Surname		Othe	er Names			
Centre Number			Candida	ate Number		
Candidate Signature						

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2007

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION B) Paper 2 Foundation Tier

3032/2F

ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Monday 11 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- the insert (enclosed)
- a ruler.

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.
- 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 120.
- 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.
- 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				
Question	Question Mark Question			
1	1 3			
2 4				
Total (Column 1)				
Total (Col	umn 2) —	-		
TOTAL				
Examiner's Initials				

SECTION A

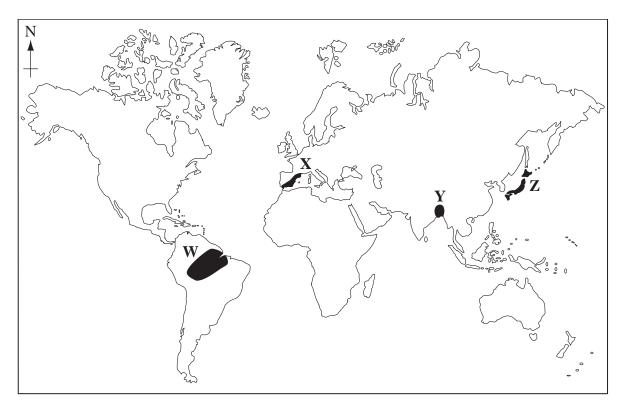
Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 30 marks

1 Study **Figure 1**, the world map.

Figure 1



(a) (i) Areas marked **W**, **X**, **Y** and **Z** shown on the map in **Figure 1** all have connections with global warming.

Match each letter to the correct area in the table below.

An area with widespread deforestation at present
A lowland area likely to be flooded with rising sea levels
An industrial area with many industries emitting greenhouse gases
An area with summer droughts that are becoming more severe

(3 marks)

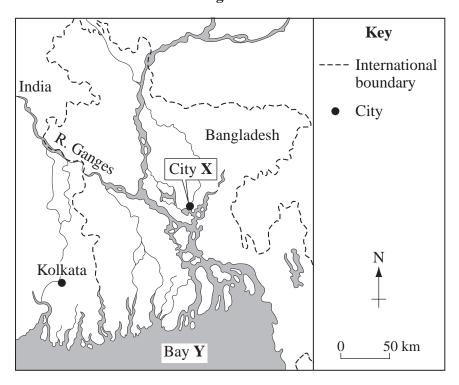
(ii)	Explain how each of the following has increased the greenhouse effect:
	burning of fossil fuels
	deforestation
	(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

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(b) Study **Figure 2**, a map of the Ganges Delta.

Figure 2



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1	\mathbf{i}) Name	the	tall	OW/1110	٠,
١	Α.	, manne	uic	1011	10 W 1112	٠,

City X	
Bay Y	
J	(2 marks)

(ii) Complete the following sentences by drawing a circle around the **correct** word in each pair of brackets.

Most of the Ganges Delta is in [India / Bangladesh]. The delta experiences heavy monsoon rain in [summer / winter] due to strong winds blowing from the [land / sea]. The area is an important region for [rice / wheat] farming. The soils are very fertile due to the silt which is brought down from the [Alps / Himalayas].

(5 marks)

(iii) The following statements show rice farming activities during the year in the Ganges Delta.

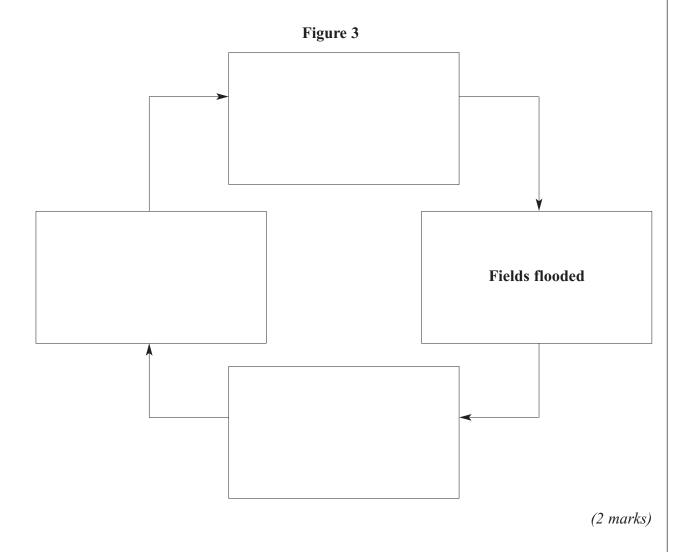
Complete **Figure 3** by writing each statement in the correct box. One has been done for you.

Fields flooded

Crop harvested

Rice seeds planted in nursery beds

Seedlings transplanted into padi fields



Question 1 continues on the next page

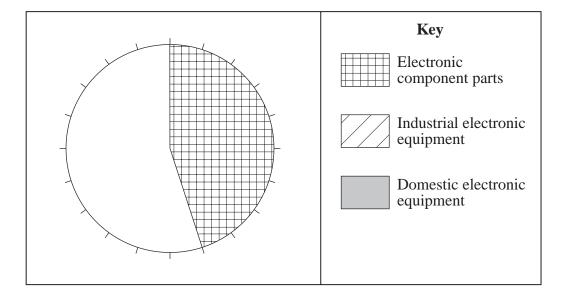
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(c) Figure 4a shows types of product made in the electronics industry in Japan.

Figure 4a

Type of Product	Percentage of the Electronics Industry
Electronic component parts	45%
Industrial electronic equipment	40%
Domestic electronic equipment	15%

Figure 4b



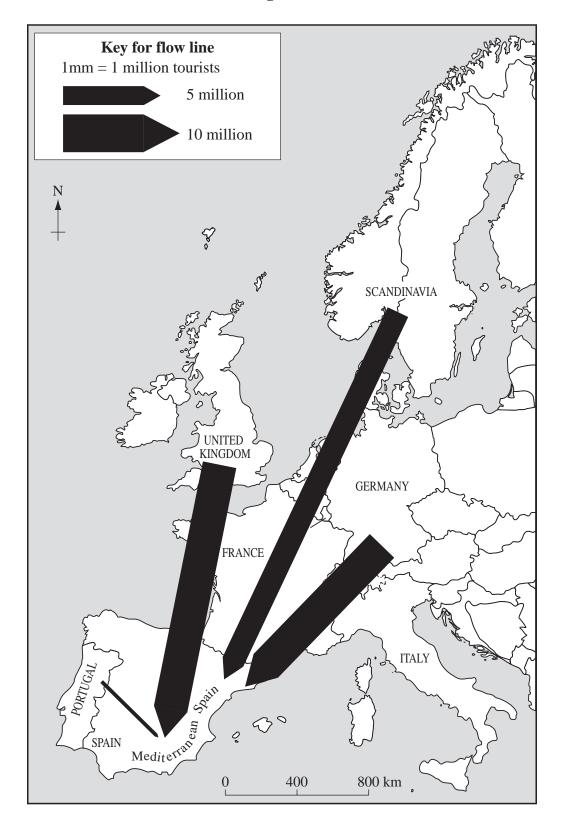
(i)	Use the percentages in Figure 4a to complete the pie graph, Figure 4b . (2 marks)
(ii)	Name one Japanese Transnational Corporation (TNC) which produces electronic equipment.
	(1 mark)
(iii)	Some Japanese TNCs have moved production of equipment, such as computers and mobile phones, to Pacific Rim countries.
	Give two reasons for some Japanese TNCs investing in Pacific Rim countries.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)
(iv)	Name one benefit of such investment to Pacific Rim countries.
	(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

M/Jun07/3032/2F **Turn over ▶**

(d) Study Figure 5 which shows the origins of tourists to Mediterranean Spain.

Figure 5



			(1 ma
Three milli	on tourists visited Medite	rranean Spain from Ita	ly.
On the map	o, Figure 5, draw the flow	line for Italy.	(1 ma
Give two fo	acts about tourist moveme	ent chaven by your com	,
1			
•••••			
2			
			(2 mar
			(2 mar
Suggest tw	o reasons for the pattern of	of tourist movement.	
1			
2			
			(2 mar
C 1 (
	he table below by giving tediterranean Spain. Choos		
			m the list below.
areas in Me	editerranean Spain. Choo	se the resort names fro	m the list below.
areas in Me	Torremolinos Tourist Area	se the resort names fro	

30

SECTION B - THE EUROPEAN UNION

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 30 marks

2 (a) Figure 6 is a map of Europe.

Figure 6



(i)	On the map, Figure 6 , mark with an arrow and name one of the following conurbations.		
	Rotterdam/Europoort	The Ruhr conurbation	
	The Paris region	The Milan/Turin/Genoa industrial triangle (1 mark)	
(ii)	These conurbations are all in the contractions are all in the contractions.	core of the European Union (EU).	
	Give two reasons why the core are	ea is the richest part of the EU.	
	1		
	2		
		(2 marks)	
(iii)	There are several planning issues inner city decline, and in-migration	in these conurbations (eg derelict land, flooding, on).	
	Name the conurbation that you ha	ve studied.	
	Choose one of the above issues, o	r another that you have studied	
	Explain why this is a planning issu	ue in your chosen conurbation.	
		(2 marks)	

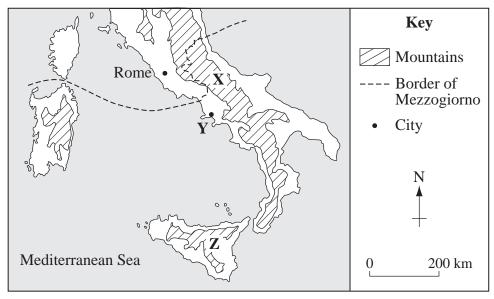
Question 2 continues on the next page

(iv)	Describe what has been done to solve this planning issue.
	(4 marks)

(b) The Mezzogiorno is on the periphery of Europe.

Study Figure 7, a map of the Mezzogiorno.

Figure 7



i)	Name the following:	
	Mountains X	
	City Y	
	Island Z	
		(3 marks)

(ii)	Study Figure 8 , on the insert, which shows a landscape in the Mezzogiorno.
	Using Figure 8 only, describe the difficulties of farming in the Mezzogiorno.
	(4 marks)
(iii)	Give two push factors, other than the difficulty of farming, which cause people to migrate from the Mezzogiorno.
	1
	2
	(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

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(iv) The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (Cassa) and the Integrated Mediterranean Programme (IMP) provided funds to improve conditions in the Mezzogiorno.

Complete the table by matching each improvement to the type of fund.

Write either Cassa or IMP or Both in each box.

Details of Improvement	Type of Fund
Established agricultural colleges to teach new farming skills	
Improved the quality of the crops, such as grapes, to gain a higher market price	
Financed land reform which led to the break up of the latifundia	
Reforested areas of steep land to reduce soil erosion	

(4 marks)

gure 9, on the insert, a tourist development in Mediterranean Spain.	(c)
the possible effects of this tourist development on the environment.	
(4 marks)	

(d)	Describe the benefits that tourism has brought to the economy of Mediterranean Spain.
	(4 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION C - THE WIDER WORLD

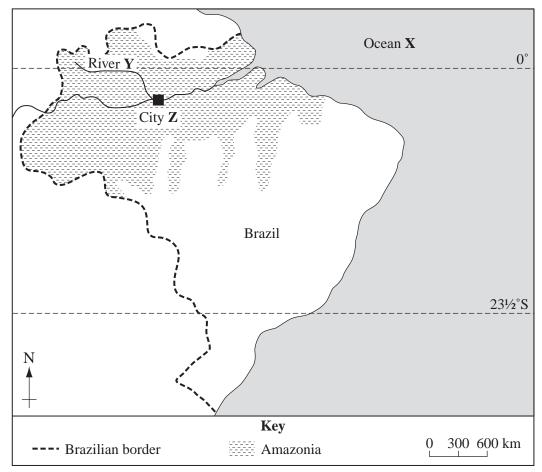
Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 30 marks

3 Study Figure 10, a map of Amazonia in Brazil.

Figure 10



	/ \	3 T	. 1	C 11	
1	(a)) Name	the	toll	lowing:
۸	u	, runino	uic	101	O ** 1115.

Ocean X	
River Y	
City Z	
City 2	(3 marks)

(b) (i) Study **Figure 11** which shows climatic statistics for a weather station in Amazonia.

Figure 11

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Temperature in °C	27	27	27	26	26	25	25	26	26	27	27	26	
Rainfall in mm	270	220	260	245	305	230	225	205	150	170	195	305	Total 2780

	Using the information in Figure 11, describe the climate of Amazonia.
	(4 marks)
(ii)	Traditional farming in Amazonia is a type of subsistence farming called 'shifting cultivation' (slash and burn).
	Why is shifting cultivation an example of subsistence farming?
	(1 mark)

Question 3 continues on the next page

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(iii)	Explain why shifting cultivation is an example of sustainable development.
	(2 marks)
(iv)	Describe the ways in which recent developments in Amazonia have affected the environment in this part of Brazil.
	(6 marks)

(c) The following table contains statements about Japanese industry. Complete the table by writing **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement.

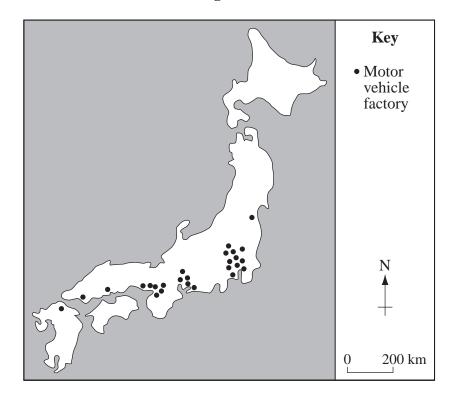
	TRUE or FALSE
Japan has plenty of raw materials for use in industry.	
The Japanese electronics industry is frequently located near to the universities.	
The Japanese motor vehicle industry is a labour-intensive industry.	
There is less industrial development in the interior of Japan.	

(4 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

(d) Study Figure 12 which shows the distribution of the motor vehicle industry in Japan.

Figure 12



(i) 1	Using Figure 12 , describe the distribution of the motor vehicle industry in Japan.
	(2 marks)

	(ii)	Explain the distribution of the motor vehicle industry shown in Figure 12 .
		(4 marks)
(e)	Stud	y Figure 13, on the insert, which shows an area of industrial production in Japan.
		g Figure 13 and your own knowledge, explain how the local environment could be ited by industry in this area.

Turn over for the next question

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SECTION D - GLOBAL ISSUES

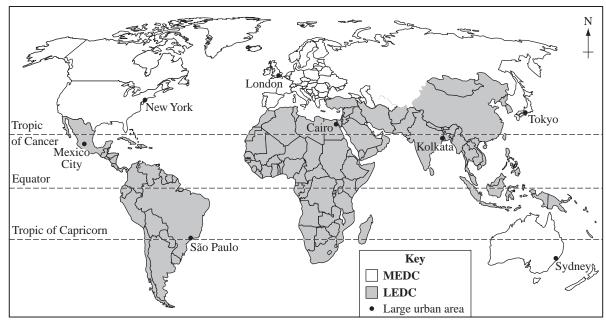
Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 30 marks

4 (a) Study Figure 14, a world map showing large urban areas.

Figure 14



(i)	Using Figure 14 only, name one large urban area in an LEDC which lies not the equator.	rth of
	(1)	mark)
(ii)	Using Figure 14 only, name one large urban area in an MEDC which lies so of the equator.	uth
	(1)	mark)

(iii) The following table contains statements about urban growth. Complete the table by writing **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement.

	TRUE or FALSE
Urbanisation occurs when an increasing proportion of a country's population is living in urban areas.	
Large urban areas in LEDCs are growing more rapidly than those in MEDCs.	

(2 marks)

	(iv)	Describe the pull factors which help to explain the rapid growth of urban areas in LEDCs.
		(4 marks)
(b)	Stud	y Figure 15, on the insert, a squatter settlement in an LEDC.
	Usin	g Figure 15, describe the conditions that have developed in squatter settlements.
		(6 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

(1 mark)

c) Study **Figure 16** which shows information about aid.

An graph showing the relationship between GNP and Aid has been removed for reasons of copyright. Please refer to the printed paper.

(i)	Complete the graph, Figure 16 , to show that the USA gives 0.1% of its (Gross National Product) in aid.	GNP
	(Oross Tvational Product) in aid.	(2 marks)
(ii)	How much aid in US\$ is provided by Japan?	
		(1 mark)
(iii)	Which country provides the most aid as a percentage (%) of its GNP?	
		(1 mark)

(iv) How many countries give more than the UN recommendation of 0.7% of GNP in

aid?

(d)

Many LEDCs receive international aid to help them to improve their standard of living.	
(i)	What is the meaning of the term 'voluntary aid'?
	(1 mark)
(ii)	Name an organisation involved in the distribution of voluntary aid.
	(1 mark)
(iii)	Describe two types of international aid other than voluntary aid.
	1
	2
(iv)	Suggest one way in which an international aid donor could encourage sustainable development in another country.
	(1 mark)

Question 4 continues on the next page

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(e)	Rising sea levels are a major consequence of global warming. How may the problem of rising sea levels be managed?
	(4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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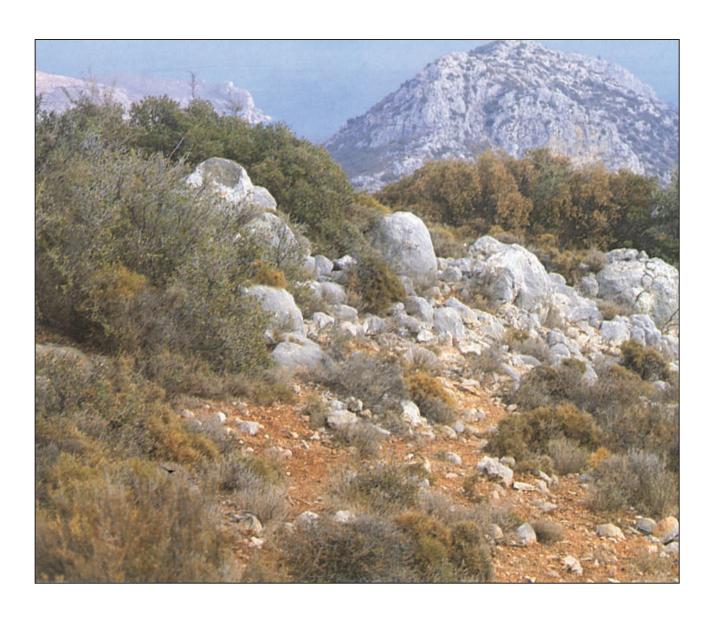
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Insert

For use with Question 2 Figure 8



For use with Question 2 Figure 9



For use with Question 3 Figure 13

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An image showing a Brazilian shanty town has been removed for reasons of copyright. Please refer to the printed paper.

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