

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
GEOGRAPHY A**

A673/02

Similarities and Differences (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR supplied materials:

- An insert (A673/01/02/1 – inserted)

Other materials required:

None

**Friday 17 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.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 1(b)(iii), 1(c), 2(c), 3(b)(i) and 3(b)(ii) for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- These abbreviations are used throughout the paper:
LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.

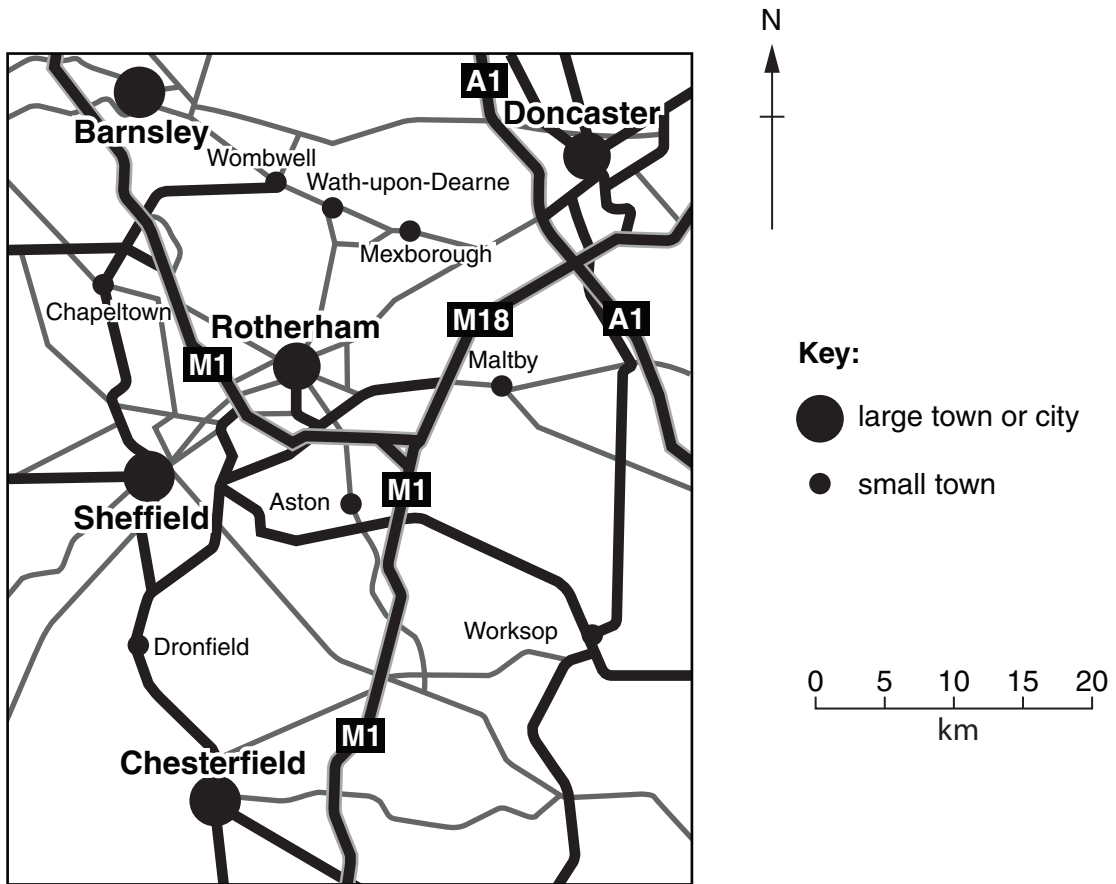


Fig. 1 Map of the area around Sheffield

(i) Name the large town which is 27 kilometres north east of Rotherham.

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[1]

(ii) Name the place which is 18 kilometres south east of the junction of the M1 and M18 motorways.

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[1]

(b) Study Photographs A and B and Fig. 2 in the separate Insert.

Debbie and Carl are GCSE students who live in different places in Sheffield.

Photograph A shows an area of housing in Heeley, where Debbie lives.

Photograph B shows an area of housing in Norton Lees, where Carl lives.

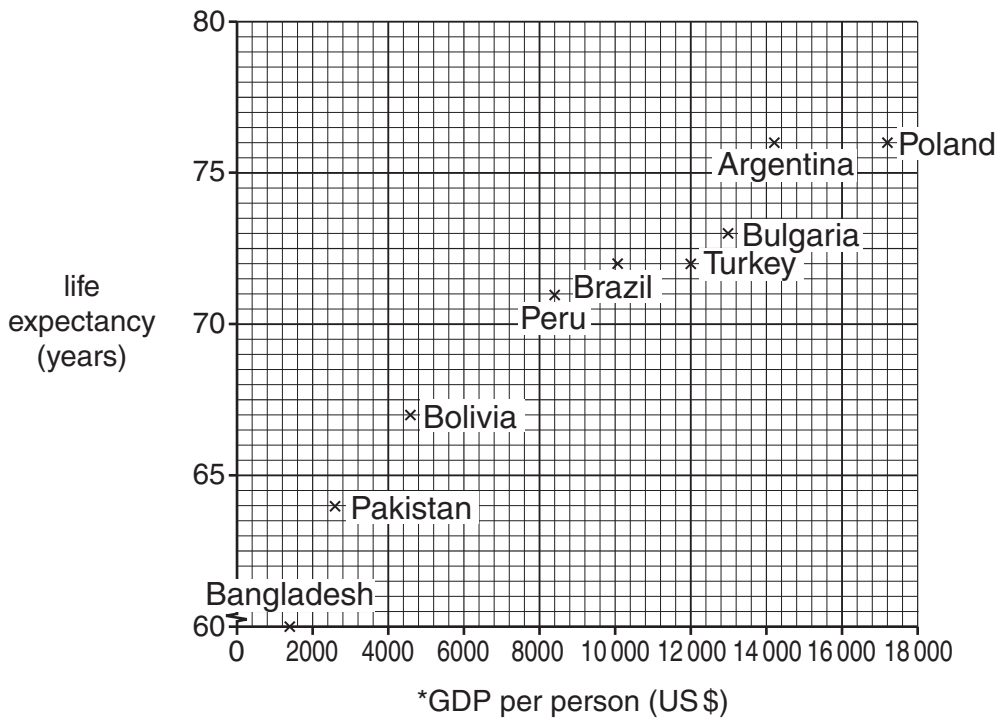
(i) Using evidence from Fig. 2 compare the street pattern in the areas where Debbie and Carl live.

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..... [2]

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why the houses in Photograph B are more expensive than those in Photograph A.

1
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2
..... [2]

2 (a) Study Fig. 3.



*GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is a measure of wealth.

Fig. 3 Scatter graph showing the relationship between GDP per person and life expectancy for selected countries (2008).

(i) Name the country which has a GDP per person of \$10 100 and a life expectancy of 72.

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(ii) State the relationship between GDP per person and life expectancy. Explain why there is this relationship.

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(b) Name the non-UK place which you have studied **and** the country in which it is located.

(i) Name of non-UK place Country [1]

(ii) Compare the level of economic development of your non-UK place with that of the UK. Give evidence to support your answer.

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(c) Describe the climate of your non-UK place and explain how the climate influences different groups of people who live there. You should include climatic statistics in your answer.

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[Total: 15 marks]

3 (a) Study Figs 4, 5A and 5B.

A project was set up in 2008 in Otjivero, a small village in Namibia (Namibia is an LEDC in south west Africa). Every person who lives in the village is given N\$100 per month (about £8), which is called the Basic Income Grant (BIG), in an attempt to reduce poverty and encourage economic growth. This can be used for any purpose (e.g. for families to buy food, pay for schooling for children, or to start a small business).

This has been organised by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) like the Namibian Council of Churches and the National Union of Namibian Workers.

Fig. 4 The BIG Project in Otjivero



Mark Isaaks

I started my small shop in August this year after the introduction of the BIG project. It made it possible for me to start the business I had always dreamed of. Now I am able to sell food and drinks. My profit per month is about N\$800. Receiving money from the BIG project helps young people like me to start using their skills and talents.

Fig. 5A A resident of Otjivero

‘I’m Doing Very Well’

Before the BIG Project, Nembwaya, a 35-year-old mother of seven children, already knew how to bake after spending years working as a cook for a farmer. However she was barely able to feed her children.

With the first N\$100 dollars received, she bought a bag of flour, some yeast, firewood and an aluminum sheet. She dug a hole and lit a fire in it. Then she placed an oil drum over the fire. She filled empty sardine cans with a dough she had made and placed them inside the hot drum, replaced the lid and waited. After 20 minutes, Nembwaya had her first batch of mini-loaves of bread.

She started selling the mini-loaves for one Namibian dollar each. After 10 months, Nembwaya had made enough money to buy a stove for N\$3000, something that hardly anyone else in the village owned. Now she can bake 250 mini-loaves a day and make a good profit.

Her hut is now one of the best in the village. Her children are clean and well fed.

Fig. 5B Nembwaya’s story.

(i) Explain why the BIG Project is likely to encourage economic growth in Otjivero.

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(ii) Suggest **one** possible problem which the BIG Project might cause in the future for people in Otjivero. Explain your answer.

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(b) (i) Suggest how you think 'your place' in the UK may change in the future. Give reasons for your views.

Name of 'your place'

Future change

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