



13+ Scholarship Examinations 2019

GEOGRAPHY

1 hour

NAME.....

SCHOOL.....

This paper comprises THREE sections, one map and one map key.

Answer ALL questions in ALL sections.

Spend approximately 1 minute per mark.

The number of marks for each question is given in brackets.

The quality of written communication (including diagrams) will be taken into account.

Total number of marks: 60

Section A – Human Geography

1. Study the accompanying map of the Tweed Valley:

a) What is at grid reference 257403? _____ (1)

b) Draw an annotated sketch of the map extract in the box below, highlighting hills, valleys, and urban areas.



(5)

c) What is the distance (in kilometres) along the river Tweed from the weir at 248403 to the bridge at 294389?

_____ (2)

d) Who owns most of the land in grid square 2437?

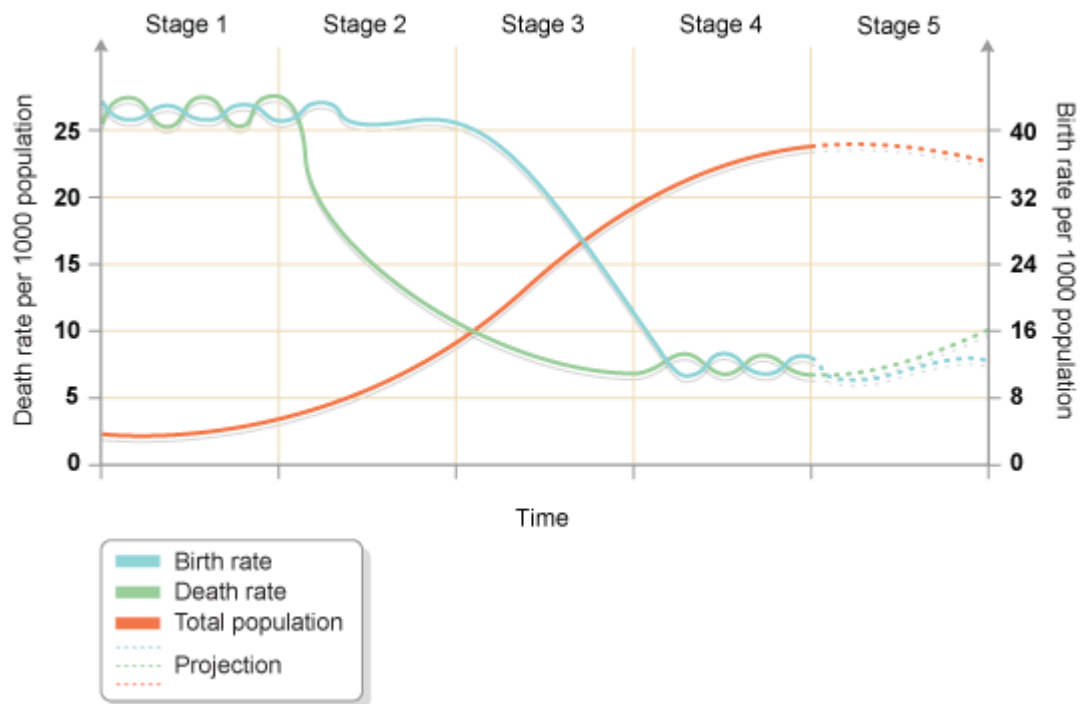
_____ (1)

e) Explain why the town is located in the northwest section of this map extract, and not in another part of the map.

_____ (3)

2) Study the graph below.

The Demographic Transition Model



a) What is the approximate birth rate during stage 1?

_____ (1)

b) Name one country you have studied, and explain the reasons for its rise in population size.

_____ (5)

c) Why might death rates be higher than birth rates in stage 5?

(2)

d) What are the benefits of an increasing population size for a country?

(3)

Total for SECTION A (23 marks)

Section B – Physical Geography

1. Study the map extract of The Tweed Valley.

a) Give the six figure grid reference of the highest point on the map

_____ (1)

b) What activity is indicated at 281387?

_____ (1)

c) In which general direction is the main river (the river Tweed) flowing on the map?

_____ (1)

d) Describe the landscape as you cycle southeast from 252402 to 269380.

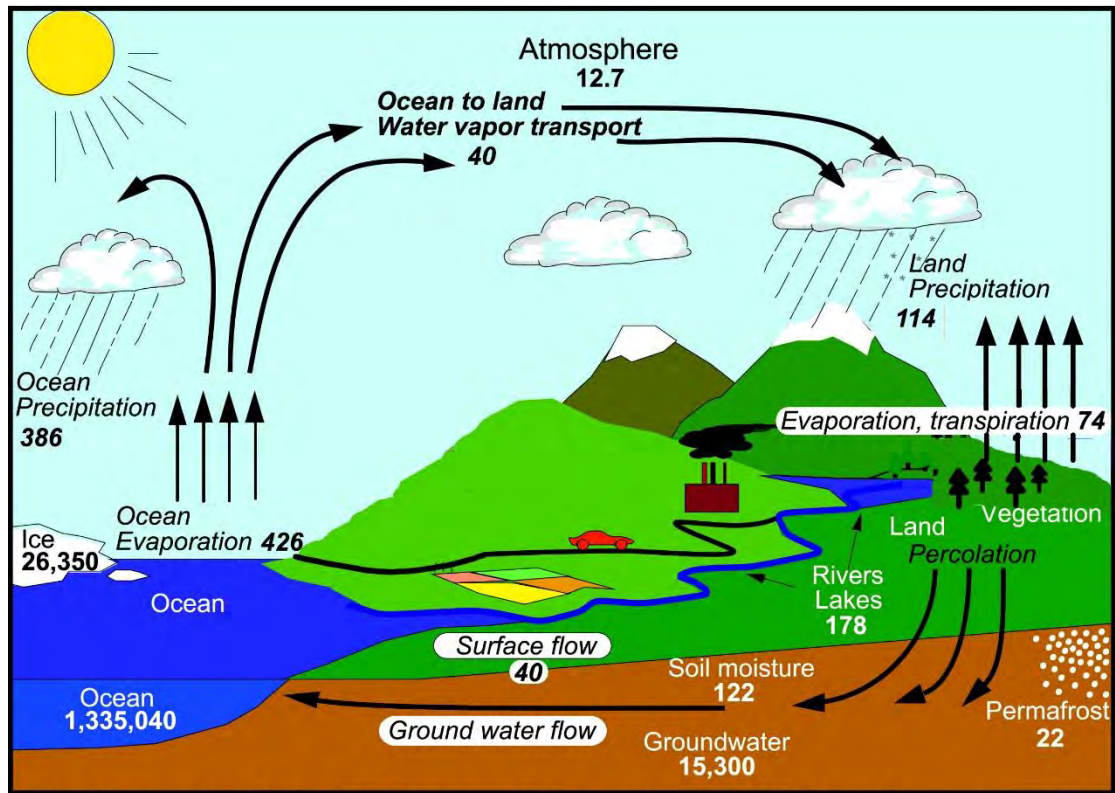
_____ (4)

e) The Tweed valley is just south of Edinburgh. Suggest why it receives mild temperatures all year, and an annual total of 1600mm of rain.

_____ (3)

2. Study the diagram below that shows the amount of water for Earth that is stored and transported within the water cycle.

The Global Water Cycle



Units: Thousand cubic km for storage, and *thousand cubic km/yr* for exchanges *1990s

- a) Which is the largest flow of water in the Global Water Cycle, and what is its size?

_____ (2)

- b) What is the net difference between land precipitation and land evapotranspiration?

_____ (1)

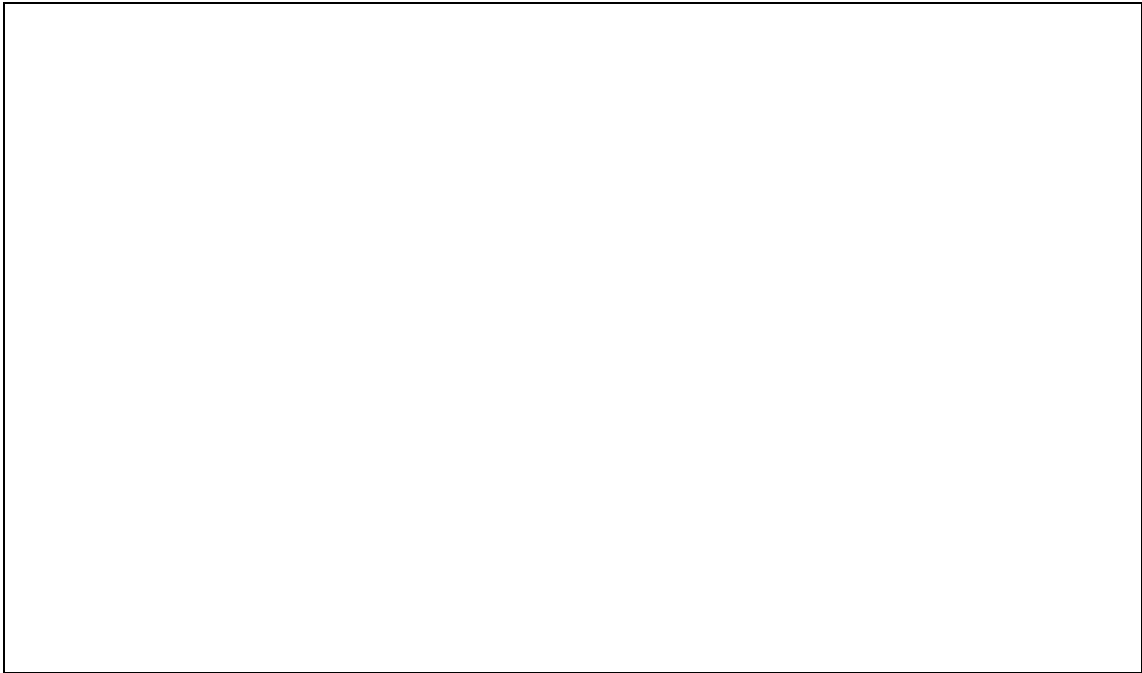
- c) How do trees help reduce flooding?

 _____ (3)

d) Why is there more precipitation over the oceans than over land?

(2)

e) Explain the TWO types of rainfall that occur over the oceans. Use the box below to draw TWO diagrams to help you.



(6)

Total for SECTION B (23 marks)

Section C – Essay

Question: Why are some places more crowded than others, and is this a problem?

[illegible]

Do ask the invigilator for some additional lined paper if you need to continue.

9

Digimap for Schools



1:25 000 Scale OS Explorer Series

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% 14% to 20%				
	(V) Vehicle; (P) Passenger				
	Path				

RAILWAYS

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

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

Not shown on maps of Scotland

	Footpath
	Bridleway
	Byway open to all traffic
	Restricted byway (no motorised vehicles)

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

	Other routes with public access
	National Trail / Long Distance Route; Recreational route
	Permitted footpath
	Permitted bridlepath
	} See note below
	Traffic-free cycle route
	National cycle network route number - traffic free
	National cycle network route number-on road - on road

GENERAL FEATURES

	Gravel pit		Sand pit		Triangulation pillar
	Other pit or quarry		Landfill site or slag heap		Mast
	Places of worship +		Windmill; with or without sails		Wind pump; wind turbine
	Current or former places of worship { with tower with spire, minaret or dome		Electricity transmission line		
	Building		Slopes		
	Important building		Boundary post		
	Glasshouse		Boundary stone		
	Youth hostel		Clubhouse		
	Bunkhouse / camping / other hostel		Footbridge		
	Bus or coach station		Milepost; milestone		
	Lighthouse; disused lighthouse;		Monument		
	Beacon		Post office		
			Police station		
			School		
			Town Hall		
			Normal tidal limit		
			Well; spring		

HEIGHTS & NATURAL FEATURES

52	Ground survey height
284	Air survey height

	Vertical face/cliff
	Loose rock
	Boulders
	Outcrop
	Scree
	Water; mud
	Sand; sand and shingle

VEGETATION

Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols

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

ACCESS LAND (England & Wales)

	Access land boundary and tint		Access information point
	Access land in wooded area		Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws

Digimap for Schools

BOUNDARIES

— + — +	National
— . — . — .	County (England)
— — — —	Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District, London Borough or District (Scotland & Wales are solely Unitary Authorities)
.....	Civil Parish (CP) (England) or Community (C) (Wales)
— — — —	National Park

ACCESS LAND (Scotland)

	Land open to the public by permission of the owners.
	National Trust for Scotland Property; always open
	National Trust for Scotland Property; limited access - observe local signs
	Forestry Commission Land
	Woodland Trust Land

ANTIQUITIES

+	Site of antiquity
∞	Battlefield (with date)
☆	Visible earthwork
VILLA	Roman
Castle	Non-Roman

OTHER ACCESS

	Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe the warning notices
--	---

AECHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC INFORMATION

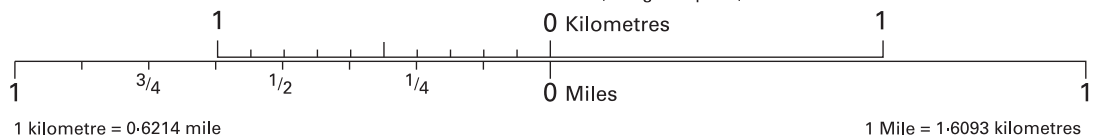
	Site of antiquity
∞ 1066	Site of battle (with date)
VILLA	Roman
Castle	Non-Roman
☆	Visible earthwork

TOURIST & LEISURE INFORMATION

	Building of historic interest		Country park		Information centre		Parking		Telephone (public / motoring organisation / emergency)
	Cadw (Welsh heritage)		Cycle trail		Information centre, seasonal		Park and ride, all year / seasonal		Theme / pleasure park
	Camp site		English Heritage property		Horse riding		Picnic site		Viewpoint
	Caravan site		Fishing		Museum		Preserved railway		Visitor centre
	Camping and caravan site		Forestry Commission visitor centre		Nature reserve		Public Convenience		Walks / trails
	Castle / fort		Garden / arboretum		National Trust property		Public house/s		Water activities
	Cathedral / Abbey		Golf course or links		Other tourist feature		Recreation / leisure / sports centre		World Heritage site or area
	Country park								

Scale 1: 25 000

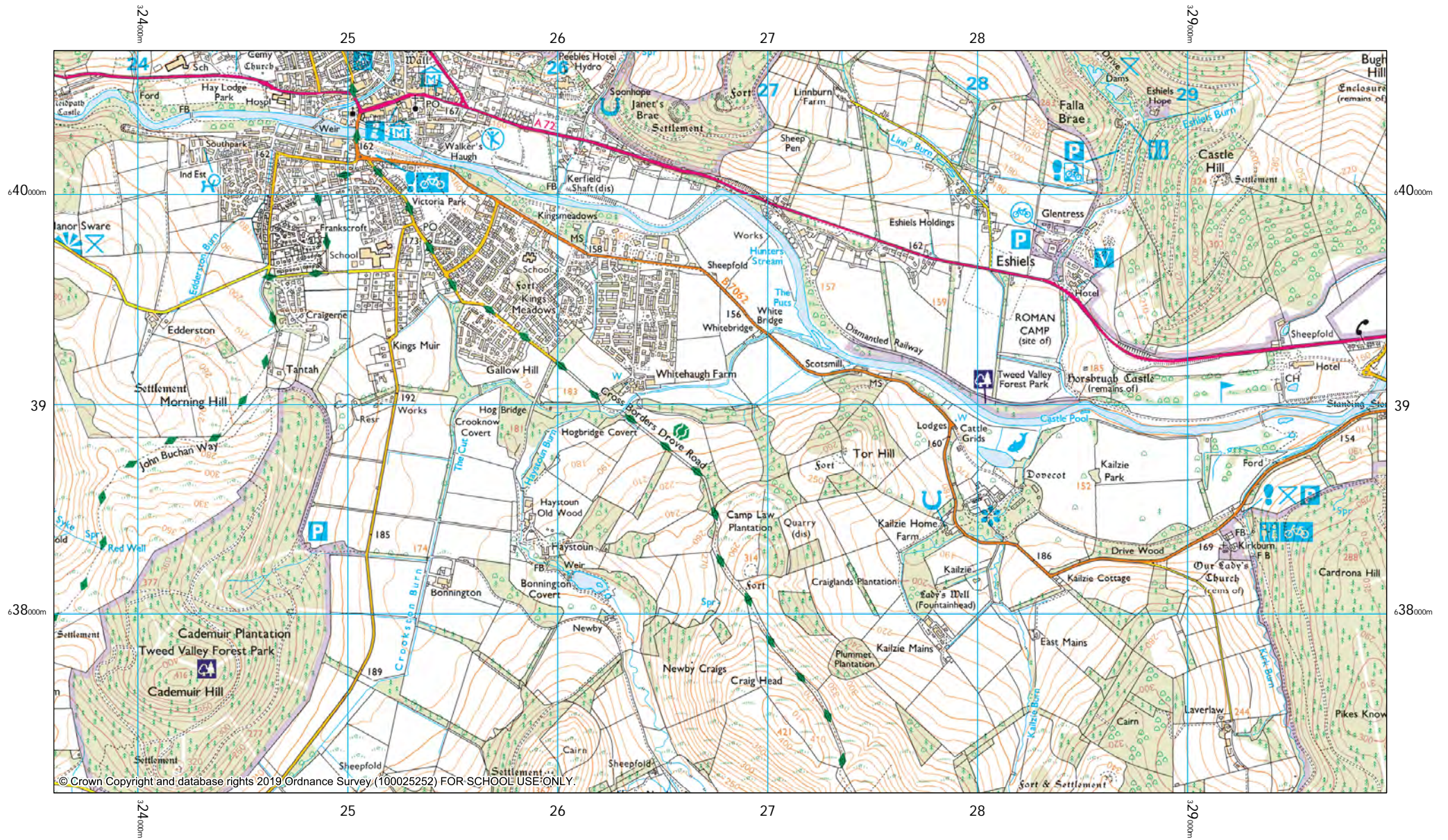
4 centimetres to 1 kilometre (one grid square)



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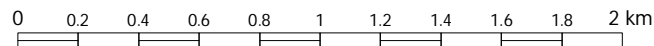
The Tweed Valley



Digimap for Schools



Scale 1:25000



Mar 11, 2019 18:20
RPS
The King's School
25 The Precincts
Canterbury
CT12ES

13+ Scholarship Examinations

GEOGRAPHY May 2021

1 hour

This paper comprises THREE sections, one map (PDF) and one map key.

Answer ALL questions in ALL sections.

Spend approximately 1 minute per mark.

The number of marks for each question is given in brackets.

The quality of written communication (including diagrams) will be taken into account.

Total number of marks: 60

Name

School

Section A – Human Geography

1. Study the accompanying map of Whitby:

a) What is at grid reference 904109? _____ (1)

b) If you were travelling from Sandsend to Whitby in what direction would you be moving?

_____(1)

c) What is the distance by train from the railway station in Whitby to the railway station in Briggswath?

_____(1)

d) Why do you think Whitby was a good choice for early settlers?

_____(3)

e) Why might Whitby be an unsuitable location for the development of a new airport? Use map evidence to support your answer.

_____(4)

2) Study the figures below.

Figure 1



Figure 2



a) What two types of settlement are shown here?

_____ (2)

b) Give reasons for the shapes of the settlements shown in Figures 1 and 2.

_____ (2)

3 a) Sort these jobs into the correct categories

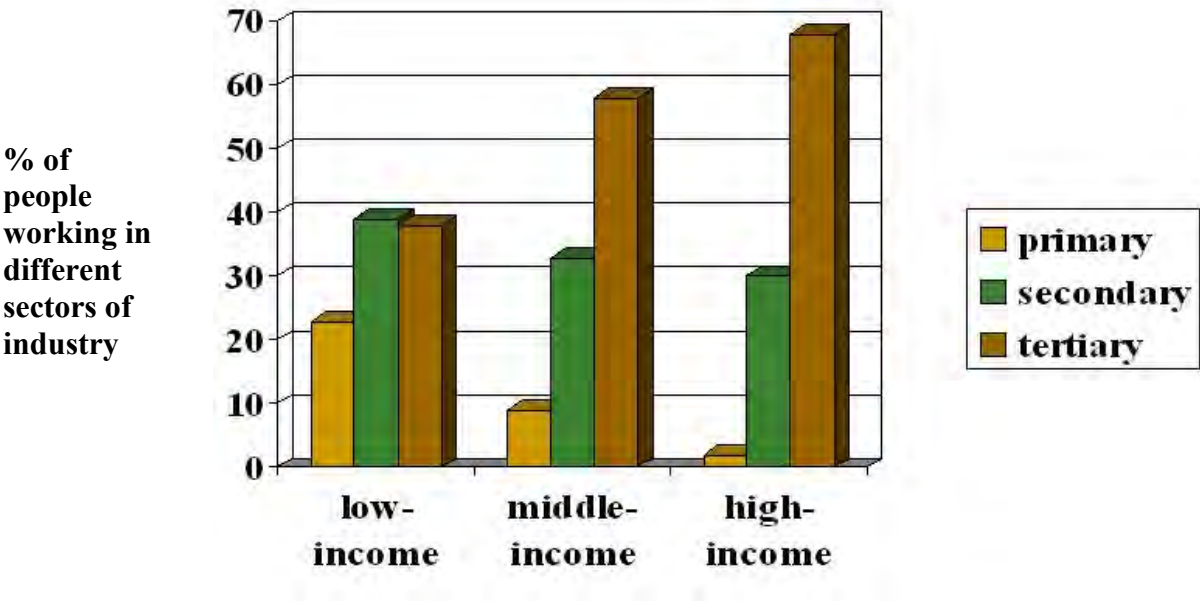
Chef Doctor Coal miner Construction worker
 Space Research Fisherman

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary

(4)

b) Describe and explain the relationship between a country’s level of development and sectors of industry shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3



Country Type

(5)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A (OUT OF 23)

Section B – Physical Geography

1. Study the map extract of Whitby.

a) What river feature do you find in grid square 8607?

(1)

b) Draw an annotated diagram to explain the formation of this feature.



(5)

c) What direction does the coast at Whitby face?

(1)

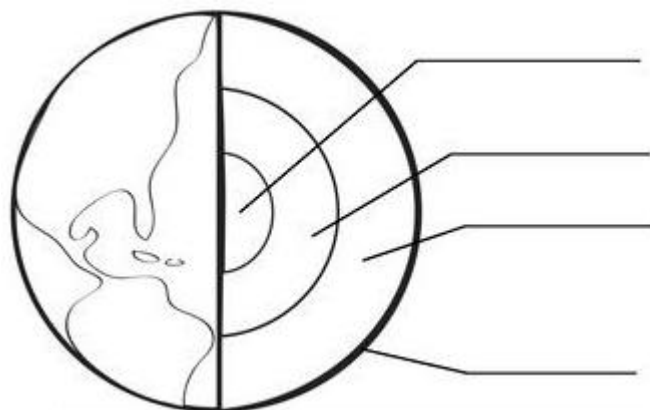
d) The cliffs at Whitby were 8m further out to sea 50 years ago. With reference to processes explain why the cliffs have retreated.

(5)

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
- (4)

3 a) Label Figure 4 to show the structure of the Earth

Figure 4



(2)

b) Describe one hazard presented by a volcano

(2)

c) Why do people continue to live in places such as the one shown in Figure 5

Figure 5



(3)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B (OUT OF 23)

Section C – Essay

Question: Flooding is the greatest threat faced by the U.K. Do you agree?

[illegible]

[illegible]

Do ask the invigilator for some additional lined paper if you need to continue.

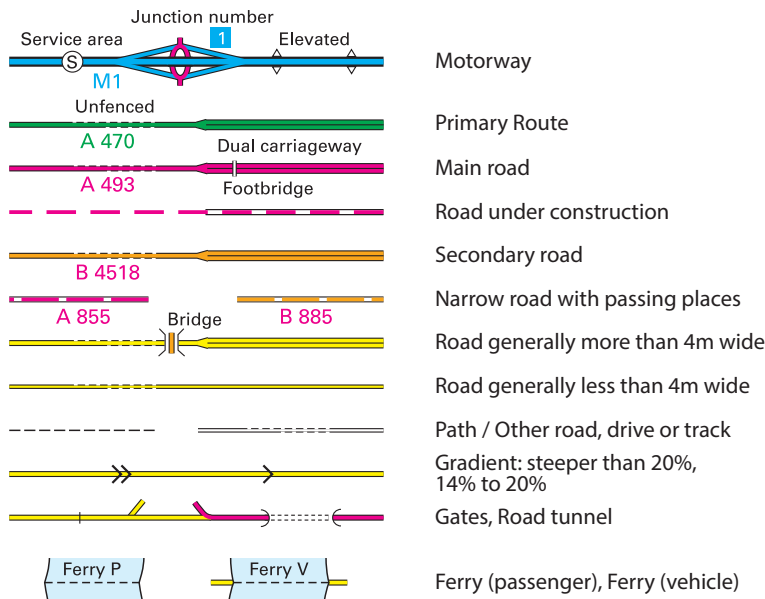
TOTAL FOR SECTION C (OUT OF 14)

Digimap for Schools

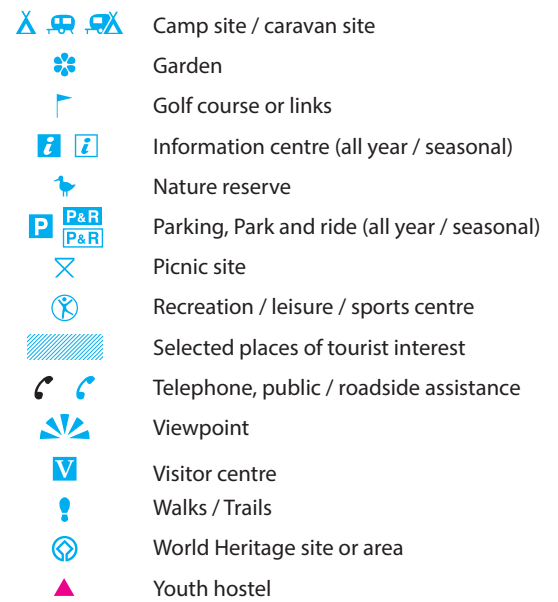


1:50 000 Scale OS Landranger Series

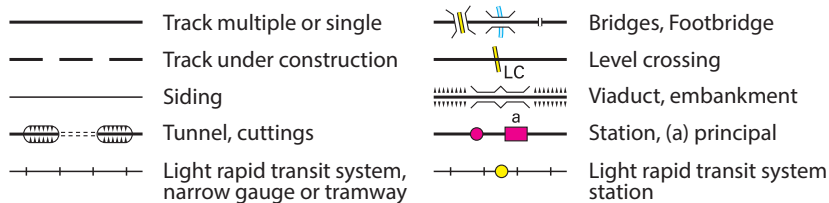
ROADS & PATHS Not necessarily rights of way



TOURIST INFORMATION



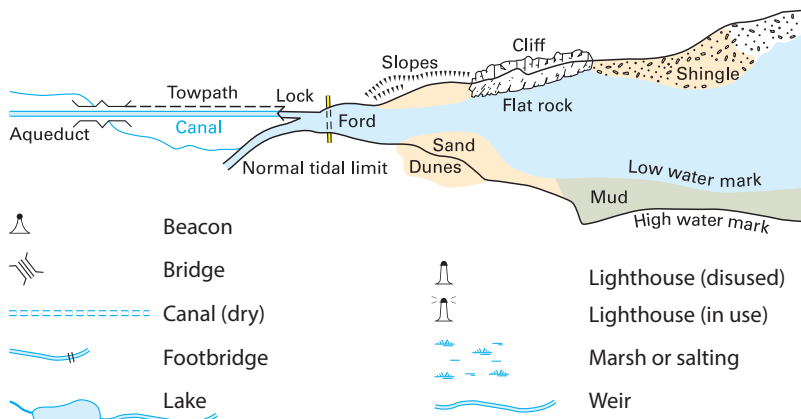
RAILWAYS



HEIGHTS 1 metre = 3.2808 feet



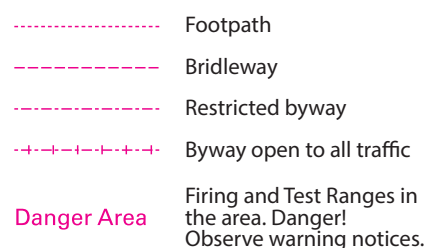
WATER FEATURES



ROCK FEATURES


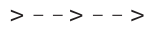

























PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY









Digimap for Schools

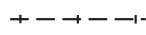
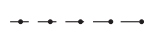
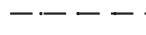

LAND FEATURES

-  Electricity transmission line
-  Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
-  Buildings
-  Important building (selected)
-  Bus or coach station
-  } Current or former place of worship { with tower
-  } with spire, minaret or dome
-  Place of worship
-  Glass structure
-  Heliport
-  Triangulation pillar
-  Mast
-  Wind pump, wind turbine
-  Windmill with or without sails
-  Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
-  Cutting, embankment
-  Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
-  Coniferous woods
-  Non-coniferous woods
-  Mixed wood
-  Orchard
-  Park or ornament ground
-  Forestry Commission land
-  National Trust (always open / limited access, observe local signs)
-  National Trust for Scotland (always open / limited access, observe local signs)






OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

-  Other route with public access
-  On-road cycle route
-  Traffic-free cycle route
-  National Cycle Network number
-  Regional Cycle Network number
-  National Trail

BOUNDARIES

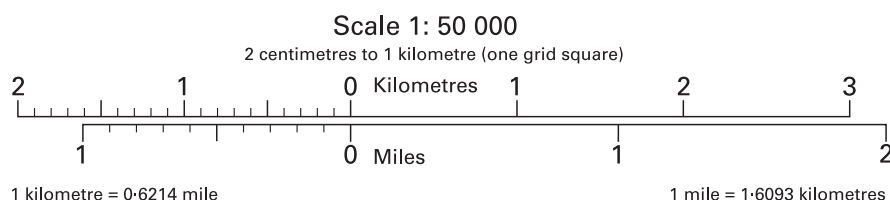
-  National
-  District
-  County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough
-  National Park

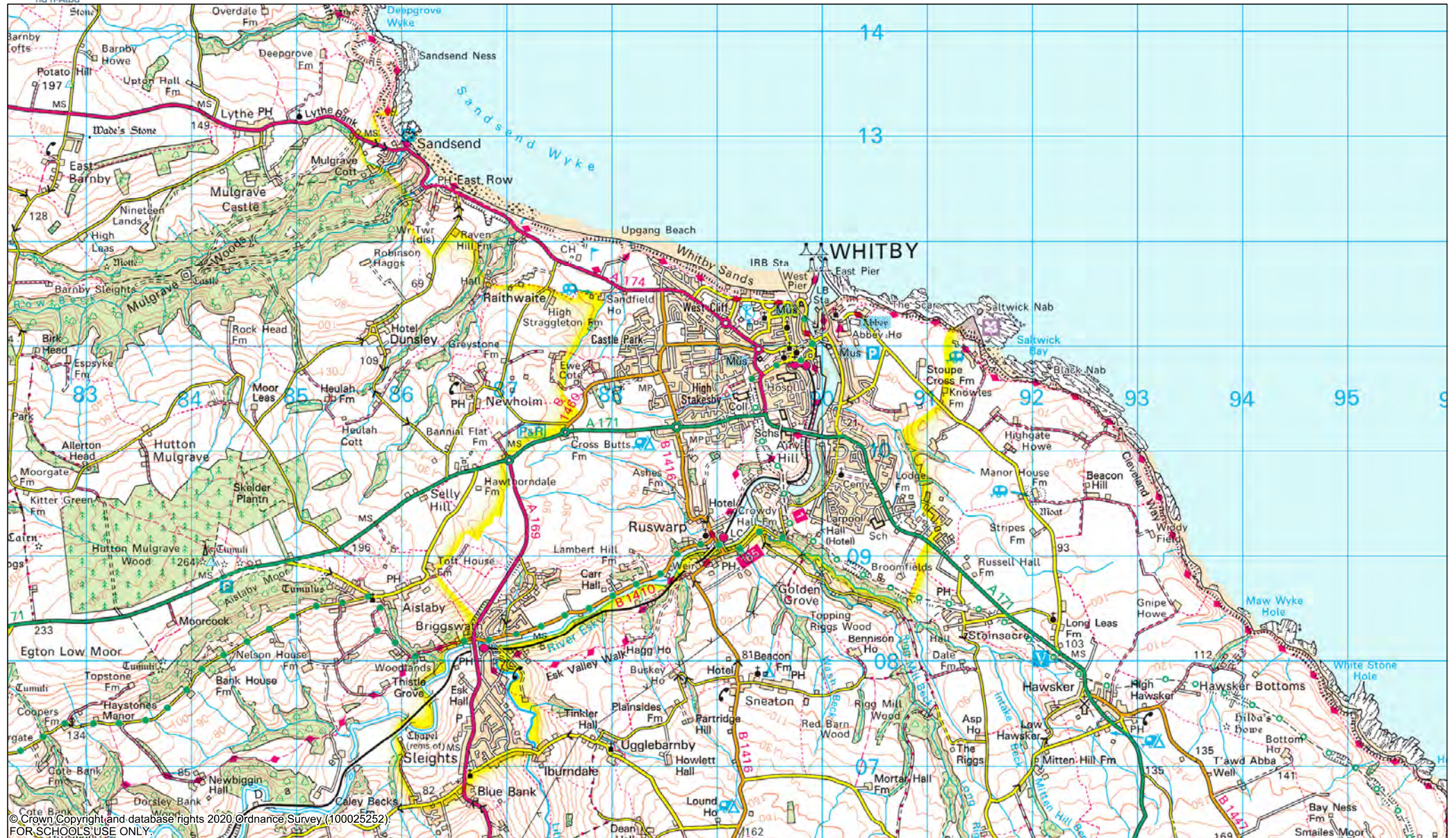
ANTIQUITIES

-  Site of antiquity
-  Battlefield (with date)
-  Visible earthwork
-  Roman
-  Non-Roman

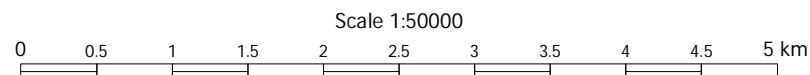
ABBREVIATIONS

Br	Bridges	Mus	Museum
Cemy	Cemetery	P	Post office
CG	Cattle grid	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
CH	Clubhouse	PH	Public house
Fm	Farm	Sch	School
Ho	House	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall
MP	Milepost		
MS	Milestone		





Digimap for Schools



Mar 05, 2020 12:38
Freyja Dolan
The King's School Canterbury

13+ Scholarship Examinations 2022

GEOGRAPHY

1 hour

NAME

SCHOOL

This paper comprises THREE sections, one map (PDF) and one map key.

Answer ALL questions in ALL sections.

Spend approximately 1 minute per mark.

The number of marks for each question is given in brackets.

The quality of written communication (including diagrams) will be taken into account.

Total number of marks: 60

Section A – Human Geography

1. Study the accompanying map of Falmouth:

a) What is at grid reference 823321 _____ (1)

b) If you were travelling from Falmouth to Penryn in what direction would you be moving?

_____(1)

c) What is the distance by train from the railway station in Penryn to the railway station at grid reference 818324?

_____(1)

d) Using map evidence, describe **and** explain two benefits of the location of Falmouth

_____(4)

e) Give two pieces of map evidence with a grid reference that illustrates Falmouth is popular with tourists

1. _____

2. _____(2)

[illegible]

(3)

1. _____
2. _____ (2)

[illegible]

4

Section B – Physical Geography

1. Study the accompanying map extract of Falmouth:

a) Describe the relief in grid square 8234

(2)

b) What coastal feature do you find in grid square 8030?

(1)

c) Explain how coastal processes lead to the formation of this feature

(4)

d) Explain how seawalls help protect the base of cliffs

(2)

2. The map below shows Falmouth's location in the U.K. Using an annotated diagram to explain, describe what type of rainfall you expect Falmouth to experience most often.



Type of rainfall _____

A large empty rectangular box with a blue border, intended for an annotated diagram.

(4)

3 a) What is the inner core of the Earth like?

_____ (1)

b) What is the word for the starting point of an earthquake within the Earth's crust?

_____ (1)

c) Explain how earthquakes happen

_____ (3)

d) The photograph below shows the devastation after the Haiti earthquake in 2010. Outline some methods that could be used to save lives and property in the event of a future earthquake.



TOTAL FOR SECTION B (OUT OF 23)

Section C – Essay

Question: Are people right to continue living in areas that suffer from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions?

[illegible]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Do ask the invigilator for some additional lined paper if you need to continue.

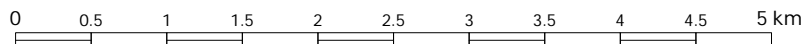
TOTAL FOR SECTION C (OUT OF 14)




































Digimap for Schools





































































Scale 1:50000



































Mar 10, 2022 13:40
Freyja Dolan
The King's School Canterbury

Roads	
Motorway	
Elevated motorway	
Dual carriageway	
Primary route	
A road	
Minor road under 4m wide	
B road	
Other road or track	
Minor road over 4m wide	
Road under construction	
Unfenced road	
Narrow road with passing places	
Gradient: steeper than 20%	
Gradient: 14% to 20%	
Road tunnel	
Bridge	
Footbridge	
Service area	
Junction number	
Ferries	
Ferry (vehicles)	
Ferry (passenger)	
Railways	
Track	
Track under construction	
Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway	
Tunnel	
Cutting	
Principal station	
Station	
Rapid transit station	
Siding	
Railway bridges	
Railway footbridge	
Level crossing	

Viaduct	
Embankment	
Paths and access	
Paths	
Footpath	
Bridleway	
Road used as a public path	
Byway (all traffic)	
Other route	
National trail	
Cycle route (on road)	
Cycle route (traffic free)	
Cycle network (national)	
Cycle network (regional)	
Danger area	
Buildings	
Buildings	
Public buildings (selected)	
Glasshouse	
Place of worship with tower	
Place of worship with spire	
Place of worship without additions	
Youth hostel	
Bus or coach station	
Structures	
Lighthouse	
Lighthouse (disused)	
Windmill	
Beacon	
Radio or TV mast	
Wind generator	
Wind turbine	
Electricity transmission line	
Pipe line	
Heliport	

Triangulation pillar	
Cutting	
Embankment	
Landscape and landcover	
Coniferous wood	
Non-coniferous wood	
Mixed wood	
Orchard	
Park or ornamental gardens	
Landfill site or slag/spoil heap	
Water features	
Lake	
River	
Canal, lock and towpath	
Dry canal	
Ford	
Weir	
Bridge	
Footbridge	
Aqueduct	
Normal tidal limit	
Marsh or salting	
Mudflats	
Sand foreshore	
Dunes	
Shingle	
Cliffs	
Flat rocks	
Slopes	
High water mark	
Low water mark	
Rock Features	
Cliff	
Outcrop	
Scree	
Boundaries	
National trail	
County, unitary authority of metropolitan district	

District	++++
National or forest park	
Height information	
Contours with 10m vertical interval	—50—
Spot height	·144
Heritage	
Site of monument	+
Battlefield (with date)	✂
Visible earthwork	*----
Roman	VILLA
Non-Roman	Castle
Access Land	
Access land	
Forestry Commission	
Natural Resources Wales	
National Trust (always open)	
National Trust (limited access)	
National Trust for Scotland (always open)	
National Trust for Scotland (limited access)	
Forestry Division Plantation (Isle of Man)	
Manx National Heritage	
Tourist information	
Viewpoint 180°	
Viewpoint 360°	
Visitor centre	
Walks and trails	
Nature reserve	
Picnic site	
Youth hostel	
Golf course or links	
Garden or arboretum	
Campsite	
Caravan site	
Camping and caravan site	
Information centre (all year)	
Information centre (seasonal)	
Parking	

Park and ride (all year)	
Park and ride (seasonal)	
Public telephone	
Emergency telephone	
Recreation, leisure or sports centre	
World Heritage site	
Selected places of tourist interest	
Abbreviations	
Bridge	Br
Cemetery	Cemy
Cattle grid	CG
Clubhouse	CH
College	Coll
Farm	Fm
House	Ho
Hospital	Hosp
Milepost	MP
Milestone	MS
Museum	Mus
Post office	P
Public convenience	PC
Public house	PH
Station	Sta
School	Sch
Town Hall	TH
University	Univ