

Surname					Other Names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
Candidate Signature									

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION B) (SHORT COURSE) 3037/F
Written Paper
Foundation Tier

F



Monday 4 June 2007 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			
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1		3	
2		4	
Total (Column 1)			
Total (Column 2)			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 1 hour and 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 70.
- 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.

SECTION A – THE UNITED KINGDOM

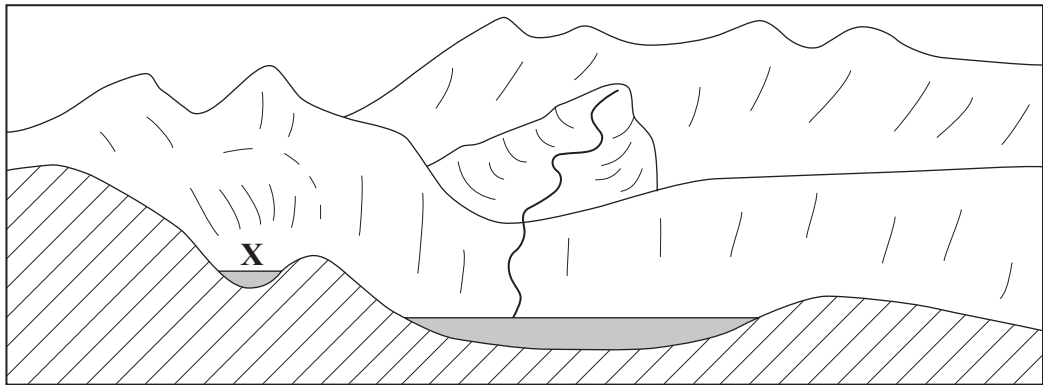
Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 19 marks

1 (a) (i) Study **Figure 1**, a cross-section through part of the Lake District.

Figure 1



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

Tick the correct answer.

Arête

Corrie

Glacial trough

(1 mark)

(ii) Give **two** processes of glacial erosion.

1

2

(2 marks)

(iii) 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)

(b) Which of the following is an advantage of using wind turbines to produce electricity?

Tick the correct answer.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| They are relatively cheap to build compared to coal fired power stations. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| They employ large numbers of workers. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| They can produce large amounts of electricity compared to coal fired power stations. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

(c) 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?

Tick the correct answer.

North Braunstone

Saffron

Spinney Hills

(1 mark)

(d) Study **Figure 2**, the Ordnance Survey map extract of the area just to the south of the city of Oxford.

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

.....
(1 mark)

- (ii) From Abingdon, in which direction is the village of Brightwell-cum-Sotwell (5790)?

.....
(1 mark)

(iii) Using **Figure 2**, tick the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is **True** or **False**.

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

(3 marks)

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

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

.....

(1 mark)

(ii) 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.

.....

(4 marks)

Turn over for the next question

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: 17 marks

- 2 (a) (i) Complete the table below to show the names of the main tourist areas and resorts in Mediterranean Spain. Choose the correct names from the following list.

Torremolinos	Costa Almeria	Ibiza
Salou	Costa Brava	Costa Blanca

Tourist Area	Resort
	Lloret de Mar
Costa Dorada	
	Benidorm
Costa del Sol	

(4 marks)

- (ii) Study **Figure 3**, which gives climatic statistics for Mediterranean Spain.

Figure 3

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature (°C)	10	10	12	15	17	21	25	24	23	18	14	12
Rainfall (mm)	40	25	30	35	20	5	0	10	20	20	30	40
Days of sunshine	15	14	16	19	20	24	29	26	20	17	15	14

Use **Figure 3** to describe the main features of the climate of Mediterranean Spain.

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(4 marks)

(iii) The following economic factors have been important for the growth of the tourist industry in Mediterranean Spain.

- Difficult farming conditions
- Growth of package holidays
- Cheaper transport

Tick **two** of the above and explain how **each** encouraged the growth of the tourist industry in Mediterranean Spain.

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(4 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

(iv) Name **one** country where tourists who visit Spain come from.

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(1 mark)

(b) Choose from the following list, the conurbation of the European core that you have studied.

- Rotterdam/Europoort
- The Ruhr conurbation
- The Paris region
- The Milan/Turin/Genoa industrial triangle

Name of your chosen conurbation

Answer **only** the question which relates to your chosen conurbation.

EITHER

Rotterdam/Europoort

Explain why Rotterdam/Europoort developed into a major port. You may use all or some of the words in the following box.

River Rhine	New Waterway	Hook of Holland	hinterland
Ruhr	oil	petrochemical(s)	break-of-bulk

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OR

The Ruhr Conurbation

Explain why the Ruhr conurbation became an industrial area. You may use all or some of the words in the following box.

River Rhine oil	Duisburg mining	exposed iron and steel	Sweden limestone
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Question 2 continues on the next page

OR

The Paris Region

Explain why Paris has grown into a large city. You may use all or some of the words in the following box.

Ile de la Cité	River Seine	finance	route centre
administration	Sorbonne	Paris Basin	industry

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OR

The Milan/Turin/Genoa Industrial Triangle

Explain why the Milan/Turin/Genoa Triangle has become an industrial area. You may use all or some of the words in the following box.

Lombardy Plain	HEP	pipeline	Alpine passes
Fiat	port	petrochemicals	finance

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(4 marks)

17

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: 17 marks

3 (a) Study **Figure 4**, a photograph on the insert, which shows rice farming in the Ganges delta.

(i) Describe what is happening in the photograph.

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(2 marks)

(ii) Give **two** physical inputs, important for the growing of rice, suggested by the photograph.

1

2

(2 marks)

(iii) Complete the paragraph below which describes the tropical monsoon climate. Use the correct words from the following list.

high low north-east south-west wet dry

Central Asia gets very cold in January, which leads to a build-up of
..... pressure. Winds blow from the
..... over the Ganges delta, giving the area a
..... season. The high temperatures over the centre of
the continent in July result in pressure, with the
winds blowing from the This is the
..... season.

(5 marks)

(iv) Tick the correct box to show whether each of the following statements about the Ganges delta is **True** or **False**.

	True	False
The Ganges delta is mainly in India.		
The delta is made of large amounts of silt brought down from the Himalayas.		
The delta is at the northern end of the Bay of Bengal.		
The delta is crossed by many tributaries of the Ganges River.		

(4 marks)

(b) Describe the relief (height and shape of the land) of Japan.

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(4 marks)

Turn over for the next question

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: 17 marks

4 (a) Study **Figure 5**, on the insert, a publicity leaflet which gives details of the ‘Send a Cow’ charity.

(i) What kind of aid is the ‘Send a Cow’ charity?

Circle the correct answer.

Short-term aid

Long-term aid

(1 mark)

(ii) Give **two** reasons for your answer.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

(iii) Describe the advantage(s) of long-term aid over short-term aid.

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(2 marks)

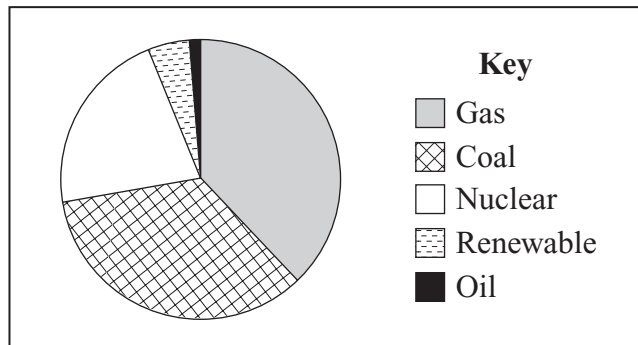
(iv) Describe the main features of a development project in an LEDC that you have studied.

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(4 marks)

(b) Study **Figure 6**, which shows how an MEDC produced electricity in 2003.

Figure 6



(i) Name the **two** fuels which made the biggest contributions to producing electricity in 2003.

1
2

(2 marks)

(ii) Are these fossil fuels? Circle the correct answer.

YES **NO**

(1 mark)

Question 4 continues on the next page

(iii) Give **one** disadvantage of making electricity from fossil fuels.

.....
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(1 mark)

(iv) Explain why the MEDC may have to change the way it produces electricity in the future.

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(4 marks)

17

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 3 Figure 4: © International Rice Research Institute

Question 4 Figure 5: Reprinted with kind permission from Send a Cow: www.sendacow.org.uk

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Insert

For use with Question 3

Figure 4



For use with Question 4

Figure 5

How we work



Lydia Kisito's cow was given to her in 1993, and is in calf again. The cow is in excellent health, although her milk yield has gone down from 30 to 20 litres. She has produced four bull calves which Lydia has sold for £150 each. Lydia has used the money from the surplus milk to buy sheep and goats. The manure from all the animals helps Lydia to grow more vegetables. Her main aim is to provide for the next generation. "My oldest child could not go to school, but now I can afford to send my younger children."

