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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2004

**GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)**  
**Foundation Tier**  
**Paper 2**

**3031/2F**



**F**

Thursday 10 June 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**In addition to this paper you will require:**

- the insert (enclosed).

You may use a calculator.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
Total (Column 1)		→	
Total (Column 2)		→	
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen for written answers. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.

**SECTION A** – Answer **ONE** question, **either:** Question 1  
**or** Question 2

**SECTION B** – Answer **ONE** question, **either:** Question 3  
**or** Question 4

**SECTION C** – Answer **ONE** question, **either:** Question 5  
**or** Question 6

- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
- If you need extra paper use the Supplementary Answer Sheets.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - present relevant information in a form and style that suits its purpose;
  - ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate;
  - use specialist vocabulary.
- LEDC is a Less Economically Developed Country.
- MEDC is a More Economically Developed Country.

**SECTION A**

Answer **ONE** question, **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

**1 Population**

**Total for this question: 25 marks**

(a) Study **Figure 1**, which shows migration in LEDCs.



**Figure 1**

(i) Describe what **Figure 1** shows about migration.

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*(2 marks)*

(ii) Study the following list.  
Tick the **two** that are most likely to cause people to migrate from their home area.

- Fertile soil
- Lack of services
- Reliable food supply
- Volcanic eruption

(2 marks)

(iii) Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using the words given below:

- shanty**                      **push**                      **volunteers**                      **refugees**
- high class**                      **political**                      **urban**                      **pull**

When poor people migrate in an LEDC they may have to live in a ..... town. If they are forced to leave their homes because of war they are known as ..... . Crop failure in the countryside may be a ..... factor. Schools and hospitals in a city are examples of ..... factors.

(4 marks)

**QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

- (iv) The table below contains statements made by a migrant to the United Kingdom. Tick **either** Column A **or** Column B to show whether the statement would be an advantage **or** a disadvantage for the migrant. The first one has been done for you.

Statement	A Advantage	B Disadvantage
My new country is 5,000 miles away from my old friends and family.		✓
Before I left my old country I had trained as a doctor of medicine.		
I learnt English at home because my parents spoke it.		
The town where I live now does not have a temple where I can worship.		

(3 marks)

- (b) People move from one country to another. Describe the advantages for the **two** countries involved.

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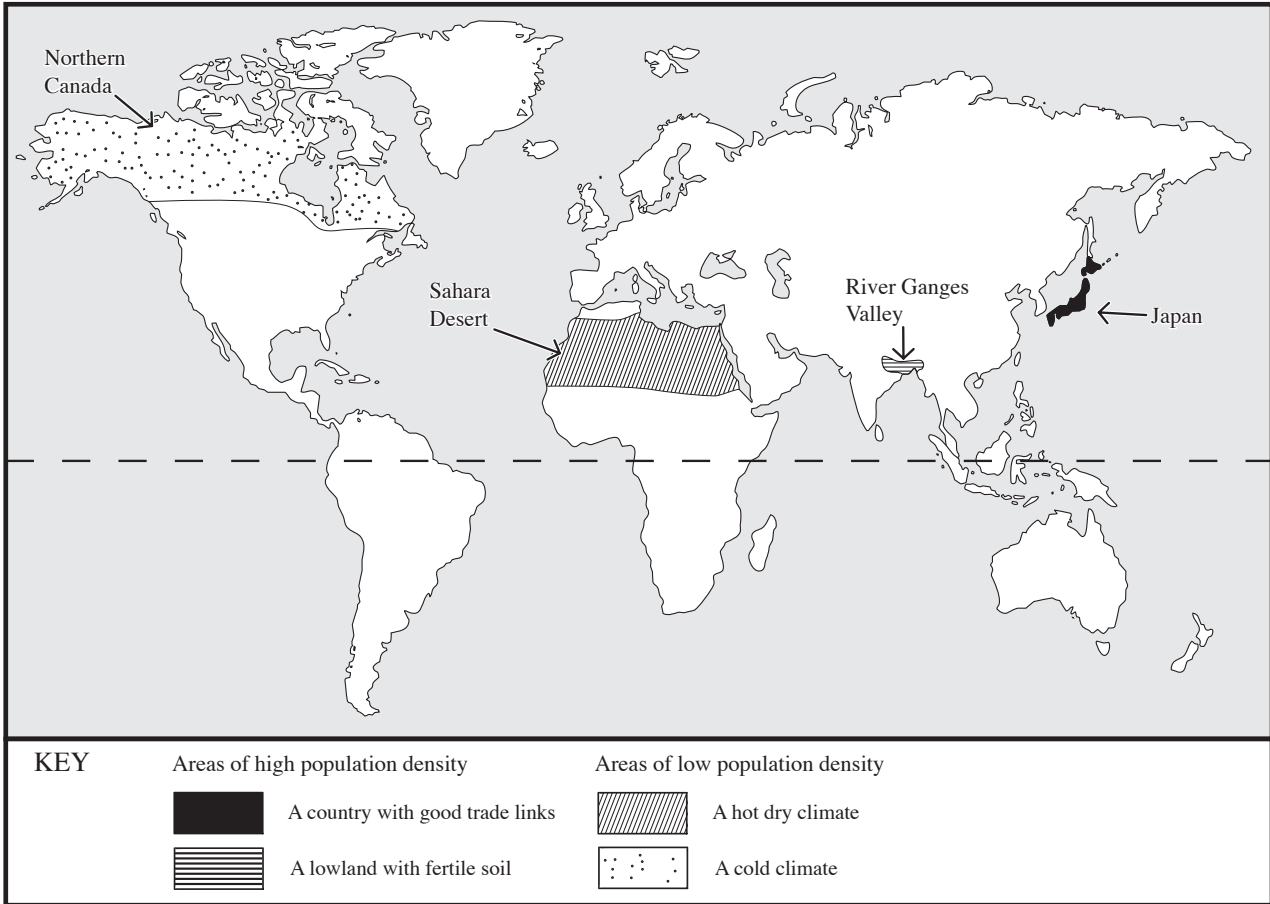
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(4 marks)

(c) Study **Figure 2**, a world map showing factors that affect population density in selected areas.



**Figure 2**

(i) Name **two** places shown on the map that have a low population density.

1 .....

2 .....

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain why areas with a dry climate usually have a **low** population density.

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(2 marks)

Turn over ►

(d) (i) Give **two** reasons why there is a large natural increase in population in some parts of the world.

1 .....

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2 .....

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*(2 marks)*

(ii) Explain what countries are doing to cope with rapid population increase.

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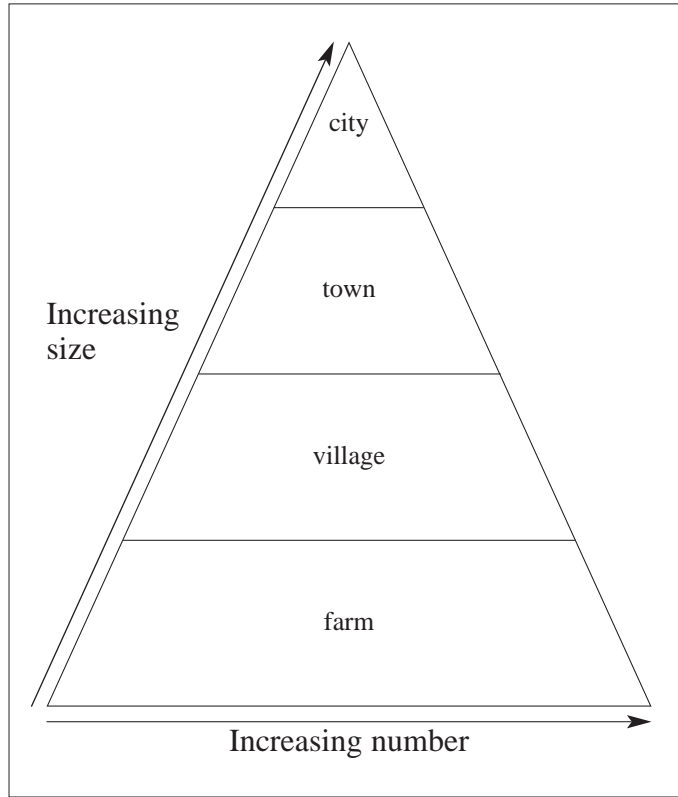
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*(4 marks)*

**2 Settlement**

**Total for this question: 25 marks**

(a) Study **Figure 3**, which shows types of settlement in a hierarchy.



**Figure 3**

(i) Describe what **Figure 3** shows about the numbers and sizes of settlements in a hierarchy.

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*(2 marks)*

**Turn over ►**

- (ii) Study the following list.  
Tick the **two** that are likely to cause a village to grow into a town.

Trade increases	<input type="checkbox"/>
Population decreases	<input type="checkbox"/>
New industry moves in	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to main roads is poor	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2 marks)

- (iii) Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using the words given below:

**rural urban fringe                  greater                  farms                  cost of living**  
**smaller                  sphere of influence                  towns                  population**

The area served by a settlement is called its .....

A city has a much ..... number of services than a village because the ..... is higher. A village usually serves itself and some surrounding .....

(4 marks)

- (iv) The table below contains statements about villages and cities. Tick either Column A **or** Column B to show whether the statement would be true for a village **or** a city. The first one has been done for you.

Statement	A village	B city
The centre of this settlement is known as the Central Business District.		✓
A large shopping centre is located in the middle of this settlement.		
The services in the centre of this settlement are a public house and a church.		
The settlement has suburbs.		

(3 marks)



(b) Describe how the function of a town or village may change over time.

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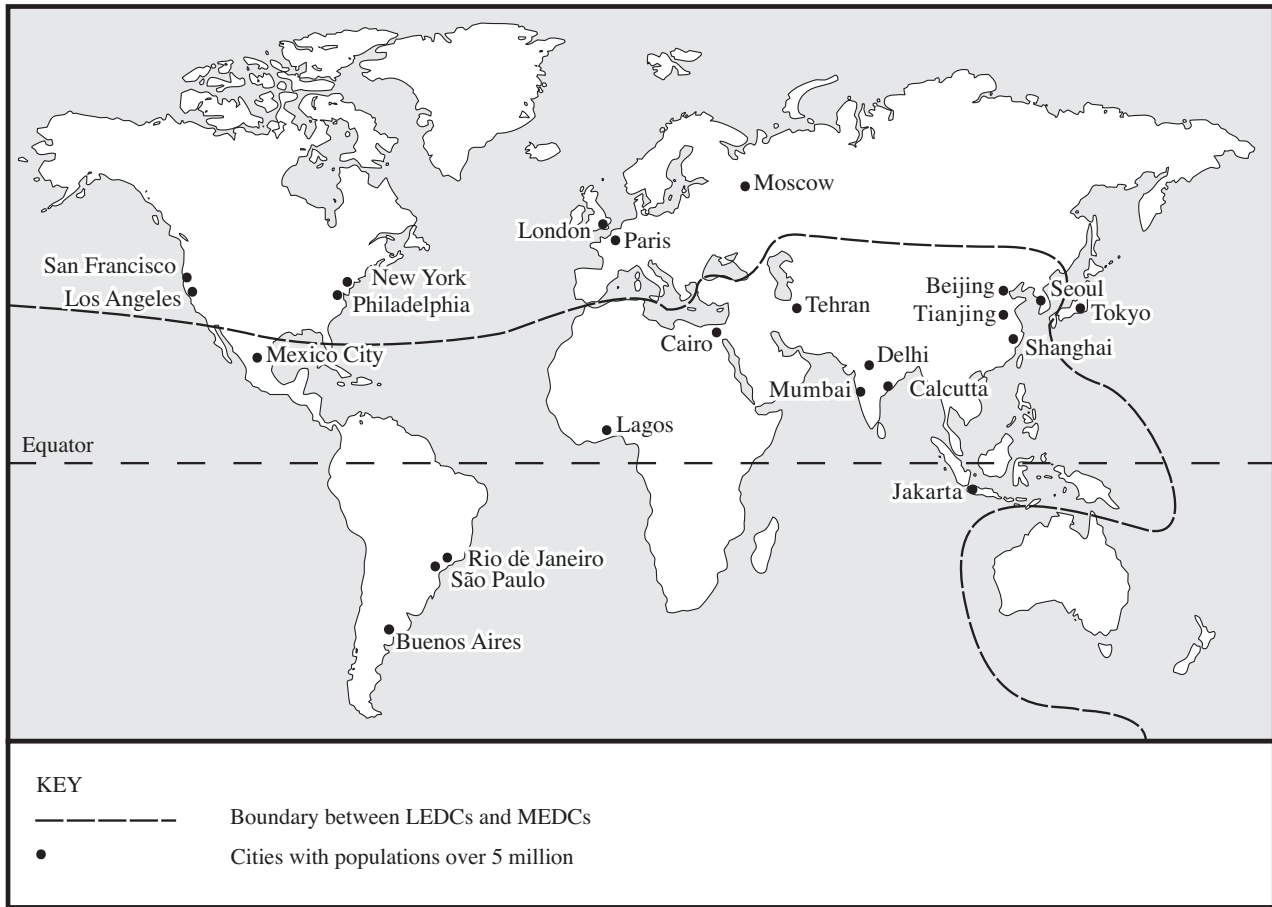
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*(4 marks)*

**QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

(c) Study **Figure 4**, the world map of large cities with populations over 5 million.



**Figure 4**

(i) Name **two** large cities in LEDCs.

1 .....

2 .....

(2 marks)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why most of the fastest growing cities are in the LEDCs.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2 marks)

(iii) Give **two** problems caused by the rapid growth of cities in the LEDCs.

1 .....

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2 .....

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*(2 marks)*

(iv) Explain how city planners in LEDCs are trying to solve the problems of rapid growth.

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*(4 marks)*

25

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ►**

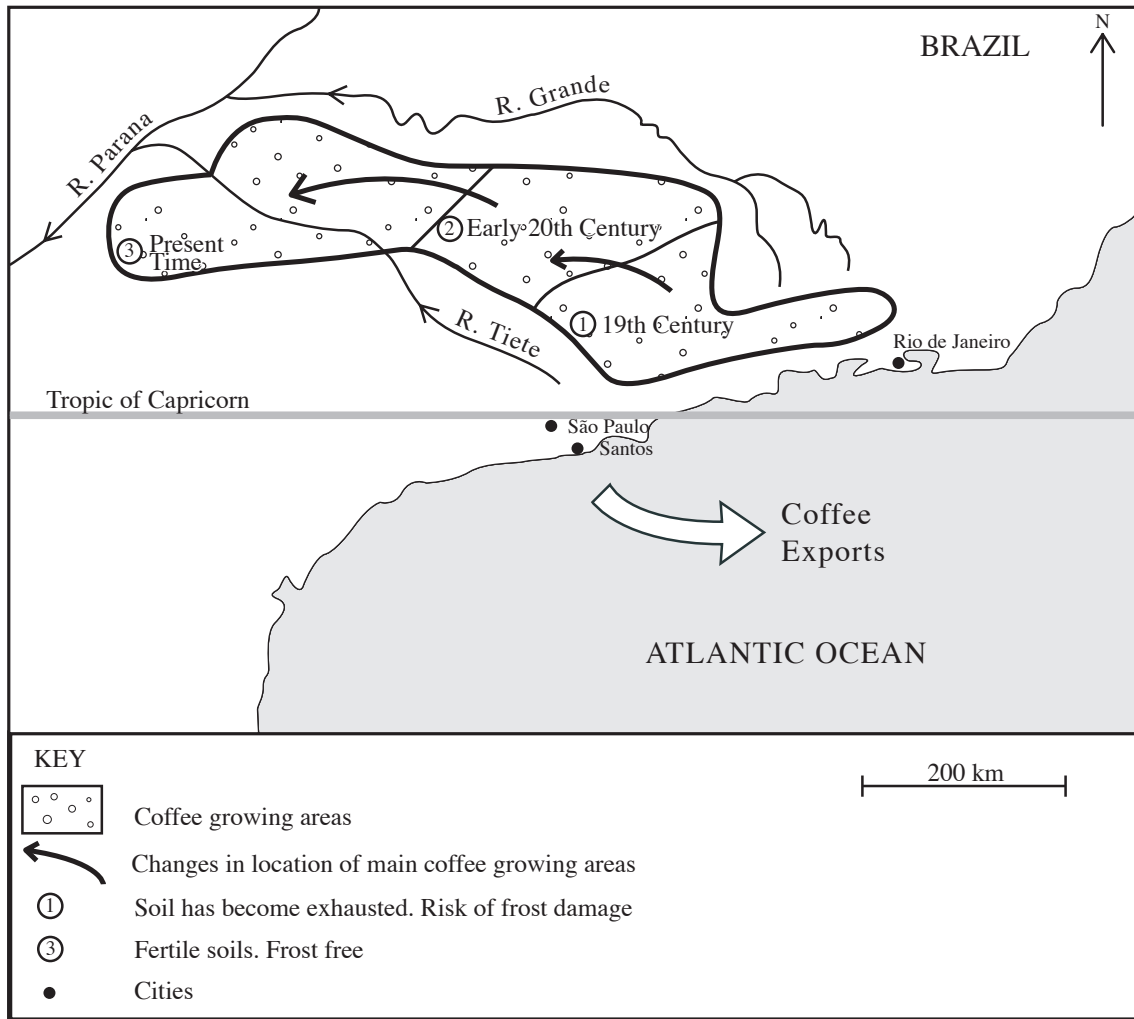
**SECTION B**

Answer **ONE** Question, **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** Question 4.

**3 Agriculture**

**Total for this question: 25 marks**

(a) Study **Figure 5**, a map showing coffee growing areas in Brazil.



**Figure 5**

(i) Coffee growing in Brazil is an example of commercial farming. Explain what is meant by commercial farming.

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 .....  
 (1 mark)

(ii) Give the number of the area on the map that shows where coffee is grown at the present time.

.....  
 (1 mark)

(iii) Give **two** reasons why coffee growing has become less important in Area 1.

1 .....

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2 .....

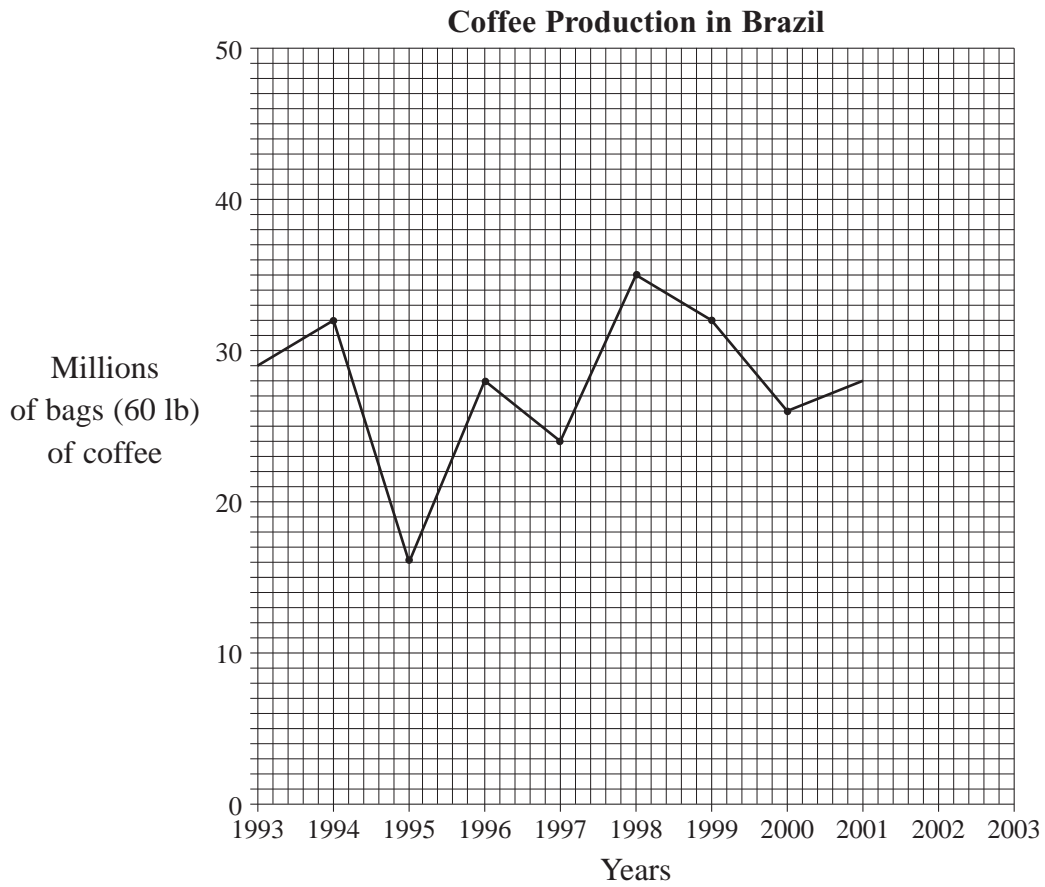
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*(2 marks)*

**QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

(iv) Study **Figure 6**, which gives information about the coffee production in Brazil.



YEAR	PRODUCTION (millions of 60 lb bags)
2002	48
2003	27

**Figure 6**

Complete the graph in **Figure 6** to show coffee production in 2002 and 2003.

*(3 marks)*

(v) What does the completed graph show about the coffee production in Brazil?

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*(1 mark)*

(b) Soil conservation and organic farming are ways of reducing the harmful effects of agriculture on the environment.

(i) Describe **two** methods of soil conservation.

1 .....

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2 .....

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*(4 marks)*

**QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

(ii) Study **Figure 7**.

**Figure 7** News Report from BBC Radio Devon,  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/devon/farming/2002/10/14/organic-rise.shtml>  
Has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

A How much of the United Kingdom’s farmland is managed organically?

.....

B Why is organic farming better for the environment?

.....

.....

C Suggest why so little of the United Kingdom’s farmland is managed organically.

.....

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*(3 marks)*



- (c) (i) Complete the table about farming in the United Kingdom by writing the correct information in the correct columns.

**rich grassland needed**

**flowers grown in glasshouses**

**combine harvesters**

**mainly cereal production**

<b>Dairying</b>	<b>Arable</b>

*(2 marks)*

- (ii) Arable and hill sheep farming in the United Kingdom are not usually found in the same places. Why is this?

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*(4 marks)*

**Turn over ►**

(d) Describe the inputs, processes and outputs for **one** type of farming in an EU area that you have studied. You may include a diagram in your answer.

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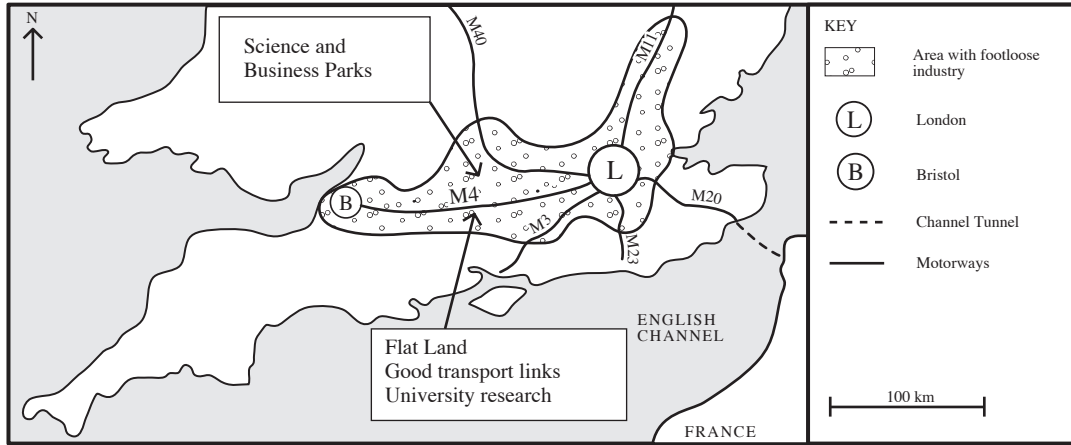
(4 marks)



4 Industry

Total for this question: 25 marks

(a) Study **Figure 8**, a map showing footloose industry in southern England.



**Figure 8**

(i) Which motorway links London and Bristol?

..... (1 mark)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why footloose industry has developed in the area shown on **Figure 8**.

1.....

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..... (2 marks)

**QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

Turn over ►

(b) (i) What is meant by secondary industry?

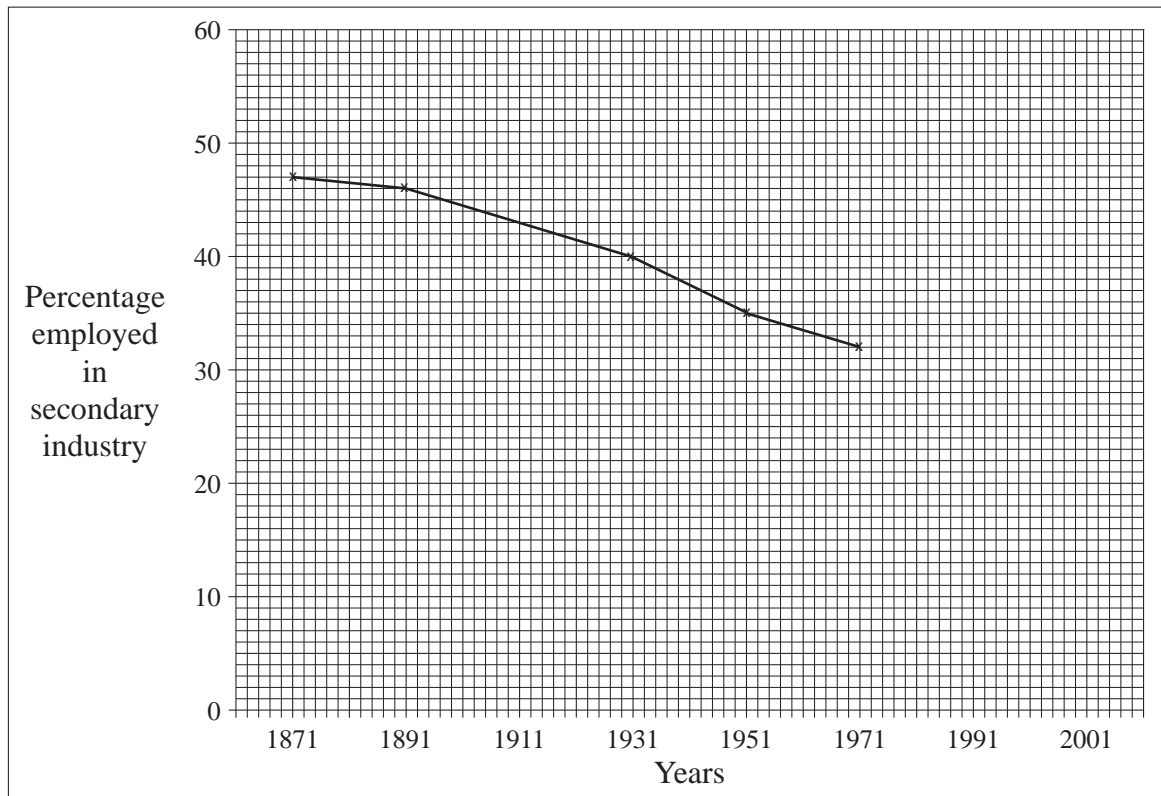
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(1 mark)

(ii) Study **Figure 9**, which gives information about secondary industry in the United Kingdom.

Year	Percentage employed in secondary industry
1991	26
2001	22



**Figure 9**

Complete the line graph by using the figures given for 1991 and 2001.

(3 marks)

(iii) What does the completed graph show about secondary industry in the United Kingdom?

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*(1 mark)*

(iv) Give **two** reasons for the change in the secondary industry.

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*(4 marks)*

**QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

(c) Study **Figure 10**.

**Figure 10** Adaptation of article; 'Building Sights', Alison Benjamin; © The Guardian.  
Has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

(i) How much derelict land has been restored?

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(1 mark)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why the government is encouraging industry to develop on brownfield sites like the one in South Wales.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2 marks)

(d) (i) Complete the table below by writing the correct industrial location factors listed in the correct columns.

**shape of the land**

**skilled labour**

**available finance**

**postal service**

Physical factors	Human factors

(2 marks)

- (ii) Subsidies, job creation schemes, and Assisted Area Status are ways governments can influence the local industry.  
Explain how policies like these can encourage industry to locate in an area of high unemployment.

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*(4 marks)*

**QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

(e) Describe the inputs, processes and outputs for **one** type of industry in an European Union area that you have studied. You may include a diagram in your answer.

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(4 marks)





**SECTION C**

Answer **ONE** Question, **EITHER** Question 5 **OR** Question 6.

**5 Managing Resources****Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 11**, a picture of a car with information on recycling.

**Figure 11** Diagram of a car with information on recycling, Hardlines Ltd.  
Has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (i) Complete the table below by writing in the correct car parts.  
The first one has been done for you.

<b>Car parts</b>	<b>How parts can be recycled</b>
wheels	reused or recycled for scrap rubber
	recycled for their platinum
	recycled for lead, acid, plastic

*(2 marks)***Turn over ►**

- (ii) Study the energy sources in the table below.  
Tick to show whether they are renewable or non-renewable sources.

Energy Source	Renewable	Non-Renewable
oil		
natural gas		
wind		

(3 marks)

- (iii) Describe what may happen if people continue to rely on non-renewable resources.

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(4 marks)

(b) Study **Figure 12** on the insert, a photograph showing part of the Lake District.

(i) The table below lists some environmental problems caused by tourists. Match the correct problem to the letters shown in **Figure 12** by writing the letters in the correct boxes below.

Environmental problems caused by tourists	Letter
Footpath erosion	
Damage to hedges	
Wave erosion from motor boats	
Woodland fires	
Mountain plants trampled	

(4 marks)

(ii) Suggest how **one** of the environmental problems in (i) may be reduced.

Environmental problem: .....

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(2 marks)

**QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

- (c) Study **Figure 13**, an advertisement for conservation expeditions.

**Figure 13** Advertisement for conservation expeditions. © Frontier Conservation Expeditions. Has not been reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (i) Name **one** activity that people can do who go on the expeditions advertised.

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*(1 mark)*

(ii) Which **two** of the following correctly describe the activities advertised?  
Tick **two** boxes only.

- They encourage large numbers of people to visit remote places
- They help protect the environment
- They are examples of mass tourism
- They allow people to gain new skills

(2 marks)

(iii) Why can this form of activity be considered a good example of green tourism?

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(1 mark)

(d) Why has tourism grown in an LEDC that you have studied?

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(6 marks)

**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ►**

## 6 Development

Total for this question: 25 marks

- (a) Study
- Figure 14**
- , a picture of a coffee jar with information on costs.

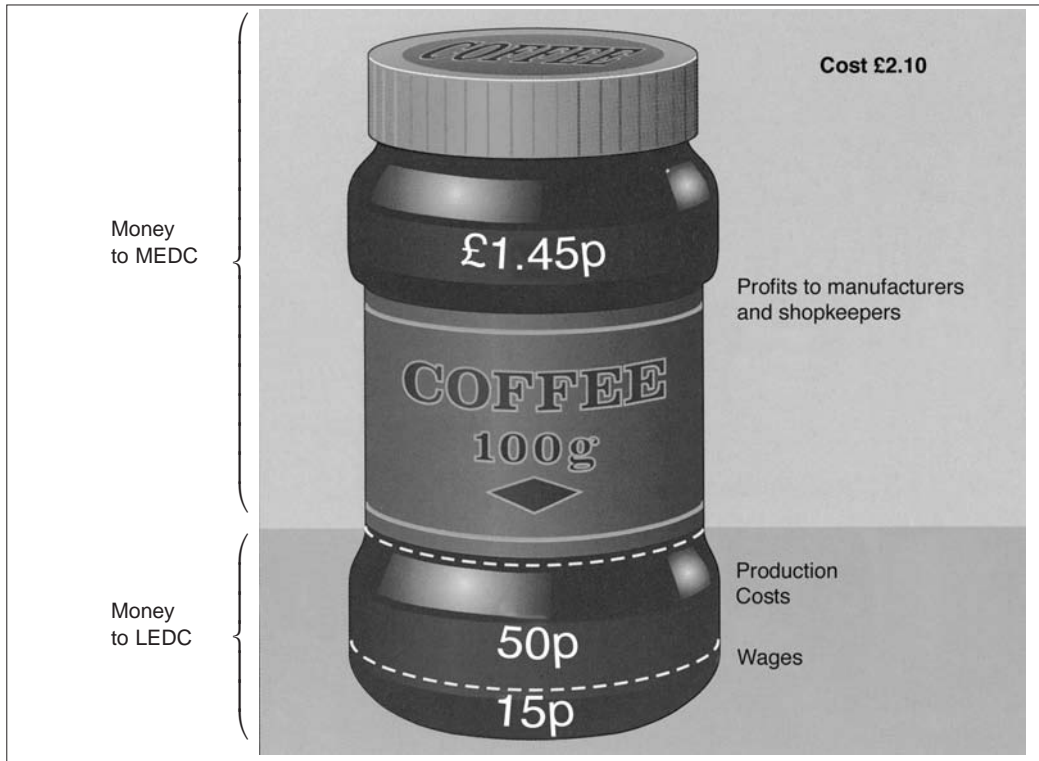


Figure 14

- (i) Complete the table below by writing in the correct amounts of money. The first one has been done for you.

Where the Money Goes	Amount of Money
Total cost of coffee	£2.10
Profit to manufacturer and shopkeeper	
Total money to LEDC	

(2 marks)

(ii) What can be done to increase the amount of money earned by LEDCs?

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(4 marks)

(b) (i) Study the measures of development in the table below.  
Tick to show whether each one applies to an LEDC or MEDC.

Measure of development	LEDC	MEDC
Low number of people per doctor		
High infant mortality		
High GNP		

(3 marks)

**QUESTION 6 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

Study **Figure 15**, the photographs on the insert.

- (ii) The table below lists some aspects of development. Match the aspect of development to the letters shown in **Figure 15** by writing the letters in the correct boxes below.

Aspects of development	Letter
Subsistence crops grown	
Homes built from scrap material	
Many people working in scientific research	
Hand labour used on farms	
Homes lack piped water	

(4 marks)

- (iii) Suggest how a lack of clean water in some LEDCs may affect people's lives.

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(2 marks)



(c) Study **Figure 16** on the insert, a photograph which shows people attempting to stop soil erosion (the removal of soil) on the side of a mountain in Cameroon in West Africa.

(i) What have people done to the hillside to stop soil erosion?

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(1 mark)

(ii) Which **two** of the following correctly describes the work being done in the photograph.

Tick **two** boxes only.

Many people are involved in the work

The people are using expensive equipment

The people are using simple tools

The work is highly mechanised

(2 marks)

(iii) Why can this form of soil erosion control be considered a good example of appropriate technology?

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(1 mark)

**QUESTION 6 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ►**

(d) Describe the advantages of emergency (short term) aid to a place that you have studied.

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(6 marks)



**END OF QUESTIONS**

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- Question 1: Figure 1: Author, Tony Bushell. Source, Key Geography Basics. Publisher, Stanley Thornes
- Question 3: Figure 7: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/devon/farming/2002/10/14/organic-rise.shtml>
- Question 4: Figure 10: Author; Alison Benjamin. © The Guardian
- Question 5: Figure 11: Hardlines Ltd
- Question 5: Figure 13: © Frontier Conservation Expeditions
- Question 6: Figure 14: Hardlines Ltd
- On insert Figure 15: Author; David Waugh. Publisher; Thomas Nelson & Sons
- On insert Figure 16: Jones & Pike; 'The active world: Industry, Agriculture and Services'

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