

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday 3 July 1947.
9-30—12.

UNIVERSITIES OF MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL,
LEEDS, SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM.

School Certificate Examination

TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

In the special answer-book provided answer Question 1 and FOUR others, which must include at least ONE from each of Sections A, B, C.

Space for rough work will be found on pages 6, 9, 11, 13, 19, 23, and 25.

1. Study the Ordnance Survey map provided and answer the questions on pages 2 and 3 of the answer-book.

SECTION A.

Answer at least ONE question from this Section.

- A 2. Study the map on page 4.

- (a) In the space provided name (i) the rivers 1, 2, 3 ; (ii) the islands 4, 5, 6 ; (iii) the ports 7, 8, 9 ; (iv) the types of natural vegetation found in areas A, B, C, D.
(b) On the map
(i) outline and label with the appropriate letter one non-African region with vegetation of the type found in each of the regions A, B, C, D ;
(ii) in each of the three small rectangles show by an arrow the direction of the prevailing wind in July ;
(iii) indicate and label one important producing area for each of the following : cotton (C), jute (J), petroleum (P), tin (T) ;
(iv) shade three areas of very dense population, at least one in Asia and one in Europe ;
(v) draw a line connecting places whose local time is 10 hours different from that of Greenwich ; indicate whether it is 10 o'clock or 2 o'clock and whether a.m. or p.m. when it is noon at Greenwich.

Page 4

- A 3. Choose any two of the following : cotton, rice, coffee, flax.

For each product you select

- (a) locate as precisely as you can one area of large-scale production for export ;
(b) describe the type of climate of the area you have located and point out in what ways it is suited to the crop ;
(c) describe the method of cultivation ;
(d) describe how the product is prepared for export ;
(e) say through what port or ports it is exported and to what overseas markets.

Page 5

- A 4. The graphs on page 6 show mean temperatures and rainfalls for each month in the year at three stations in approximately the same latitudes and all near the United States—Canadian border. One station is on the east coast, one on the west coast and one in the interior. Study the graphs and then answer the following questions.

- (a) What is the annual range of temperature at each station ?
(b) What is the approximate total annual rainfall at each station ?
(c) Which station is in the interior ? Give reasons for your answer.
(d) Which station is on the west coast ? Give reasons for your answer.
(e) Which station will have the least and which the greatest snowfall in January ? Give your reasons.

Pages 6 and 7

SECTION B.

Answer at least ONE question from this Section.

- B 5. (a) On the map on page 8

- (i) name the Cheviot Hills, the Cleveland Hills, the Tyne Gap ; four of the rivers and four of the towns marked ;
(ii) mark the East Coast railway route to Scotland ; one area producing salt (S) and one producing iron ore (O) ; one iron-smelting centre (IS), two ship-building centres (SC), one wool textiles manufacturing area (W) and one fishing port (FP).
(b) Suggest reasons for the growth of the iron-smelting industry in the centre you have marked.

Pages 8 and 9

- B 6. Choose three of the following areas, describe the kind of farming typical of each and show how it is suited to the local conditions : the Pennine moors and dales ; the Downs of south-east England ; the coastal lowlands of South Wales ; Norfolk ; the Vale of Evesham ; the Central Plain of Ireland.

Pages 10 and 11

- B 7. Study the map on page 12.

- (a) On the map (i) draw a heavy broken line (- - -) to mark the watersheds which enclose the basin of the River Clyde ;
(ii) name four of the unnamed towns and four of the rivers, the islands A, B, the lake L and the three main sea inlets shown.
(b) (i) What industries are carried on in Glasgow and its neighbourhood ?
(ii) What local conditions have helped to make it an important industrial area ?

Pages 12 and 13

[Turn over.

- B 8.** The ports in each of the following pairs are concerned with much the same kind of traffic : Southampton and Liverpool ; Yarmouth and Fleetwood ; Dover and Larne ; Middlesbrough and Swansea.
 (a) Choose **three** of the pairs and state the kind of traffic associated with each.
 (b) Choose **one** port from **each** pair of the three chosen and show, by means of a sketch-map and comments, how it is suited to carry on the kind of traffic specified. **Pages 14 and 15**

SECTION C.

Answer at least **ONE** question from this Section.

- C 9.** (*Europe.*)
 (a) On the map on page 16 name (i) the rivers Meuse, Moselle, Rhine and Scheldt ; (ii) **four** of the unnamed towns ; (iii) the **four** coalfield areas AA, BB, C and D.
 (b) Describe the normal industrial activities of the area AA **or** the area BB.
 (c) What are the main characteristics of the farming in area F ?
 (d) Compare the trade of Rotterdam with that of Antwerp under the headings (i) goods handled, (ii) areas served. **Pages 16 and 17**
- C 10.** (*Europe.*)
 Wheat is the main cereal crop of Europe. The map on page 18 shows parts of Europe where other cereals are more widely grown.
 (a) (i) What are the natural conditions unfavourable to wheat production in each of the areas AA, B, CC ?
 (ii) What natural conditions account for the choice of oats in A, maize in B and barley in C as the cereals replacing wheat ?
 (b) In Central and Eastern Europe rye becomes the main cereal grown north of the wheat areas and oats the cereal grown still further north. Suggest reasons for these two changes.
 (c) On the map mark **two** wine producing areas (W), **one** area producing oranges (O) and **one** producing cork (C) ; name **three** of the ports marked and give **one** important export from **each** of those you choose. **Pages 18 and 19**
- C 11.** (*South America.*)
 The map on page 20 shows five regions in a part of the continent.
 (a) On the map name **four** of the towns shown.
 (b) Describe the climate experienced in areas A and B respectively. How do you account for the special features of each ?
 (c) Areas C and D are both forest regions. What similarities in their climates account for this ?
 (d) Describe the kinds of farming carried on in areas B and EE. **Pages 20 and 21**
- C 12.** (*North America.*)
 The map on page 22 shows how population density varies over a large part of North America. Suggest reasons for
 (a) the generally greater density east of the line XY than west of it ;
 (b) the very low density in area A ;
 (c) the high density in each of areas B, C, D ;
 (d) the density in area E being higher than that in the surrounding areas. **Pages 22 and 23**
- C 13.** (*Asia.*)
 Suggest reasons for **three** of the following.
 (a) The prevalence of rubber cultivation in Malaya.
 (b) The importance of Bombay in the overseas trade of India.
 (c) The prevalence of north-westerly winds over Japan in winter.
 (d) The dense forest of the eastern Himalayan foothills.
 (e) The scanty population of the belt of Central Asia extending from Iran to Mongolia.
 (f) The mode of life and work of the peoples of the far north of Asia. **Pages 24 and 25**
- C 14.** (*Africa.*)
 (a) On the map on page 26 (i) name the rivers Niger and Senegal and **two** of the towns marked ; (ii) mark **one** area producing each of the following commodities : cacao (C), palm oil (P), ground nuts (GN) and goatskins (GS).
 (b) Choose any **two** of the commodities mentioned in (a) above and describe (i) the climatic conditions under which they are produced ; (ii) the methods of production.
 (c) What conditions have hindered the development of the Savana area of West Africa into an important district for the export of cattle products ?
 (d) Write a short paragraph on mineral production within the area shown on the map. **Pages 26 and 27**
- C 15.** (*Australia.*)
 (a) On the map on page 28 name (i) the **seven** divisions of the Commonwealth shown ; (ii) **five** of the towns marked.
 (b) Four mining centres M1, M2, M3 and M4 are shown on the map. Name the centres and the principal mineral obtained in each case.
 (c) Victoria has twice as many dairy cattle as beef cattle ; West Australia only about one-fourth as many dairy cattle as beef cattle. What reasons can you give for the difference between the two states in this respect ?
 (d) Nearly all the West Australian dairy cattle are in area A ; the cattle in area B are almost entirely beef cattle. What reasons can you give for these facts ? **Page 28**