

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
GEOGRAPHY A**

A673/01

Similarities and Differences (Foundation Tier)

**Friday 17 June 2011
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR supplied materials:

- An insert (A673/01/02/1 – inserted)

Other materials required:

None



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number							Candidate number				
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MODIFIED LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The insert will be found in the centre of this document.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 1(d), 2(c) and 3(c)(i) for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- These abbreviations are used throughout the paper:
LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.

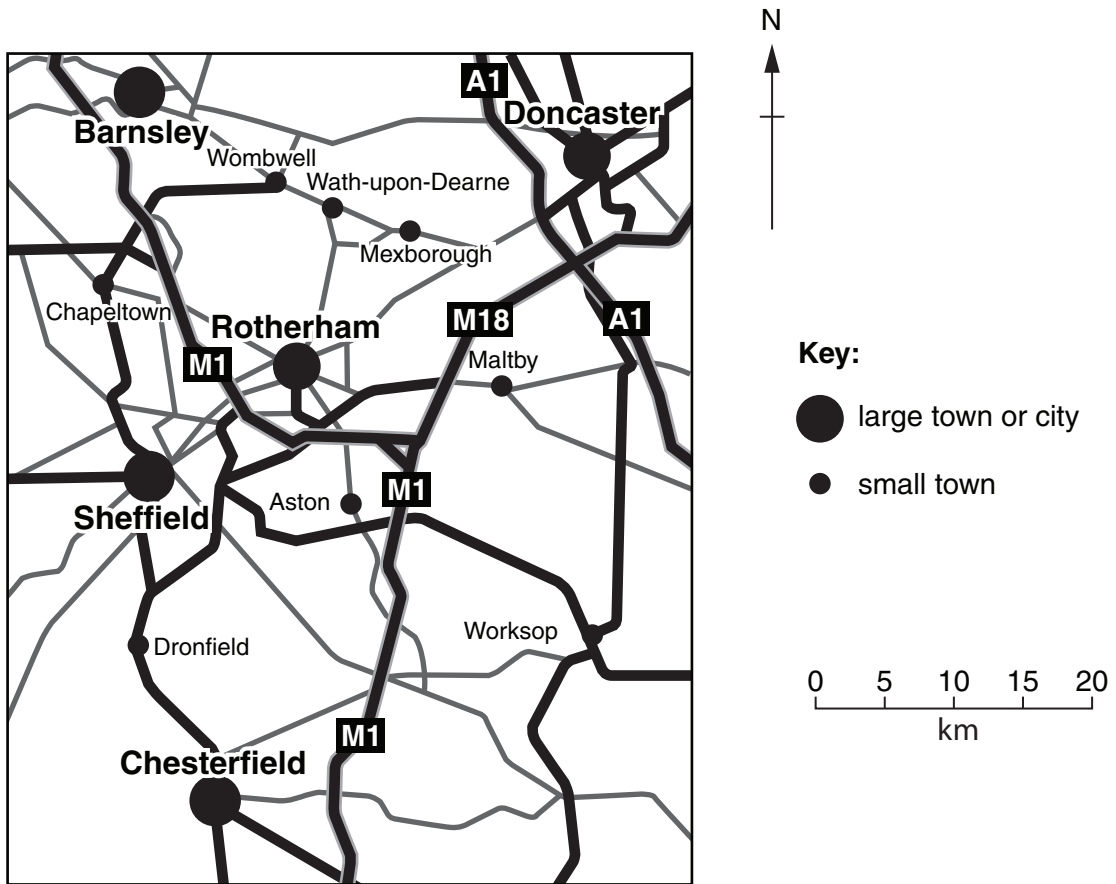


Fig. 1 Map of the area around Sheffield

Draw a line from the name of each place to its location.
Sheffield has been done for you.

Place	Location
Sheffield	east of the M1
Worksop	a large town south of Sheffield
Chesterfield	between Wombwell and Mexborough
Wath-upon-Dearne	south west of Rotherham

[3]

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

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

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

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

(i) Describe the street pattern in Norton Lees, where Carl lives. Use evidence from Fig. 2.

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..... [1]

(ii) Describe **three** differences between the **housing** where Debbie lives (Photograph A) and the **housing** where Carl lives (Photograph B).

1
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2
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3
..... [3]

(c) Study Photograph A and Fig. 2.

(i) Suggest **three** advantages of living in areas close to town centres and city centres, such as that shown in Photograph A.

1
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2
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..... [3]

2 (a) Study Fig. 3.

	GDP per person (\$US)	Employment in primary sector (%)	Life expectancy (years)	Population living on less than US\$1 per day (%)
Namibia	5400	47	51	35
Brazil	10 100	6	72	11
Bangladesh	1500	63	60	29
Nepal	1100	33	65	38
India	2800	17	70	44

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

Fig. 3 Table of quality of life indicators for selected LEDCs (2008)

- (i) Give **one** example of a job in the primary sector.
 [1]
- (ii) What is meant by life expectancy?
 [1]
- (iii) Name the country which is likely to have the highest quality of life from Fig. 3.
 [1]
- (iv) Give **three** pieces of evidence from Fig. 3 to support your choice.
 1

 2

 3
 [3]

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

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

(ii) Describe **one** similarity and **one** difference between 'your place' in the UK and your non-UK place.

Similarity

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Difference

..... [2]

(c) Describe the climate of your non-UK place.

You should include climatic statistics in your answer.

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[Total: 15 marks]

3 (a) Study Fig. 4.

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

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

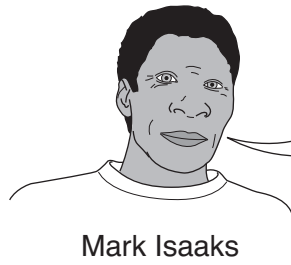
Fig. 4 The BIG Project in Otjivero

Underline **one** statement which is TRUE about the BIG project.

- The project was set up by the government of Namibia.
- The project aimed to help poor people in Otjivero and help the village to develop.
- People who live in Otjivero have to pay N\$100 per month to take part.
- The Basic Income Grant has to be used to start a small business.

[1]

(b) Study Figs 5A and 5B.



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

Fig. 5A A resident of Otjivero

‘I’m Doing Very Well’

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

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

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

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

Fig. 5B Nembwaya’s story.

(i) Give **three** different ways in which poor people in Otjivero have been helped by the BIG project.

1

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2

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3

..... [3]

(ii) Suggest **one** possible problem which the BIG project might cause in Otjivero.

Explain your answer.

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..... [2]

(c) (i) Suggest how you think 'your place' in the UK may change in the future.

Give reasons for your views.

Name of 'your place'

Future change

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..... [6]

(ii) Suggest **two** possible benefits and **two** possible problems of this change for people who live in 'your place'.

Benefits

- 1
-
- 2
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Problems

- 1
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- 2
- [4]

[Total: 16 marks]

Additional Pages:

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer to any question(s), the question number must be clearly shown.

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