

Candidate forename						Candidate surname					
Centre number						Candidate number					

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

B563/02

GEOGRAPHY B

Key Geographical Themes (Higher Tier)

FRIDAY 17 JUNE 2011: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

OS map extract (inserted)

Resource booklet

(B563/A772/01/02/RB - inserted)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. 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 THREE questions. Answer ONE question from Section A (EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2), answer ONE question from Section B (EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4) and answer ONE question from Section C (EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6).

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- 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 75.
- You will be awarded marks in Questions 1(f), 2(e), 3(d), 4(f), 5(e) and 6(d) for the quality of written communication of your answer.

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SECTION A

You must answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

RIVERS AND COASTS

EITHER

1 Use FIG. 1 in the Resource Booklet and the OS map extract.

(a) Study FIG. 1, a photograph of the River Esk at Whitby, and the OS map extract.

(i) State the number of the A road which crosses the River Esk in FIG. 1.

A _____ [1]

(ii) Give the 6 figure grid reference for this crossing point.

_____ [1]

(iii) Use the scale to calculate the length of the River Esk in the area shown on FIG. 1.

CIRCLE the correct answer.

2.25 km

2.75 km

3.25 km

3.75 km

[1]

(b) Describe the River Esk and its valley shown in FIG. 1.

[4]

(c) Suggest TWO ways in which the upper course of the River Esk will be different from that shown on the OS map extract.

1

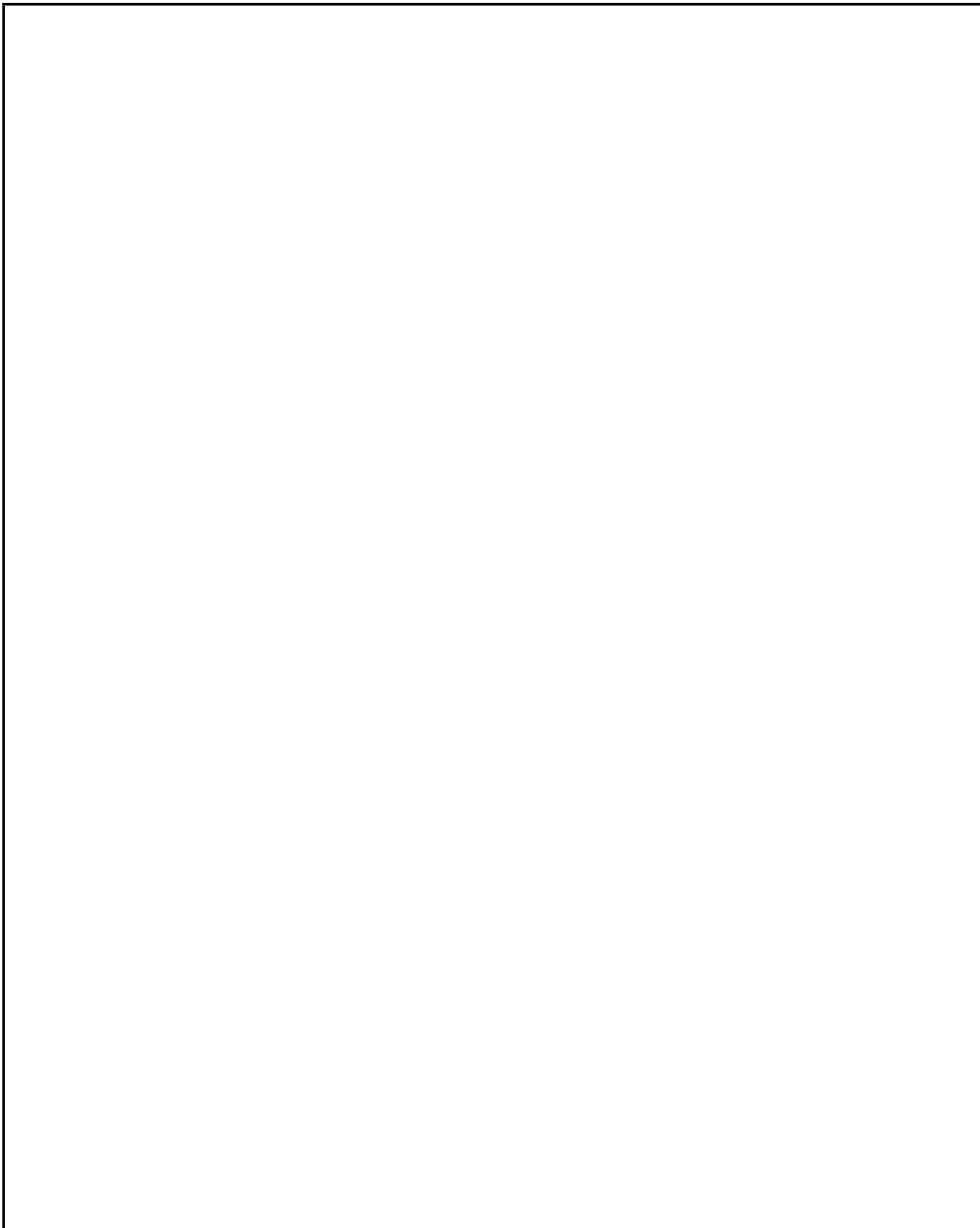
2

[2]

(d) There is a river meander at 838064. Explain how this river landform has been formed.

You may draw a labelled diagram(s) opposite as part of your answer.

[illegible]



(e) A main geomorphic process of a river is transport. Name and describe TWO ways that a river transports its load.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[4]**

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TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 1(f).

(f) CASE STUDY: RIVER FLOODING

Name a river where flooding is managed:

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Describe how the flooding is managed and explain how sustainable these methods are. Include at least THREE developed ideas.

[illegible]

[8]

[Total marks: 25]

END OF QUESTION 1

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OR

2 Use the OS map extract and FIG. 2 in the Resource Booklet.

(a) Study the OS map extract.

(i) Use the map key to identify the type of beach deposit in grid square 8612.

_____ [1]

(ii) What is the highest point in grid square 9209?

_____ m [1]

(iii) Use map evidence to compare the slope of the land in grid squares 9209 and 9210.

_____ [1]

(b) Study FIG. 2, which shows Saltwick Bay, in grid square 9110.

(i) Give TWO pieces of evidence from FIG. 2 which show that erosion has taken place there.

1 _____

2 _____
_____ **[2]**

(ii) Name and describe TWO processes of erosion which affect this area of coastline.

1 _____

2 _____

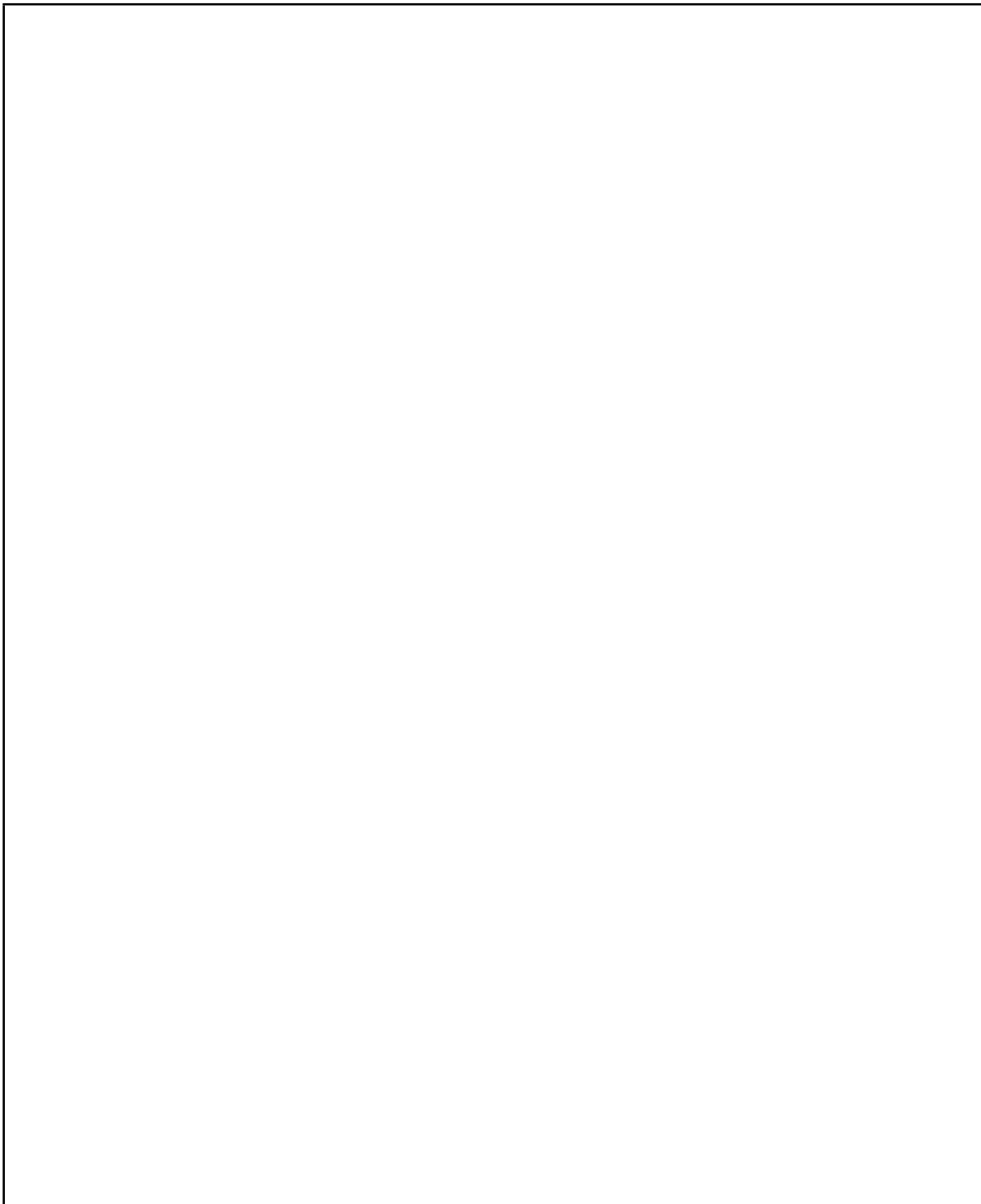
_____ **[4]**

(c) Explain TWO ways that geology affects the formation of coastal landforms.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]



(e) CASE STUDY: COASTLINE MANAGEMENT

Name an area of coastline where management has taken place.

Describe how the coastline has been managed and explain how sustainable these methods are. Include at least THREE developed ideas.

[8]

[Total marks: 25]

END OF QUESTION 2

SECTION B

You must answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT

EITHER

3 Use FIGS 3a and 3b in the Resource Booklet.

(a) Study FIGS 3a and 3b, population pyramids for Sweden and Lesotho.

(i) What percentage of the total population of Sweden is in the 15-19 age group?

_____ **[1]**

(ii) Compare the percentage of total population over 80 years old in Sweden and Lesotho. Use data in your answer.

_____ **[2]**

(iii) Identify TWO ways in which the population structure of Sweden is typical of an MEDC.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[2]**

(iv) Suggest how the percentage of the population under 15 years old in Lesotho is likely to change in the future. Give reasons for your answer.

_____ **[4]**

[4]

(c) Suggest TWO consequences of an ageing population in a country. Develop your ideas.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

(d) CASE STUDY: POPULATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Name a country in which management strategies have been used to influence natural population change.

Describe the strategies which have been used by the government to influence the rate of natural population change. How successful have these strategies been? Include at least THREE developed ideas.

[8]

[Total marks: 25]

END OF QUESTION 3

OR

4 Use FIGS 4 and 5 in the Resource Booklet.

(a) Study FIG. 4, which shows population change in some of the world's largest cities.

(i) Identify the city which had the largest increase in population numbers between 1990 and 2015 (projected).

_____ **[1]**

(ii) Compare the growth in population of Tokyo and Lagos.

_____ **[2]**

- (b) Migration is one reason for the increase in urban populations in LEDCs.**

Give TWO attractions of cities for people who live in rural areas of LEDCs.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[2]**

- (c) A consequence of rural to urban migration into LEDC cities is the growth of squatter settlements.**

Describe TWO common locations of squatter settlements and explain why they are located in such areas.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[4]**

[4]

- (e) In MEDCs many people migrate from large cities to live in rural areas. This is called counter-urbanisation.**

Describe TWO consequences for rural areas of counter-urbanisation.

Develop your ideas.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[4]**

(f) CASE STUDY: CHANGES IN RETAIL SERVICE PROVISION

Name and locate an example of changes in retail service provision in an area.

Describe the recent changes which have taken place and explain why these changes have occurred. Include at least THREE developed ideas.

[8]

[Total marks: 25]

END OF QUESTION 4

SECTION C

You must answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

NATURAL HAZARDS

EITHER

5 Use FIGS 6, 7a and 7b in the Resource Booklet.

(a) Study FIG. 6, a world map showing risk of death by drought.

(i) Explain what is meant by the term ‘drought’.

[2]

(ii) Describe the distribution of the different levels (high, medium, and low) of risk of death by drought in Africa.

[3]

(b) Describe TWO ways that drought can affect the lives of people who live in MEDCs. Develop your ideas.

1

2

[4]

[4]

- (d) Look at FIGS 7a and 7b, photographs which show two ways in which people in LEDCs try to overcome the problem of drought. Explain how sustainable each method will be.**

[4]

(e) CASE STUDY: CLIMATIC HAZARD IN AN LEDC

Name and locate an example of a climatic hazard in an LEDC.

Explain the natural processes causing the hazard and describe its impact on people in the area. Include at least THREE developed ideas.

[8]

[Total marks: 25]

END OF QUESTION 5

OR

6 Use FIGS 8 and 9 in the Resource Booklet.

(a) Study FIG. 8, which shows active volcanoes in Japan.

(i) Describe the distribution of these volcanoes.

[3]

- (ii) Suggest TWO examples of information observed and recorded by the volcano observation centres. Explain how each one could help to predict a volcanic eruption.**

1 _____

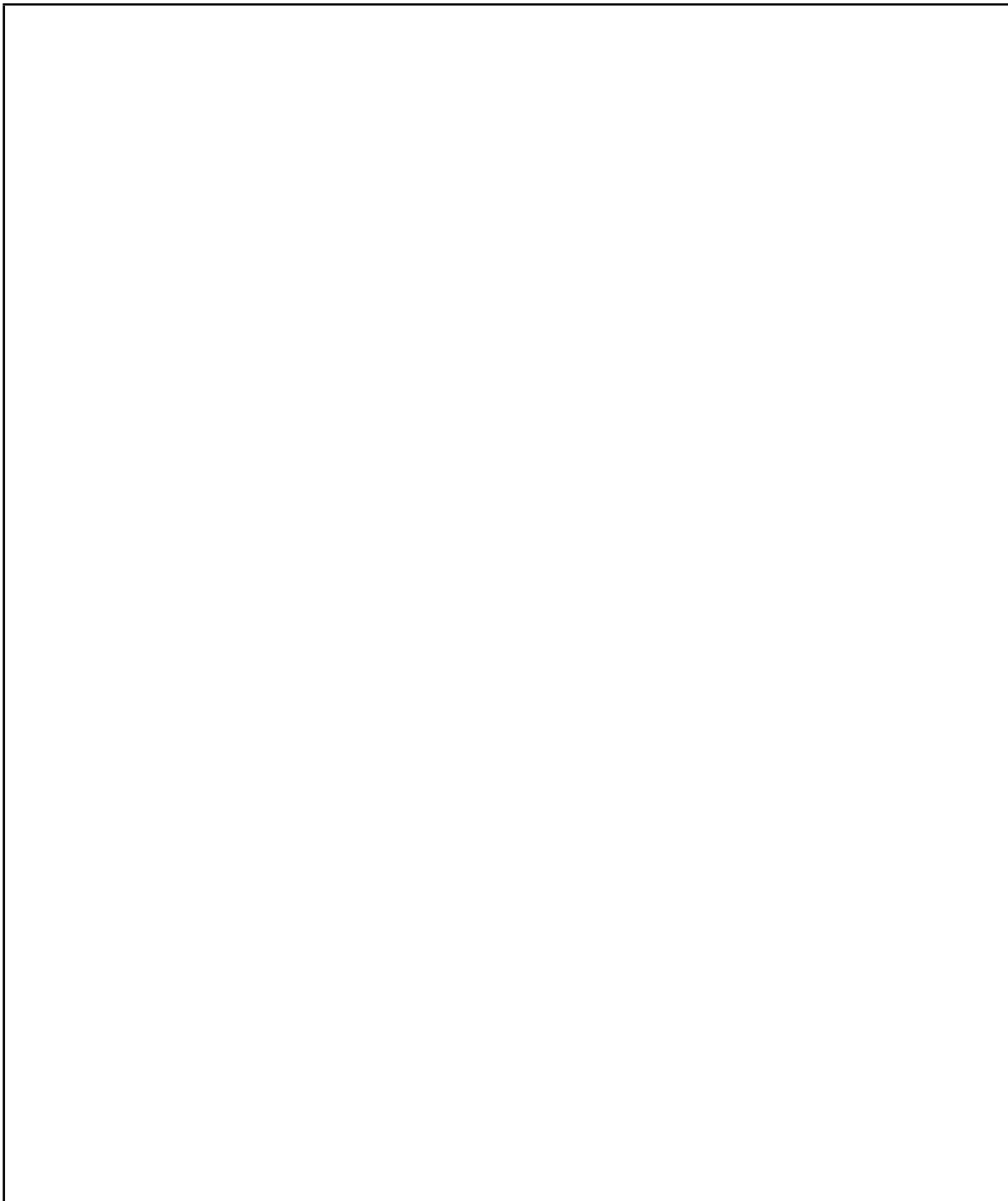
2 _____

_____ **[4]**

- (iii) Explain how the movement of plates can cause volcanic eruptions at a destructive plate margin.**

You may draw a labelled diagram(s) opposite as part of your answer.

[illegible]



(b) FIG. 9 is part of a poster which gives advice for dealing with volcanic eruptions in Japan.

Give TWO ways that such advice helps to protect people.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[2]**

(c) In some LEDCs there is no official advice given about any future volcanic eruption.

Suggest TWO reasons why many people in LEDCs continue to live near active volcanoes. Develop your ideas.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[4]**

(d) CASE STUDY: TECTONIC HAZARD EVENT IN AN LEDC

Name and locate an example of a tectonic hazard event in an LEDC.

Describe the effects of the hazard and explain how successful attempts have been to reduce the effects. Include at least THREE developed ideas.

[8]

[Total marks: 25]

END OF QUESTION 6

ADDITIONAL PAGES:

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

[illegible]

[illegible]



If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

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