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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2006

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION B)
Paper 2
Foundation Tier

3032/2F
F



Monday 12 June 2006 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- the insert (enclosed)

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- 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 120.
- 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.
- An LEDC is a Less Economically Developed Country.
- An MEDC is a More Economically Developed Country.

Advice

- You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on **Section A**.

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

SECTION A

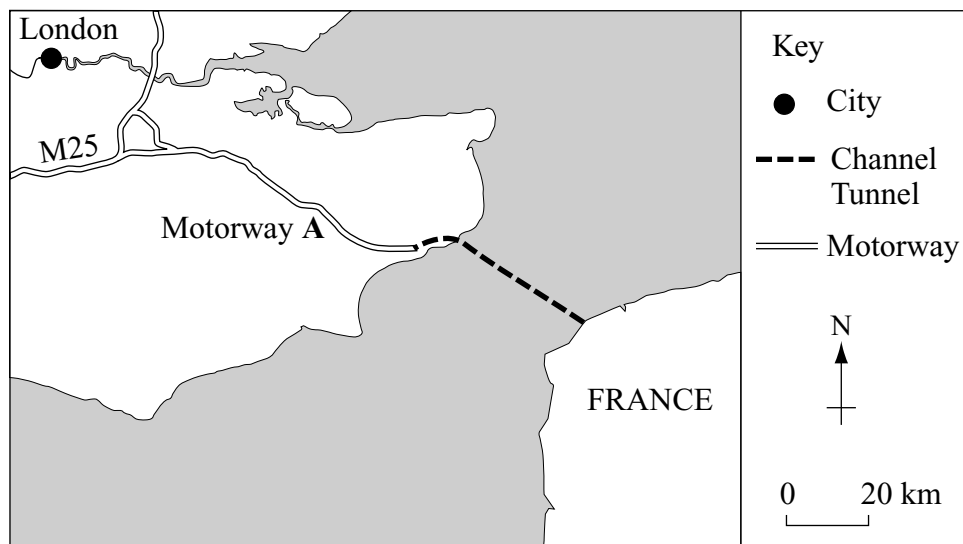
Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Total for this question: 10 marks

- 1 (a) Each of the questions (i) – (vi) is followed by five possible answers.
For each question tick the correct answer.

- (i) Study **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1



Motorway **A** shown on the map above is the

- M40.
- M6.
- M2.
- M20.
- M3.

(1 mark)

(ii) The cutting down of trees in Amazonia is known as

eco-tourism.

deforestation.

leaching.

afforestation.

the Green Revolution.


(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

(iii) Study **Figure 2** which shows some of the countries of Europe in 2005.

Figure 2



The areas shaded  are known as

the periphery.

Mezzogiorno.

European Union.

the core.

the Integrated Mediterranean Programme.

(1 mark)

(iv) Which of the following is a push factor, causing people to migrate to cities in Brazil/India/Bangladesh?

greater chance of employment

improved education

more hospitals and doctors

poor harvests

improved diet

(1 mark)

(v) The climate of Amazonia has

an annual temperature range of 10 °C.

low humidity.

low temperatures.

no seasons.

low annual rainfall.

(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

(vi) The greenhouse effect is a result of

a decrease in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

the burning of fossil fuels.

global warming.

melting of the polar ice caps.

increased use of renewable energy.

(1 mark)

(b) Study **Figure 3** which shows the process of shifting cultivation in Amazonia.

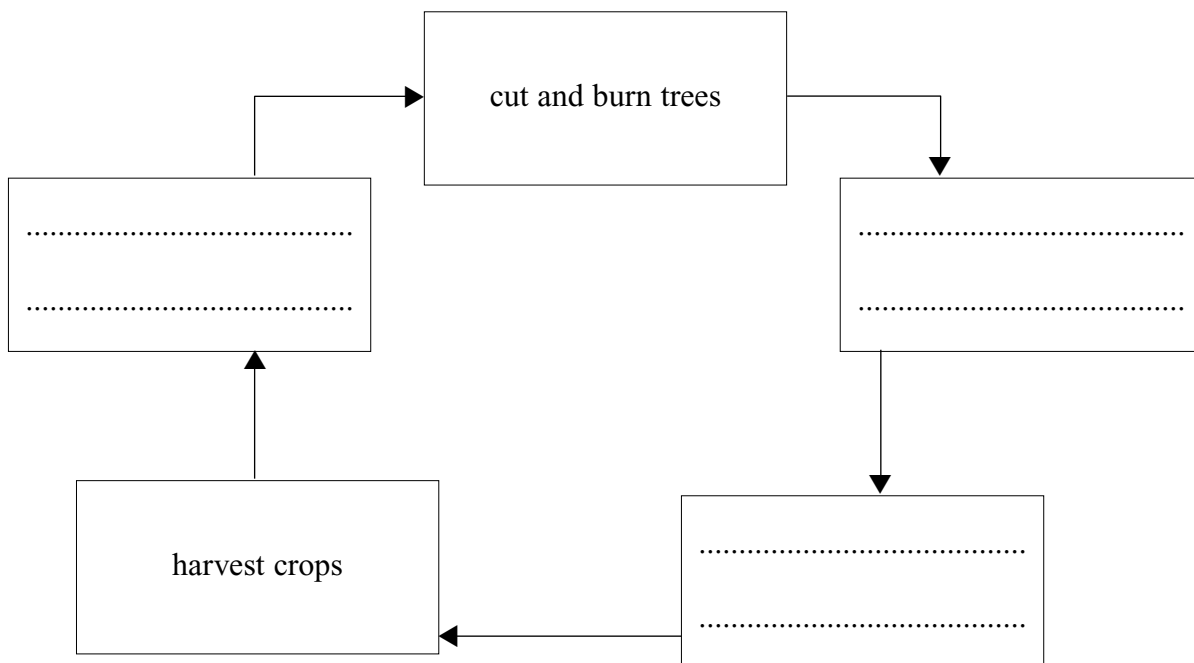
Complete **Figure 3** by writing the correct statement in each box. Choose from the following statements:

move to another area

use ash as fertiliser

cultivate crops

Figure 3



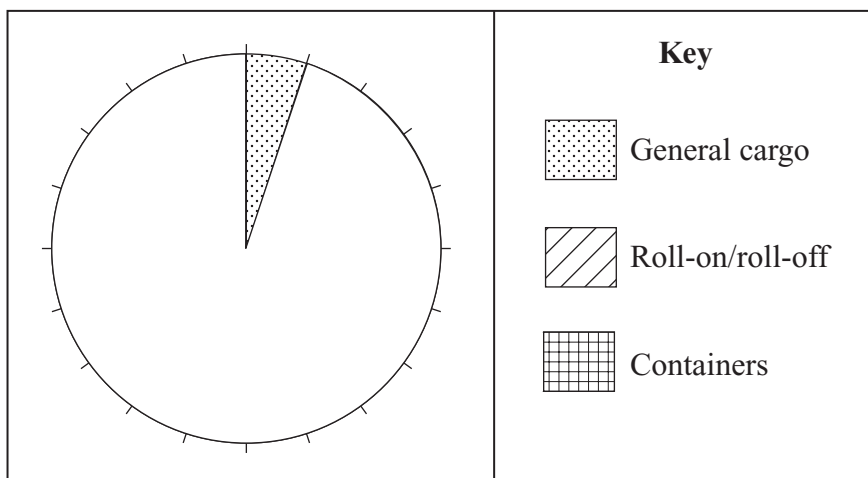
(2 marks)

- (c) Study **Figure 4** which gives information about types of traffic going from an English port to Europe.

Figure 4

Type of traffic	% of total traffic
General cargo	5
Roll-on/roll-off	15
Containers	80

Using information from **Figure 4**, complete the pie graph below.



(2 marks)

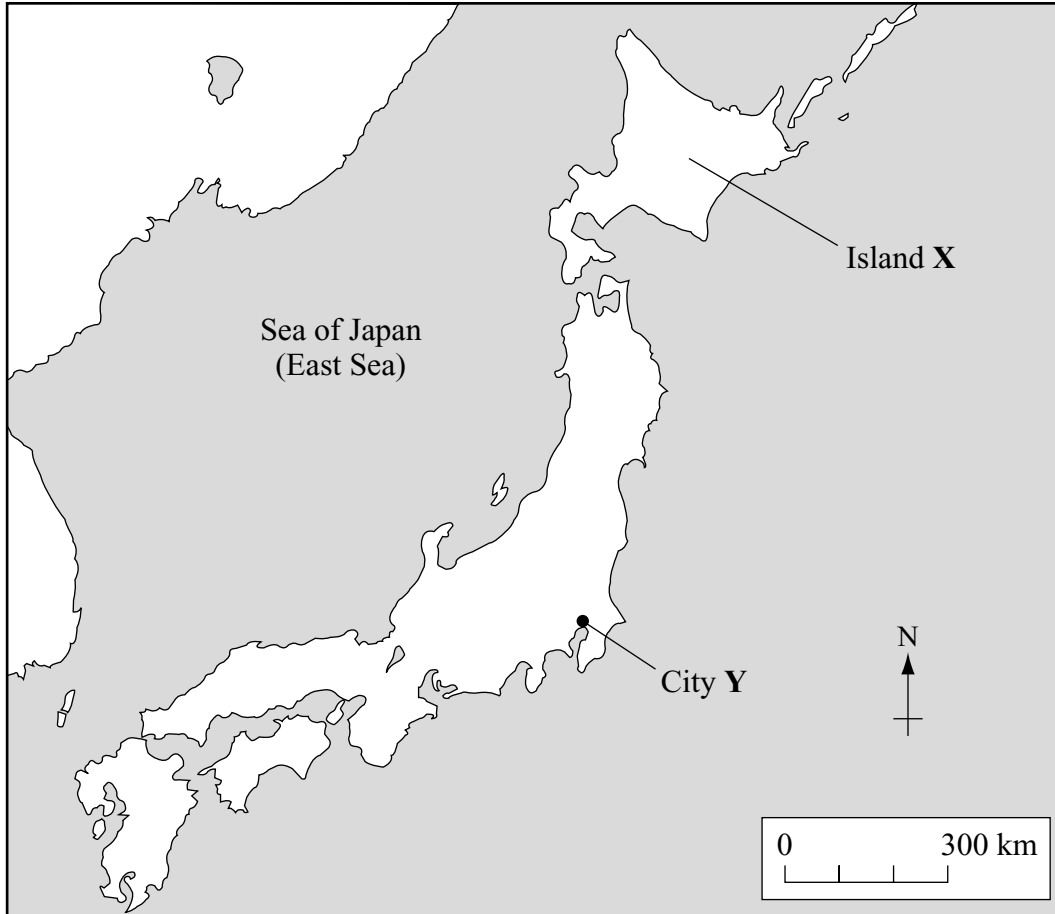
10

Turn over for the next question

Total for this question: 20 marks

2 (a) Study **Figure 5**, a map of Japan.

Figure 5



(i) Name the following:

Island X.....

City Y.....

(2 marks)

- (ii) Complete the following sentences by circling the correct word(s) from those in each bracket.

Japan is a major industrial country with most of its industries located **(on the coast / in the interior)**. One of its major industries is the manufacture of motor vehicles which is a **(labour intensive / capital intensive)** industry. It is **(dependent / not dependent)** on foreign supplies of raw materials.

(3 marks)

- (b) (i) Japan has many transnational corporations (TNCs).

What is the meaning of the term ‘transnational corporation’?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Some Japanese motor vehicle and electronics companies have invested in overseas countries.

Give **two** reasons why the Japanese have invested outside Japan.

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2.....

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(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

(c) (i) Name an English port (other than London) that has sea links to Europe.

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(1 mark)

(ii) For the port in (i) above name:

the main road link leading to/from the port

a port in Europe to which it is linked

(2 marks)

(d) Rotterdam/Europoort, the Ruhr Conurbation, the Paris Region and the Milan/Turin/Genoa Industrial Triangle are all conurbations in the core region of the European Union (E.U.).

Name the conurbation you have studied.

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Give **two** reasons for the growth of the conurbation.

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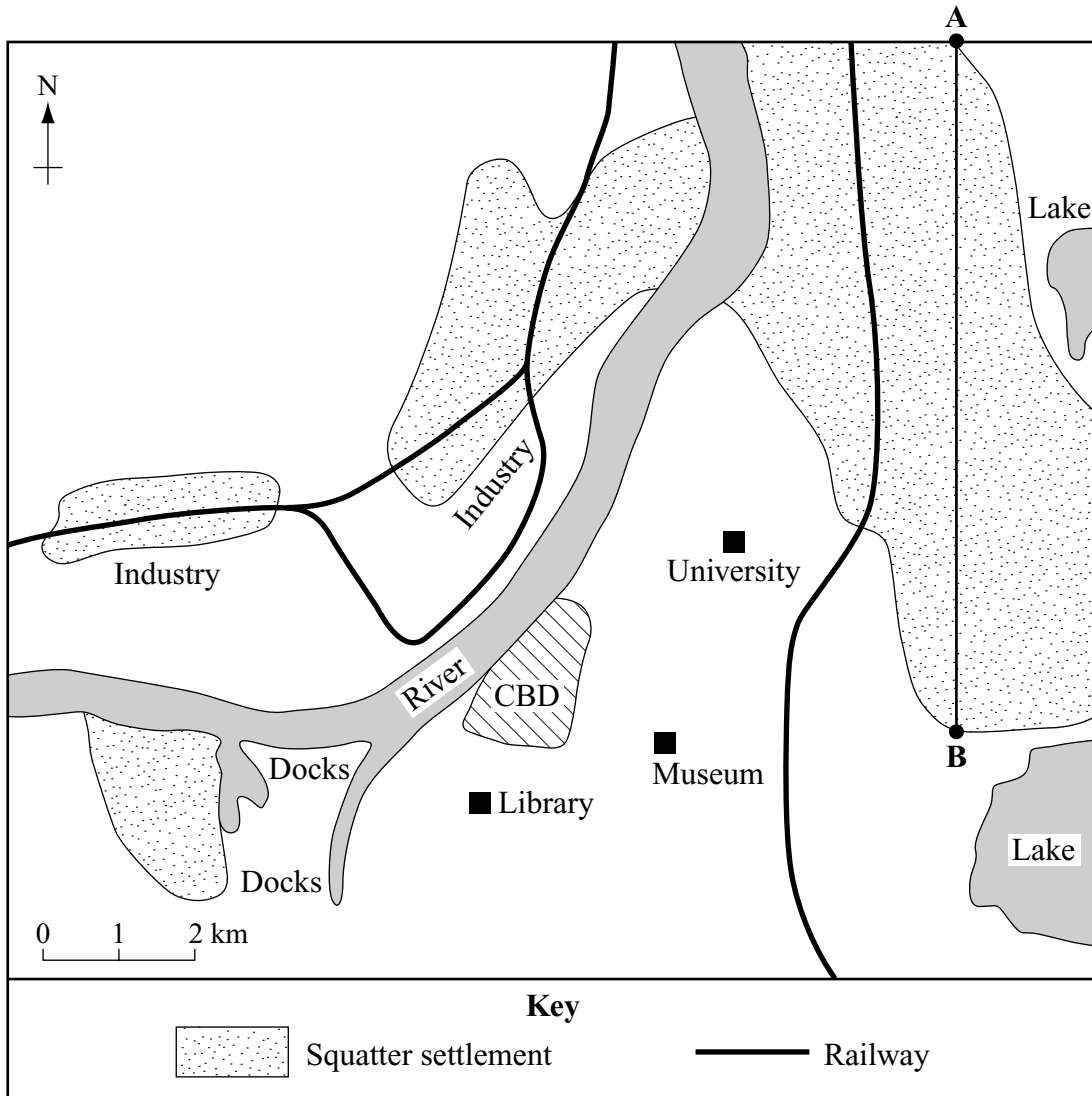
2

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(2 marks)

- (e) Study **Figure 6**, a map showing an urban area in an LEDC where squatter settlements have grown up.

Figure 6



Complete the following by writing TRUE or FALSE in the boxes provided.

The largest area of squatter settlement is found west of the river.

The distance along line A–B of the largest squatter settlement is 12 kilometres.

There is a squatter settlement near to the docks.

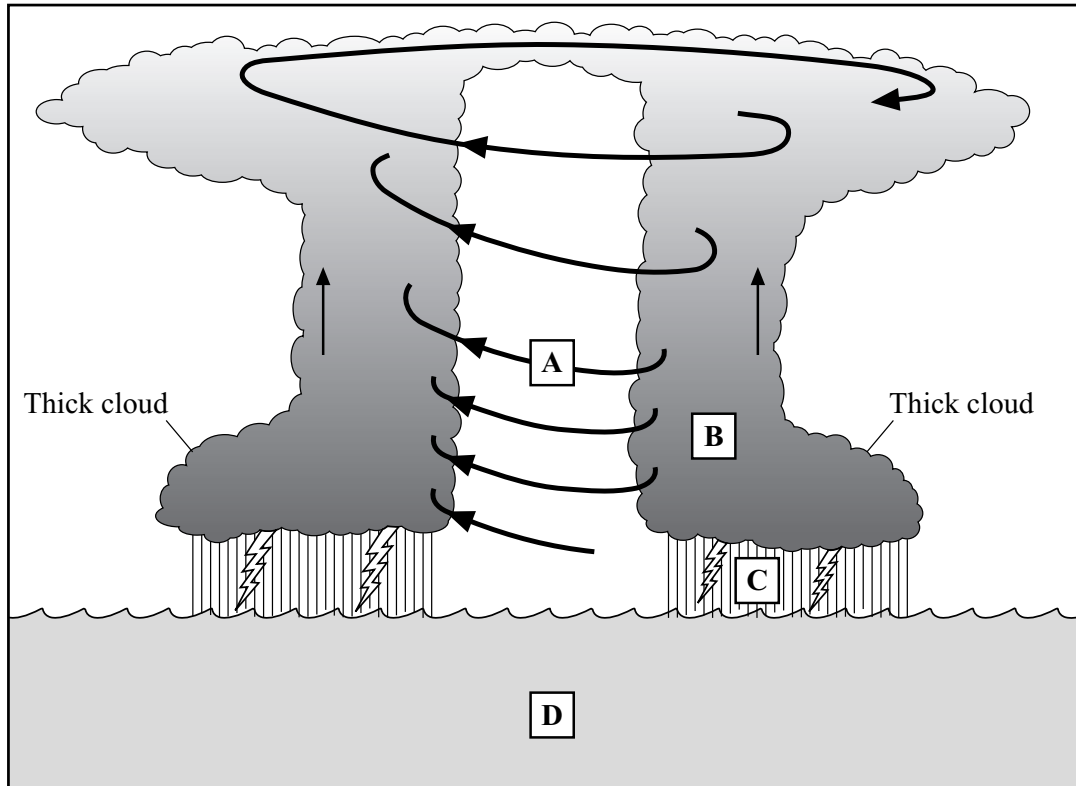
(3 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

(f) Study **Figure 7** which shows a tropical storm (cyclone).

Figure 7



Complete the following by writing the correct letter in each of the boxes below.

heavy rain

eye

warm ocean

rising air

(3 marks)

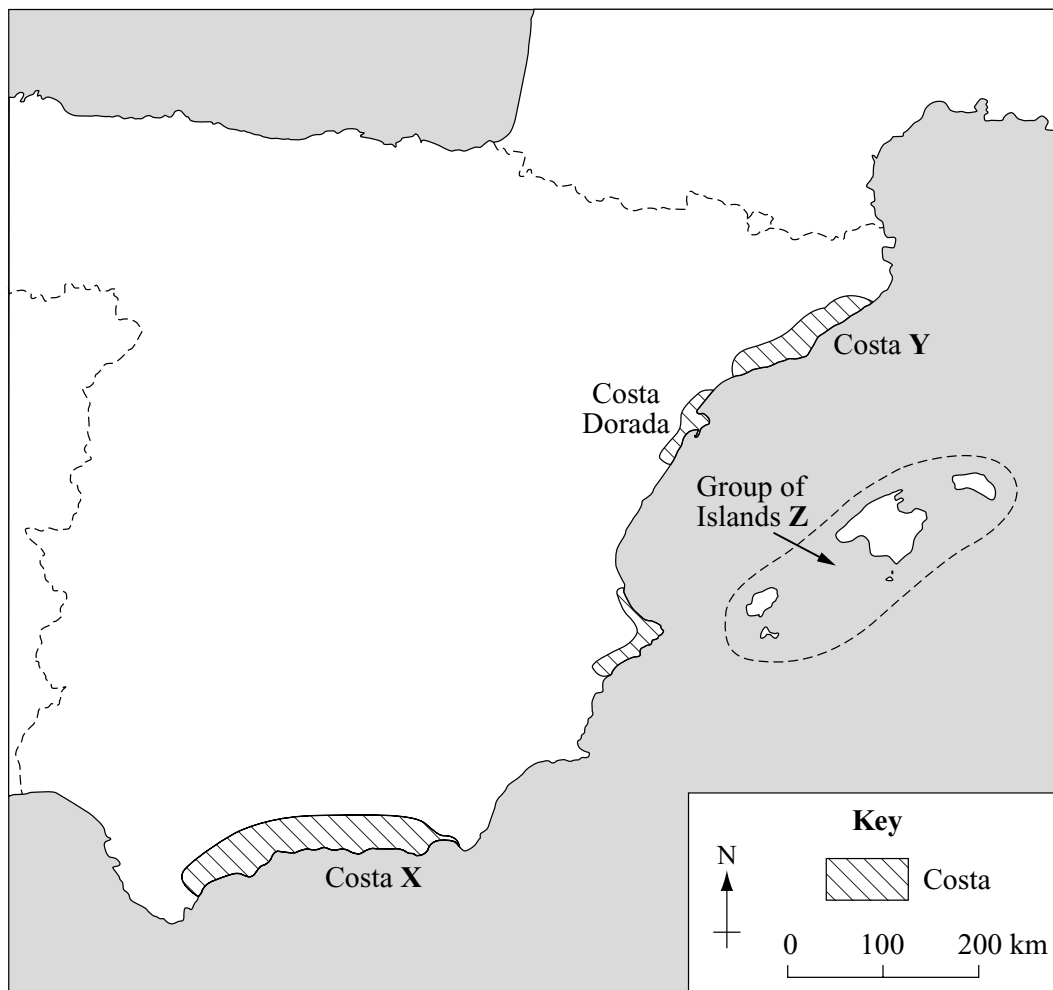
SECTION B – THE EUROPEAN UNION

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

Total for this question: 30 marks

- 3 (a) Study **Figure 8**, a map showing Mediterranean Spain.

Figure 8



- (i) Name the following:

Costa X

Costa Y

Group of Islands Z

(3 marks)

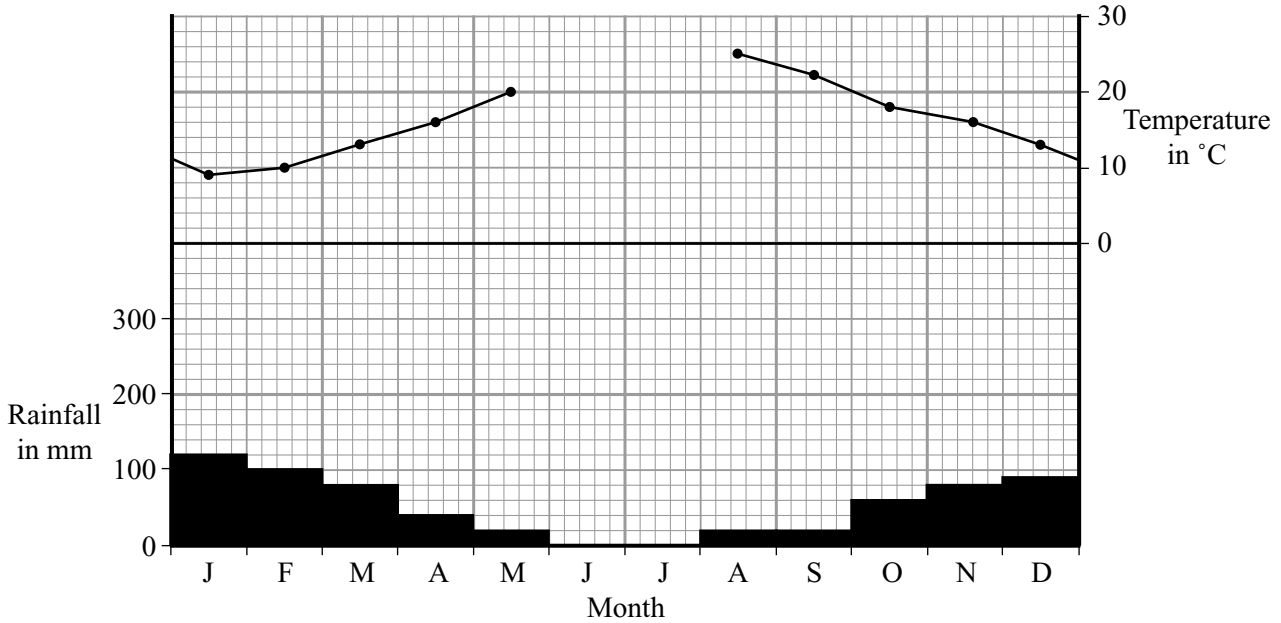
- (ii) Mark and name **one** holiday resort in one of the Costas shown on the map.

(2 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

(b) Study **Figure 9** which shows a typical climate graph for Mediterranean Spain.

Figure 9



(i) Complete the graph by plotting the temperatures for June and July.

Month	Temperature in °C
June	23
July	26

(2 marks)

(ii) What is the annual range of temperature? Circle the correct answer.

15°C 17°C 20°C

(1 mark)

(iii) Which season is the wettest?

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(1 mark)

(iv) Why is the type of climate shown in **Figure 9** attractive to tourists from Northern Europe?

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(4 marks)

(v) Study **Figure 10**, a photograph on the insert, which shows a hotel complex in Mediterranean Spain.

Explain the environmental problems linked with hotel complexes such as this in Mediterranean Spain.

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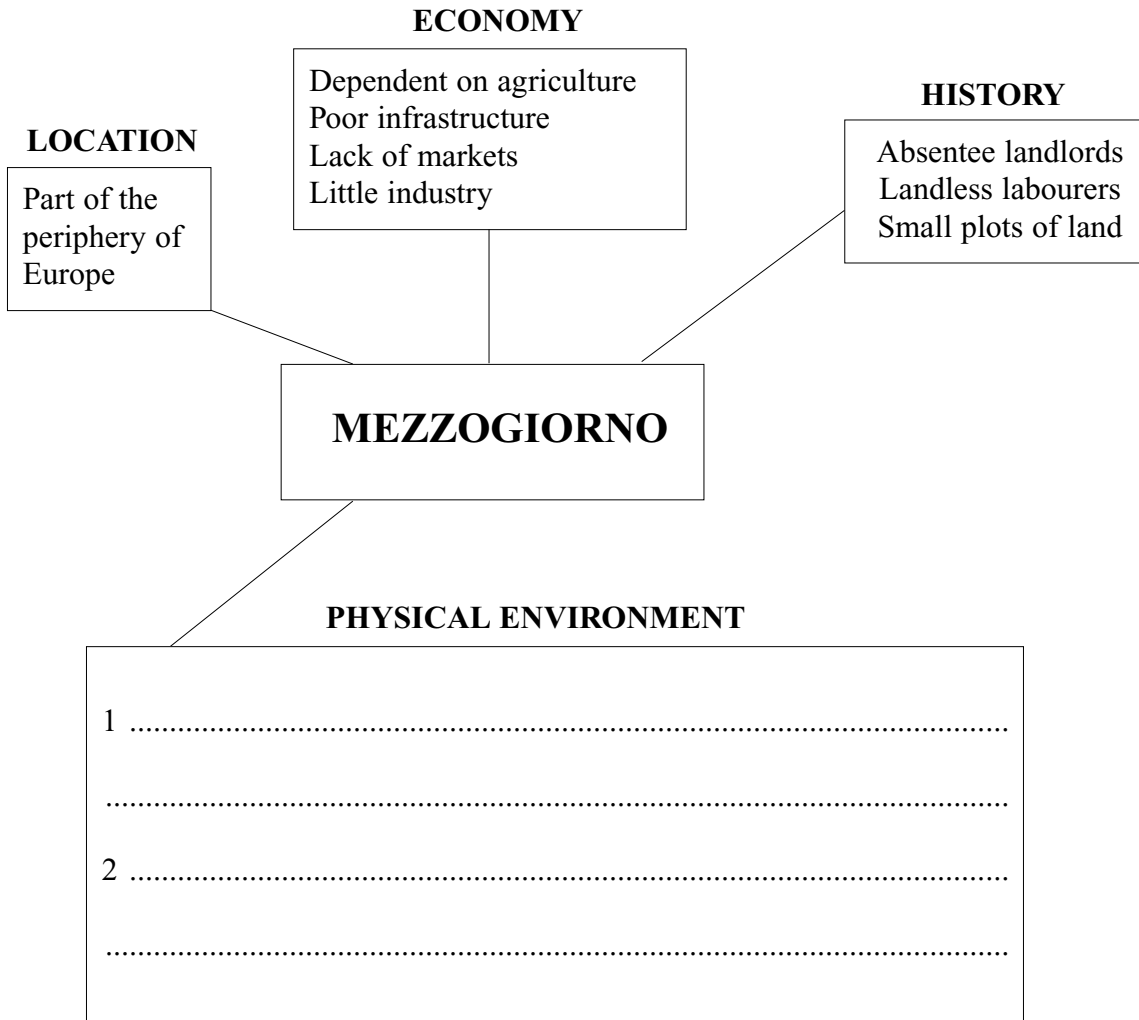
(6 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

- (c) The Mezzogiorno has been one of the poorest regions in the European Union (E.U.).
Some of the characteristics of the area in the past are shown in **Figure 11**.

Figure 11



- (i) Complete **Figure 11** by adding **two** characteristics of the physical environment which caused problems for farmers.

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain how changes in farming have improved the standard of living for farmers.

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(6 marks)

(iii) Give **three** reasons why people are now moving into the Mezzogiorno.

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(3 marks)

30

Turn over for the next question

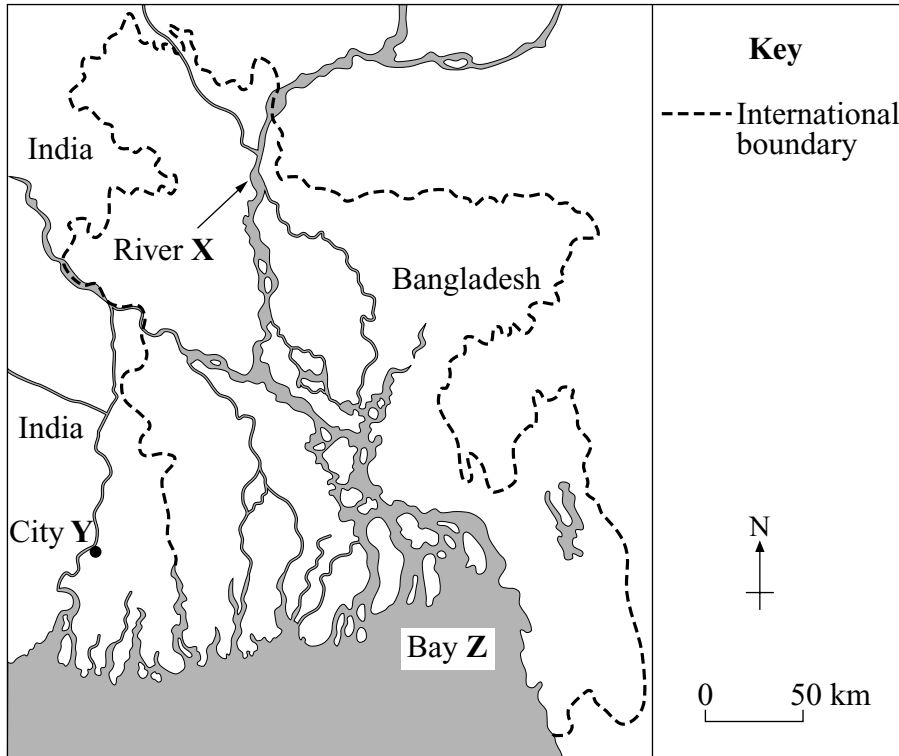
SECTION C – THE WIDER WORLD

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided

Total for this question: 30 marks

- 4 (a) Study **Figure 12**, an outline map of the Ganges Delta.

Figure 12



Name the following:

River X

City Y

Bay Z

(3 marks)

- (b) (i) The Ganges Delta is an area of subsistence rice farming.

What is the meaning of the term 'subsistence farming'?

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(1 mark)

- (ii) Give **two** reasons why most of the land in the Ganges Delta is used for farming.

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(2 marks)

- (iii) In 2002 the Ganges Delta was hit by several tropical storms (cyclones).

Figure 13 below gives some of the characteristics of the Ganges Delta.

Figure 13

Characteristics of the Ganges Delta	
Relief	Low-lying area: 90% is less than 10 metres above sea level
Transport network	Poorly developed with few main roads and railways
Population density	High – over 200 people per square kilometre

Using **Figure 13**, explain why so many people die as a result of tropical storms in the Ganges Delta.

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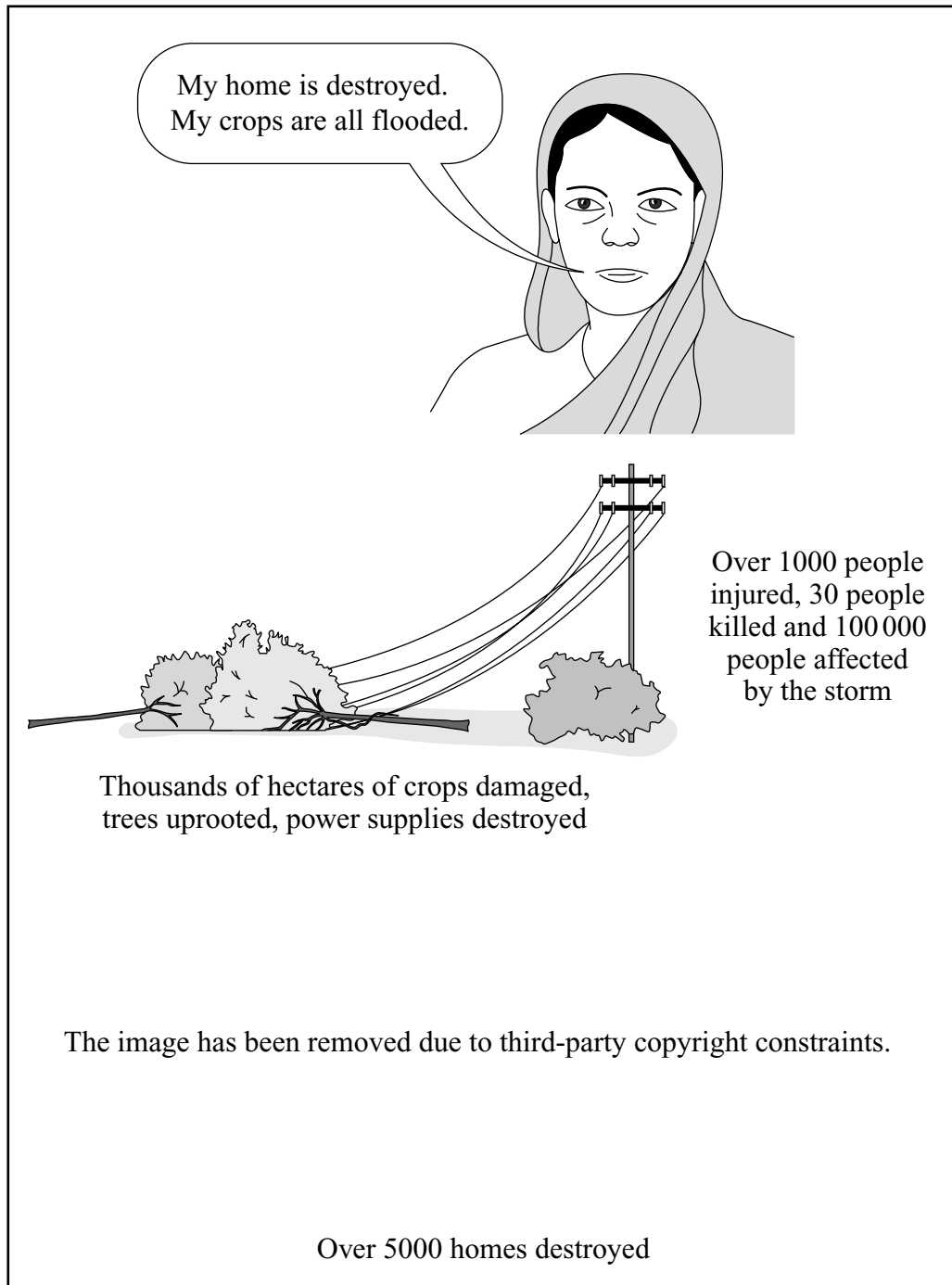
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(4 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

- (iv) Some of the effects of the tropical storms (cyclones) are shown in **Figure 14**.

Figure 14



Explain why many people continue to be affected for weeks or even months after the storms hit the area.

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(6 marks)

(v) Give **two** ways of reducing the damage caused by tropical storms, either in the long term or in the short term.

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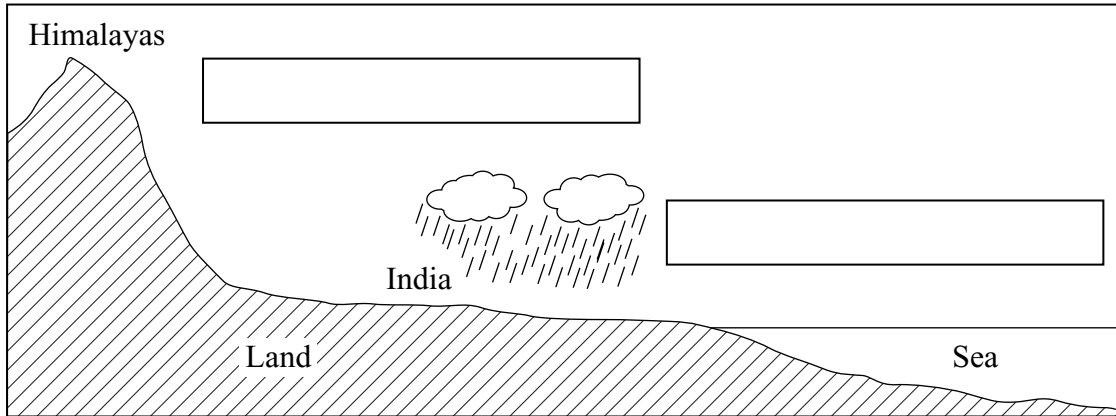
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(2 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

(c) **Figure 15** shows an area with a tropical monsoon climate in summer.

Figure 15



(i) Complete **Figure 15** by putting each of the following labels in the correct box.

low pressure

high pressure

(1 mark)

(ii) On the diagram draw **an arrow** to show the direction of the wind **in summer**.

(1 mark)

(d) (i) Changes in farming have been brought about by the Green Revolution.

What is the meaning of the term 'Green Revolution'?

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(2 marks)

(ii) Do you think the Green Revolution is sustainable? Circle your answer.

yes

no

Give reasons for your answer.

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(2 marks)

- (e) India and Bangladesh are experiencing high population growth due to a high birth rate and a falling death rate.

Suggest reasons for **either** the high birth rate **or** the falling death rate.

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(6 marks)

30

Turn over for the next question

SECTION D – GLOBAL ISSUES

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

5 **Total for this question: 30 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 16** on the insert, which shows the world distribution of international aid.

Complete the following by writing TRUE or FALSE in the boxes provided.

Every country in Europe provides over \$100 of aid per person.

Most of Africa receives \$10 or more of aid per person.

India receives under \$10 of aid per person.

Japan receives over \$100 of aid per person.

(4 marks)

- (b) The following are all types of international aid:

A = Bilateral aid	B = Short term aid	C = Long term aid	D = Multilateral aid
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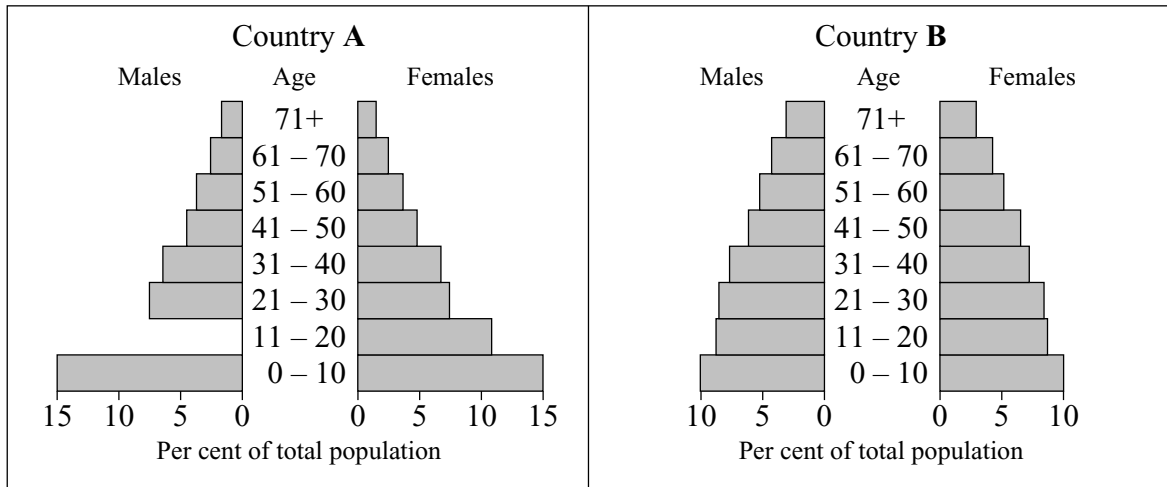
Match each type of aid to the description given below by placing the correct letter (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) in the space provided. One has been done for you.

Two sided aid from one government to another, often with conditions attached e.g. the country receiving the aid has to buy goods from the country providing the aid.	
Aid where governments hand over the aid to international agencies like the WHO (World Health Organisation) and the World Bank, which then decide how the money should be spent.	
Aid which is used for dealing with emergencies and natural disasters, like earthquake and floods.	
Aid often carried out by aid agencies for the purpose of increasing the country's level of development.	C

(2 marks)

- (c) Study **Figure 17** which shows two population pyramids. One of the pyramids is for an LEDC and the other is for an MEDC.

Figure 17



- (i) 10% of the population of Country A are males aged between 11 and 20.

Use this information to complete **Figure 17**.

(1 mark)

- (ii) Which country, A or B, is likely to be the LEDC?

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(1 mark)

- (iii) Give **two** reasons for your answer.

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(2 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

- (d) Study **Figure 18** which shows the total populations and average population growth rates of selected countries from 2000 to 2005.

Figure 18

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

- (i) Which country has the highest average population growth rate?

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(1 mark)

- (ii) Describe the problems caused by rapid population growth in LEDCs.

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(4 marks)

(e) Many LEDCs are being helped by development projects.

Describe the main features of the development project that you have studied.

Name of development project

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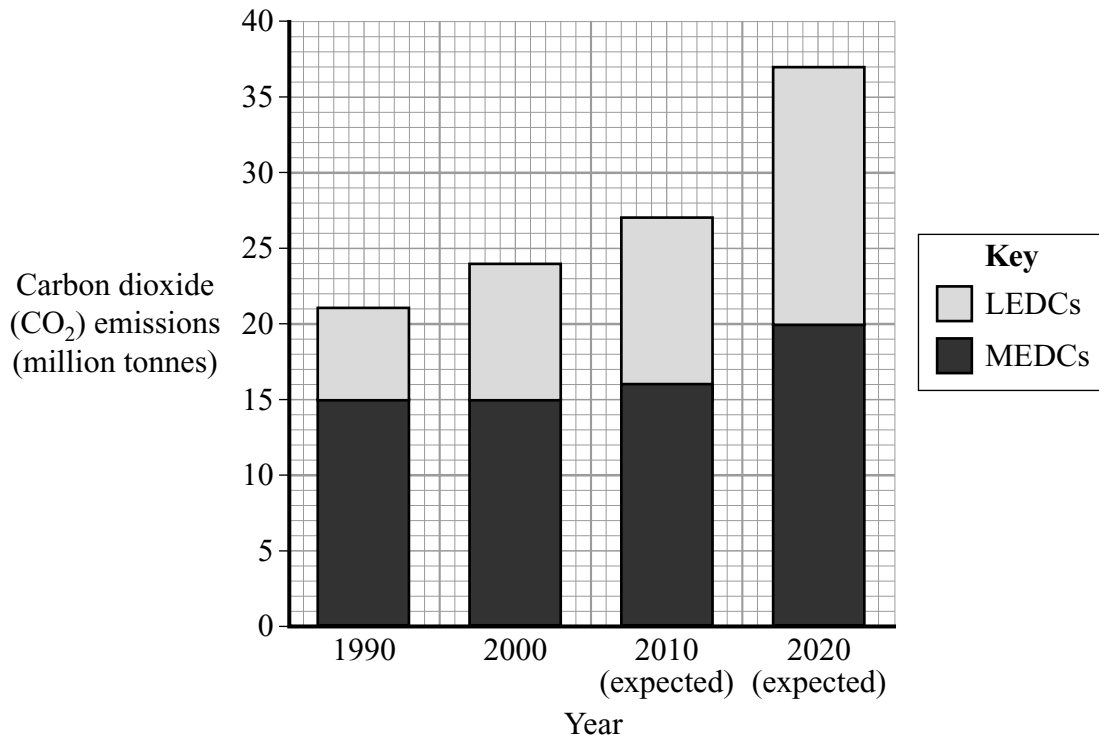
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(6 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

- (f) Study **Figure 19**, a graph which gives information about world carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from 1990 to 2020.

Figure 19



- (i) What is expected to happen to the level of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions between 1990 and 2020?

.....
(1 mark)

- (ii) Give **two** causes of global warming.

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(2 marks)

- (iii) The UK government aims to increase the use of renewable energy in the future. **Figure 20** shows the changes that the government hopes to make.

Figure 20

	SOURCES OF ENERGY		
YEAR	FOSSIL FUELS	NUCLEAR	RENEWABLES
2000	89%	9%	2%
2010	74%	16%	10%
2020	55%	25%	20%

Explain how the changes shown in **Figure 20** may lead to a reduction in global warming.

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(6 marks)

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Figure 16: Ann Bowen & John Pallister, *Understanding GCSE Geography*, Heinemann

Figure 18: Collins/Longman Student Atlas. Reprinted by permission of HarperCollins Publishers Ltd © 1996

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