

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY SPECIFICATION A

1986/2

PAPER 2 HIGHER TIER

SPECIMEN PAPER FOR JUNE 2003

2 hours

Additional materials: Photograph Sheet (1986/1&2/P) Answer paper

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper. Answer **four** questions, **one** from each Section, on the separate answer paper provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question. You will be awarded up to 4 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.

SECTION A

PEOPLE AND THE PHYSICAL WORLD

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

- 1 (a) Study Photograph A.
 - (i) Describe the processes by which the sea erodes the coast. [4]
 - (ii) Give three pieces of evidence that this coastline is being eroded. [3]
 - **(b)** Describe **three** ways that the coastline in Photograph A could be protected. Explain how each method works. [6]
 - (c) Name and locate a coastal feature formed by deposition. Describe it and explain how it was formed. Draw a labelled diagram as part of your answer. [6]

[Total: 19 marks]

END OF QUESTION 1

- 2 (a) Study Photograph B. Give **three** pieces of evidence which show that this is an upland river valley. [3]
 - **(b)** Describe the processes by which a river erodes its valley in an upland area. [4]
 - (c) Explain how river processes may lead to the formation of an ox bow lake. Draw a labelled diagram as part of your answer. [5]
 - (d) For a named river which has flooded:
 - (i) explain why this river flooded, [3]
 - (ii) describe the effects of the flood upon people and the environment. [4]

[Total: 19 marks]

END OF QUESTION 2

SECTION B

PEOPLE AND PLACES TO LIVE

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

3 Study Fig. 3a below.

Population densities around the world

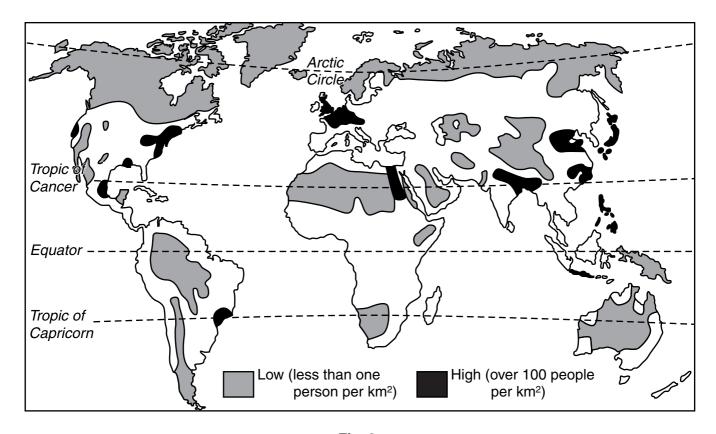


Fig. 3a

(a) (i) Briefly describe the distribution of the areas of **high** population density (over 100 people per km²). [3]

(ii) Study Fig. 3a opposite and Fig. 3b below.

Location of some types of environment

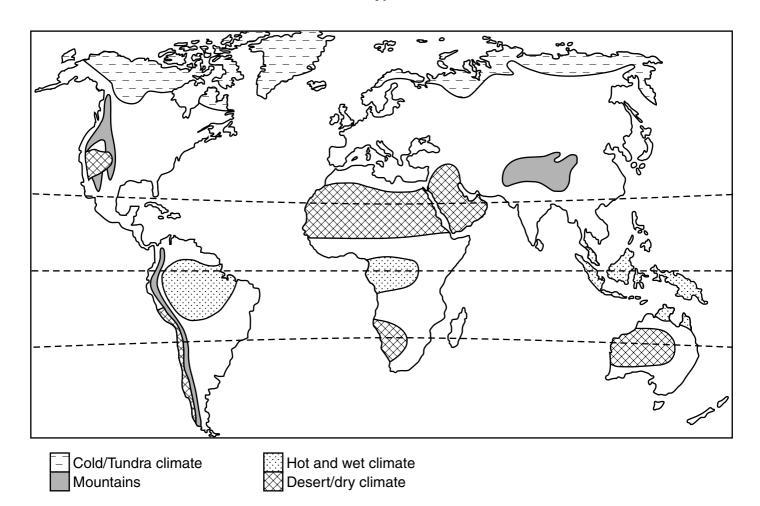


Fig. 3b

Using Fig. 3b suggest reasons for the distribution of areas of **low** population density (less than one person per km²). Develop your ideas fully. [6]

- (b) Name an area of the UK which you have studied and explain why it has a **high** population density. [4]
- (c) Explain why the rate of population **growth** is high in some LEDCs. [6]

[Total: 19 marks]

END OF QUESTION 3

- 4 (a) (i) Explain why many people migrate from rural areas to cities in LEDCs. [4]
 - (ii) How does rural to urban migration affect the people left behind in the villages? [3]
 - **(b)** Study Photograph C which shows an area of a city in an LEDC.
 - (i) Using only evidence from the photograph suggest why people may dislike living in this area. [3]
 - (ii) Describe sites and locations commonly used for squatter settlements (shanty towns) in cities in LEDCs. [3]
 - (c) For a named city in **either** an LEDC **or** an MEDC which you have studied, describe the attempts which are being made to improve the quality of life of the residents. [6]

[Total: 19 marks]

END OF QUESTION 4

SECTION C

PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

5 (a) Study Fig. 5a below.

Quality of life (1997 figures)

Country	GDP per person	Number of people per doctor	Adult literacy Percentage	Energy consumption per person/kg of oil equivalent
India	290	2494	50	247
Indonesia	730	7767	83	331
Brazil	3 020	729	81	580
Mexico	3 750	663	87	1311
Portugal	7 890	381	86	1463
UK	17 970	623	99	3910
USA	24 750	408	99	7570

Fig. 5a

- (i) What is the relationship between GDP per person and the number of people per doctor? [2]
- (ii) Why do medical facilities and adult literacy rates vary between countries of different GDP per person? [6]
- (iii) Suggest **three** reasons why energy consumption increases as a country develops economically. [3]

(b) Study Fig. 5b below.

Exports from Taiwan (by percentage)

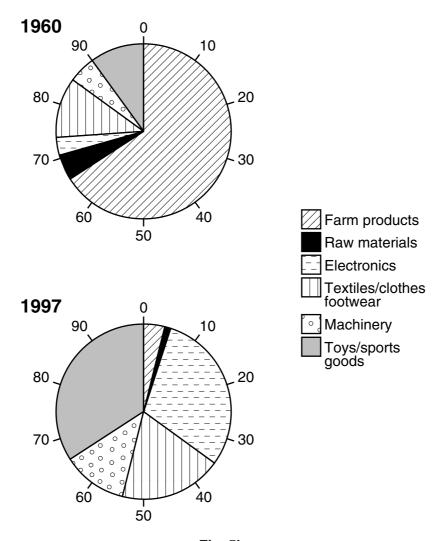


Fig. 5b

Taiwan is an LEDC in S.E. Asia where rapid economic growth is taking place.

- (i) Describe the change in the export of:
 - 1. primary products,
 - 2. secondary products,

from 1960 to 1997.

Use percentage figures to support your answer.

[2]

(ii) For a named LEDC which you have studied explain why rapid economic growth is taking place. How have the lives of people there changed as a result of this growth? [6]

[Total: 19 marks]

- 6 (a) Study Photograph D which shows a tourist area in an LEDC.
 - (i) Use evidence from Photograph D to explain why tourists might be attracted to this area.

[3]

- (ii) Local people may have different opinions about the growth of tourism in this area.Suggest two reasons why local people may welcome tourist developments. [2]
- (b) Study Fig. 6 below.

Possible dangers of tourism

Mass tourism is poisoning a paradise

With a rich mixture of Portuguese and Indian culture, and 105 km of coastline Goa is expecting five million tourists in the year 2000. In 1972 the number of visitors was only 10000. However, the Tourism Concern organisation says Goa's 'fragile ecology and unique culture are being systematically destroyed by hotel owners eager to cash in on the growing number of tourists'.

From The Independent on Sunday 12 February 1995

Fig. 6

Suggest why tourism may not be welcomed by local people because of the threat to the 'ecology and culture'. [6]

- (c) (i) For a named tourist area in the EU describe how tourism has been managed in order to reduce the problems which it may cause. [5]
 - (ii) Why is it important to manage tourism for sustainability in this area?

[Total: 19 marks]

[3]

END OF QUESTION 6

SECTION D

PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.

7 (a) Study Fig. 7a below.

An opencast coal mine

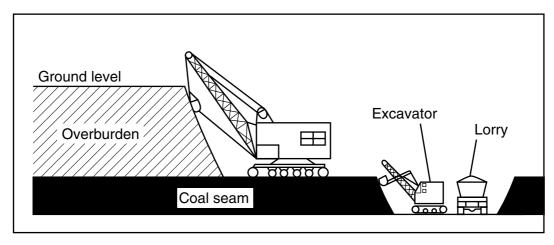


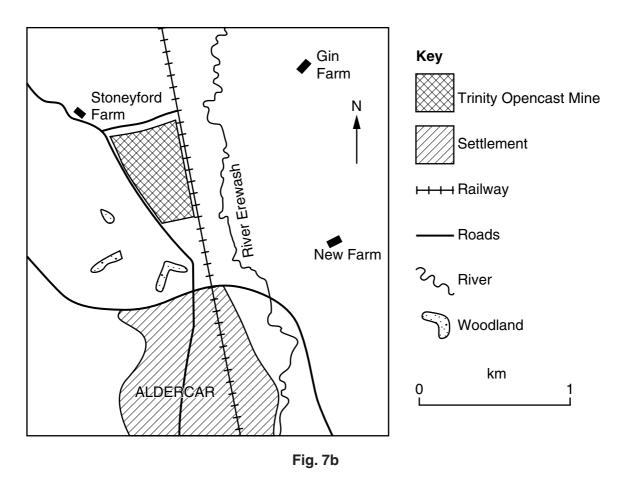
Fig. 7a

Use Fig. 7a to describe briefly how coal is extracted from an opencast mine.

[2]

(b) Study Fig. 7b below.

Location of the Trinity Opencast Coal Mine in Derbyshire



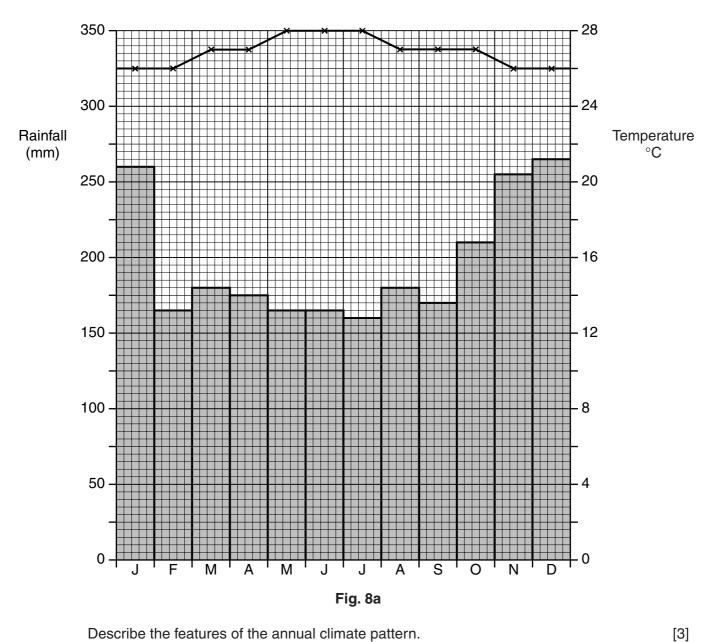
- (i) Estimate the area of the Trinity Opencast Coal Mine in square kilometres. [1]
- (ii) Consider the attitudes of local people to the Trinity Opencast Coal Mine. What benefits might it bring and what problems might it cause? [6]
- **(c)** The use of energy resources such as coal causes global environmental problems. One such problem is global warming.
 - (i) What is meant by global warming? [1]
 - (ii) Explain why the burning of coal is partly responsible for global warming. [3]
 - (iii) What are the likely consequences of global warming? You should refer to named examples and develop the points which you make. [6]

[Total: 19 marks]

END OF QUESTION 7

(a) Study Fig. 8a below.

Climate of a location in the tropical rainforest (Singapore)



Describe the features of the annual climate pattern.

[5]

(b) Describe the main features of the tropical rainforest.

(c) Study Fig. 8b below.

Facts about the destruction of the rainforests



Fact 1
One third of the world's rainforest has already been destroyed.

Fact 2
An area of the rainforest the size of the UK is cleared every year





Fact 3

Every minute 40 hectares of rainforest (equivalent to 80 hockey or football pitches) are felled or burned.

Fig. 8b

Explain why large areas of tropical rainforest are being destroyed. You may refer to named examples you have studied. [5]

(d) It is important that rainforests are used in future in a sustainable way.

Describe how this can be achieved.

[6]

[Total: 19 marks]

END OF QUESTION 8

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