TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

Scholarship Examination 2016

GEOGRAPHY

Tuesday 26th April 2016
12.00 pm

Time allowed: 1 hour

Attempt BOTH sections, taking care to read the instructions for each section.
Begin each section on a separate sheet of paper, with your name at the top.

Section A is worth 50 marks and section B is worth 50 marks.
You should spend 30 minutes on each section.

You should have been given

- *a question paper*
- *an A3 map of the town of Salisbury*
- *a separate sheet showing the key for the map.*

SECTION A

*Read the information provided and answer **ALL** of the questions in Section A.*

Read the following carefully:

You should have a question paper, an A3 map of the town of Salisbury and a separate sheet showing the key for the map.

This part of southern England is lowland, close to the coast, and has a mild climate. It is an area with a long history of human occupation and activity. It is close to Stonehenge, for example. Remains of human occupation can be found from many stages of settlement, such as Stonehenge and also Old Sarum near Salisbury which was probably the original town and its fort. Other signs of human activity shown on the map include a number of tumuli (tumulus in the singular) which are burial mounds from the ancient past, of an age similar to Stonehenge and Old Sarum.

The map extract you have been given depicts an area of land whose geology (the rocks under the ground) is dominated by chalk. This rock is made from calcium carbonate and is responsible for some special features in the landscape it creates: it is a highly permeable rock, meaning that water can easily percolate – move downwards – through it. Thus there is no surface water in many parts of a chalk landscape, and when it does occur this is because the permanent water table has reached the surface. This is often where springs are found, creating streams and sometimes rivers which can flow over the saturated rock. Chalk also dissolves slowly in water and creates a soil which supports unique grassland vegetation.

Answer **ALL** of the following questions:

1. Describe, using map detail, the human geography of the area shown on the map (e.g. the settlements, the transport networks, the land use etc.). [15]

2. Explain how this human geography has been influenced by the physical characteristics of the area (e.g. rock type, relief/slopes, drainage patterns/rivers). [15]

3. Use evidence from the map to support the suggestion that Salisbury is an area with a very long history of human settlement, and say why you think that this is. [20]

[Total for Section A: 50 Marks]

SECTION B

You should answer **ONE** question from this section:

1. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are both tectonic events. Using examples that you have studied from both developed and developing counties, argue to what extent you think the impacts of tectonic events are mainly determined by their physical characteristics.

2. 'Humans are their own worst enemy in the face of natural hazards.' Using at least one detailed case study of EITHER a river OR a coastal flood, show how true you think this statement is.

3. With reference to ONE planned or completed urban management project, show how lives are being improved in an environmentally sustainable way.

4. Now that we have maps and satellite photos of the whole surface of the earth, does this mean that there is nothing left for Geographers to do?

5. Discuss, with reference to ONE planned or completed transport project, whether it is possible to balance environmental costs with economic benefits.

[Total for Section B: 50 marks]

END OF PAPER

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