

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)
Foundation Tier
Paper 2

3031/2F

F



Monday 11 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- the insert for Questions 1 and 2 (enclosed);
- the insert for Question 5 (enclosed).

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

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.

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

- Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- If you need extra paper, use the Supplementary Answer Sheets.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions 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 where appropriate.
- LEDC is a Less Economically Developed Country.
- MEDC is a More Economically Developed Country.

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

SECTION A

Answer **ONE** question in this section, **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

1 Population**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 1**, which gives details of the population change in China between 1950 and 2000.

Figure 1

Date	Birth rate (per 1000)	Death rate (per 1000)	Population growth (% per year)	Population (millions)
1950	44	25	1.9	555
1960	38	17	2.1	657
1970	31	9	2.2	831
1980	19	7	1.2	996
1990	20	8	1.2	1 155
2000	17	7	1.0	1 300

- (i) Give **two** pieces of information from the table that suggest that China has had a birth control programme.

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Why do birth rates remain high in some countries even though they have a birth control programme?

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(2 marks)

- (iii) Give **one** other way, apart from a birth control programme, by which LEDCs have tried to cope with a rapid population increase.

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(1 mark)

- (b) (i) What is the meaning of the term 'migration'?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) The table below shows examples of different types of migration.

Example	Type of migration
Mrs Garbett, an 80-year-old grandmother has just taken her first flight. She is joining her son in New Zealand.	
Many people from the Indian subcontinent work for rich Arabs in Saudi Arabia.	International
After Poland joined the European Union (EU) many Polish workers moved to the UK to look for work.	
In 2005 many inhabitants moved away from New Orleans following the destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina.	

Complete the table by choosing the correct term from the following list.
Each term should only be used once. One has been done for you.

Economic Voluntary Forced International

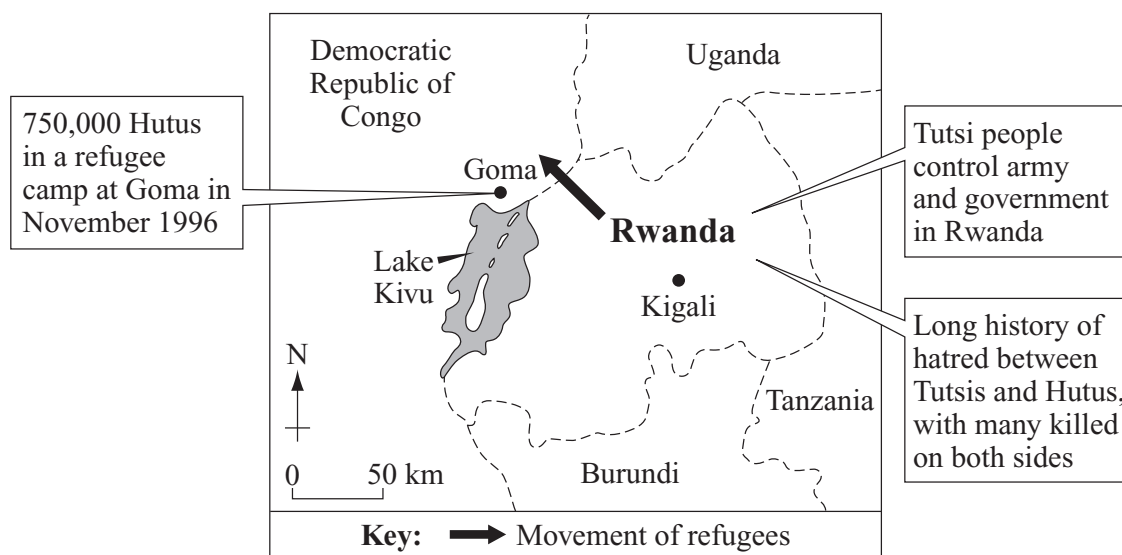
(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

- (c) Between 1994 and 1998 over 2 million people belonging to the Hutu tribe left the central African country of Rwanda.

Study **Figure 2**, a map showing details of this movement.

Figure 2



- (i) What is a refugee?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Use **Figure 2** to suggest the main reason why people in Central Africa became refugees.

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(1 mark)

- (iii) Is the reason given in (ii) a push or pull factor?

Tick the correct box.

PUSH FACTOR

☐

PULL FACTOR

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(1 mark)

- (iv) Describe the advantages to migrants and their families of moving to a new country.

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(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

- (i) Tick the **two** correct statements in the following table.

Most of the areas of high population density are north of the Equator.	
Most of the areas of low population density are on the coast.	
South America has several areas of high population density.	
Australasia has no areas of high population density.	

(ii) Study **Figure 4**, on the insert, which shows the locations of four types of climate.

With the help of **Figure 4**, explain the distribution of the areas of low population density shown on **Figure 3**.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

M/Jun07/3031/2F

Total for this question: 25 marks

- (i) Tick the **two** correct statements in the following table.

(2 marks)

- (ii) Suggest why Dorking has grown into a trading centre.

(4 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

- (b) Study **Figures 6** and **7**. **Figure 6** is a map showing the areas of Inner and Outer London. **Figure 7** gives the population of Inner and Outer London between 1801 and 2001.

Figure 6

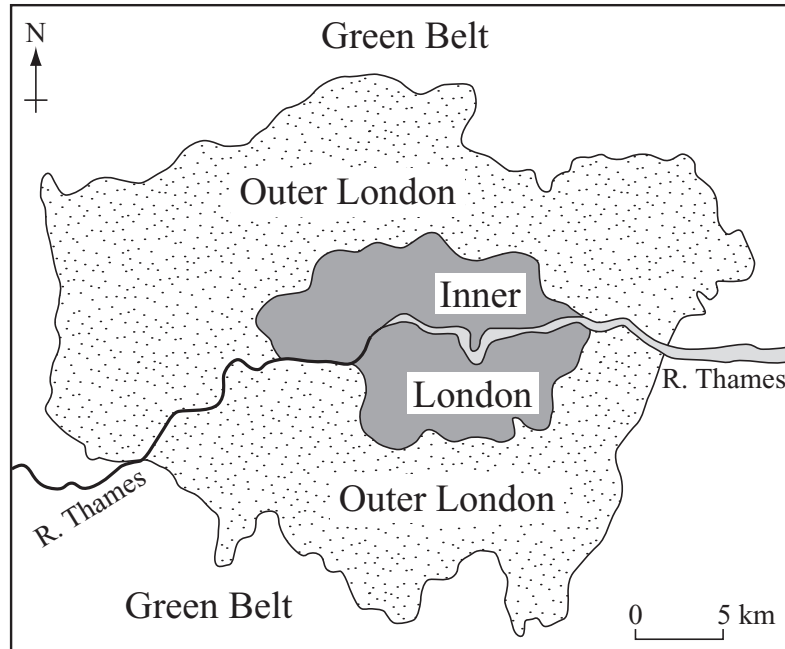


Figure 7

Year	Inner London (Millions)	Outer London (Millions)
1801	1.0	0.1
1841	2.0	0.2
1881	3.9	0.8
1921	4.4	3.0
1961	3.3	4.8
2001	2.8	4.1

- (i) Give **two** ways that the population of London changed between 1801 and 2001.

1

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Circle the **two** urban zones in the following list which are part of Outer London.

CBD

Suburbs

Rural–Urban fringe

Inner city

(2 marks)

- (c) (i) Describe **two** ways in which inner city areas have changed in recent years.

1

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Explain why **one** of these changes has occurred.

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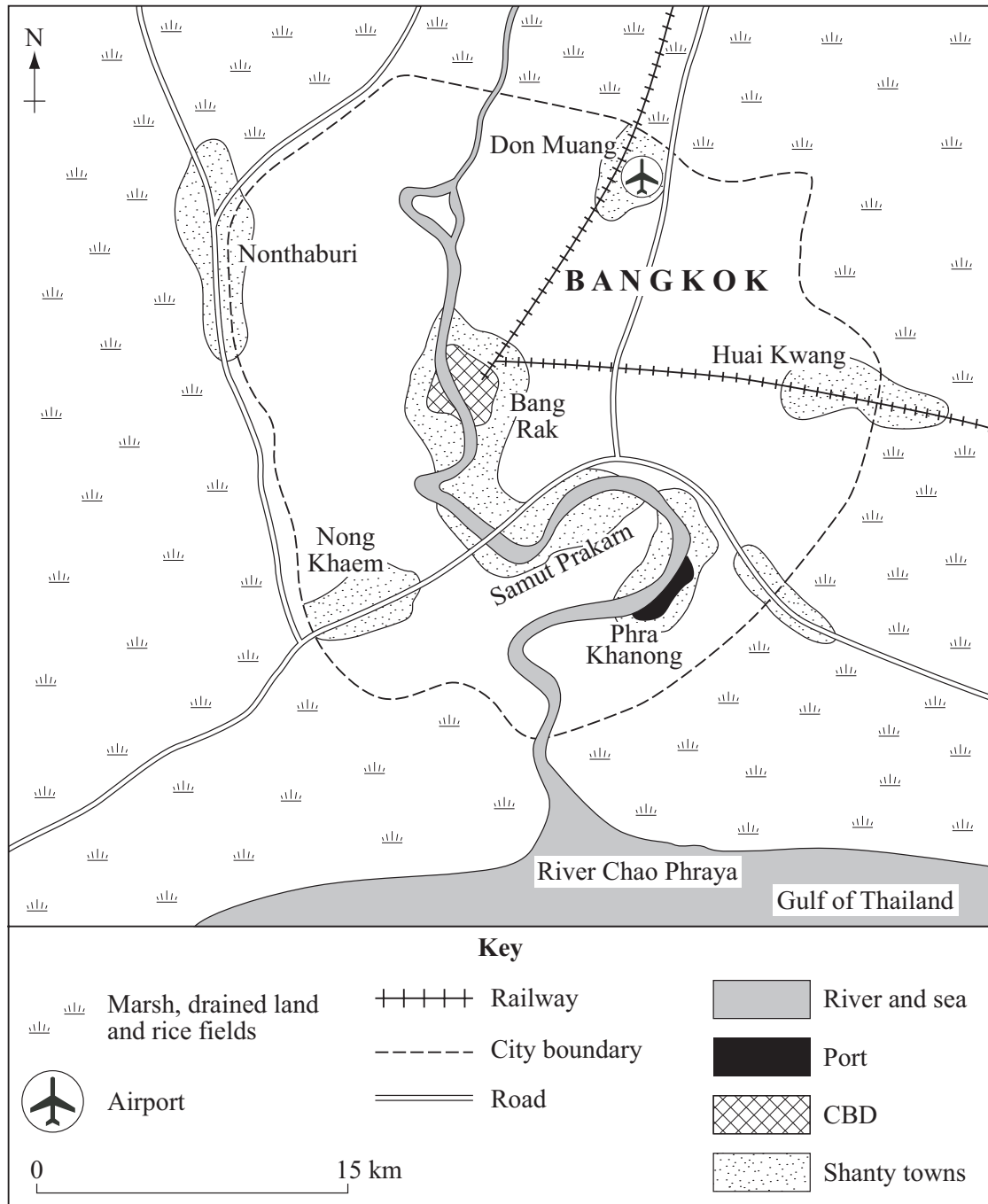
(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

- (d) Bangkok is the capital of Thailand, an LEDC in South East Asia.

Study **Figure 8**, a sketch map of Bangkok.

Figure 8



- (i) What is a shanty town?

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(1 mark)

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- (2 marks)

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- (2 marks)

- (6 marks)

Turn over for Section B

There are no questions printed on this page

SECTION B

Answer **ONE** question in this section, **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

3 Agriculture**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 9**, a table giving information about three counties in England and Wales.

Figure 9

County	Agricultural Land Use (%)			Farming type
	Crops	Grassland	Rough grazing	
A	3	25	72	
B	93	6	1	
C	21	70	9	

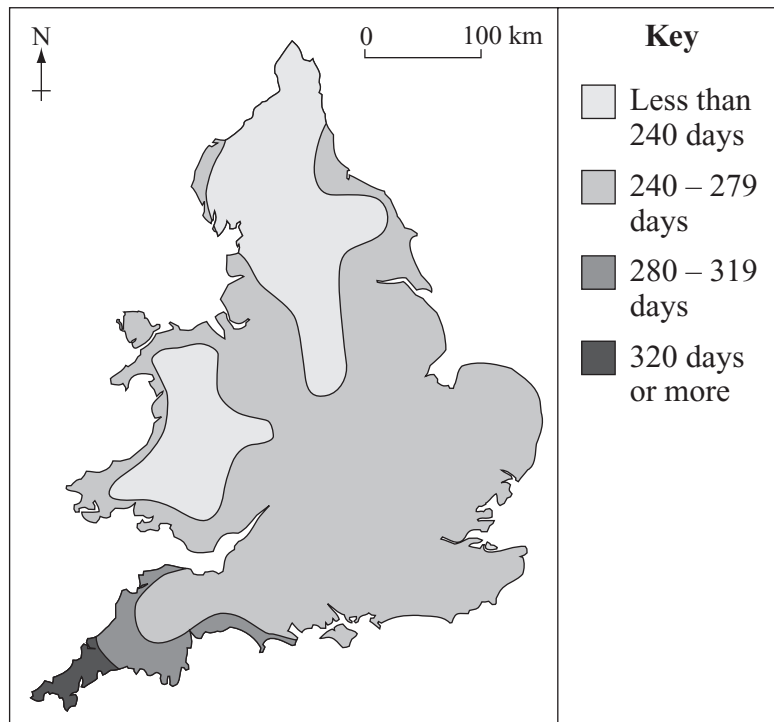
Complete the table to show which type of farming is important in each county.
Choose from the following list:

Arable farming**Dairy farming****Hill sheep farming***(2 marks)*

Question 3 continues on the next page

- (b) Study **Figure 10**, which shows the length of the growing season in England and Wales. The growing season is the period when the average temperature is above 6°C.

Figure 10



- (i) Which area on **Figure 10** has the longest growing season?

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 (1 mark)

- (ii) Give **one** reason why a long growing season is important for dairy farming.

.....

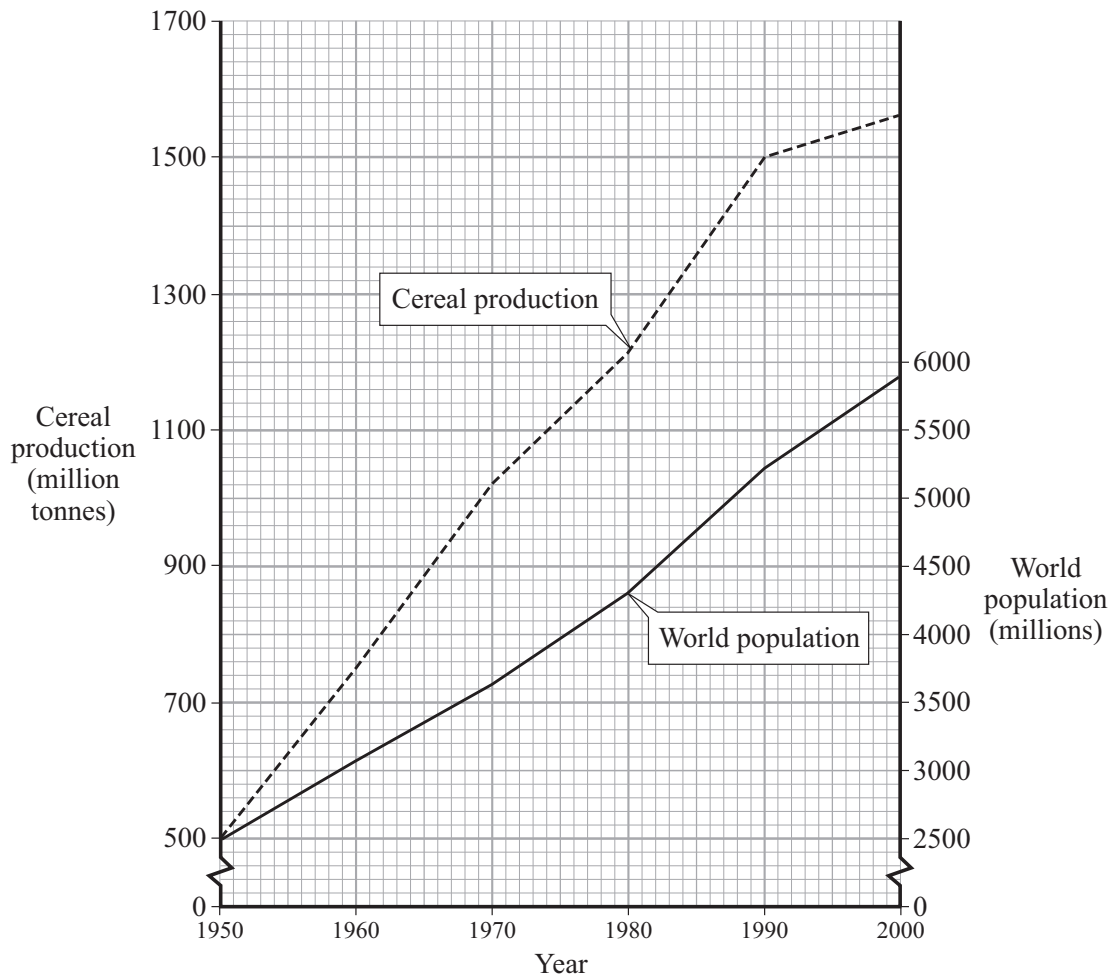
 (1 mark)

- (iii) Name **two** *physical* factors, other than the length of the growing season, which are important for dairy farming.

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 (2 marks)

- (c) Study **Figure 11**, which shows the growth of the world's population and of cereal production between 1950 and 2000.

Figure 11



- (i) How much cereal was produced in 1990?

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(1 mark)

- (ii) What does the graph show about the changes in cereal production and world population between 1950 and 2000?

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(2 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

(d) Study **Figures 12a** and **12b**, maps of Nigeria, an LEDC in Africa.

Figure 12a

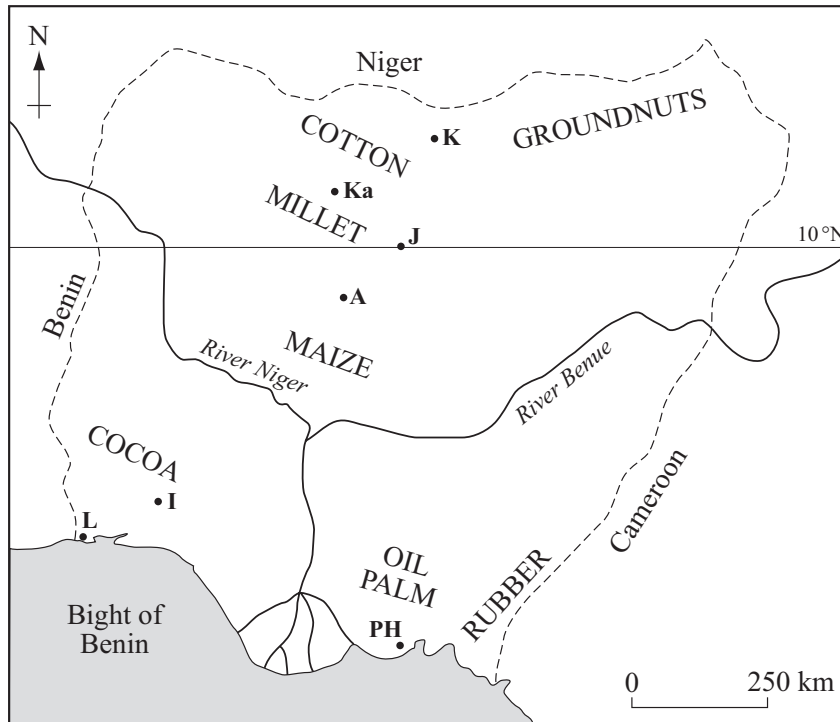
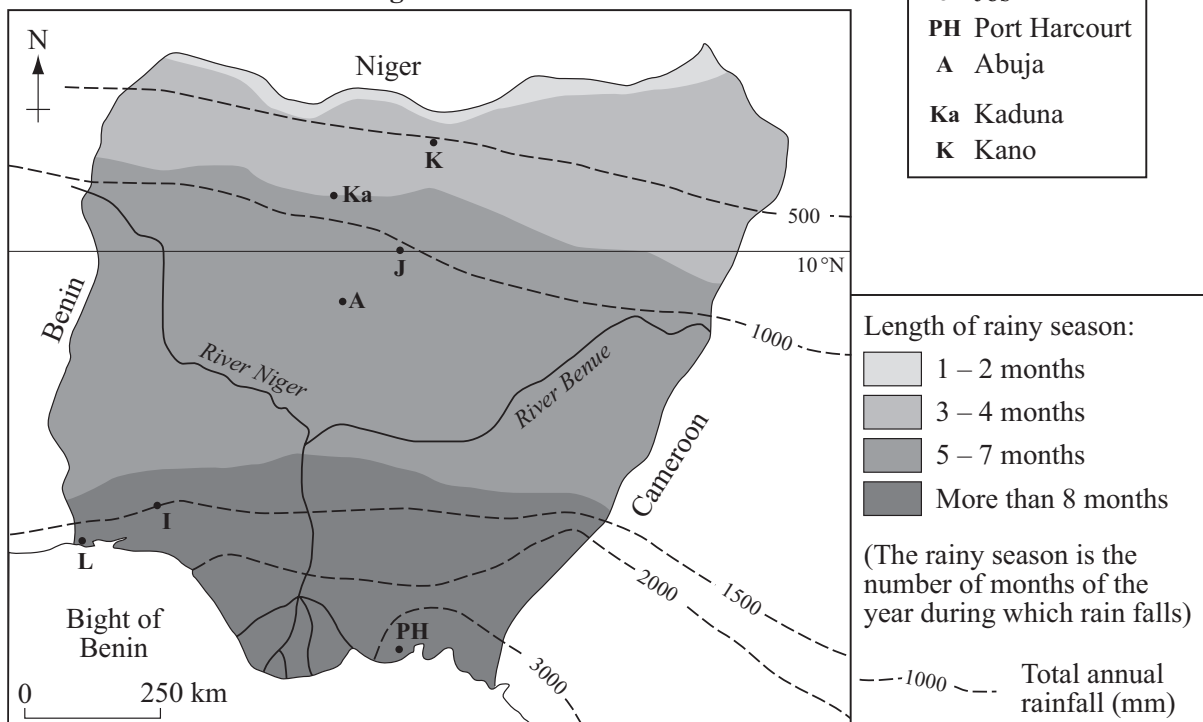


Figure 12b



- (i) Use **Figures 12a** and **12b** to describe the link between rainfall and the crop grown.

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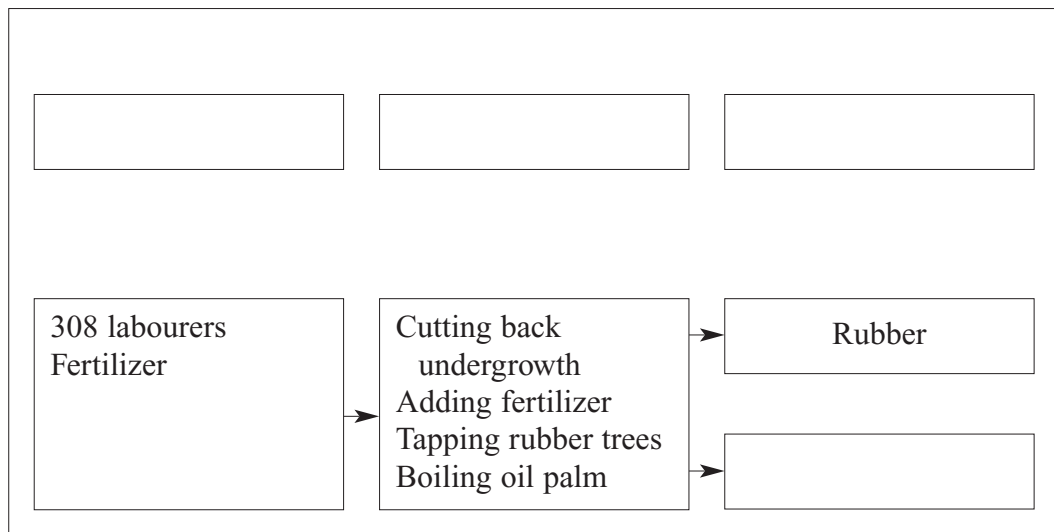
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(4 marks)

- (ii) Study **Figure 13**, a systems diagram of one type of farming in Nigeria.

Figure 13



Fill in the boxes to complete **Figure 13** using the words below.

Outputs

Oil palm

Processes

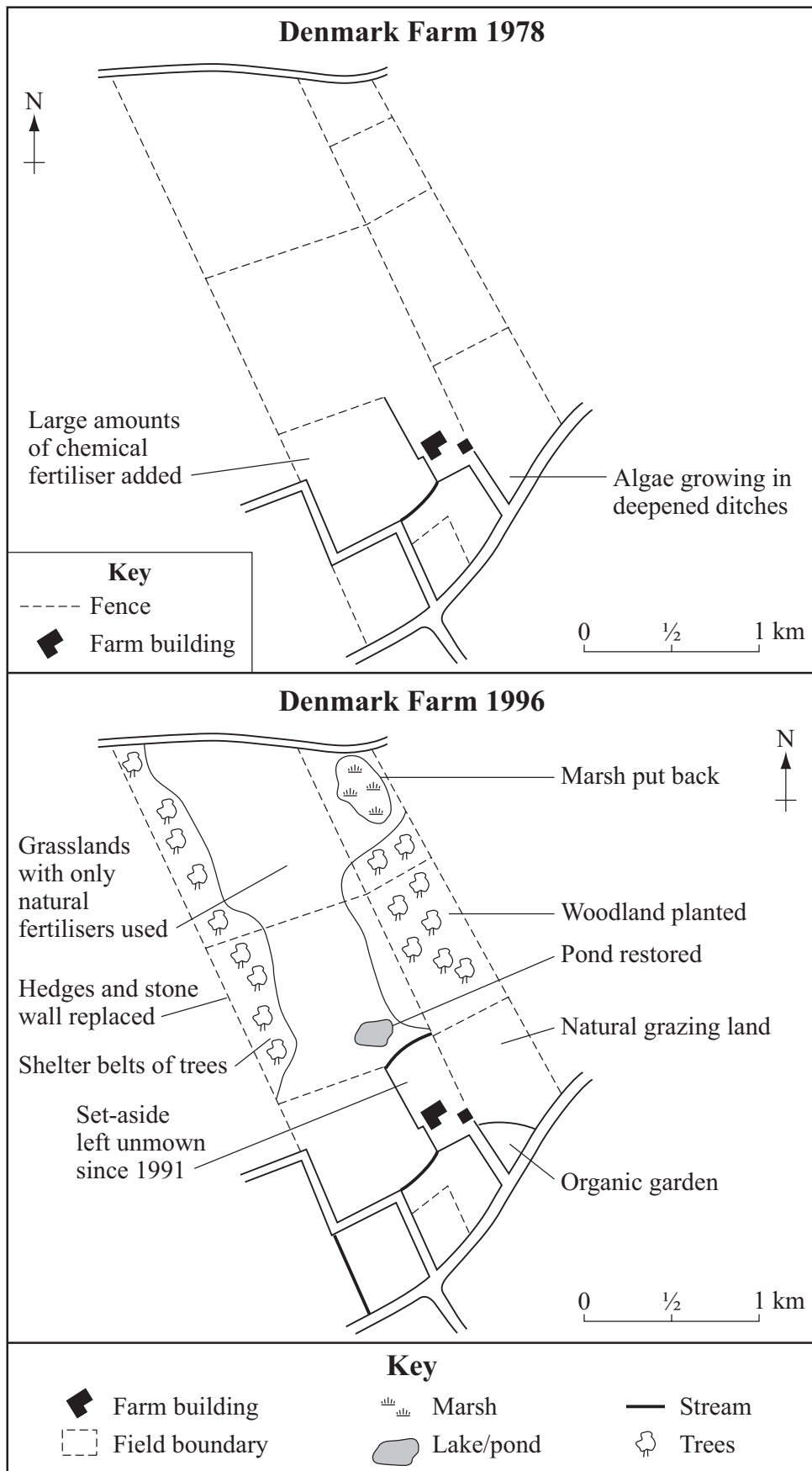
Inputs

(3 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

- (e) Study **Figure 14**, which shows the changes that have taken place at Denmark Farm near Lampeter in South Wales.

Figure 14



What are the advantages of these changes at Denmark Farm?

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(4 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

- (f) Modern intensive farming in MEDCs can cause damage to the environment.

Draw a line from each feature of intensive farming to a possible environmental effect.
One has been done for you.

Features of intensive farming	Possible environmental effects
Lime spread on soil to improve its fertility	Fewer insects and wildflowers
Grassland ploughed up to grow crops	Loss of soil due to wind erosion
Use of pesticides and herbicide sprays	Animal waste gets into drainage ditches
Factory farming of animals	Acid loving plants would be lost

(2 marks)

- (g) The following are farming problems in LEDCs.

Salinisation

Soil erosion

Choose **one** of these problems.
Circle the **one** chosen:

- (i) Give the meaning of the term.

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(1 mark)

- (ii) Describe the effect of the problem on farming in LEDCs.

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(2 marks)

There are no questions printed on this page

Turn over for the next question

4 Industry**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 15**, a table which gives information about three countries in the world.

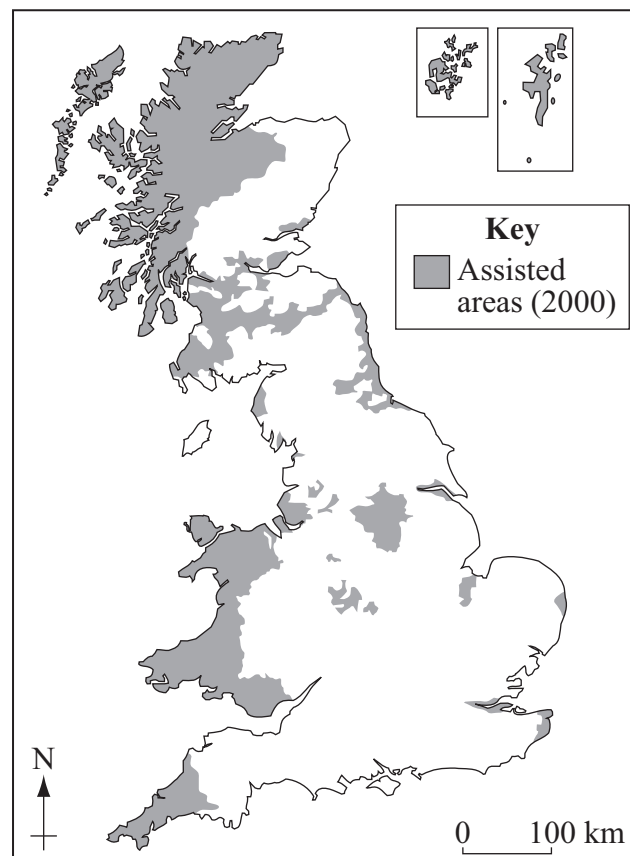
Figure 15

Country	Percentage employed in			Type of country
	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry	
A	4	71	25	
B	6	29	65	
C	81	7	12	

Complete the table to show which of the following types of country the figures refer to.

LEDC**NIC****MEDC***(2 marks)*

- (b) Study **Figure 16**, which shows the Assisted Areas of Great Britain in 2000. These are areas which receive government aid.

Figure 16

(i) Give **two** facts about the distribution of Assisted Areas in Great Britain.

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(2 marks)

(ii) Why does the government need to help industry in certain areas?

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(1 mark)

(iii) Give **two** ways the government can encourage industry to set up in certain areas.

1

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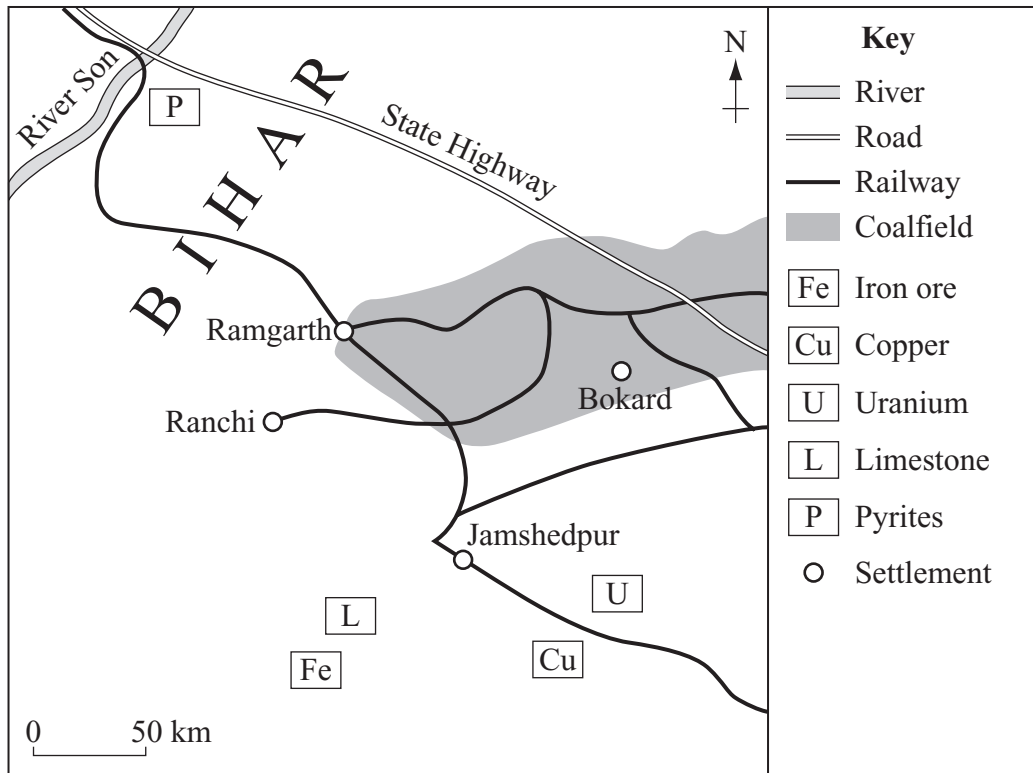
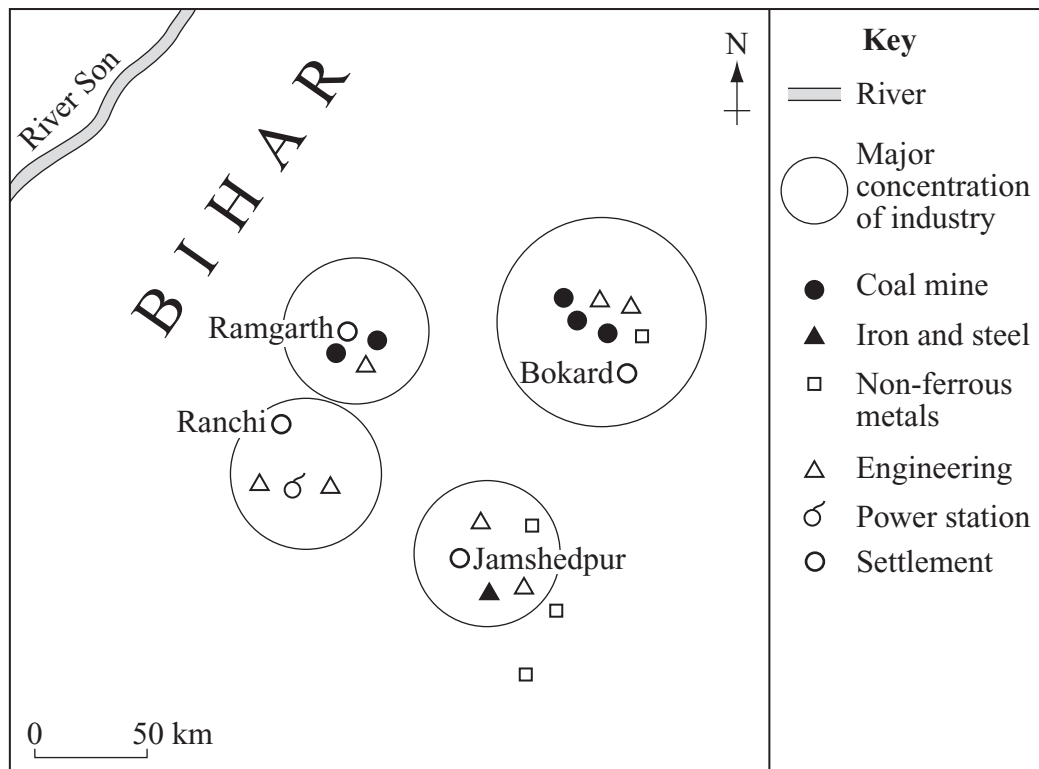
2

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(2 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

- (c) Industry is developing fast in countries such as India.
Study **Figures 17a** and **17b** showing resources and areas of heavy industry in the Indian state of Bihar.

Figure 17a**Figure 17b**

- (i) What is the meaning of the term 'heavy industry'?

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(1 mark)

- (ii) Use **Figures 17a** and **17b** to explain why this part of India became an important industrial area.

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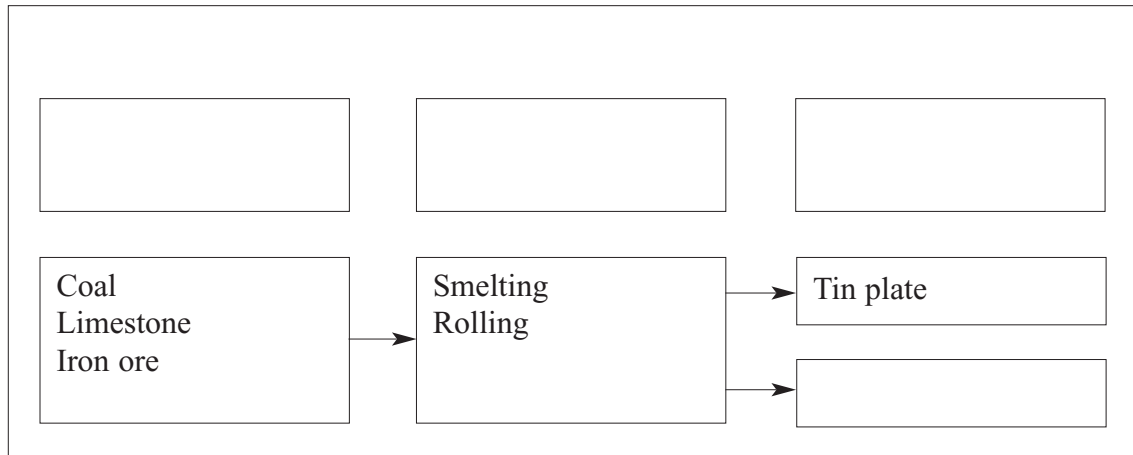
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(4 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

- (iii) Study **Figure 18**, a systems diagram of one type of heavy industry.

Figure 18



Fill in the boxes to complete **Figure 18**, using the words and phrases below.

Outputs

Waste

Processes

Inputs

(3 marks)

- (iv) Some areas of heavy industry are experiencing decline.
Draw a line to join each feature of a heavy industrial area to a reason that may help to explain the decline.
One has been done for you.

Feature of a heavy industrial area

Reason for decline

A lack of investment in modern machinery

New industry makes use of new skills, which means a need for retraining

It concentrated on industries producing products such as steel

Coal and other natural resources are more expensive to import

Most of the industry relied on heavy raw materials

Many products are now made of substances such as plastic

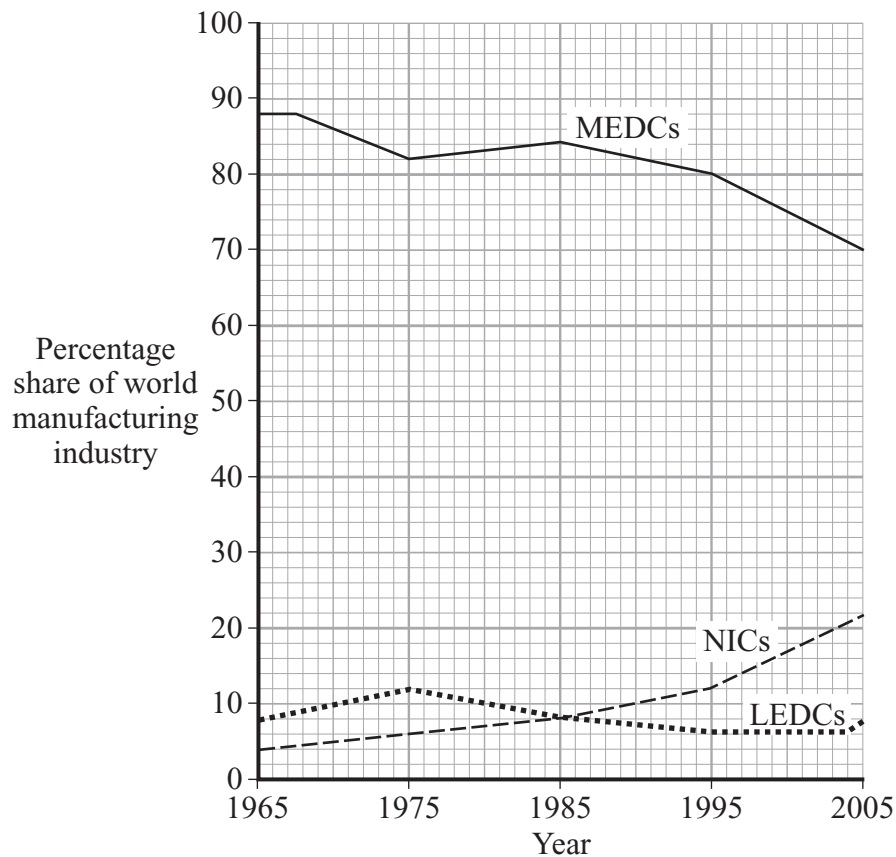
The labour force was used to working in heavy industry

Production costs are higher than in NICs

(2 marks)

- (d) Study **Figure 19**, which shows the changes in the share of world manufacturing industry in three types of country.

Figure 19



- (i) What share of the world's manufacturing industry was found in MEDCs in 1985?

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(1 mark)

- (ii) What does the graph show about the changing share of manufacturing industry in the world?

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(2 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

- (e) Study **Figures 20a** and **20b**, which show how an old industrial site in the Midlands has been re-used.

Figure 20a

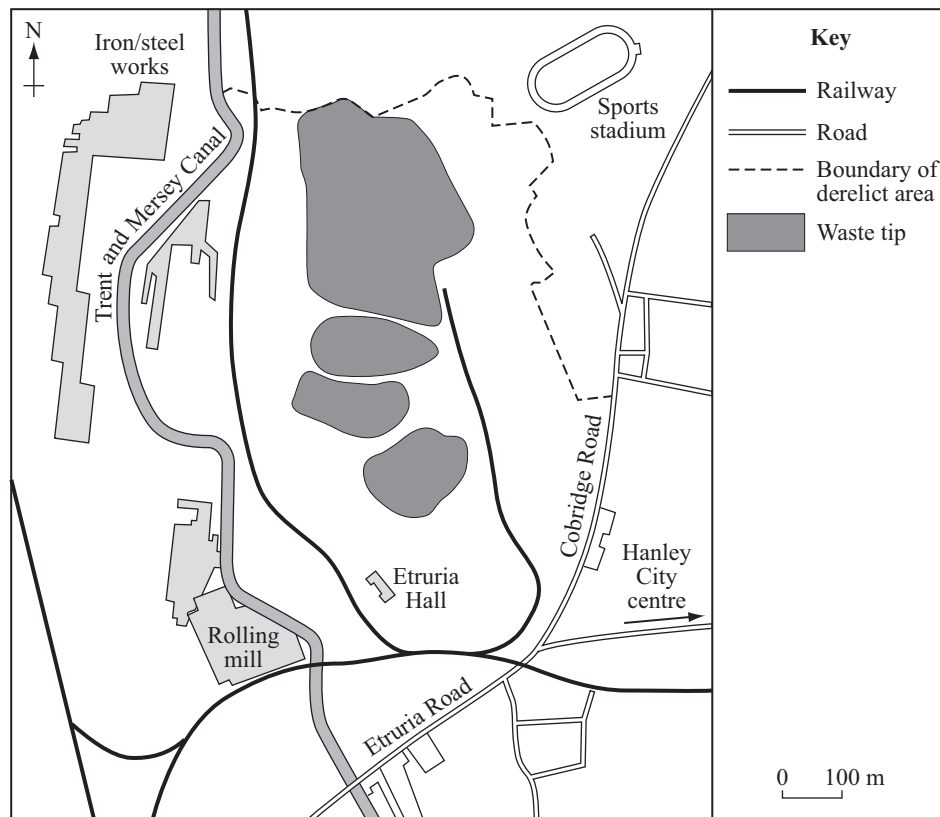
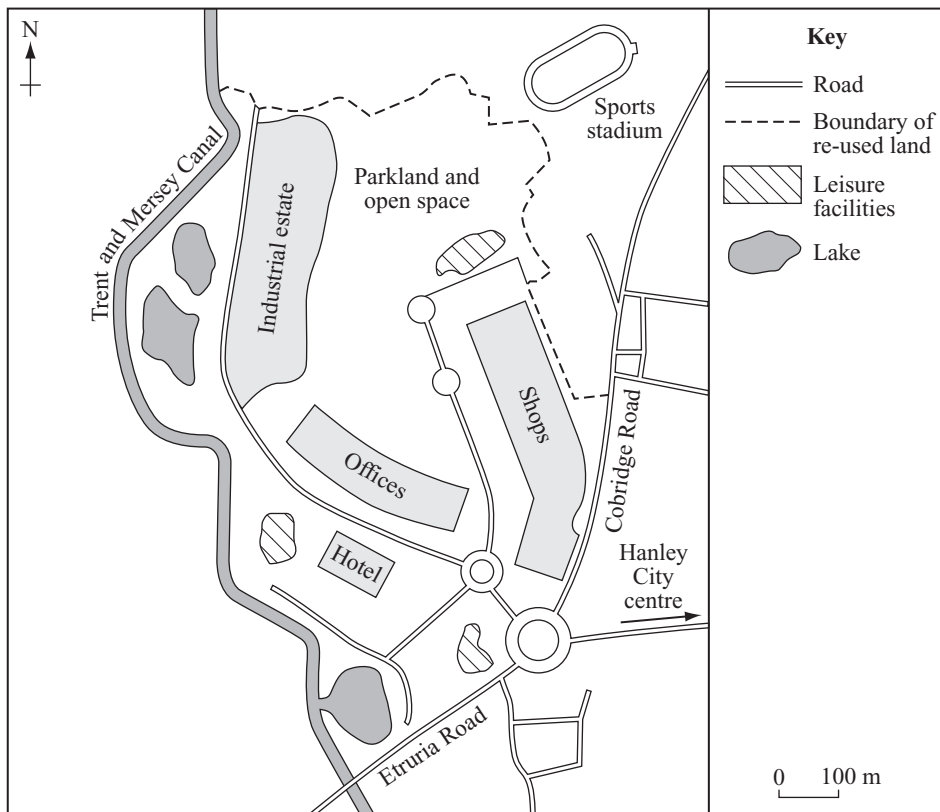


Figure 20b



- (i) What are the advantages of the changes that have been made to this old industrial site in the Midlands?

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(4 marks)

- (ii) There are many footloose industries in the industrial estate.
What is the meaning of the term 'footloose'?

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(1 mark)

END OF SECTION B

Turn over for Section C

SECTION C

Answer **ONE** question in this section, **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

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

- (a) Study **Figure 21**, on the insert, the map extract of part of Thailand, an LEDC in South East Asia.

- (i) Find the resort of Phuket.

Complete the following table by ticking the correct column to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
There are mangrove swamps north of Phuket.		
It is possible to reach Phuket only by land and sea.		

(2 marks)

- (ii) Using **Figure 21**, give **two** tourist activities for visitors to the area around Phuket.

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(2 marks)

- (iii) Describe **two** advantages that tourism brings to an LEDC such as Thailand.

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(2 marks)

- (iv) Explain how MEDCs gain from the development of tourism in an LEDC.

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(4 marks)

- (b) Choose **one** location where renewable energy is produced.
Explain the advantages of the location for the production of renewable energy.

Location

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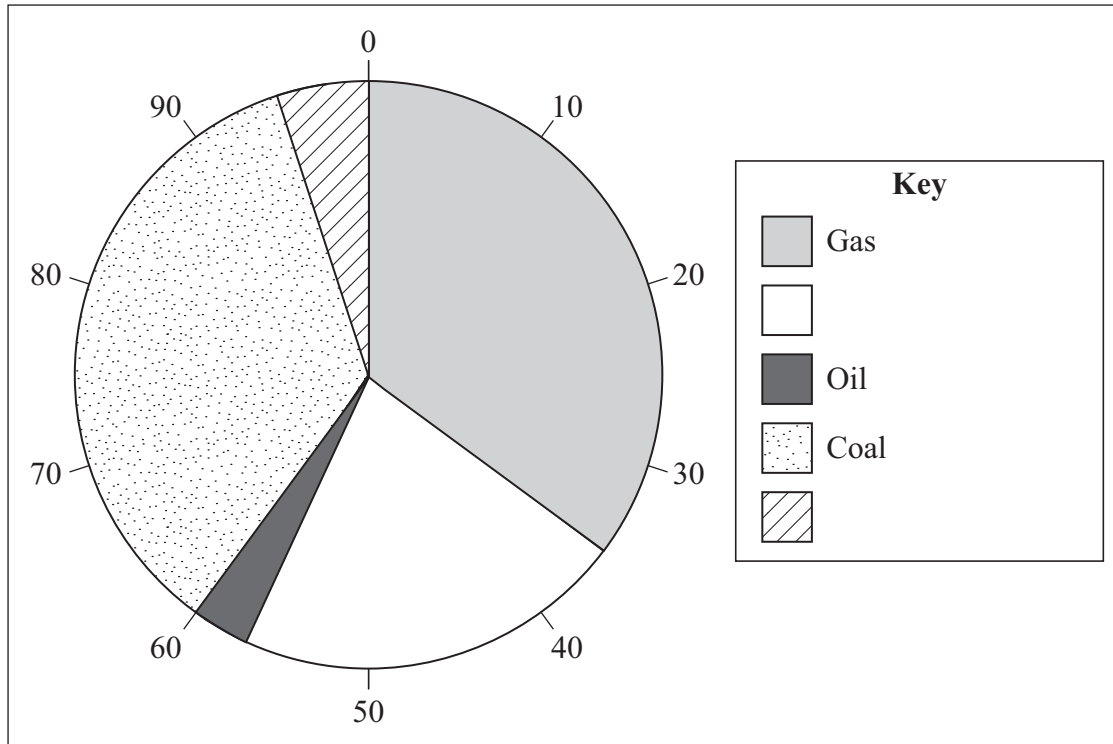
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(4 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

- (c) Study **Figure 22**, which shows how the UK produced its electricity in 2003.

Figure 22



- (i) Complete the key to show the following information:

22% was produced by nuclear power;

5% was produced by renewable energy.

(1 mark)

- (ii) Name the fuel which produced the smallest percentage of the UK's electricity.

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(1 mark)

- (iii) What percentage of the UK's electricity was produced by coal?
Circle the correct answer.

15

35

55

(1 mark)

- (iv) Give **two** reasons why the amount of electricity produced by renewable energy in the UK is likely to remain small.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

- (d) The Kyoto Agreement was aimed at controlling pollution by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) being released into the atmosphere.

- (i) Describe how the amount of CO₂ being released can be reduced.

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Explain why it is important to reduce the amount of CO₂ being released.

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(2 marks)

- (iii) Explain why the control of pollution needs to be agreed by many countries if it is to be successful.

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(2 marks)

Turn over for the next question

6 Development**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 23**, which shows how aid has been used following the tsunami (tidal wave) which hit Phuket in Thailand on 26 December 2004.

Figure 23

The money generously donated by the people of Britain has been used to:

- build a boat yard for building and repairing boats;
- restore a Buddhist temple;
- rebuild the 150 fishing boats destroyed;
- provide furniture for local homes;
- provide loans to villagers to start new businesses.

- (i) Complete the following table by ticking the correct column to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
These are examples of charitable aid.		
These are examples of conditional (tied) aid.		

(2 marks)

- (ii) Choose **two** of the projects listed in **Figure 23** and for each explain why it will bring advantages to the people of Phuket.

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(2 marks)

- (iii) Suggest **two** examples of emergency aid that Phuket received immediately after the tsunami.

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(2 marks)

- (iv) Explain the possible disadvantages of aid to LEDCs.

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(4 marks)

- (b) Describe how **one** scheme in an LEDC provides a regular supply of fresh water.

Name of scheme

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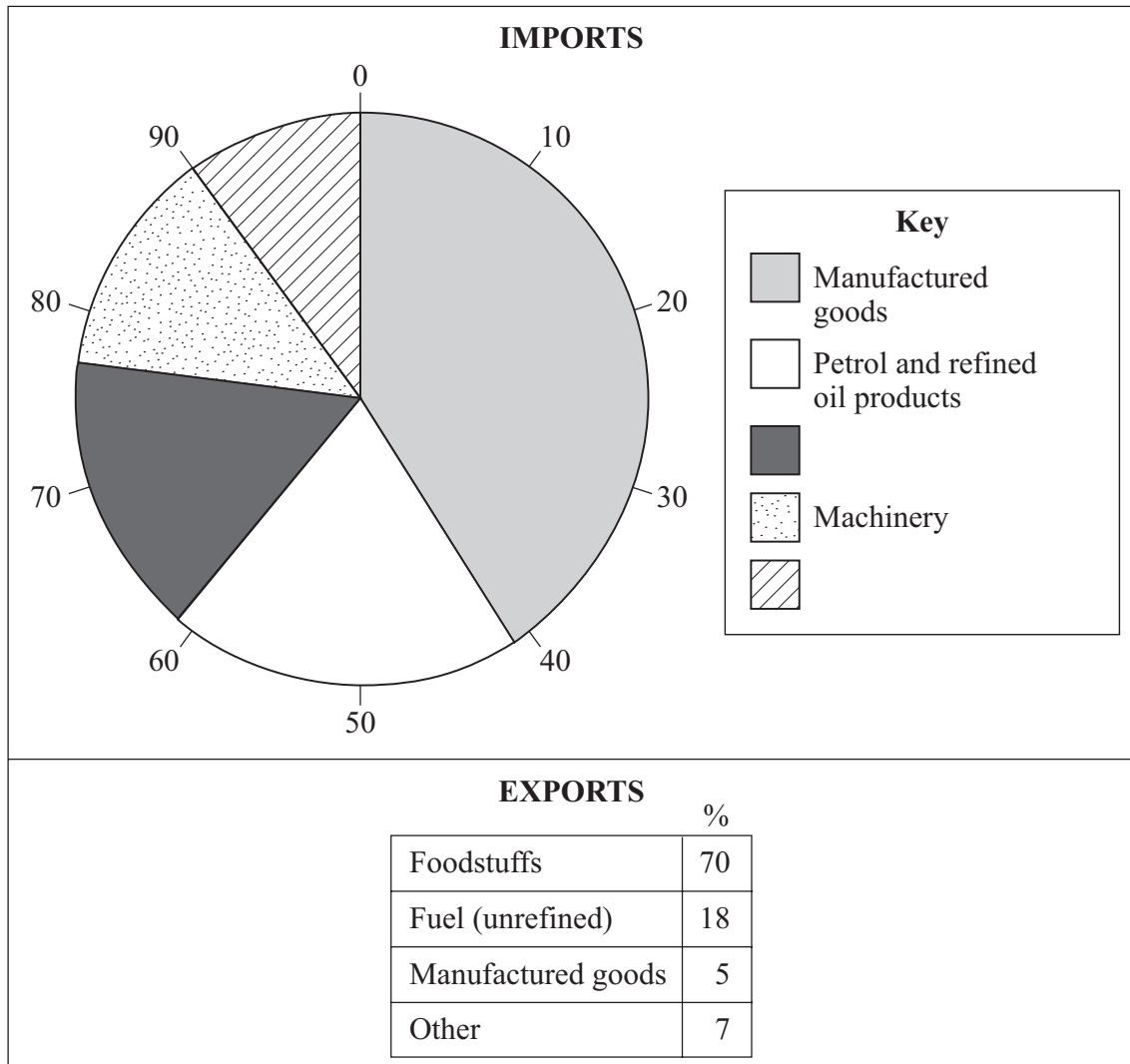
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(4 marks)

Question 6 continues on the next page

(c) **Figure 24** shows the imports and exports of one country.

Figure 24



(i) Complete the key to show the following information:

16% of the imports are chemicals.

10% of the imports are food.

(1 mark)

(ii) Name the type of goods that were the biggest percentage of the country's imports.

.....
(1 mark)

- (iii) What percentage of this country's imports was petrol and refined oil products?
Circle the correct answer.

10**20****30***(1 mark)*

- (iv) Give **two** reasons why this country is likely to be an LEDC.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

- (d) Choose **one** of the following measures of development.

Birth rate**GNP****Literacy rate**Circle the **one** chosen.

- (i) Explain why it gives a good indication of a country's development.

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Explain why it is a disadvantage to use only one measure of a country's development.

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*(2 marks)***Question 6 continues on the next page**

- (iii) Death rates are sometimes used as a measure of development.
Explain why death rates may not be a good measure of the difference in the development of LEDCs and MEDCs.

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(2 marks)

25

END OF QUESTIONS

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Figure 5 (insert): Henley-on-Thames, Dorking: *Exam Practice GCSE Geography*, N Rowles, Collins Educational, 2005

Figure 10: *Understanding Human Geography*, Michael Raw, Bell & Hyman, 1986

Figure 14: *Change in English Countryside*, WWF-UK

Figure 16: *Manufacturing Industry* (2nd edition, 2000), Michael Raw, Collins Educational

Figures 17a & 17b: Reprinted by permission of HarperCollins Publishers Ltd. © B. Nixon, 1986

Figures 20a & 20b: M J Readman and F M Mayers, *The Dynamic World I, Population, Settlement, Transport* (1990) Pearson Education Ltd

Figure 21 (insert): © Michelin et Cie, 2006, Michelin map 751, Thailand. Authorisation no. 0607001

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GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)

3031/2F & 3031/2H

Insert

For use with Questions 1 and 2

Figure 1 Higher Tier
Figure 3 Foundation Tier

World Population Density

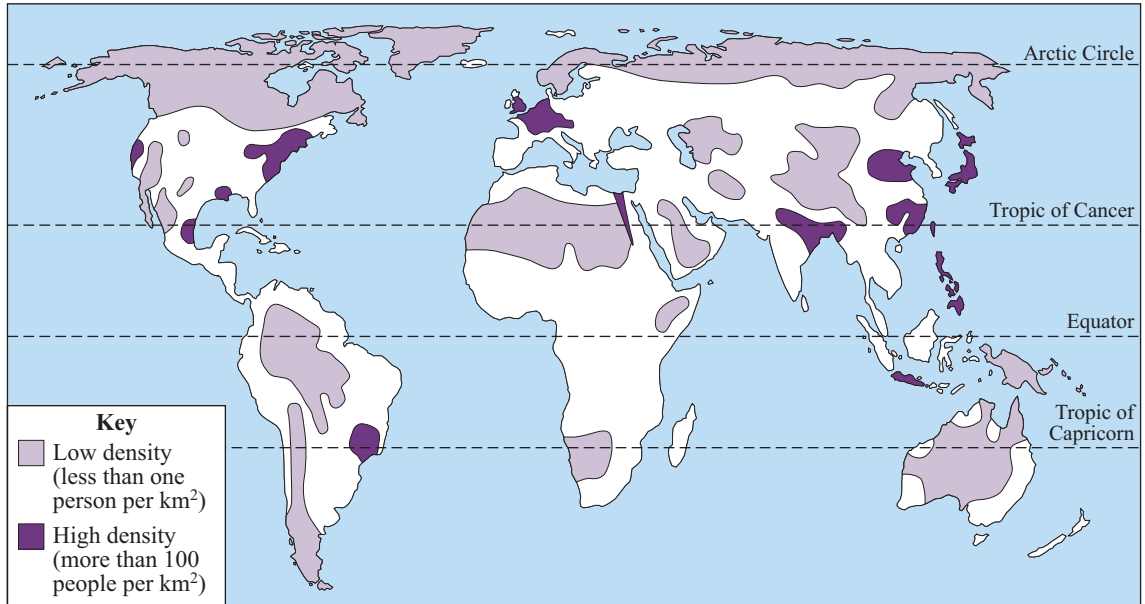


Figure 2 Higher Tier
Figure 4 Foundation Tier

Climate in Different Parts of the World

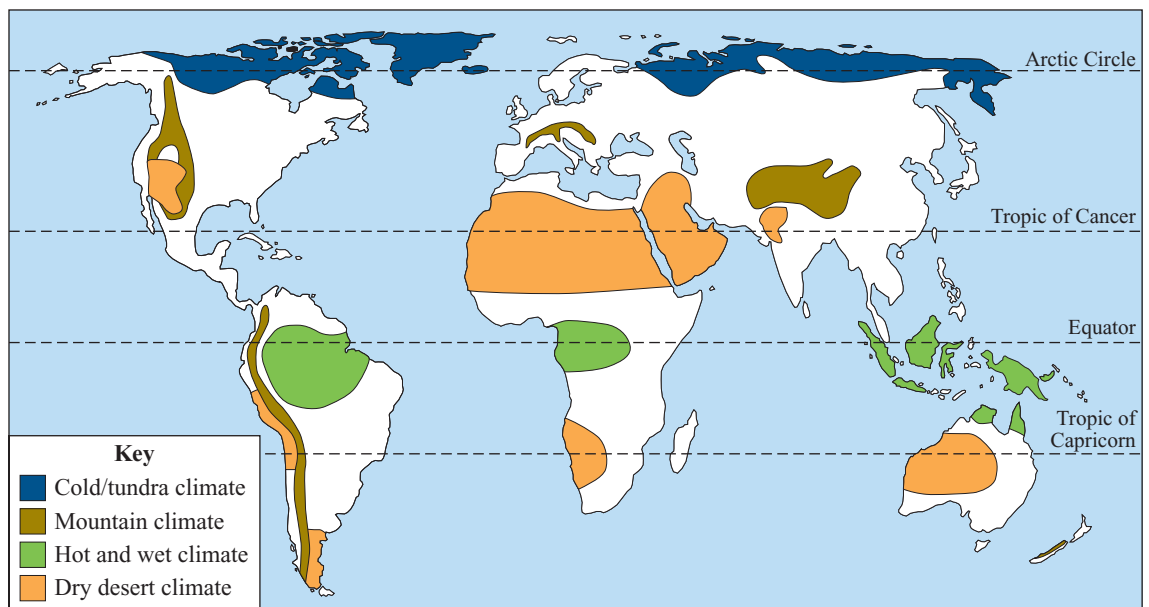
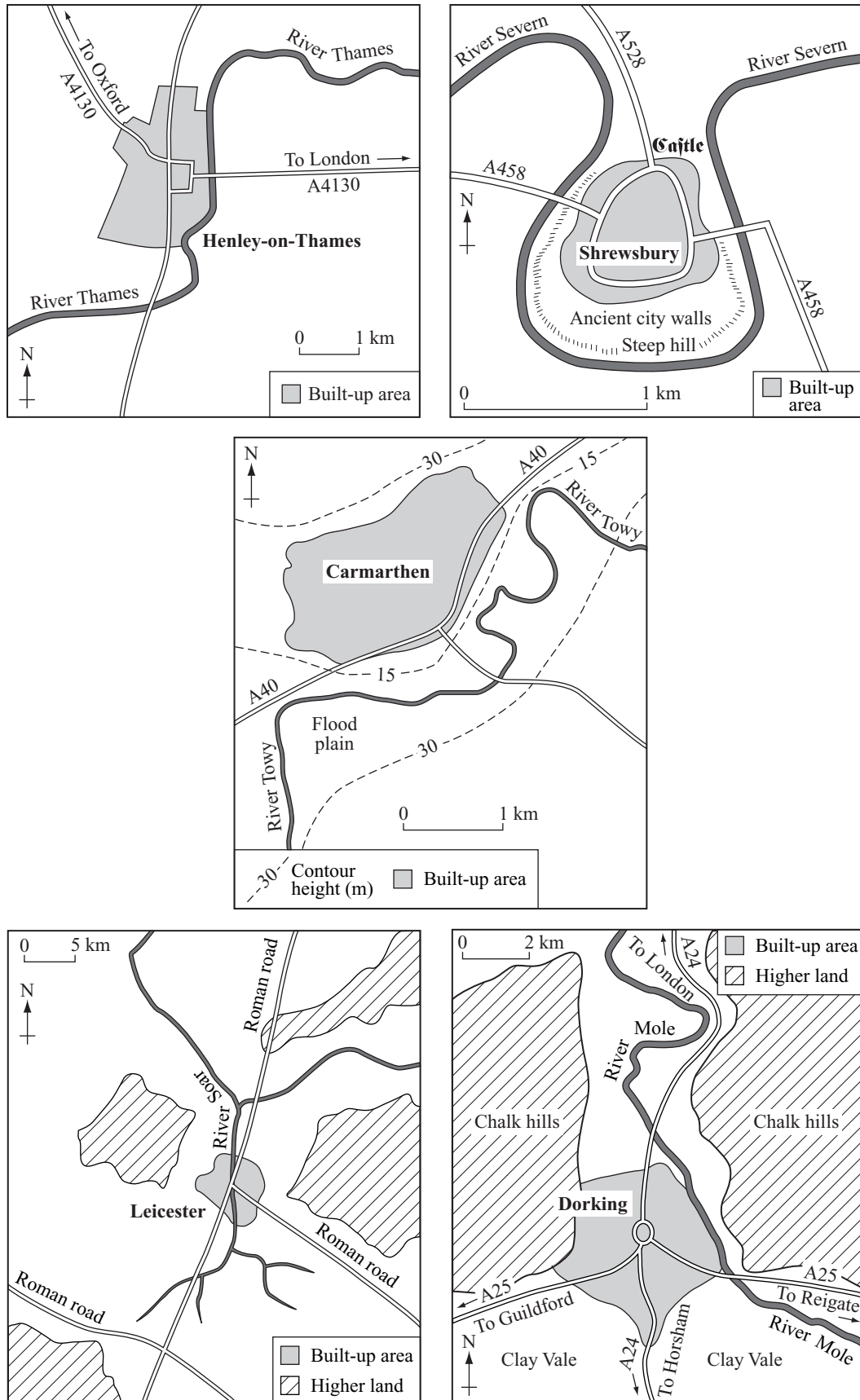


Figure 3 Higher Tier
Figure 5 Foundation Tier



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GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)

3031/2F & 3031/2H

Insert

For use with Questions 1 and 2

Figure 1 Higher Tier
Figure 3 Foundation Tier

World Population Density

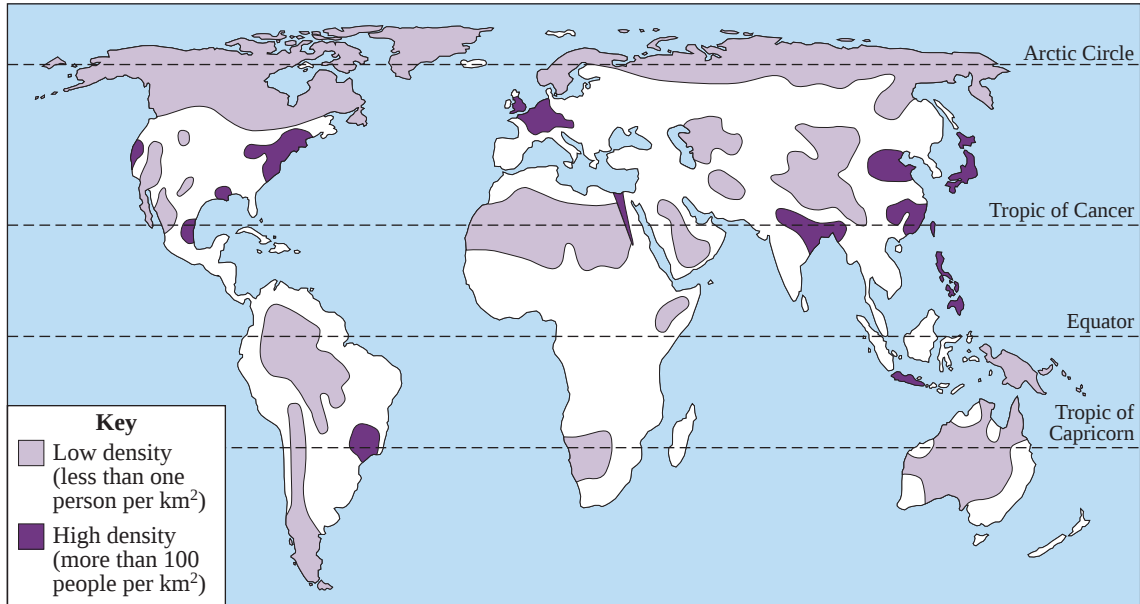


Figure 2 Higher Tier
Figure 4 Foundation Tier

Climate in Different Parts of the World

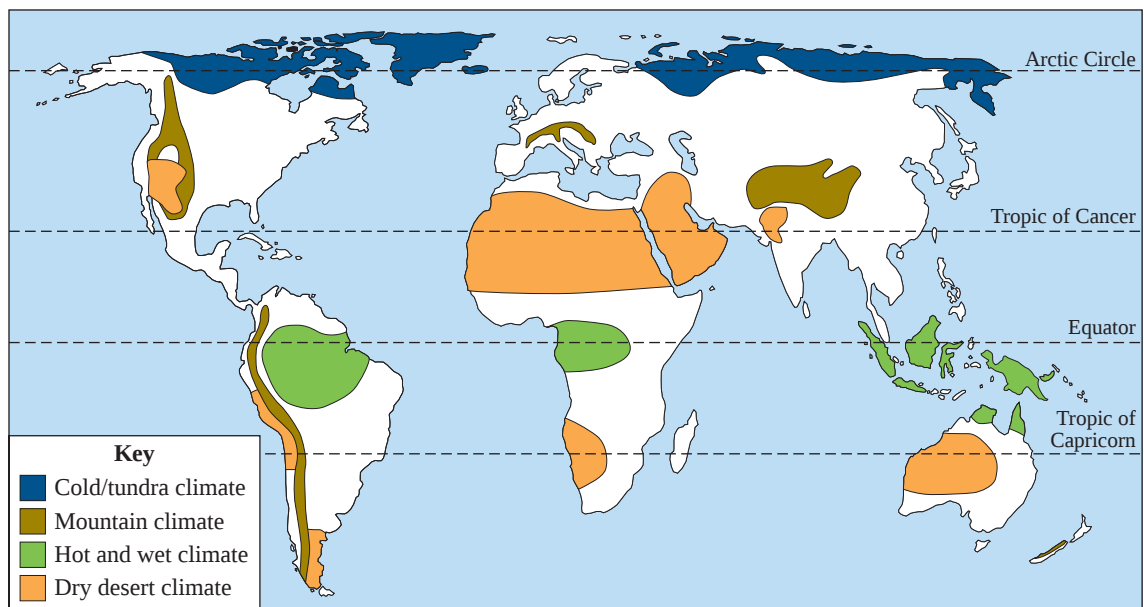
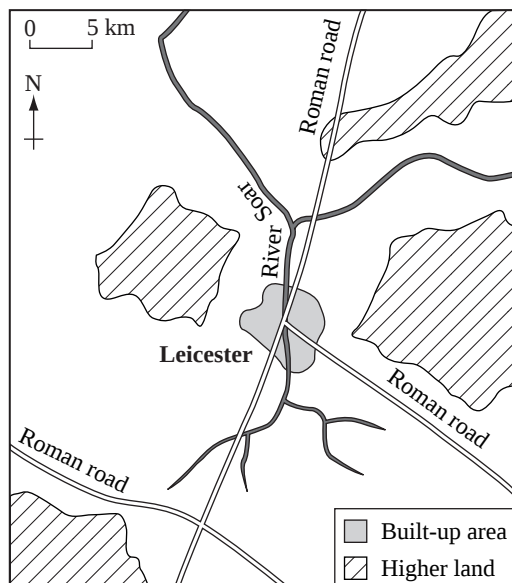
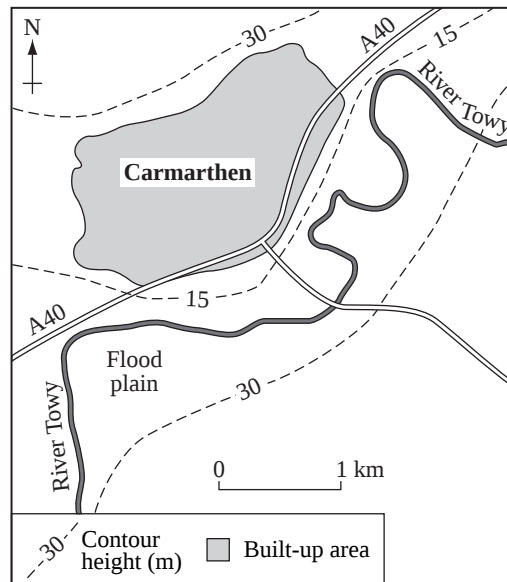
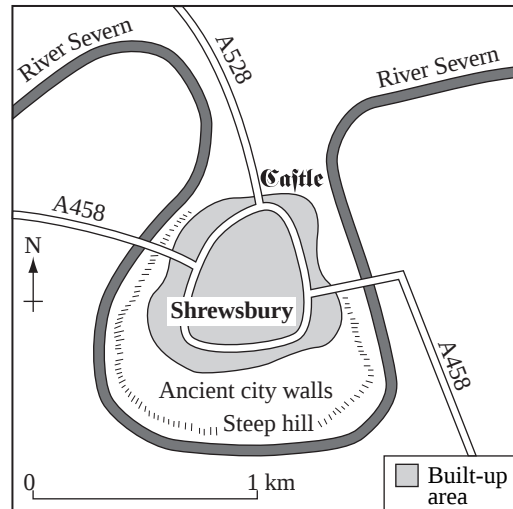


Figure 3 Higher Tier
Figure 5 Foundation Tier

Maps: the sites of 5 British towns
(Henley on Thames and Dorking)
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