

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number									
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**WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY SPECIFICATION B (Avery Hill)

1987/1

PAPER 1 FOUNDATION TIER

Monday

5 JUNE 2006

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:

Resource Booklet (1987/1,2/RB) – inserted

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.

The total number of marks for this paper is 90.

You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication

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

**This question paper consists of 31 printed pages, 1 blank page, 4 lined pages
and a Resource Booklet.**

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

Details:

A map showing the location of Hong Kong in relation to surrounding countries.

SECTION A

PEOPLE AND PLACE

Answer **EITHER** Question A1 **OR** Question A2.

Question A1

(a) Study the map opposite.

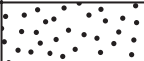

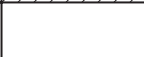
(i) **Circle** the correct answers in the following passage.

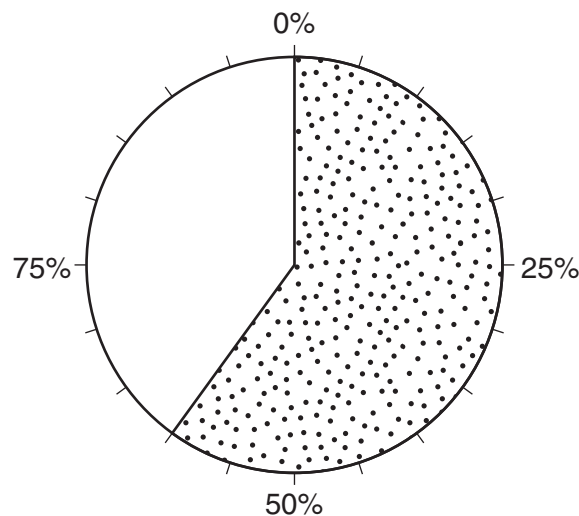
*Hong Kong is located **North / East / South / West** of Guangdong Province in mainland China. It is situated in the continent of **Europe / Asia / Oceania**. Although Hong Kong is joined to the mainland, several islands make up the region. The largest of these is **Hong Kong Island / Lamma Island / Lantau Island**. The Hong Kong International Airport is found on **Lantau Island / Lamma Island / Hong Kong Island**.*

[4]

(ii) Use the information below to **complete** the pie chart.

Place of origin of Hong Kong Residents in 2001 census

Place of origin	Percentage (%)	Key
Hong Kong	60	
China	35	
Other countries	5	



[2]

(b) Read the passage below:

During the 1990's Hong Kong experienced large changes in population. There was both in-migration and out-migration. Today there is more in-migration. Hong Kong has one of the lowest birth rates in the World. In 1997 Hong Kong changed back to Chinese rule.

(i) Using the passage **tick two correct answers** from the statements below.

Statement	Tick (✓)
<i>The population is in decline</i>	
<i>The birth rate is very low</i>	
<i>Hong Kong is now part of China</i>	
<i>In-migration into Hong Kong is decreasing</i>	

[2]

(ii) Give two possible **reasons** why people are migrating from places like Hong Kong.

Reason 1

.....

Reason 2

.....[2]

(iii) Many people try to enter places like Hong Kong illegally (without permission). **Suggest and explain** two different reasons why people do this.

Reason 1

.....

Explanation

.....

Reason 2

.....

Explanation

.....[4]

- (iv) **Suggest and explain** one benefit and one problem caused by migration.

Benefit

.....

Explanation

.....

Problem

.....

Explanation

.....[4]

- (c) Study the information below.

Hong Kong is preparing to introduce one of the world's most advanced identity cards in an attempt to stop illegal in-migration.
A computer chip on the card will hold personal details such as name and date of birth, as well as a digital copy of both thumbprints.

- (i) **Suggest disadvantages** for the people of Hong Kong if this plan is introduced.

Disadvantages

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

- (ii) **Explain** how the introduction of identity cards may help to reduce **illegal** immigration.

.....

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.....

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.....[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: Population changes in rural or urban areas.

(i) Name a place where the population is changing.

(ii) Describe the changes.

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(iii) Explain how the changes have affected the area.

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.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question A1

Question A2

- (a) Study the map and text below.

Circle the correct answers in the following passage.

Dickens Heath village is located west / east / south of Birmingham. Its eastern edge is situated 7 / 3 / 5 kilometres away from Junction 4 of the M42. The Trent and Mersey / Grand Union / Stratford-upon-Avon canal borders the village. This canal also goes through the village of Hockley Heath and Cheswick Green / Major's Green / Tidbury Green .

[4]

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

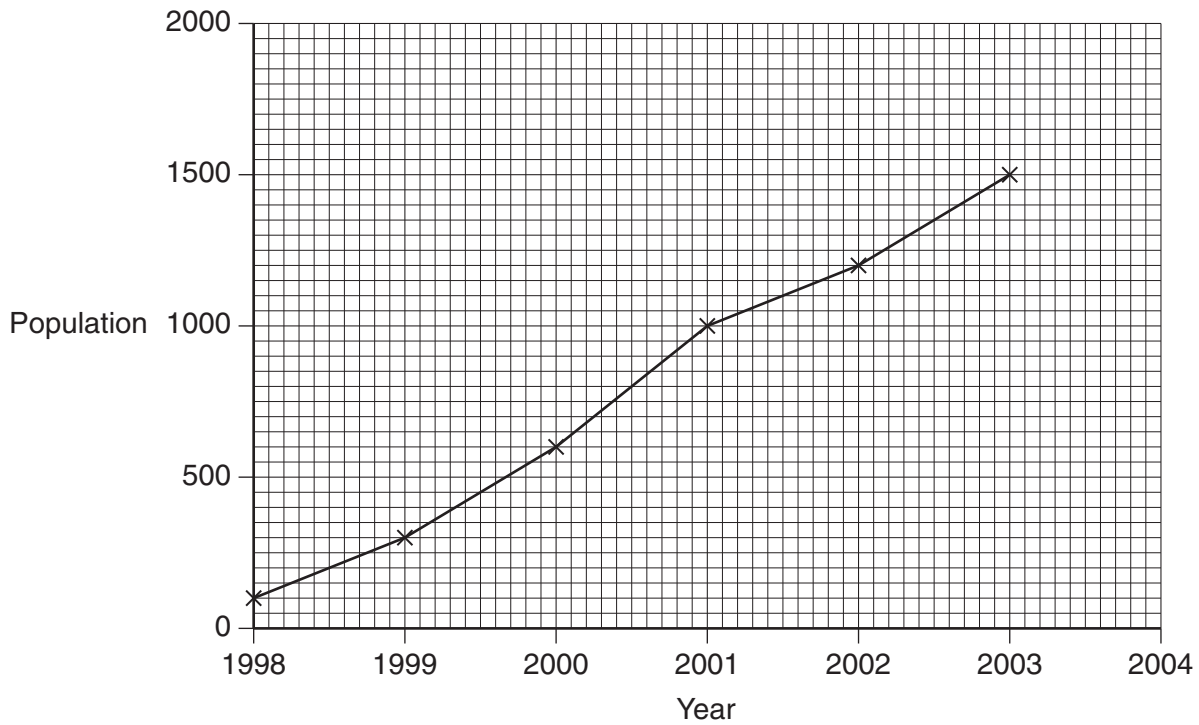
Details:

A map showing the location of Dickens Heath Village.

The village of Dickens Heath is being enlarged. Building started at the end of 1997. When completed it will have a total population of 2000 people.

(b) Study the graph below.

Population Change in Dickens Heath Village



(i) **Complete the graph** for Dickens Heath using the information below.

The population in 2004 was 1700

[1]

(ii) **Describe** the trend of Dickens Heath population change between **1998 and 2004**. Refer to figures from the graph.

.....

[2]

(iii) **Suggest reasons why** people may be attracted to live in the countryside.

.....

[4]

(c) Study Map 1 in the separate Resource Booklet.

- (i) What is the direction of the primary school from the village green? **Circle** your answer below.

South East North East South West North West [1]

- (ii) Give two pieces of map evidence that the planners have tried to make Dickens Heath like a traditional English village.

Evidence 1

.....

Evidence 2

.....[2]

- (iii) Describe the changes in land use along line A–B.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

- (iv) What is meant by Green Belt? **Tick** the correct box below.

	Tick (✓)
<i>Land that has not been built on before</i>	
<i>Land that has been protected from development</i>	
<i>Land that is ready for future development</i>	

[1]

- (v) Suggest two reasons why the village is unlikely to expand to the East.

Reason 1

.....

Reason 2

.....[2]

- (d) Some people think that green belt land like that at Dickens Heath should not be built on. They prefer to use brownfield sites. These are sites that have already been built on and could be redeveloped.

Suggest and explain one advantage and one disadvantage of building on brownfield sites.

Advantage

.....

.....

Disadvantage

.....

.....[4]

- (e) **CASE STUDY: A Planning Issue in a town or city.**

- (i) **Name** an area in a town or city where changes to the environment have been planned.

.....

- (ii) **Describe** the changes.

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(iii) **Explain** the effects of these changes on people.

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.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question A2

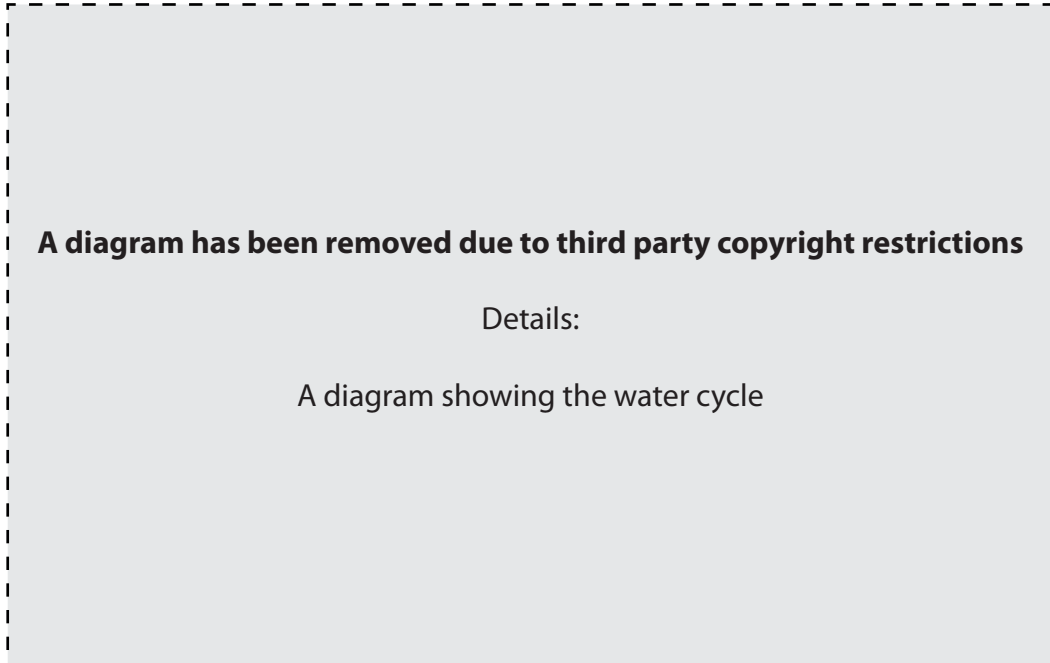
SECTION B

WATER, LANDFORMS AND PEOPLE

Answer EITHER Question B3 OR Question B4

Question B3

- (a) Study the diagram below. It shows the water cycle.



- (i) Name a store and a flow shown on the diagram.

A store shown on the diagram is

A flow shown on the diagram is[2]

- (ii) Describe how rain falling on the forest may reach the sea.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (iii) Complete the sentences to show the effects of people interfering with the water cycle. Choose words from the list below .

condensation transpiration groundwater flow surface runoff

Planting forests will increase

Building a housing estate will speed up[2]

- (iv) Mark with P two places on the diagram above where there may be stores of drinking water. [2]

- (b) Study the map below. It shows the number of drought orders given between 1976 and 2002. Drought orders are instructions to use less water.



- (i) Use the key to help you complete the map to show that the North-east region had a total of 93 drought orders . [1]
- (ii) What is a drought?
-
-[1]
- (iii) Use evidence from the map to complete the passage below. Choose words from the list below .
- north south east west
- Areas having the largest numbers of drought orders are found in the south and of the map. Those with the least drought orders are in the middle of the map, especially to the [2]

- (iv) **Suggest and explain** two ways in which drought may affect the lives of people.

Way 1

.....

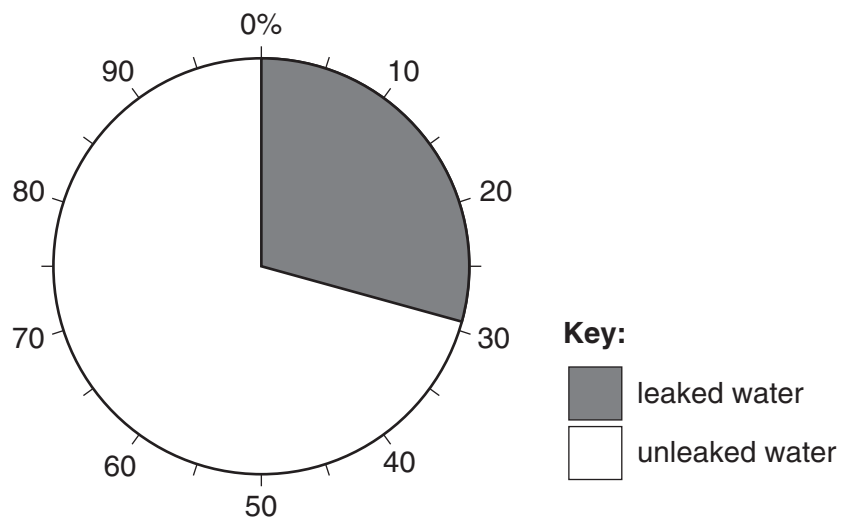
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Way 2

.....

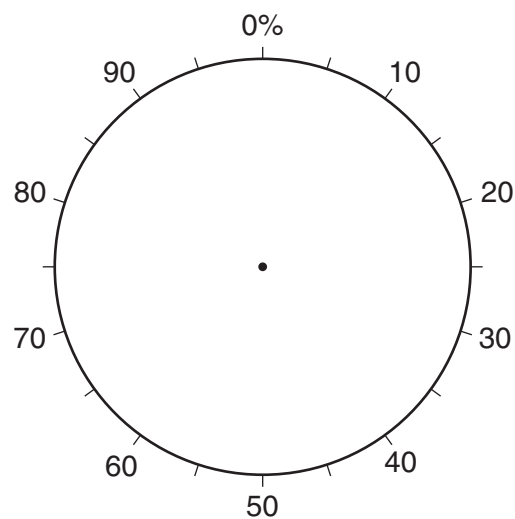
.....[4]

- (c) Study the pie chart below. It shows the percentage of water lost from leaking pipes in England and Wales in 1993.



- (i) **Complete** the pie chart below for 2003 using the following figures and the key.

% leaked water = 23%, % leaked water = 77 %



[1]

- (ii) Is the position better or worse in 2003? **Explain** your answer.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (iii) Mending leaking pipes is one way water companies can reduce the effects of drought. **Suggest and explain one other way** in which they could do this.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (iv) **Suggest and explain** two ways in which **householders** may save water.

Way 1

.....

.....

Way 2

.....

.....[4]

(d) Case Study: A place that has been affected by flooding.

(i) Name the place that has been affected by flooding.

(ii) Describe the effects of the flooding on people.

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(iii) Explain what caused the place to flood.

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.....

.....

.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question B3

Question B4

- (a) **Study** Landsat Image 1 in the separate Resource Booklet. It shows the Cape Cod area of North America.

The landform between **A** and **B** was formed by coastal deposition.

- (i) What is meant by deposition?

.....
[1]

- (ii) **Circle** the correct name for the landform between **A** and **B**.

bar *stack* *arch* *spit* [1]

- (iii) Use information from Landsat Image 1 to **complete** the passage below. It explains how the landform between **A** and **B** was formed.

Choose words from the list below.

northerly *backwash* *swash*

Cape Cod Bay *The Atlantic Ocean* *southerly*

Longshore drift between points **A** and **B** is taking place in a
 direction. The waves carry sand up the beach at an angle to the coast. This is
 called the The sand is then dragged back into the sea
 at right angles to the coast. This is called the Sand is
 moved along the coast in this way until it reaches the open sea when the end of the
 landform curves towards [4]

- (iv) What **evidence** is there that the area is being used by people?

.....

[3]

- (b) Study Photograph 1 in the separate Resource Booklet. It shows an area of coast that is being managed by people.

- (i) What is the **direction of longshore drift** on the photograph? **Circle** the correct answer below.

Longshore drift on the photograph is from

north to south **south to north** **east to west** **west to east** [1]

- (ii) What is the name of the structures built into the sea at right angles to the coast? **Circle** the correct answer below.

The structures are called **gabions** / **revetments** / **groynes** [1]

- (iii) **Tick two sentences** below that explain how these structures affect longshore drift.

Sentence	Tick (✓)
<i>They slow it down</i>	
<i>They help scour the beach</i>	
<i>They trap sand</i>	
<i>They allow the beach in front of them to erode away</i>	

[2]

- (iv) **Explain** why each of the following might want the coast to be managed in this way.

Tourists

.....

Local householders

.....[2]

- (v) **Suggest problems** caused by this form of coastal management.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (c) Read the following extract from the Cape Cod web site. It is from a fact sheet produced by a visitor centre at Point P on Landsat Image 1.

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

- (i) Visitors may cause damage to the area. Use information from the extract to help explain two ways in which damage might be caused.

Way 1

 Way 2

[4]

- (ii) Explain two ways in which tourist areas like the Cape Cod coast might be managed so that they are not damaged by the tourists.

Way 1

 Way 2

[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: A river landform

For a river landform you have studied:

(i) Name and locate the landform.

.....

(ii) Describe the landform.

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(iii) Explain how it was formed. You may use diagrams if you wish.

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.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question B4

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Map of Europe and Africa

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

Details:

A map of Europe and Africa, Mozambique is highlighted.

SECTION C

PEOPLE, WORK AND DEVELOPMENT

Answer **EITHER** Question C5 **OR** Question C6

Question C5

- (a) **Study** the map opposite. It shows European Union (E.U.) countries and Mozambique, a Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC).

- (i) **Study** the map and circle the correct answers below

*Mozambique is situated in the continent of **South America / Asia / Africa**. It is located on the **North / East / South / West** coast of this continent. Mozambique is on the **Tropic of Cancer / Equator / Tropic of Capricorn**. Mozambique produces sugar for export. It tries to export sugar to the E.U. **Poland / Ukraine / Norway** is a member of the E.U.* [4]

- (ii) **Suggest one disadvantage** that the location of Mozambique has for trading with the E.U. Explain your answer.

Disadvantage:

.....

Explanation:

.....[2]

- (iii) Imports are materials that are bought by one country from other countries. What are exports?

.....

.....[1]

(b) Study the information below.

Sugar farmers in E.U. countries receive subsidies. This results in unfair trade between E.U. countries and LEDC's like Mozambique. A subsidy is a grant given to farmers.

(i) Tick the two sentences below which explain why the E.U. gives subsidies to its sugar farmers.

	Tick (✓)
<i>To protect the health of its citizens</i>	
<i>To protect trade in the E.U.</i>	
<i>To increase foreign imports</i>	
<i>To increase E.U. sugar production</i>	

[2]

(ii) How might these subsidies help farmers in the E.U.?

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(c) Study the text below.

E.U. farmers can sell their sugar more cheaply because of subsidies. This means countries like Mozambique find it difficult to sell their sugar. This means that they have less money to spend on their people.

(i) Do you think that E.U. sugar farmers should be subsidised? **Explain** your answer.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (ii) **Suggest and explain two ways** in which a lack of money may affect the quality of life in Mozambique.

Way 1

.....

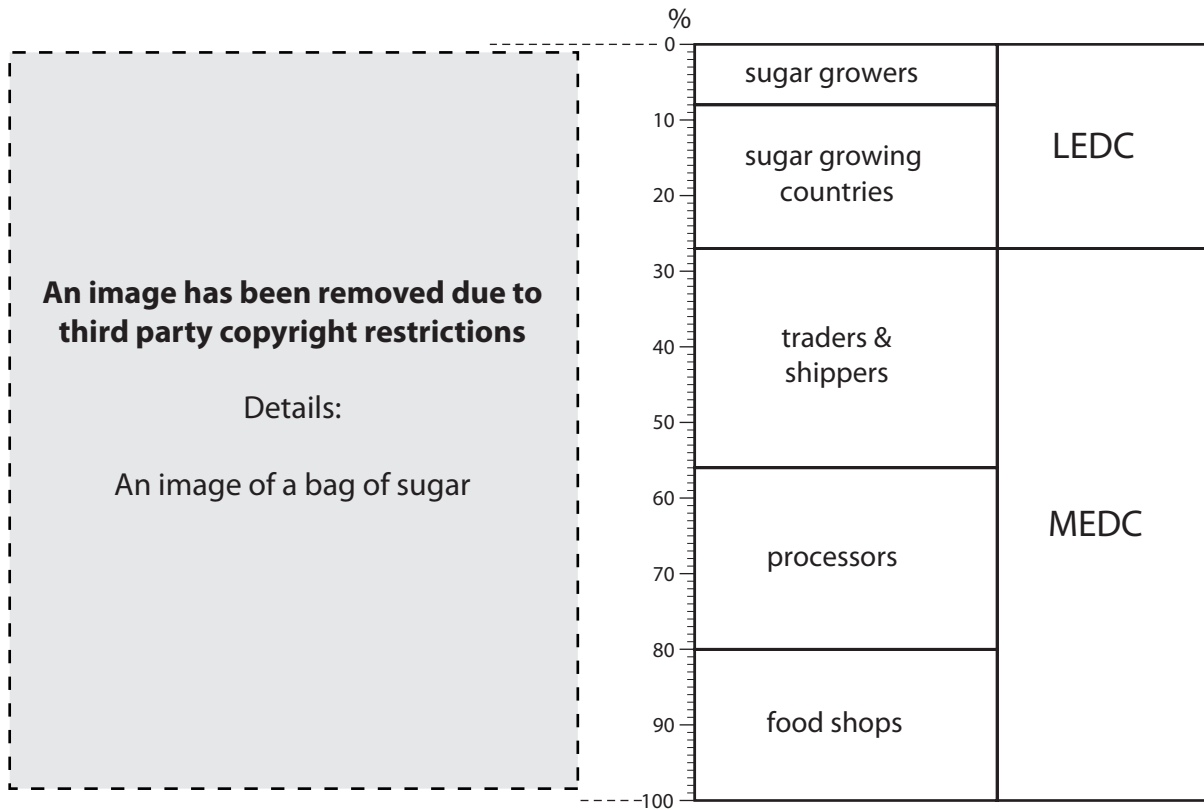
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Way 2

.....

.....[4]

(d) Study the sketch below.



- (i) Sugar growers get the smallest payment. What percentage is this of the total price of sugar?

Sugar growers get % of the total price of a bag of sugar. [1]

- (ii) What is the percentage of the total price of a bag of sugar that stays within LEDCs?

The percentage that stays within LEDCs is [1]

- (iii) No child labour is used in making fair trade products. Name two other features of fair trade.

Feature 1

.....

Feature 2

.....[2]

- (iv) **Suggest and explain** two ways that fairer trade would help the **development** of Mozambique.

Way 1

.....

.....

Way 2

.....

.....[4]

- (e) **CASE STUDY: A country that has received Aid.**

- (i) **Name** a country that has received Aid

.....

- (ii) **Describe** the type of Aid received by this country.

.....

.....

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- (iii) **Explain** how this country has benefited from this Aid.

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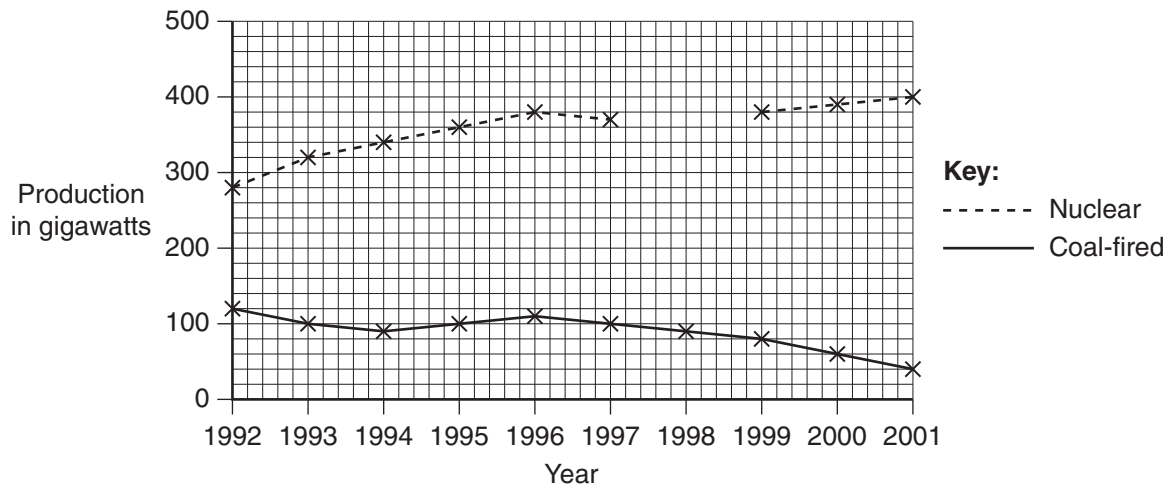
.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question C5

Question C6

- (a) Study the graph below. It shows the production of electricity in France from nuclear and coal-fired power stations.



- (i) **Complete** the graph using the following figures:

1998 production of electricity from nuclear powered stations = 360 gigawatts [1]

- (ii) **Complete** the following passage to describe changes in French electricity production.

Choose words from the list below.

1996 narrowed nuclear 160 2001
widened north coal-fired south 260

In 1992 more electricity was produced in power stations.

The difference was gigawatts. Between 1992 and 2001 the

gap between the two sources of electricity although the

changes were not steady. There was a drop in production of nuclear power in 1997

and 1998 and a rise in the production from coal in

[4]

- (iii) **Suggest and explain** two reasons why the sources of electricity production have changed in France between 1992 and 2001.

Reason 1

.....

Explanation

.....

Reason 2

.....

Explanation

.....[4]

(b) Read the article below:

An article has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Details:

An article about French coal miners being made unemployed due to nuclear power. Published Friday April 23rd 2004

- (i) Choose one reason from the article for coal mines closing in France and explain how it helped close the mines.

Reason

How it helped close the mines

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

- (ii) Suggest two likely effects of the end of coal mining on people who worked in the mines.

Effect 1

.....

Effect 2

.....[2]

- (iii) What is meant by the negative multiplier effect?

.....
.....[1]

- (iv) How is the end of coal mining at Creutzwald likely to affect the area surrounding the mine?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

(c) Study Advert 1 in the separate Resource Booklet.

(i) **Complete** the following sentence to describe the location of Loisinord.

Loisinord is in northern France. It is kilometres in

a direction from Calais. [2]

(ii) **Suggest one country** other than France that visitors to Loisinord might come from? Use map evidence to **explain** your choice of country.

Visitors might come from

because

.....

.....[2]

(iii) **Suggest** how the development of Loisinord will help to create jobs for local people.

.....

.....

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.....

.....[4]

(d) **CASE STUDY: A place where a Multi-national company (MNC) has created jobs.**

(i) **Name** a place where a MNC has created jobs.

.....

(ii) **Describe** the jobs that have been created.

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(iii) **Explain** why the MNC located at this place. You may use a sketch map to help.

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.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question C6

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dotted lines, creating a series of uniform gaps for letter height. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for consistent letter formation. There is no text or other markings on the page.

1987/1 Jun06

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of approximately 20 horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two parallel dashed lines, creating a series of uniform gaps for letter height. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for consistent letter formation. There is no text or other markings on the page.