

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION B)
Paper 1
Foundation Tier

3032/1F

F



Monday 4 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.15 am

For this paper you must have:

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

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

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.

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

Answer **all** questions.

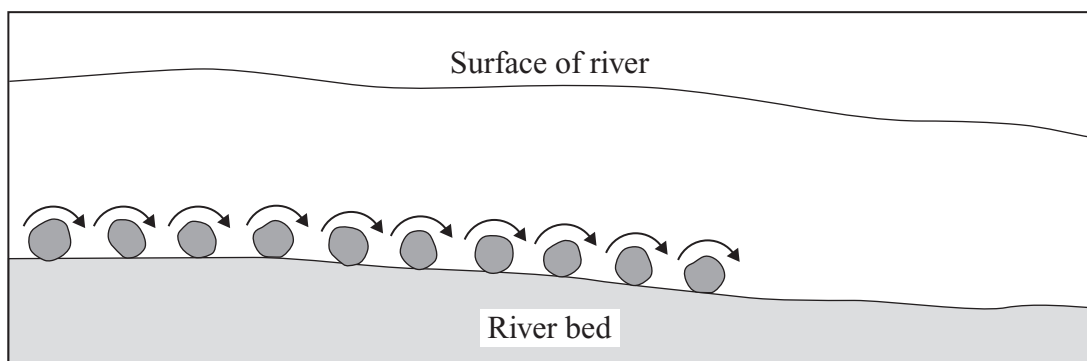
Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 7 marks

- 1** Each of the questions (a) – (e) is followed by several possible answers. For each question, tick the correct answer.

- (a) Study **Figure 1**, which shows one process of river transportation.

Figure 1



What is the name of the transport process shown?

Saltation

☐

Suspension

☐

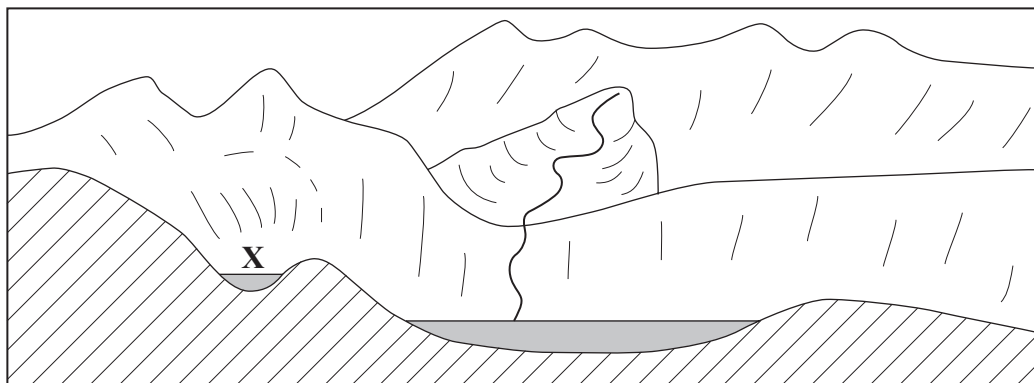
Traction

☐

(1 mark)

- (b) Study **Figure 2**, a cross-section through part of the Lake District.

Figure 2



Which of the following glacial features is labelled with the letter **X**?

Arête

☐

Corrie

☐

Glacial trough

☐

(1 mark)

- (c) Which farming system is described in the following sentence?

“This type of farming uses small amounts of inputs on large areas of land.”

Intensive

☐

Extensive

☐

(1 mark)

- (d) Which of the following is a disadvantage of using nuclear power to generate electricity?

It produces large amounts of waste.

☐

It is a very inefficient method.

☐

The power stations are expensive to build.

☐

(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

- (e) Study the following figures from the 2001 census for the city of Leicester.

Ward	% of population who are non-whites	% of households with no car	% of overcrowded households
North Braunstone	2.9	33.0	2.9
Saffron	5.3	30.8	5.3
Spinney Hills	82.5	32.6	12.0

Which ward is likely to be in the inner city?

North Braunstone

☐

Saffron

☐

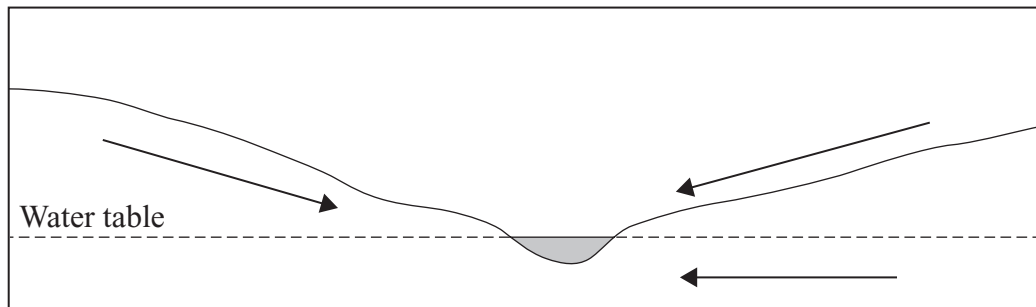
Spinney Hills

☐

(1 mark)

- (f) Study **Figure 3**, a diagram which shows how water can move in a river basin.

Figure 3

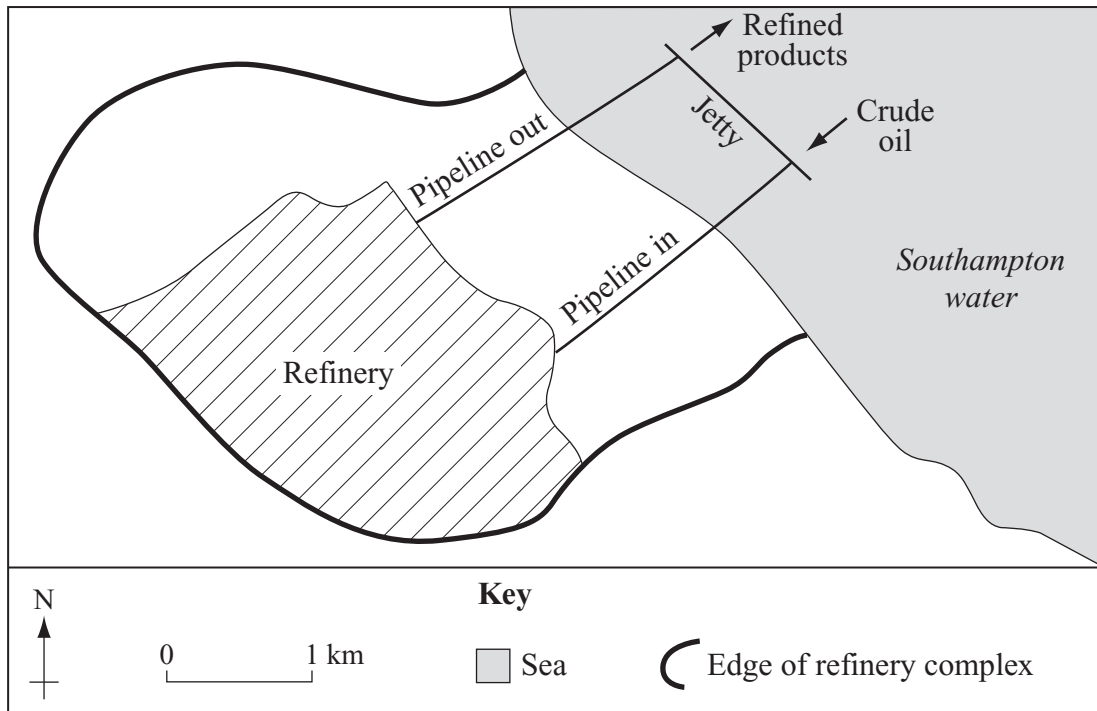


Label with the letter **T** the arrow which represents the throughflow.

(1 mark)

- (g) Study **Figure 4**, a sketch map of the Fawley oil refinery on Southampton Water.

Figure 4



Why can this be described as a break-of-bulk location?

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(1 mark)

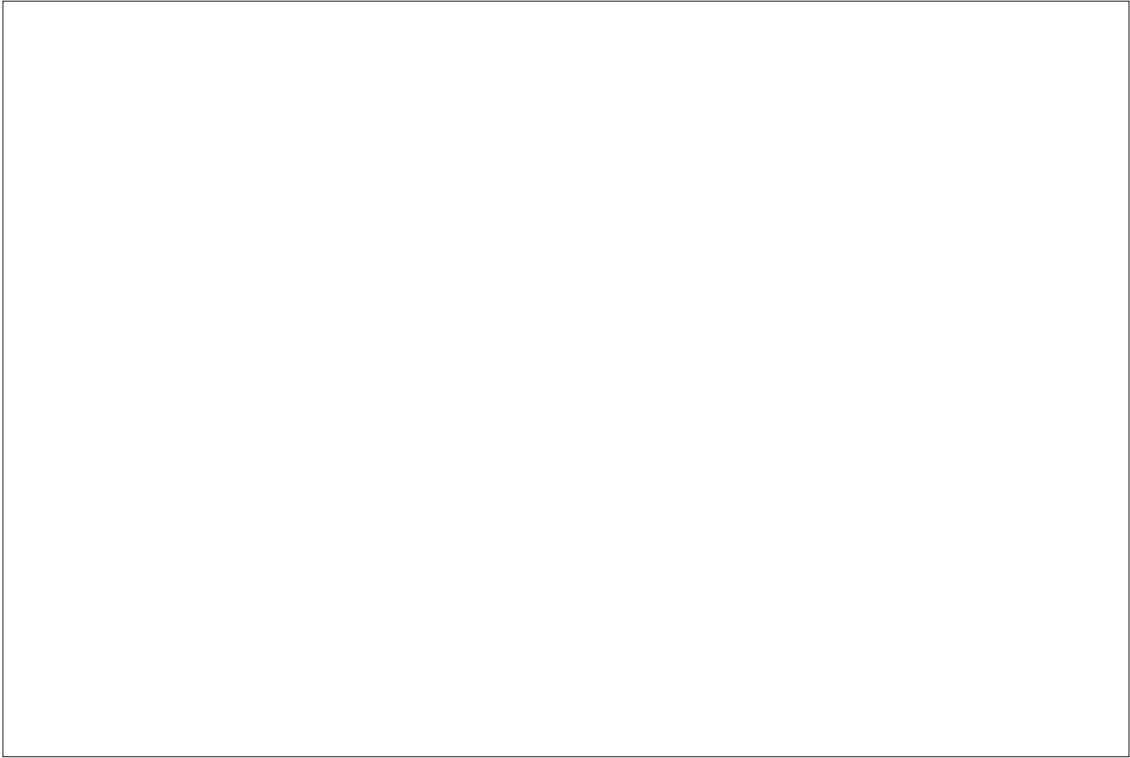
7

Turn over for the next question

Total for this question: 7 marks

2 Study **Figure 5**, on the insert, a photograph which shows part of a river meander.

(a) In the box below, draw a simple cross-section of the river shown in **Figure 5**.



(1 mark)

(b) On your cross-section, mark with an arrow and label:

a river cliff

a slip-off slope

(2 marks)

- (c) Since the photograph was taken, the trees at **X** have fallen into the river like the tree at **Y**. Explain how river processes have caused this.

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(4 marks)

7

Turn over for the next question

Total for this question: 7 marks

3 Study Figures 6a and 6b, which give information about the rainfall in the Lake District.

Figure 6a

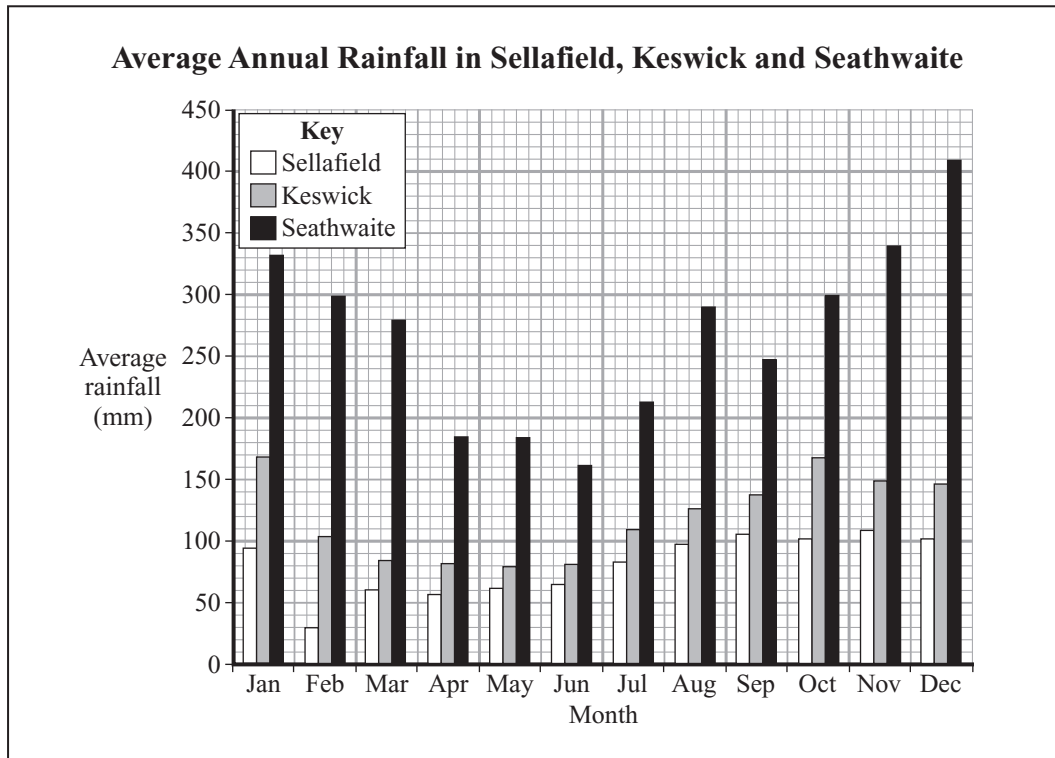
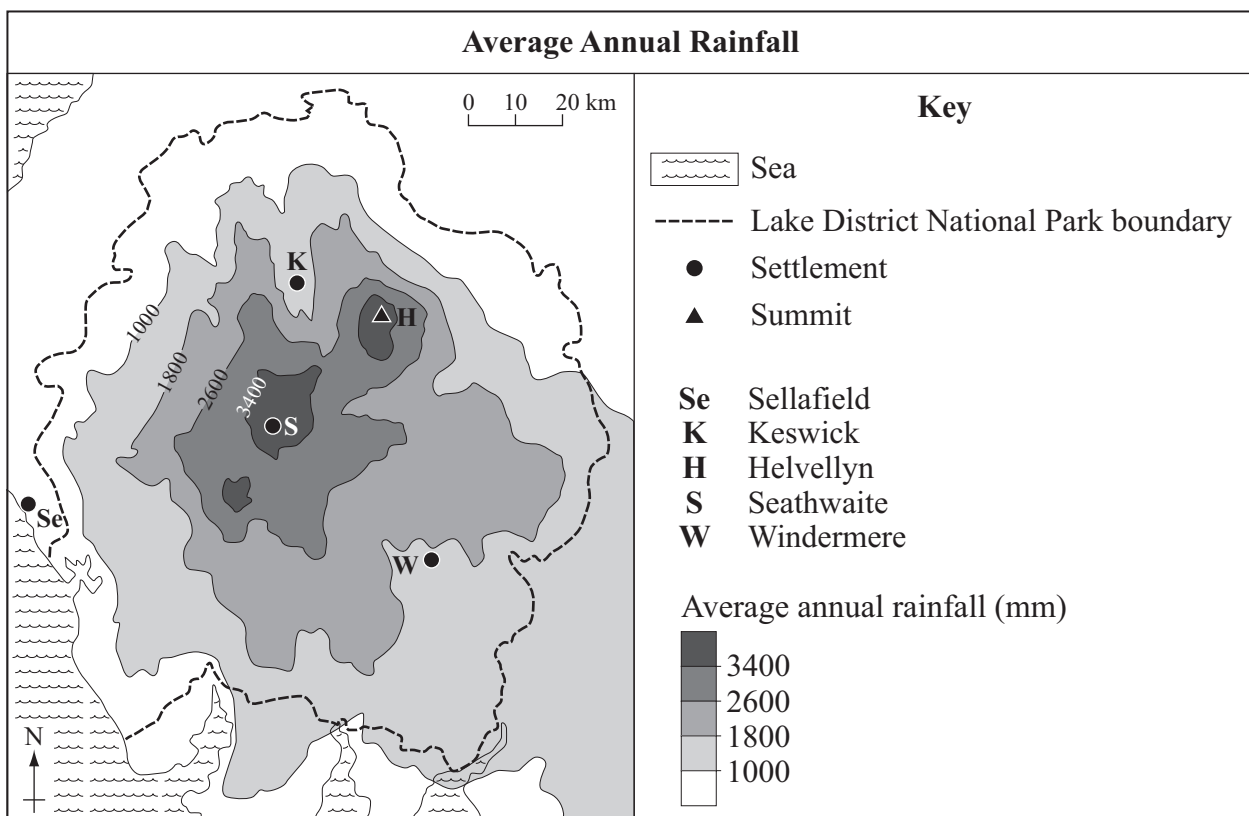


Figure 6b



- (a) What was the average rainfall for Seathwaite in August as shown in **Figure 6a**?

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(1 mark)

- (b) Give **two** facts about the distribution of rainfall in the Lake District shown in **Figure 6b**.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

- (c) With the help of **Figures 6a** and **6b**, explain the distribution of rainfall in the Lake District.

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(4 marks)

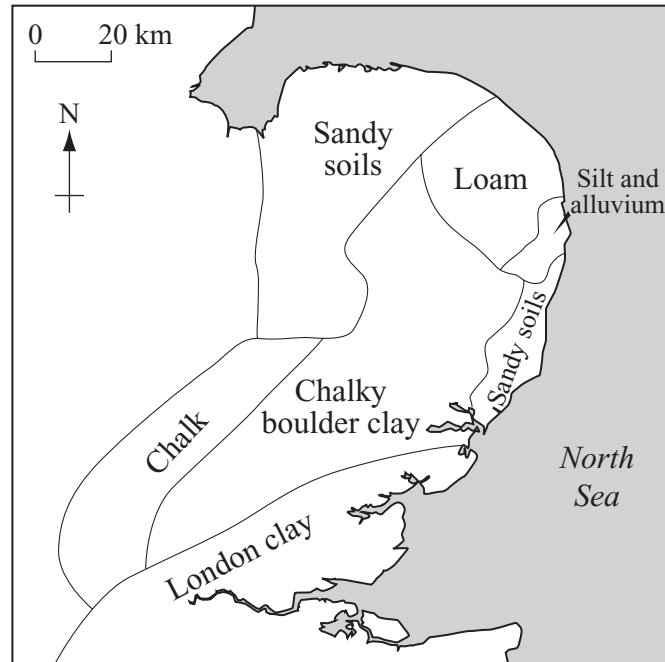
7

Turn over for the next question

Total for this question: 7 marks

4 Study **Figure 7**, which shows the soil types of East Anglia.

Figure 7



(a) Why is chalky boulder clay important for the growing of wheat?

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(2 marks)

- (b) The following climatic statistics are typical of East Anglia.

Total rainfall of less than 750 mm per year
 Average temperature of 21°C in July
 Over 6.5 hours of sunshine per day in July
 Average temperature of 3°C in January

Give **one** reason why **each** of these is important for arable farming in East Anglia.

Total rainfall of less than 750 mm per year

.....

.....

Average temperature of 21°C in July

.....

.....

Over 6.5 hours of sunshine per day in July

.....

.....

Average temperature of 3°C in January

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(4 marks)

- (c) What is the meaning of the term 'agri-business'?

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(1 mark)

Turn over for the next question

Total for this question: 7 marks

- 5 (a) Give the meaning of the term 'urban renewal'.

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(1 mark)

- (b) State **two** ways in which some people have suffered because of urban renewal.

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(2 marks)

- (c) Describe the main ways in which the lives of people living in an area that has undergone urban renewal have been improved.

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(4 marks)

Total for this question: 20 marks**6 (a)** State **two** aims of National Parks.

1

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*(2 marks)***(b) (i)** Give **two** processes of glacial erosion.

1

2

*(2 marks)***(ii)** Complete the paragraph explaining the formation of a ribbon lake.
Choose the correct words from the following list.**deep****depositing****terminal****retreats****eroding****ground****advances****shallow**

A ribbon lake is long and It is formed
by a glacier moving down a valley, as it goes.

The furthest point reached by the glacier is marked by the
..... moraine. As the ice ,
the melt-water is trapped, forming the lake.

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

(c) Lake Windermere is an important honeypot site in the Lake District National Park.

(i) What is the meaning of the term ‘honeypot site’?

.....

.....

(1 mark)

Study **Figures 8a** and **8b**, which give information about water activities on Lake Windermere.

Figure 8a

Boats using Lake Windermere on Sunday 7 July 1997

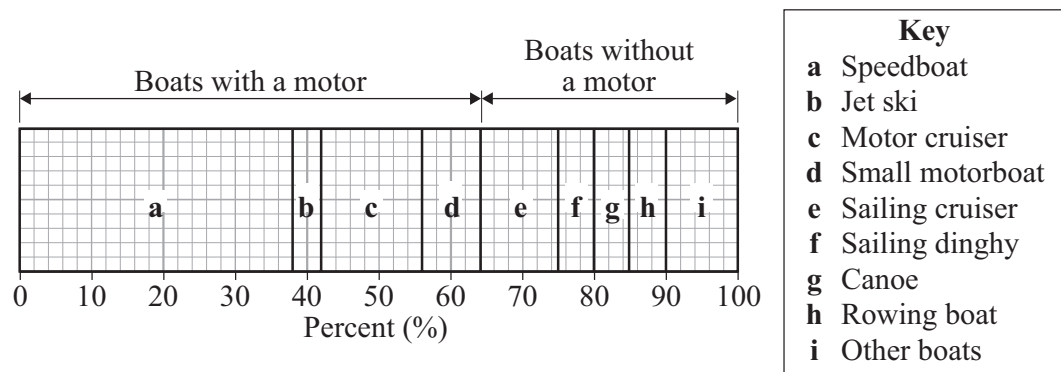


Figure 8b

A comparison of the number of boats using Lake Windermere between 1977 and 1997

	1977	1997
Average number of boats using the lake	417	872
Average number of speedboats using the lake	115	368
Average number of boats without a motor using the lake	246	355

(ii) Use **Figure 8a** to give the percentage of the boats using the lake that were speedboats.

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(1 mark)

- (iii) Suggest why there may be conflict on Lake Windermere. Use evidence from **Figures 8a** and **8b** in your answer.

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(2 marks)

- (iv) A 10 mph speed limit was introduced on Lake Windermere in 2005. Suggest how this may improve the local environment.

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(2 marks)

- (v) Describe **one** way in which a Lake District honeypot site, such as the Lake Windermere area, may have been affected by increased road traffic.

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(2 marks)

Question 6 continues on the next page

- (d) Describe the disadvantages of tourism in the Lake District for **one** of the following.

farms and/or farmers

employment

Circle the **one** chosen.

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(4 marks)

Total for this question: 20 marks

7 Study **Figure 9**, the Ordnance Survey map extract of the area just to the south of the city of Oxford.

- (a) (i) Give the four-figure grid reference for the village of Appleford in the centre of the map extract.

.....
(1 mark)

- (ii) Using **Figure 9**, tick the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is **True** or **False**.

	True	False
The River Thames or Isis meanders through this part of Oxfordshire.		
Most of the town of Abingdon is south and east of the River Thames or Isis.		
There is a railway junction in Didcot.		
The road layout in villages such as Drayton (4794) and Sutton Courtenay (5093) suggests that they have not had any modern growth.		

(4 marks)

- (b) Didcot Power Station in the south of the map extract (5092) runs on coal and sawdust.

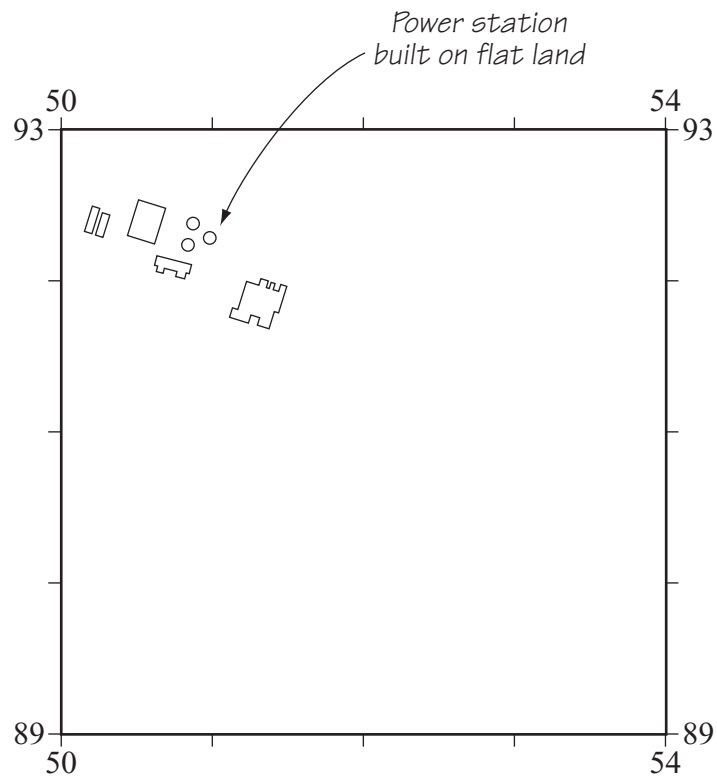
- (i) Suggest why the power station is reducing the amount of coal that it uses.

.....

(2 marks)

Question 7 continues on the next page

- (ii) In the box below, complete the annotated sketch map to show the advantages of the location at Didcot for a power station. One advantage has been done for you.



(4 marks)

- (c) This area of south Oxfordshire has seen a large growth in commuting.

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

.....

.....

(1 mark)

- (ii) Use evidence from **Figure 9**, the map extract, to suggest why commuting is common in this area.

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(4 marks)

- (iii) The growth of commuting can bring advantages and disadvantages to a village. Describe **either** the advantages **or** the disadvantages for a settlement developing as a commuter village.

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(4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 2	Figure 5:	The Hurst Water Meadow Trust.
Question 3	Figure 6a:	Lake District National Park Authority.
	Figure 6b:	Lake District National Park Authority. © Crown copyright 2006, published by the Met Office.
Question 4	Figure 7:	Copyright © Oxford University Press 1989, from <i>People and Their Environment – Agriculture and History</i> by Neil Punnett (OUP, 1989), reprinted by permission of Oxford University Press.
Question 6	Figures 8a and 8b:	Lake District National Park Authority.

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Insert

For use with Question 2

Figure 5

