

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**GEOGRAPHY SPECIFICATION B (Avery Hill)  
PAPER 1 FOUNDATION TIER**

**1987/1**

Monday                      **6 JUNE 2005**                      Morning                      1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials: (inserted)  
Resource Booklet (1987/1/2/RB)

**TIME**    1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.  
This question paper is in three sections (Sections A, B and C). Each section contains two questions.  
Answer only **one** question from each section.

Answer **all** parts of the question chosen in the spaces provided. If there is not sufficient space, continue on the lined pages at the end of the question paper. Any answers on the lined pages must be clearly numbered.

**At the end of the examination complete the grid below.**

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

You are strongly advised to read through each section carefully before answering a question.  
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.  
You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication

		Tick the Questions Answered	For Examiner's Use
<b>SECTION A</b>	<b>Question 1</b> OR <b>Question 2</b>		
<b>SECTION B</b>	<b>Question 3</b> OR <b>Question 4</b>		
<b>SECTION C</b>	<b>Question 5</b> OR <b>Question 6</b>		
		<b>TOTAL</b>	

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**This question paper consists of 38 printed pages and 2 lined pages.**

## SECTION A: CLIMATE, THE ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE

Answer EITHER Question A1 OR Question A2.

## Question A1

- (a) Study the map and the key below.

## A Weather Map for the United Kingdom

**A map has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A weather map for the United Kingdom

Source: Questioning Geography; Baumber, Pick, Renwick

- (i) Use the key to complete the table below to show the weather that is taking place at Weather Station A.

Temperature	°C
Cloud Cover	oktas
Wind Direction	
Wind Speed	knots

[4]

- (ii) Circle the correct answers in the four statements below.

At Weather Station B cloud cover is less than / the same as / more than the cloud cover at Weather Station A.

Weather Station A is dry but at Weather Station B there is drizzle / rain / snow .

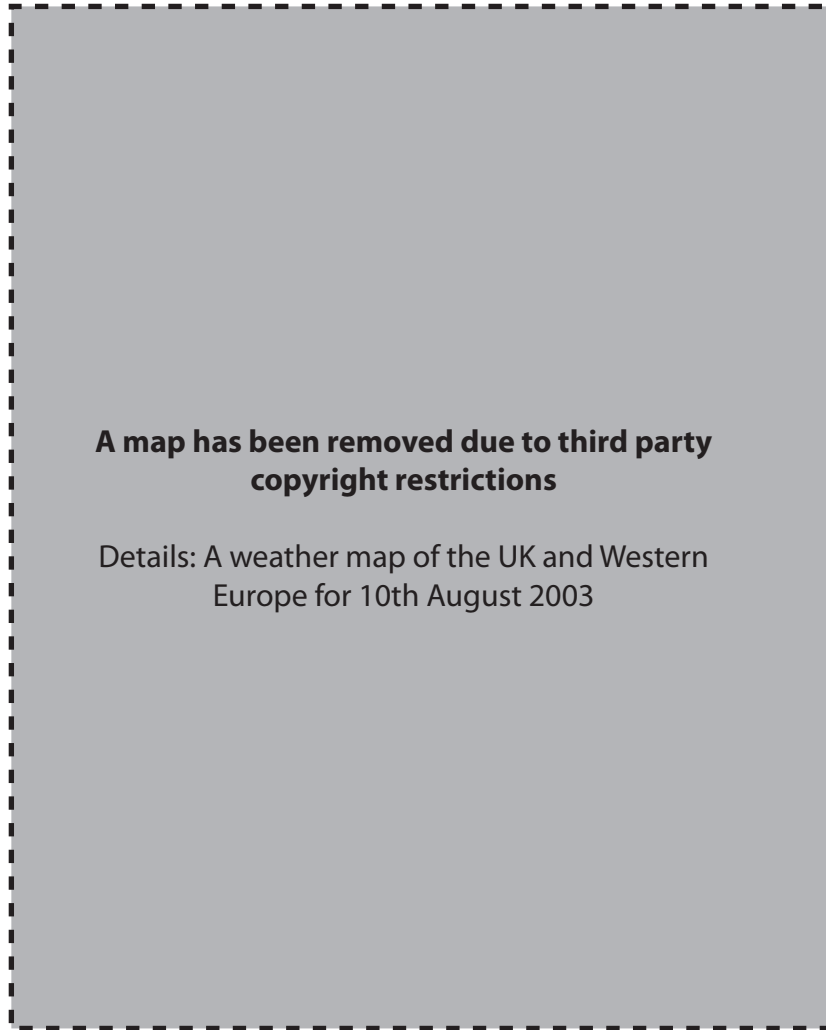
Weather Station B is close to a cold front / an occluded front / a warm front .

Weather Station A is in an area of high pressure above 1032 millibars but Weather Station B is closest to the 1028 / 1024 / 1020 isobar.

[4]

- (b) Study the map below and Photograph 1 in the separate Resource Booklet.

Weather Map for 10<sup>th</sup> August 2003



Source: Met Office

- (i) Write the words COLD and HIGH on the map above. Use the information below to help.

- COLD = A cold front (1 on Photograph 1).
- HIGH = The centre of the highest pressure (2 on Photograph 1).

[2]

- (ii) Circle the correct answers in the passage below.

“On 10<sup>th</sup> August 2003 winds were blowing in a clockwise direction around the centre of Low / High / Medium pressure. This was situated over The Atlantic Ocean / Scandinavia / North Africa . These winds then blew towards the United Kingdom (UK) from the north / south / west / east bringing hot air from Western Europe to the south of England.”

[3]

(c) Study Graphs 1 and 2 below.

Graph 1: Highest daily temperature recorded in the United Kingdom.

**A graph has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A graph showing the highest daily temperature recorded in the UK in August 2003

Graph 2: Average monthly temperature at Gravesend over 30 years.

**A graph has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A graph showing the average monthly temperature at Gravesend over 30 years

(i) Complete Graph 1 above using the following information.

The highest temperature ever recorded in the UK was 38 °C. This was recorded on 10<sup>th</sup> August 2003 at Gravesend in Kent.

[1]

(ii) Complete the sentence below using Graph 2 .

The Average Monthly Temperature at Gravesend in August is \_\_\_\_\_ °C.

[1]

(iii) What do you understand by the following terms?

Weather \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Climate \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(iv) Look again at Graphs 1 and 2. Tick two correct statements in the table below.

	Tick
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2003 the daily temperature recorded in the UK never fell below 20 °C	
The average monthly temperature at Gravesend is always above the growing season temperature of 6 °C	
Between 1 <sup>st</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2003 there were 5 days where the highest recorded temperature in the UK was exactly 30 °C	
Gravesend's average monthly temperature range is 16 °C	

[2]

(d) Study the information below.

**An image has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: An image of a man

August has been one of the hottest months in Europe. The high pressure has caused problems for people and the environment...

1 **Rivers such as the River Po in Italy have dried up...**

2 **Cows in Switzerland find there is no water to drink in lakes...**

3 **In Romania wheat exports have been banned as crops fail...**

(i) Choose one problem listed in the headlines. Explain how the weather caused this problem to happen.

Circle the number of the headline chosen      1 / 2 / 3

The problem happened because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[2]

- (ii) Suggest **two** ways not mentioned in the headlines that the hot weather on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2003 could have affected people or the environment. **Explain** each way.

**First way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Reason** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Second way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Reason** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[4]

**(e) CASE STUDY: A weather event caused by low pressure.**

- (i)** Name and locate a weather event that has been caused by a **low pressure weather system**.

*Type of weather event* \_\_\_\_\_

*Location* \_\_\_\_\_

- (ii) Describe** the weather event.

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- (iii) Explain** how the weather event affected people.

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[5]

**Total mark : 30**

**End of Question A1**

## Question A2

- (a) Study the map below.

## World Map Showing Where Coral Reefs Can Be Found



Corals are small animals that need warm shallow seas and sunlight to survive. Most coral forms reefs that support rich marine ecosystems. Many coral reefs are under threat from human activity.

- (i) Name two oceans where coral can be found.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean

The \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean [2]

- (ii) Suggest why coral is not found south of Australia.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iii) Tick the box below which best describes a "marine ecosystem".

	Tick
Plants that are found in a sea or ocean	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants and animals that are found in a sea or ocean	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animals that are found in a sea or ocean	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]



(b) Study **Map 1** in the **separate Resource Booklet**.

(i) **Circle the correct answers** in the passage below.

*“The Great Barrier Reef can be found to the **south-west / north-east / north-west** of Australia. The reef can mainly be found within **100 / 200 / 300** kilometres of the coast of the state of Queensland. Most of the reef is found between the Equator and the **Tropic of Cancer / Antarctic Circle / Tropic of Capricorn** . Here the sea temperatures are usually over 25 °C. The line of latitude that passes near to the centre of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is **10 °S / 18 °S / 25 °S** .”* [4]

(ii) What is meant by “**sustainability**”?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(iii) The Australian government has created the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park**. Points A and B on **Map 1** have been marked at each end of the Park. Estimate the straight-line distance between points A and B using the scale provided. **Circle your answer below.**

**2100                      2200                      2300 kilometres** [1]

(c) Study the information below.

### URGENT ACTION NEEDED TO SAVE GREAT BARRIER REEF

Global warming is threatening one of Australia's great natural wonders. Each year tourists produce over £500 million of income but the rising temperature of the sea is killing off the coral. There will be no coral by 2030. Without the coral reef there will be no demand from tourists for diving and boat trips. Less people will visit Queensland. Damage to the environment will also affect the economy.

**A diagram has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A diagram showing threats to the Great Barrier Reef. Threats shown are boat anchors damaging coral, dredging activity, rivers bringing nutrients and sediments from deforestation, pollution from farming, sewage and industry, intensive fishing and tourists treading on the coral

(i) Why is global warming causing a threat to the ecosystem of the Great Barrier Reef?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(ii) Give two reasons why it is important to conserve the Great Barrier Reef.

First reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Second reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(iii) The diagram above shows some threats to the coral reef ecosystem. Choose one human activity that is causing damage to the reef. Explain the damage it is causing.

Activity causing damage \_\_\_\_\_

Why it causes damage \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

- (iv) Suggest **two human activities** that cause global warming. **Explain** how each causes global warming.

**First activity** \_\_\_\_\_

**How it causes global warming** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Second activity** \_\_\_\_\_

**How it causes global warming** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

- (d) Suggest **two different ways** that the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park could be protected and conserved. **Explain how** each way would work.

**First way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How it would work** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Second way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How it would work** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**(e) CASE STUDY: An ecosystem and climate.**

(i) Name and locate an ecosystem that is found on land.

**Type of ecosystem** \_\_\_\_\_

**Location** \_\_\_\_\_

**Space for diagrams if you wish**

**(ii) Describe** the vegetation found in this ecosystem.

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(iii) **Explain** how this vegetation is adapted to the climate of this ecosystem.

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[5]

**Total marks : 30**

**End of Question A2**

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## SECTION B: PEOPLE AND PLACE

Answer EITHER Question B3 OR Question B4.

Question B3

- (a) Study the map below and Map 2 in the separate Resource Booklet .  
The location of the villages of Caverswall and Cookshill in 1955

**A map has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A map showing the location of the villages of Caverswall and Cookshill in 1955

Extract produced by Ordnance Survey 2005  
© Crown copyright 1955. All rights reserved

- (i) The map above shows Areas 1 to 4. Two of these areas have had housing built on them since 1955. Shade these two areas on the map. [2]

(ii) Fill in the space and circle the correct answers in the passage below.

"The villages of Caverswall and Cookshill are located to the north / south / east / west of the River Blythe. The city of \_\_\_\_\_ is located to the north-west of the villages of Caverswall and Cookshill. Since 1955, both villages have increased in population. Cookshill, in grid square 9543 / 9443 / 9442, has increased the most in area and population. People have moved into these villages. Many of these people travel to the city to work. These people are called migrants / squatters / commuters." [4]

(b) Study Map 2 in the separate Resource Booklet.

(i) Tick in the table below what is meant by a "contour".

	Tick
A line on a map joining up places of the same temperature	
A line on a map joining up places of the same height	
A line on a map joining up places of the same rainfall	

[1]

(ii) Suggest one reason why there has been more housing built in Cookshill than Caverswall since 1955.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(iii) Look at the sketch below and Map 2 in the Resource Booklet. Suggest why Area A and Area B do not have much housing in them.



Area A does not have much housing because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Area B does not have much housing because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (c) Study the 2001 census data below.

Population and Age Structure

**A table has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A table comparing the population and age structure of Caverswall and Cookshill with England and Wales

- (i) Give two ways in which the age structure of Caverswall and Cookshill is different from the age structure of England and Wales. Refer to figures in your answer.

First way \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Second way \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

- (ii) Suggest how one of these differences may affect services in the village. Explain why.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]



(d) Study the information below.

Car Ownership per Household (2001)

**A table has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A table comparing the car ownership per household in Caverswall and Cookshill with England and Wales

Housing and Households at the 2001 Census

England and Wales

Caverswall and Cookshill

**A chart have been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A pie chart showing the percentage of houses in England and Wales that are owner occupied, rented from the council or housing association and privately rented

**A chart have been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**

Details: A pie chart showing the percentage of houses in Caverswall and Cookshill that are owner occupied, rented from the council or housing association and privately rented

(i) Use the figures below and the key provided to complete the pie chart above on housing in Caverswall and Cookshill.

Rented from Council or Housing Association	2%		
Private rented	8%		[2]

(ii) What does the information suggest about the wealth of people living in Caverswall and Cookshill? Explain your answer using evidence.

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[3]

- (iii) Suggest **two reasons** why people may migrate from urban areas into rural areas. **Explain** each reason.

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[4]

**(e) CASE STUDY: Where people live in a town or city.**

- (i) Name a town or city you have studied. \_\_\_\_\_

- (ii) **Describe** where different groups of people live in this town or city. (Draw a diagram or map in the space on page 19 if you wish.)

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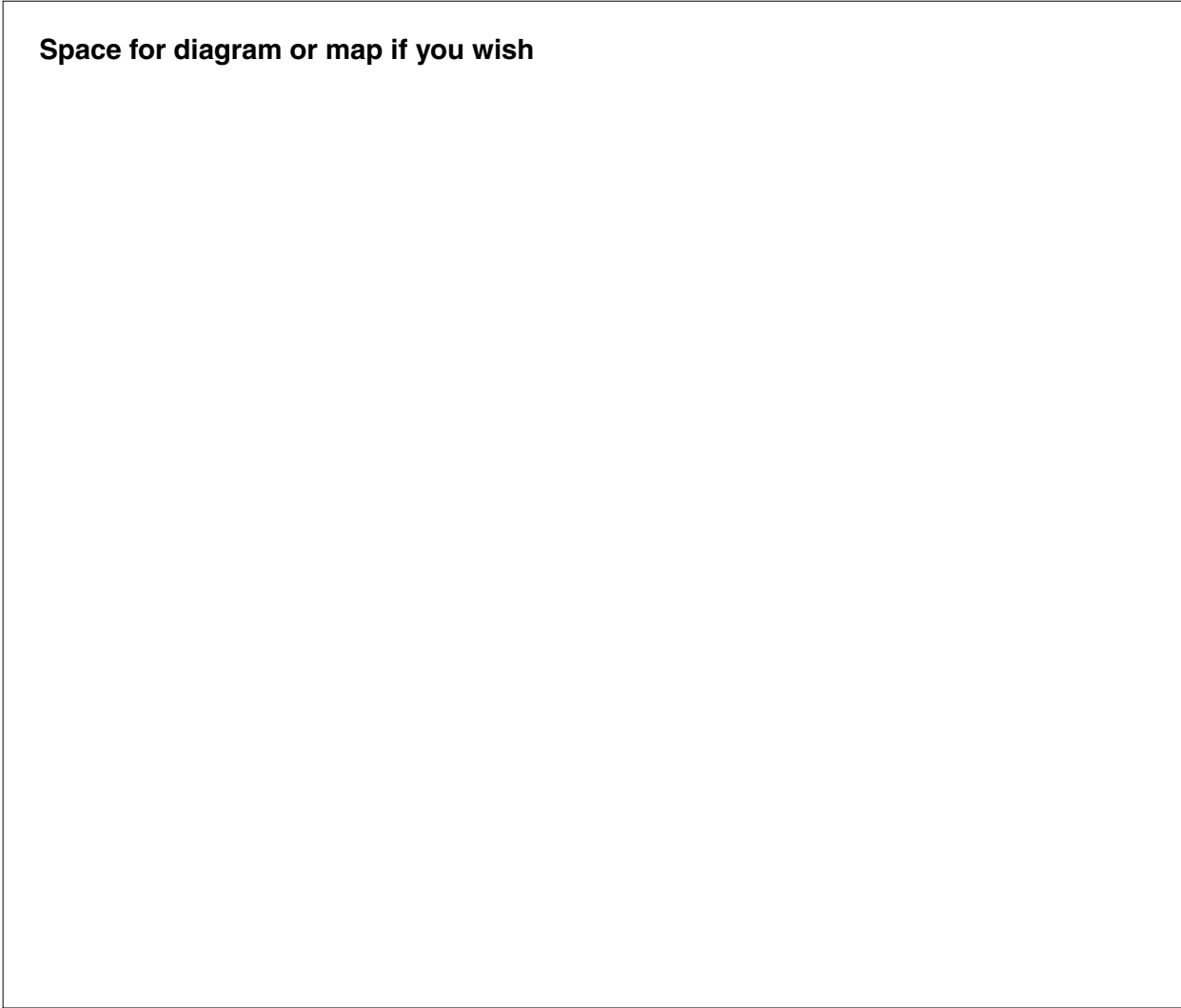
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Space for diagram or map if you wish



(iii) **Explain** why these groups of people live in these areas.

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[5]

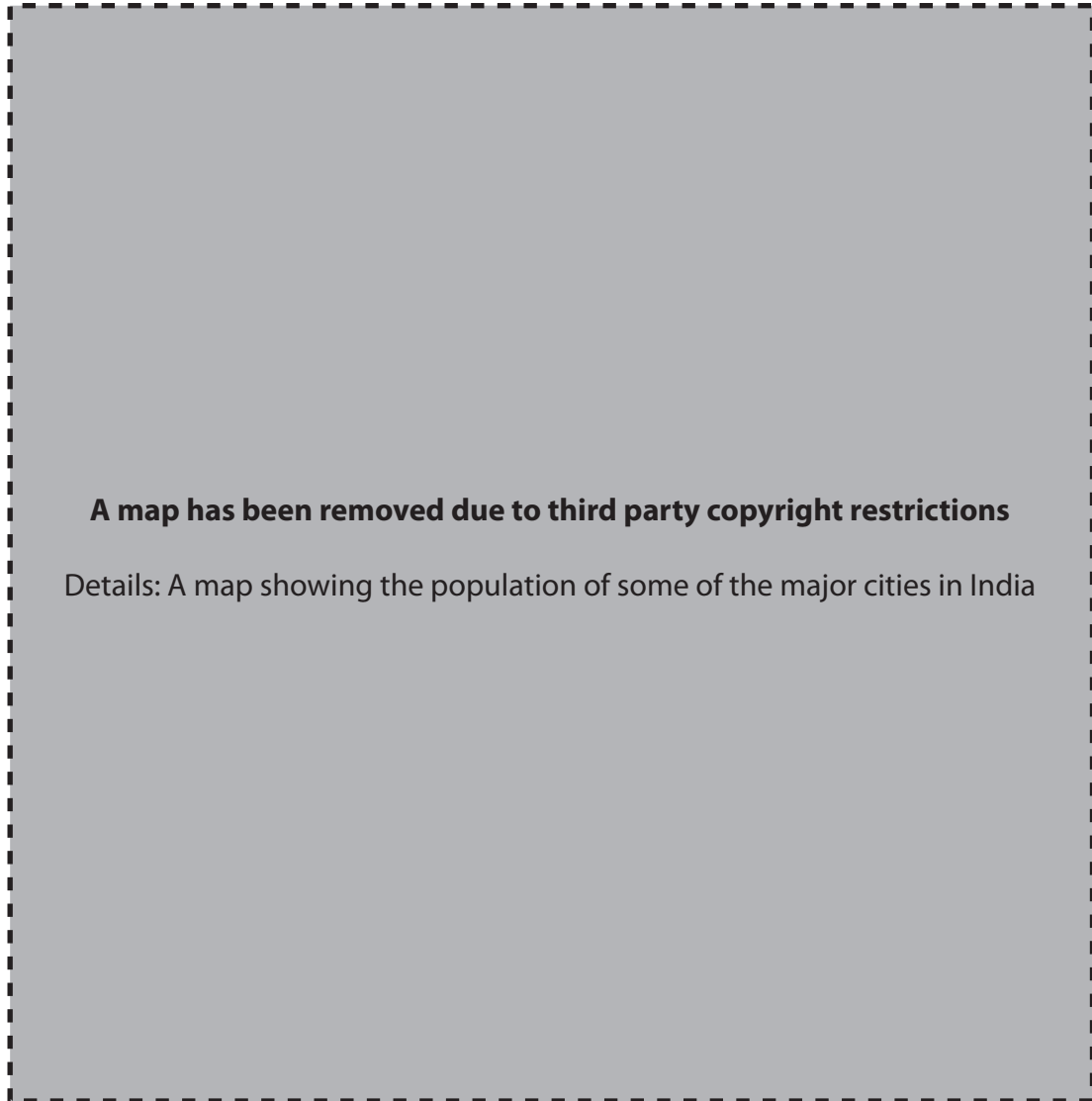
**Total marks : 30**

**End of Question B3**

## Question B4

- (a) Study the map below.

## Population of Some Major Cities in India



Circle the correct answers in the passage below.

“The Indian city of Calcutta has been known as Kolkata since 1995. Kolkata is located in the Indian state of Bihar / West Bengal / Orissa . It has a population of more than 2 / 4 / 8 million people. The state shares an international boundary with the country of China / Pakistan / Bangladesh .” [3]

(b) Study **Map 3** in the **separate Resource Booklet**.

(i) Tick in the table below what is meant by “residential land-use”.

	Tick
<i>The land-use is mainly housing</i>	
<i>The land-use is mainly factories</i>	
<i>The land-use is mainly offices</i>	

[1]

(ii) Describe where the **industrial land-use** is located in Kolkata.

*The industrial land-use is located* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(iii) Suggest **one reason** for the location of the industrial land-use. **Explain** your reason.

*Reason* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Explanation* \_\_\_\_\_

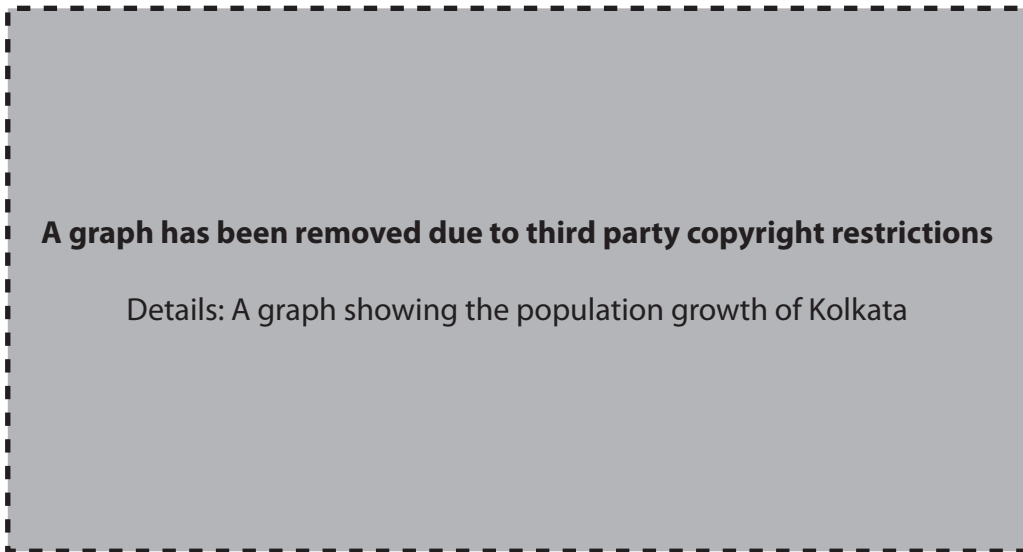
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (c) Study the graph below.

Population Growth of Kolkata



- (i) Describe how the population of Kolkata changed between 1881 and 1961. Refer to figures in your answer. [3]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

- (ii) Complete the graph using the information below.

Population in 2001 = 13.5 million

[1]

- (iii) Suggest two reasons why the population growth has been rapid since 1961.

First reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Second reason \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (iv) Give one problem that this population growth may have caused for the planners in Kolkata. Explain why this may be a problem.

Problem \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

This may be a problem because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

(d) Read the article below.

### **THE KMC IS IMPROVING KOLKATA'S SLUMS!**

*The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) has set up a scheme to provide for poor people who live in the slums of the city. Improving services has been a main priority. In the last 15 years, the KMC has provided the following:*

- *over 600 kilometres of paved roads in the slums.*
- *over 15 000 street lights.*
- *improved drainage and sewage systems.*

(i) State **two ways** in which the KMC has improved conditions in the slums. **Explain** how each way should improve the quality of life.

**First way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How it should improve quality of life** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Second way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How it should improve quality of life** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[4]

- (ii) Suggest **two other ways** that the quality of life for the slum dwellers might be improved. **Explain** how each would work. (Refer to examples you have studied if you wish.)

**First way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How it would work** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Second way** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**How it would work** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[4]



(e) **CASE STUDY: An area where services have been changed in a More Economically Developed Country (MEDC).**

- (i) Name and locate an urban or rural area where services have been improved in an MEDC.

**Name of area** \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle** whether it is an urban or rural area.

**Urban area**

**Rural area**

- (ii) **Describe** how the services in the area have been changed.

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- (iii) **Explain** how people have been affected by these changes.

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[5]

**Total marks : 30**

**End of Question B4**

## SECTION C: WATER, LANDFORMS AND PEOPLE

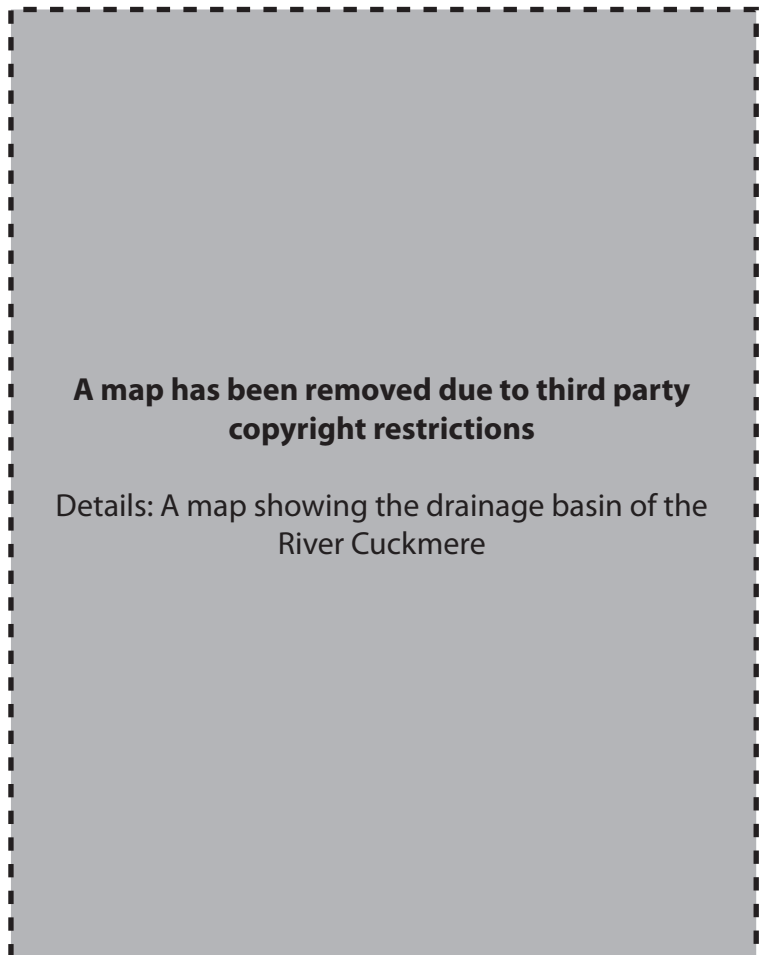
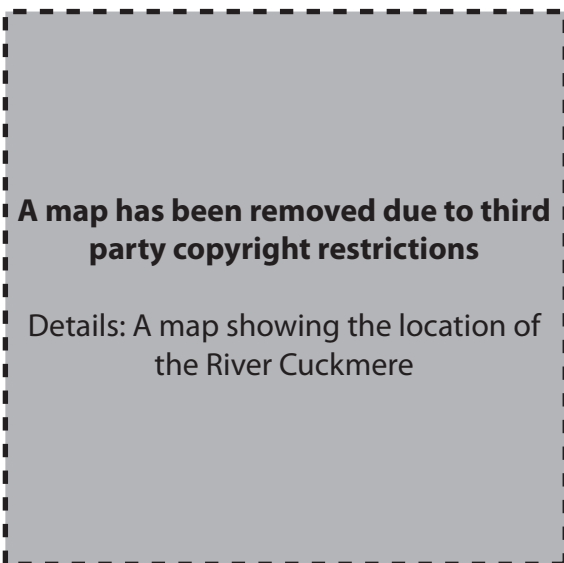
Answer EITHER Question C5 OR Question C6.

Question C5

(a) Study the maps below.

Map A: The Location of the River Cuckmere

Map B: Drainage Basin of the River Cuckmere



(i) Tick the correct meaning for a "watershed" in the table below.

	Tick
A watershed is the highest level reached by underground water	<input type="checkbox"/>
A watershed is the boundary of a drainage basin	<input type="checkbox"/>
A watershed is when there is not enough water to meet demand	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

(ii) Tick the correct meaning for a “drainage basin” in the table below.

	Tick
<i>A drainage basin is the area from which a river collects its water</i>	
<i>A drainage basin is the area that is covered by water when a river floods</i>	
<i>A drainage basin is the area where a river deposits its load</i>	

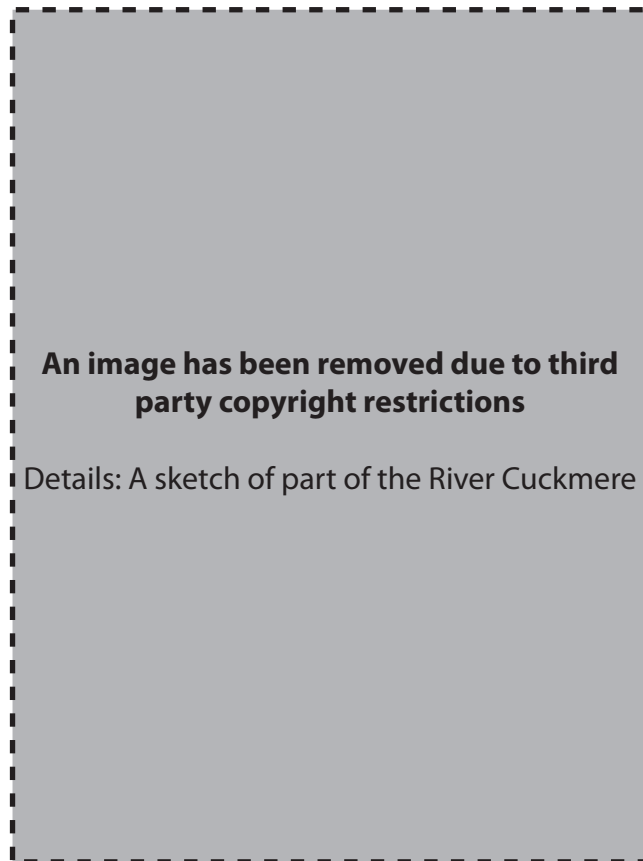
[1]

(iii) Circle the correct answers in the passage below.

*“The River Cuckmere is in the county of **Surrey / Kent / East Sussex** in England. Its main channel is about **10 / 15 / 20** kilometres to the east of Brighton. The river flows from north to **west / east / south** into the English Channel. Several small tributaries flow into the River Cuckmere. Where they meet is called **an estuary / a meander / a confluence** .”*

[4]

(b) Study Photograph 2 in the separate Resource Booklet



(i) On the sketch above:

- lightly shade the floodplain
- label the mouth of the River Cuckmere with a letter M. [2]

(ii) From which direction was the photograph taken? Circle the correct answer below.

north                      east                      south                      west                      [1]

(iii) How has the course of the River Cuckmere been changed?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(iv) Explain why it has been changed.

The course of the river has been changed because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(c) Study **Photograph 2** and **Map 4** in the **separate Resource Booklet**.

(i) Points R and S on the sketch map on page 28 opposite show you where the old course of the River Cuckmere begins and ends. On the sketch map, draw in the old course of the river between points R and S. [2]

(ii) Here are three grid references. Write them in the table by the river landform that can be found at these grid references on the OS map.

**519991                      515985                      512003**

Feature	Grid reference
Floodplain	
Meander	
Steep valley side	

[3]

(iii) Choose **one** of these river landforms or **any other you have studied**. **Explain** how it has been formed. Use diagrams if you wish.

**River landform** \_\_\_\_\_

**How it was formed (use the space below to draw diagrams if you wish)**

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**Space for diagrams if you wish**

[4]

- (d) The River Cuckmere has flooded many times in recent years. **Suggest** and **explain** one way to prevent flooding in future. (Refer to examples of rivers you have studied if you wish.)

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[4]

- (e) **CASE STUDY: A landform created by the sea.**

- (i) Name of landform created by the sea. \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Where it can be found. \_\_\_\_\_

**Space for diagrams if you wish**

(iii) **Describe** how the action of the sea created this landform.

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(iv) **Explain** any advantages that this landform brings to the area around it.

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[5]

**Total marks : 30**

**End of Question C5**

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## Question C6

- (a) Study the map below.



Circle the correct answers in the passage below.

“Lesotho is a small country in the continent of Africa. It is a Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC). Lesotho is a land-locked country. This means it has no direct access to the sea / mountains / deserts . Lesotho is completely surrounded by the country of Botswana / Swaziland / South Africa . Johannesburg is a large city in South Africa. It lies over 150 kilometres to the west / north / east of Lesotho. The Orange River has its mouth / source / floodplain in the mountains of Lesotho.”

[4]



(b) **Study** the information below.

## LESOTHO WATER HIGHLANDS PROJECT TO SOLVE SOUTH AFRICA'S WATER WORRIES

With the building of the Katse Dam, water can now be taken from the Orange River to Johannesburg. Here, both industry and population have grown rapidly. This has created a demand for water that cannot be met in South Africa. Fortunately the country of Lesotho has a high rainfall. Building reservoirs and taking water through tunnels and rivers can provide enough to supply the needs of Johannesburg.

(i) Give **one reason** why there is a large demand for water in Johannesburg.

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[1]

(ii) How will the reservoir water be transferred to Johannesburg?

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[2]

- (c) Study Photograph 3 in the separate Resource Booklet and the information below.

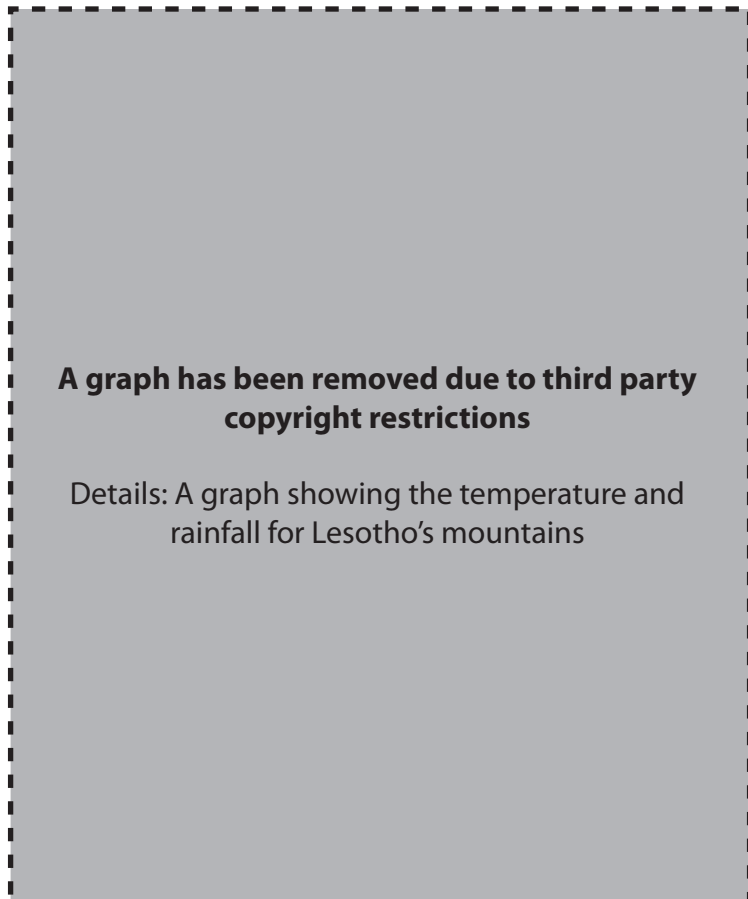


The Katse Dam is Africa's largest dam. Water from the reservoir is being transferred into South Africa.

Climate graph for Lesotho's mountains  
(over 3000 metres)



Villager who used to farm in the valley now covered by the Katse reservoir



- (i) On the sketch on page 34 opposite, write the letters A, B, C in the correct boxes.
- A = the Katse Dam
  - B = steep valley sides
  - C = the reservoir
- [3]

- (ii) The box below contains some words used when studying water and landforms.

<b>Surface run-off</b>	<b>Evaporation</b>	<b>Condensation</b>
<b>Precipitation</b>	<b>Peak Discharge</b>	<b>Transpiration</b>

**Photograph 3** in the **Resource Booklet** has two arrows on it labelled D and E. For each letter choose a word from the box to describe what is taking place there and explain why.

\_\_\_\_\_ *is taking place at D.*

*This is taking place here because* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ *is taking place at E.*

*This is taking place here because* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[4]

- (iii) Suggest **two reasons** why this site was chosen for a dam and reservoir. **Explain** each reason.

*First reason* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Why chosen* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Second reason* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Why chosen* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[4]

(iv) Give two disadvantages of choosing this site.

First disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Second disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(d) Study the information below.

**An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**  
  
Details: A quote from the Minister of Natural Resources in Lesotho about Lesotho selling water to South Africa

**A table has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions**  
  
Details: A table comparing the life expectancy, class size in primary schools, infant mortality rate and average annual income of Lesotho and the UK

Minister of Natural Resources,  
Lesotho

(i) Give one reason why Lesotho is selling water to South Africa.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(ii) Suggest how Lesotho could use the money from selling water to improve the quality of life for its own people.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**(e) CASE STUDY: A scheme that protects the coast from the action of the sea.**

(i) Name and locate a scheme that is protecting the coast from the action of the sea.

**Type of scheme** \_\_\_\_\_

**Location** \_\_\_\_\_

**Space for diagrams or sketch if you wish**

**(ii) Describe** the scheme.

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(iii) **Explain** why the scheme was necessary.

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[5]

**Total marks : 30**

**End of Question C6**

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