

Surname						Other Names					
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Candidate Signature											

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2005

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)
Foundation Tier
Paper 2

3031/2F



Wednesday 15 June 2005 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

F

In addition to this paper you will require:

- the insert (enclosed).
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen for written answers. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.

- SECTION A** – Answer **ONE** question, **either:** Question 1
or Question 2
- SECTION B** – Answer **ONE** question, **either:** Question 3
or Question 4
- SECTION C** – Answer **ONE** question, **either:** Question 5
or Question 6

- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
- If you need extra paper, use the Supplementary Answer Sheets.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - present relevant information in a form and style that suits its purpose;
 - ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate;
 - use specialist vocabulary.

LEDC is a Less Economically Developed Country.

MEDC is a More Economically Developed Country.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
Total (Column 1)			
Total (Column 2)			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

SECTION A

Answer **one** question in this section, **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

1 Population

Total for this question: 25 marks

- (a) Study **Figures 1a** and **1b**, which show the county of Derbyshire.

Figure 1a shows the population density and **Figure 1b** shows some features of the geography.

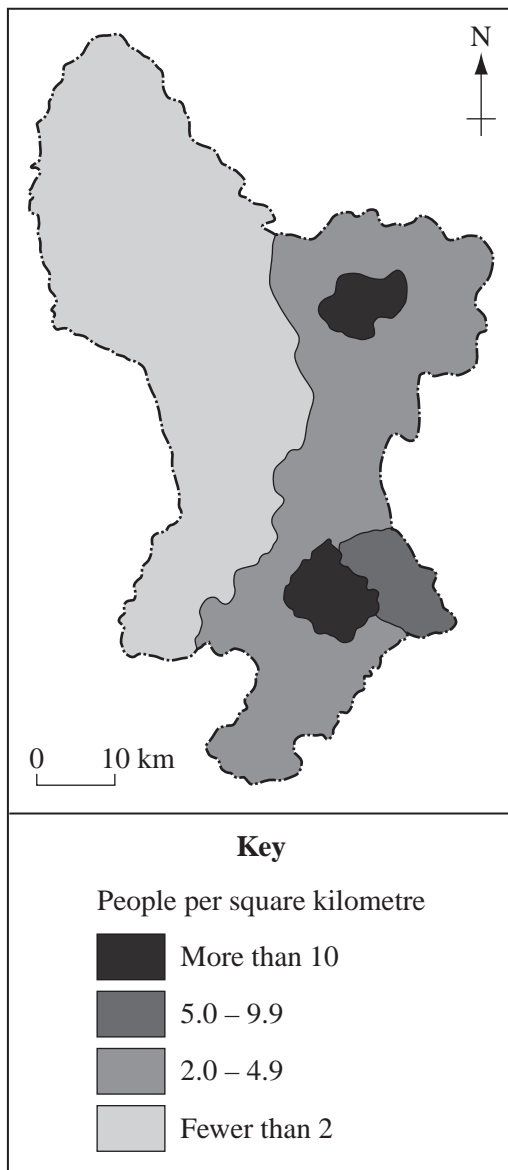


Figure 1a

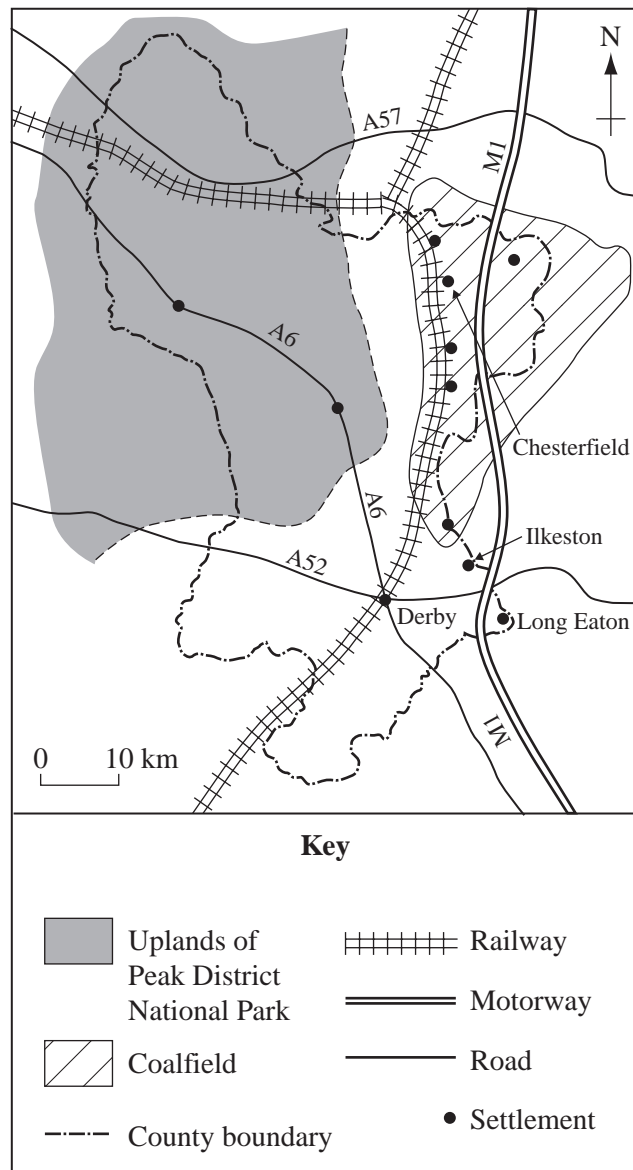


Figure 1b

- (i) What is the meaning of the term 'population density'?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Use **Figures 1a** and **1b** to complete the following paragraph.
Choose the correct words from the following list.

agriculture	western	industry	cooler and wetter
A6	warmer and drier	M1	eastern

The part of Derbyshire is the most sparsely populated. This is because the uplands of the Peak District are difficult to farm, and the land is high so the climate is than further east. A higher density of population is found on the coalfield where developed. This led to the growth of towns like Chesterfield. The main communications, like railways and the link settlements, such as Ilkeston and Long Eaton, along the eastern boundary of the county.

(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(b) Study **Figure 2**, which shows how birth and death rates change over time.

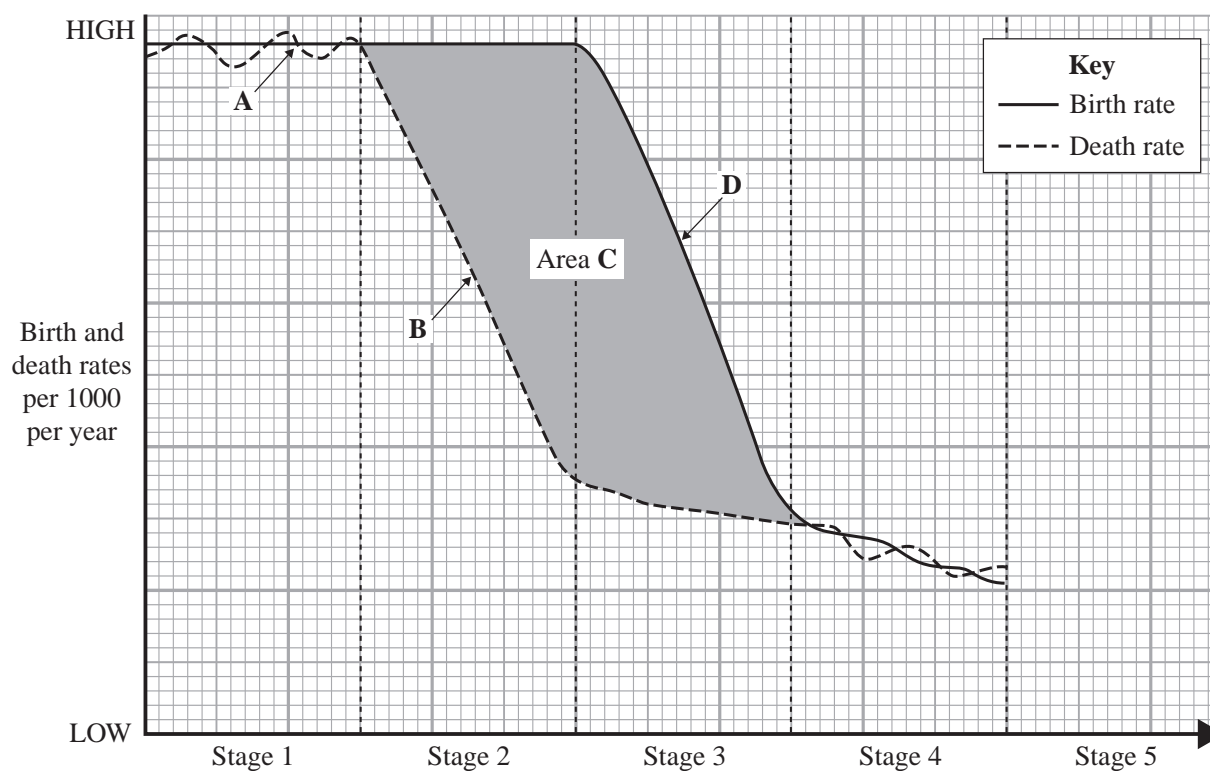


Figure 2

- (i) What is the name of the model shown in **Figure 2**?
Tick the correct box.

Push/Pull Model

☐

Demographic Transition Model

☐

(1 mark)

- (ii) The letters A to D are labelled on the model.
Complete the table below by writing **one** of the letters A to D against the **four** correct statements. One box will be left empty.

Statement	Letter
Contraception becomes more common so the birth rate falls rapidly	
People have many children because the infant death rate is high	
Birth and death rates increase at the same time	
Medical advances in curing diseases reduce the death rate	
The rate of natural increase is very high	

(4 marks)

- (iii) Some MEDCs are said to have entered Stage 5 of the model.
Complete **Figure 2** to show what happens to the birth and death rates in Stage 5.
(2 marks)
- (iv) Study **Figure 3**, a population pyramid for one country.

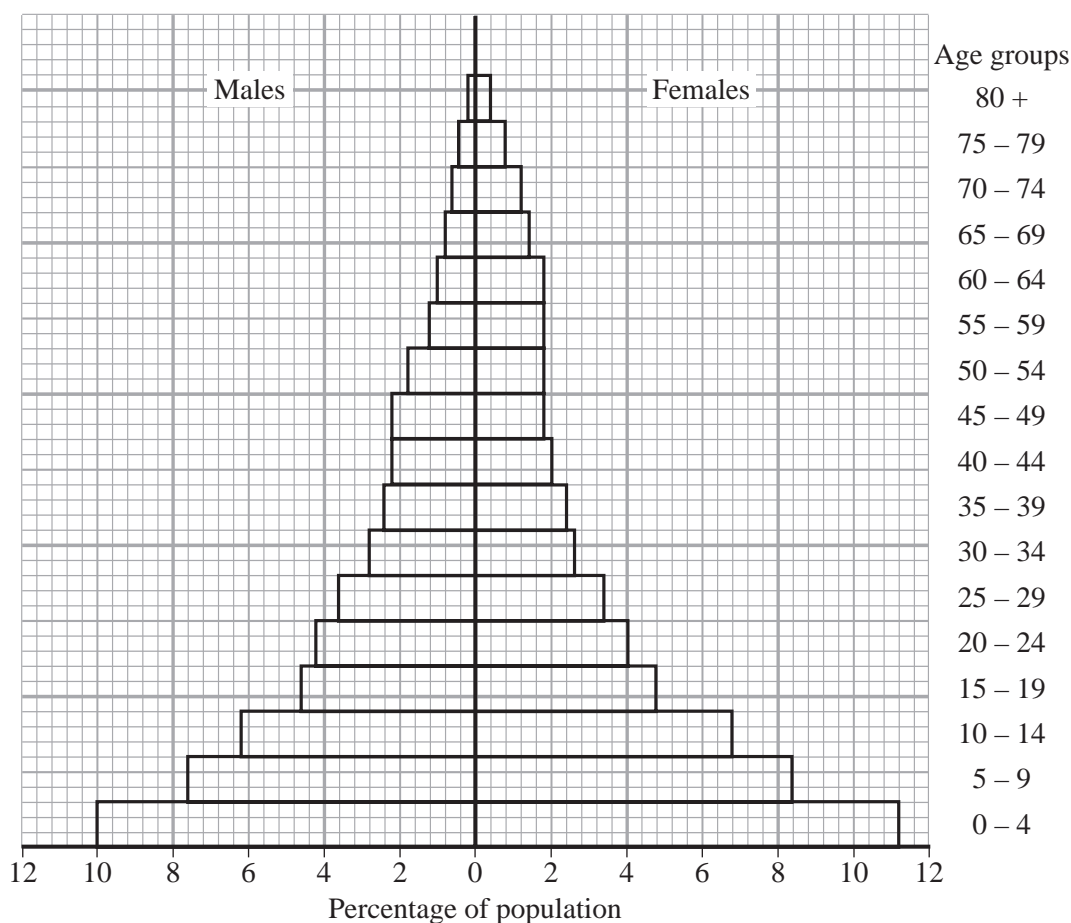


Figure 3

Which stage of the model does this country appear to be in?

.....
(1 mark)

- (v) Give **two** reasons for your answer to part (b)(iv).

1

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2

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(2 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(c) Study **Figure 4**, which shows the changing population structure of Sweden.

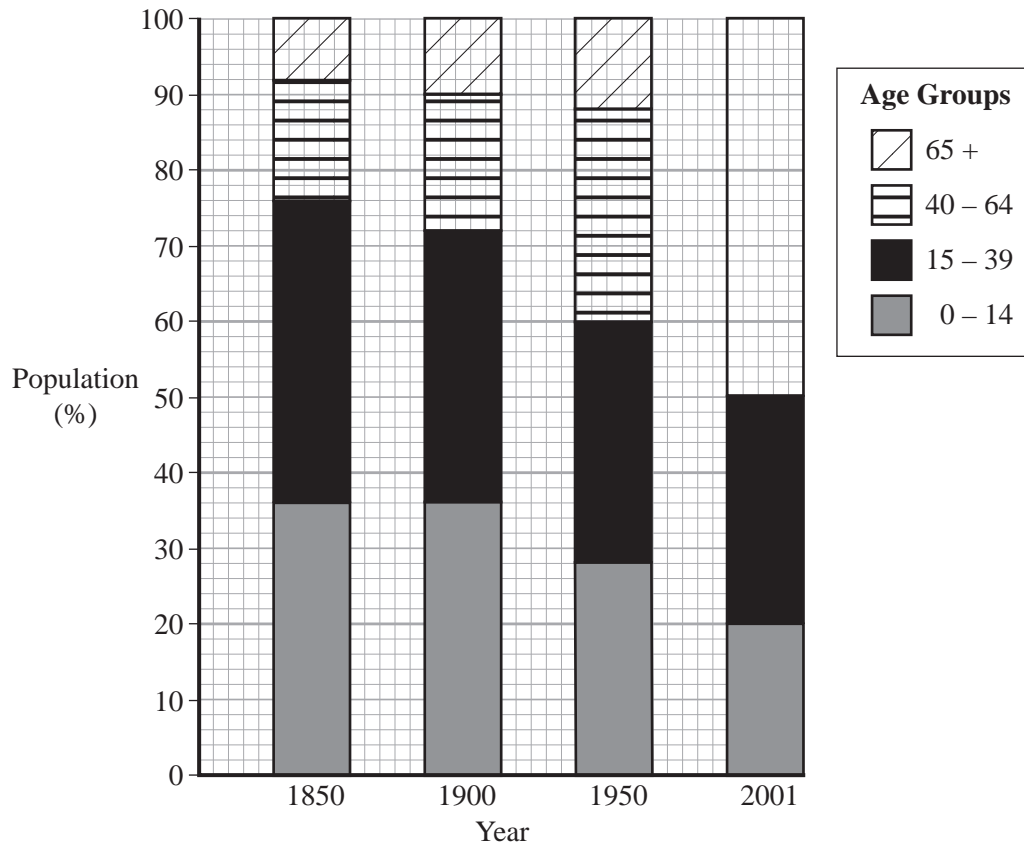


Figure 4

(i) What percentage of the population was aged between 0 and 14 in 1900?

.....%

(1 mark)

(ii) Use the following figures to complete the bar for 2001.

Age	Percentage
40 – 64	24
65 +	26

(2 marks)

(iii) Give **two** ways in which the population of Sweden has changed since 1850.

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(2 marks)

(iv) Describe how governments of MEDCs try to cope with changes in population structure.

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(4 marks)

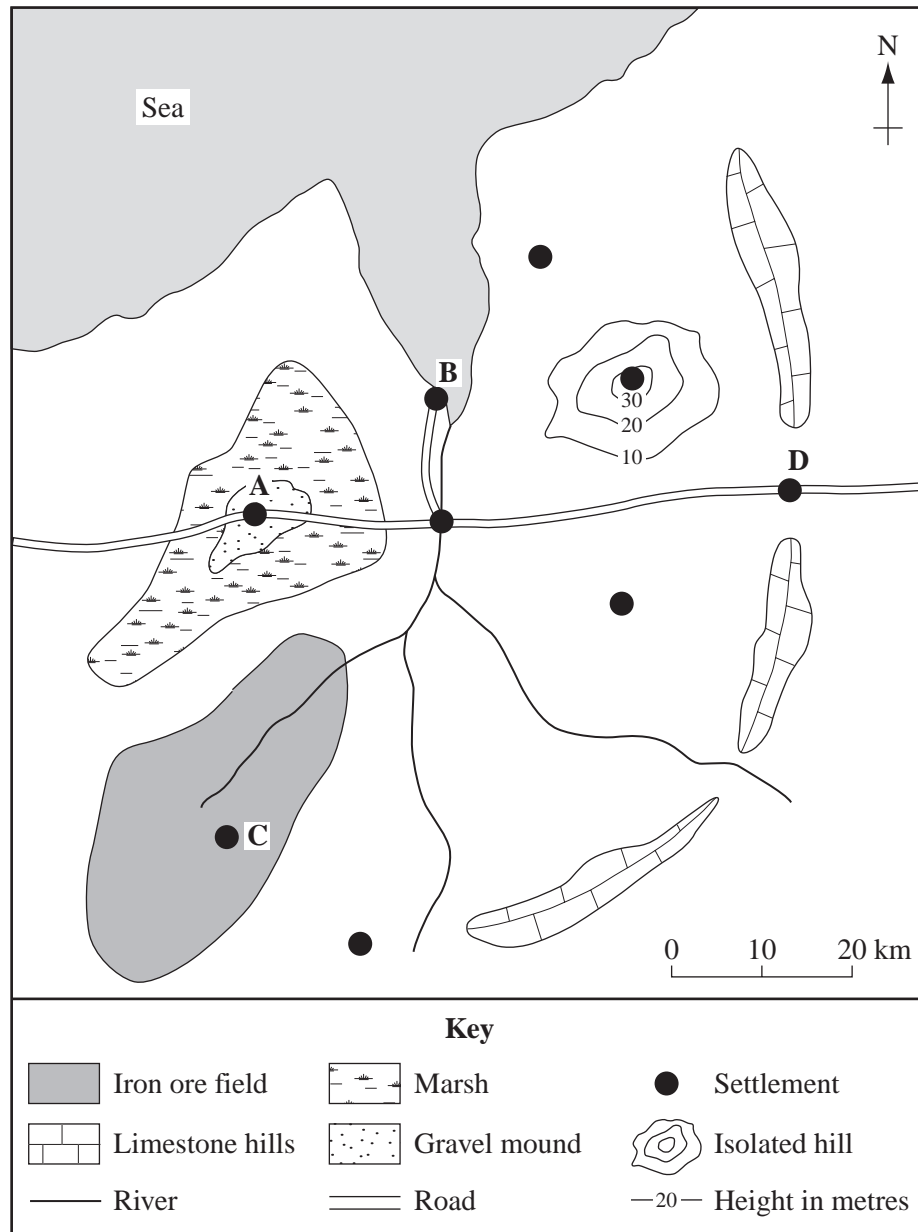
25

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

2 Settlement**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 5**, which shows a number of settlement sites.

**Figure 5**

- (i) What is the meaning of the term 'site of a settlement'?

.....

.....

(1 mark)

- (ii) On **Figure 5**, four sites are labelled with the letters A to D. Complete the table below by writing **one** of the letters A to D against the **four** correct statements. One box will be left empty.

Statement	Letter
Wet point	
Dry point	
Gap town	
Local resource	
Sheltered harbour	

(4 marks)

- (iii) Several other settlement sites are marked on **Figure 5**.

- Label with the letter E **one** settlement site where defence was probably important in choosing the site.
- Label with the letter F **one** bridging point.

(2 marks)

- (iv) Why is defence no longer important as a siting factor?

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(1 mark)

- (v) Give **two** reasons why the settlement at site B has grown into a large town.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (b) (i) What is the meaning of the term 'urban zone'?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Study **Figures 6a** and **6b** (opposite), which show street maps of two different parts of the city of Gloucester.

Use **Figures 6a** and **6b** to complete the following paragraph.
Choose the correct words from the following list.

factories	rectangular	lower	offices and shops
higher	semi-detached	terraced	circular

In **Figure 6a** the pattern of roads is and this urban zone is called the inner city. The main land use is housing.

The roads in **Figure 6b** have less of a pattern and there are many cul-de-sacs. This means that there is a density of housing than in **Figure 6a**. The main type of housing is likely to be

(4 marks)

Map extracts of Cheltenham and Gloucester - not reproduced here
due to third-party copyright constraints.

Figure 6a

Figure 6b

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (c) Study **Figure 7**, a scatter graph which shows the link between the population and the number of shops in some villages near Gloucester.

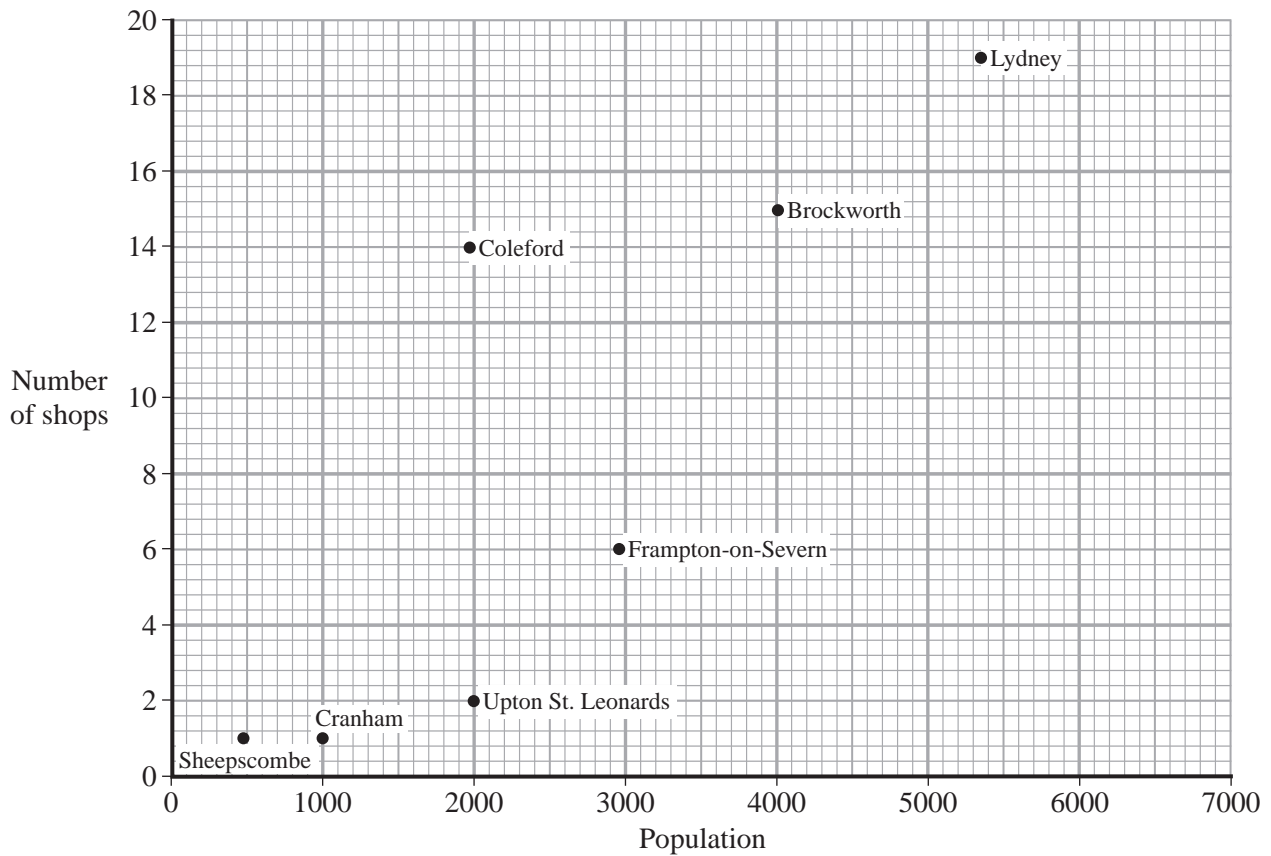


Figure 7

- (i) What is the population of Cranham?

.....

(1 mark)

- (ii) Painswick has a population of 4100 and has 10 shops.
Plot this on **Figure 7** and mark it with the letter P.

(2 marks)

- (iii) What is the link between the number of people who live in a village and the number of shops in that village, as shown in **Figure 7**?

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(2 marks)

- (d) Describe how governments of MEDCs try to cope with urban sprawl.

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(4 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

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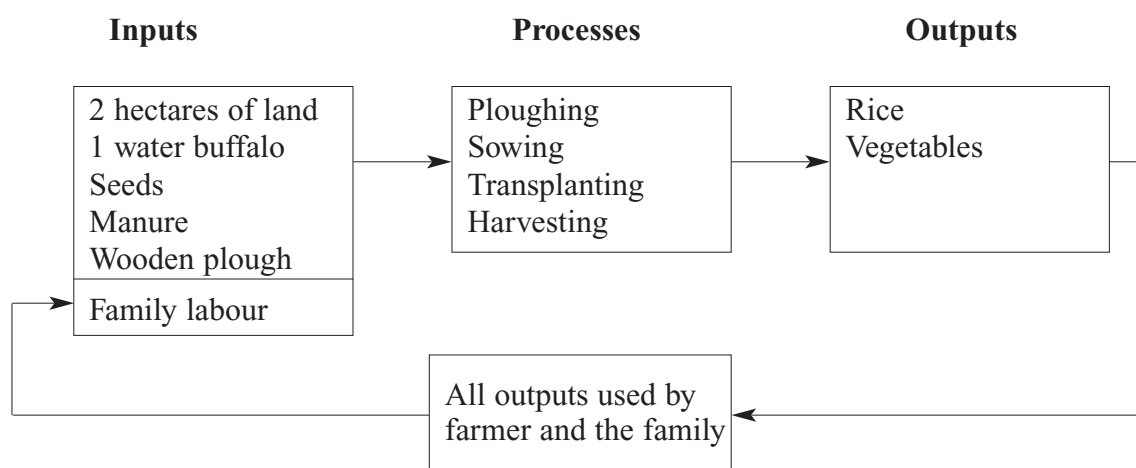
NO QUESTIONS APPEAR ON THIS PAGE

SECTION B

Answer **one** question in this section, **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3 Agriculture**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 8**, which shows a farming system in India.

**Figure 8**

Complete the table below by circling the term which best describes the farming system in India shown in **Figure 8**. Give a reason for each choice.

Terms	Reason
Commercial or Subsistence	I chose this because
Intensive or Extensive	I chose this because

*(4 marks)***QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE****Turn over ►**

- (b) **Figure 9** shows some effects of agricultural changes in the Indian state of Punjab between 1961 and 2001.

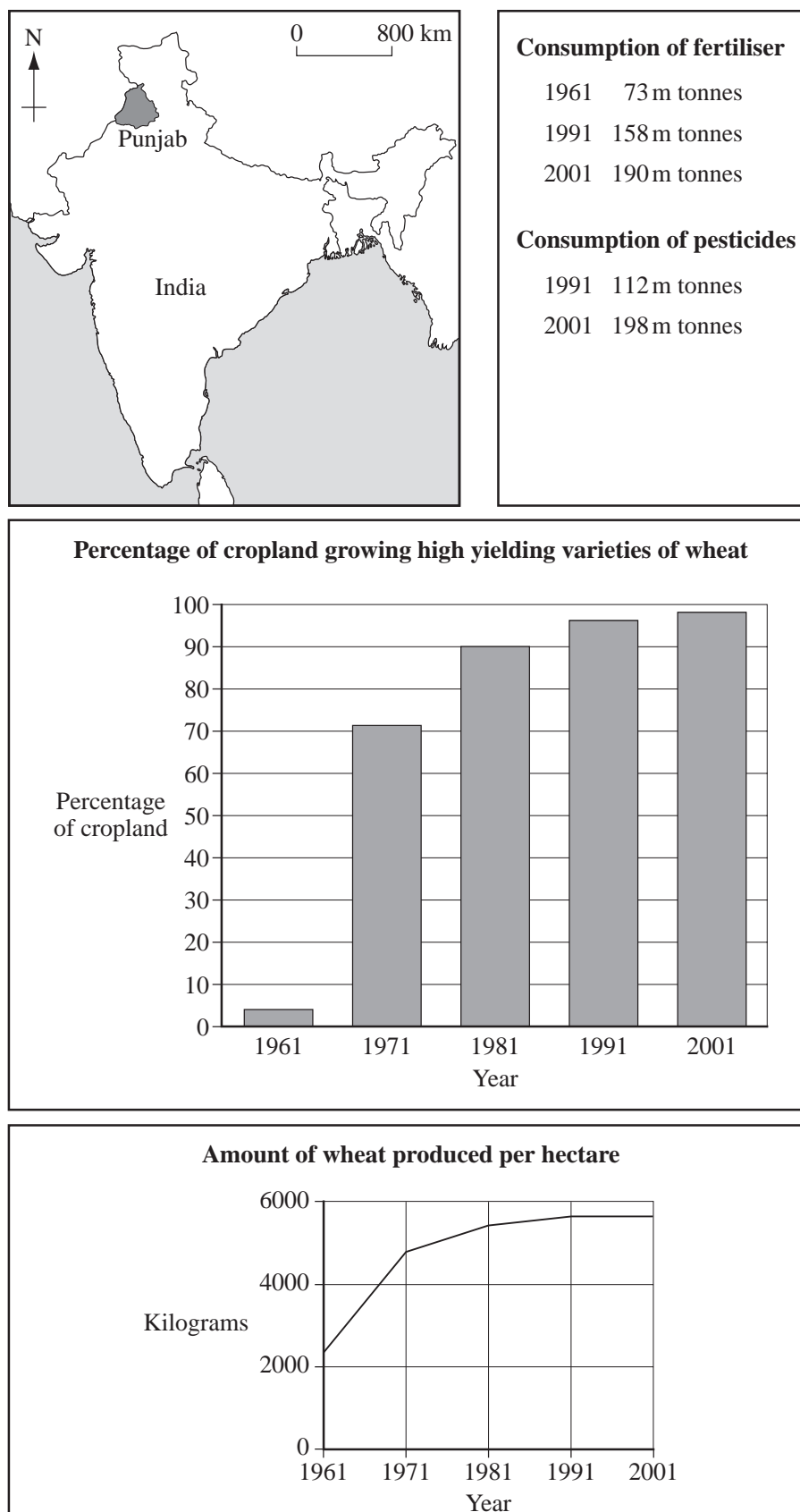


Figure 9

- (i) What percentage of cropland was used for high yielding varieties of wheat in 1981?

.....%

(1 mark)

- (ii) Use **Figure 9** to describe the agricultural changes in this part of India.

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(4 marks)

- (iii) Give **two** possible disadvantages to the farmers of these agricultural changes.

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(2 marks)

QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(c) Study **Figure 10**, which shows the effects of some modern farming methods in MEDCs.

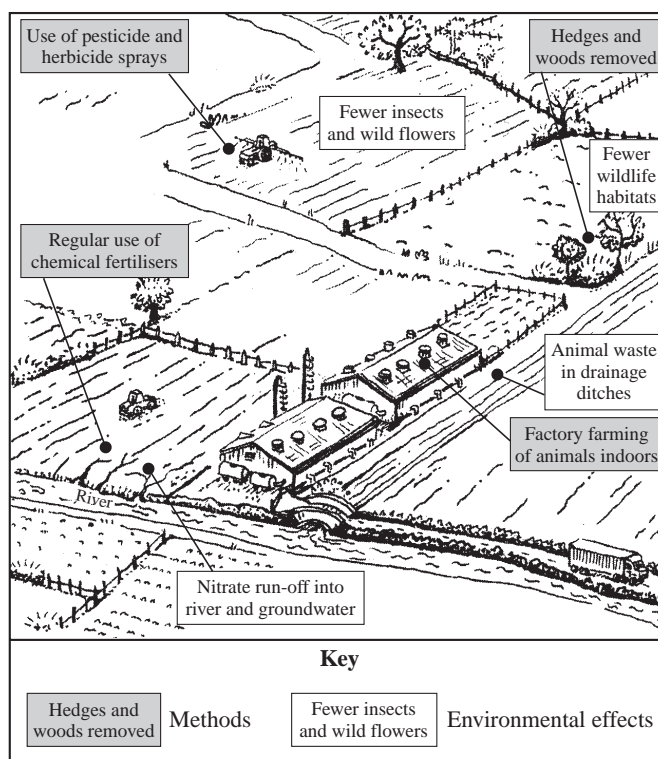


Figure 10

- (i) Using **Figure 10**, complete the following table to show the possible effects of modern farming methods on the environment. Each label may be used once only.

Modern farming method	Environmental effect
	Animal waste in drainage ditches
	Fewer insects and wild flowers
Hedges and woods removed	
Regular use of chemical fertilisers	

(4 marks)

- (ii) Choose **two** of the modern farming methods shown in **Figure 10**. Explain the advantage(s) of each method to the farmer.

Farming method

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Farming method

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(4 marks)

- (iii) Explain what can be done to reduce the harmful effects of modern farming methods.

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(6 marks)

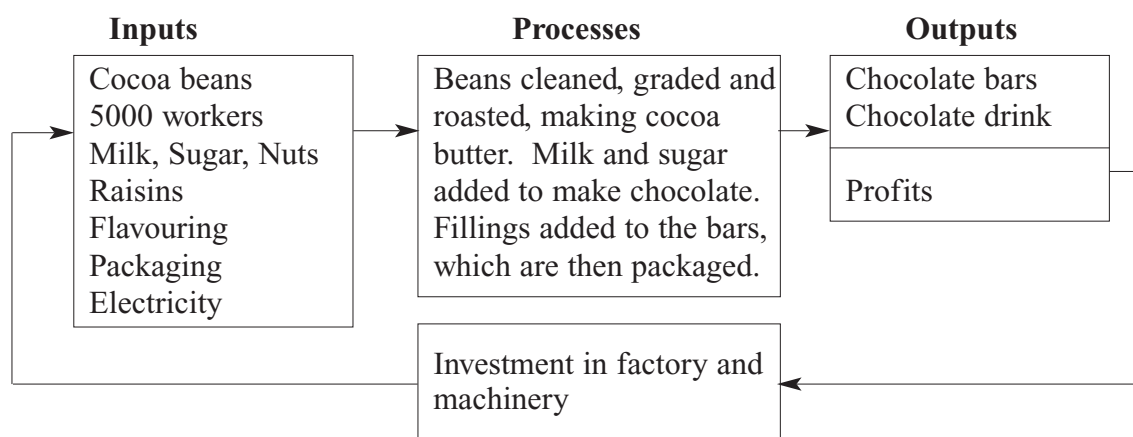
TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

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NO QUESTIONS APPEAR ON THIS PAGE

4 Industry**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study
- Figure 11**
- , which shows an industrial system in England.

**Figure 11**

- (i) Complete the table below by circling the correct type of industry shown in
- Figure 11**
- . Give a reason for your choice.

Type of Industry shown in Figure 11	Reason
Primary	I chose this because
or
Secondary
or
Tertiary
or	
Quaternary	

(2 marks)

- (ii) What is the link between primary and secondary industry?

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*(2 marks)***QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE****Turn over ►**

- (b) **Figure 12** shows the industrial development of South Korea, a newly industrialised country (NIC) in East Asia, between 1971 and 2001.

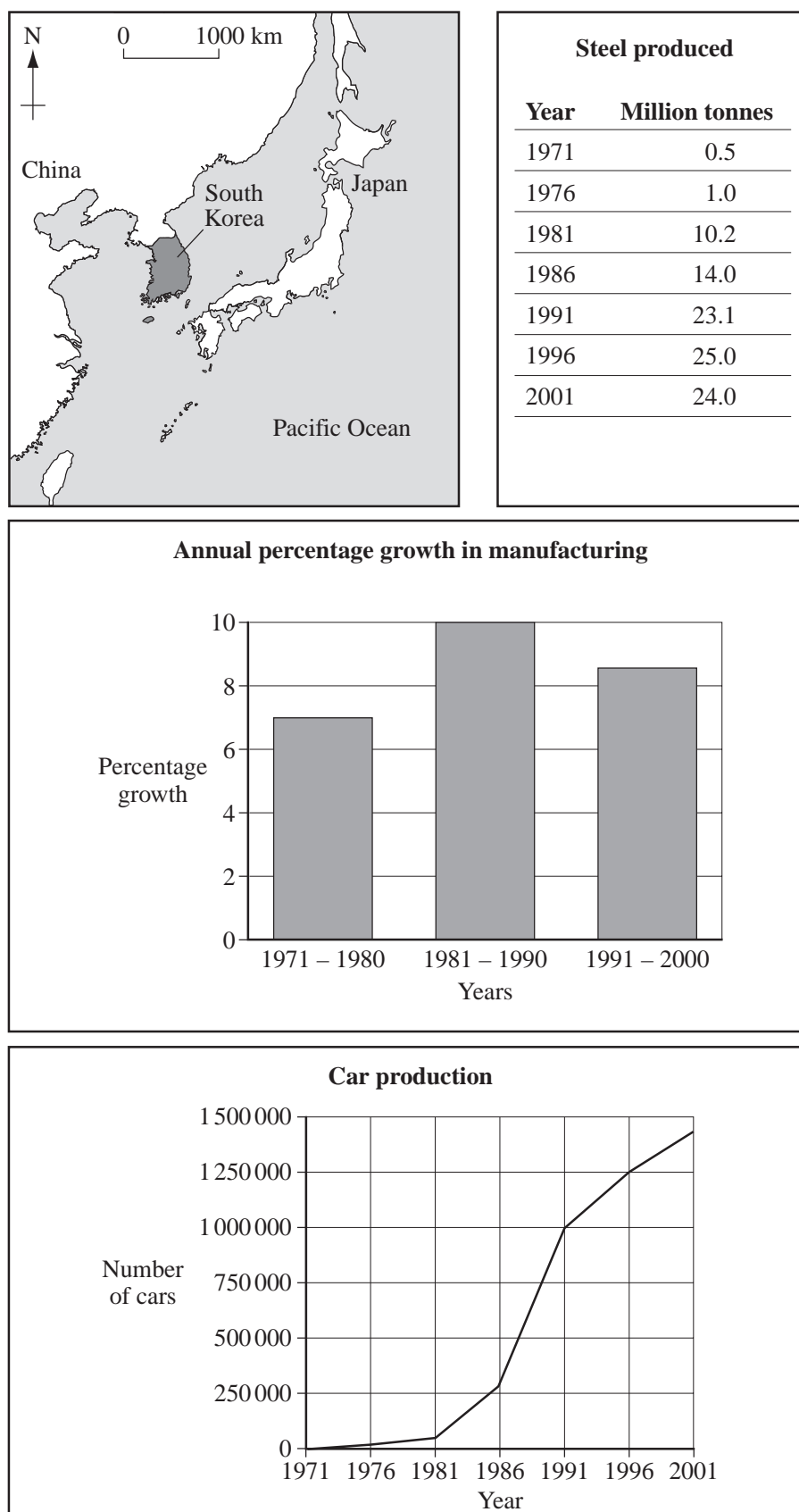


Figure 12

- (i) What was the annual percentage growth in manufacturing in South Korea between 1981 and 1990?

.....%

(1 mark)

- (ii) Use **Figure 12** to describe the industrial changes that took place in South Korea between 1971 and 2001.

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(4 marks)

- (iii) Give **two** reasons for the industrial changes that have taken place in NICs.

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(2 marks)

QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (c) In recent years there has been growth of Transnational Corporations (TNC) across the world.

Samsung is a TNC based in South Korea.

Study **Figure 13**, which shows the distribution of Samsung factories and offices across the world in 2003.

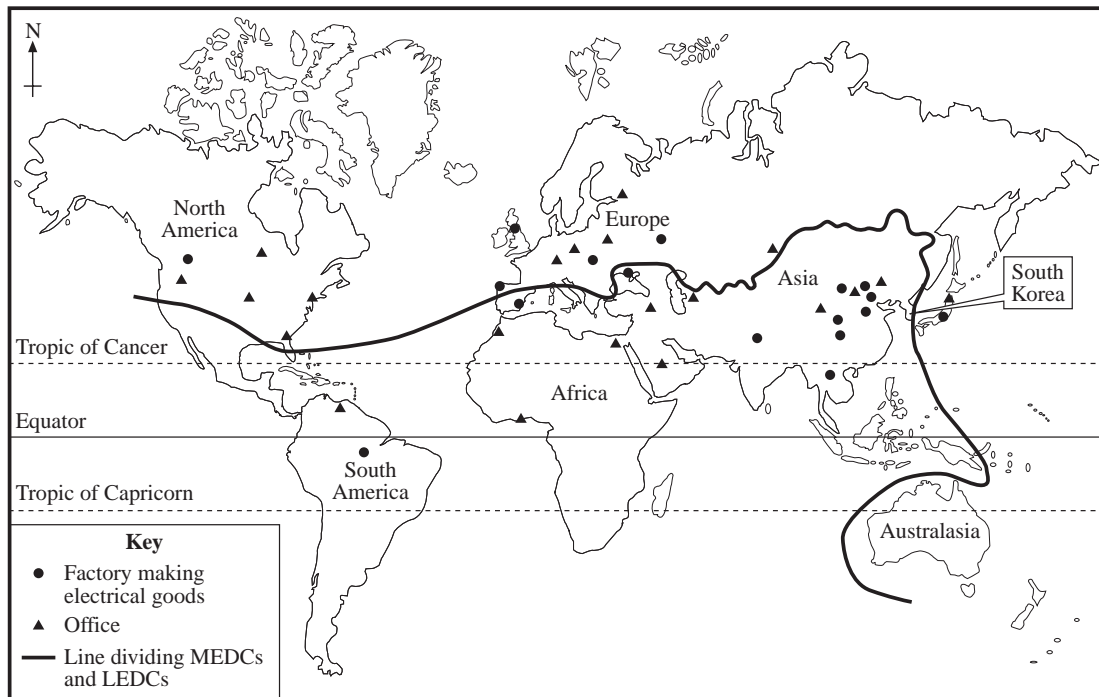


Figure 13

- (i) Using **Figure 13**, tick the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is true or false.

	True	False
All Samsung offices are in LEDCs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North America has more Samsung offices than factories.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most Samsung factories are in Asia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Africa is the only continent without any Samsung offices.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(4 marks)

- (ii) Suggest a reason for the distribution of Samsung factories.

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(2 marks)

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(iv) Using **one or more** examples that you have studied, explain the disadvantages that the development of industry can bring to LEDCs.

[illegible]

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25

Turn over ►

SECTION C

Answer **one** question in this section, **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

5 Managing Resources**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 14**, on the insert, which shows a part of Italy that has developed an important tourist industry.

- (i) Which of the following has encouraged the growth of a tourist industry in the area shown in the photograph?
Circle the correct answer.

Physical factors**Human factors***(1 mark)*

- (ii) What disadvantages can the tourist industry bring to an area such as the one shown in **Figure 14**?

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(2 marks)

- (iii) Using **Figure 14**, give **two** reasons why tourists are attracted to this part of Italy.

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(2 marks)

- (iv) For an area of the UK that you have studied, explain why the tourist industry has developed there.

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(4 marks)

- (b) (i) What is the meaning of the term 'non-renewable resource'?

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(2 marks)

QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(ii) Study **Figure 15**, which shows Antarctica, a continent rich in resources.

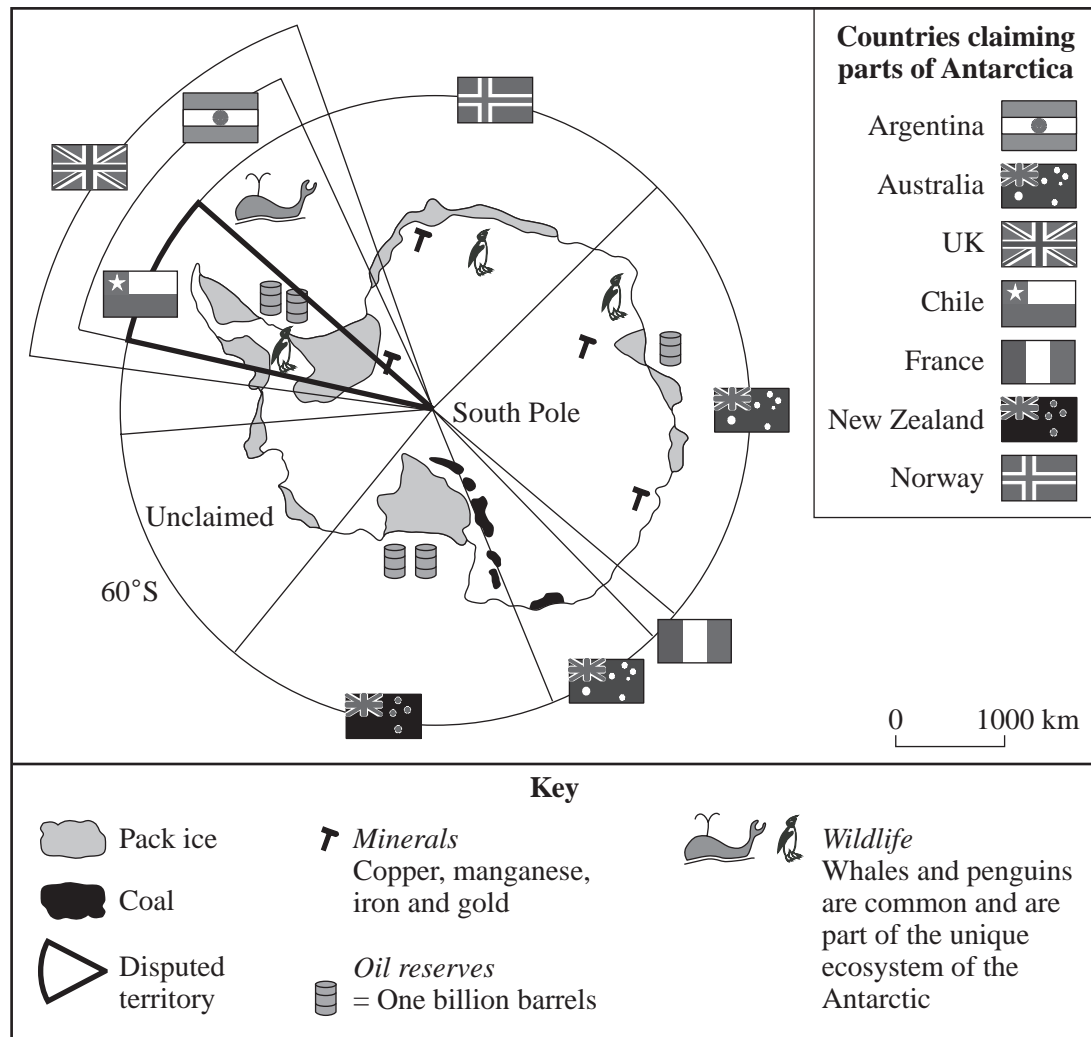


Figure 15

Using **Figure 15**, tick the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is true or false.

	True	False
The part of Antarctica claimed by Argentina, Chile and the UK has oil reserves of less than 1 billion barrels.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Australian sectors have coal, oil and mineral resources.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The part of Antarctica claimed by New Zealand has oil reserves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The unclaimed area has no resources.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(4 marks)

- (iii) Explain why there is an increasing demand for resources such as those found in Antarctica.

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(4 marks)

QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (c) (i) Give **two** possible causes of global warming.

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2

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Sustainable development aims to ensure that the earth is preserved for future generations.

The following are the aims of sustainable development.

Letter	Aims of sustainable development
A	Conserving the natural environment
B	Encouraging the re-use of materials
C	Developing the use of renewable energy
D	Carrying out effective pollution control

Each aim has been given a letter.

Choose **two** of the letters in the table and, for each, explain how the aim can be achieved.

Letter

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Letter

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(4 marks)

6 Development**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- (a) Study **Figure 16**, on the insert, which shows part of a publicity leaflet issued by the “Send a Cow” charity that gives cows to farmers in LEDCs in Africa.

- (i) “Send a Cow” is an example of which of the following types of aid?
Circle the correct answer.

Emergency (short-term) aid**Long-term aid***(1 mark)*

- (ii) Give **two** reasons for your answer to (a)(i).

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2

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(2 marks)

- (iii) Explain why many LEDCs need aid.

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(4 marks)

- (iv) Suggest **two** disadvantages of aid.

1

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*(2 marks)***QUESTION 6 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE****Turn over ►**

- (b) Many parts of the world are affected by environmental hazards. Study **Figure 17**, which shows the world distribution of tropical storms.

Adapted map of the world distribution of tropical storms
- not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Figure 17

- (i) What is the meaning of the term ‘environmental hazard’?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Using **Figure 17**, tick the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is true or false.

	True	False
All continents are affected by tropical storms.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All tropical storms start over the sea.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All tropical storms move away from the Equator.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tropical storms only affect areas within the tropics.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(4 marks)

- (iii) How may the development of a country be affected by tropical storms or any other environmental hazard that you have studied?

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(4 marks)

- (c) (i) Give **two** disadvantages of international trade for LEDCs.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

QUESTION 6 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (ii) Fair trade aims to give LEDCs a chance to gain more benefits from trade. The following are ways in which fair trade works.

Letter	Ways in which fair trade works
A	Reducing the number of middlemen (people between the producers and those who buy the products)
B	Encouraging producers to invest their profits in their local communities
C	Setting up processing factories in LEDCs rather than in MEDCs
D	Publishing examples of companies where the workers are being treated badly

Each way has been given a letter.

Choose **two** of the letters in the table and, for each, explain how this way might benefit LEDCs.

Letter

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Letter

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(4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Figure 10: NEAB Syllabus C Question Paper 2F June 1998.
Figure 14: Photo © 2001 David Morgan-Mar.
Figure 15: adapted from J. HOPKIN & J. MORRIS, *Issues in Geography: Environmental Issues – Teacher’s Folder* (Harcourt Education) 1987. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Education.
Figure 16: © Send a Cow.
Figure 17: © NEIL PUNNETT, PETER WEBBER, STEPHEN MURRAY *Developing World: Resource & Activity Pack* (Basil Blackwell) 1989.

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GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)

Paper 2 Foundation Tier

3031/2F

F

Insert



Figure 14

How we work



Lydia Kisito's cow was given to her in 1993, and is in calf again. The cow is in excellent health, although her milk yield has gone down from 30 to 20 litres. She has produced four bull calves which Lydia has sold for £150 each. Lydia has used the money from the surplus milk to buy sheep and goats. The manure from all the animals helps Lydia to grow more vegetables. Her main aim is to provide for the next generation. "My oldest child could not go to school, but now I can afford to send my younger children."



Figure 16

How we work



Lydia Kisito's cow was given to her in 1993, and is in calf again. The cow is in excellent health, although her milk yield has gone down from 30 to 20 litres. She has produced four bull calves which Lydia has sold for £150 each. Lydia has used the money from the surplus milk to buy sheep and goats. The manure from all the animals helps Lydia to grow more vegetables. Her main aim is to provide for the next generation. "My oldest child could not go to school, but now I can afford to send my younger children."



Figure 16