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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2003



**GEOGRAPHY B (SPECIFICATION B)**  
**FOUNDATION TIER**  
**Paper 1**

**3032/1F**

Monday 2 June 2003 Morning Session

**F**

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

- the Ordnance Survey map extract;
  - the atlas extract.
- You may use a calculator.

The map extract (showing the Edinburgh region from Landranger 66), the atlas extract and several of the figures are not reproduced in this question paper due to third-party copyright constraints. The full copy of this paper can be obtained by ordering 3032/1F from AQA Publications - Tel: 0161 953 1170.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
Total (Column 1)			
Total (Column 2)			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink for written answers. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this booklet. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- 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.

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**1**

**Total for this question: 7 marks**

Tick the box to show the correct answer.

(a) A process of glacial erosion is

- A suspension.
- B plucking.
- C hydraulic erosion.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

(b) An example of renewable energy is

- A gas.
- B coal.
- C hydro-electricity.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

(c) A watershed

- A is where one river joins another.
- B marks the edge of a drainage basin.
- C is where a river enters the sea.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

(d) An input in an industrial system is

- A waste.
- B labour.
- C manufacturing.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

(e) A brownfield site is

- A an area of derelict land.
- B a ploughed field.
- C an area of heavy industry.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

(f) A heavy chemical industry

- A is a footloose industry.
- B needs large quantities of salt water.
- C is often found on river estuaries.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

(g) Eutrophication

- A is caused by high nitrate levels in rivers.
- B increases the fertility of the soil.
- C is an EU farming policy.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

$\frac{7}{7}$

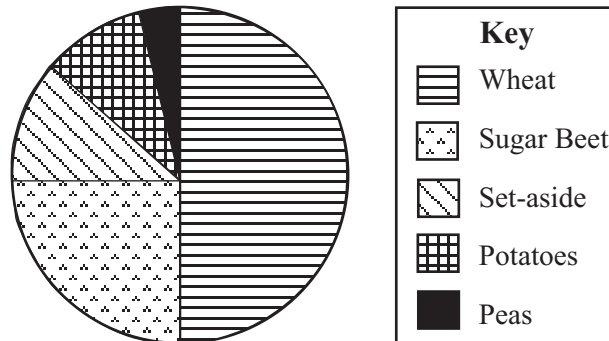
**TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION**

**Turn over ▶**

2

Total for this question: 7 marks

Study **Figure 1** which shows the land use on a farm in East Anglia.



**Figure 1**

- (a) What percentage of the farm is used to grow wheat?

.....  
(1 mark)

- (b) Complete the following paragraph about wheat farming in East Anglia.

Circle the **correct** word in each case.

East Anglia has **gentle slopes/mountains**; this means that it is **difficult/easy** to use machinery.

The **few/many** hours of sunshine ripen the wheat. The **warm/cold** winters break up the soil and kill the soil pests. **Chalky boulder clay/alluvium** does not get too sticky when wet.

**Extensive/intensive** farming means that inputs are high. (6 marks)

3

Figure 2 is not included due to third-party copyright constraints.

Total for this question: 7 marks

Study **Figure 2** on the insert, an atlas extract which shows energy production in the United Kingdom.

- (a) Which of the following statements correctly describe the distribution of energy production in the United Kingdom shown on **Figure 2**?

Tick those which are correct.

Coal fired power stations are all around the coast.	
There are many gas powered power stations in Scotland.	
Northern Ireland has several power stations.	
Nuclear power stations are on or near the coast.	
Coal fired power stations are found where there are no other forms of energy production.	
Hydroelectric power stations are found in Scotland and Wales.	

(2 marks)

- (b) Give **one** environmental disadvantage of coal-fired power stations.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

- (c) What is meant by ‘renewable energy’?

.....

.....

(1 mark)

QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(d) Give **two** environmental disadvantages of renewable energy.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2 marks)

—  
7

4

**Total for this question: 7 marks**

Study **Figure 3** which shows attempts to balance recreation and conservation in the Lake District National Park.

Figure 3 is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

(a) What do the locations of the main areas of caravan sites in the Lake District have in common?

.....  
.....

*(1 mark)*

(b) Why have some of the lakes shown in **Figure 3** become honeypot sites?

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.....  
.....  
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*(4 marks)*

**Turn over ▶**

(c) Study **Figure 4**, a cartoon about people who spend weekends in the Lake District National Park.

Figure 4 is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Choose **one** comment in **Figure 4** which shows that there may be conflict between local people and visitors to the Lake District.

.....  
.....

What conflict is suggested by this comment?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(2 marks)

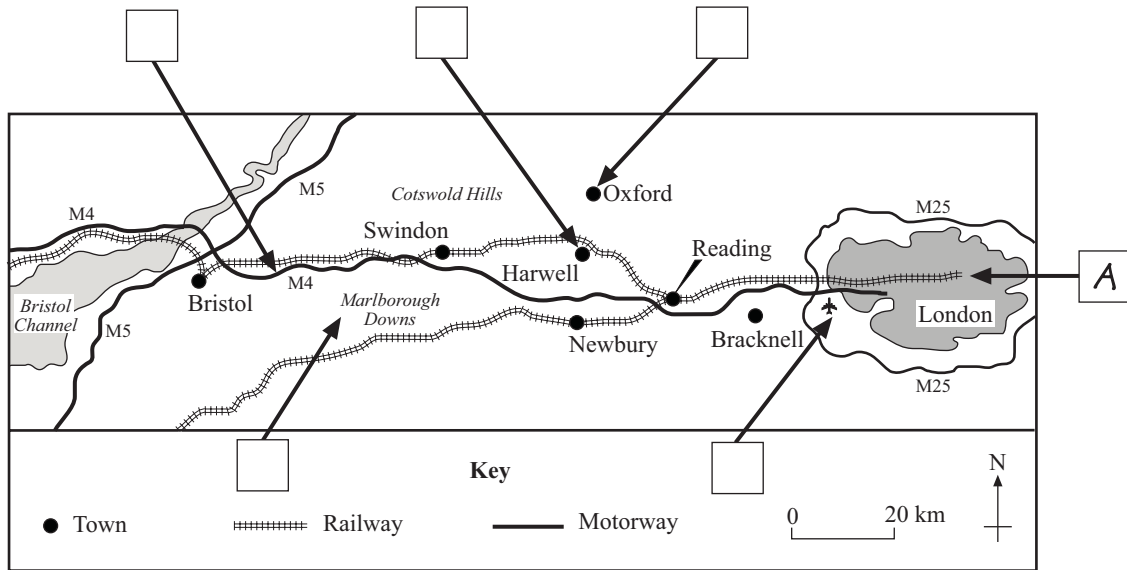
7



5

Total for this question: 7 marks

Study **Figure 5** which shows a sketch map of the M4 corridor.



**Figure 5**

The following are reasons why high-tech industry developed in this area.

<b>A</b>	Close to London where there are banks which will invest in high-tech industries
<b>B</b>	Close to universities where there are well trained scientists doing research
<b>C</b>	Close to centres of atomic energy research
<b>D</b>	Fast road transport giving good access to London
<b>E</b>	A pollution-free area close to pleasant countryside where people will like to live
<b>F</b>	Close to an international airport as many high-tech firms have their headquarters overseas

- (a) There are **six** boxes with arrows marked on the map. Complete **Figure 5** by putting the correct letter **B, C, D, E** or **F** against each arrow to show a reason for the development of high-tech industry in the M4 corridor.

**A** has been done for you. (4 marks)

- (b) Name the international airport marked at **F**.

.....  
(1 mark)

- (c) Explain why high-tech industries can be described as being footloose.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
(2 marks)

Turn over ▶

6

Figure 6 is not included due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Total for this question: 20 marks**

(a) Study **Figure 6**, the Ordnance Survey map extract showing the city of Edinburgh in Scotland.

(i) What sport is played at 288751?

.....  
(1 mark)

(ii) What direction is the Royal Observatory at 259706 from grid reference 288751?

.....  
(1 mark)

(iii) Look at squares 2574 and 1875. The following table describes these two squares.

	<b>Description</b>
<b>A</b>	There is a low density of roads with no distinct pattern. There are many curved roads with cul-de-sacs.
<b>B</b>	This is a heavily built-up area. There are many streets and they form a regular rectangular pattern.

Which description, **A** or **B**, applies to square, grid reference 2574?

.....  
(1 mark)

(iv) Which of these two squares, **A** or **B**, is part of the suburban area of Edinburgh?

.....  
(1 mark)

- (b) Study **Figure 7** which shows the 1991 census figures for the part of Edinburgh known as Central Leith.

% of houses with more than 1.5 people per room	10.8
Average number of rooms per household	2.8
% of households with no hot water	33.6
% of households with no bath	61.1
% of households with no W.C.	8.3
% of households with car	19.2

**Figure 7**

- (i) Use these figures to explain why Central Leith is likely to be an area of inner city decline.

.....

.....

.....

.....

*(2 marks)*

- (ii) Explain how urban renewal could improve the living conditions in an inner city area like Central Leith.

.....

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*(4 marks)*

**Turn over ▶**

- (c) Study **Figure 8** which shows what is happening to commuter villages around large cities like Edinburgh.

Figure 8 is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

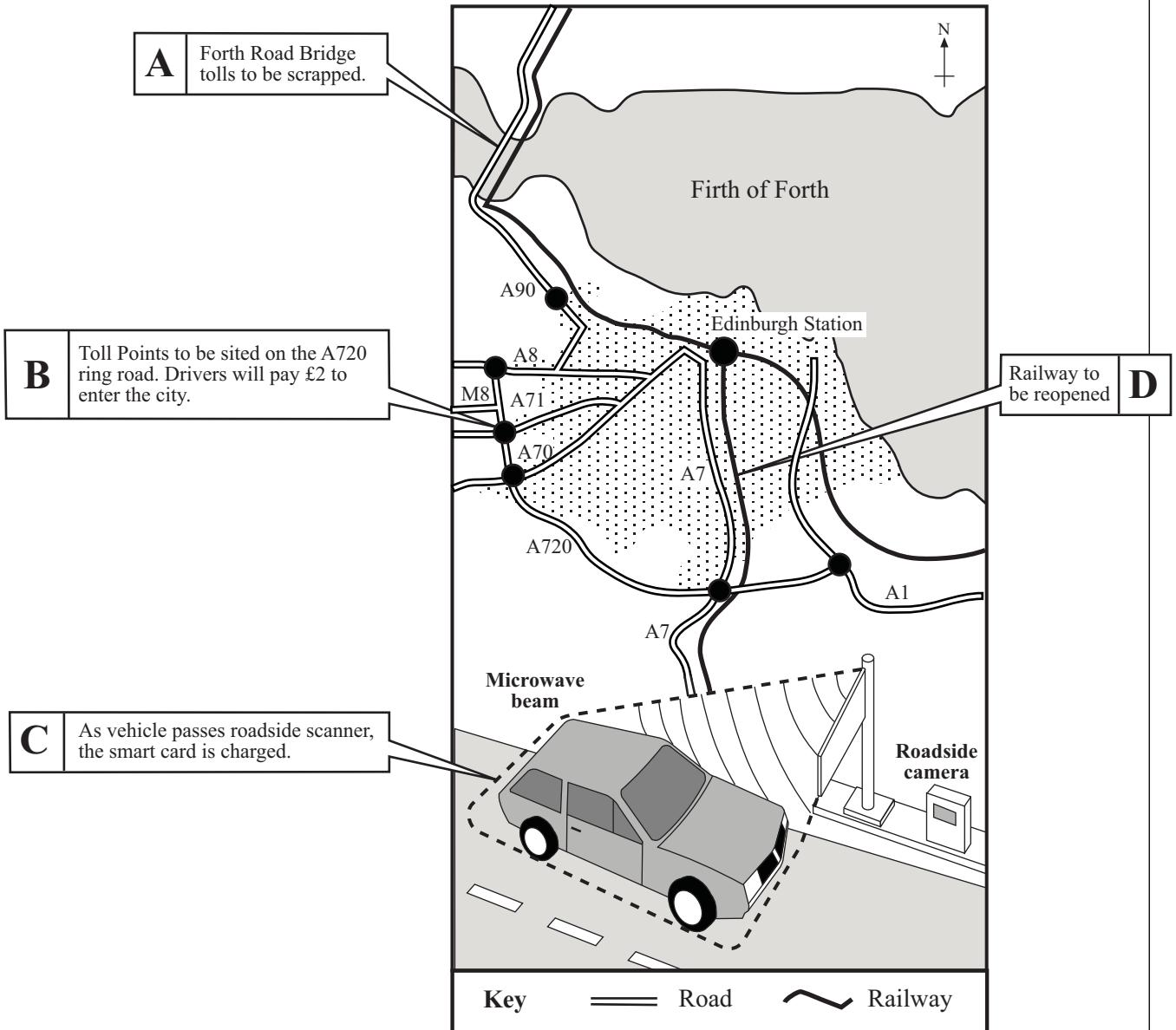
- (i) Describe the changes shown on **Figure 8**.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
*(2 marks)*

- (ii) Explain why there has been a change in the average price of houses in commuter villages.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
*(2 marks)*

(d) Edinburgh like many large cities suffers from severe traffic problems. Study **Figure 9** which shows Edinburgh's plans to reduce traffic problems.



**Figure 9**

Choose **one** of the planned solutions to Edinburgh's traffic problems **A, B, C** or **D** shown in **Figure 9**.

Explain how this may help to reduce Edinburgh's traffic problems.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

Turn over ▶

(e) Give reasons for the growth of **one** large urban area in the United Kingdom that you have studied.

.....

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.....

.....

*(4 marks)*

—  
20

7

**Total for this question: 20 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 10** which shows the hydrological cycle.

Figure 10 is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

□

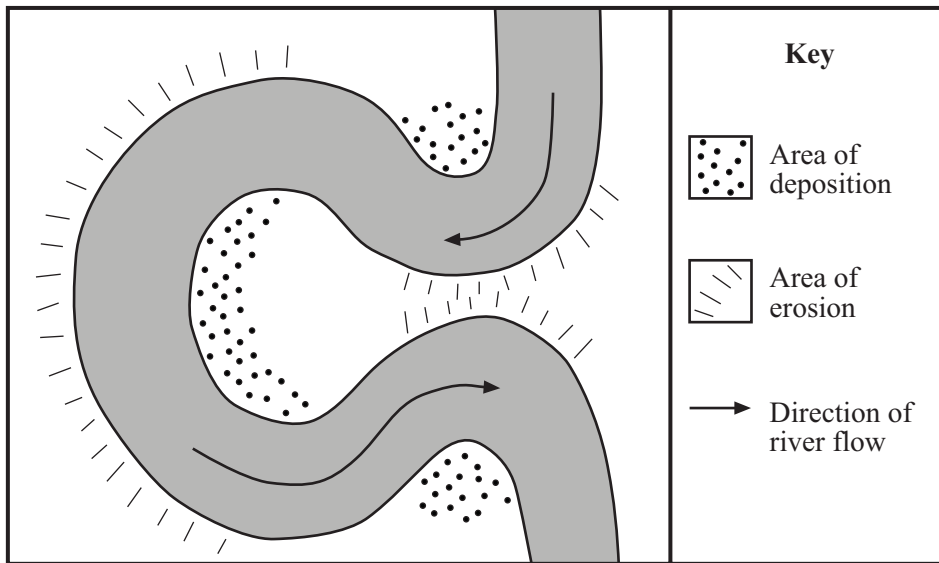
Label on the diagram each of the following by putting the correct letter in each box.

- G** Groundwater
- C** Condensation
- P** Precipitation
- E** Evaporation
- R** Run off

(4 marks)

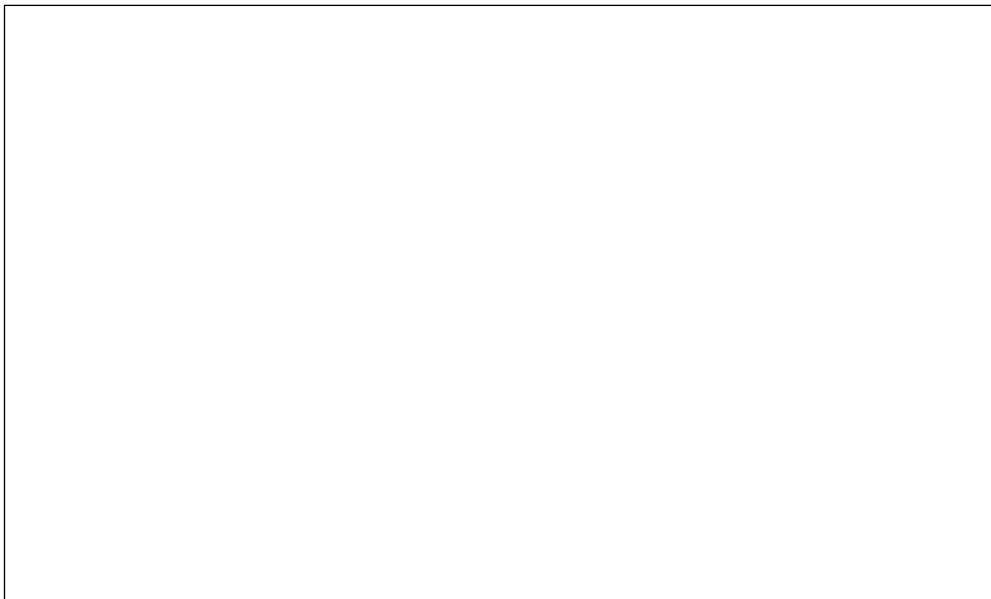
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(b) Study **Figure 11** which shows the first stage in the formation of an ox-bow lake.



**Figure 11**

(i) In the box below, draw and label a diagram to show the formation of an ox-bow lake.



(4 marks)

(ii) Describe what is meant by 'hydraulic erosion'.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)



(c) (i) The following are ways to control flooding:

**Building dams and reservoirs**

**Afforestation**

**Straightening river channels**

**Building diversion channels**

**Land use zoning**

**Building embankments**

**Building sluice gates**

Choose **two** of these solutions

For **each**, explain how it may control flooding.

1 Solution.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2 Solution.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

*(4 marks)*

(ii) Give **one** other reason for river basin management (other than flood control).

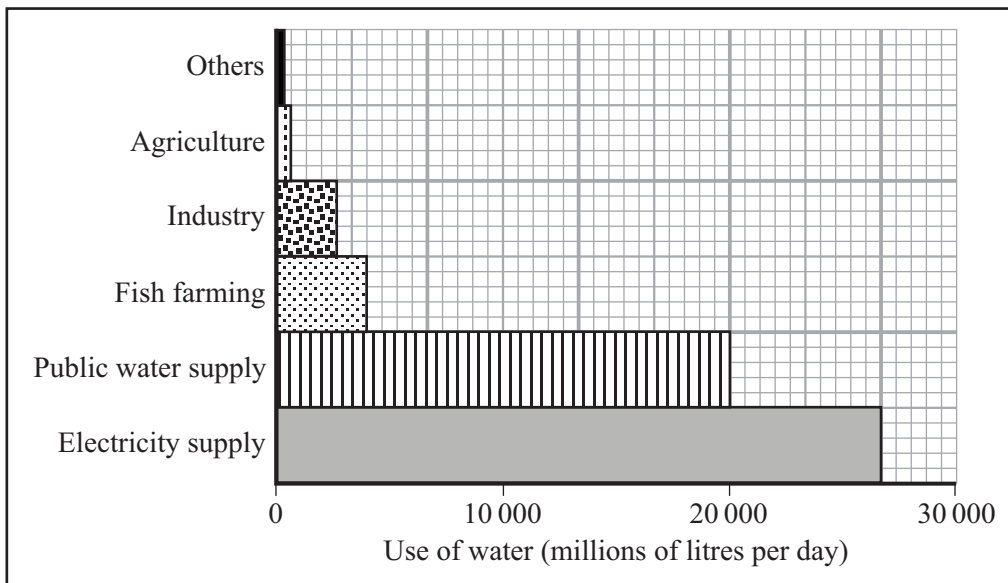
.....

*(1 mark)*

**QUESTION 7 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE**

**Turn over ▶**

(d) Study **Figure 12** which shows use of water in the UK in the 1990s.



**Figure 12**

(i) How much water was used for public water supply?

.....  
(1 mark)

(ii) Urban areas need a regular supply of water. This water can come from groundwater supplies and from upland reservoirs.

Choose **either** a groundwater supply **or** an upland reservoir.

Circle the source of water supply chosen.

**groundwater supply**

**upland reservoir**

Describe how it supplies an urban area.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
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(4 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Figure 9 The Observer