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GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

1086/1

GEOGRAPHY A

(SHORT COURSE)

Paper 1 (Foundation Tier)

WEDNESDAY 4 JUNE 2008

Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper

Additional materials (enclosed): Resource Booklet (1986/1086/1, 2/RB)

OS Map Extract (1086/M)

Additional materials (required):

None



Candidate Forename				Candidate Surname			
Centre Number				Candidate Number			

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use blue or black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer all the questions.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication.
- Additional answer space is available on the lined page 16 at the back of the book. Answers on this page must be clearly numbered.
- The following initials are used throughout this paper:

EU – European Union

LEDC - Less Economically Developed Country MEDC - More Economically Developed Country.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE		
1		
2		
3		
Sub-Total		
QWC		
TOTAL		

This document consists of **15** printed pages, **1** lined page, **1** inserted OS Map Extract and **1** inserted Resource Booklet.

SP (DR/DR) T43574/6

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[Turn over



1 (a) Study Fig. 1 below.

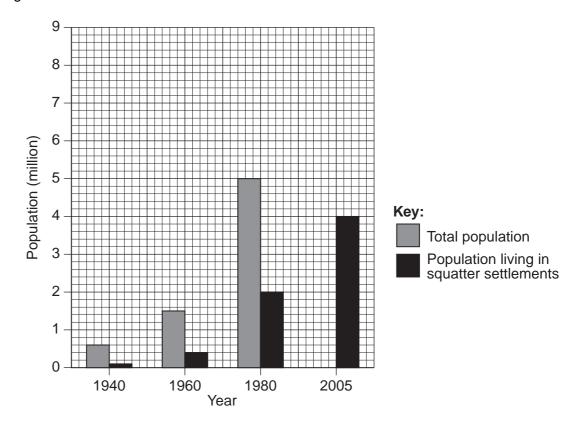


Fig. 1 Bar graph of population increase in Lima

Total population of Lima in 2005 = 8 million

(ii) Describe the change in the population living in squatter settlements between 1980 and 2005.

[1]

(iii) The increase in population of Lima is due to natural increase and rural to urban migration.

Complete the following definition of natural population increase:

Natural increase = Birth Rate minus[1]

(iv) What does rural to urban migration mean?

	(v)	Name a city in an LEDC where the population is increasing rapidly due to migration.
		Explain why this migration is happening. Your answer should refer to push and pull factors.
		Name of city in LEDC:
		[2]
(b)		k at Photographs C and D in the Resource Booklet. They show parts of squatter lements.
	(i)	The living conditions in the areas shown are poor. Describe the problems of living in settlements like these.
		[4]

(ii)	Describe what could be done by the city authority to improve the living conditions in such squatter settlements.
	[4]

[Total: 19]

2 (a) Burning fossil fuels increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

(i)	Name a fossil fuel.
	[1]
(ii)	Give two ways in which fossil fuels are used.
	1
	2
	[2

(iii) The build up of carbon dioxide causes global temperatures to rise.

Choose the **three** correct statements from the following list to explain why global warming occurs. You should write the statements in the correct boxes on the diagram below.

The rays of the sun are hotter because there is nothing to stop them.

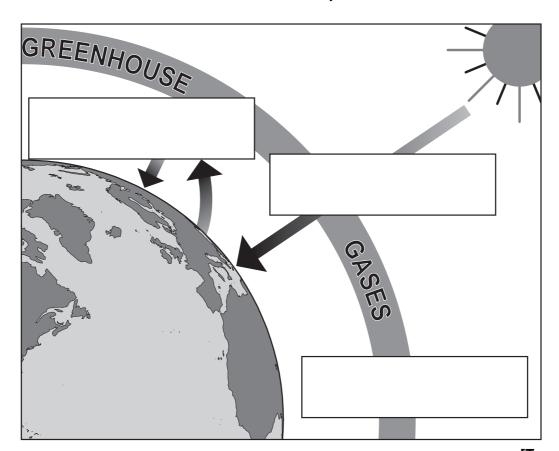
The rays of the sun can pass through the layer of greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases form a layer in the atmosphere.

[3]

The heat is trapped by the greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide makes a hole in the ozone layer.



(b) Study Fig. 2a below.

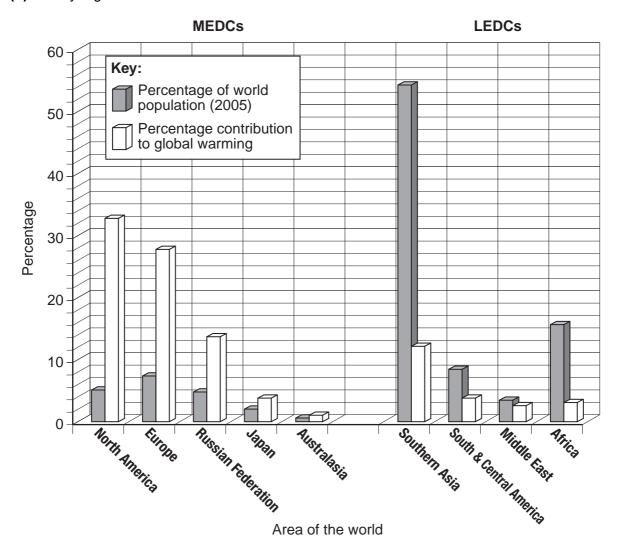


Fig. 2a Population and global warming

(i) Which area of the world is described below?

Percentage of world population	15%
Percentage contribution to global warming	2.5%

 Europe

Southern Asia

(ii) Complete the table below to rank the following areas in order of their percentage contribution to global warming.

Russian Federation

Most	North America
 	
Least	Middle East

[1]

(iii)	Suggest two reasons why MEDCs contribute more to global warming than LEDCs.
	1
	2
	[2]

(c) Study Fig. 2b below.

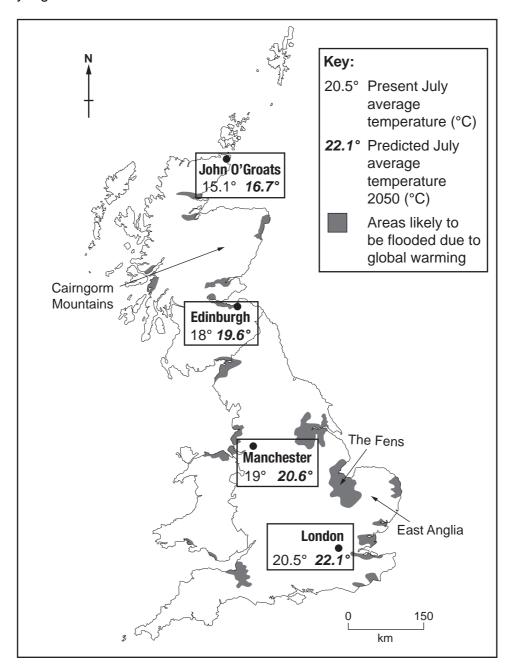


Fig. 2b The impact of global warming on Britain

(י)	by now much are the average temperatures predicted to increase by 2000?					
	°C	[1]				

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	(ii)	How might the following people be affected by global warming?
		1 People living in the Fens.
		2 Farmers growing wheat in East Anglia.
		3 Hotel owners in a ski resort in the Cairngorm Mountains.
		[3]
(d)	For	impact of people on the environment can be local as well as global. a named area of tropical rain forest, describe different reasons why people have destroyed forest.
	Are	a of tropical rain forest:
		[5]
		[Total: 19]

3 (a) Study the OS map extract (1:50 000) of Coventry along with Fig. 3a.

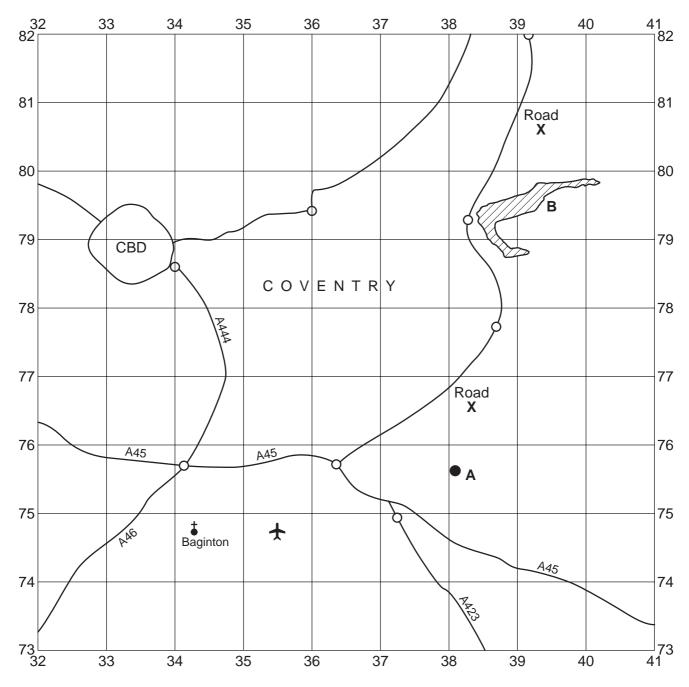


Fig. 3a Sketch map showing an area of the OS map extract

(i)	What is the n	number of the road	d labelled X on Fi	g. 3a?		
	A				[1]	
(ii)	Identify the fe	eatures labelled A	and B on Fig. 3a	a.		
	A					
	В				[2]	
(iii)	What land us	se is shown in gric	I square 3574?			
					[1]	
(iv)	What is the 6	figure reference	of the church in E	Baginton?		
	Underline one of the following.					
	348743	343748	343743	348748	[1]	
(v)	, ,	s close to urban a reasons why Baç		re 3474) is not likely to	grow much in the	
	1					
	2					
					[2]	

(b) Study Fig. 3b which shows census data about single parent households in Coventry.

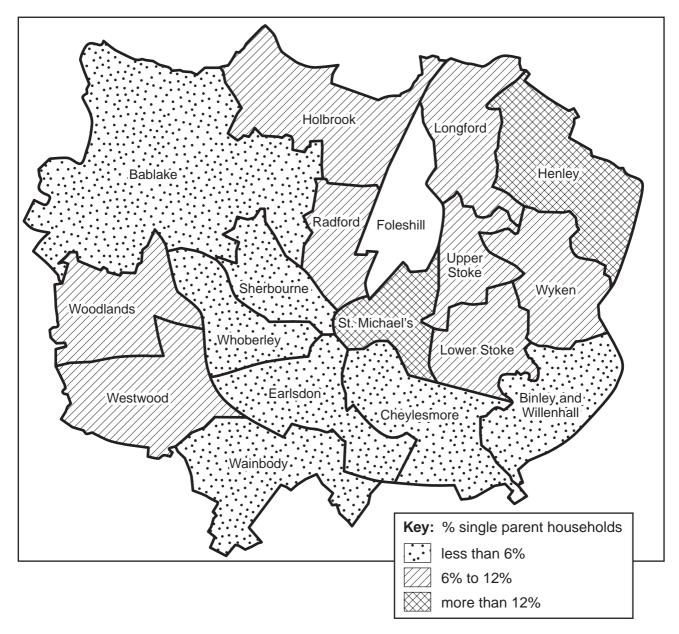


Fig. 3b Map of single parent households in Coventry

(i) Complete Fig. 3b by shading Foleshill to show the following information:

There are 14.2% single parent households in Foleshill.

[1]

(ii)	Compare the percentage of single parent households in Bablake and Henley.			
	[4]			
	[1]			

(c) Study Fig. 3c.

	St. Michael's	Wainbody
Percentage of households with a car	42.4	86.8
Percentage unemployed - Male - Female	8.5 4.1	1.7 0.9
Percentage of houses which are owner occupied	36.0	90.7

Fig. 3c Census statistics for two parts of Coventry.

(i)	Suggest one reason why car ownership is higher in the outer suburb of Wainbody than in inner city St. Michael's.			
	[1]			
(ii)	Use evidence from Fig. 3c to describe one other way in which St. Michael's is typical of an inner city area. Suggest a reason for this.			
	[2]			
	· ·			

Highfield Road's last stand

IT'S nearly down to the last stand at Highfield Road as the old ground is being demolished.

The Sky Blue and East stands have been flattened and huge mountains of rubble remain where a century of soccer was played.

One fan wiped a tear from his eye as he recalled: "I remember queuing on this spot for two days and nights to get an FA Cup Final ticket for 1987. It's so sad to see it now but that's progress, I suppose."

Developers moved into the 106-year-old ground after Coventry City's final game before moving to the £113 million Ricoh Arena.

And now the Highfield Road stadium is being bulldozed to make way for new houses.

The developers are building a housing development which will provide a total of 337 homes.

The scheme comprises one-bedroom and two-bedroom flats and terraced and semi-detached houses, ranging from two to four storeys, with two, three or four bedrooms.

Source: http://iccoventry.icnetwork.co.uk 2nd February, 2006

Fig. 3d Extract from website

In August 2005 Coventry City Football Club moved from their old stadium at Highfield Road into a new stadium, the Ricoh Arena. These are labelled on the OS map extract,

The site of Highfield Road Stadium is in grid square 3479.

The Ricoh Arena is in grid square 3483.

(i)	What is the distance (in a straight line) between Highfield Road and the Ricoh Arena?						
	Underline one of the following.						
	0.4 kilometres	4.0 kilometres	20 kilometres	40 kilometres	[1]		
(ii)	What is the direction from Highfield Road to the Ricoh Arena?						
					[1]		
(iii)	Suggest reasons why Coventry City Football Club moved from Highfield Road to the Ricoh Arena. Use evidence from the OS map extract in your answer.						
					[5]		

[Total: 19]

If you use this lined page to complete an answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.	,
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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Fig. 2b map Source: J Ferretti & B Greasley, GCSE Geography Exam Revision Notes, Philip Allan Updates, 2000

Fig. 3d text Source: http://iccoventry.icnetwork.co.uk/, 2 February 2006

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