

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4241/01



S16-4241-01

**GEOGRAPHY
(Specification B)
FOUNDATION TIER
UNIT 1**

P.M. TUESDAY, 24 May 2016

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	30	
SPaG	3	
2.	30	
SPaG	3	
Total	66	

4241
010001

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **both** questions. At the end of each question there is a choice of case studies.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the Quality of Written Communication used in your answers to questions 1(f) and 2(f).

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answers to questions 1(f) and 2(f).



MAY1642410101

Theme 1: Challenges of Living in a Built Environment

Answer all parts of (a) to (e). There is a choice of questions in (f).

1. (a) Study the map and data below. They show information about the Pennine Way.



The Pennine Way is a Long Distance Footpath which runs for over 400 km from the Scottish Borders in the north to Derbyshire in the south. It goes through three National Parks.

Name of National Park	Population	Visitors each year (millions)	Visitor spend each year (£ million)
Peak District	38,000	8.4	356
Yorkshire Dales	19,654	9.5	400
Northumberland	2,200	1.5	190

Tick (✓) the correct answers to complete the sentences below.

[3]

- (i) The National Park which is furthest south is the

Peak District Yorkshire Dales Northumberland

- (ii) The National Park with the most visitors is the

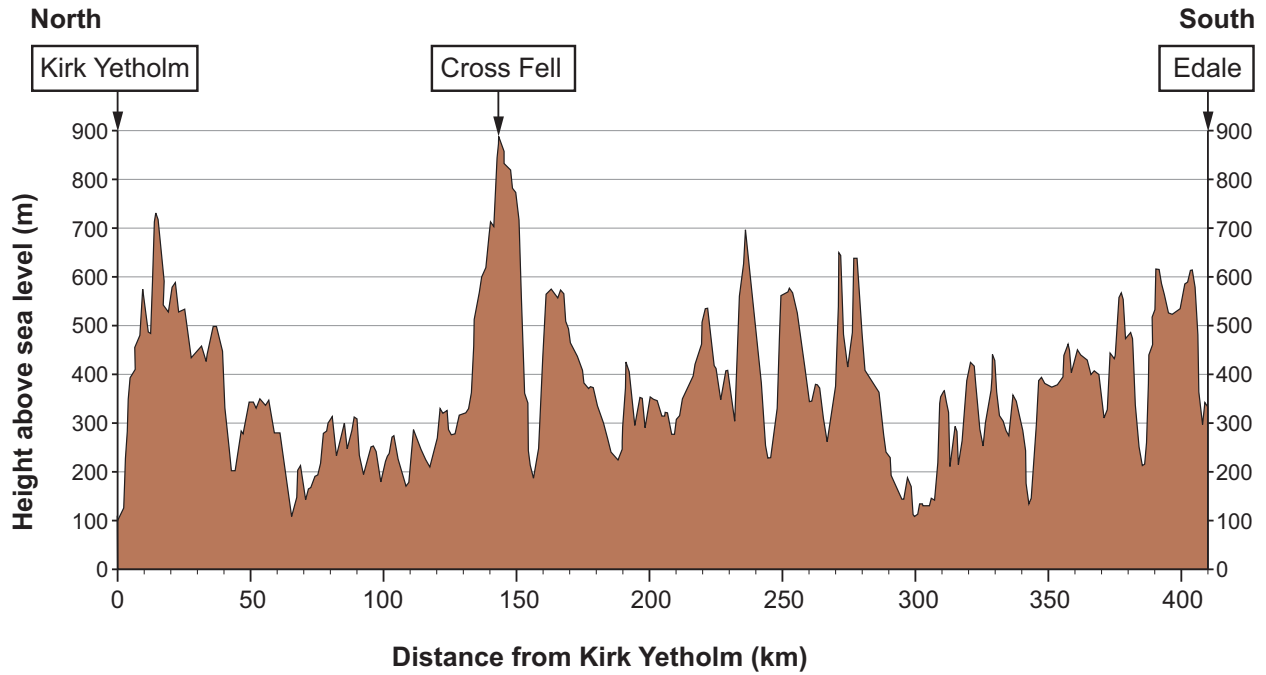
Peak District Yorkshire Dales Northumberland

- (iii) The straight line distance from Edale to Malham is

75 km 90 km 110 km



(b) Study the cross-section below. It shows the height of the land along the Pennine Way.



Complete the following sentences.

[2]

The Pennine Way starts at Kirk Yetholm which is at a height of metres.

The highest point along the route is 893 metres at Cross Fell, which is kms from Kirk Yetholm.

4241
010003



- (c) (i) More people are visiting countryside areas like National Parks each year. There are many reasons for this. Complete the 'heads and tails' sentences below by drawing lines to link with the correct answer. [2]
One has been done for you.

Heads	Tails
People can find city life very stressful whereas	they can afford to take more weekend breaks or day trips.
People work shorter hours and have more holidays than in the past so	countryside areas are thought to be more peaceful.
There are better transport links and more people own cars so	countryside areas are more accessible than in the past.
	they have more time available for leisure.

- (ii) Thousands of people walk the Pennine Way each year. Explain why people living in villages and small towns along the route may benefit from these tourists. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

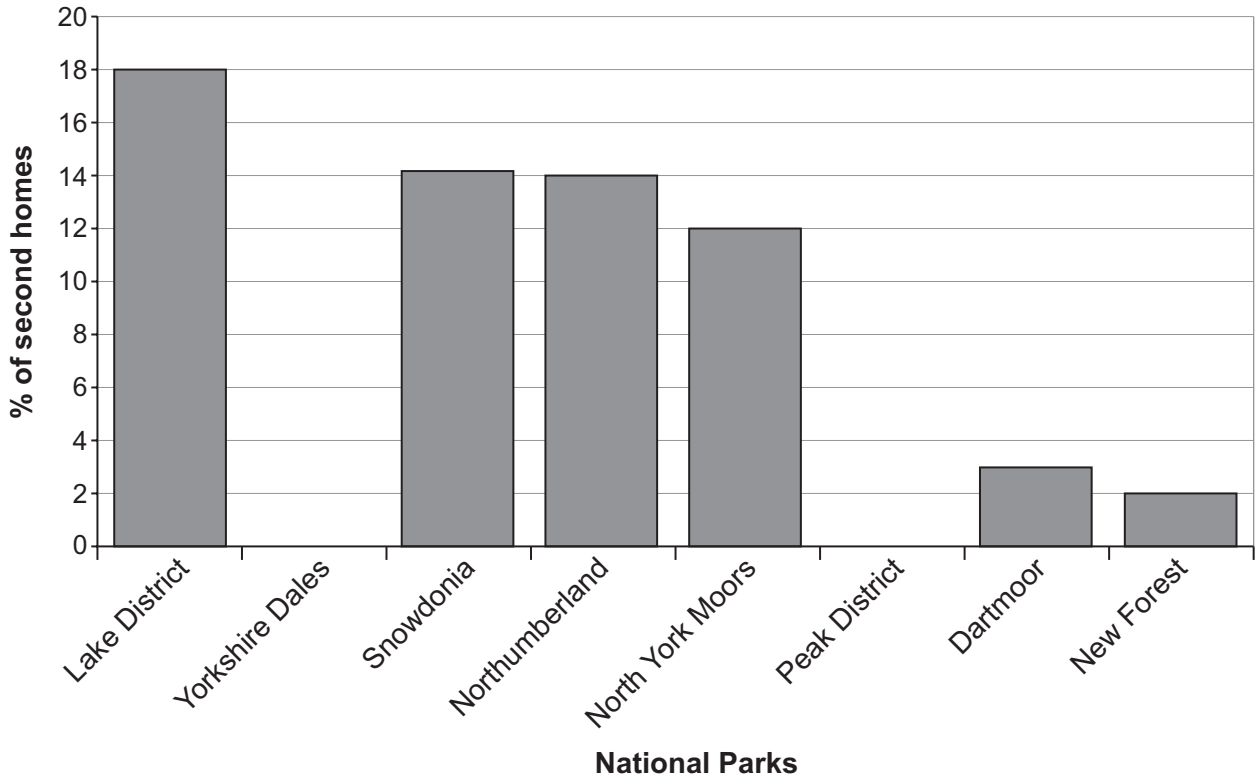
.....

.....

.....



- (d) One of the issues in National Parks is the increasing number of people who buy a second home.
 The graph below shows the percentage of homes that are second homes, as a percentage of all homes, in some National Parks.



- (i) Complete the graph using the following figures. [2]

Yorkshire Dales 15% Peak District 4%

- (ii) Explain why second home ownership may cause conflict. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



- (e) (i) The photographs below show two other problems facing rural areas. Choose **one** of these problems and describe possible solutions. You should refer to example(s) in your answer. [4]

Footpath erosion



Traffic problems in rural towns



Circle your chosen problem **Footpath erosion / Traffic problems**

Describe solutions to this problem.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(ii) Study the information below about a rural Visitor Centre which has been designed to be eco-friendly.



Some of the design features:

- Solar panels
- Walls filled with sheep’s wool for insulation
- Grass / sedum plants on the roof
- Local timber and stone used
- Water barrels collect rain from drains and gutters

Choose **two** design features and explain why each is an example of sustainable building design. [4]

Feature 1

Feature 2



(f) Case Studies

Answer only one of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

You will be assessed on your spelling, punctuation and accurate use of grammar in this question.

Either,

Tick (✓)
your choice

(i) A case study about housing in an urban area:

- Name the urban area;
- Describe the pattern of housing in different parts of this urban area;
- Explain why different groups of people live in different parts of this urban area.

Or,

(ii) A case study about the distribution of shopping services across an urban area:

- Name the urban area;
- Describe how shopping services are distributed across the area;
- Explain why this pattern exists.

[5+3]

Name of urban area:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5	3



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

End of Theme 1

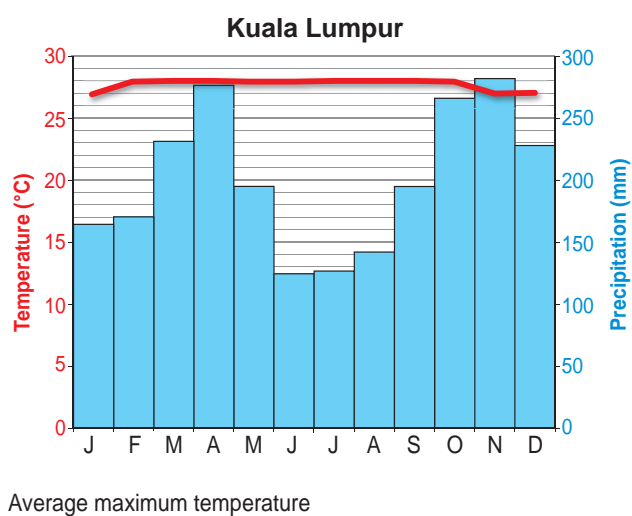
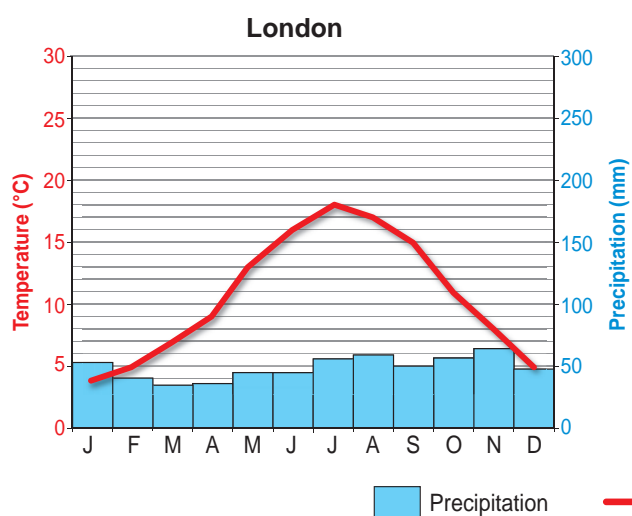
4241
010009



Theme 2: Physical Processes and the Relationships between People and Environments

Answer all parts of (a) to (e). There is a choice of question in (f).

2. (a) Study the map and climate data below. It shows information about London (UK) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).



- (i) Compare the climate of the two places by completing the passage below. Use the words or figures provided in the box. [3]

the same as 1°C more than 10°C January
 November 14°C April less than

The total amount of rainfall in Kuala Lumpur is London.

The wettest month in both Kuala Lumpur and London is

The temperature range between the warmest and coldest months in London is °C.

- (ii) One type of rainfall in Kuala Lumpur is **convective** rainfall. The diagram below shows how convective rainfall is formed. Complete the diagram by adding the **three** correct numbers. One of the numbered labels provided is incorrect. [3]

1	Air near the ground is warmed and rises.
2	Condensation occurs leading to heavy rain and thunderstorms.
3	A warm air mass meets a cold air mass.
4	Energy from the sun heats the ground.



- (iii) A large company based in London has decided to open a new office in Kuala Lumpur. Several senior managers, along with their families, will move permanently to Malaysia.

Describe how the climate in Malaysia may affect their lifestyle. [2]

.....

.....

.....

- (b) Kuala Lumpur is in the tropics. Study the photograph below.



Explain why plants in tropical areas grow at a rapid rate. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

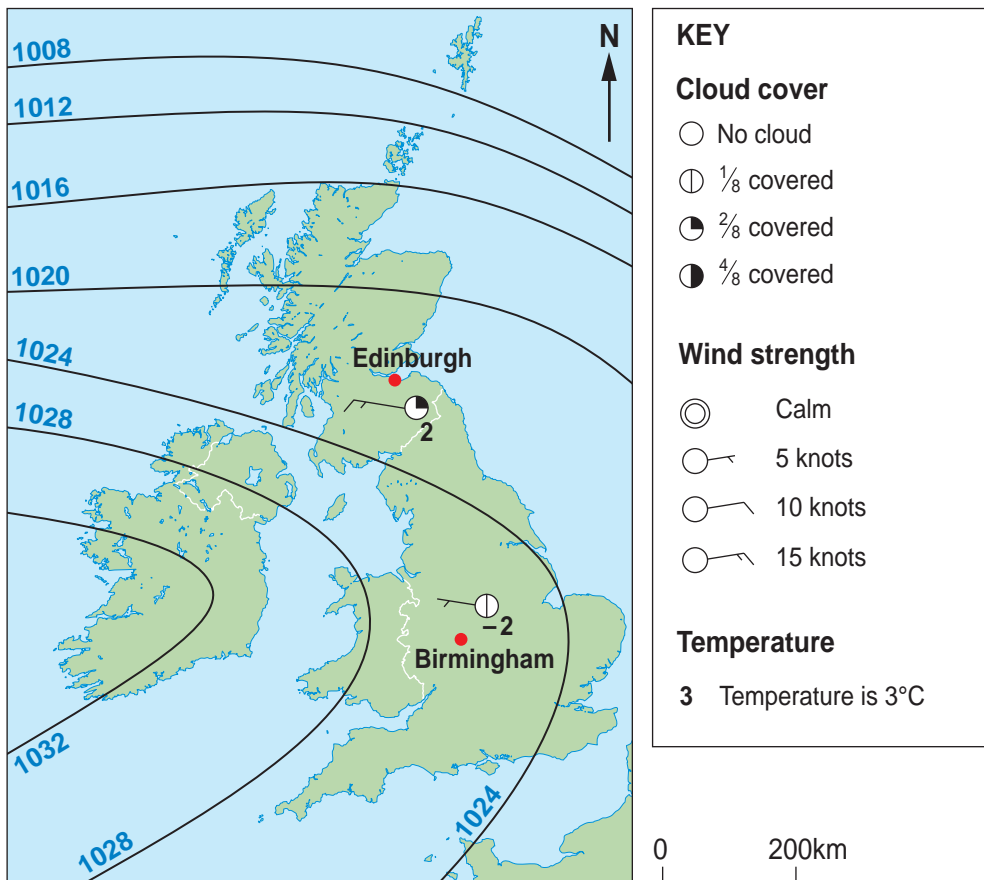
.....

.....

.....



- (c) Study the weather map below. It shows a **winter** anticyclone over the west of the United Kingdom in January 2014.



- (i) Complete the sentences below by circling each correct answer. [2]

An anticyclone is an area of **low** / **medium** / **high** pressure.

Winds tend to be **light** / **medium** / **strong** in an anticyclone.

- (ii) Compare the weather in Birmingham and Edinburgh by completing the table below. Use the information in the key to help you. [3]

	Birmingham	Edinburgh
Cloud cover		$\frac{2}{8}$
Temperature in °C		2
Wind strength	5 knots	knots



(d) In July 2013 the UK was affected by a heatwave. Study the information below which gives information about the heatwave.



- Higher than average temperatures for 19 consecutive days.
- Heatwave warnings issued.
- Temperature reached 33.5°C at Heathrow airport.
- Risk of wildfires.

Describe how the heatwave could have affected each of the following groups of people. [4]

Holiday makers

.....

.....

.....

.....

Farmers

.....

.....

.....

.....



(e) Describe the hazards brought by a prolonged period of high pressure in **winter**.

[4]

Examiner
only

Winter frost in East Anglia, UK



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(f) Case Studies

Answer only one of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

You will be assessed on your spelling, punctuation and accurate use of grammar in this question.

Either,

**Tick (✓)
your choice**

(i) A case study about managing an area threatened by coastal erosion:

- Name the coastal area you have studied;
- Explain why the coastal area needs to be managed at this location;
- Describe how the coastal area is being managed.

Or,

(ii) A case study about flood prevention along a river:

- Name a place where a river has been managed to prevent flooding;
- Describe the disadvantages of the flood prevention scheme;
- Explain why people hold different views about this flood prevention scheme.

[5+3]

Name and location of the coastal area or river:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5	3



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

End of Theme 2

END OF PAPER



BLANK PAGE

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
ON THIS PAGE**



