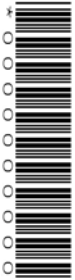


...day ... Month 2012 – Morning/Afternoon

GCSE GEOGRAPHY A

Unit A732: Geographical Skills

INSERT A732/01/02/I



INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The following abbreviations may be used:
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country
LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country
EU – European Union which includes the United Kingdom
- This document consists of 11 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



RESOURCE 1

HOT DESERT



MOUNTAIN



HOT ROCKS



RIVER VALLEY



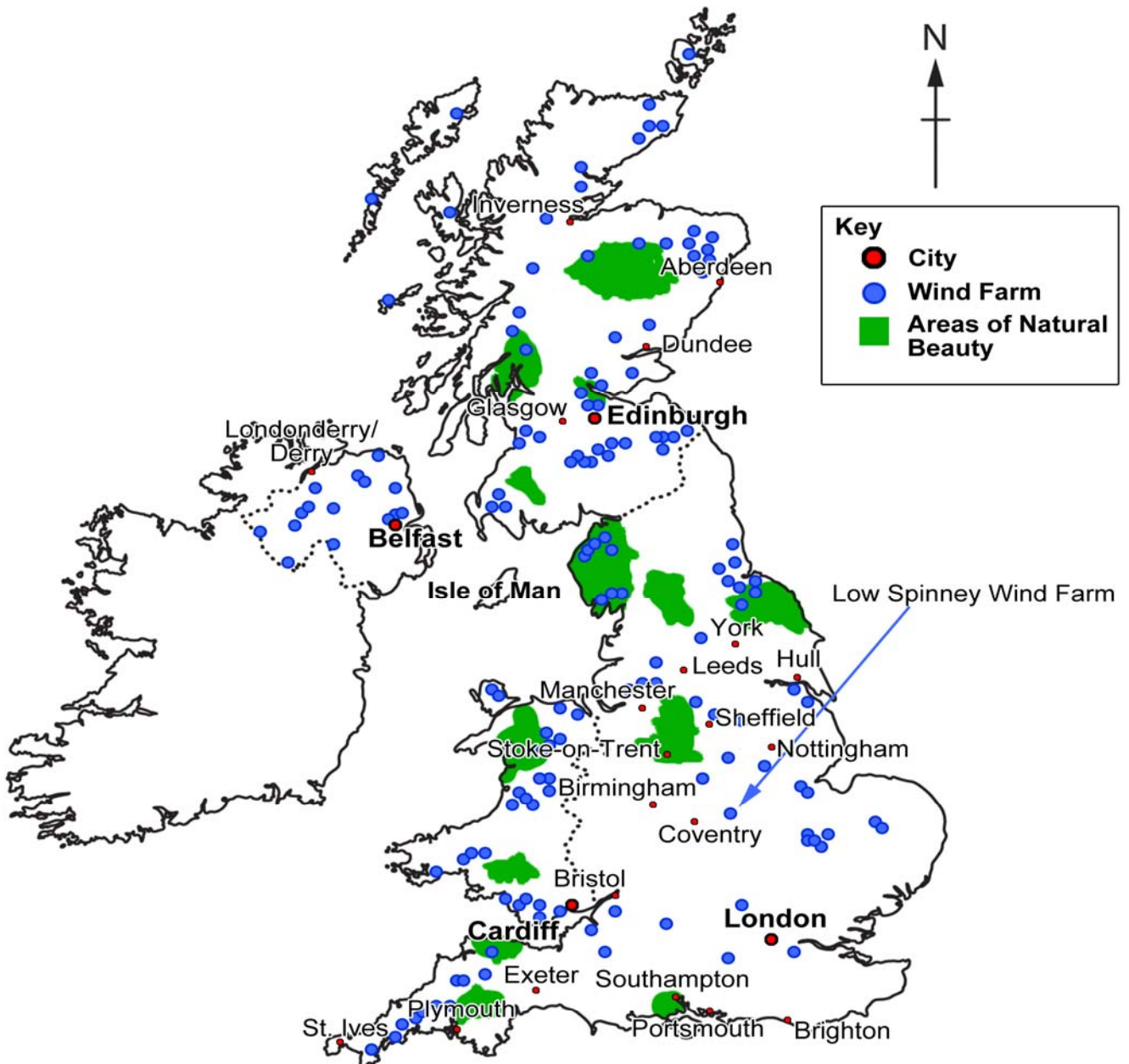
RESOURCE 2

<p><u>Wind energy in the UK</u></p> <p>The EU has set the UK a target of providing 15% of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2020. At least 1/5th of this will have to come from wind power. Less than 2% comes from wind farms at present. More wind farms – both offshore and on land – will need to be built to meet the 2020 targets.</p>	<p><u>Why the UK?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UK is the windiest place in Europe.• The technology is available to use wind power to generate electricity and make a profit.• The UK already has a national electricity grid so wind farms can easily be linked to it, wherever they are built.• The UK is keen to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels and the air pollution caused by waste products such as carbon, sulphur and nitrogen.• The UK has an excellent network of motorways to move the components of the wind turbines around the country.
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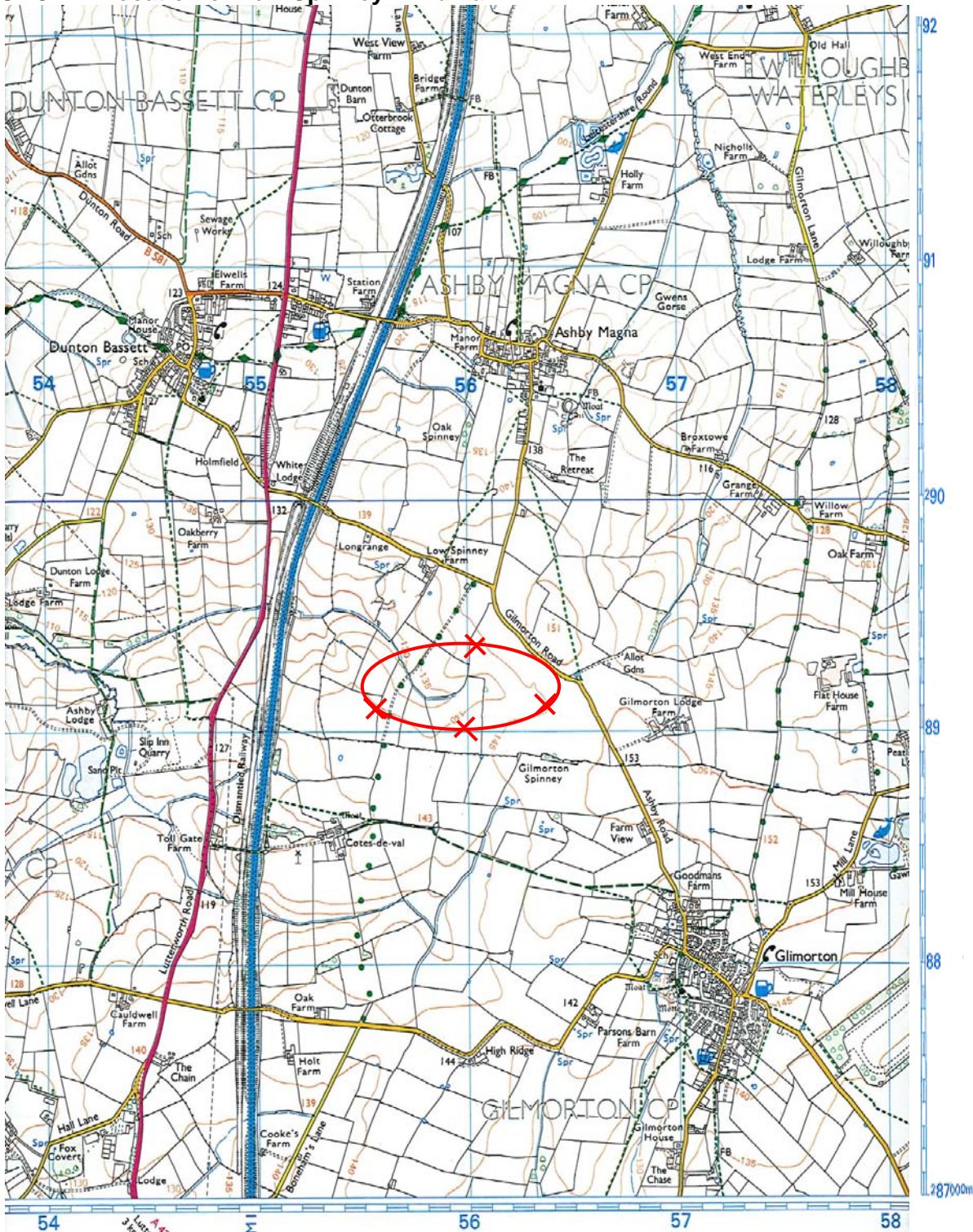
RESOURCE 3: Wind Farms Operating in the UK

Low Spinney Wind Farm

The wind farm is situated on working farmland 4 miles north of the small town of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. Despite objections from local people and organisations, the farm received planning approval in spring 2010 and was opened in September 2011. There are 4 turbines each 125 metres high. These meet the electricity needs of 5000 households in the region.



RESOURCE 4: Location of Low Spinney Wind Farm



○ Area of Low Spinney Wind farm
X Wind turbine
Scale: 1:25000

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General Information

BOUNDARIES Administrative boundaries as notified to October 2009

- — — — — National
- - - - - County (England)
- — — — — Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District (Scotland & Wales are solely Unitary Authorities)
- Civil Parish (CP) (England) or Community (C) (Wales)
- — — — — National Park boundary

GENERAL FEATURES

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| + | Place of worship | | Gravel pit | | Sand pit |
| Current or former place of worship | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▬ with tower ▬ with spire, minaret or dome | | Other pit or quarry | | Landfill site or slag/spoil heap |
| | | | | | |
| | Building; important building | BP | Boundary post | | |
| | Glasshouse | BS | Boundary stone | | |
| | Youth hostel | CG | Cattle grid | | |
| | Bunkhouse/camping barn/other hostel | CH | Clubhouse | | |
| | Bus or coach station | FB | Footbridge | | |
| | Lighthouse; disused lighthouse; beacon | MP; MS | Milepost; milestone | | |
| | Triangulation pillar; mast | Mon | Monument | | |
| | Windmill, with or without sails | PO | Post office | | |
| | Wind pump; wind turbine | Pol Sta | Police station | | |
| | Electricity transmission line | Sch | School | | |
| | Slopes | TH | Town hall | | |
| | | NTL | Normal tidal limit | | |
| | | -W; Spr | Well; spring | | |

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

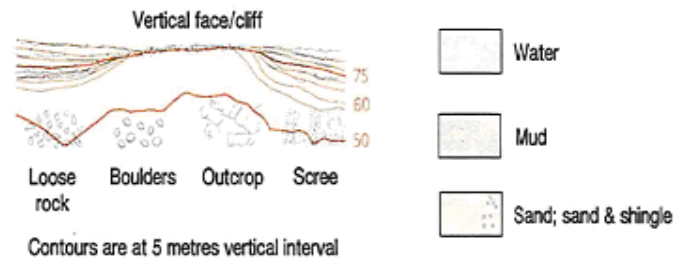
VEGETATION Limits of vegetation are defined by positioning of symbols

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

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



Communications

ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way

	Motorway		Service area		Junction number
	Dual carriageway				
	Main road				
	Secondary road				
	Narrow road with passing places				
	Road under construction				
	Road generally more than 4 m wide				
	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)				
	Ferry; Ferry P - passenger only				
	Path				

RAILWAYS

	Multiple track	} standard gauge
	Single track	
	Narrow gauge or Light rapid transit system (LRTS) and station	
	Road over; road under; level crossing	
	Cutting; tunnel; embankment	
	Station, open to passengers; siding	

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

	Footpath
	Bridleway
	Byway open to all traffic
	Restricted byway (from 2nd May 2006 roads used as public paths were redesignated as restricted byways. They provide a right of way for walkers, horse riders, cyclists and other non-mechanically propelled vehicles)

Public rights of way shown on this map have been taken from local authority definitive maps and later amendments. The map includes changes notified to Ordnance Survey by 1st Nov 2009. Rights of way are liable to change and may not be clearly defined on the ground. Please check with the relevant local authority for the latest information

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

Other routes with public access (not normally shown in urban areas)

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

	National Trail		Recreational Route
	Permissive footpath	}	Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn
	Permissive bridleway		
	Traffic-free cycle route		
	National cycle network route number - traffic free		
	National cycle network route number - on road		

RESOURCE 5



RESOURCE 6

The opinions of 50 local people

Opinion	Agree strongly	Agree	Disagree	Disagree strongly
Wind turbines will create a lot of noise.	35	10	3	2
Wind turbines will be a danger to walkers.	2	4	4	40
Wind turbines will spoil the view.	20	10	14	6
Wind turbines will not create many jobs in this area.	15	25	5	5
Wind turbines will damage crops and animals.	4	6	10	30

Opinions are mixed!

Local farmer: The company that built the wind farm paid me good money and I've not seen any bad effects on my crops or cows.	Local resident: I didn't really want the turbines here but I know we need more energy from renewable resources.
Conservationist: The wind farm will be a disaster for wildlife as the noise and movement will affect nesting and breeding. Horses may be spooked too.	Government official: The wind is free and the wind farm will not produce any greenhouse gases or pollutants after being built. We can reduce our use of fossil fuels.
Visitor: Wind turbines are an interesting feature of the landscape. Turbines do not spoil the view any more than existing churches, pylons and telephone poles.	Energy expert: Wind turbines cannot produce maximum energy without constantly high wind speeds. You need 24 000 turbines to generate the same electricity as 1 coal-fired power station.
Local councillor: Putting 125 metre high turbines close to our churches is vandalism. Turbines are a terrible eyesore and spoil the views. Property prices will drop and they are not producing jobs in this area.	Company spokesperson: Turbines need not be large. They are available in a range of sizes to suit residents and businesses in towns and villages. The Low Spinney site will produce enough electricity for 5000 households.

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