

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
GEOGRAPHY A**

A671/01

Extreme Environments (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR supplied materials:

- An insert (A671/01/02/1 – inserted)

Other materials required:

None

**Monday 13 June 2011
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The insert will be found in the centre of this document.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 1(c) and 3(c) for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A – Hot Deserts and Extreme Environments generally

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 (a) Which **two** of the following statements best describe an extreme environment? Underline the statements which you choose.

An area where it is difficult for people to survive.

An area which is polluted.

An area where the tourist industry is important.

An area with a harsh climate and landscape.

An area which is untouched by people.

[2]

- (b) Some environments in the UK may be considered extreme. Study Fig. 1A below and Fig. 1B in the separate Insert.

- (i) Mingulay became uninhabited in 1912. Suggest **two** reasons why people found it difficult to live on Mingulay.

1

2 [2]

- (ii) Give **two** ways in which Mingulay is used by people today.

1

2 [2]

Mingulay is an uninhabited island off the north west coast of Scotland. The last residents left in 1912 when they found that they were unable to make a living in the harsh conditions. Only the ruins of the village are left in a sheltered bay which provides the only landing place.

The National Trust for Scotland has owned the island since 2000. It is now used for grazing sheep and the cliffs have become very popular with rock climbers. It is well known for its seabirds. They nest in the cliffs which are amongst the highest in the British Isles – black, jagged and battered by some of the worst storms in Scotland.

Fig. 1A Extract about Mingulay

- 2 (a) Complete the sentences to describe the location of areas of hot deserts.
Choose your answers from the list below.

Equator	Arctic	Tropics	rivers
eastern	southern	western	

Hot deserts are located on or close to the of Cancer and Capricorn.

Some hot deserts are a long distance from the ocean but others are on the

..... side of continents.

[2]

(b) Study Fig. 2, a poem written about a hot desert.

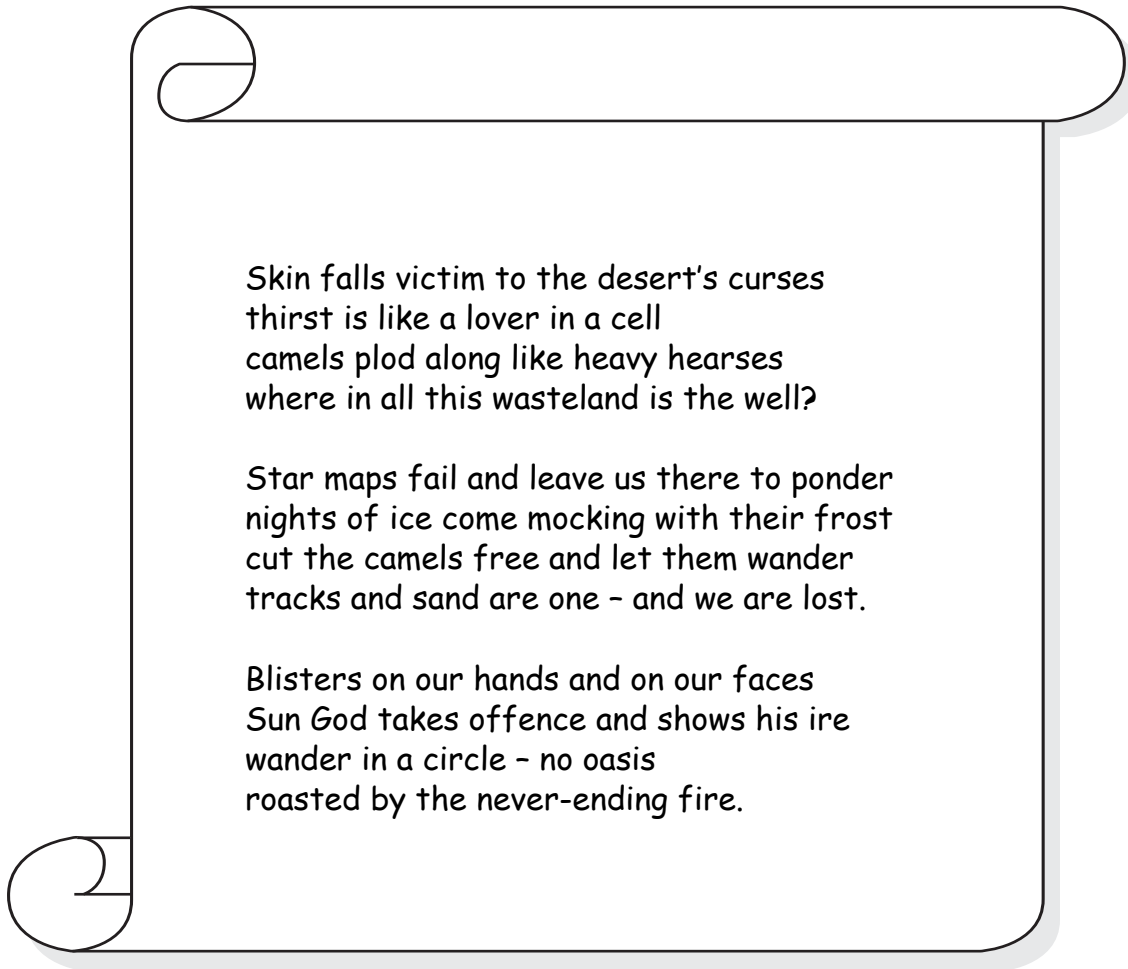


Fig. 2

Give **two** pieces of evidence from the poem which suggest that a hot desert environment is extreme.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(c) Study Photographs A and B in the separate Insert.

(i) Identify the landforms shown in Photographs A and B.

Choose from the list below:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| sand dune | wadi | yardang |
| zeugen | rock pedestal | |

Photograph A

Photograph B [2]

(ii) Describe **two** features of the landform shown in Photograph A.

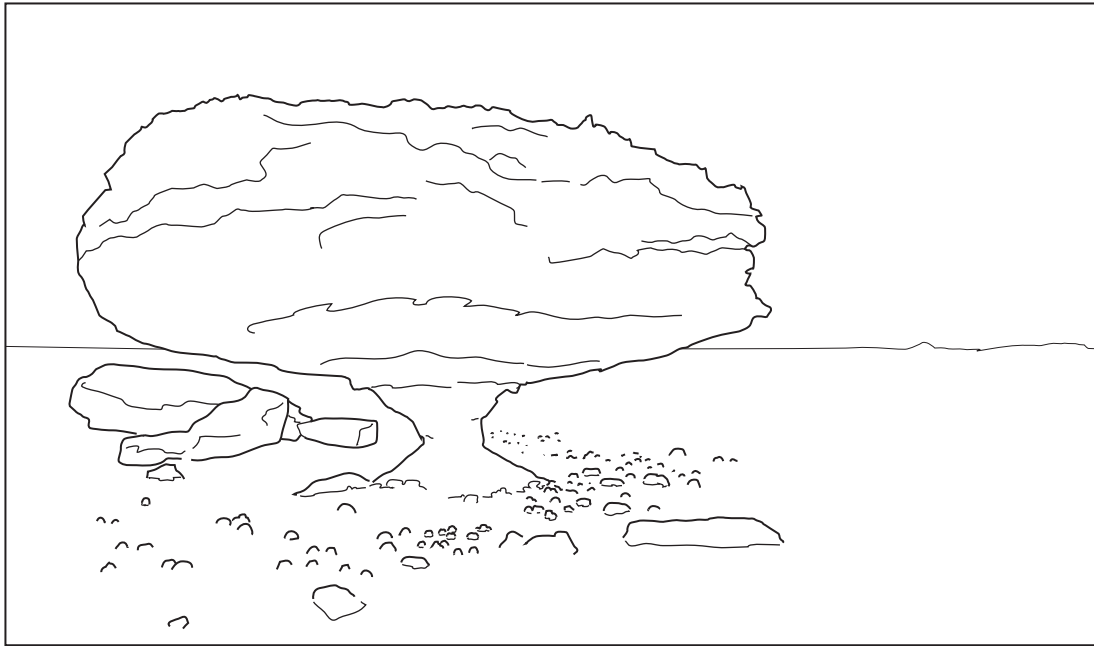
1
.....

2
..... [2]

(iii) The landform in Photograph A was created by running water. Explain why there are landforms such as this in some hot deserts.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(iv) Fully label the diagram below to show how the landform in Photograph B was formed.



[3]

[Total: 13]

[Section A Total: 25]

Section B – Your chosen extreme environment

Answer **all** questions. Your answers in this section must refer to your chosen extreme environment. Circle the extreme environment which you have studied:

Mountain

Polar

3 (a) Study Figs 3A and 3B in the separate Insert. These show paintings of extreme environments.

(i) Which painting, Fig. 3A or Fig. 3B, shows the type of extreme environment which you have studied?

Painting chosen Fig. [1]

(ii) Describe **two** features of the extreme environment which the painting shows.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(b) Some films are set in polar or mountain environments. Suggest advantages of your chosen extreme environment for film making.

.....

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.....

..... [3]

4 (a) Study Fig. 4.

June 28
We woke up to light rain and sleet, though the weather was improving. As we set off we were impressed by the size of the place and by the difficulty of the terrain. We sank in above our knees in the soft snow. The snow was very wet and walking was hard. By afternoon the clouds had gone and the sky was blue. Snow melt caused by the sun brought avalanches and rock falls.

June 29
In the morning we set off up the glacier with the aim of getting as far as the next glacier. Walking was easier because much of the glacier was dry although our route was crossed by streams, which slowed us down.

Fig. 4 Diary page from an expedition to an area in Greenland

(i) Polar and mountain areas are challenging for people. Identify **two** challenges faced by people in this expedition.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(ii) Suggest **four** items that were needed on this expedition. For each item explain why it was needed.

1

.....

2

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3

.....

4

..... [4]

- (b) (i) For a named polar or mountain area which you have studied describe **three** different ways in which it is used by people.

Name of polar or mountain area

1

.....

2

.....

3

..... [3]

- (ii) Explain how the use of this area may damage its natural environment.

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..... [4]

[Total: 13]

[Section B Total: 25]

14
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