

General Certificate of Education

GEOGRAPHY (Ordinary), Tuesday 24 June 1952, 9-30—12

TWO AND A HALF HOURS

In the special answer-book provided answer Questions 1 and 2 and THREE other questions which must include at least ONE from each of Sections 2 and 3.

Space for rough work will be found on pages 7, 9, 13 and 21.

SECTION 1.

1. { Questions 1 and 2 are compulsory. Question 1 is on pages 2 and 3 of the special answer-book.
2. { Question 2 is on page 4.

SECTION 2.

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

3. (a) In the spaces provided name (i) lake A and rivers 1 and 2 ; (ii) the towns 3, 4, 5, 6. Mark on the map the position of **one** important hydro-electric station in Eire.
(b) The areas marked X and Y on the map have scanty population. (i) Describe the physical features of each area ; (ii) suggest **two** reasons for the scanty population in each.
(c) Much of central and western Ireland is used for permanent pasture whilst many districts of the eastern part of the country have much arable land. What is meant by the terms (i) permanent pasture ; (ii) arable land ? Choose **one** of these types of farmland and describe the way in which the Irish farmer makes use of it, naming the crops or livestock concerned. **Page 5**
4. (a) On the map name (i) the river W, area X and island Y ; (ii) the towns A and B (industrial and agricultural market towns), C (an outport of London), D (a naval base), E (a packet station), F (a holiday resort). Shade and name on the map the Chiltern Hills and the North Downs.
(b) (i) Suggest reasons for the rapid growth of the holiday resorts on the south coast. (ii) What is the function of a packet station ?
(c) What geographical factors have contributed to the importance of London (i) as a great port, (ii) as an important railway centre ? **Pages 6 and 7**
5. (a) (i) In the spaces provided name the rivers A, B and C ; the towns 1, 2, 3, 4 ; lake M. (ii) On the map (1) shade and name **one** coalfield, (2) shade the part of the Southern Uplands included within the area shown.
(b) (i) Name the textile industries located (1) in and around Glasgow, (2) in Dundee, (3) in the Tweed valley ; (ii) suggest the local factors which have assisted the development of each of these industries.
(c) Indicate the geographical factors which have helped to make the site of Edinburgh suitable for a capital city. **Pages 8 and 9**
6. Coal production is one of the most important foundations of British industry.
(a) For each of the following state the location of a British coalfield which illustrates the feature named : (i) a concealed coalfield ; (ii) submarine mining ; (iii) the mining of more than one type of coal.
(b) Show what is meant by the following terms, using diagrams where suitable : (i) a concealed coalfield ; (ii) open cast working ; (iii) anthracite.
(c) Choose **either** the South Wales coalfield **or** that of Northumberland and Durham. Draw a sketch map of the area to show the extent of the coalfield and mark and name **two** important towns and **two** rivers. Name **two** manufacturing industries which have developed on or near the coalfield and suggest reasons for the growth of each. **Pages 10 and 11**

SECTION 3.

Answer at least ONE question from this section.

7. (Europe.)
(a) In the spaces provided (i) name the countries 1 and 2, the sea areas A and B, the cities 3, 4, 5, the minerals exported from X and Y ; (ii) number the parallel of latitude marked.
(b) Suggest reasons for the sparse population over much of the area in the Iberian peninsula shaded on the map.
(c) What type of natural vegetation do you associate with the island M ?
(d) The coastal lands of south-east Spain produce large quantities of oranges. What advantages has the area for the cultivation of this fruit ?
(e) L is an area where much irrigation is practised. Say why this is possible and name **two** crops grown on the irrigated land. **Pages 12 and 13**

8. (Europe.)

- In the spaces provided name (i) cities 1, 2, 3 ; (ii) lakes A and B ; (iii) rivers 5 and 6 ; (iv) sea areas L and M.
- Contrast the physical features of the western coast of Norway with those of the southern shore of the Baltic Sea.
- Give an account of the mode of life of the Lapps in northern Scandinavia.
- State the advantages possessed by southern Sweden for the development of manufacturing industries.

Pages 14 and 15

9. (North America.)

- In the spaces provided name (i) the cities 1, 2, 3, 4 ; (ii) the mineral found in area X ; (iii) the river A and the lake D ; (iv) the islands B and C.
- Choose **three** of the following and, for each, (i) describe the characteristics of the occupation concerned, (ii) suggest the ways in which geographical factors have assisted its development.
 - Fruit farming in **one** of the areas shaded on the map.
 - Dairy farming in the lower St. Lawrence lowlands.
 - Fishing off Newfoundland.
 - Lumbering in the area north of the St. Lawrence.
 - Textile industries in the New England states.

Pages 16 and 17

10. (South America.)

- In the spaces provided name (i) cities 1, 2, 3, 4 ; (ii) countries A and B ; (iii) British colony C ; (iv) **two** important cultivated products in area Z and **one** important mineral obtained from country B.
- Southern Chile and the Amazon lowlands are areas of sparse population. Describe the conditions in each of these areas which make it difficult for people to live there.
- Why is there a large population in the hinterland of Rio de Janeiro ? Illustrate your answer with a sketch map.

Pages 18 and 19

11. (Asia.)

- In the spaces provided name (i) towns 1, 2, 3, 4 ; (ii) rivers A and B ; (iii) country X ; (iv) the fibre plant grown in area K ; (v) the chief grain crop grown in the lower valley of river A ; (vi) an important mineral in area M.
- Describe the climate of Bombay.
- Calcutta is the largest city in India. Why is this so ?
- Describe the conditions which make area C suitable for the production of wheat.
- What conditions in area M have made it important for the production of rubber ?

Pages 20 and 21

12. (Africa.)

- In the spaces provided name (i) towns 1, 2, 3, 4 ; (ii) rivers A and B ; (iii) mountains C ; (iv) island group D ; (v) British colony E ; (vi) sea area F.
- In area A live groups of nomadic peoples. Describe (i) the natural scenery of the area, (ii) its climate, (iii) the mode of life of the nomads.
- In area B live groups of pygmy peoples. Describe (i) the climate of this area, (ii) its natural vegetation, (iii) the mode of life of the pygmies.

Pages 22 and 23

13. (Australia.)

- In the spaces provided name (i) towns 1, 2, 3 ; (ii) lake L ; (iii) sea areas M and N ; (iv) the minerals obtained at X and Y.
- The Northern Territory has an area of 523,620 square miles and a white population of 13,800. Suggest reasons for the sparseness of the population.
- Briefly describe **two** important occupations of the people in area A.
- Lake L is the centre of an area of inland drainage. What does this mean ?
- Area B is an artesian basin. State what this means and why it is specially important for this area.

Pages 24 and 25

14. (General.)

Give an account of the difficulties involved in each of **three** of the following : (i) the discovery of the South Pole ; (ii) the attempts to climb Mount Everest ; (iii) the introduction of the Asiatic reindeer into the Canadian Tundra ; (iv) the attempts to utilise the tropical grasslands of Africa for large-scale commercial farming ; (v) the provision of sufficient foodstuffs for the peoples of India and Pakistan.

Pages 26 and 27

15. (General.)

The following canals carry large traffic in shipping : the Suez Canal, the Manchester Ship Canal, the Welland Canal, the Panama Canal.

- What difficulties were encountered in the construction of the Panama Canal ?
- Choose any **two** of the canals mentioned above and for each, (i) draw a sketch map to show its location ; (ii) state why the canal was built ; (iii) complete the shipping schedule provided to show how the canal is used. For each ship name the port where its voyage may have begun and ended and suggest **two** items of its cargo.

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