

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
GEOGRAPHY SPECIFICATION B (Avery Hill)

F

1987/1

PAPER 1

MONDAY 4 JUNE 2007

Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:

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



Candidate
Name

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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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 (one question from Section A, one question from Section B and one question from Section C).
- Answer **all** parts of the questions 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 lined pages must be clearly numbered.
- **At the end of the examination complete the grid below.**
- Do **not** write in the bar code.
- Do **not** write outside the box bordering each page.

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		
	or Question 2		
SECTION B	Question 3		
	or Question 4		
SECTION C	Question 5		
	or Question 6		
		TOTAL	

This document consists of **32** printed pages, **4** lined pages and a Resource Booklet.

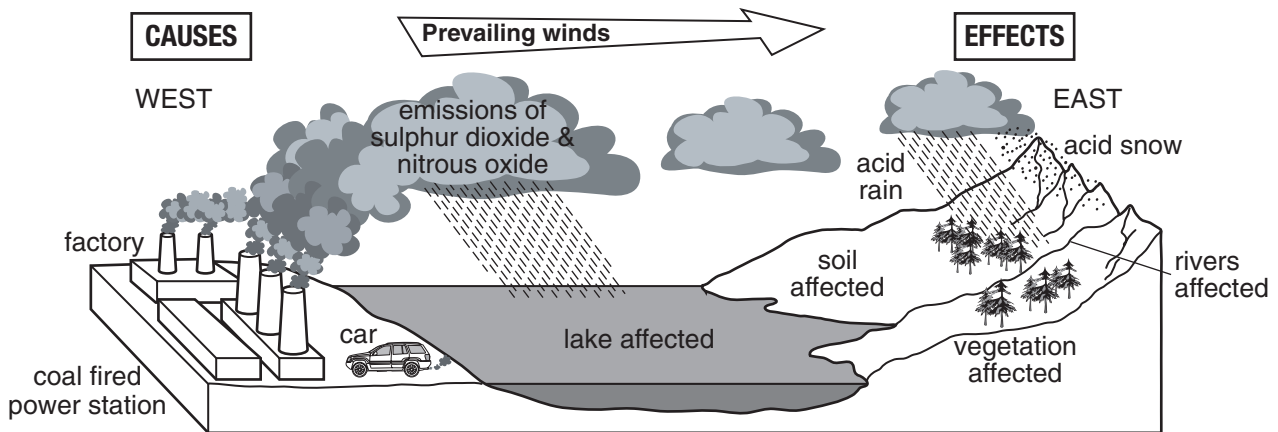
SECTION A

CLIMATE, THE ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE

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

Question A1

(a) Study the diagram below. It shows acid rain.



(i) **Complete** the sentences below using the diagram above.

The direction of the prevailing winds is from the

One of the main gases responsible for acid rain is

[2]

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

*The main source of pollution which causes acid rain comes from **coal** / **tidal** / **nuclear** power stations. They give off gases which are absorbed by moisture in the atmosphere to form tiny droplets of weak acid which condense in the **ground** / **clouds** / **forests**. Acid rain finds its way into streams by **evaporation** / **surface run-off** / **transpiration**. The water enters lakes making their acidity **decrease** / **increase** / **stay the same**.*

[4]

(iii) Some power stations are a cause of acid rain. **Suggest two other human activities** that can cause acid rain. **Explain** how each causes acid rain.

Activity 1

How it causes acid rain

.....

.....

Activity 2

How it causes acid rain

.....

.....[4]

(b) Study Map 1, in the separate Resource Booklet. Parts of Europe are at risk from acid rain.

Complete the passage below using words from the text box.

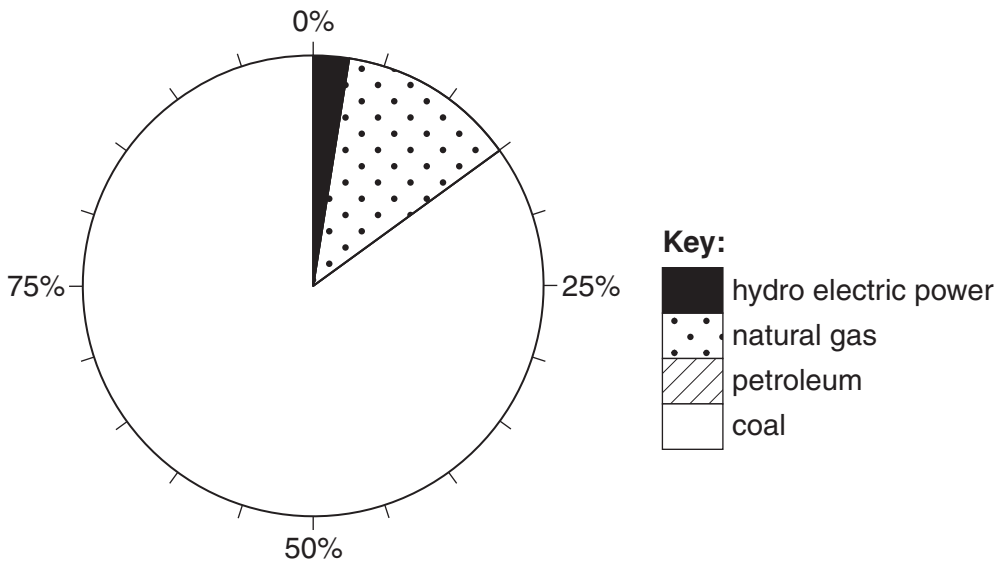
west	Czech Republic	Adriatic	east
France	Baltic	central	southern

The of the UK is at medium risk from acid rain. The Sea also suffers from its effects. Areas most at risk from acid rain are in Europe where some of Poland and are at high risk.

[4]

(c)

Poland's Energy Consumption – 2005



(i) Use the figures below and the key provided to **complete the above pie chart**.

Petroleum = 25%
Coal = 60%

[2]

(ii) Which of the fuels on the pie chart is **renewable**?

.....[1]

(iii) **Suggest two different ways** that acid rain could be reduced in Poland.
Explain how each way would work.

Way 1

Explanation

.....

.....

Way 2

Explanation

.....

.....[4]

(iv) Using examples other than acid rain, **suggest and explain** two ways the activities of people affect the natural environment.

Way 1

Explanation

.....

.....

Way 2

Explanation

.....

.....[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: Consequences of changes in ecosystems.

(i) Name and locate an ecosystem you have studied.

Name of ecosystem

Location

(ii) Describe the main features of this ecosystem.

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(iii) Explain how this ecosystem affects the lives of people.

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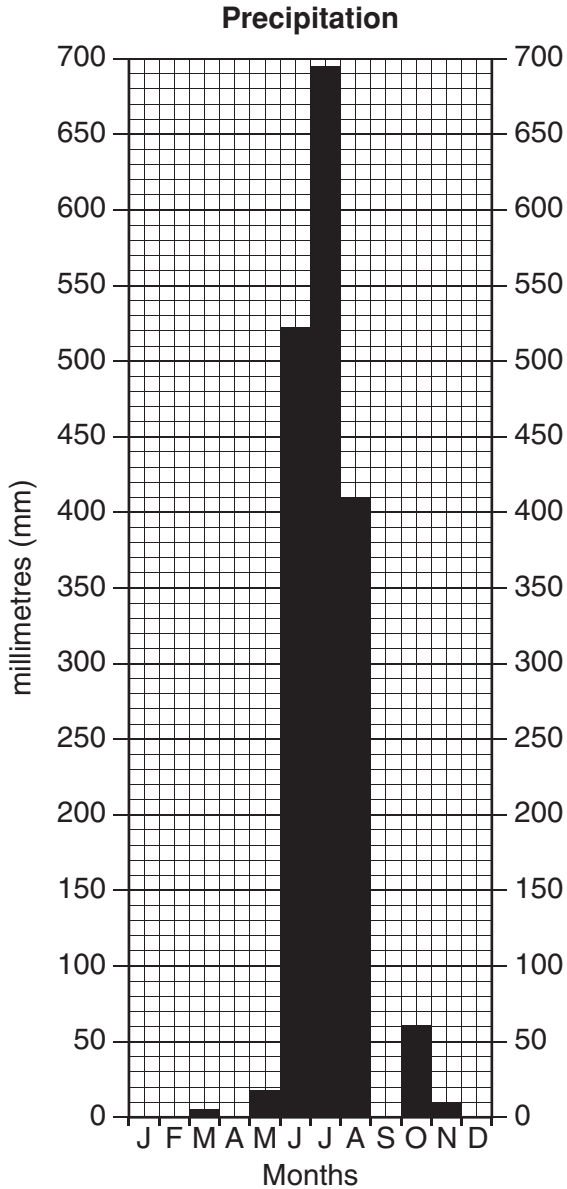
Total marks: 30

End of Question A1

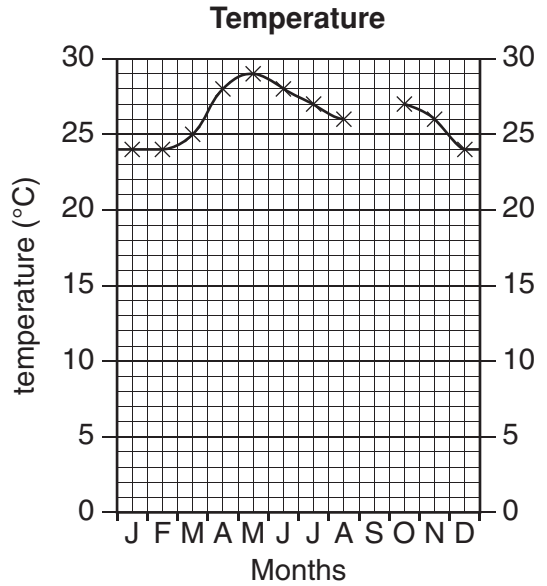
Question A2

(a) Study the climate graphs and map below.

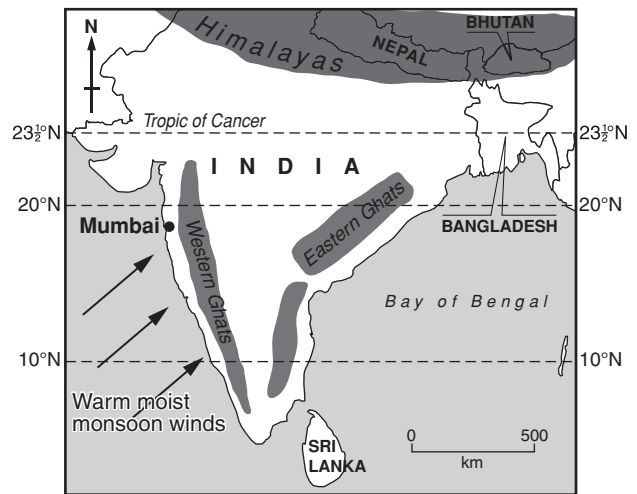
MUMBAI (INDIA): MONSOON CLIMATE



Total precipitation = 2021mm



The location of Mumbai



key:
 mountains

(i) Complete the climate graphs above using the following information.

Temperature in September	26 °C
Precipitation in September	300 millimetres

[2]

- (ii) **Complete** the sentences below using the temperature graph.

The temperature at Mumbai in **May** is °C.

The temperature **range** at Mumbai for the year is °C.

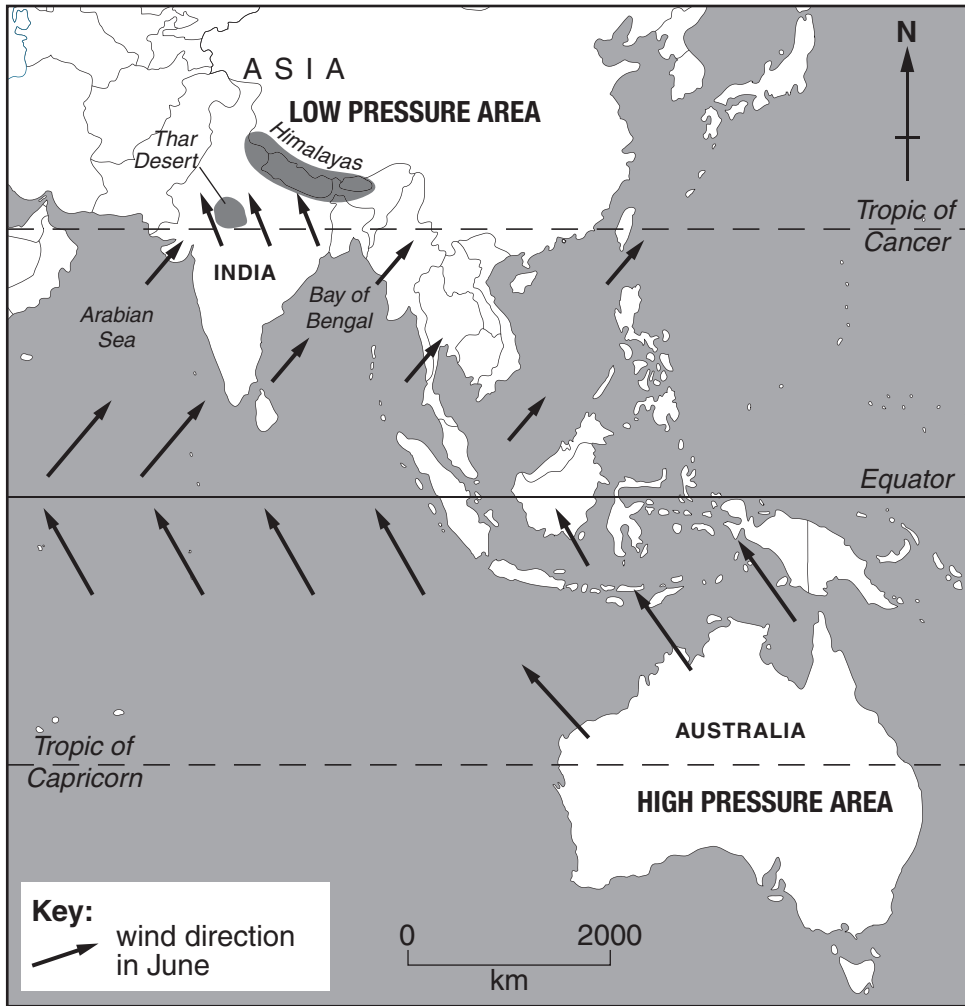
[2]

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

*Mumbai receives the heavy Monsoon rain between **January / April / June** and September. Much of this falls as relief rainfall, which occurs because the prevailing warm, moist winds are forced to rise by the **Western Ghats / Eastern Ghats / Himalayas**. As the air rises, it **warms up / stays the same / cools down**. Water vapour then **evaporates / transpires / condenses** to give heavy rain and cloud on the west of India.*

[4]

(b) Study the map below. It shows the direction of the Monsoon winds in June.



(i) **Complete** the passage below using words from the text box.

south-east Australia Asia north-west north-east

Wind blows from areas of high air pressure to areas of low pressure. In June
 is a high pressure land area. Winds blow from here in a direction. When
 they reach the Equator the wind direction changes to and it blows towards
 the continent of

[4]

(ii) **Suggest ways** in which the Monsoon rainfall may help the people of India and Bangladesh.

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.....[4]

(c) Read the article below

Tuesday 2nd August 2005.

942 DEAD AND MANY MISSING IN THE MUMBAI AREA

Monsoon rains have been the heaviest for a century. Over 1000 mm. of rain fell last Thursday and more has continued to fall. This has caused landslides across roads, floods and the collapse of buildings. Dead bodies and animal carcasses are still lying across parts of Mumbai. The Prime Minister has said that the Mumbai area will get an immediate aid package of 7 billion rupees (£90 million).

(i) Monsoon rains are always heavy. **Give one** piece of information from the article which tells you that the 2005 rains were **extreme**.

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

(ii) **State** two problems which the Monsoon rainfall brought to the Mumbai area. **Explain** how each problem could have affected people.

Problem 1

How it could have affected people

.....

.....

Problem 2

How it could have affected people

.....

.....[4]

(iii) **Suggest and explain** two ways in which the aid money could be used to help the Mumbai area immediately after the flood.

Way 1

Explanation

.....

.....

Way 2

Explanation

.....

.....[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: A weather event caused by high pressure.

(i) Name and locate a weather event caused by high pressure.

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(ii) Describe the weather event.

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(iii) Explain how the weather event affected people and the environment.

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.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question A2

12
SECTION B

WATER, LANDSCAPE AND PEOPLE

Answer **EITHER** Question B3 **OR** Question B4.

Question B3

(a) Study the map below.

The Ebro River in Spain



Circle the correct answers in the passage below.

The Ebro river rises in the **North** / **South** / **East** of Spain. It passes through the city of **Barcelona** / **Zaragoza** / **Bilbao**. It flows into the **Balearic Sea** / **Bay of Biscay** / **Atlantic Ocean**. The approximate length of the river is **400** / **600** / **800** kilometres.

[4]

(b) Study the information below.

**EBRO RIVER PROJECT
TO SOLVE SOUTHERN SPAIN'S
WATER PROBLEMS**

In the late 1990s plans were drawn up to transfer large amounts of water each year from the Ebro River basin in Spain's rainy north to its dry south. The Ebro Transfer, a network of dams and pipes, would send water to Granada and the southern holiday coast.

(i) How will the water be transferred to southern Spain?

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

(ii) Give one reason why there is a large demand for water in southern Spain. Explain your answer.

Reason

.....

Explanation

.....[2]

(iii) Suggest why the Spanish government set up this north to south water transfer scheme.

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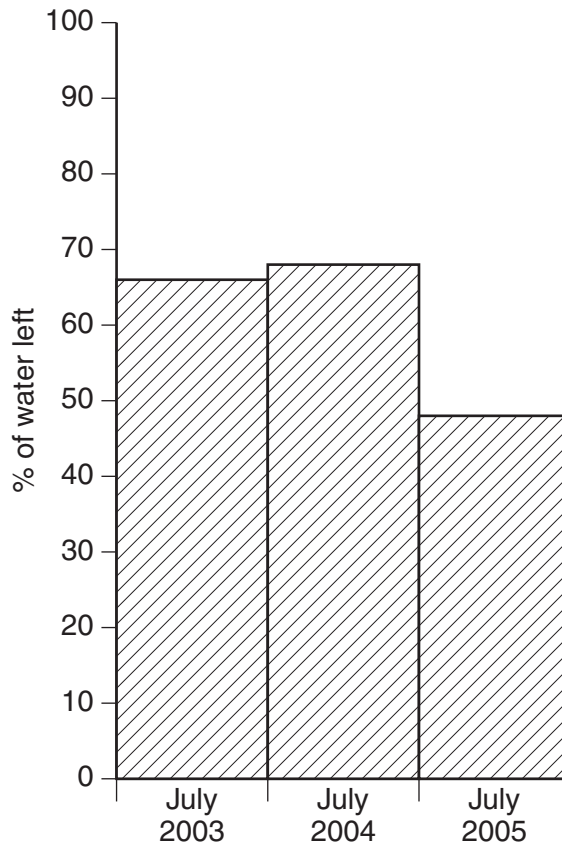
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.....[4]

(c) The graph below shows the percentage of water left in Spanish reservoirs.



(i) **Describe** how the percentage of water left in Spanish reservoirs changed between 2003 and 2005. **Refer** to figures in your answer.

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

(ii) **Give two** possible reasons for these changes.

Reason 1
.....
Reason 2
.....[2]

(d) Study Map 2 in the separate Resource Booklet. It shows an area of southern Spain.

(i) What is the name of the river that flows into the reservoir “Embalse de Los Bermejales” in grid square 2391?

.....[1]

(ii) What is the height above sea level of the reservoir “Embalse de Los Bermejales”?

..... metres [1]

(iii) Using map evidence, **explain** why this area was a good site for a reservoir.

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

(iv) **Explain two other ways** Spain might try to solve the problem of water shortage in the south of the country.

Way 1

Explanation

.....
.....

Way 2

Explanation

.....
.....[4]

(e) **CASE STUDY: The effects of a flood on people in a More Economically Developed Country (MEDC).**

(i) **Name** an area of an **MEDC** where flooding has taken place.

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(ii) **Describe** how the flood affected people.

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(iii) **Explain** the causes of the flood.

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[5]

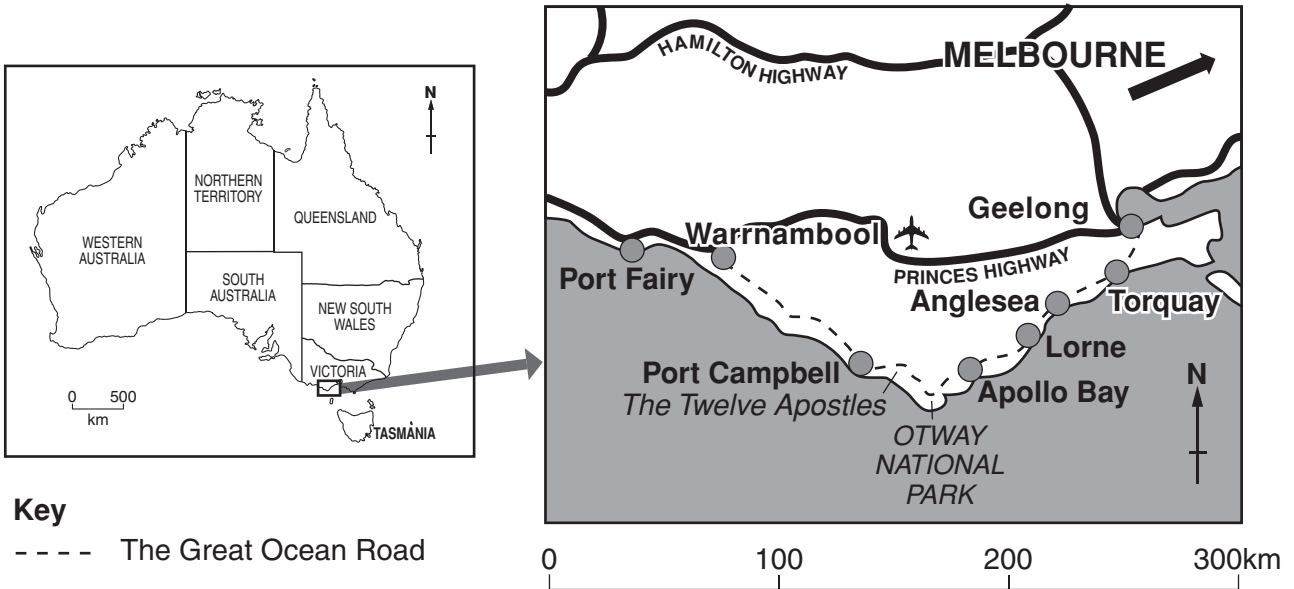
Total mark: 30

End of Question B3

Question B4

(a) Study the map below.

Location of the Great Ocean Road in Australia.



Circle the correct answers in the passage below.

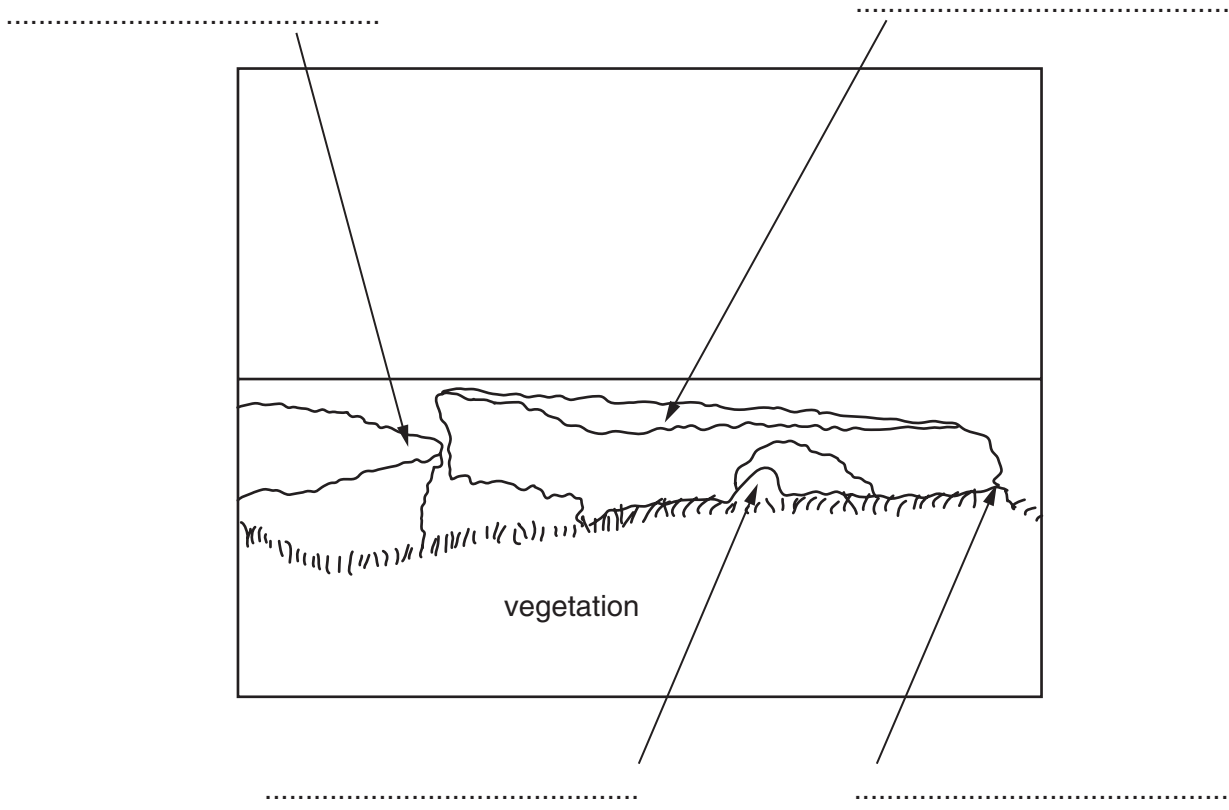
The Great Ocean Road is situated in the State of **Queensland / Victoria / New South Wales**.
 The road runs from **Geelong / Lorne / Torquay** and ends in **Port Fairy / Port Campbell / Warrnambool**. The length of the road is **250 / 350 / 450** kilometres.

[4]

(b) Study Photograph 1 in the separate Resource Booklet. The photograph shows a coastal landform along The Great Ocean Road.

(i) On the sketch below **label** the following features from the photograph.

wave cut notch headland stack arch



[4]

(ii) What do you understand by the terms erosion and deposition?

Erosion

.....

Deposition

.....[2]

(iii) **Circle below** the coastal process that has created the landform in Photograph 1.

Erosion Transport Deposition [1]

(c) Study Photograph 2 in the separate Resource Booklet. It shows another place along The Great Ocean Road.

(i) **Give and explain** two reasons why visitors are attracted to coastal areas like The Great Ocean Road.

Reason 1:

Explanation:

Reason 2:

Explanation:[4]

(ii) **Suggest and explain** two ways in which a large number of visitors might damage areas like that in Photograph 2.

Way 1:

Explanation:

Way 2:

Explanation:[4]

- (iii) The creation of a National Park helps the sustainable development of the environment. What is meant by sustainable development? **Tick** (✓) the correct box below.

Meaning	Tick (✓)
Managing the use of resources for future generations.	
Making greatest possible use of resources now.	
Preserving resources so that they do not change.	

[1]

- (iv) Below are three ways in which setting up a National Park will allow an area to be sustainably developed. **Explain** how each way would work by completing the sentences.

Providing litter bins would

.....

Restricting vehicle access to the area would

.....

Charging admission to sensitive areas would

.....[3]

- (v) **Suggest and explain one** other way in which the National Park Authority might encourage sustainable development of the environment.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(d) CASE STUDY: A river landform.

(i) Name and locate a river landform you have studied.

Name of landform

Location of landform

(ii) Describe the main features of the landform.

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(iii) Explain how the landform was formed.

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[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question B4

SECTION C

PEOPLE, WORK AND DEVELOPMENT

Answer EITHER Question C5 OR C6.

Question C5

(a) Study Map 3 in the separate Resource Booklet.

- (i) Use Map 3 to **complete** the passage below. It looks at the distribution of different average income for countries throughout the world. Choose words from the list below.

middle	Europe	south
low	north	Africa

The Brandt Line divided countries into two groups in 1980. These are the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs). Most of the high income countries are of the Brandt Line. Very low income countries are found mainly in the continent of Mexico is an example of a income country. [3]

- (ii) Is the Brandt Line still a good way to divide rich and poor countries in 2007? **Circle** your choice. **YES / NO**

Give two reasons for your choice.

Reason 1

.....

.....

Reason 2

.....

.....[2]

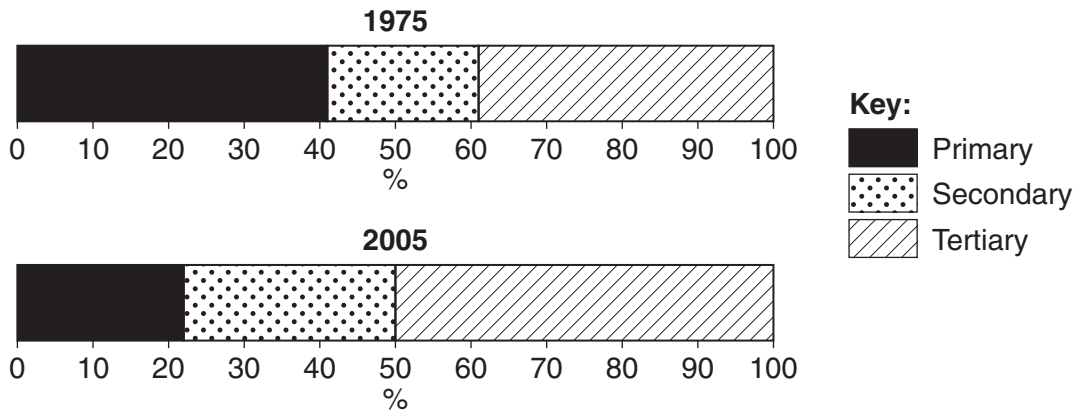
- (iii) Use information from the table below to **explain** why Mexico has a higher life expectancy than Kenya.

Development Indicators	Mexico	Kenya
GNP per person (\$)	8500	330
Life Expectancy (years)	73	52
% population with access to safe water	91	62
Doctors per 100,000 people	107	15

.....

[4]

- (b) Study the graphs below. They show the employment structure in **Mexico** in 1975 and 2005.



- (i) What is meant by the term “tertiary employment”?
 Tertiary employment is
[1]
- (ii) What was the percentage of workers employed in primary and secondary industry in Mexico in **1975**?
 Primary% Secondary% [2]

(iii) **Give** two ways in which the employment structure has changed between 1975 and 2005.

Way 1

.....

Way 2

.....[2]

(iv) **Suggest** reasons for the changes in employment structure in Mexico between 1975 and 2005.

.....

.....

.....

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.....[3]

(c) The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed in the late 1990s between U.S.A., Canada and Mexico. This has led to many U.S.A. companies opening labour intensive branch factories in Mexico. Below are some features of these factories.

Low factory set up costs.

81% of the factories are located close to the border with the U.S.A.

Workers often have to work more than 12 hours per day.

No trade unions allowed.

70% of workers are women and many work night shifts to look after children during the day.

Unsafe use of chemicals. Many factories dump poisonous waste in rivers.

Low taxes paid to local councils.

(i) Give two reasons why the U.S.A. companies chose to build these factories in Mexico.

Reason 1

.....

Reason 2

..... [2]

(ii) Suggest two advantages to Mexico of having these factories.

Advantage 1

.....

Advantage 2

..... [2]

(iii) **Suggest** and **explain** the bad effects of these factories for the people who work in, or live near them.

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.....[4]

(d) **CASE STUDY: A country that trades with other countries.**

(i) **Name** one country that trades with other countries.

.....

(ii) **Describe** the main imports and exports of the country you have named.

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(iii) **Explain** the good **and** bad points of the trade for this country.

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.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question C5

Question C6

(a) Study Map 4 in the separate Resource Booklet. It shows the location of BMW car factories throughout the world.

(i) Which BMW car production factory has the most workers? Put a **tick** (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

Car Production Factory	Tick (✓)
Regensburg (Germany)	
Oxford (UK)	
Roslyn (South Africa)	
Dingolfing (Germany)	

[1]

(ii) Use Map 4 to **complete** the passage below. **Choose words** from the list below.

two	north	Africa	south	migrant
Europe	skilled	Berlin	four	Munich

Most BMW car production factories are in the continent of The headquarters of BMW are at BMW has seven car production factories in Germany and in the United Kingdom. They are located in these countries because they have workers. There are seven car assembly factories of the Brandt Line.

[5]

(iii) BMW is a multi-national company. What is meant by a multi-national company?

.....

 [2]

(iv) Give two possible reasons why many BMW car assembly factories are in Less Economically Developed Countries. (LEDCs).

Reason 1

.....

Reason 2

.....[2]

(b) Read the following web page extract.

The BMW Group took the decision to build a new BMW car factory in the Leipzig region of Germany. The area is flat countryside, and is about 200 hectares in size. It has first class connections to the motorway, the airport, and the railway system.

(i) Give and explain two reasons why this site was chosen.

Reason 1

Explanation

.....

.....

Reason 2

Explanation

.....

.....[4]

(ii) Suggest one way the new car factory may affect the environment. Give a reason to explain your answer.

Way

.....

Reason

.....

.....[2]

(c) Read the article below.

(News report April 2005)

THE BITTER END AT LONGBRIDGE

The MG. Rover car factory at Longbridge Birmingham closed yesterday only five years after the Phoenix Group bought it from BMW. There was anger and tears as 5000 of Rover's 6000 workers were made redundant. The remaining 1000 will be kept on in the short term.

A further 18,000 workers who supply MG. Rover with car parts and work in sales also face the same fate across the West Midlands and Britain.

(i) Who bought MG. Rover from BMW?

.....[1]

(ii) **Suggest** and **explain** two ways that the loss of jobs at the Longbridge car factory may have affected the workers and their families.

Way 1

.....

Explanation

.....

.....

Way 2

.....

Explanation

.....

.....[4]

(iii) **Explain** how the closure of the car factory may have affected the local and regional economy.

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.....[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: The location of an economic activity.

(i) Name and locate an economic activity.

Name of economic activity

Location

(ii) Describe the location of the economic activity. You may draw a sketch map.

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(iii) Explain why it was located here.

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.....[5]

Total mark: 30

End of Question C6

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