

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4241/02

**GEOGRAPHY  
SPECIFICATION B  
HIGHER TIER  
UNIT 1**

P.M. TUESDAY, 4 June 2013

1 hour

For examiner's use only		
Question 1	30	3
Question 2	30	3
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>

4241/020001

**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 the case study question of each theme.

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

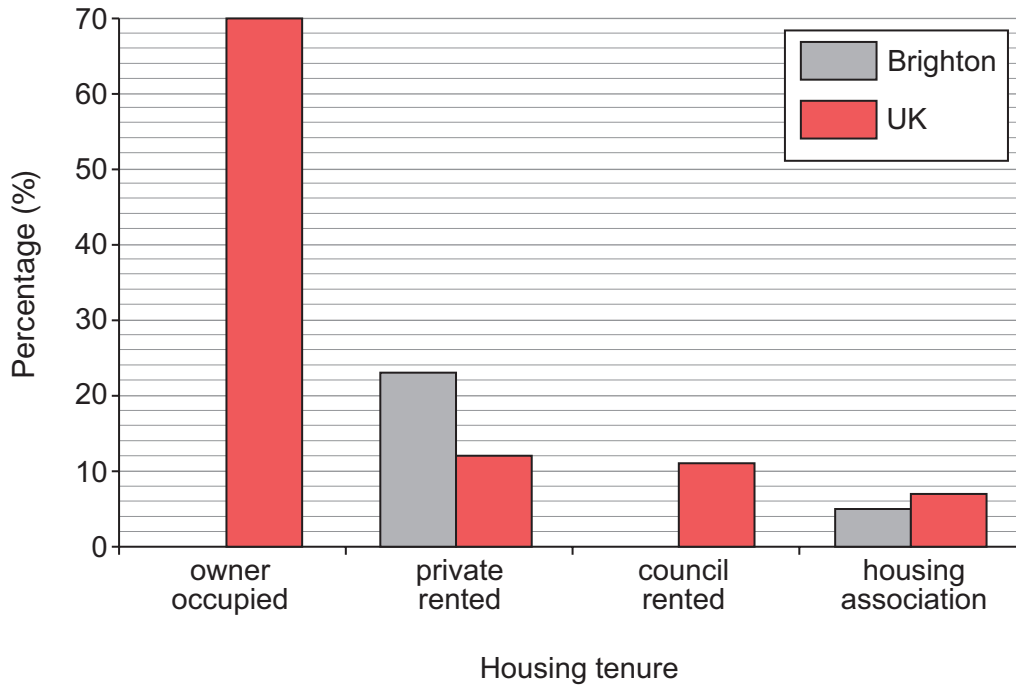


J U N 1 3 4 2 4 1 0 2 0 1

### Theme 1: Challenges of Living in a Built Environment

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

1. (a) Brighton is a city on the south coast of England. It has about 220 000 households. The tenure of these households, compared to UK averages, is shown on the graph below.



Source: Brighton & Hove District Council 'Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary', 2010.  
Taken from its 2007 'Housing Condition' survey

- (i) What is meant by housing tenure? [1]

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- (ii) Complete the graph to show the following information. [2]

Housing tenure in Brighton	%
Owner occupied	62
Council rented	10



(iii) Compare the housing tenure in Brighton to the average figures for the UK. [3]

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(iv) Suggest **one** reason for any difference in housing tenure between Brighton and the UK as a whole. [1]

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(b) One Brighton is a new housing development. It is shown on the OS map extract below. A full key appears at the back of the booklet (on page 20).



Source: ©Crown copyright and/or database right. All rights reserved. Licence number 100020034

(i) Give the six figure grid reference for One Brighton.

[1]

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(ii) Residents of One Brighton are encouraged to use sustainable transport. Use map evidence to explain **one** way they could achieve this. [2]

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(iii) Many residents of One Brighton rent their home from a housing association. Explain **two** advantages of renting your home. [4]

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(c) One Brighton has been designed to be a sustainable housing community. Study the photograph and its features below.



Suggest how **one** of these features helps to make One Brighton a sustainable housing community. [3]

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(d) One Brighton is built on the site of an old railway yard. Explain why many local authorities prefer to give planning permission to housing developments on Brownfield sites rather than Greenfield sites. [5]

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(e) **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) For an area of a town or city that has changed recently:

- Name the area and the town/city;
- Describe how the area has changed;
- Explain why different groups of people have a range of views on the changes.

**Or,**

(ii) For a rural area where the environment is under pressure from visitors:

- Name the area;
- Describe ways the environment is managed to reduce the pressure caused by visitors.
- Explain why this management is needed.

[8+3]

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8	3



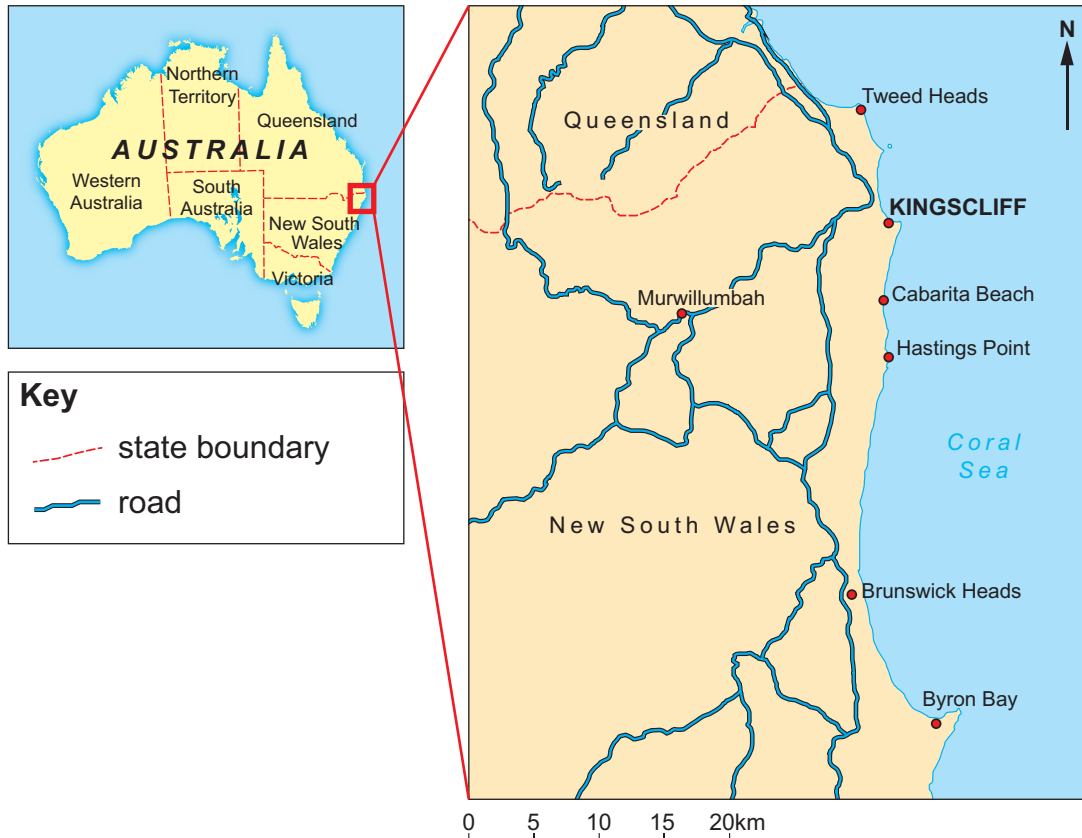




**Theme 2: People and the Natural World Interactions**

Answer **all** parts of (a) to (c). There is a choice of question in (d).

2. (a) Study the maps below.



Source: Google maps

(i) Describe the location of Kingscliff. [3]

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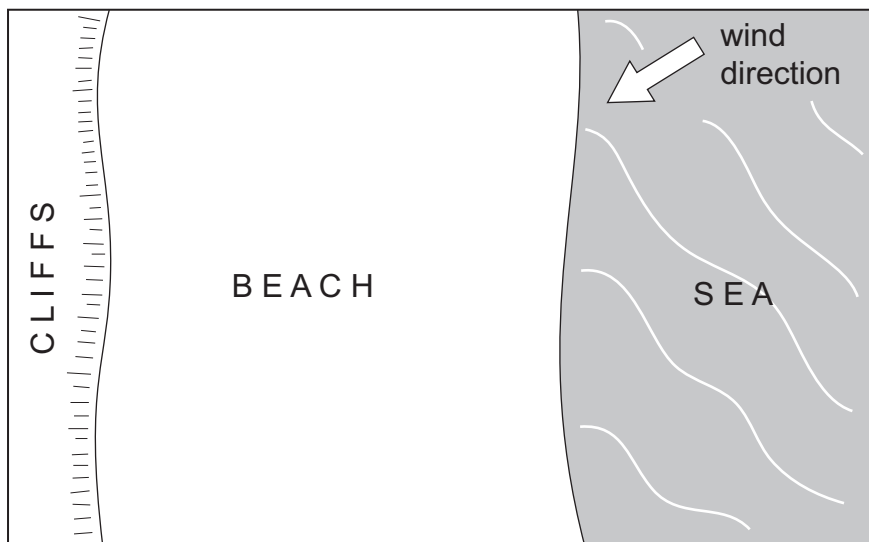
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- (ii) Longshore drift operates on the coast at Kingscliff. Complete and label the diagram to show how longshore drift moves material along the beach. [4]

Examiner  
only



- (b) The coastal settlement of Kingscliff is very popular with tourists. Read the information below.

The Kingscliff coastline is made up of a series of golden beaches and sand dunes where tourists can relax with a picnic or barbecue. The more adventurous can swim, fish or take part in water sports. This area also has world-class surfing waves.

Source: [www.visitnsw.com](http://www.visitnsw.com)

- (i) Give **two** possible impacts, on the beach and sand dunes, of the tourist activities shown in the information above. [2]

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- (ii) Suggest **one or more** strategies that could be used to manage tourist activities in a sustainable way. [4]

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ON THIS PAGE**



(c) Study the photograph below. It was taken in 2011. It shows an area of Kingscliff that has been affected by erosion.



Source: Google maps

(i) Kingscliff's coastline suffers from coastal erosion. What is erosion? [1]

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(ii) Use the photograph to measure how far the coastline has retreated between 2010 and 2011. Circle the correct answer. [1]

10 metres

30 metres

70 metres

(iii) Beach nourishment involves adding sand to the beach. Explain **one** advantage **or one** disadvantage of beach nourishment as a way to protect the coast from erosion. [2]

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(iv) Other than using beach nourishment, explain how **one or more** methods may be used to protect land from coastal erosion. [5]

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(d) 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) For a climate you have studied:

- Describe the main features of this climate.
- Explain ways it affects the activities of different groups of people.

Or,

(ii) For an area that has suffered from a river flood:

- Name the area that suffered from a river flood.
- Describe how the flood affected different groups of people.
- Explain the reasons for the flood.

[8+3]

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8	3











# Explorer™ series (1:25 000 scale)

## Explorer Map symbols

### ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way

- Motorway
- Service Area
- Junction Number
- Dual carriageway
- Trunk or 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: sleeper than 20% (1 in 5) 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)
- (V) Vehicle; (P) Passenger
- Path

### RAILWAYS

- Multiple track } Standard gauge
- Single track } Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge } Light Rapid Transit System with 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
- Road used as a public path

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

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 / Long Distance Route; Recreational route
- Permitted footpath } See note below
- Permitted bridleway }

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

- Off road cycle routes

### BOUNDARIES

- National
- County
- Constituency (Const), Electoral Region (ER) or Burgh Const
- Civil Parish (CP) or Community (C)
- Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District
- National Park

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

**NB. Due to changes in specification there are differences on some sheets**

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### GENERAL FEATURES

- Gravel pit
- Sand pit
- Other pit or quarry
- Landfill site or slag heap
- Current or former Place of worship
  - with tower with spire, minaret, or dome
  - Place of worship
- Building, important building
- Glasshouse
- Youth hostel
- Bunkhouse/camping barn/ other hostel (selected areas only)
- Bus or coach station
- Lighthouse; disused lighthouse; Beacon
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Windmill, with or without sails
- Wind pump; wind generator
- Electricity transmission line
- Slopes
- BP Boundary post
- BS Boundary stone
- CH Clubhouse
- FB Footbridge
- MP; MS Milepost; milestone
- Mon Monument
- PO Post office
- Pol Sta Police station } selected areas only
- Sch School
- TH Town Hall
- NTL Normal tidal limit
- Well; spring

### HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

- 52 Ground survey height
  - Air survey height
- Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground level height at the pillar and not necessarily at the summit
- 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
  - Non-coniferous trees
  - Coppice
  - Orchard
  - Scrub
  - Bracken, heath or rough grassland
  - Marsh, reeds or saltings

### ACCESS LAND

- Access land boundary and tint
  - Access land in wooded area
  - Access information point
  - DANGER AREA
  - MANAGED ACCESS
- Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices
- Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws

Portrayal of access land on this map is intended as a guide to land which is normally available for access on foot, for example access land created under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and land managed by the National Trust, Forestry Commission and Woodland Trust. Access for other activities may also exist. Some restrictions will apply; some land will be excluded from open access rights. The depiction of rights of access does not imply or express any warranty as to its accuracy or completeness. Observe local signs and follow the Countryside Code.

### TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

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



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