OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 21 May 2019 – Afternoon

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

J384/01 Our Natural World

Resource Booklet

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

*J 7 7 2 6 0 8 4 7 6 7 *

INFORMATION
- The questions tell you which resources you need to use.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR
- Do not send this Resource Booklet for marking, it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

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- Fig. 5 – Fieldwork notes for some river fieldwork

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Fig. 1 – A graph showing atmospheric carbon dioxide from ice cores

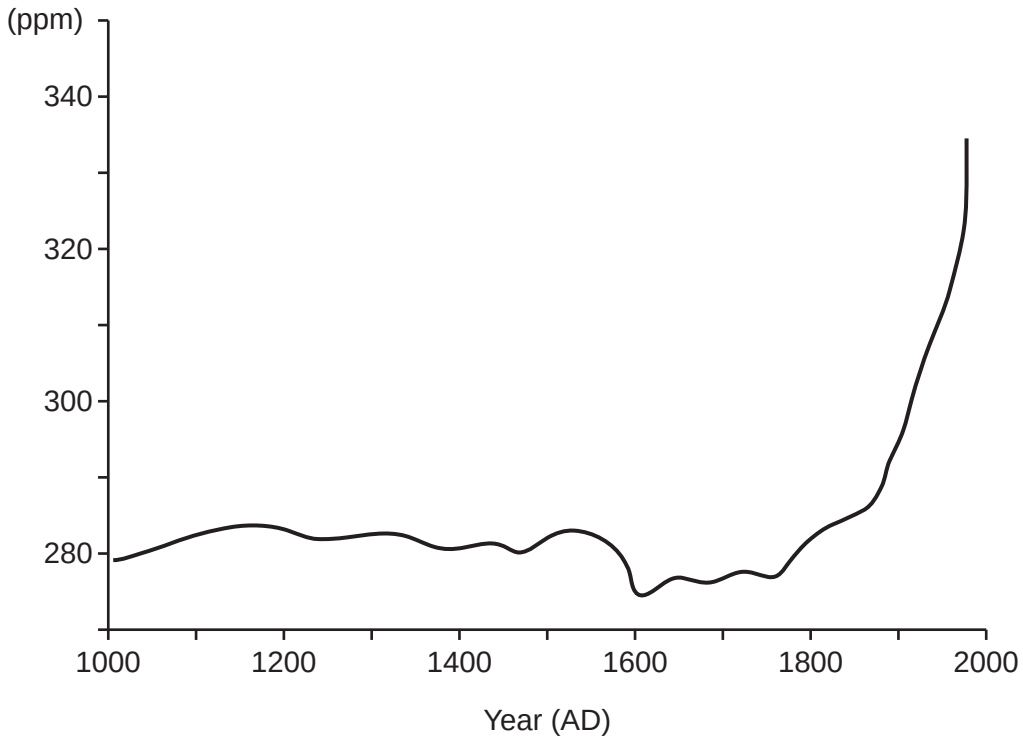
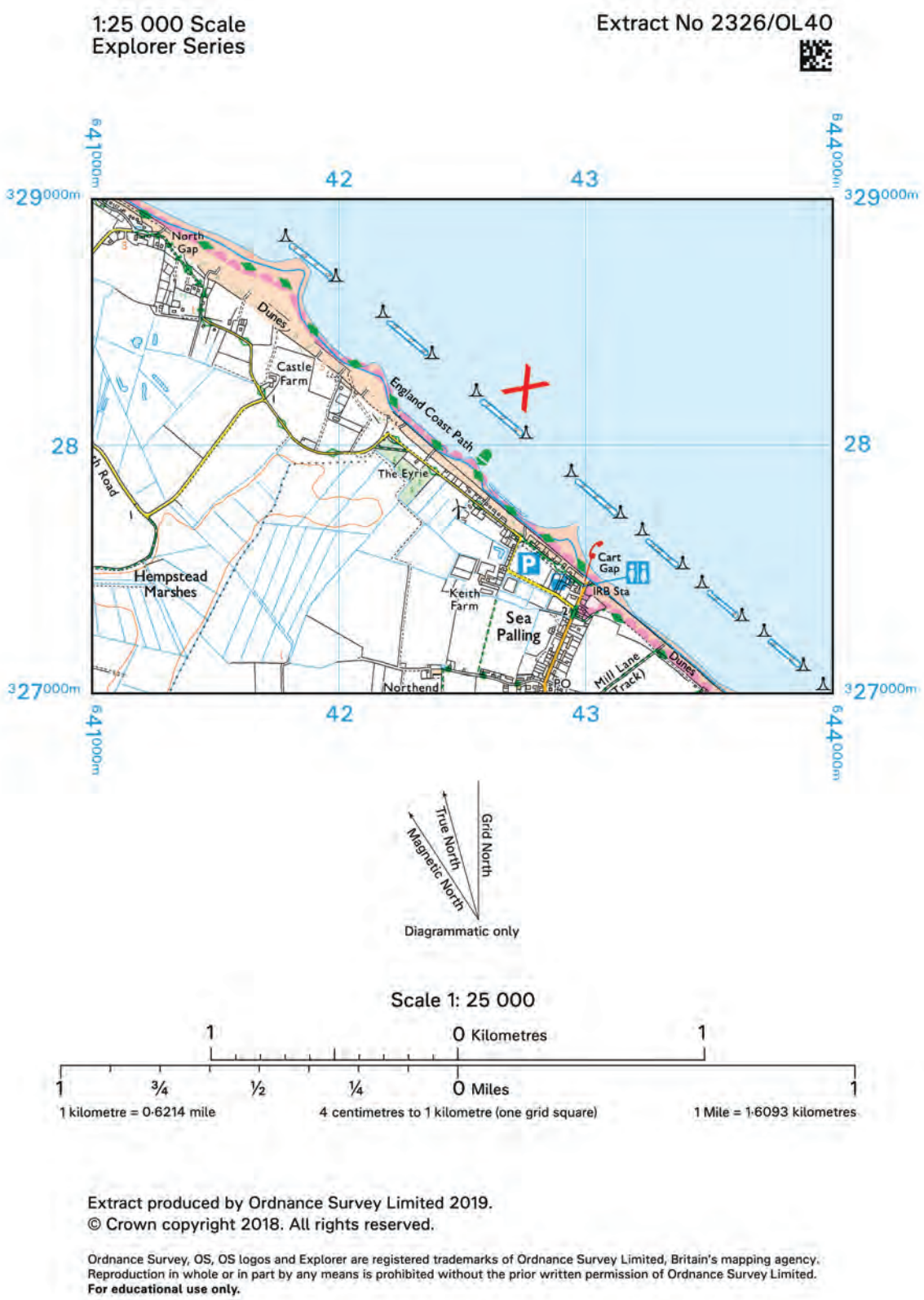


Fig. 2 – An OS map extract of Sea Palling in Norfolk



ROADS AND PATHS **Not necessarily rights of way**

- Road generally less than 4 m wide
- Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5) / 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY **Not shown on maps of Scotland**

- Footpath

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other routes with public access

The exact nature of the rights on these routes and the existence of any restrictions may be checked with the local highway authority. Alignments are based on the best information available

- Recreational route / alternative route
- National Trail / Long Distance Route
- Permissive footpath
- Permissive bridleway

(Permissive footpath, Permissive bridleway: See note below)

Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.

- Traffic-free cycle route
- National cycle network route number – traffic free; on road

HISTORICAL FEATURES

- Site of antiquity
- 1066 Site of battle (with date)
- VILLA Roman
- Castle Non-Roman
- Visible earthwork

Information provided by English Heritage for England and the Royal Commissions on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Scotland and Wales

GENERAL FEATURES

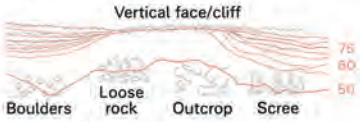
- \+ Place of worship
- Current or former place of worship – with tower – with spire, minaret or dome
- Lighthouse; disused lighthouse;
- Beacon

PO	Post office
Pol Sta	Police station
Sch	School
NTL	Normal tidal limit

HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

- 52 · Ground survey height
- 284 · Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill



- Water; mud
- Sand; sand and shingle

VEGETATION

Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols

- Coniferous trees
- Non-coniferous trees
- Coppice
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Bracken, heath or rough grassland
- Marsh, reeds or saltings

TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

- Camp site/Caravan site
- Castle / fort
- Craft Centre
- Country park
- Fishing
- Forestry Commission visitor centre
- Garden / arboretum
- Information centre, seasonal
- Other tourist feature
- P&R Parking / Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Picnic site
- PC Public Convenience
- Public house/s
- Recreation / leisure / sports centre
- Slipway
- Telephone (public/ roadside assistance/ emergency)
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks / trails
- Water activites
- World Heritage site or area

Fig. 3 – A map showing the global distribution of coral reefs

H Ahlenius, 2010, 'Distribution of coral, mangrove and seagrass diversity', www.grida.no, GRID Arendal. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions. Link to material: http://www.grida.no/resources/7766

Fig. 4 – Pie charts showing the level of risk and the cause of damage to coral reef ecosystems

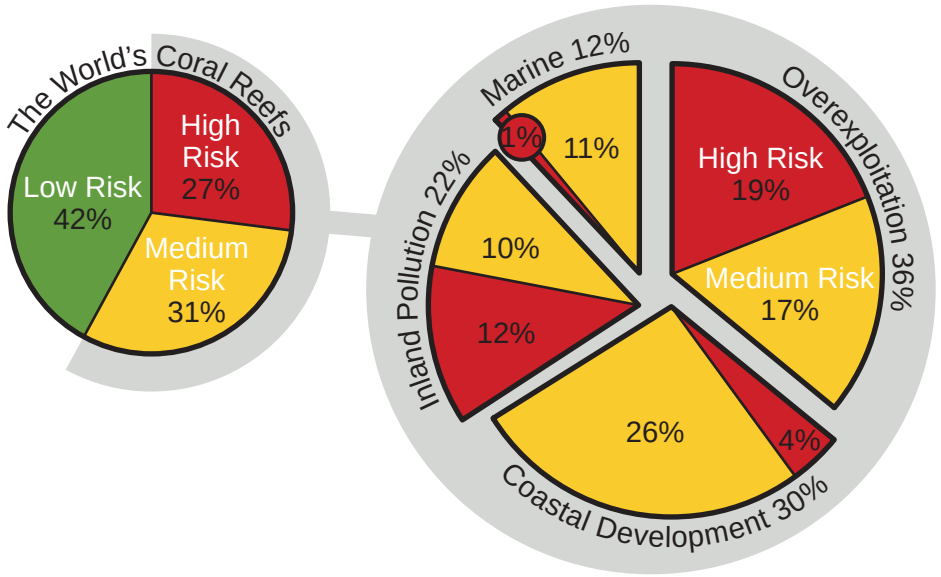
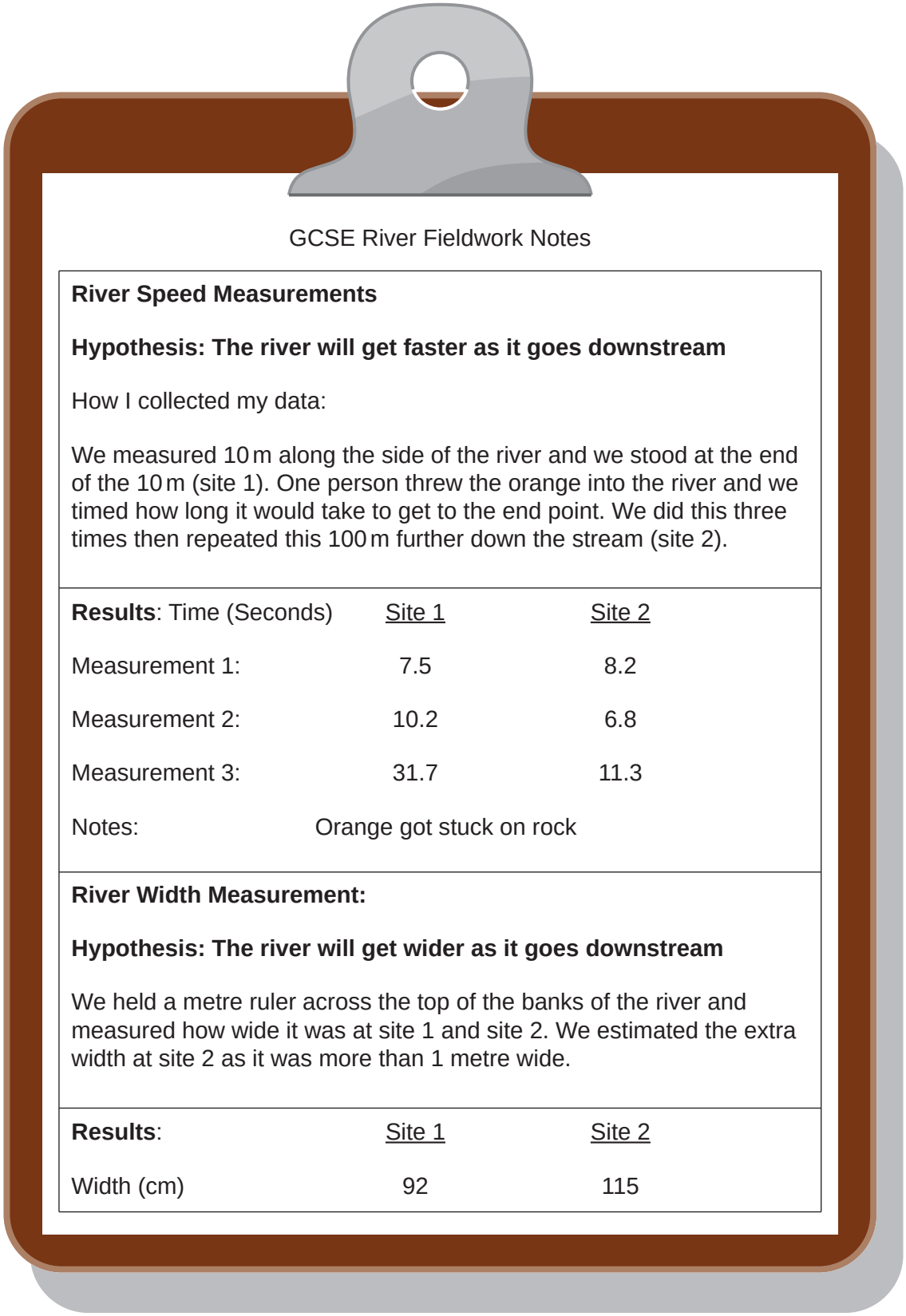


Fig. 5 – Fieldwork notes for some river fieldwork



GCSE River Fieldwork Notes

River Speed Measurements

Hypothesis: The river will get faster as it goes downstream

How I collected my data:

We measured 10 m along the side of the river and we stood at the end of the 10 m (site 1). One person threw the orange into the river and we timed how long it would take to get to the end point. We did this three times then repeated this 100 m further down the stream (site 2).

Results: Time (Seconds)	Site 1	Site 2
Measurement 1:	7.5	8.2
Measurement 2:	10.2	6.8
Measurement 3:	31.7	11.3
Notes:	Orange got stuck on rock	

River Width Measurement:

Hypothesis: The river will get wider as it goes downstream

We held a metre ruler across the top of the banks of the river and measured how wide it was at site 1 and site 2. We estimated the extra width at site 2 as it was more than 1 metre wide.

Results:	Site 1	Site 2
Width (cm)	92	115