OUNDLE

School

2019 Academic Scholarship Paper

Geography

Time allowed: **1 hour 30 minutes**

Write all answers on A4 lined Paper.

Also needed:

- **1:25 000 OS map extract of "Egremont, Cumbria"**

Instructions:

- Write your name at the top of each separate page you write on.
- Clearly number every question that you answer;
- Answer the following:
  - <u>All</u> **of Section A**;
  - <u>One</u> **question from Section B; (B1 OR B2)**
  - <u>One</u> **from Section C.**
- The marks available for each question are shown in brackets; the length of each answer relate to the number of marks and this should guide you on how much time to spend on each.

Information:

- The total number of marks for this paper is **60.** Each section is weighted **equally;**
- Credit will be given for the use of examples, labelled maps and sketches/diagrams, where used appropriately.

Section A: Applied Map work & Skills

You **must** answer all of Section A.
You **should** refer to the Map Key on the reverse of the map extract.
You may write on the map, if needed.

1. Study the map extract of Egremont and the surrounding area.
(1:25,000 scale.)

(a) Identify the following:

i) The river feature at grid reference 012,129 **(1)**

ii) The spot height in grid square 05,13 **(1)**

iii) The type of road that runs through the settlement of Wilton in 03,11 **(1)**

iv) The type of vegetation in Lowther Park at 05,11 **(1)**

v) One service that is found in both Cleator and Haile **(1)**

vi) The name of the farm that is located 3km east of the information centre in Egremont. **(1)**

vii) Estimate the area of the settlement of Thornhill (01,08) in square kilometers **(1)**

(b) Using map evidence, explain why there are few settlements to the north-east of the map extract. **(4)**

2. **Table A1** gives information about tourism on the Galapagos islands.

(a) Use **Table A1** to complete **Figure A2** on the one page answer sheet. Use the key provided. **(2)**

Spending by tourists	Percentage of the total spending
before arrival in the islands	64
travelling around the islands by boat	30
on services in ports on the islands	6

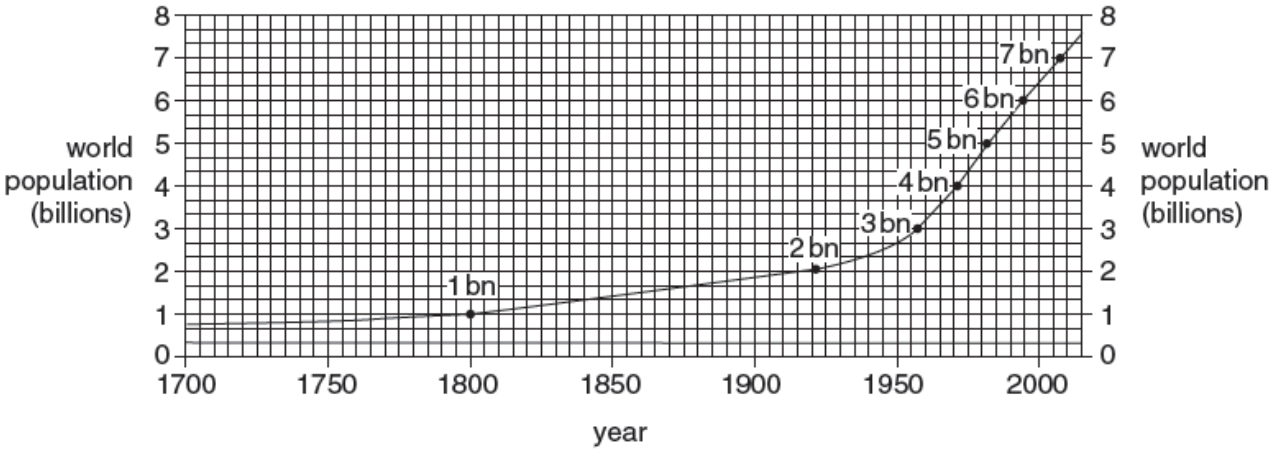
Table A1

3. **Graph A3** shows the growth in world population from 1700.

(a) Give the year when world population reached 2 billion. **(1)**

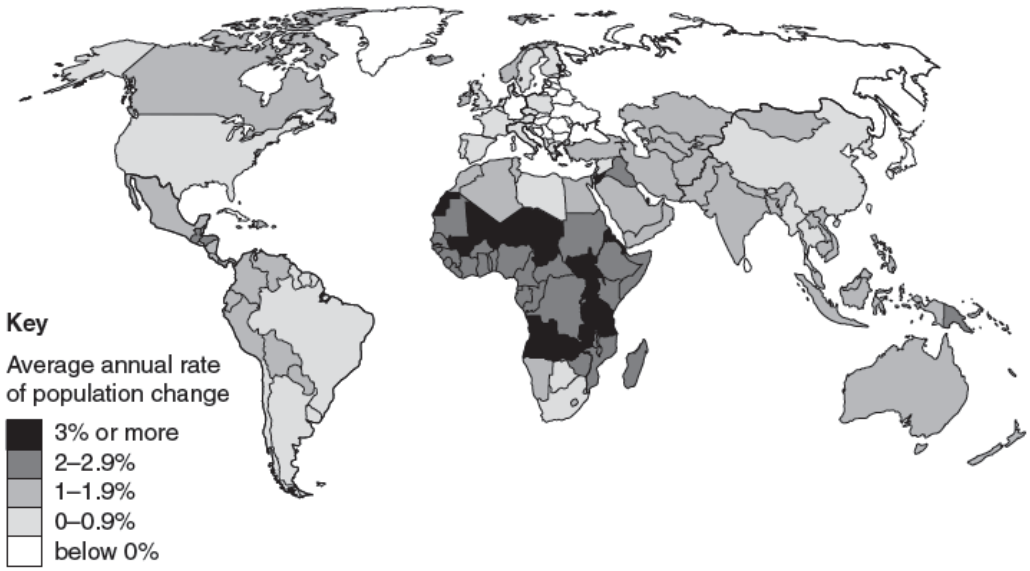
(b) Describe the growth in world population **(2)**

- From 1700-1950
- From 1950 to the present day



Graph A3

(c) **Map A4** shows population change in different parts of the world.



Map A4

Describe the differences in population change:

(i) Between Africa and South America; **(2)**

(ii) Between Asia and North America. **(2)**

(Total marks for section A = **20 marks**)

Section B: Applied Physical and Human Geography

Choose **one** question from this section **(either B1 or B2)**

Question B1 (Applied Physical Geography)

Study **Figure B1** below which shows a river meander.

Photograph B1

(a) Which process has led to the formation shown at **X** in **Photograph B1**? **(1)**

(b) Define the terms meander and floodplain. **(2)**

(c) Suggest three ways in which the river shown in **Photograph B1** could be carrying out erosion. **(3)**

(d) Describe the advantages of living near to a river **(4)**

(e) Explain how deforestation would affect the water cycle. **(4)**

(f) For a named area that you have studied, explain the causes of flooding. **(6)**

(Total marks for question B1 = **20 marks**)

Question B2 (Applied Human Geography)

DO NOT answer this question if you have just answered **B1**.

1. Study **Graph B2**, which shows the tourist arrivals to Nepal in 2017 and 2018 from 3 countries in thousands.

(a) Define the term tourism. **(1)**

(b) How many more tourists entered Nepal from India in 2018 than in 2017? **(1)**

(c) What is common about the change between 2017 and 2018 from all 5 countries **(1)**

(d) Give an example of each of the following:

(i) Primary employment
(ii) Secondary employment
(iii) Tertiary employment **(3)**

(f) Describe the reasons that determine the location of economic activities. **(4)**

(g) Explain how transport routes linking settlements and industry can affect quality of life. **(4)**

(g) For a named area that you have studied, explain the benefits and problems of an economic activity that takes place. **(6)**

(Total marks for question B2 = **20 marks**)

Section C: Essays

Choose only **ONE** question from this section.

Credit will be given for appropriate use of diagrams/examples.

All questions are marked out of 20 marks.

1. Describe the main factors which influence and determine Britain's climate.

2. Discuss the impact of an earthquake that you have studied and how people tried to deal with and manage the aftermath.

3. With reference to the management of an urban development that you have studied, describe and explain how it has been developed in an environmentally sensitive way.

4. Describe and explain the reasons for two settlements being at different positions in a settlement hierarchy.

5. Describe and explain the advantages and disadvantages of transporting people and goods by road, rail, sea and air.

6. Describe and explain the influence of aspect, shelter, buildings, surface and natural features on microclimates.

(Total marks for Section C= **20 marks**)

1:25 000 Scale
Explorer Series

Extract No 2199/303

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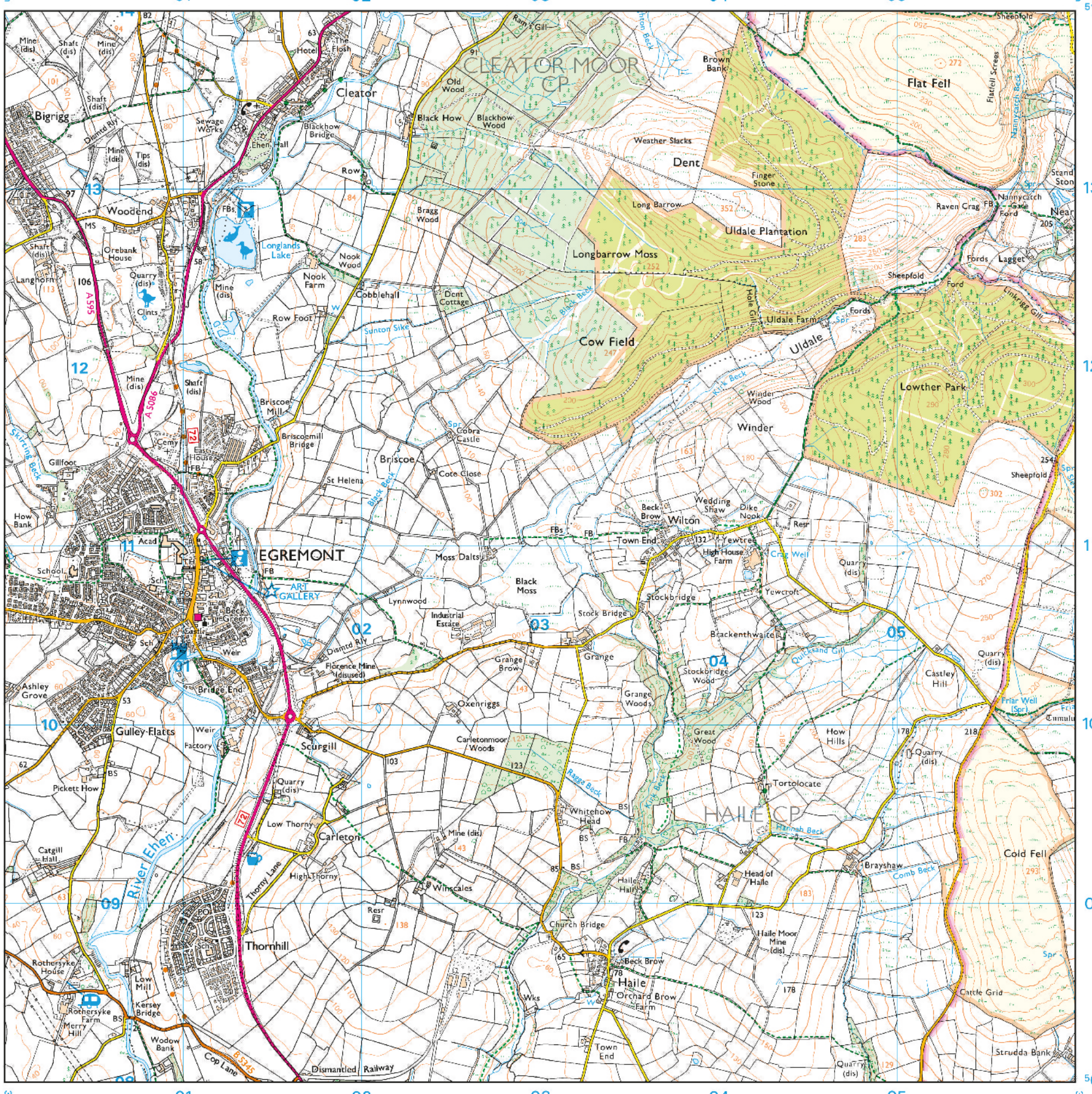


Magnetic North
Grid North
True North
Diagrammatic only

Scale 1: 25 000

1 0 Kilometres 1

1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 Miles 1

1 kilometre = 0·6214 mile

4 centimetres to 1 kilometre (one grid square)

1 Mile = 1·6093 kilometres

Ordnance Survey

Egremont

ROADS AND PATHS **Not necessarily rights of way**

- M1 or A6(M) — Motorway; Service Area; 7 Junction Number
- A 35 — Dual carriageway
- A 30 — Main road
- B 3074 — Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road under construction
- Road generally more than 4 m wide
- Road generally less than 4 m wide
- Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5); 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)
- Ferry — Ferry; Ferry P – passenger only
- Path

RAILWAYS

- Multiple track; Single track — Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge or Light Rapid Transit System (LRTS) and station
- Road over; road under; level crossing
- Cutting; tunnel; embankment
- Station, open to passengers; siding

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY **Not shown on maps of Scotland**

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Byway open to all traffic
- Restricted byway-not for use by mechanically propelled vehicles

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other routes with public access

The exact nature of the rights on these routes and the existence of any restrictions may be checked with the local highway authority. Alignments are based on the best information available

- Recreational route
- National Trail / Long Distance Route
- Permissive footpath; Permissive bridleway — See note below

Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.

- Traffic-free cycle route
- 1 — National cycle network route number – traffic free; on road

BOUNDARIES

- National
- County (England)
- Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District (Scotland & Wales are solely Unitary Authorities)
- Civil Parish (CP) (England) or Community (C) (Wales)
- National Park

GENERAL FEATURES

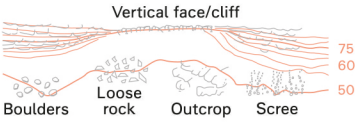
- Gravel pit
- Sand pit
- Other pit or quarry
- Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
- Slopes
- Place of worship
- Current or former place of worship – with tower – with spire, minaret or dome
- Building; important building
- Glasshouse
- Youth hostel
- Bunkhouse / camping barn / other hostel
- Bus or coach station
- Lighthouse; disused lighthouse;
- Beacon
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Windmill; with or without sails
- Wind pump; wind turbine
- pylon / pole — Electricity transmission line
- BP — Boundary post
- BS — Boundary stone
- CG — Cattle grid
- CH — Clubhouse
- FB — Footbridge
- MP; MS — Milepost; milestone
- Mon — Monument
- PO — Post office
- Pol Sta — Police station
- Sch — School
- TH — Town hall
- NTL — Normal tidal limit
- W; Spr — Well; spring

HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

- 52 · Ground survey height
- 284 · Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

Vertical face/cliff



- Water; mud
- Sand; sand and shingle

VEGETATION

Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols

- Coniferous trees
- Non-coniferous trees
- Coppice
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Bracken, heath or rough grassland
- Marsh, reeds or saltings

TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

- Boat trips
- Boat hire
- Camp site / Caravan site
- Castle / fort
- Craft Centre
- Country park
- Cycle hire
- Fishing
- Forestry Commission visitor centre
- Garden / arboretum
- Information centre, seasonal
- Mountain bike trail
- Nature reserve
- National Trust property
- Other tourist feature
- Parking / Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Public house/s
- Slipway
- Telephone (public / roadside assistanc emergency)
- Visitor centre
- Water activites
- World Heritage sit or area

HISTORICAL FEATURES

- Site of antiquity
- 1066 — Site of battle (with date)
- VILLA — Roman
- Castle — Non-Roman
- Visible earthwork

Information provided by Historic England and the Royal Commissions on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Scotland and Wales

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Geography Academic Scholarship 2019

One page answer sheet

Table A2

Spending by tourists	Percentage of the total spending
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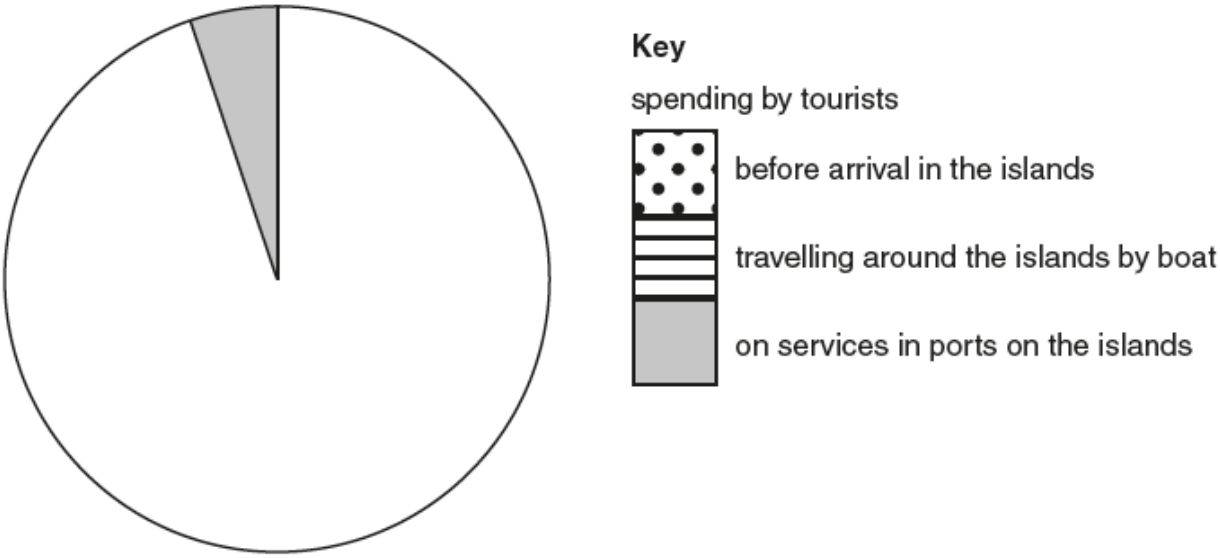

Figure A2