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Centre Number						Candidate Number					
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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2006

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION B)
Paper 1
Foundation Tier

3032/1F
F



Monday 5 June 2006 9.00 am to 10.15 am

For this paper you must have:

- the Ordnance Survey map extract (enclosed)
- the insert (enclosed)

You may use a calculator.

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

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

There are no questions printed on this page

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

1**Total for this question: 7 marks**

(a) Tick the correct box in parts (a) (i), (ii) and (iii).

(i) An example of an erosion process is

saltation.

abrasion.

percolation.

(1 mark)

(ii) Population decline in large urban areas can be caused by

counter-urbanisation.

suburbanisation.

urbanisation.

(1 mark)

(iii) The micro-electronics industry grew along the M4 corridor because of

break of bulk location.

available raw materials.

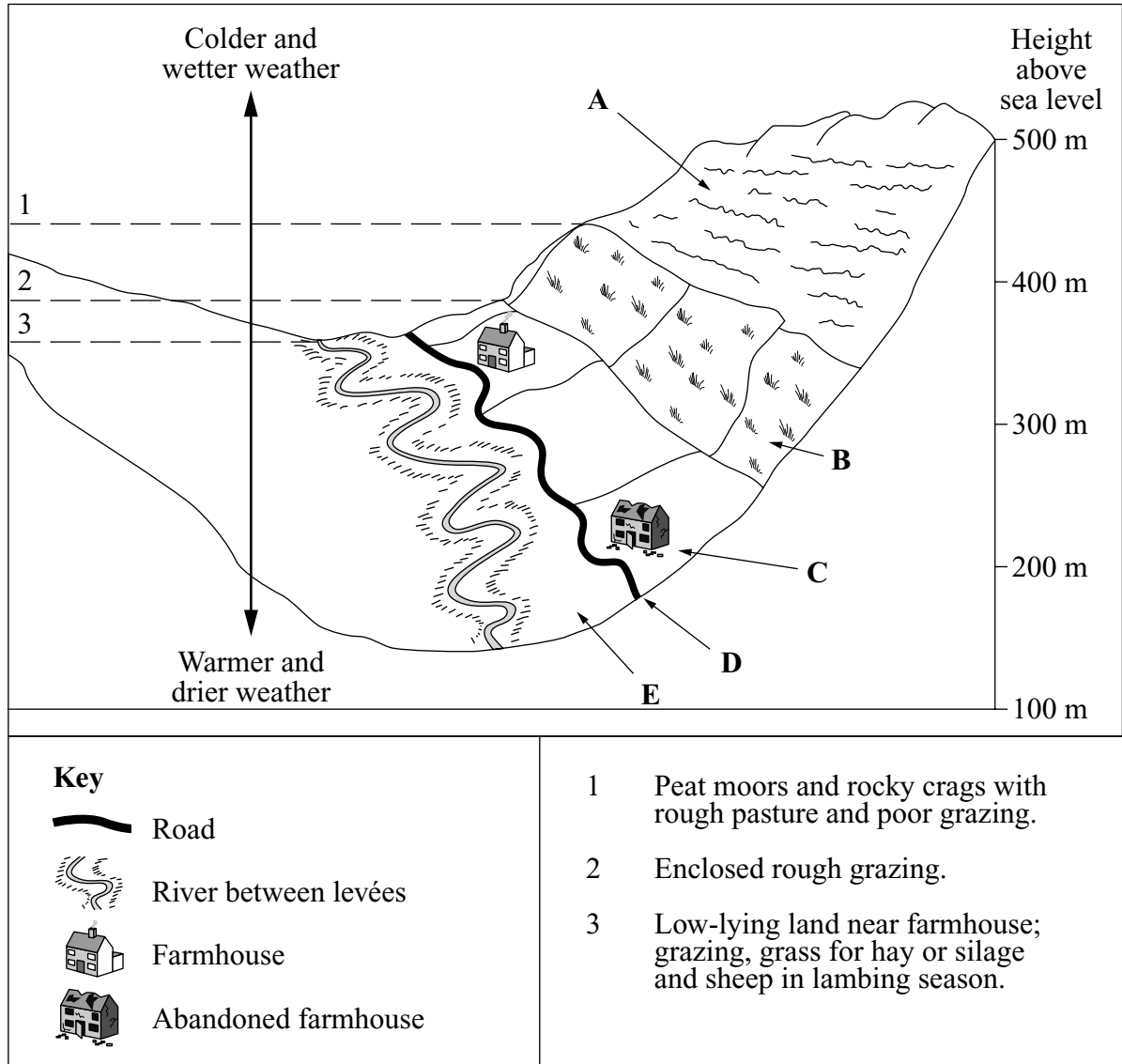
available greenfield sites.

(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

(b) Study **Figure 1**, a diagram of a typical hill sheep farm in the Lake District.

Figure 1



BBC, www.bbc.co.uk

- (i) Shade in the inbye on **Figure 1**.

(1 mark)

- (ii) The letters on **Figure 1** refer to areas where Lake District hill sheep farmers experience problems. The following is the list of problems.

Complete the table by writing the correct letter against each problem.

One has already been done for you.

Problem faced by Lake District hill sheep farmer	Letter
Abandoned farmhouse as a result of rural depopulation because few farms make a profit.	C
Steep slopes mean that machinery is difficult and dangerous to use.	
Poor, thin, acidic, stony soils support only enclosed rough grazing land.	
Flat land near the rivers, where the best soils are, can be flooded in winter and spring.	
Far from the nearest markets. Roads are often narrow and winding.	

(3 marks)

7

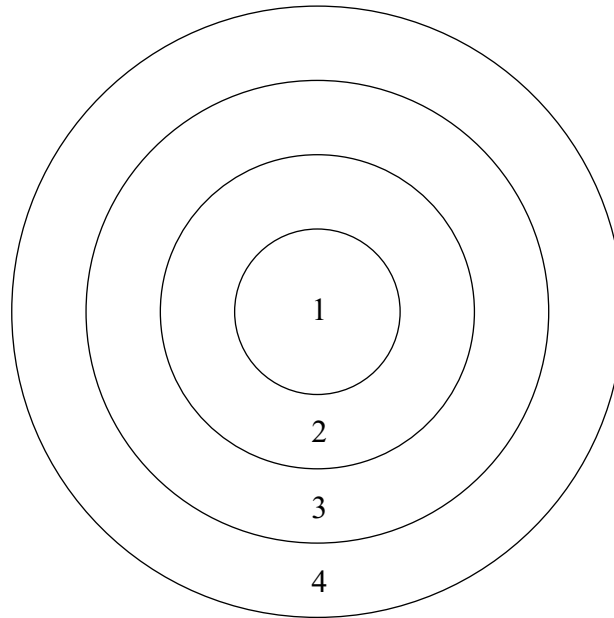
Turn over for the next question

2

Total for this question: 7 marks

- (a) Study **Figure 2**, a model showing different urban zones in a settlement (urban morphology).

Figure 2



Complete the following table to show how the land use is different in each urban zone.

One has been done for you.

Zone 1	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
Zone 2	ZONE IN TRANSITION Area of mixed services, industry, wholesaling and oldest housing.
Zone 3	INNER CITY
Zone 4	SUBURBS

(3 marks)

(b) Name the large urban area you have studied.

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Compare your chosen large urban area with the model in **Figure 2**.

You must refer to examples of streets/districts in your answer.

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(4 marks)

7

Turn over for the next question

3

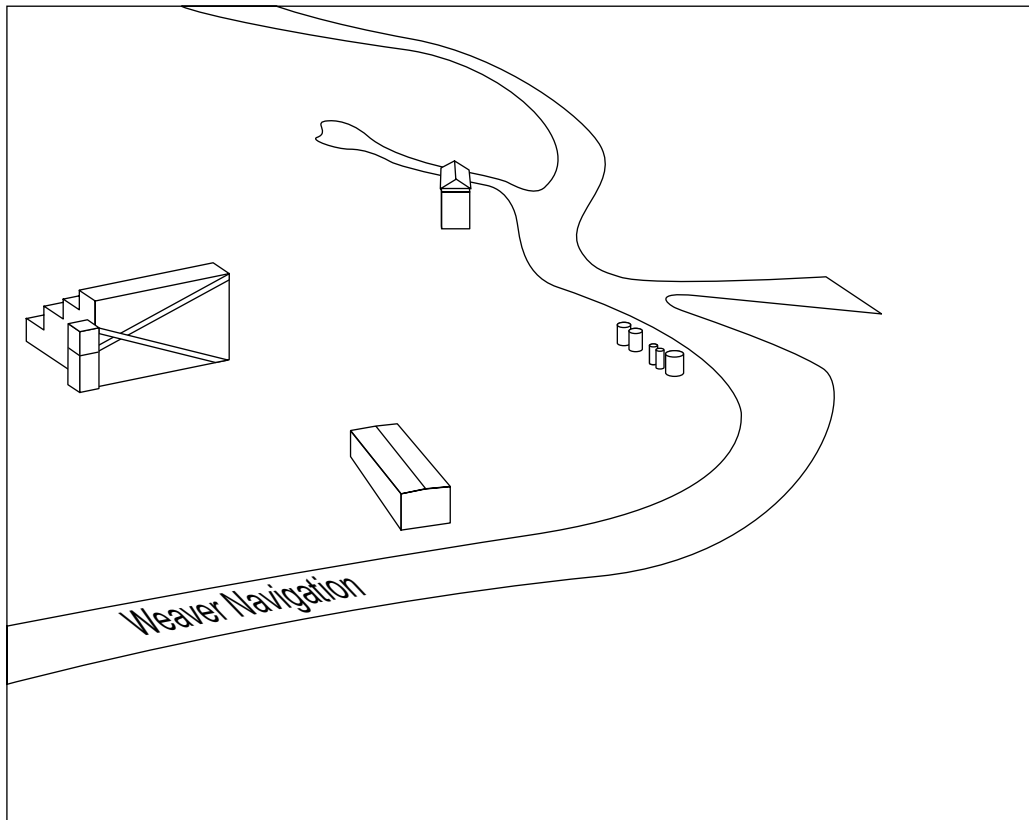
Total for this question: 7 marks

(a) (i) Study **Figure 3** on the insert, a photograph of a chemical works.

On **Figure 4**, a sketch of the same works, draw and label the following in their correct locations:

1. an area with smoking chimneys;
2. an area used to store salt.

Figure 4



(2 marks)

(ii) Give **one** factor that might have been important in the choice of location for this chemical works.

.....
.....

(1 mark)

(iii) Using **Figure 3** and your own knowledge, explain why this is an example of heavy industry.

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(4 marks)

7

Turn over for the next question

4

Total for this question: 7 marks

Study **Figure 5** which gives details of recent changes to a footpath in the Lake District.

Figure 5

Date of Study	Measurements	Observations
First study	Greatest width: 1.3 m Average depth: 0.1 m	Mainly vegetation but with some bare soil.
One year later	Greatest width: 2.8 m Average depth: 0.25 m	Mainly bare soil but some loose stones and rock showing through.
Two years later	Greatest width: 3.9 m Average depth: 0.35 m	Mainly stones and bare rock.

From *GCSE Geography for AQA Specification B* by Helm & Robinson. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Education.

(a) (i) Describe how the path has changed over the two years.

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(2 marks)

(ii) Give **one** reason why these changes have taken place.

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(1 mark)

(b) Footpath erosion is a problem in the Lake District.

Describe **one** other problem caused by the growth of tourism in the Lake District.

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(4 marks)

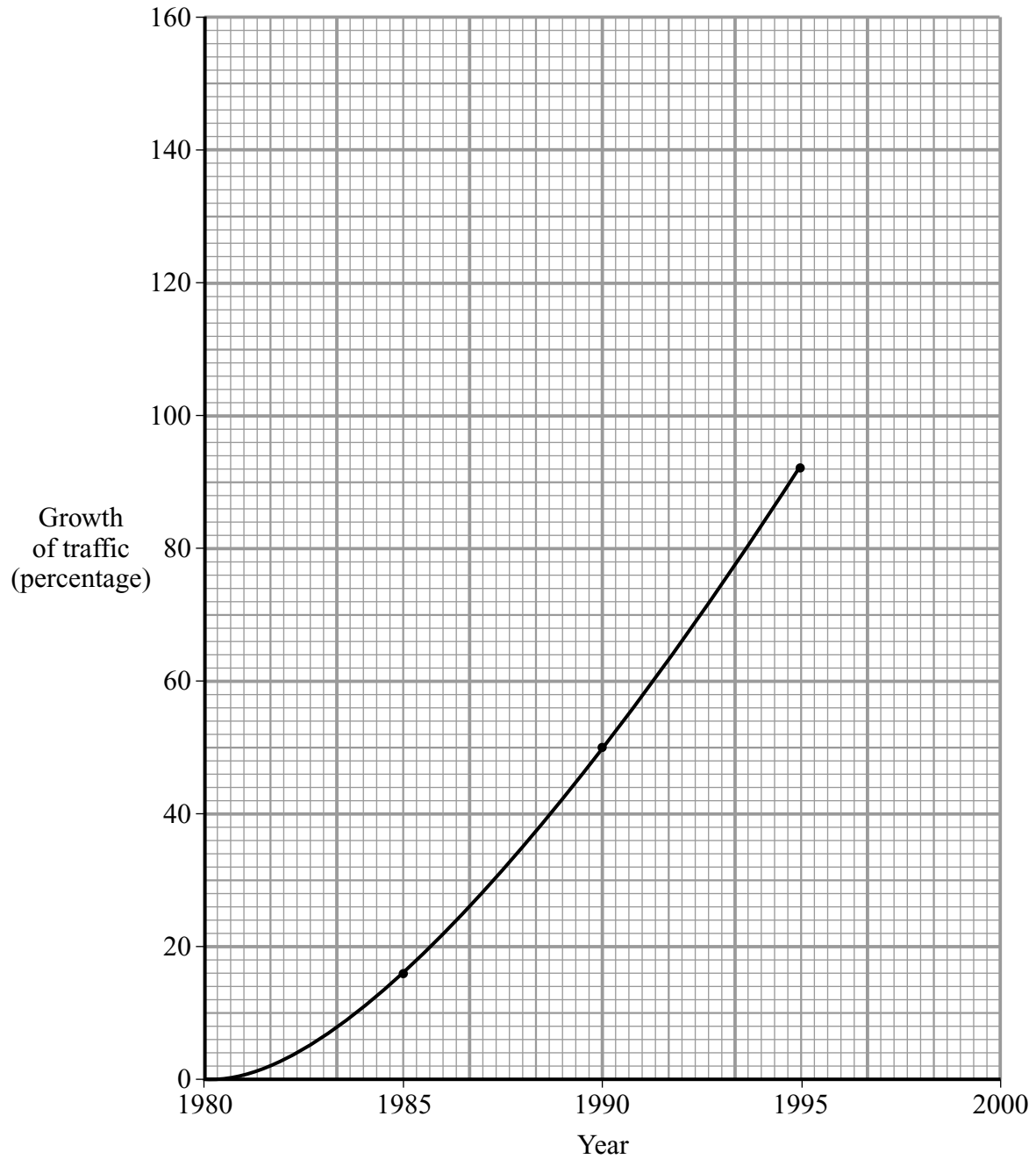
7

Turn over for the next question

5

Total for this question: 7 marks

Study **Figure 6** which shows the growth of traffic in Cambridge, a large town in the UK.

Figure 6

From *People, Places and Themes* by Ridout, Blades, Hancock & Bilham-Boult. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Education.

(a) (i) Complete the graph by plotting the 2000 figure of 145%. (1 mark)

(ii) What was the percentage growth in traffic between 1990 and 2000?
.....
(1 mark)

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the increase in the amount of traffic in a town such as Cambridge.
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(1 mark)

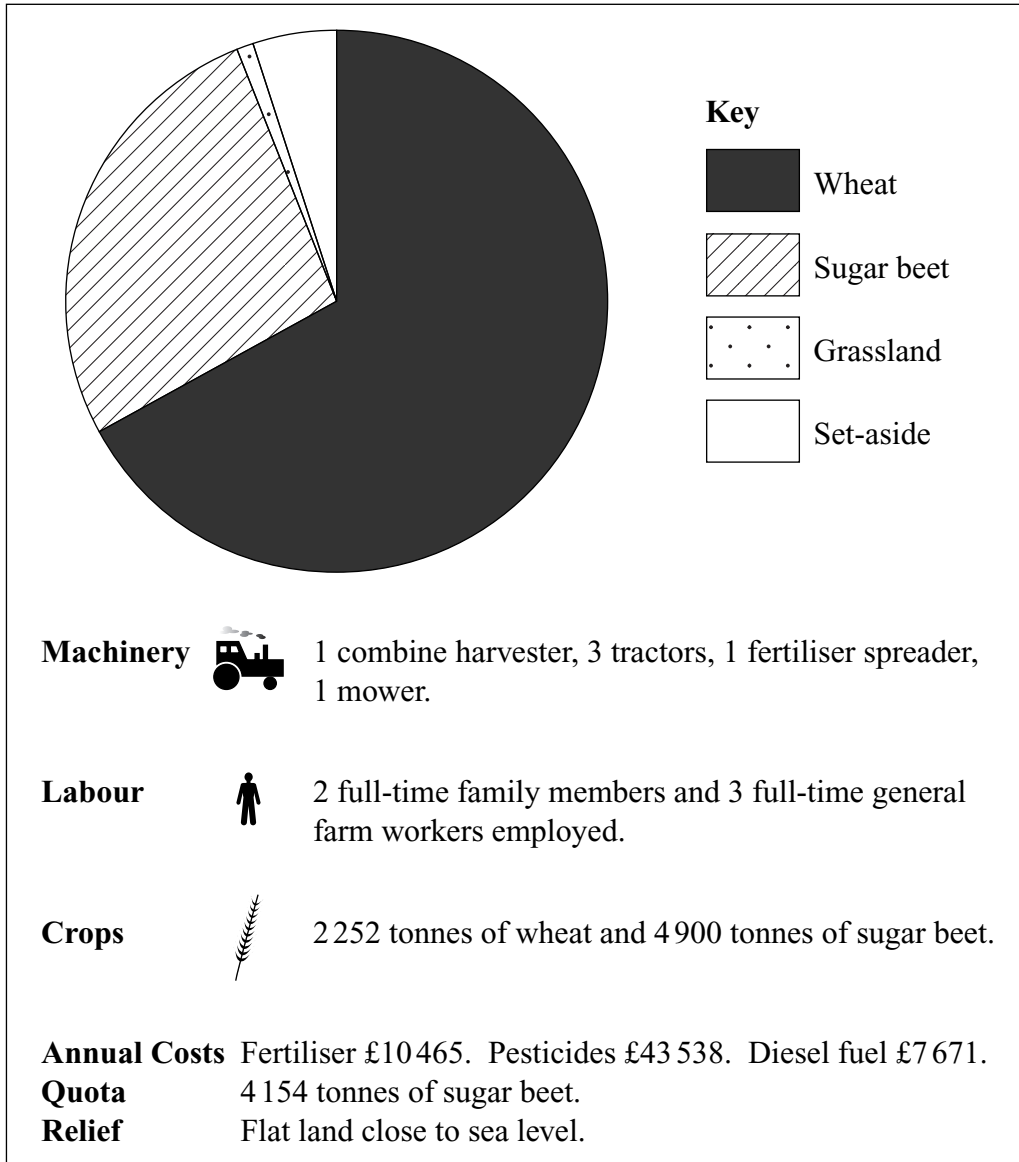
(b) Describe **one** or **more** possible solutions to the problem of traffic in towns.
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(4 marks)

7

Turn over for the next question

6

Total for this question: 20 marks

(a) Study **Figure 7** which gives some information about Lynford House Farm in East Anglia.**Figure 7**

(i) Tick the box which best describes Lynford House Farm.

Arable farm

Hill sheep farm

Pastoral farm

(1 mark)

(ii) Give **one** reason for your answer to part (a)(i).

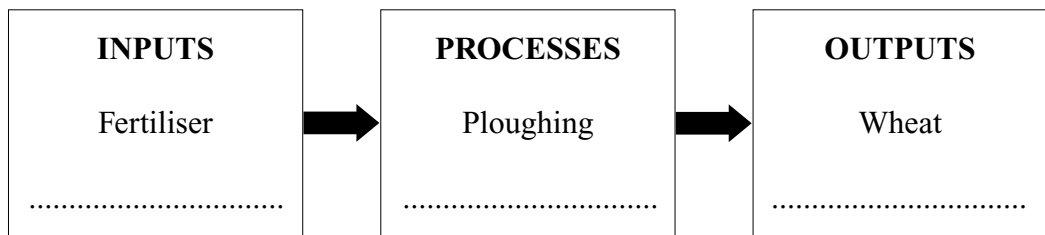
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(1 mark)

(iii) Study **Figure 8** which is a partly completed diagram of Lynford House Farm as a farming system.

Use the information in **Figure 7** to add **one** other input, **one** other process and **one** other output to complete **Figure 8**.

Figure 8



(3 marks)

(iv) Using **Figure 7**, give **two** pieces of evidence to show that Lynford House Farm is a commercial farm.

1

2

(2 marks)

(v) What is the meaning of the term 'quota'?

.....
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(1 mark)

Question 6 continues on the next page

(vi) Since 1999 there has been a programme of tree planting on this farm.

Suggest why this tree planting has happened.

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(2 marks)

(vii) Explain why the relief (height and shape of the land) of East Anglia is important for the type of farming carried out at Lynford House Farm.

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(2 marks)

(viii) Explain why the climate of East Anglia is important for the type of farming carried out at Lynford House Farm.

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(4 marks)

(b) Explain how farming in East Anglia has been influenced by the demands of **either** supermarket chains **or** food processing firms.

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(4 marks)

20

Turn over for the next question

7

Total for this question: 20 marks

- (a) Study **Figure 9**, a map of the drainage basin of the River Lea (Lee) in south-east England.

Figure 9

The image has been removed due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (i) What is the meaning of the term 'drainage basin'?

.....

.....

(1 mark)

(ii) On **Figure 9**, mark and label the following:

a confluence

a tributary

the watershed of the
drainage basin

(3 marks)

(b) Study **Figure 10**, the Ordnance Survey map extract that shows part of the basin of the River Lea (Lee). This part of the basin is an important recreational area.

(i) Complete the following table by listing **three** tourist attractions.

An example has been done for you.

Tourist Attraction	Six Figure Grid Reference
Royal Gunpowder Mills	379012

(6 marks)

(ii) Use **Figure 10** to suggest **two** reasons why many people visit tourist attractions in this area.

1

.....

2

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(2 marks)

Question 7 continues on the next page

(iii) With the help of **Figure 10** and your own knowledge, describe how river basins can be managed to make them more useful for people.

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(4 marks)

(c) Many urban areas get their water from upland reservoirs.

Using an example of an upland reservoir that you have studied, explain the **physical** advantages of its location.

Name of reservoir

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(4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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