
(Geographical applications)

Section A: Issue evaluation

Question Paper

These practice questions can be used by students and teachers and is Suitable for GCSE
AQA Geography Topic Questions 8035

Course	AQA GCSE Geography
Section	7. Issue Evaluation
Topic	7.1 Issue Evaluation
Difficulty	Medium

Level: GCSE AQA 8035

Subject: Geography Exam

Board: GCSE AQA

Topic: Issue Evaluation

Question 1a

Study **Figure 1**, 'Water in the United Kingdom' in the resources booklet.

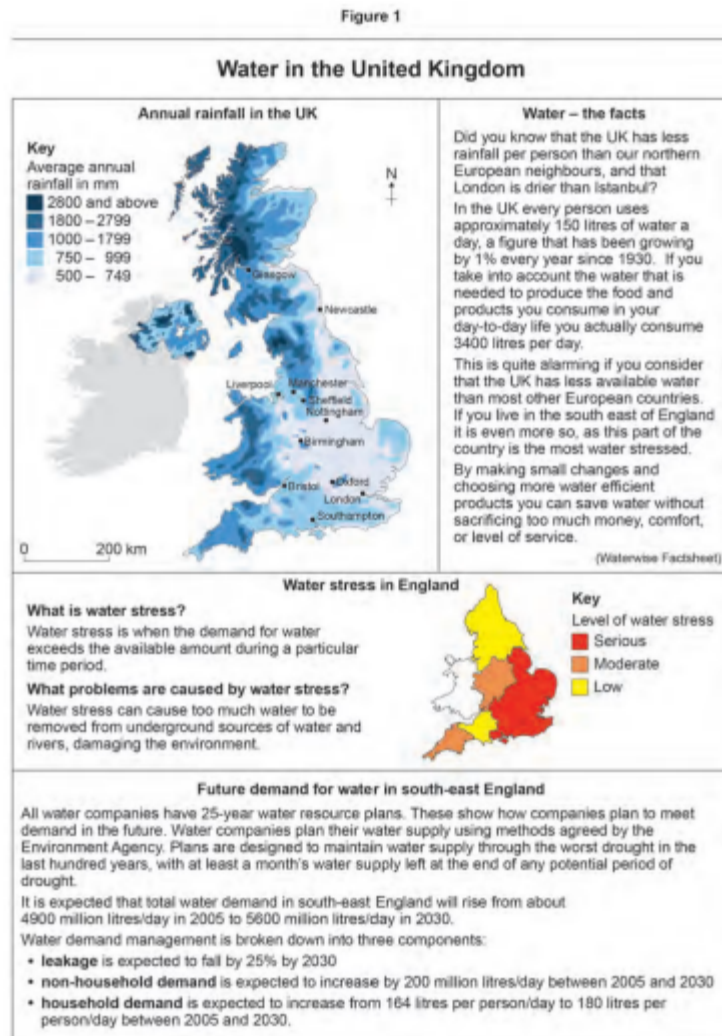
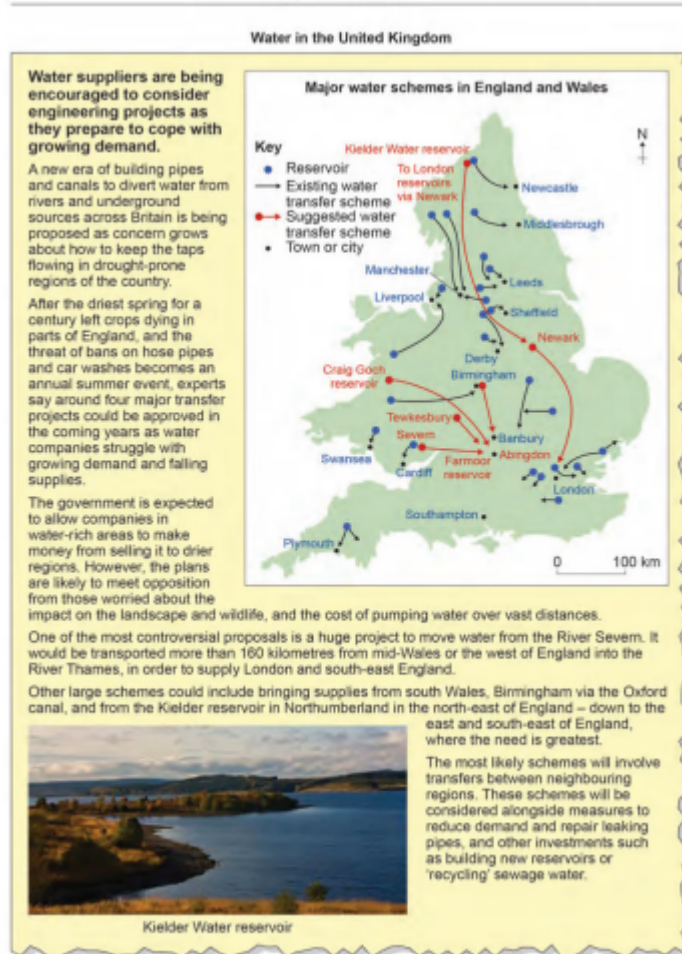


Figure 1 continued



(a)
Which of the following cities has the highest annual rainfall?
Shade **one** circle only.

- A. Bristol
- B. Glasgow
- C. Liverpool
- D. London

[1 marks]

Question 1b

(b)
Give two effects of water stress.

[2 marks]

Question 1c

(c)
 'Water transfer schemes will be essential to meet the growing demand for water in the UK.'
 Do you agree? Explain your answer.

[6 marks]

Question 1d

(d)
 Suggest why water companies need 25-year plans.

[6 marks]

Question 2a

Study **Figure 2**, 'Managing water demand in Oxfordshire' in the resources booklet

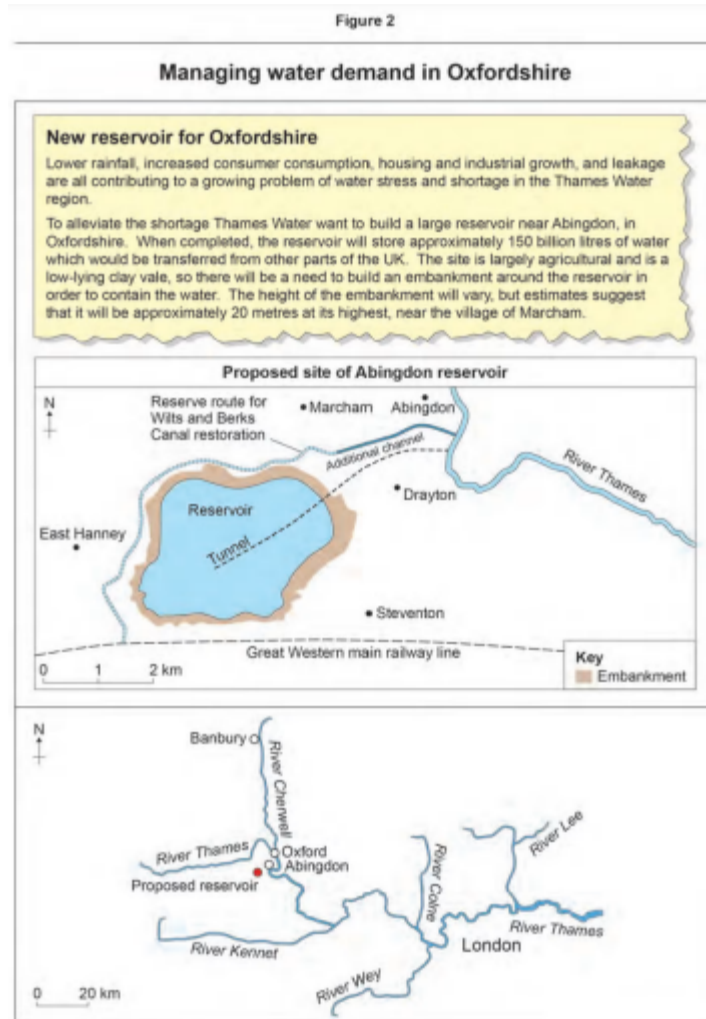
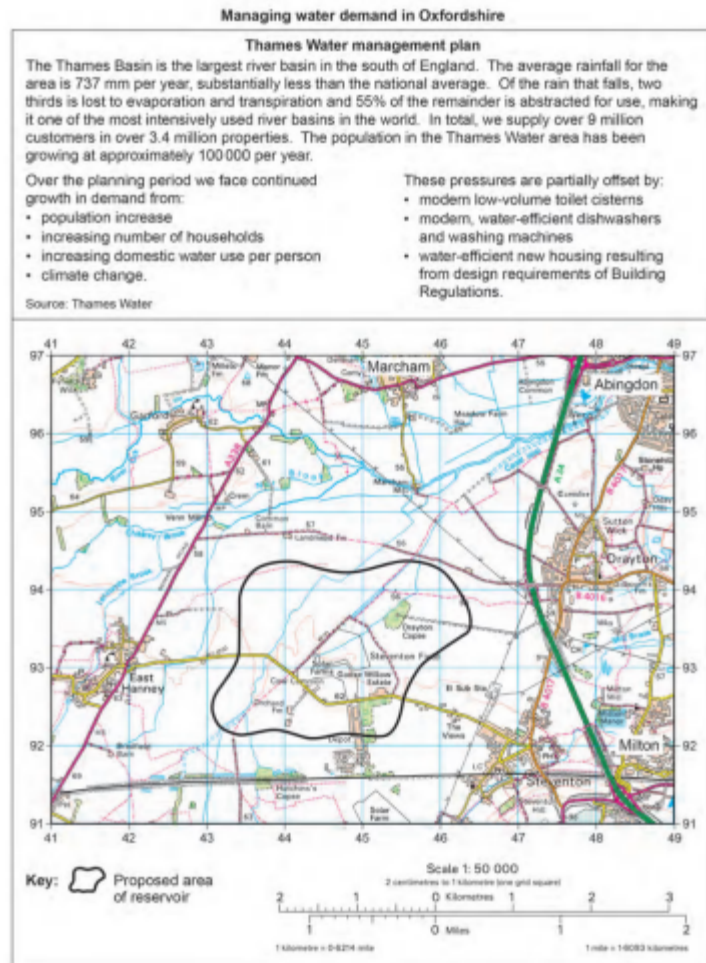


Figure 2 continued



(a)
 What is the approximate area of the proposed reservoir as shown on the Ordnance Survey (OS) [map extract](#)?

Shade **one** circle only.

- A. 3 km²
- B. 6 km²
- C. 9 km²
- D. 12 km²

[1 marks]

Question 2b

(b)
 Describe the relief of the land in the area of the proposed reservoir.

[2 marks]

Question 2c

(c)

Give **one** reason why clay is a suitable material on which to build a reservoir.

[1 marks]

Question 3a

Study **Figure 2**, 'Managing water demand in Oxfordshire' and **Figure 3**, 'A new reservoir for Oxfordshire?' in the [resources booklet](#).

(a)

'The physical environment provides opportunities for a range of socio-economic activities.'

Use **Figure 2** and **Figure 3** to discuss this statement.

[6 marks]

Question 3b

(b)

Do you think that the proposed reservoir development should go ahead?

Yes No

Tick the box to show your choice.

Use evidence from the resources booklet and your own understanding to explain your choice.

[6 marks]

Question 4a

Study **Figure 1**, 'Tropical rainforests'.

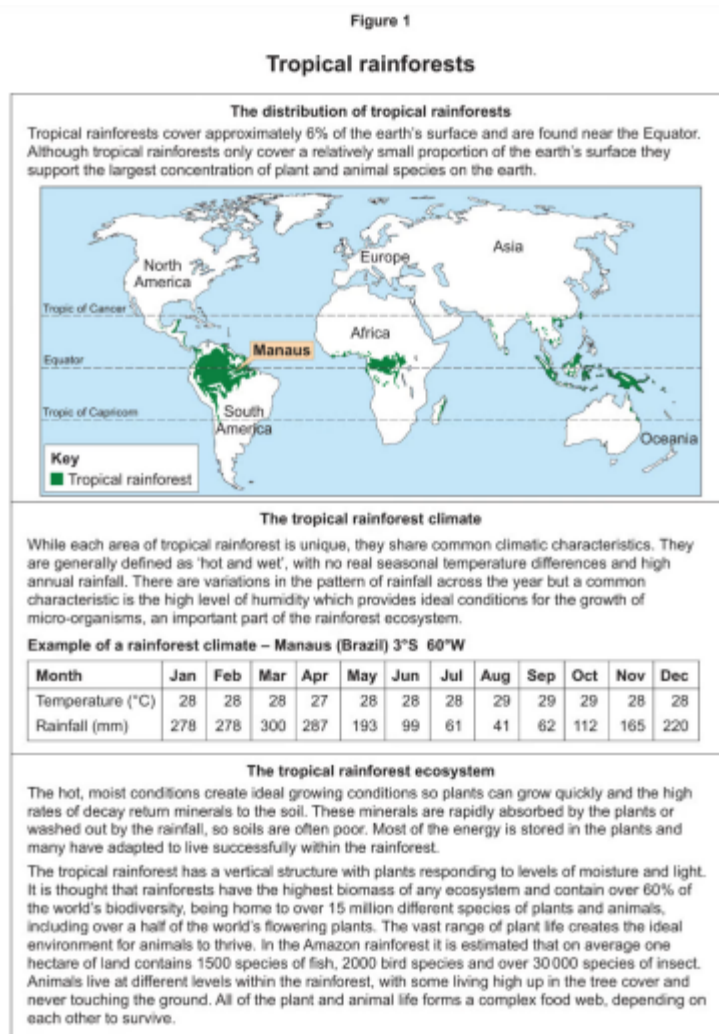


Figure 1 continued



(a)

Calculate the temperature range for Manaus.

[1 marks]

Question 4b

(b)

Explain why there are 'no real seasonal temperature differences' in areas of tropical rainforest.

[2 marks]

Question 4c

(c)

Suggest one reason why so many medicinal drugs are derived from tropical rainforests.

[1 marks]

Question 4d

(d)

'Tropical rainforests are important at both the local and global scales.' Discuss this statement.

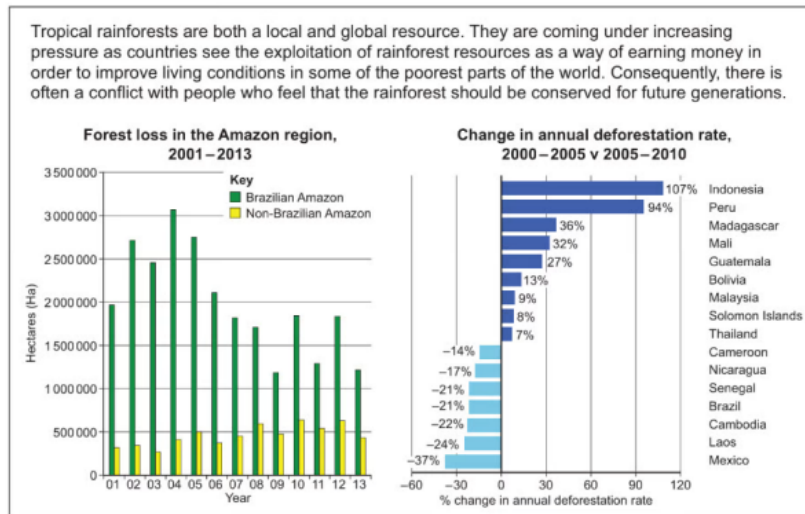
[6 marks]

Question 5a

Study **Figure 2**, 'Deforestation of tropical rainforests'

Figure 2

Deforestation of tropical rainforests



We are destroying rainforests so quickly they may be gone in 100 years

Thirty years ago, a wide belt of rainforest circled the earth, covering much of Latin America, south-east Asia and Africa. Today, it is being rapidly replaced by great swathes of palm oil trees and rubber plantations, land cleared for cattle grazing, soya farming, expanding cities, dams and logging.

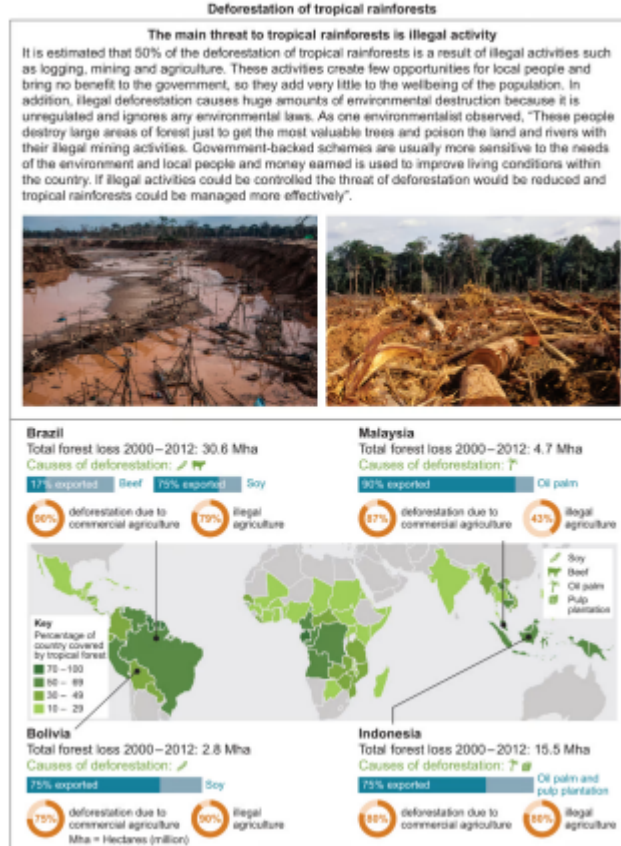
People have been deforesting the tropics for thousands of years for timber and farming, but now every year an area the size of England and Wales is felled. Half of the world's rainforests have been destroyed in the last 100 years. Satellites now show that in the last 15 years new deforestation hotspots have emerged. At current rates, rainforests will vanish within the next 100 years.

Tropical deforestation adds to the problem of climate change. As forests are removed local people become impoverished and move to cities in search of work.

So, what to do?

At the Paris Climate Summit in 2015 all countries agreed to reduce carbon emissions, and 50 countries who share the world's tropical rainforests promised to crack down on illegal forestry and restore and replant millions of acres of forest by 2030. These are some of the poorest countries in the world and rely on the exploitation of their forests in order to improve their living standards. Consequently, they will need financial and technical help from richer countries in order to carry out their promises. Germany, Norway and the UK have together promised \$1 billion a year to help with this and the World Bank plans to contribute a similar amount. Part of this is intended to benefit indigenous forest communities which have always been the traditional protectors of the forest.

Figure 2 continued



(a)
Compare the pattern of forest loss between the Brazilian Amazon and the non-Brazilian Amazon

[3 marks]

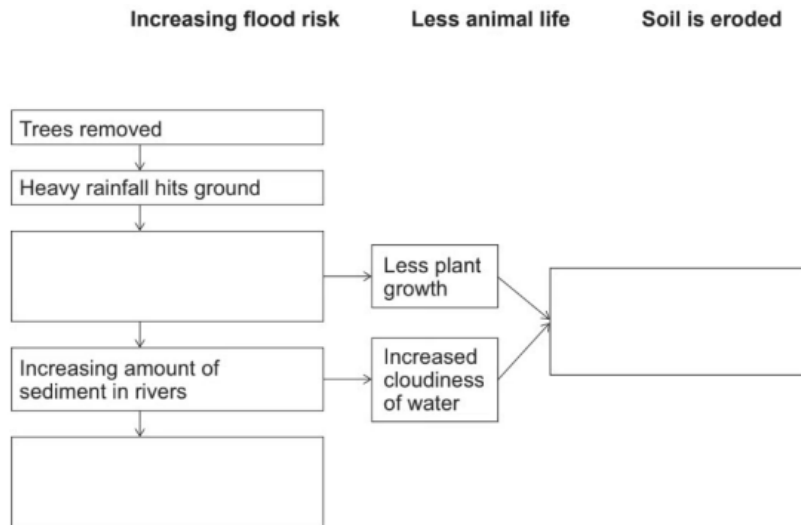
Question 5b

(b)

Complete the following diagram to show how the removal of trees can affect the rainforest environment.

Write the correct statement in each box.

Choose from the statements below



[2 marks]

Question 5c

(c)

‘Some activities in areas of tropical rainforests are more damaging than others.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[6 marks]

Question 6a

Study **Figure 3**, 'Road development in the Peruvian Amazon'

Figure 3

Road development in the Peruvian Amazon

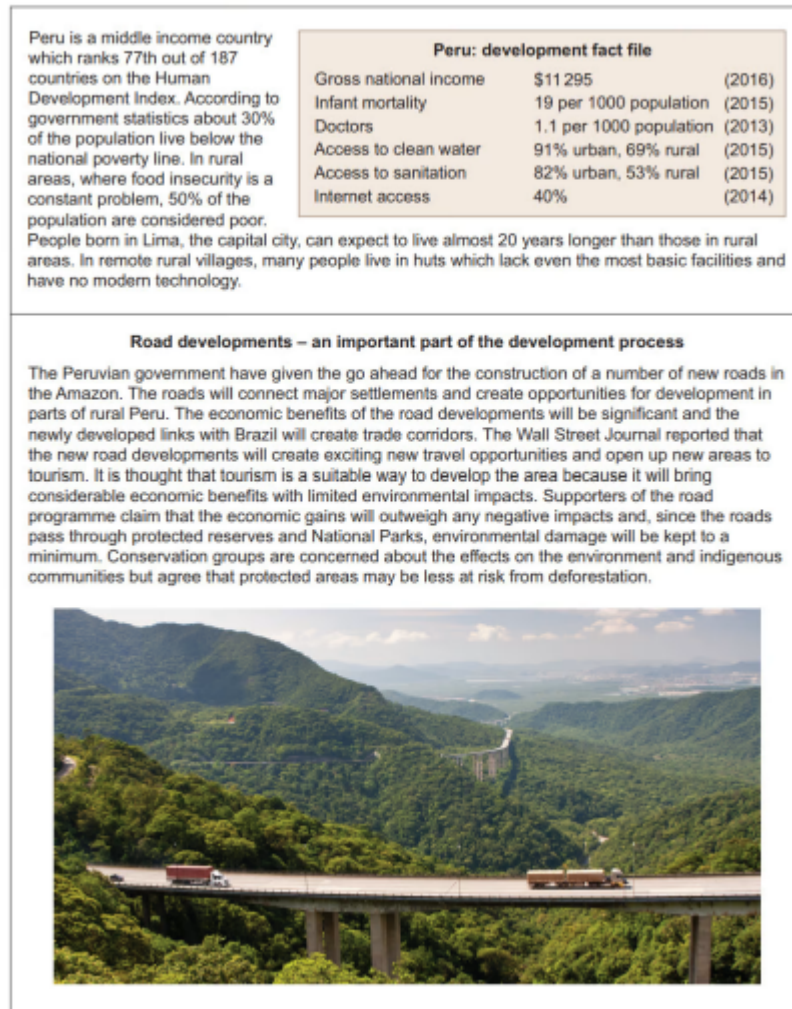


Figure 3 continued

Road development in the Peruvian Amazon

Road building may destroy 275 000 hectares of the Peruvian Amazon

It is estimated that the development of new roads in the Peruvian Amazon will put over a quarter of a million hectares of rainforest at risk and cross two indigenous reserves and a National Park. A recent study carried out by the Amazon Conservation Association has shown that when a new highway is built through the rainforest it encourages a number of other activities. This results in a band of land up to 10 km wide being lost, causing significant destruction to wildlife habitats and local communities. In the Amazon rainforest it is estimated that most deforestation occurs near roads or navigable rivers. Whilst there is a need for economic development in Peru in order to improve living conditions, conservationists and local people believe that more environmentally friendly methods of development could be used to earn money, at the same time preserving the forest for future generations.



Road building, the engine of progress and enabler of destruction!

Peru is one of the most forested countries in the world; only Brazil has a larger share of the Amazon rainforest. This makes Peru one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, with nearly half a million people directly depending on the forest for their survival. The development of new roads will create opportunities for trade and open up areas for industrial development and tourism, but will also add to the growing rate of deforestation as land is cleared for cattle ranching, soya plantations and mining, destroying habitats that have existed for thousands of years. Only time will tell what effects road developments will have on the rainforest and whether the negative effects can be reduced.

Roads will help to drive rural areas of Peru out of poverty

Road developments will encourage the growth of the mining industry which is seen as a major way to move people in Peru out of poverty, fulfilling a government pledge to cut poverty by 50% by 2021. Despite a decline in poverty since 2000, it was reported that in 2016 over 40% of all rural dwellers were living in extreme poverty and were unable to satisfy their basic needs. Road developments will connect rural areas and create opportunities in agriculture and mining, bringing employment to thousands of people while also increasing export earnings and giving the government the opportunity to invest in social improvements.

Federation of Native Amazon Peoples quote cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

We must break with the view that the Amazon is an inexhaustible larder for other countries without taking into account its inhabitants.

Pope Francis

(a)

What does the information in the 'Peru: development fact file' suggest about levels of development in Peru?

[4 marks]

Question 6b

(b)
 'The Peruvian government has decided to allow the development of new roads in the Amazon.'

Do you think that this was the right decision?

Yes ----- No -----

Tick (✓) the box to show your choice.

Use evidence from the resources booklet and your own understanding to explain your choice.

[9 marks]

Question 7a

Study **Figure 1** in the resources booklet, 'An increasingly urban world'.

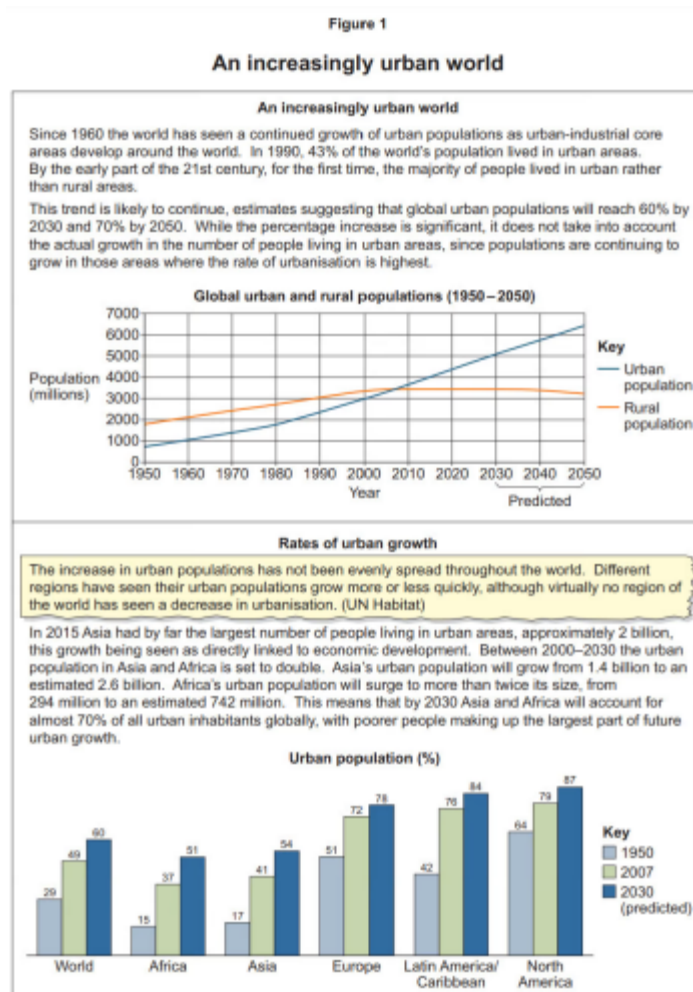
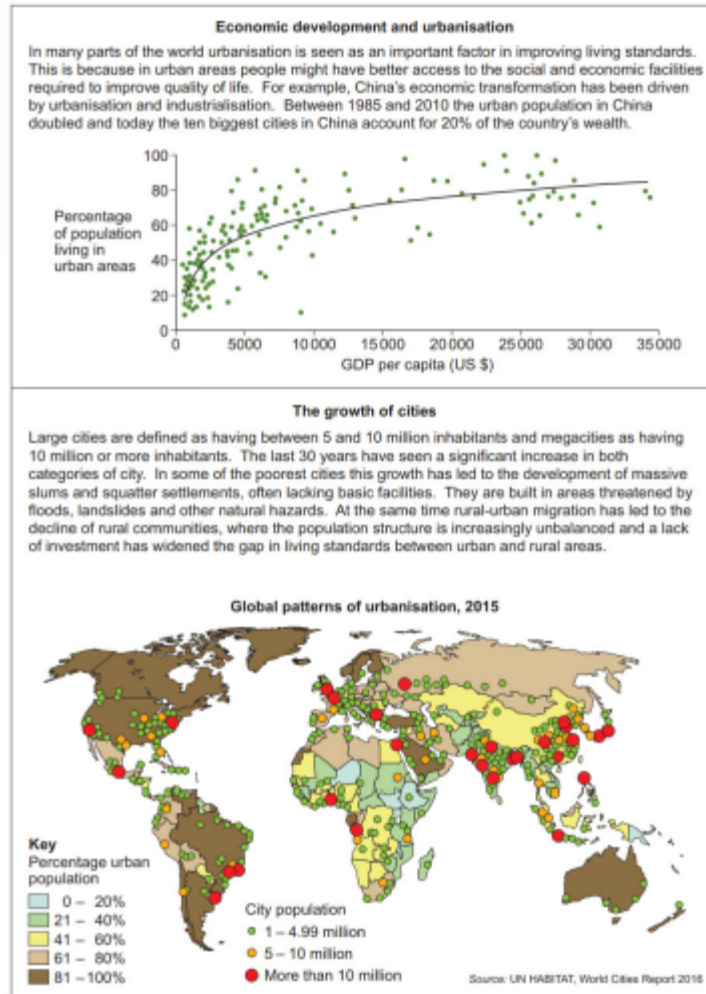


Figure 1 continued



(a)

In which year were global urban and rural populations the same?

Shade **one** circle only.

- A. 2004
- B. 2007
- C. 2010
- D. 2013

[1 marks]

Question 7b

(b)

Which of the following statements is correct?

Shade one circle only.

- A. Latin America/Caribbean is predicted to double its % urban population between 1950 –2030
- B. The % urban population in Europe is expected to fall between 2007–2030
- C. By 2030 over 90% of the population in North America will live in urban areas
- D. By 2030 Asia will be the continent with the highest % urban population

[1 marks]

Question 7c

(c)

Explain the link between economic development and urbanisation.

[4 marks]

Question 7d

(d)

Suggest two reasons why estimates of future urban population may not be accurate.

[2 marks]

Question 7e

(e)

Suggest one challenge that urbanisation creates for rural areas.

[2 marks]

Question 8a

Study Figure 2 in the resources booklet, 'The growth of slums in LICs and NEEs'.

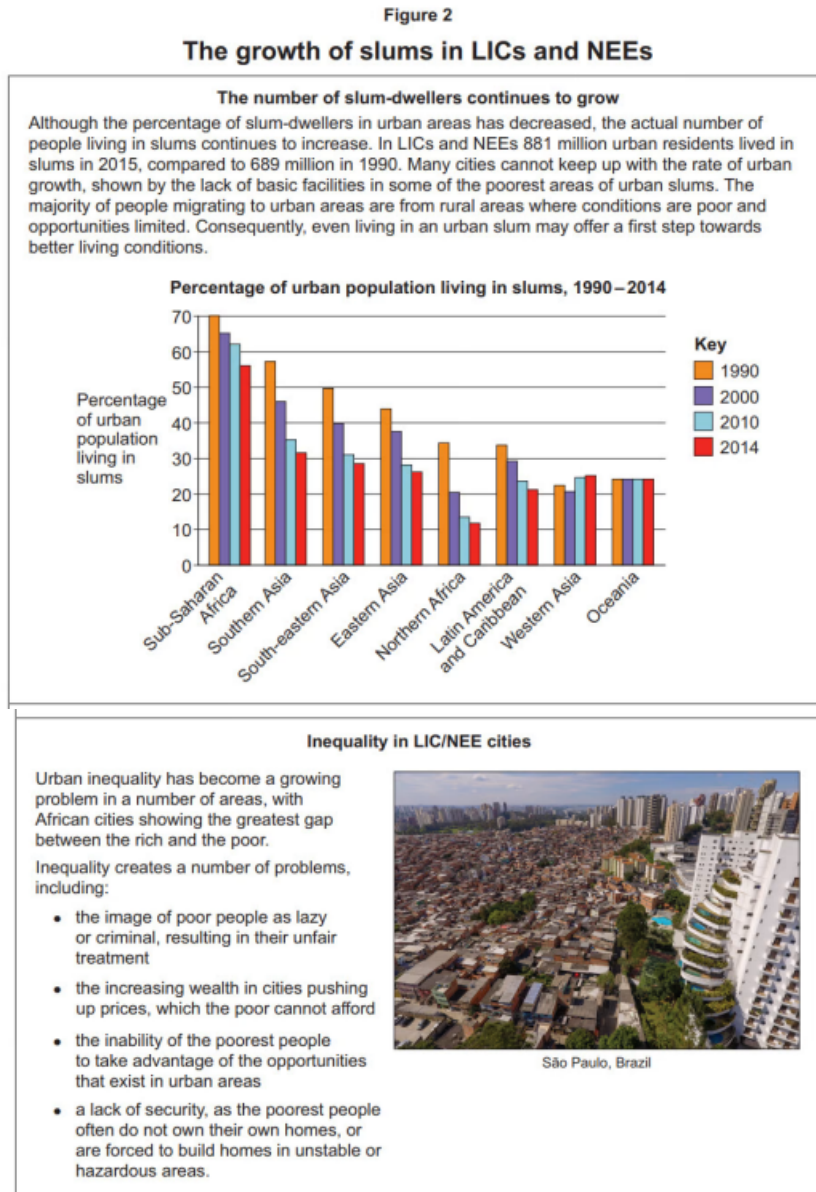


Figure 2 continued

Urbanisation can be a 'force for good' with better jobs and cheaper services

The author of a World Bank report for 2013 said, "If managed effectively, urbanisation can be a force for good because cities create better-paid jobs and allow better and cheaper access to basic services".

For example, in Niger the average price of piped water in urban areas is 24 pence per cubic metre, whereas in rural areas clean water can cost four times as much, and people may have to walk long distances to collect water which may be contaminated.


However, the report concludes that "conditions in the poorest slums are a risk to human life. About a billion people live in urban slums in poor countries and this number is likely to increase dramatically in future, with the fastest growth in Sub-Saharan Africa".

The director of the World Bank team that produced the report said that "providing basic services for the urban poor is a real challenge, but where it has been done successfully it has reduced the problems of rapid urbanisation".

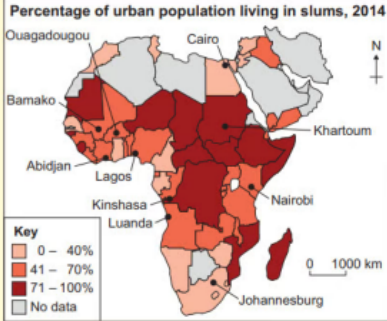
Percentage access to piped water / improved sanitation		Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Sub-Saharan Africa	Piped water	33	5
	Improved sanitation	40	23
Southern Asia	Piped water	56	17
	Improved sanitation	67	36
South east Asia	Piped water	51	17
	Improved sanitation	81	64
Latin America	Piped water	94	68
	Improved sanitation	88	64

More than half of all urban dwellers in Sub-Saharan Africa live in slums

Lagos is already Nigeria's largest city and it is still growing rapidly. The population is predicted to increase by 77 people every hour between 2010 and 2030. This is approximately 56 000 a month, the size of a large town in the UK. Economic opportunities have encouraged the poor to migrate to the city and high birth rates have added to urban growth. The big question is whether the urban infrastructure can keep up with this growth. Lagos already suffers from electricity and water supply problems, a pattern repeated across Africa where growing urban populations put a strain on limited resources and increasing numbers of people live in some of the worst conditions in the world.



Percentage of urban population living in slums, 2014



Key

- 0 – 40%
- 41 – 70%
- 71 – 100%
- No data

These are Africa's fastest-growing cities

Population growth per hour, 2010–2030

Lagos, Nigeria	77
Kinshasa, DRC	61
Cairo, Egypt	44
Luanda, Angola	34
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	23
Nairobi, Kenya	22
Khartoum, Sudan	21
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	21
Johannesburg, South Africa	21
Bamako, Mali	19

(a)

Suggest why cities in LICs and NEEs are often referred to as 'unequal cities'.

[6 marks]

Question 8b

(b)

Compare levels of access to piped water in urban and rural areas shown in **Figure 2**.

[2 marks]

Question 8c

(c)

Suggest why it might be helpful to describe the growth of African cities as ‘population growth per hour’.

[1 marks]

Question 8d

(d)

‘Urban planners are finding it challenging to keep up with the growth of cities in LICs and NEEs.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[6 marks]

Question 9

Study Figure 3 in the resource booklet, 'Slums of hope or slums of despair?'

'Slums of hope or slums of despair?'

Which do you think best describes urban slums in LIC/NEE cities?

Figure 3

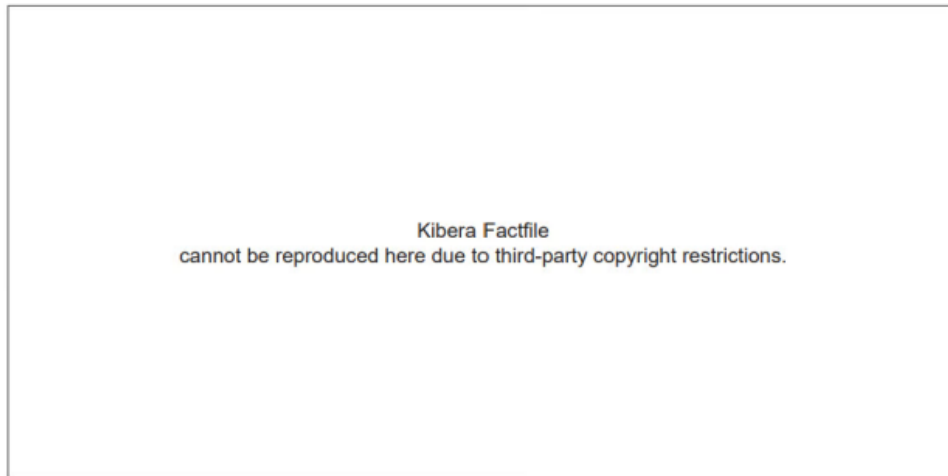
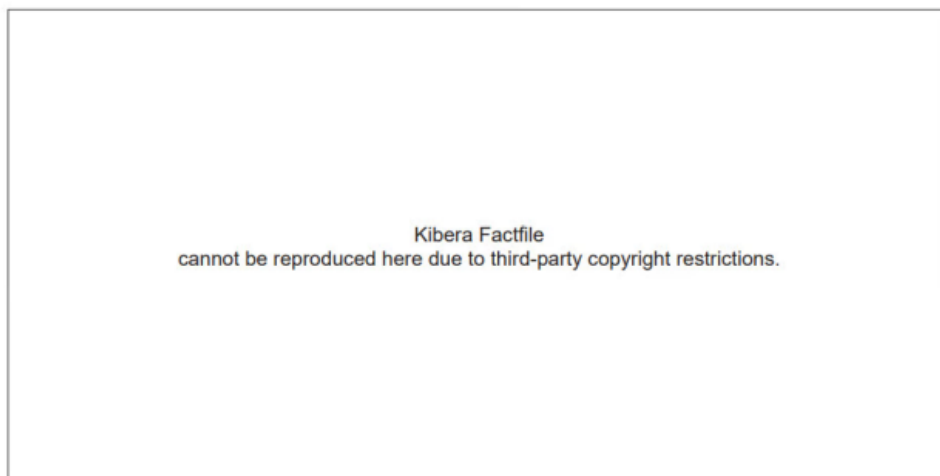


Figure 3 continued



Use evidence from the resources booklet and your own understanding to support your answer.

[9 marks]

Question 10a

Study **Figure 1** in the resources booklet, 'The changing pattern of energy production and use in the UK'.

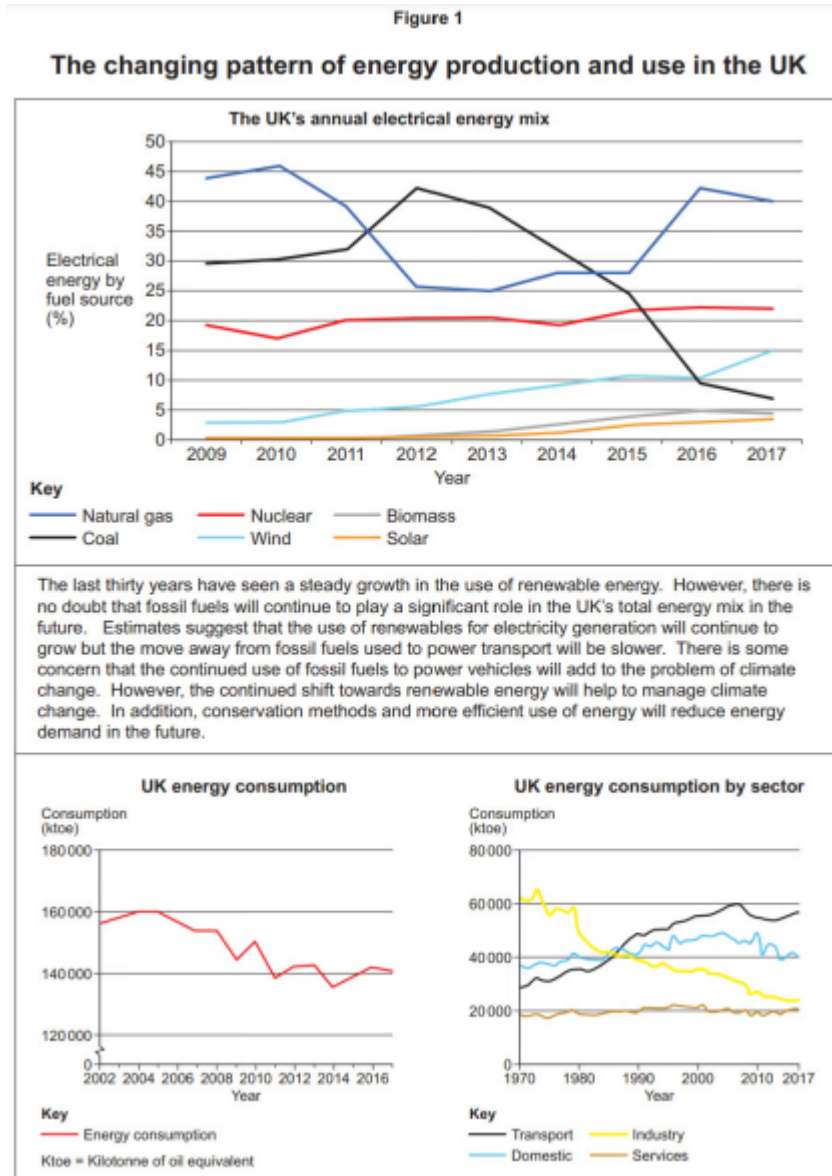
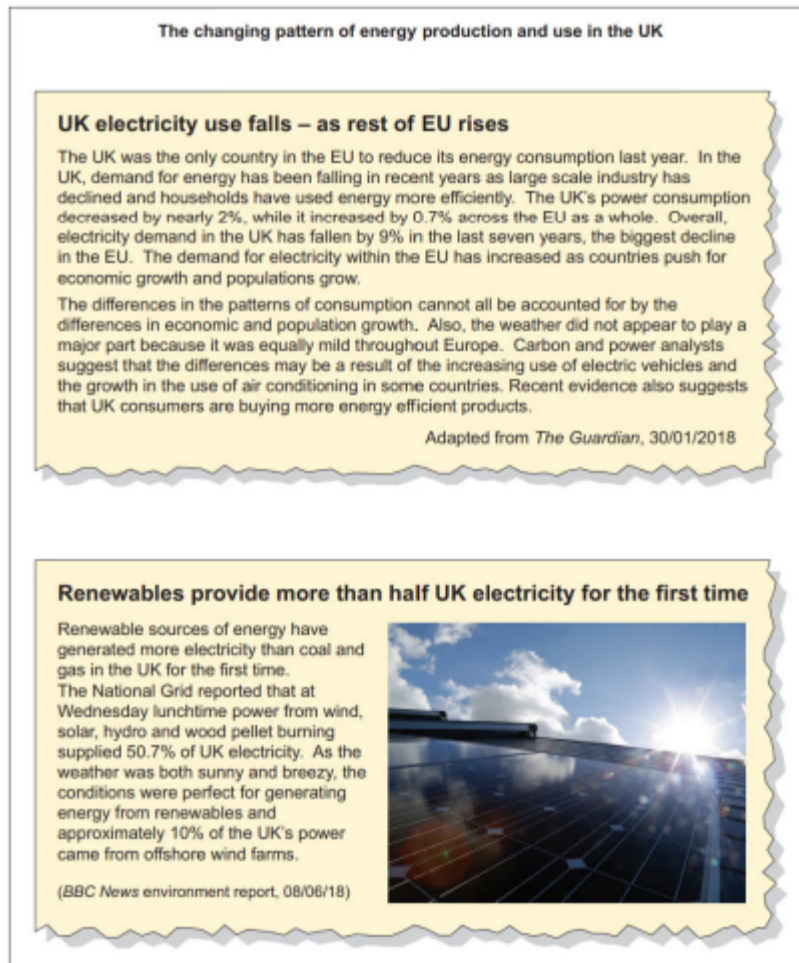


Figure 1 continued



(a)

In which year did nuclear power and coal provide the same proportion of the UK's electrical energy mix?

Shade **one** circle only.

- A. 2010
- B. 2013
- C. 2015
- D. 2016

[1 marks]

Question 10b

(b)

Give two reasons for the growth of energy use in transport.

[2 marks]

Question 10c

(c)

Suggest why energy consumption in the UK might decrease in the future.

[6 marks]

Question 10d

(d)

'The use of renewable energy will help to manage climate change.' Discuss this statement.

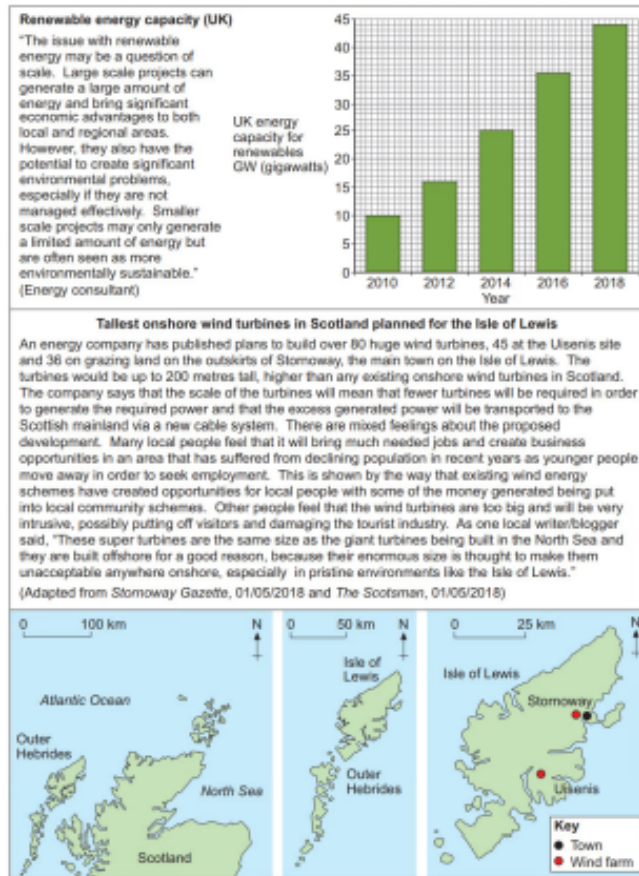
[6 marks]

Question 10e

Study **Figure 2** in the resources booklet, 'Energy futures – the development of renewable energy sources'.



Figure 2 continued – Energy futures – the development of renewable energy sources



(e) What was the increase in the UK energy capacity for renewables in gigawatts (GW) between 2010 and 2018?

- Shade **one** circle only.
- A. 26
 - B. 30
 - C. 34
 - D. 38

[1 marks]

Question 10f

(f) Suggest one reason why offshore locations might be more suitable than onshore locations for wind turbines.

[1 marks]

Question 10g

(g)

'All types of renewable energy generation can create environmental challenges.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[6 marks]

Question 10h

Study **Figure 3** in the resources booklet, 'Views about the proposed Isle of Lewis wind farm development'.

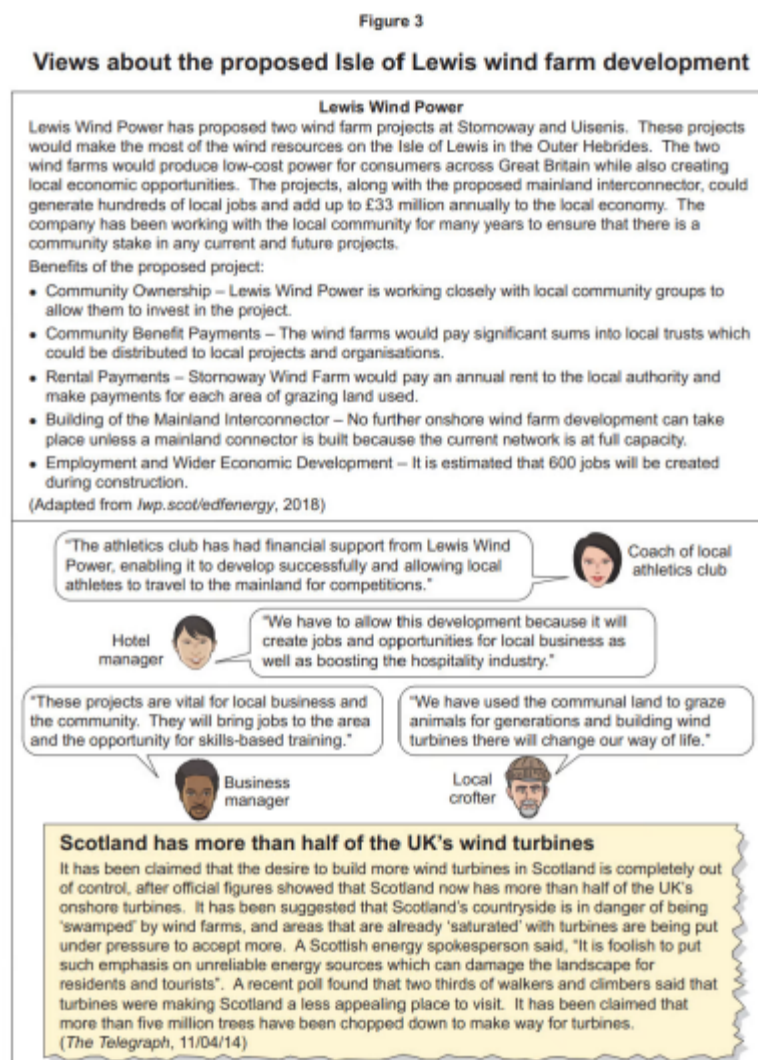
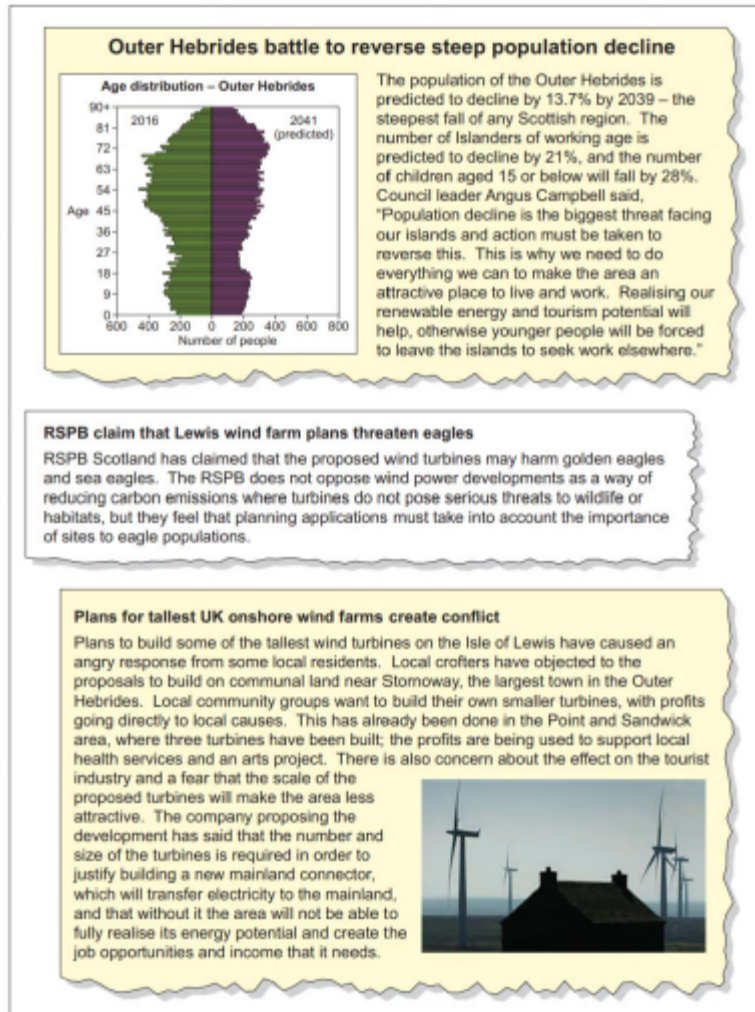


Figure 3 continued – Views about the proposed Isle of Lewis wind farm development



(h)

Give two differences in the age distribution on the Outer Hebrides between 2016 and 2041 (predicted).

[2 marks]

Question 10i

(i)

'Large scale wind energy projects are a suitable option for the Isle of Lewis.'

Do you agree with this statement?

Yes No

Tick (✓) the box to show your choice. Use evidence from the resources booklet and your own understanding to explain your answer.

[9 marks]