

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
GEOGRAPHY B**

B563/02

Key Geographical Themes (Higher Tier)

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

**Friday 17 June 2011
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The OS map extract and resource booklet 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 **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).
- 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.
- 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.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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**.

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

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

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

(ii) Name and describe **two** processes of erosion which affect this area of coastline.
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(c) Explain **two** ways that geology affects the formation of coastal landforms.

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Question 2 continues on page 8

(e) CASE STUDY: Coastline management

Name an area of coastline where management has taken place.

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

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[Total marks: 25]

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.

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..... [2]

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

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..... [2]

(d) CASE STUDY: Population management strategies

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

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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.

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[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.

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..... [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.

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(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.

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(d) Explain why squatter settlements are a problem for city councils.

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(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.

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(f) CASE STUDY: Changes in retail service provision

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

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

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[Total marks: 25]

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'.

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..... [2]

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

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

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(c) Why is the impact of drought usually greater in **LEDCs** than in MEDCs?

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(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.

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(e) CASE STUDY: Climatic hazard in an LEDC

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

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

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[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.

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..... [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.

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

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



..... [4]

(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

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Question 6 continues on page 22

(d) CASE STUDY: Tectonic hazard event in an LEDC

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

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

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[Total marks: 25]

END OF QUESTION 6



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