

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**1086/2**

**GEOGRAPHY A**

**(SHORT COURSE)**

Paper 2 (Higher Tier)

**WEDNESDAY 4 JUNE 2008**

Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Additional materials (enclosed):** Resource Booklet (1986/1086/1, 2/RB)  
OS Map Extract (1086/M)

**Additional materials (required):** Answer booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Use blue or black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **three** questions on the separate answer paper provided. Choose **two** questions from Questions 1 to 4. Answer Question 5.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

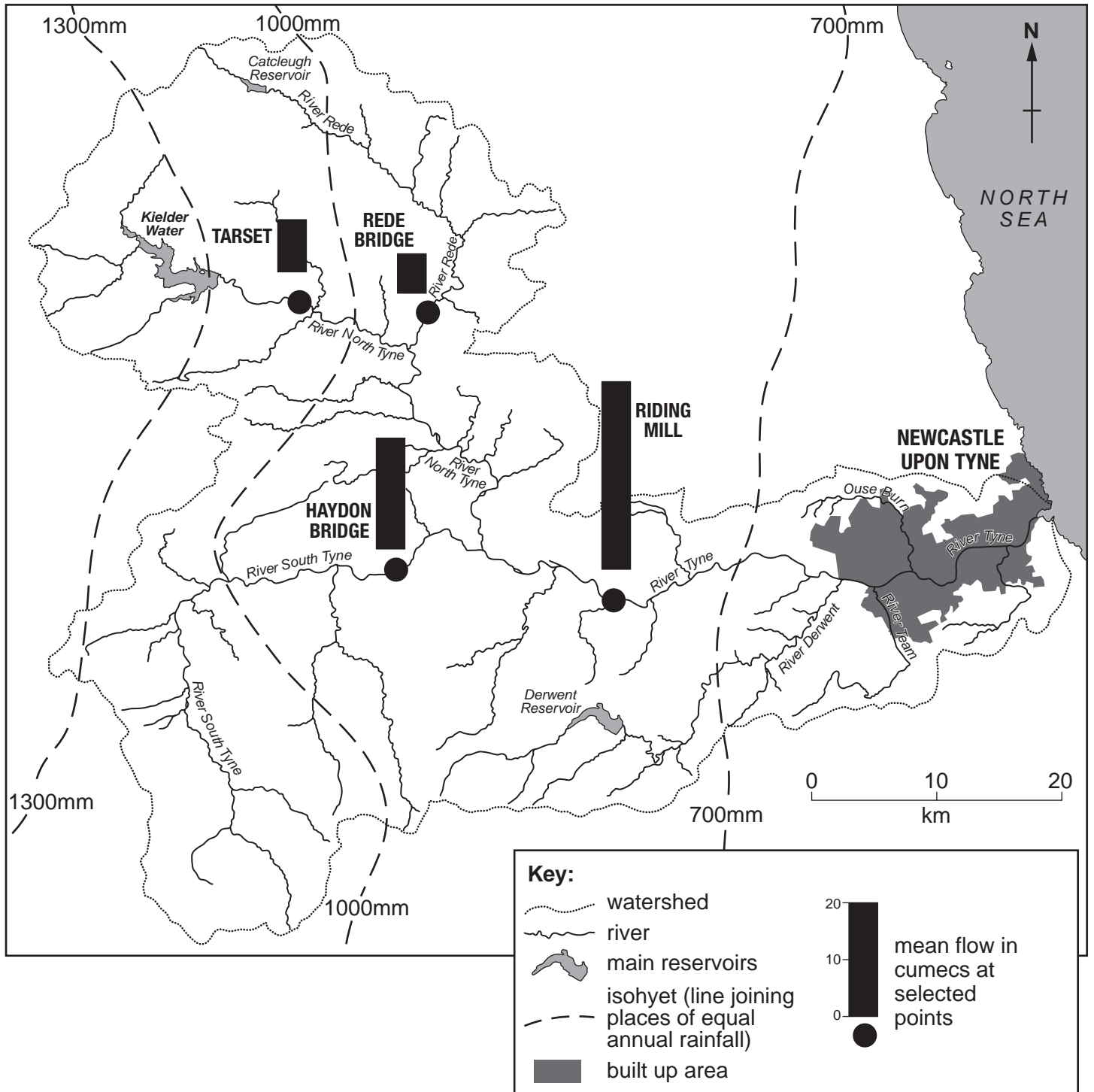
- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication.
- The following initials are used throughout this paper:
  - EU – European Union
  - LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country
  - MEDC – More Economically Developed Country.

This document consists of **11** printed pages, **1** blank page, **1** inserted OS Map Extract  
and **1** inserted Resource Booklet.

Answer **two** questions from Questions 1 to 4.

## UNIT 1 PEOPLE AND THE PHYSICAL WORLD

1 (a) Study Fig. 1a.



**Fig. 1a Drainage basin of the River Tyne**

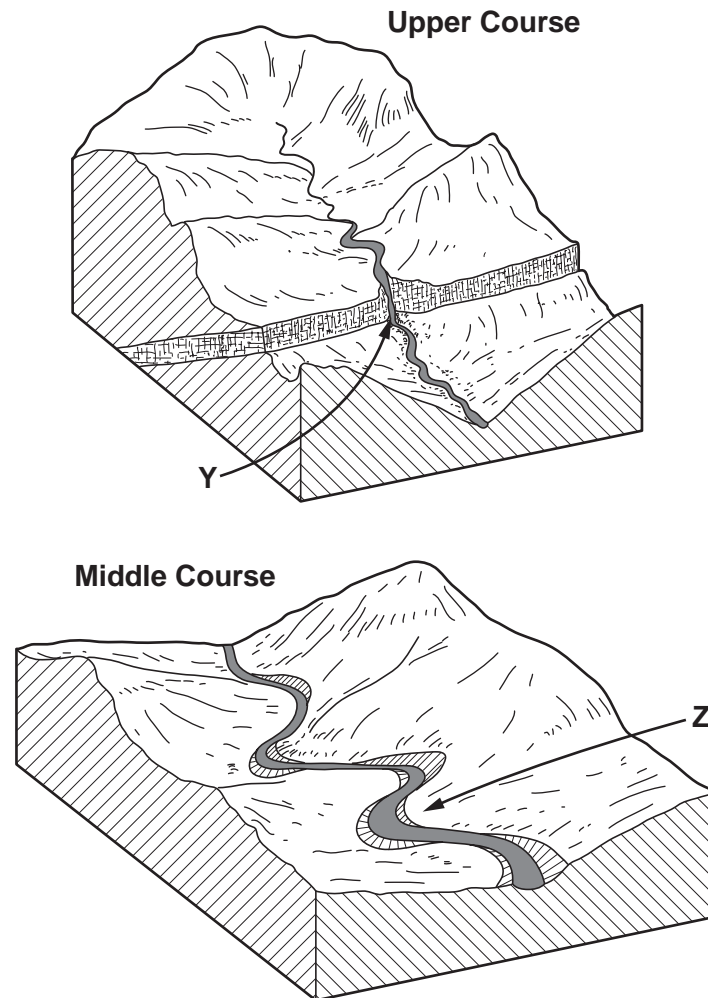
- (i) What is the mean flow (in cumecs) of the River Tyne at Riding Mill? [1]
- (ii) Suggest reasons why the mean flow is lower at Rede Bridge than it is at Haydon Bridge. [2]

- (iii) Kielder Water is a reservoir which was completed in 1982 to supply water to cities such as Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is the largest reservoir in Europe and can hold up to 200 billion litres of water.

Suggest **two** ways in which Kielder Water is likely to have affected the flow of water at Tarsset.

[2]

- (b) Study Fig. 1b.



**Fig. 1b Block diagrams showing the upper and middle courses of a river**

- (i) Identify the erosional feature **Y** and depositional feature **Z**. [2]
- (ii) How does the cross section of a river valley change between the upper and middle course? Explain why these changes occur. You may use diagrams in your answer. [5]
- (c) The following are found in the lower course of a river:

Flood Plain  
Oxbow Lake  
Levée.

Choose **one** of these and, with the aid of a labelled diagram or series of diagrams, explain how it has been formed.

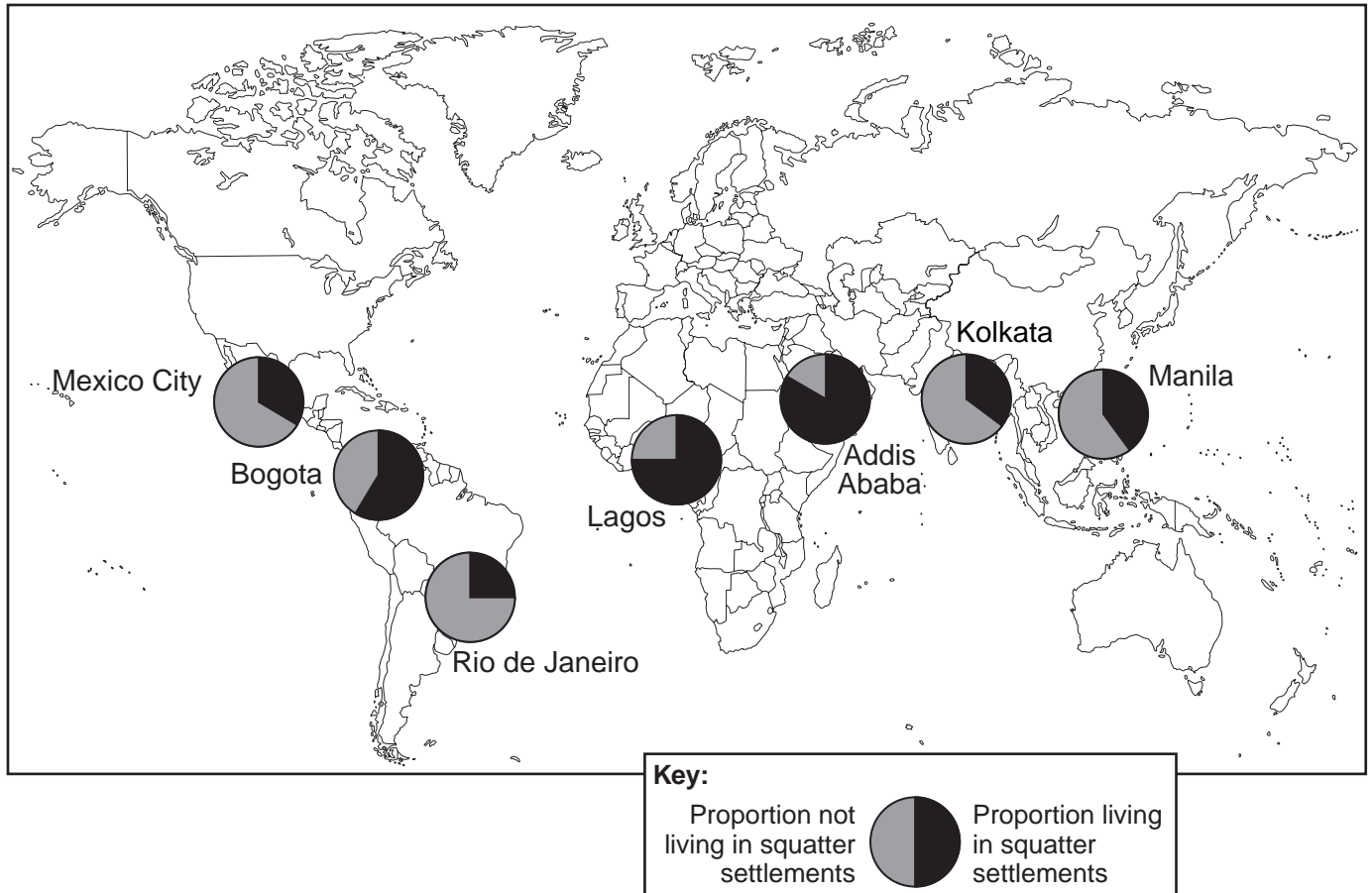
[7]

[Total: 19]

[Turn over]

## UNIT 2 PEOPLE AND PLACES TO LIVE

- 2 (a) (i) Give **three** 'push' factors which encourage many people to migrate to cities from rural areas in LEDCs. [3]
- (ii) What are the likely impacts of this migration on **rural** areas? [4]
- (b) Many migrants to cities in LEDCs have to live in squatter settlements. Study Fig. 2 below.



**Fig. 2 Proportion of population living in squatter settlements**

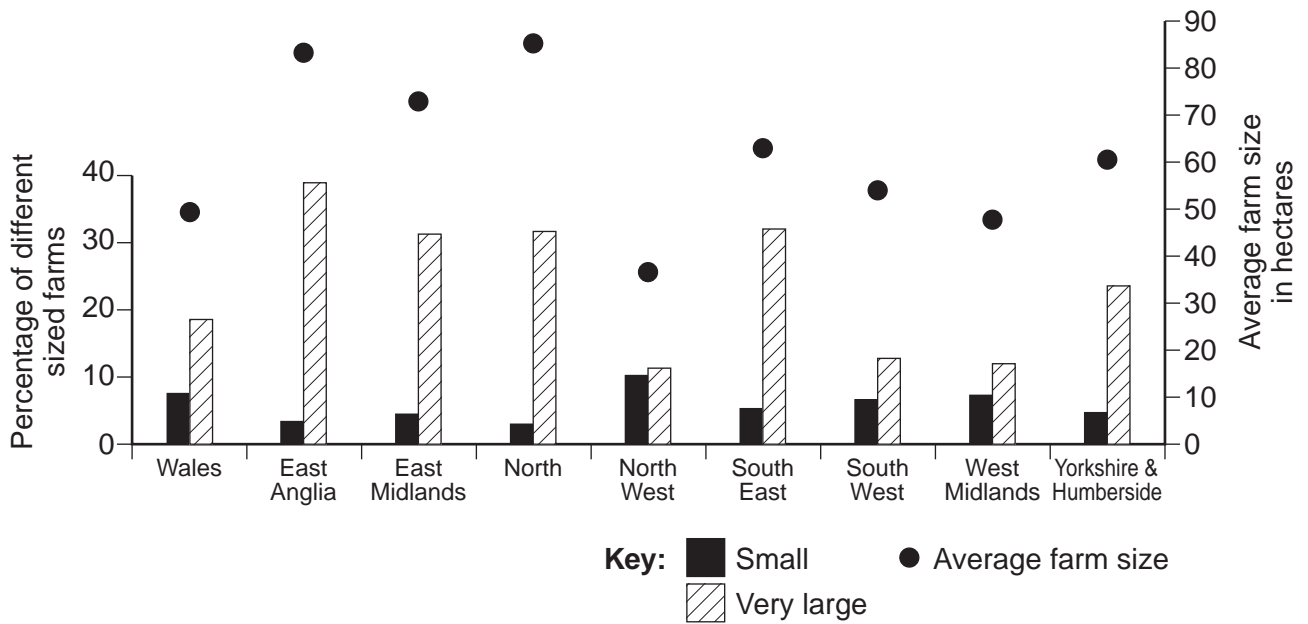
- In which city is the biggest proportion of the population living in squatter settlements? [1]
- (c) Look at Photographs C and D in the Resource Booklet. They show parts of squatter settlements. Describe the problems of living in settlements like the ones in Photographs C and D. [4]
- (d) For a named city in an LEDC which you have studied, describe attempts to improve the quality of life in the squatter settlements. [7]

[Total: 19]

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### UNIT 3 PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS

#### 3 (a) Study Fig. 3a.



**Fig. 3a Average farm size in England and Wales**

- (i) Rank the following regions in order of average farm size in hectares. Rank from highest to lowest.

**North**  
**North West**  
**South East**  
**West Midlands**

[1]

- (ii) Compare the percentage of very large and small farms in Wales and East Anglia.

[2]

- (iii) Suggest **two** reasons why farm sizes vary from region to region.

[2]

(b) Study Fig. 3b.

Direct Marketing	Leisure and Recreation	Tourism	Crops	Animals
Farm shop	Farm tours	Bed and Breakfast	Organic crops	Deer
Pick your own	Farm zoos	Camping and caravan sites	Herbs	Dairy goats
Cheese making	Paintballing	Holiday cottages	Wildflowers	Bees
Farmers' markets	Farmhouse teas			Ostriches

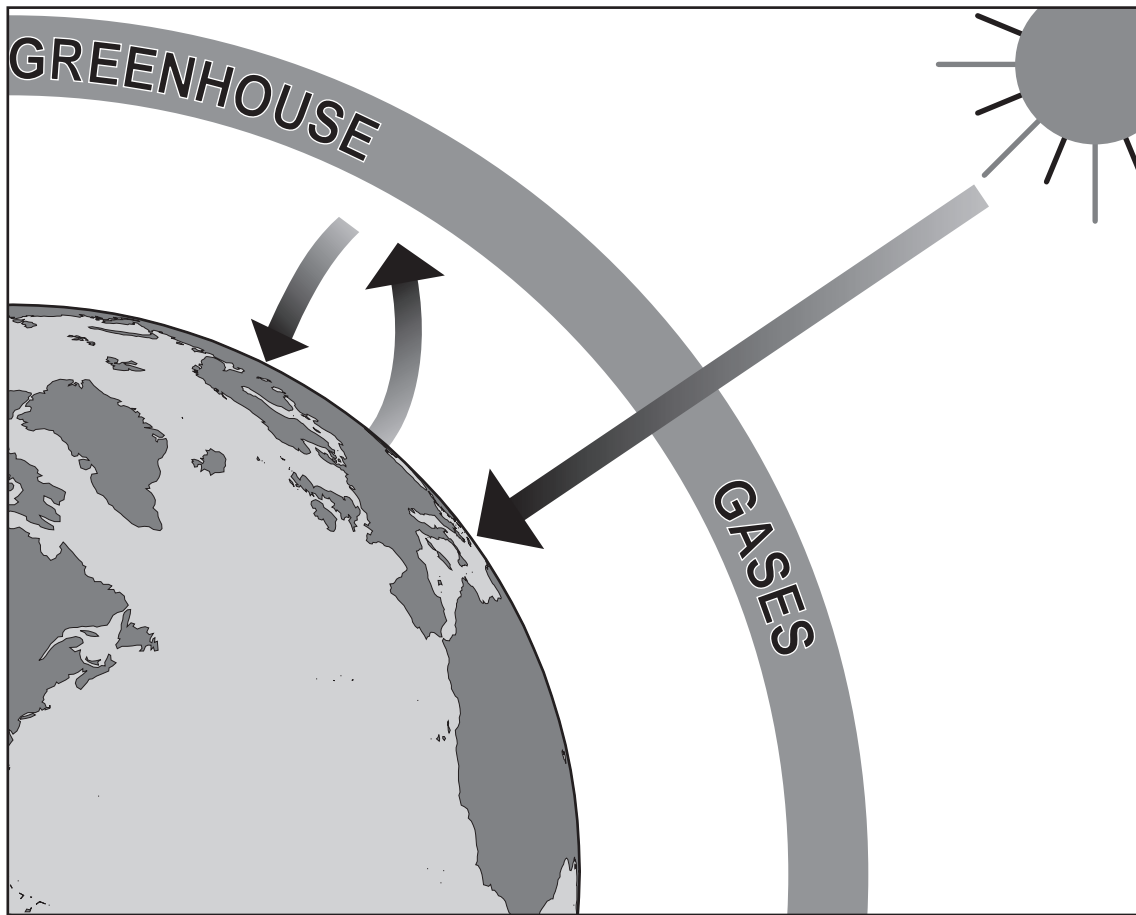
**Fig. 3b Types of farm diversification**

- (i) What is meant by *farm diversification*? [1]
- (ii) Suggest reasons why farmers might set up businesses such as those listed in Fig. 3b. [3]
- (iii) Describe and explain **one** other way in which farming has changed in EU countries, including the UK, in recent years. [3]
- (c) For a named area which you have studied in an **LEDC**, describe and explain how the farming system operates. [7]

[Total: 19]

**UNIT 4 PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT**

- 4 (a) The greenhouse effect is a cause of global warming.  
Study Fig. 4a below.



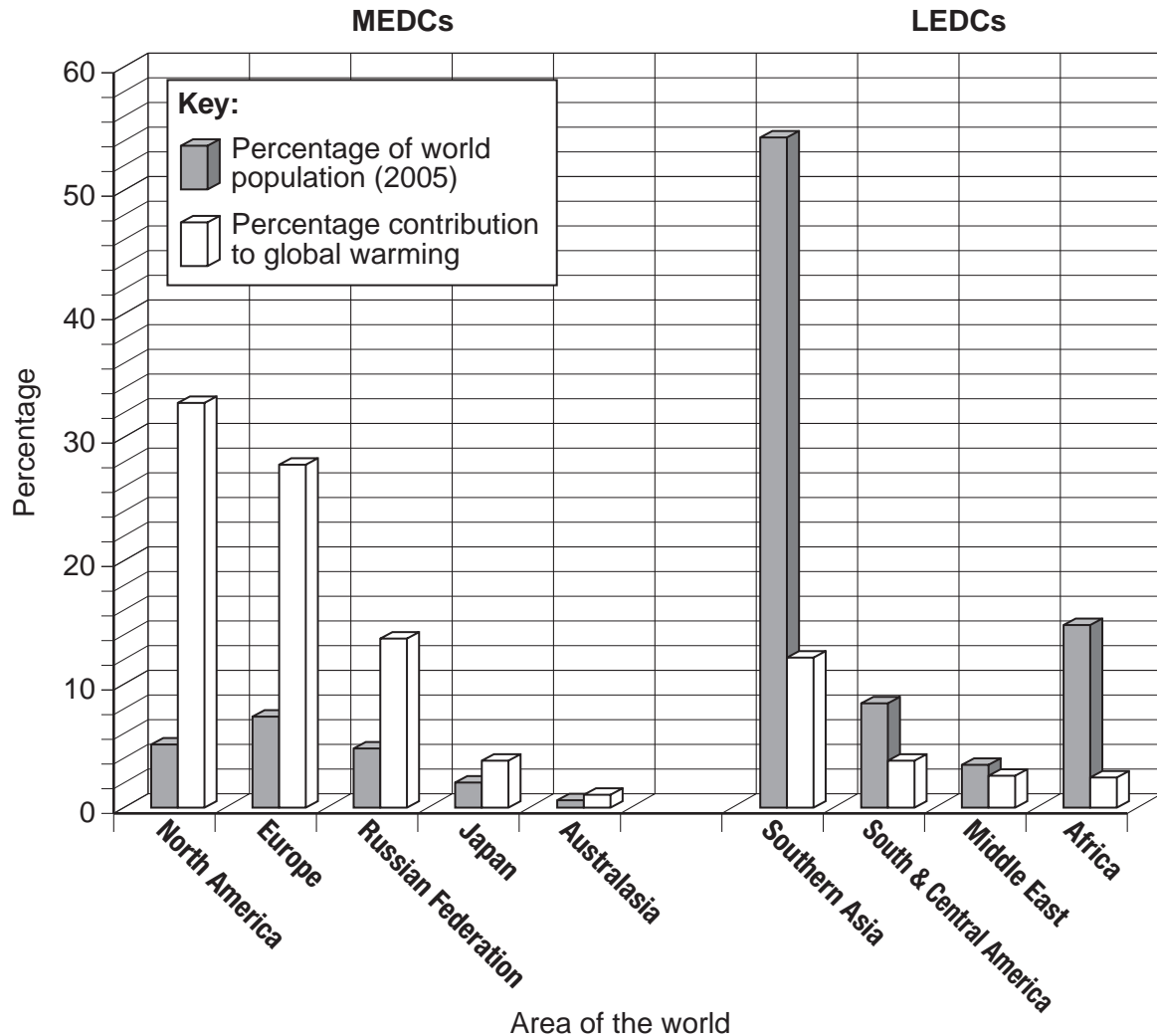
**Fig. 4a The greenhouse effect**

Describe the natural processes involved in the greenhouse effect shown in Fig. 4a.

[4]



(b) Study Fig. 4b below.



**Fig. 4b Population and global warming**

- (i) Compare the percentage share of world population and contribution to global warming between North America and Southern Asia. Refer to figures in your answer. [2]
  - (ii) Suggest why the contribution of MEDCs to global warming is different from that of LEDCs. [3]
  - (iii) How can countries reduce the causes of global warming? [3]
- (c) Impacts of people on the environment can be local as well as global. For a named area of tropical rain forest, describe why people have destroyed the forest. What are the impacts on the **local** natural environment? [7]

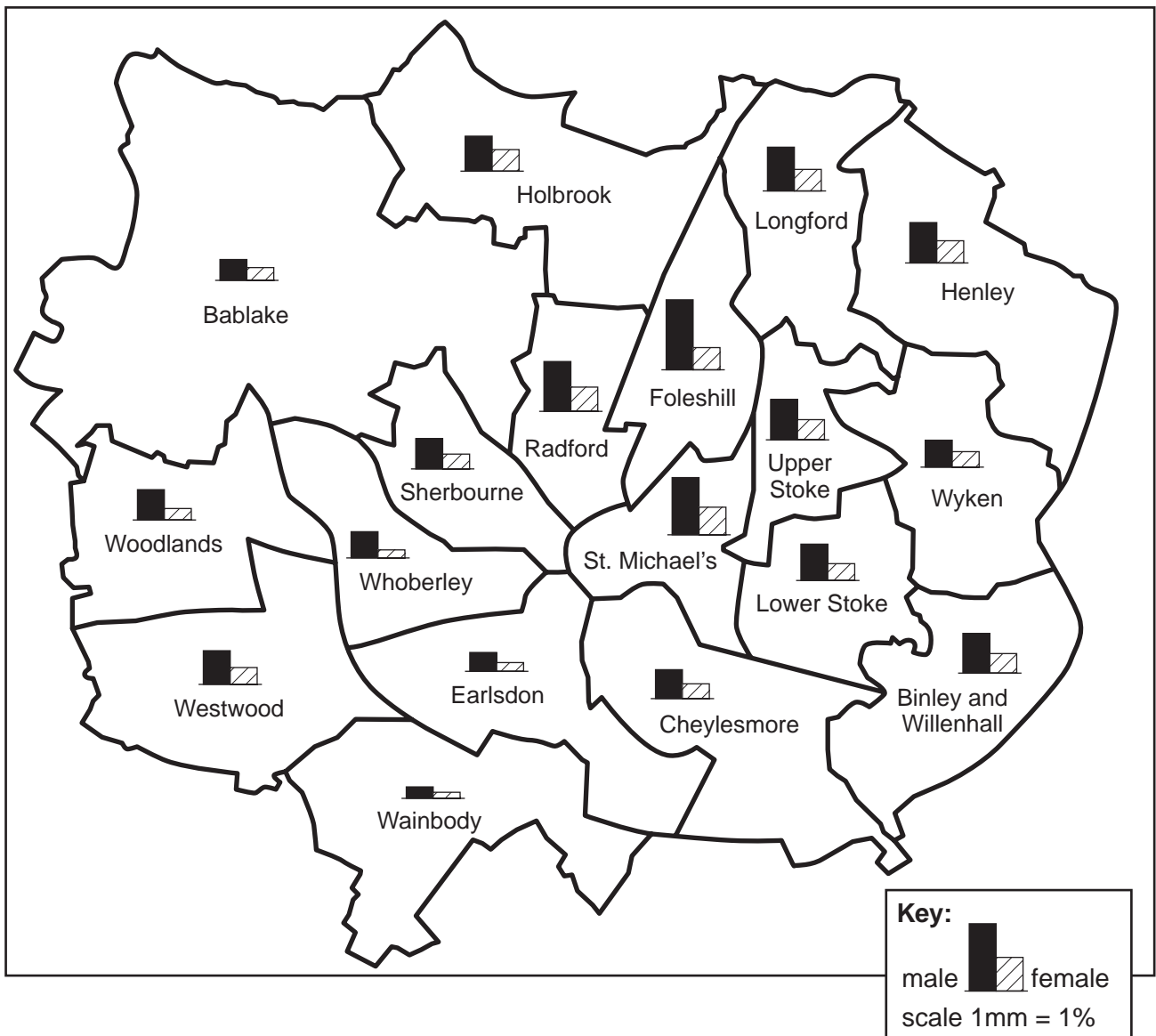
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**Question 5 is compulsory**

**5 (a)** Study the OS map extract (1:50,000) of Coventry.

- (i) Baginton is to the south of Coventry (grid square 3474). Identify **one** service provided in Baginton. [1]
- (ii) Measure the distance along the minor road between the junctions at 346751 and 358717. Give your answer in kilometres. [2]
- (iii) Many villages close to urban areas are growing. Suggest reasons why Baginton is **unlikely** to grow much in the future. [3]

**(b)** Study Fig. 5a.

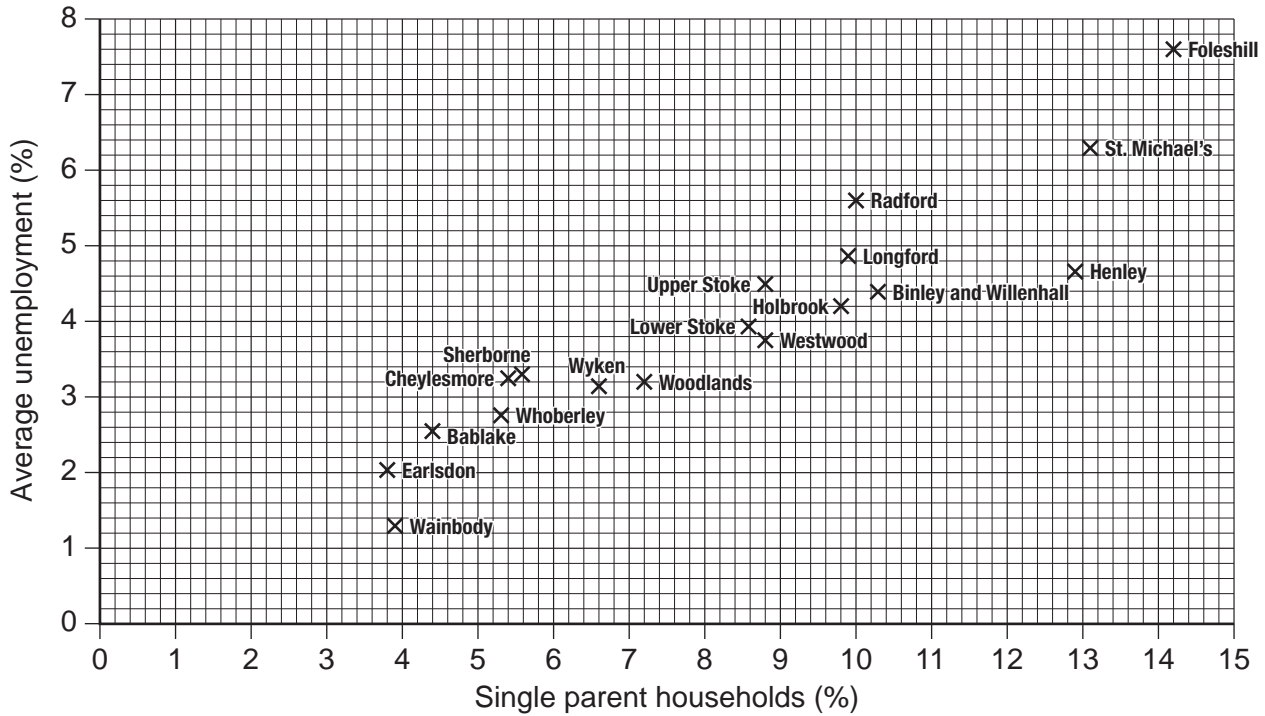


**Fig. 5a Unemployment in Coventry**

Compare the level of unemployment between Holbrook and Foleshill.

[2]

(c) Study Fig. 5b.



**Fig. 5b Scatter graph showing average unemployment and single parent households in Coventry**

- (i) To what extent is there a relationship between percentage of people unemployed and percentage of single parent households in Coventry? [2]
- (ii) Suggest a reason for the relationship shown in Fig. 5b. [1]

(d) Study Fig. 5c.

<b>Housing tenure</b>	
Owner occupied houses	36%
Rented houses	64%
<b>Car ownership</b>	
Households with no car	57.6%
Households with one car	33.3%
Households with two or more cars	9.1%

**Fig. 5c Census statistics for St. Michael's, a part of Coventry's inner city**

Suggest how the statistics for an outer suburban area might differ from those of St. Michael's shown in Fig. 5c. [2]

- (e) Look again at the OS map extract along with Fig. 5d.

# 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. 5d 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

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.

[6]

[Total: 19]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Fig. 5d text

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

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