



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 14 June 2024 – Morning

**GCSE (9–1) Geography B
(Geography for Enquiring Minds)**

J384/03 Geography B | Exploration

Resource Booklet

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

- Do **not** send this Resource Booklet for marking. Keep it in the centre or reject it.

INFORMATION

- This document has **12** pages

Fig. 1a

Location of the city of Manaus



Fig. 1b

Location of the Amazon Rainforest



Fig. 2

Amazon rainforest forest loss, 2002–2020

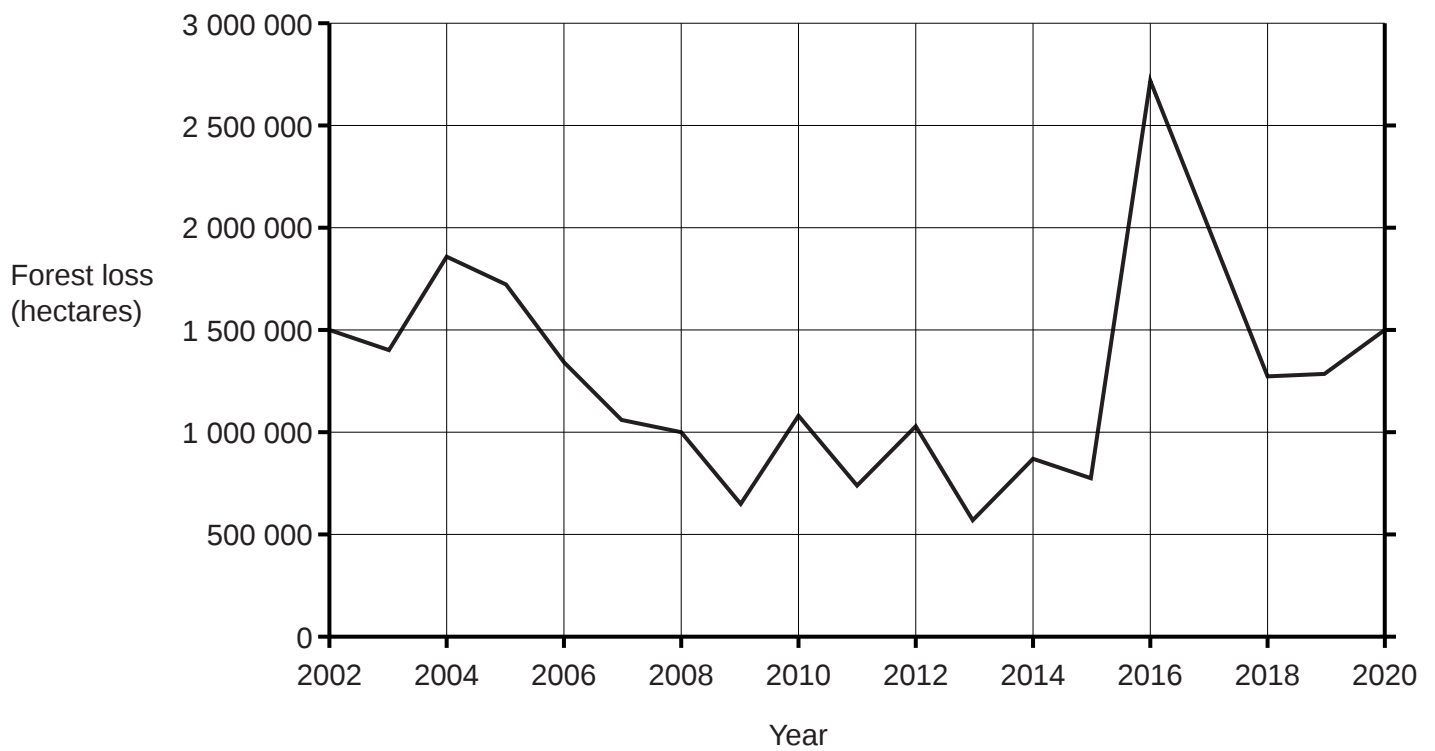


Fig. 3**Reasons for migration into Manaus**

Manaus is the capital of the Brazilian state of Amazonas.

It is the 7th largest city in Brazil.

Push Factors	Pull Factors
• Lack of healthcare. • Increased deforestation leading to infertile soil. • Drought and crop failure. • Poor standard of living. • Lack of education. • New settlers bring disease into the forest which impacts indigenous communities.	• Access to clean water. • Opportunities for education in primary and secondary schools. • Employment opportunities. • Hospitals, clinics and doctors. • Higher standard of living.

Fig. 4

Images of Manaus



Fig. 5**Human uses of the Amazon rainforest**

- agriculture
- cattle ranching
- dams and hydro-electricity (HEP)
- development of medicines
- government re-housing
- indigenous settlements
- logging
- mining copper and iron ore
- palm oil extraction
- road building
- rubber tapping
- tourism
- wildlife trafficking

Fig. 6

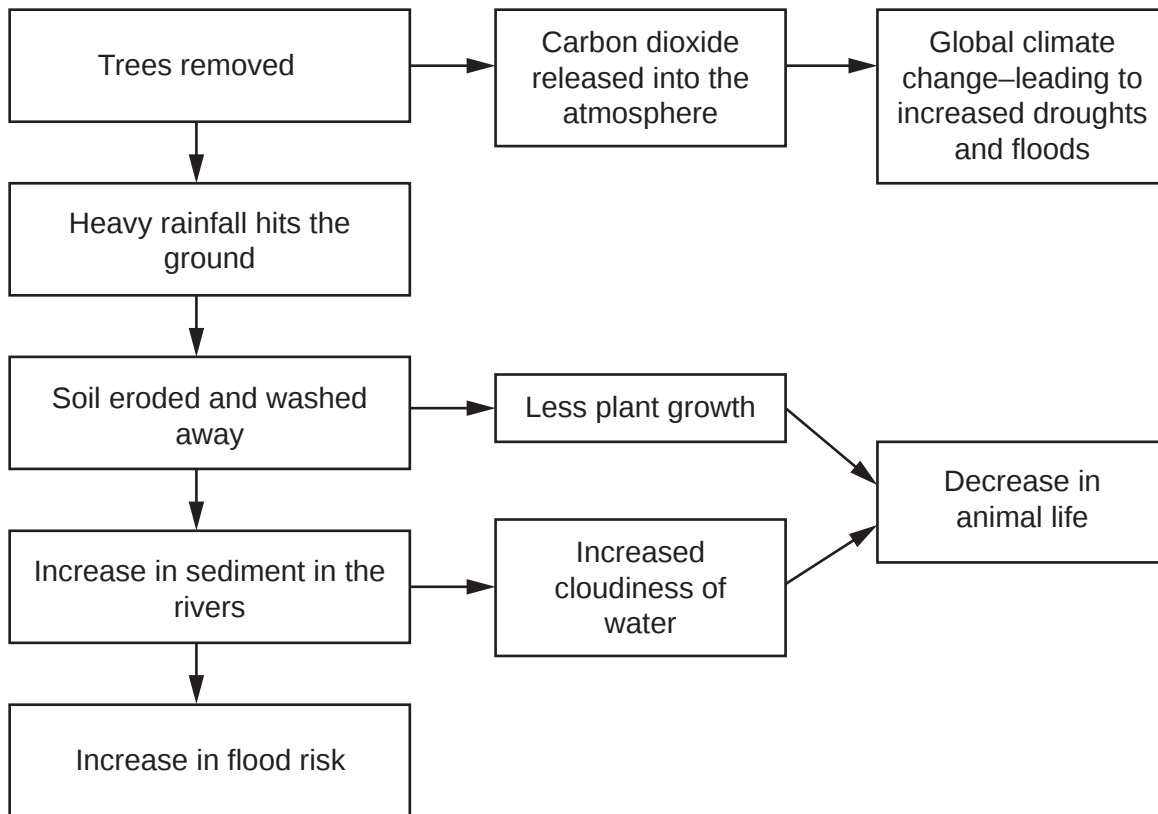
Impact of deforestation on the Amazon rainforest ecosystem

Fig. 7**Newspaper article about flooding in Manaus****Record levels recorded in Rio Negro; river reaches 100-year high**

Situated on the banks of the Rio Negro, (a major tributary of the river Amazon) is the city of Manaus. Flooding is becoming an increasing problem because the river levels have reached a 100-year high. In late May, it affected 450 000 people. Now, the water of the Rio Negro is at its highest level since records began in 1902, with a depth of 29.98 metres at the city's measuring station.

Fifteen districts of Manaus have been affected, with homes flooded with water. To minimise the risk to the population, the government have built over 9000 metres of temporary raised wooden walkways and bridges so people can still move around the city.

Over 2000 food baskets have been distributed to affected families over the last 2 weeks and more than 10 tonnes of calcium oxide have been added to the flood waters in central areas. This is to reduce the odour and the number of insects which could potentially lead to the spread of diseases transmitted by still water.

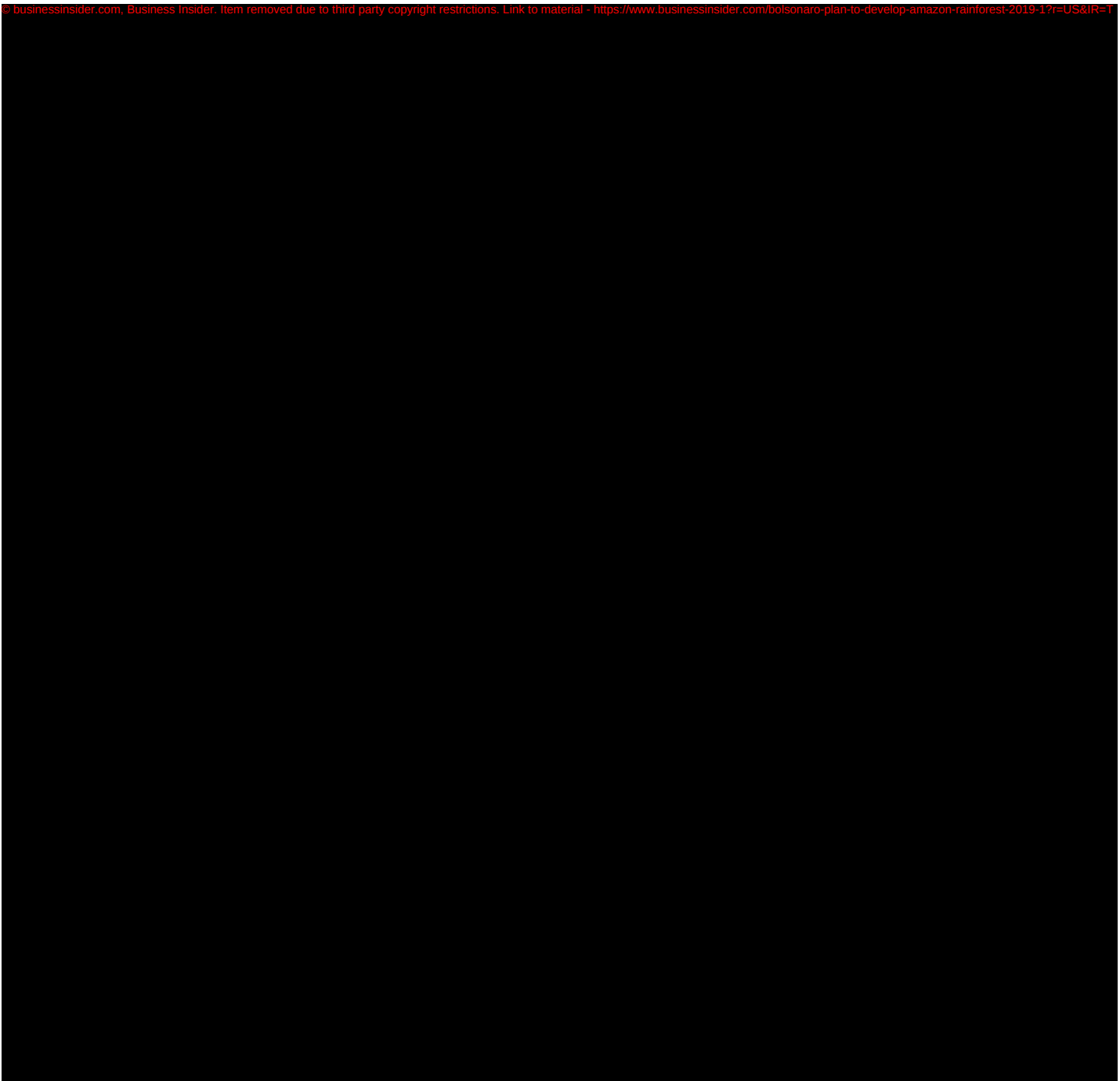
Seven of the 10 biggest floods in the Amazon basin have occurred in the past 13 years, and it is thought that continued destruction of the Amazon rainforest is to blame.



People of Manaus walking on raised walkways and pushing shopping through flood waters.



A car in a flooded street.

Fig. 8**Plans for the development of the Amazon rainforest**

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