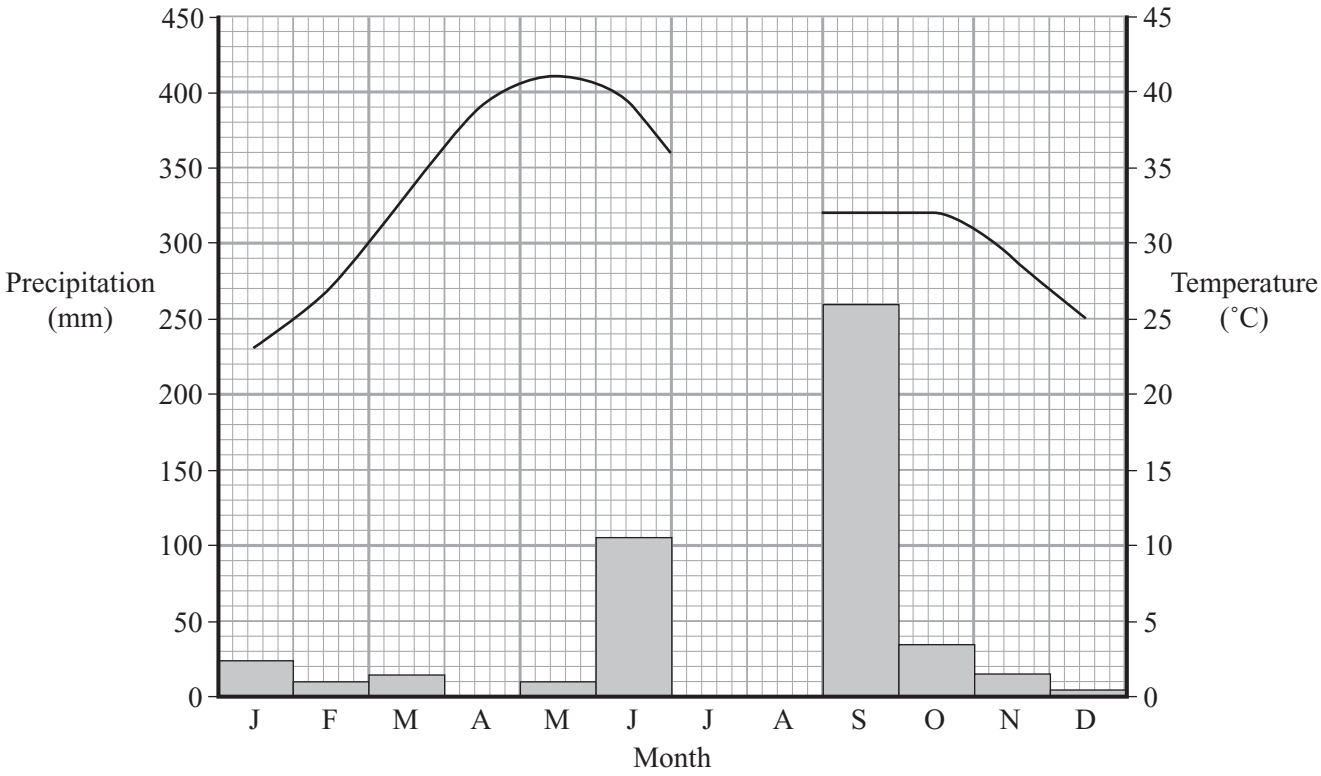

Figure 1

(4 marks)

(ii) Summarise the characteristics of the climate shown in **Figure 1**.

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(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(iii) **Figure 2** shows some of the features responsible for the wet monsoon in India.

Complete the labelling of **Figure 2** (in the spaces provided) to complete the sequence of events leading to the wet monsoon. The first one has been done for you.

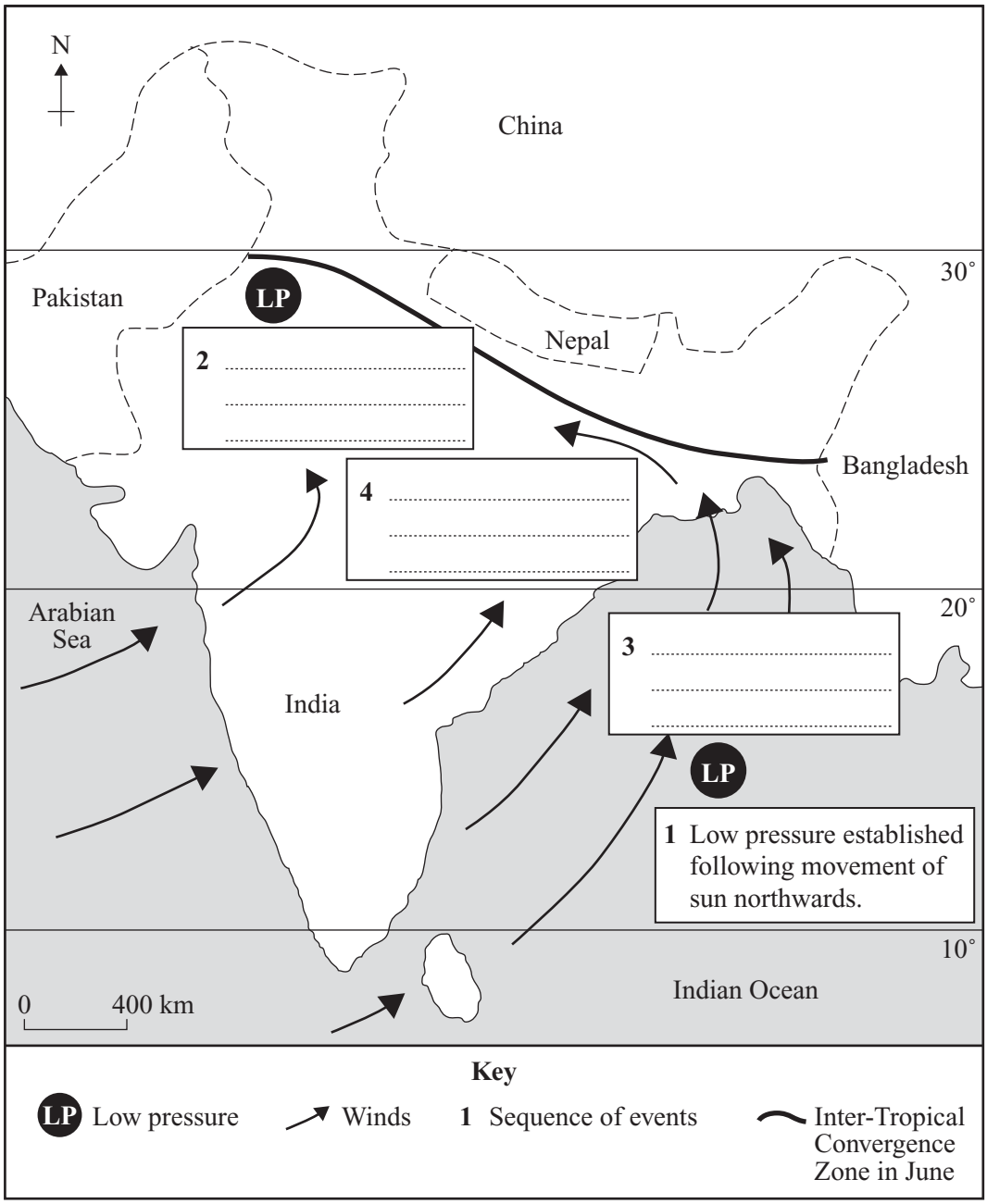

Figure 2

(4 marks)

(b) **Figure 3** (*resource booklet*) shows the percentage variation from normal precipitation in India between 1 June and 18 September 2002 and describes the impact of this in several Indian states.

Using **Figure 3**, describe and comment on both the pattern and the contrasting impacts of the variation from normal.

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(12 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(c) **Figure 4** (*resource booklet*) is a satellite image of a depression approaching the west coast of the British Isles on 31 January 2002.

(i) Draw and label a sketch plan of **Figure 4** in the space provided in **Figure 5** below.

Figure 5

(6 marks)

(ii) Describe how the weather conditions in south-east England are different from those in western central Ireland.

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(4 marks)

(d) **Figure 6** (*resource booklet*) describes some of the consequences of weather conditions in England during the summer of 2003.

To what extent does the evidence support the view that the economic and social opportunities for human activities offered by the weather conditions outweighed the constraints?

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(8 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(e) You have experienced geography fieldwork as part of the course.

(i) For **any** geography fieldwork study you have undertaken (either physical or human), briefly outline the purpose of the study.

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(2 marks)

(ii) Identify **one** item of primary data and **one** item of secondary data collected in connection with the study in (e)(i).

For **each**, outline the method of data collection and the usefulness of the item for your study.

Primary data item .....

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Secondary data item .....

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(6 marks)

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Do **not** answer this Section if you have answered Question 1 in Section A.

SECTION B

Answer **all** parts of the question in the spaces provided.

The Human Environment

Title: Population Changes

2 (a) **Figure 7** (*resource booklet*) shows births and deaths in the United Kingdom from 1901 to 2001 and projected figures to 2021.

Describe and suggest reasons for the trends shown in **Figure 7**.

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(8 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(b) (i) **Figure 8** shows the net natural change, net migration change and overall change in the United Kingdom population from 1901 to 2001, with projected figures to 2021.

Complete **Figure 8** by adding the following information.

Census period	Net natural change	Net migration change	Overall change
1961–71	324 000	–14 000	310 000

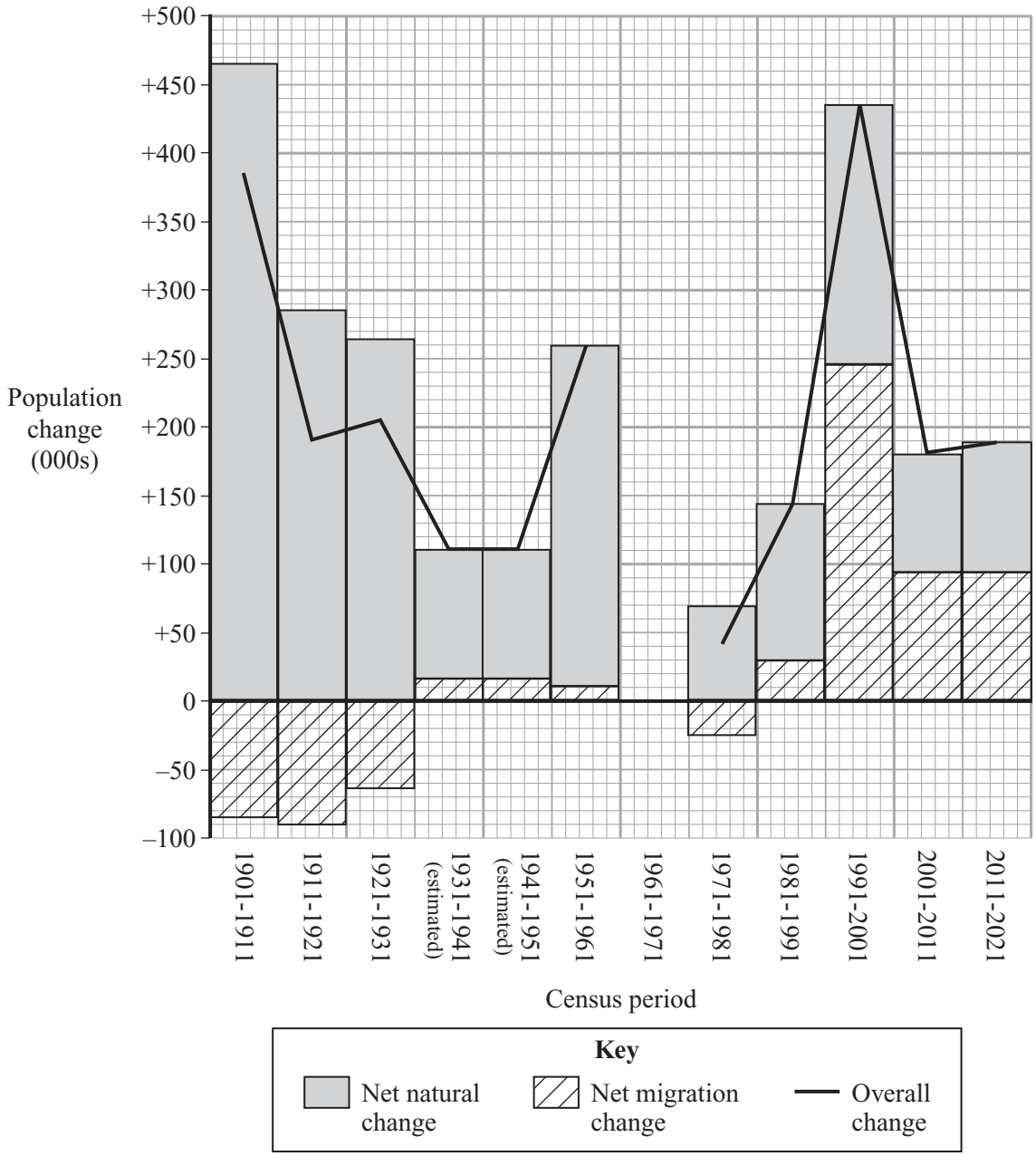

Figure 8

(3 marks)

(ii) Outline and comment on the overall change and the relative importance of its **two** components.

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(8 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(c) (i) **Figure 9a** shows percentage population change in three London boroughs between 1991 and 2001.

Complete **Figure 9b** by adding the information shown in **Figure 9a**.

	Population Change	
Borough	**Value**	**Percentage**
City of London	1 800	34.0
Tower Hamlets	29 800	17.9
Brent	22 700	9.4

Figure 9a

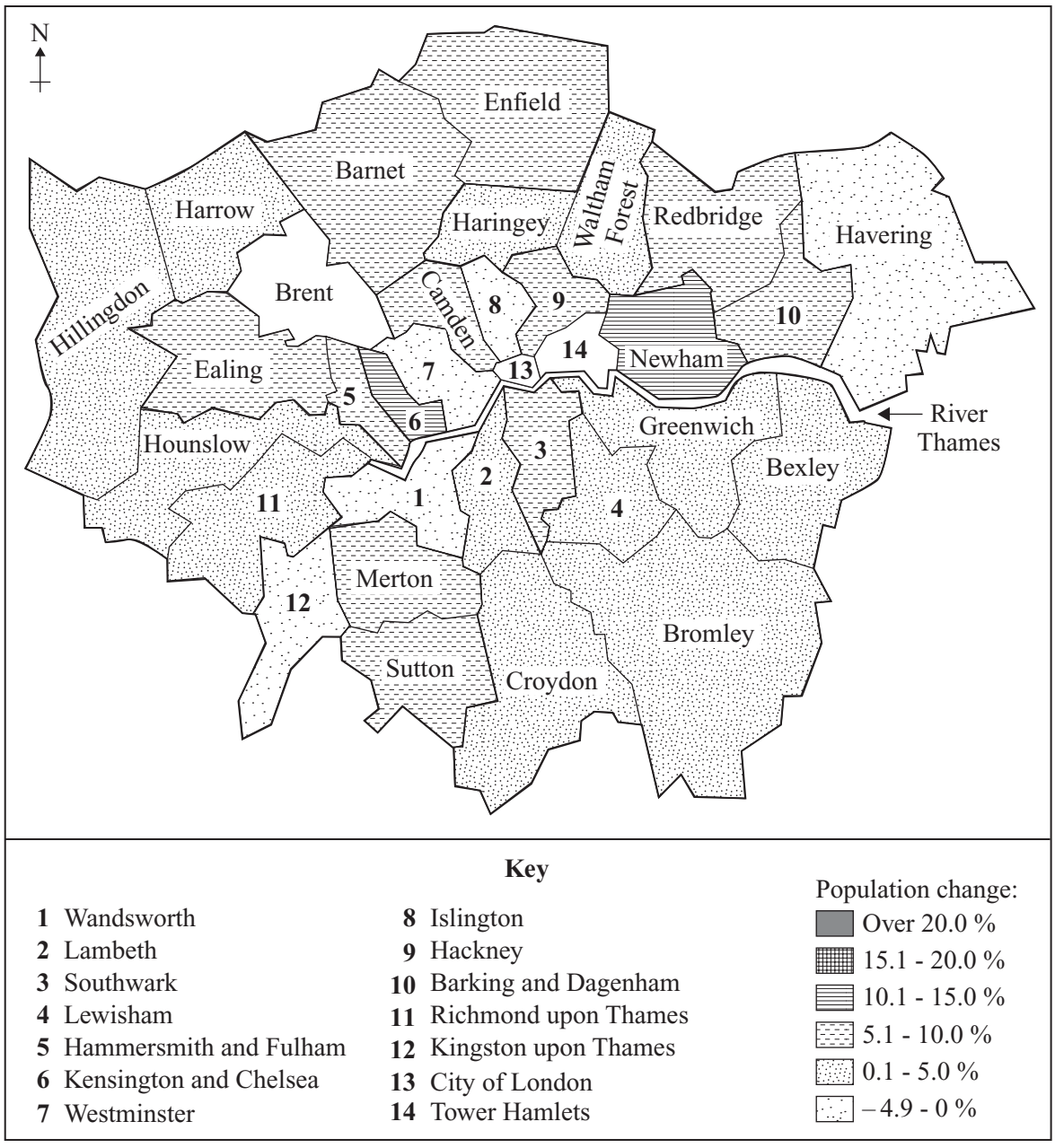

Figure 9b

(3 marks)

(ii) Using the data in **Figure 9a**, outline the advantages and disadvantages of using percentage values rather than actual values when mapping population change.

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(4 marks)

(iii) To what extent does **Figure 9b** provide evidence that percentage population change increases with increasing distance from the centre?

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(6 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(d) **Figure 10** (*resource booklet*) describes some of the possible consequences and issues resulting from an ageing population in the UK.

Classify and comment on the economic, social and moral issues raised in **Figure 10**.

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(10 marks)

(e) You have experienced geography fieldwork as part of the course.

(i) For **any** geography fieldwork study you have undertaken (either physical or human), briefly outline the purpose of the study.

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(2 marks)

(ii) Identify **one** item of primary data and **one** item of secondary data collected in connection with the study in (e)(i).

For **each**, outline the method of data collection and the usefulness of the item for your study.

Primary data item .....

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Secondary data item .....

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(6 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1(b): Figure 3: adapted from Ian Hunt, GeoActive Online, Series 15, Issue 1 (Nelson Thornes) September 2003.
Question 1(c): Figure 4: NERC Satellite Receiving Station, University of Dundee.
Question 1(d): Figure 6: © Patrick Barkham, *The Times*, 6 August 2003.
Question 2(a): Figure 7: adapted from Stephen Burton, Geofile Online, Series 21, Issue 3 (Nelson Thornes) April 2003.
Question 2(d): Figure 10: © Richard Woods/David Smith, *The Times*, 12 May 2002.

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GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A) GGA3
Unit 3 Geographical Skills

Resource Booklet

Before the onset of the 2002 wet monsoon, temperatures within India had reached a blistering 49°C. In the week leading up to 17 May, 450 people died, mainly in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. Elsewhere the heat caused roads to melt, wells to dry up and wildlife to die.

By 17 July the rains still had not arrived. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were the worst affected. Rice (the main staple) is planted in May in nurseries and 30 days later transplanted by hand into the paddy fields ahead of the expected rains. Many of these plantings failed due to the delay in the rains.

In some states the delay in the rains also led to a serious power shortage with hydro-electricity plants unable to operate.

The lack of rains also affected people's jobs, as many agricultural labourers were left without employment. Workers involved in micro-finance with Women's Committees Savings Groups reported that the small accounts saved over long periods had been used up and the rural poor, unable to borrow from the banks, were being forced to borrow from money-lenders at interest rates of up to 250% a month, leading to serious rural debt.

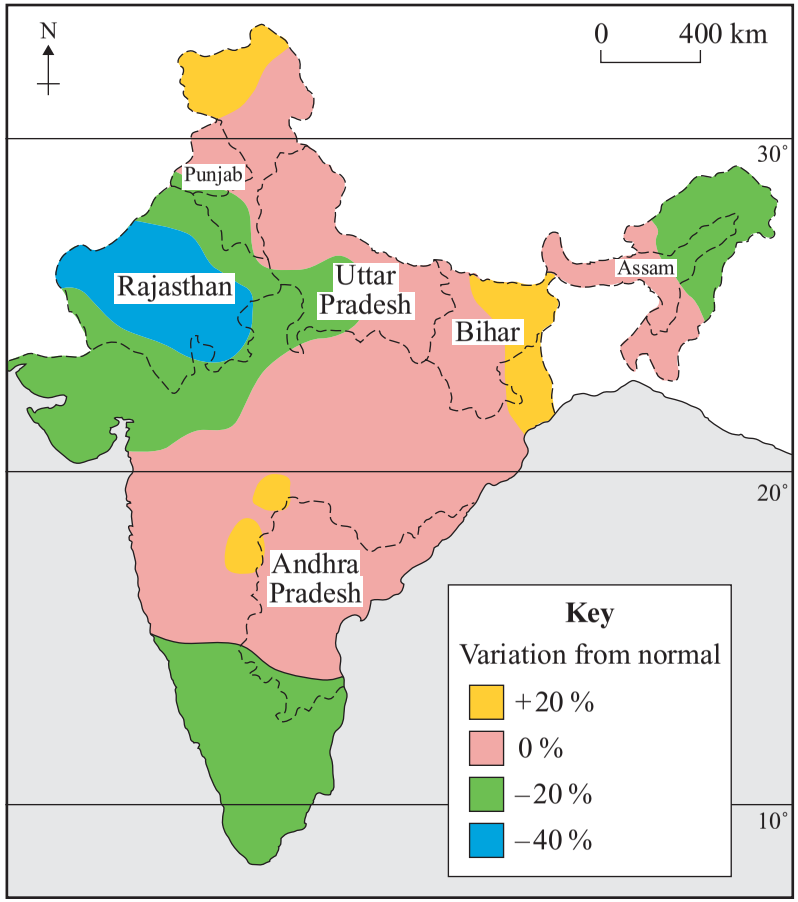


Figure 3

By 27 August heavy rainfall in the Himalayas was having a dramatic effect. In the eastern state of Bihar, people were forced to leave their villages as rivers breached their banks. Water levels in the Ganges and Gaddhak surged as water was released from the Balmikinagar Dam in Nepal, which was threatening to overflow, and road links between Gopalganj, Patna and other areas were cut. As many as 24 of Bihar's 38 districts were flooded, and hundreds of thousands of hectares of crops were washed away. The death toll from floods and water-borne diseases rose to 352 in Bihar alone.

On 6 July the north-east state of Assam was hit by torrential rains and flash floods, making 250 000 people homeless. In the district of Dhemaji, 30 000 people were displaced from villages, and emergency relief camps had to be established and food relief distributed by the government. Army units were put on alert and repair work on damaged roads started. In northern Bihar another 200 000 people had to move to higher ground as rivers reached danger levels.

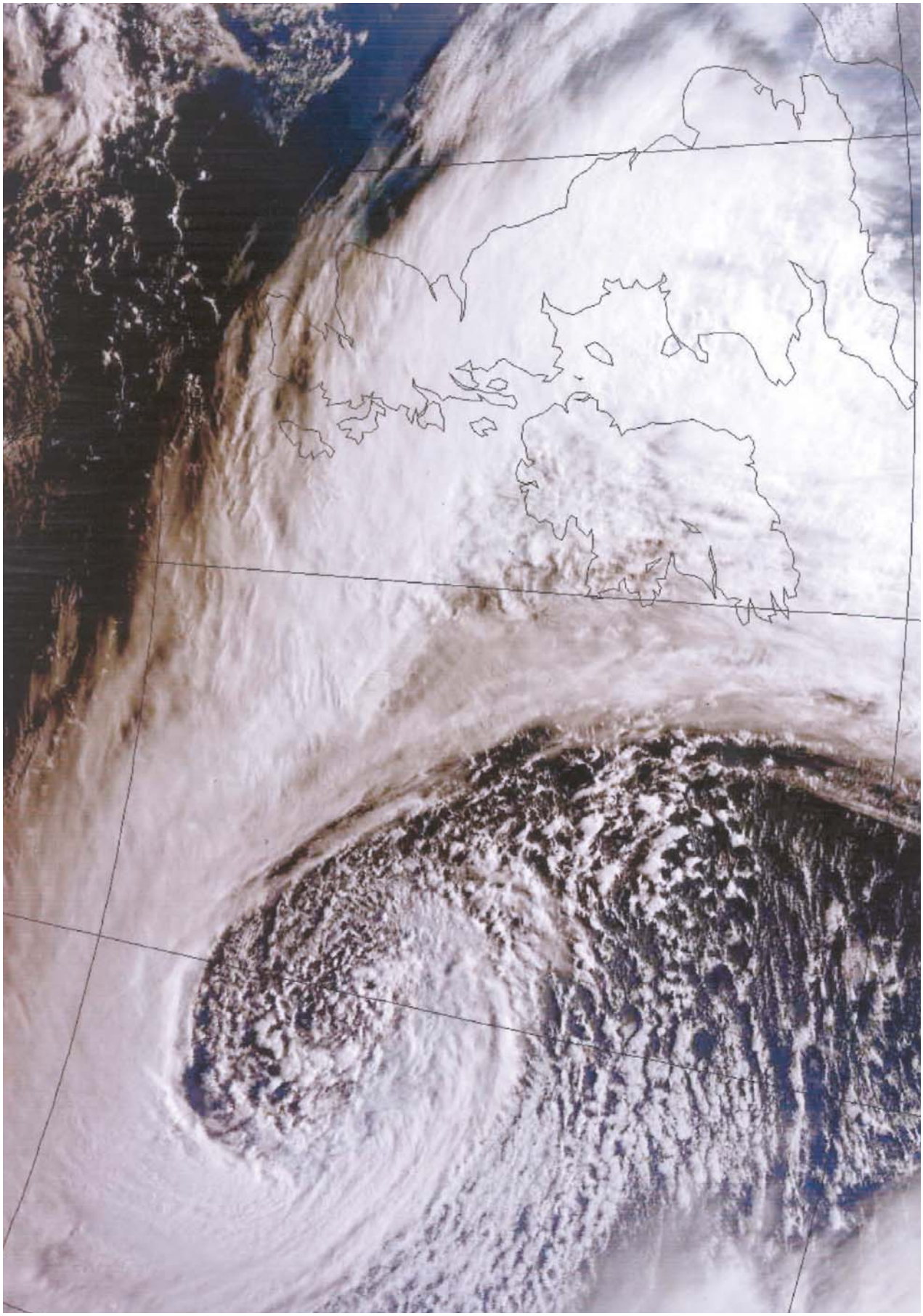


Figure 4

Sweltering Britons prepare for record day

The rehearsals for dealing with Britain's hottest day got under way in earnest yesterday as people basked under cloudless skies, skipped work, bought swimming pools and turned fire hoses on themselves.

With forecasters admitting that they "could not see the end of the hot weather", the summer of 2003 could also enter the record books as Britain's best summer if average temperatures for June, July and August exceed the 1976 record.

The Met Office spokesman said that this was the best summer he could recall in 42 years of forecasting. "May was miserable this year – and cold and damp, but it has picked up ever since," he said. "It has never been so dry that crops haven't grown. A lot of the rain has come at the right time of day – at night. When it has come, it has come in the right quantities as well. The crops haven't been battered flat by giant hailstones, for example. By and large, the farmers are happy with the way things have gone."

B&Q reported a 300 percent increase in its sales of swimming pools, which it decided to stock for the first time this summer on the basis of long-range forecasts in January.

So far this summer, the do-it-yourself chain has sold almost half a million air-conditioning units and fans. But some retailers were left red-faced yesterday, having already replenished summer stock with winter goods. More than 500 Argos stores have removed paddling pools from their catalogues and replaced them with Christmas trees.

Recruitment agencies reported a brisk business in replacing workers who had called in sick to enjoy the sunshine.

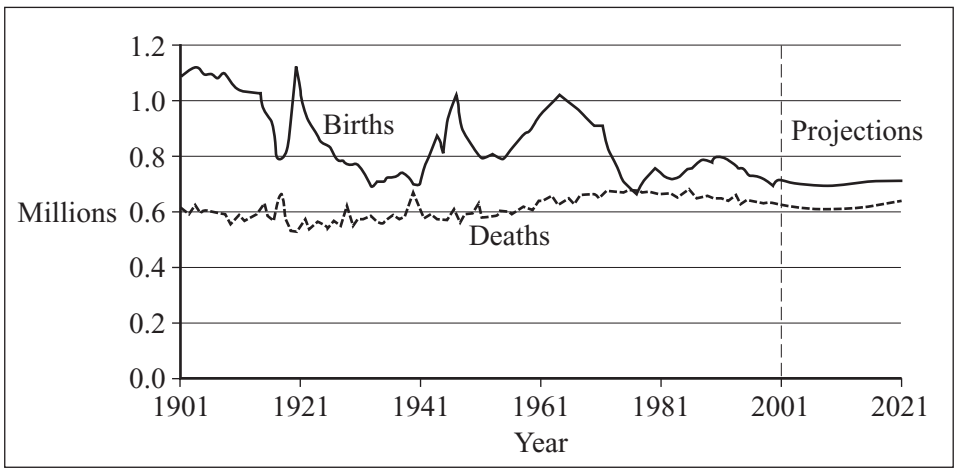
Restrictions 'an over-reaction'

Rail managers have over-reacted to the hot weather by imposing draconian speed restrictions because they are too frightened of being prosecuted for negligence, a train company chief said yesterday. Chris Gree, chief executive of Virgin Trains who has been forced to cancel dozens of trains a day on the West Coast line, said that the restrictions were unnecessary on many stretches of track.

Network Rail has said that the speed limits (with trains limited to 60mph south of the Thames and from London to Crewe, Chelmsford and Norwich) are necessary because of the risk of tracks buckling in the heat and so derailing a train.

(adapted from The Times, 06/08/03)

Figure 6


1.2
1.0
0.8
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Millions
Births
Deaths
Projections
1901
1921
1941
1961
1981
2001
2021
Year

Figure 7

Figure 10, text and table, "No foot in the grave" and "Outlook grey and unsettled, old age by numbers", Sunday Times, 12 May 2002, has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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