

Write your name here

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**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Geography B

## Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions

**Foundation Tier**

Tuesday 9 June 2015 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5GB3F/01**

**You must have:**

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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P 4 4 7 2 6 R A 0 1 1 6

**PEARSON**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**Some questions must be answered with a cross . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box  and then mark your new answer with a cross .**

- 1** Study Section 1 (pages 2, 3 and 4) of the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

Study Figure 1a.

- (a) (i) Which **one** of the following best describes the Ogallala aquifer region? (1)

- A** It covers more of Nebraska than any other state.
- B** It is wider in the south than in the north.
- C** It is found in coastal states of the USA.
- D** It stretches from east to west across the USA.

- (ii) Which **one** of the following best describes the relief of the region? (1)

- A** It gets higher to the south.
- B** It gets lower to the east.
- C** It is highest in Kansas.
- D** It is highest in South Dakota.

- (iii) Which **one** of the following best describes the distribution of settlements in the region? (1)

- A** Evenly distributed across the area.
- B** All in the southern part.
- C** Mostly in the central area.
- D** Mostly in the eastern part.



(iv) Study Figure 1b.

Which **one** of the following best describes the precipitation over the Ogallala aquifer?

(1)

- A** Very high precipitation in all areas.
- B** Precipitation varies but much of the region is very dry.
- C** Precipitation is higher in the south than in the north.
- D** Almost no precipitation in any area.

(v) Study Figure 1c.

Which **one** of the following best describes the thickness of the Ogallala aquifer?

(1)

- A** It is thicker in the west than the east.
- B** It is thickest in New Mexico.
- C** It is thickest close to the Arkansas River.
- D** It is thickest in the north.



P 4 4 7 2 6 R A 0 3 1 6

(b) Study Figures 1a and 1b.

(i) Outline **one** reason for the distribution of urban settlements.

(2)

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(ii) Outline the relationship between precipitation and height in the Ogallala aquifer.

(2)

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(iii) Suggest **one** reason for this relationship.

(2)

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(c) Describe the possible impact of future climate change on the aquifer.

(2)

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(d) Study Figure 1c which shows the size and thickness of the aquifer in 8 states.  
Use Figure 1c and also Figures 1a and 1b.

Identify **one** state that is likely to use the Ogallala aquifer for a large part of its water supply.

Explain your choice.

(3)

Chosen state .....

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**(Total for Question 1 = 16 marks)**



2 Study Section 2 (pages 5, 6, 7 and 8) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) (i) Which **one** of the following statements best describes the change in centre-pivot irrigation in central Nebraska between 1972 and 2011?

(1)

- A** It was less important in 2011.
- B** All areas have irrigation in 2011.
- C** Irrigation is found in many more areas in 2011.
- D** It is less common in the north of the region in 2011.

(ii) Which **one** of the following best describes the land use of the region before the 1960s?

(1)

- A** Mostly growing corn.
- B** Mostly growing cotton.
- C** Mostly cattle ranching.
- D** Mostly growing wheat.

(iii) Which **one** of the following best describes the impact of centre-pivot irrigation?

(1)

- A** It allowed areas without groundwater to be used for farming.
- B** It allowed areas without surface water to be used for crops.
- C** It allowed new areas to be used for cattle ranching.
- D** It made farmers leave the region.



(b) (i) Define the term **renewable resource**.

(2)

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(ii) Given current rates of water use, outline **one** reason why the Ogallala aquifer is **not** a renewable resource.

(2)

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(c) Study Figure 2c.

Describe how the use of corn for ethanol fuel changed between 2001 and 2011.

(3)

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(d) Study Figure 2d.

Describe the importance of the Ogallala region for agricultural production in the United States.

(2)

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(e) Outline **two** reasons why corn has become such an important crop in the region.

(4)

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2 .....

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(f) Study Figure 2f.

Identify **one** change in cattle farming.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 2 = 18 marks)**





3 Study Section 3 (page 9) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) Which **one** of the following people agree about the use of the Ogallala aquifer? (1)

- A Clark and Nancy
- B Clark and Jolene
- C Clark and Wayne
- D Wayne and Jolene

(b) People living in the Ogallala aquifer region have different views about the use of the aquifer.

(i) Describe **two economic** reasons why people have different views. (4)

1.....  
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2.....  
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(ii) Describe **one social** reason why people have different views.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)**

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**Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in your answer to this question.**

**\*4** Study the three options for the United States government shown below.

**Option 1: Encourage further development of intensive agriculture in the Ogallala aquifer region.**  
This would increase the use of groundwater.

**Option 2: Prevent any further development of intensive agriculture in the Ogallala aquifer region.**  
This would continue to use groundwater at current rates.

**Option 3: Replace intensive methods of agriculture with more traditional approaches such as cattle ranching in the Ogallala aquifer region.**  
This would reduce the use of groundwater.

Select **one** option you think would be the best for the **people** of the USA.

Explain the **advantages** of this option for the people of the USA.

Use information from the Resource Booklet and your knowledge from Units 1 and 2 to support your answer.

(9)

Chosen option .....

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Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



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**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)**  
**(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS**



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# Pearson Edexcel GCSE

## Geography B

### Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions

Tuesday 9 June 2015 – Morning

**Resource Booklet**

Paper Reference

**5GB3F/01**

**5GB3H/01**

**Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.**

#### Instructions

- Read the information on the problem on page 2 first.
- You are advised not to write for the first 30 minutes, read and make pencil notes only during this time.
- When reading, make links with other topics you have studied in Unit 1 (eg Water World and Changing Climate) and Unit 2 (eg Population Dynamics and Development Dilemmas).

Turn over ►

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## The problem

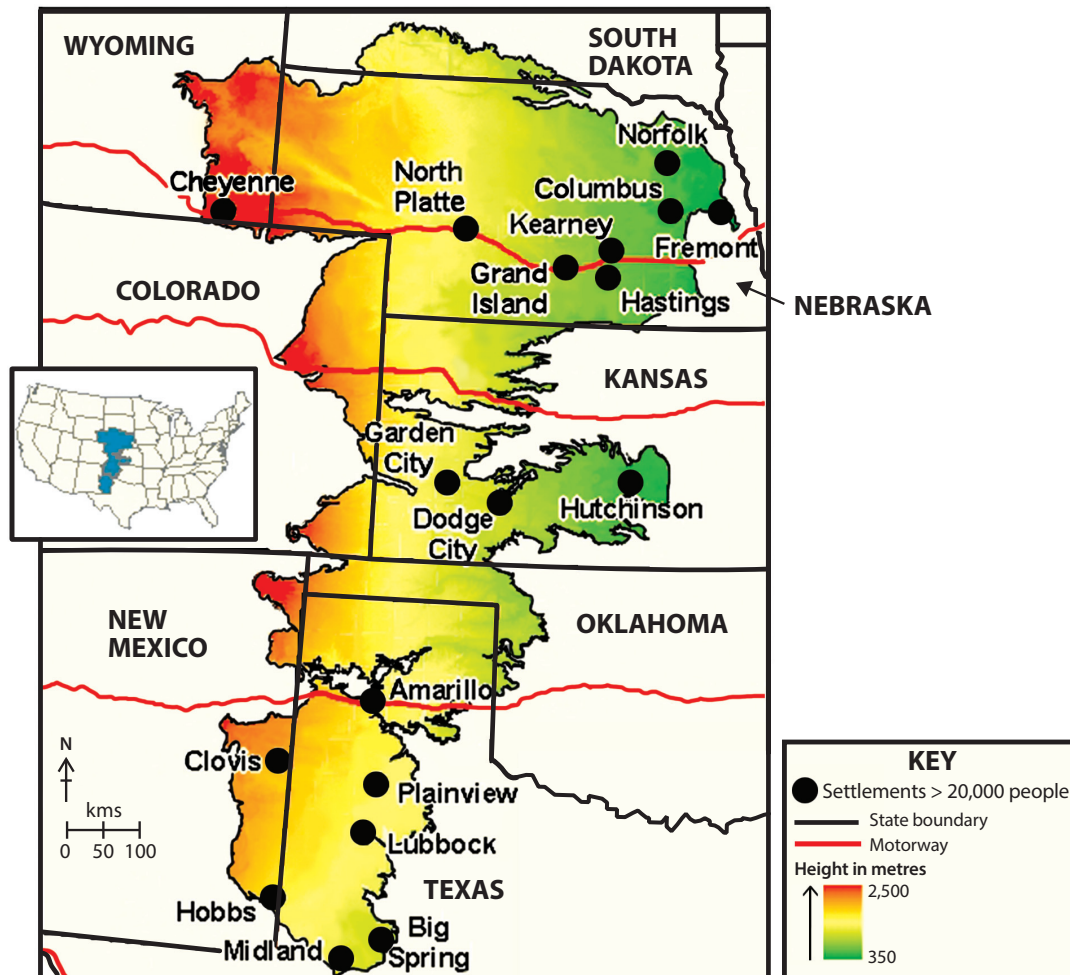
How should the United States government deal with its largest groundwater resource, the Ogallala aquifer?

- One view would be to increase the use of this resource.
- Another view would be to continue to use it at current rates without further development.
- Some people believe that use should be reduced to allow it to recover.

## Information on the problem

### SECTION 1 – An introduction to the Ogallala aquifer

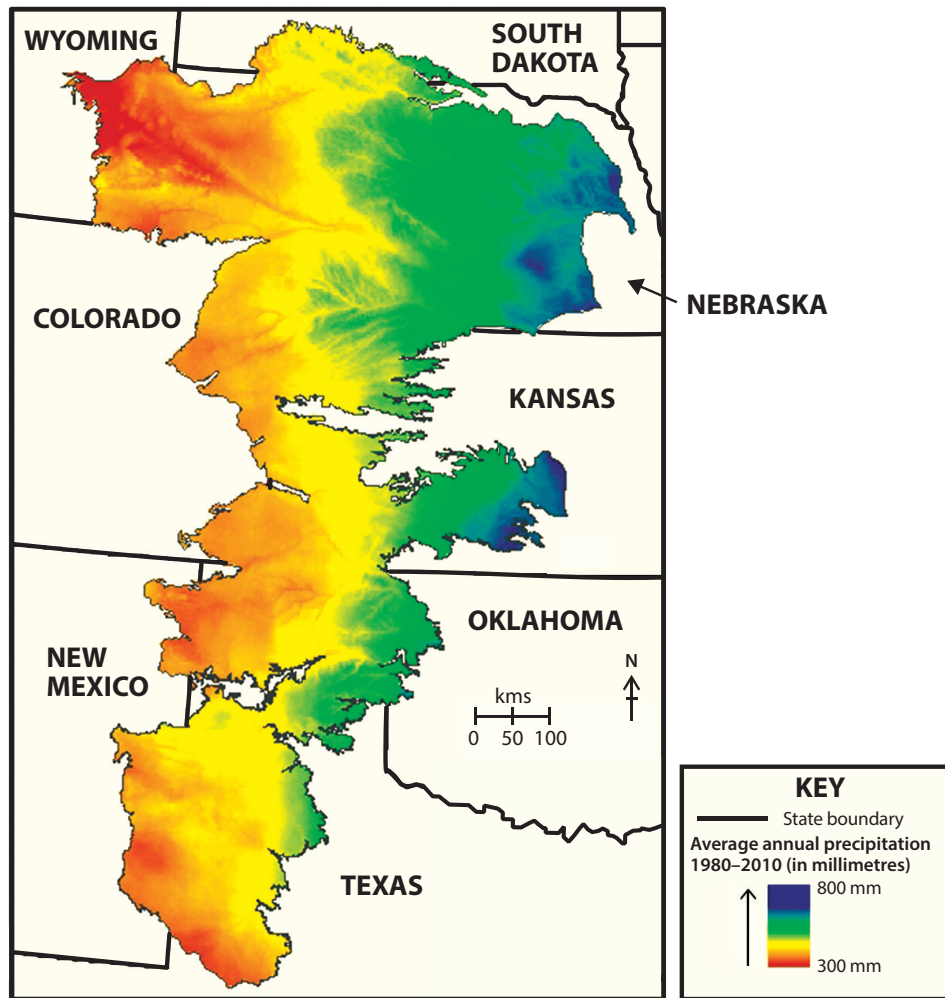
- The Ogallala aquifer is a large area of rock containing groundwater.
- It covers 450,000 km<sup>2</sup> in 8 states of the USA which is less than 1/20th of the land area of the USA but twice the size of the UK.



- At current rates of use the aquifer will disappear this century.
- With no use it would take 600 years to recharge completely.

Figure 1a

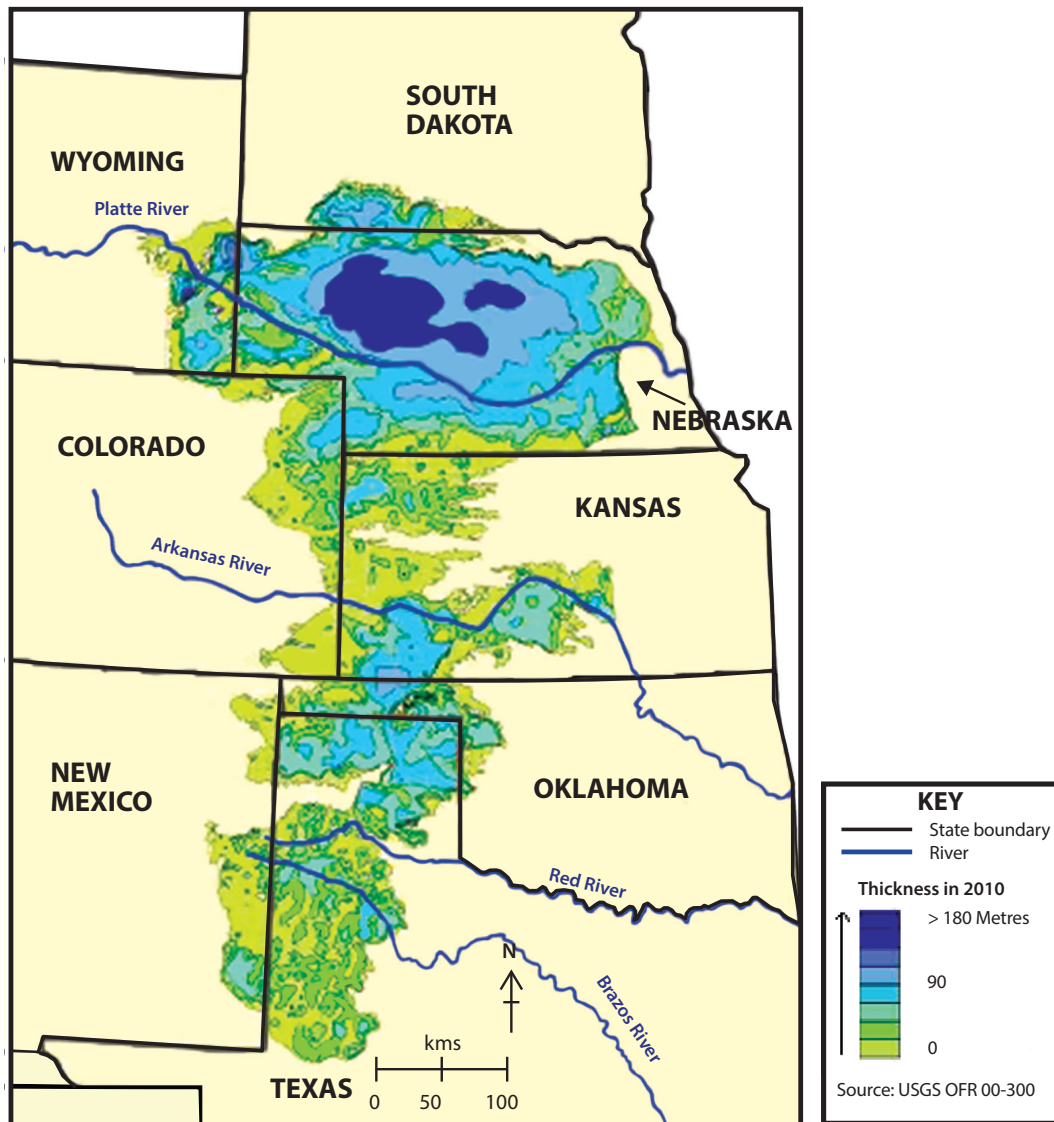
The Ogallala aquifer, its relief and its settlements



- The Rocky Mountains to the west of the aquifer region act as a barrier to weather systems from the Pacific.
- This means that the west of the Ogallala aquifer region is in a rain shadow.
- Future climate change is likely to reduce rainfall but increase temperatures over much of the area.

(Source: © USGS, © NASA Data)

**Figure 1b**  
**Average annual precipitation**



- The top of the aquifer is between 30 and 100 metres below the surface.
- Its thickness varies between a few metres and over 350 metres.
- The water has been there since the last Ice Age when the climate was much wetter than today.

(Source: © USGS)

**Figure 1c**  
**The thickness of the Ogallala aquifer**

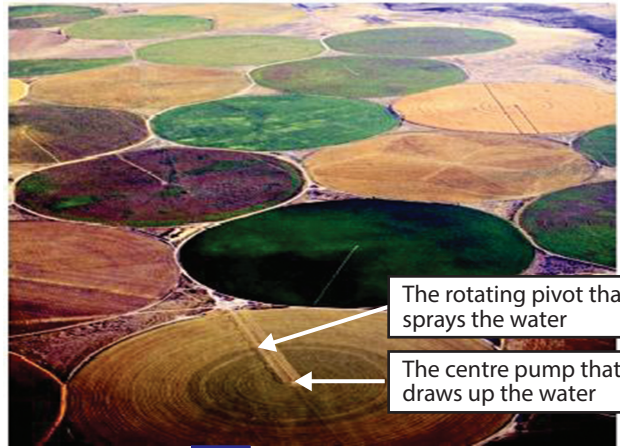
## SECTION 2 – The use of the aquifer

- Most of the towns were founded before the water in the aquifer was available.
- Until the 1960s cattle ranching on natural grasslands was the dominant land use.
- Today, land use is equally divided between ranching and arable farming.
- About 1.9 million people live in the Ogallala aquifer region and depend on its water.
- Income from arable farming is approximately \$20 billion a year.

**Cattle ranching**

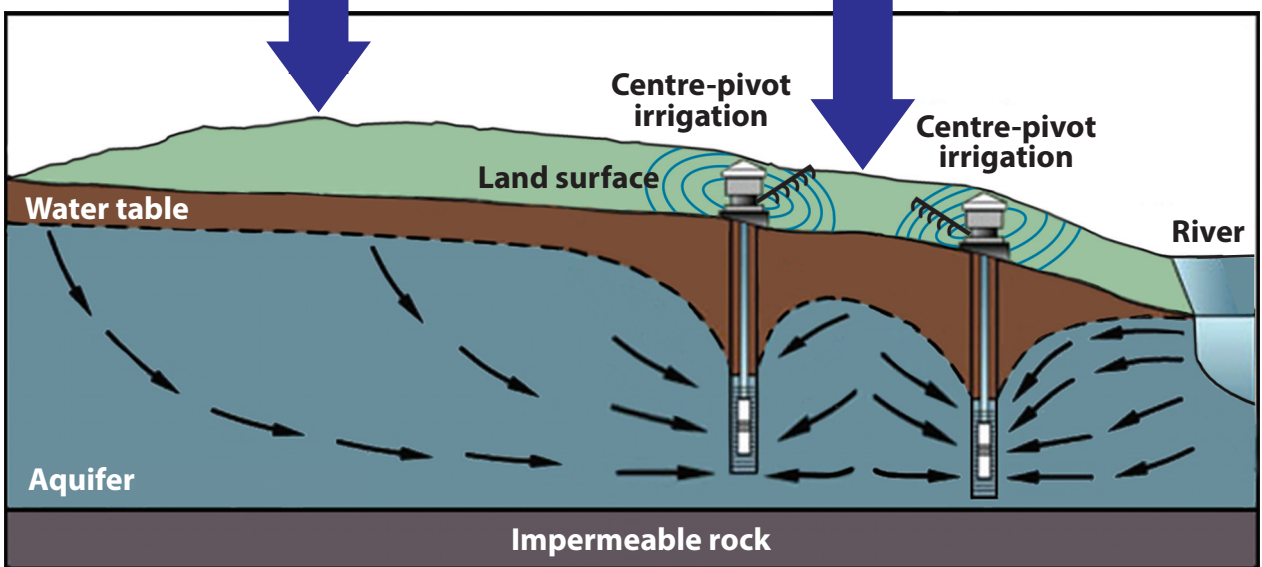


**Agriculture**



The rotating pivot that sprays the water

The centre pump that draws up the water

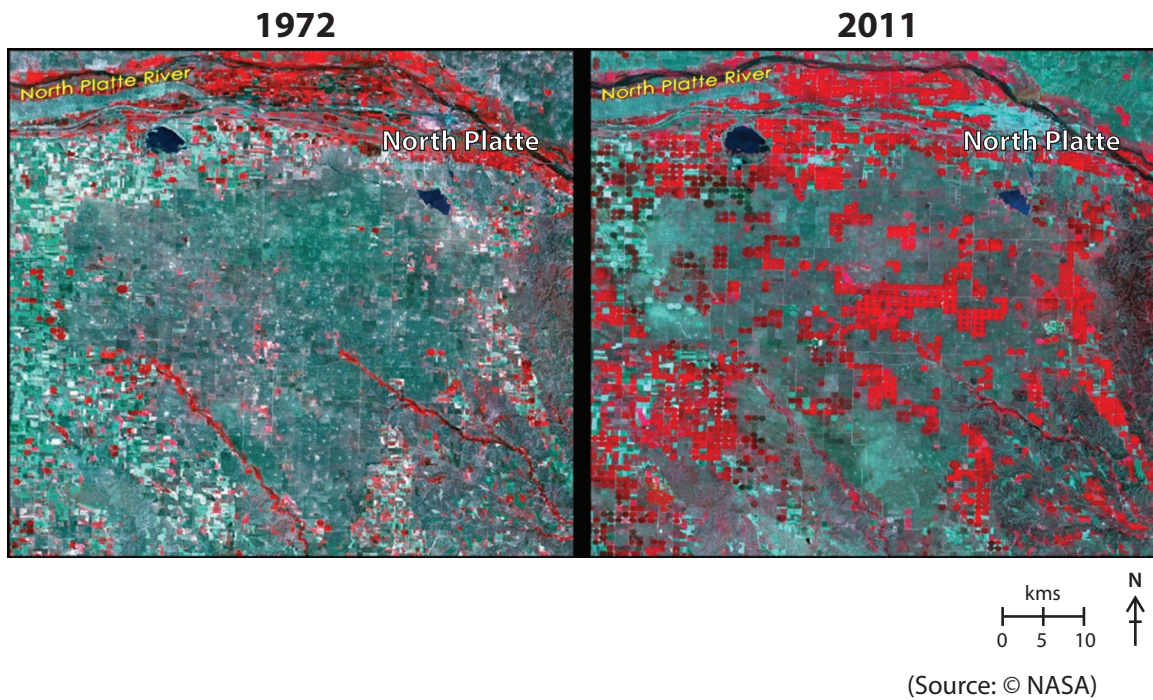


Key: → Direction of water movement

(Source: © US Department of Agriculture)

**Figure 2a**

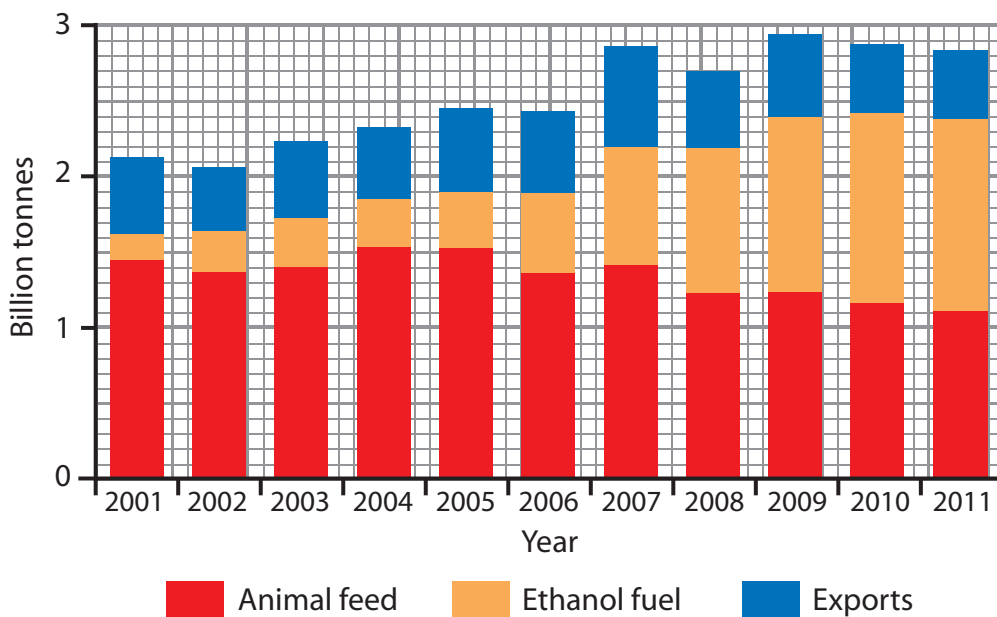
**The impact of centre-pivot irrigation in Nebraska**



**Figure 2b**

**The growth of centre-pivot irrigation in central Nebraska between 1972 and 2011  
(each red dot is one centre-pivot irrigating up to 20 hectares)**

- The US government heavily subsidises much of the agricultural production, especially corn and cotton.
- Some of the crops produced, such as cotton, are exported whilst most of the corn is used as cattle feed or made into ethanol, a biofuel (see Figure 2c).
- Most US beef cattle are raised on intensive 'feedlots' and not on traditional ranches.
- 25 million tonnes of corn would feed 100 million people for a year.



**Figure 2c**

**The changing use of corn, 2001–2011**

<b>Product</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of total USA production</b>
<b>Corn (Maize)</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Cotton</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Beef</b>	<b>18</b>

**Figure 2d**

**The contribution of the Ogallala aquifer region to total US production  
of selected agricultural products**



**Figure 2e**

**An ethanol fuelled 'Hummer', only 2% of cars in the US use ethanol**



**Figure 2f**

**A 'feedlot' raising cattle, which are fed on corn.  
In the USA, people eat about half a pound of meat every day**



### Section 3 – Attitudes of local people to using the Ogallala aquifer

'If the water is there then we should use it – who knows what will happen in the future to solve these problems and who cares. It makes the USA a lot of money, keeps our cars running and puts meat on our plates.'

**Clark** – a shop owner and businessman from Dodge City in Kansas.

'It's a scandal – what we've done to this land. It was so beautiful and we've made it into a vision of hell, just look at the feedlots. We've spoilt the earth for those who follow us. We should stop now.'

**Nancy** – a school teacher and environmentalist from Cheyenne in Wyoming.

'The problem is the big corporations just grabbing the land to make more profits from crops that we don't even use right. Ranchers like me and local people don't benefit at all. In fact both the population and the aquifer is falling because of it.'

**Wayne** – a traditional rancher from North Platte in Nebraska.

'This is God's own country and he will look after us, the Lord will provide. We have to work as hard as we can to make money in this world with whatever we can use – water, oil, any resource. That is our duty.'

**Jolene** – a feedlot worker from Lubbock in Texas.

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