

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2013

Geography (Specification A)

SHORT COURSE

Tuesday 4 June 2013 1.30 pm to 2.30 pm

40304F

F

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

For this paper you must have:

- the colour insert (enclosed)
- pencil
- rubber
- ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **TWO** questions: **one** question from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B**.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 56.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Where applicable, questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of written communication will be assessed in all answers.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar will be assessed in Questions 1 (g), 2 (c) (ii) and 3 (c) (ii) in Section A and in Questions 4 (e), 5 (e) (ii) and 6 (d) (iii) in Section B. The marks for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

Advice

- Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams to illustrate answers and where reference is made to your personal investigative work. You are advised to allocate your time carefully.



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Section A

Answer **ONE** question in this section.

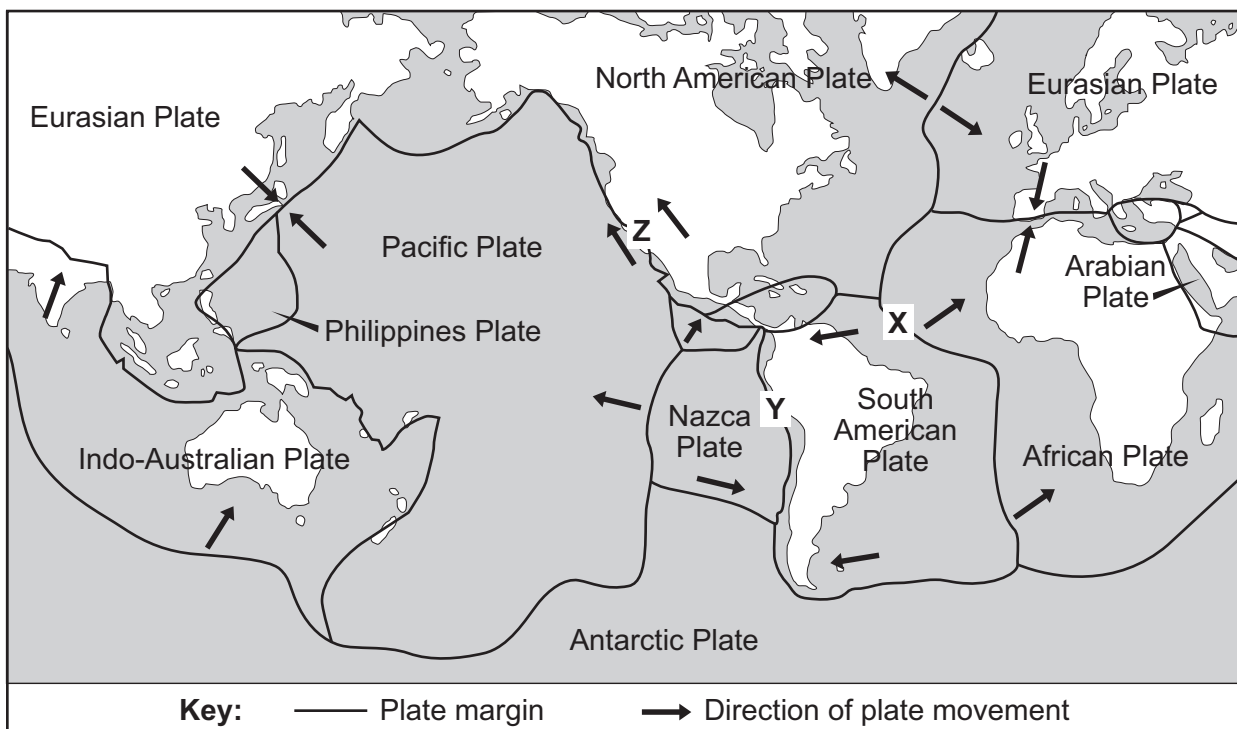
Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 28 marks

1 The Restless Earth

1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, a map showing the earth's tectonic plates and margins (boundaries).

Figure 1



Three plate margins, **X**, **Y** and **Z**, are shown in **Figure 1**.

Complete the table below by naming the types of plate margin shown at **X**, **Y** and **Z**. Choose from **destructive**, **constructive** and **conservative**.

Location of plate margin	Type of plate margin
X	
Y	
Z	

(3 marks)



1 (b) Name **two** landforms that are found at a destructive plate margin.

1

2

(2 marks)

1 (c) Outline the characteristics of a shield volcano.

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(2 marks)

1 (d) Explain the formation of a composite volcano.

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(4 marks)

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Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



1 (e) Volcanic eruptions have effects on the surrounding area.

Complete the table below to show whether each effect is:

- Primary (P) or Secondary (S)
- and**
- Positive (Po) or Negative (N).

One has been done for you.

Effect	Primary (P) / Secondary (S) effect	Positive (Po) / Negative (N) effect
Half a million people fled when Mount Nyiragongo erupted in Africa.	S	N
Lava flows led to 45 deaths when Mount Nyiragongo erupted.		
Tourists visit areas such as Pompeii next to Vesuvius in Italy.		
Ash from Mount St Helens killed all living things up to 27 km north of the crater.		
Soils around Vesuvius are very fertile.		

(4 marks)

1 (f) Study **Figures 2a** and **2b** on the insert, information about the Japanese earthquake and tsunami on 11 March 2011.

1 (f) (i) Where was the epicentre of the earthquake? Use **Figure 2a**.

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(1 mark)

1 (f) (ii) Use **Figures 2a** and **2b** to explain the cause of the Japanese tsunami.

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 (3 marks)



1 (g) Use a case study to describe how people respond to a tsunami.

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(6 marks)
SPaG: 3 marks

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Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



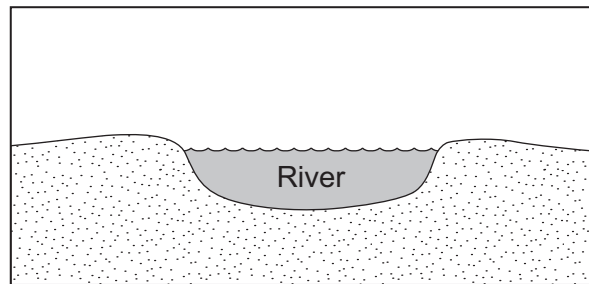
Total for this question: 28 marks

2 Water on the Land

2 (a) Study **Figure 3**, a cross profile of a river.

Mark with an arrow and label:

- **one** part of the cross profile where **vertical erosion** takes place
- **one** part of the cross profile where **lateral erosion** takes place.

Figure 3

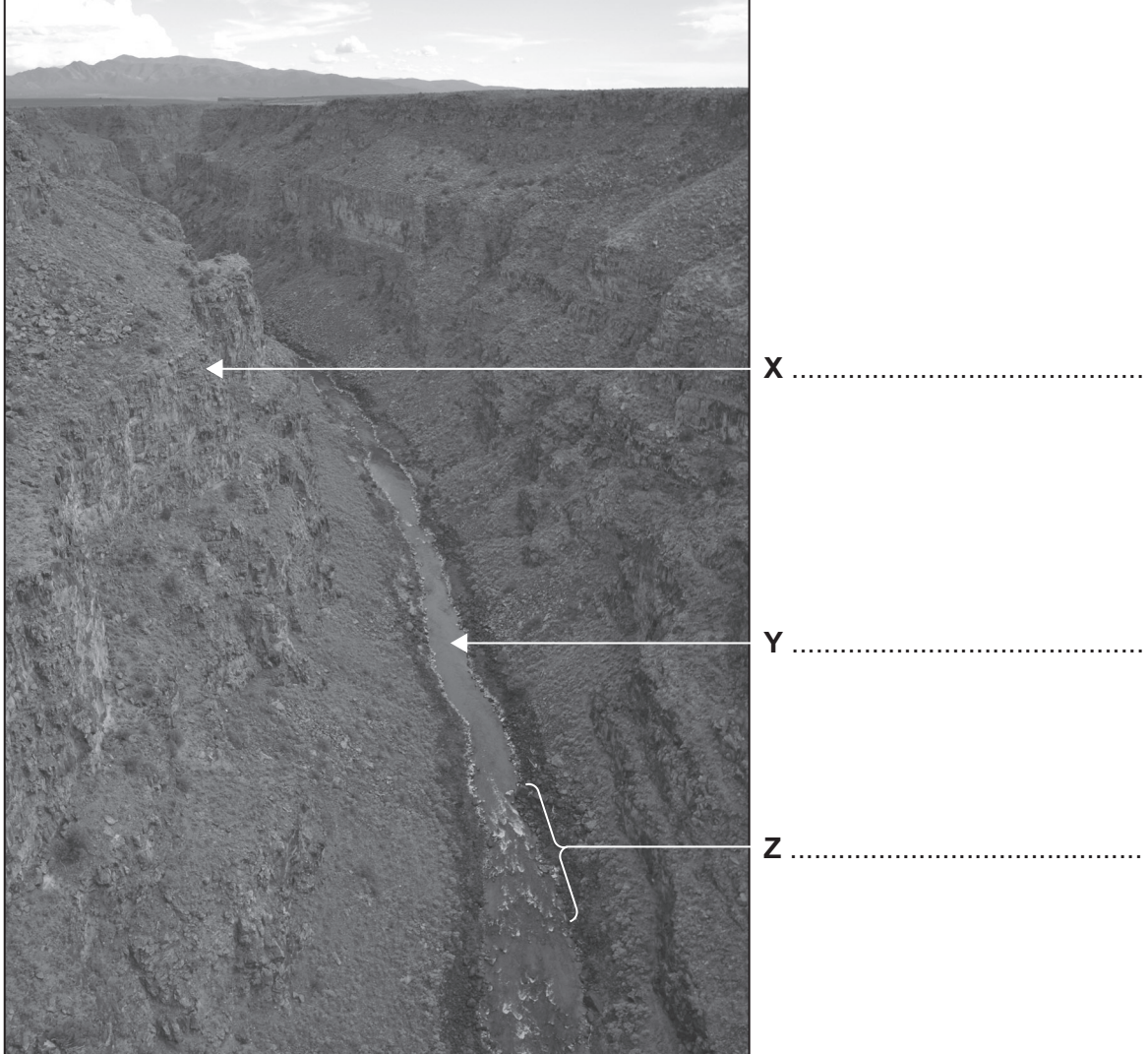
(2 marks)



2 (b) (i) Study **Figure 4** on the insert, a photograph of the Rio Grande Gorge.
Figure 5 is a black and white copy of **Figure 4**.

On **Figure 5**, label the characteristics of the river and the valley shown at **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

Figure 5



(3 marks)

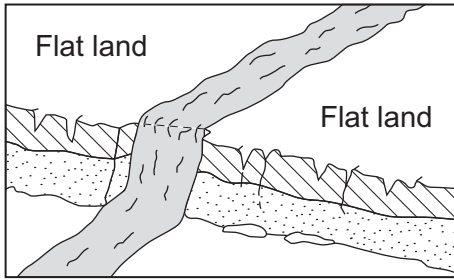
Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (b) (ii) **Figure 6** shows the formation of a gorge.
Add a sentence to each box to explain the formation of a gorge.

Figure 6

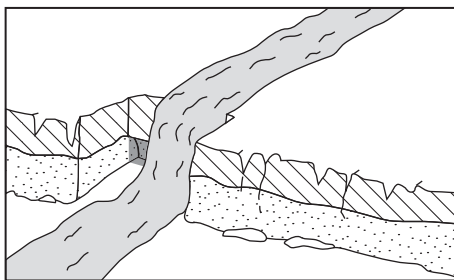


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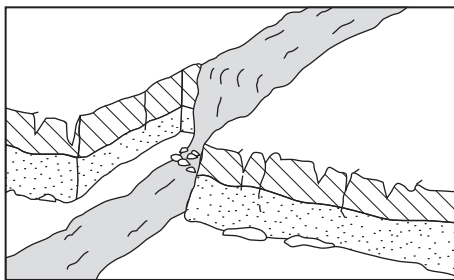


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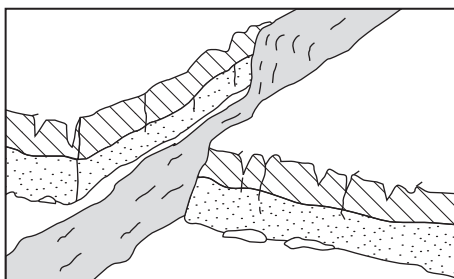


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Key

 Hard rock	 Soft rock
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(4 marks)

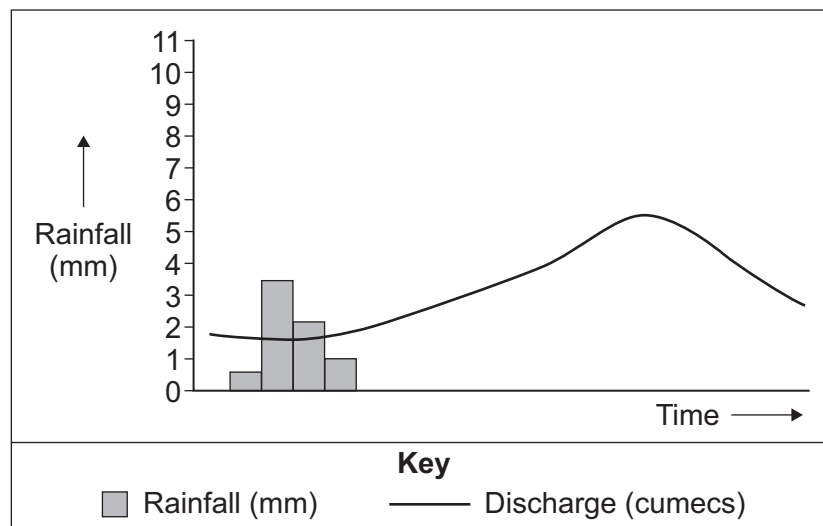


- 2 (c) (i)** Study **Figure 7**, a sketch hydrograph of a river flowing through a forest after a period of rain.

A hydrograph shows the link between rainfall and discharge in a river.

On **Figure 7**, draw a sketch hydrograph for a river flowing through an area without vegetation after the same period of rain.

Figure 7



(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



2 (c) (ii) Explain the factors affecting river discharge.

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(6 marks)
SPaG: 3 marks

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2 (d) (i) Study **Figure 8** on the insert, an atlas map of north Wales.

What is the direction from Bala Lake (in grid square C4) to Lake Vyrnwy?

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(1 mark)

2 (d) (ii) **Figure 8** shows many lakes and reservoirs.

The following statements are reasons why there are many lakes and reservoirs in the area shown in **Figure 8**.

Using evidence from **Figure 8 only**, tick the **three** correct reasons.

The area is mountainous.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The area receives little rainfall.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are cities, such as Liverpool, nearby.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are valleys between the highland areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The area is densely populated.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The area is forested.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



2 (d) (iii) Explain how dams and reservoirs help to provide a reliable water supply.

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(4 marks)

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28



Total for this question: 28 marks**3 The Coastal Zone****3 (a)** A number of transportation processes affect the coastal zone.

Draw a line to link each transportation process to the correct statement.

Traction

occurs when small particles are carried within the sea water.

Saltation

occurs when large pebbles are rolled along the sea bed.

Suspension

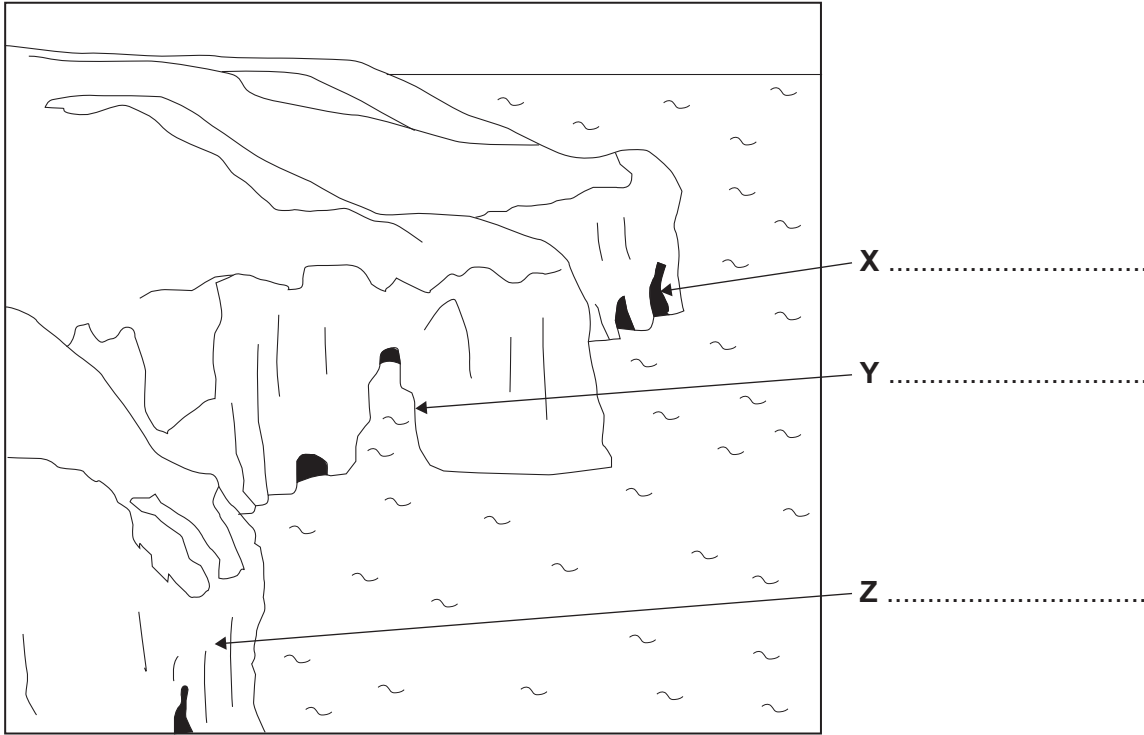
occurs when small pebbles hop along the sea bed.

*(2 marks)***Question 3 continues on the next page****Turn over ►**

3 (b) (i) Study **Figure 9** on the insert, a photograph of North Landing, Flamborough Head. **Figure 10** is a sketch of **Figure 9**.

On **Figure 10**, label landforms **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

Figure 10



(3 marks)

3 (b) (ii) Complete the paragraph below to explain the formation of a sea stack.

Circle the correct answer in each set of brackets.

Waves erode the [**base** / **face**] of the cliff. An important erosion process is [**longshore drift** / **abrasion**]. A [**cave** / **bay**] is formed. Continued erosion causes an arch to form. This [**retreats** / **collapses**] to leave a sea stack.

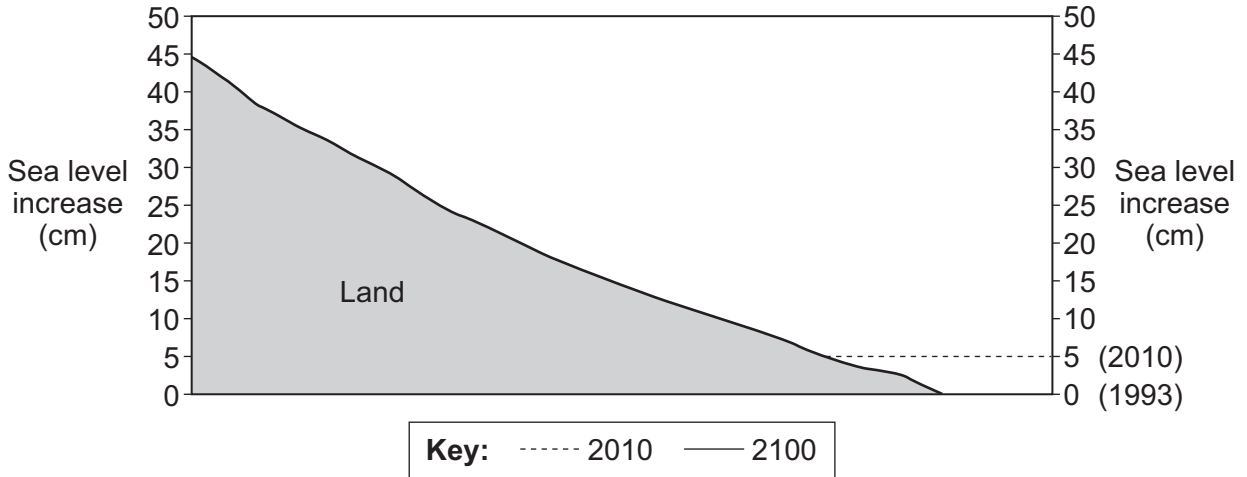
(4 marks)



3 (c) (i) Study **Figure 11**, a diagram showing changing sea levels between 1993 and 2010.

On **Figure 11**, show the predicted sea level increase of a further 35 cm between 2010 and 2100.

Figure 11



(2 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



3 (c) (ii) Describe the possible economic and environmental effects of rising sea level.

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(6 marks)
SPaG: 3 marks

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3 (d) Study **Figure 12** on the insert, an atlas map of the French coast.

3 (d) (i) What is the depth of the sea off the French coast in grid square C4?

..... metres

(1 mark)

3 (d) (ii) Write a sentence to describe the shape of the coast in each area, **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

X

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Y

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Z

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(3 marks)

3 (e) Explain how soft engineering might be used to manage the coastal zone.

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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End of Section A

Turn over for Section B

Turn over ►



Section B

Answer **ONE** question in this section.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 28 marks

4 Changing Urban Environments

4 (a) (i) Complete the paragraph below to explain some of the impacts of increased road traffic.

Choose the correct words from this list.

health	decreased	increased	noises
emissions	road tax	congested	economic

The increased number of vehicles on the roads means that the roads are more With increased traffic, the average speed in many cities has When traffic moves slowly or is stationary there are increased from exhausts causing poorer air quality. The poor air quality can cause more problems for people in the city.

(4 marks)



4 (a) (ii) The following is a list of some solutions aimed at reducing the impact of road traffic.

- Park and Ride schemes
- Tram systems
- Cycle hire schemes

Choose **two** of the solutions listed, or others that you have studied.

Explain how **each** of your chosen solutions can reduce the impact of road traffic in urban areas.

Solution 1

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Solution 2

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(4 marks)

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Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (b) Study **Figure 13** on the insert, photographs showing attempts to improve the CBD (Central Business District) in a richer part of the world.

Use **Figure 13** and your own knowledge to describe ways of improving the CBD.

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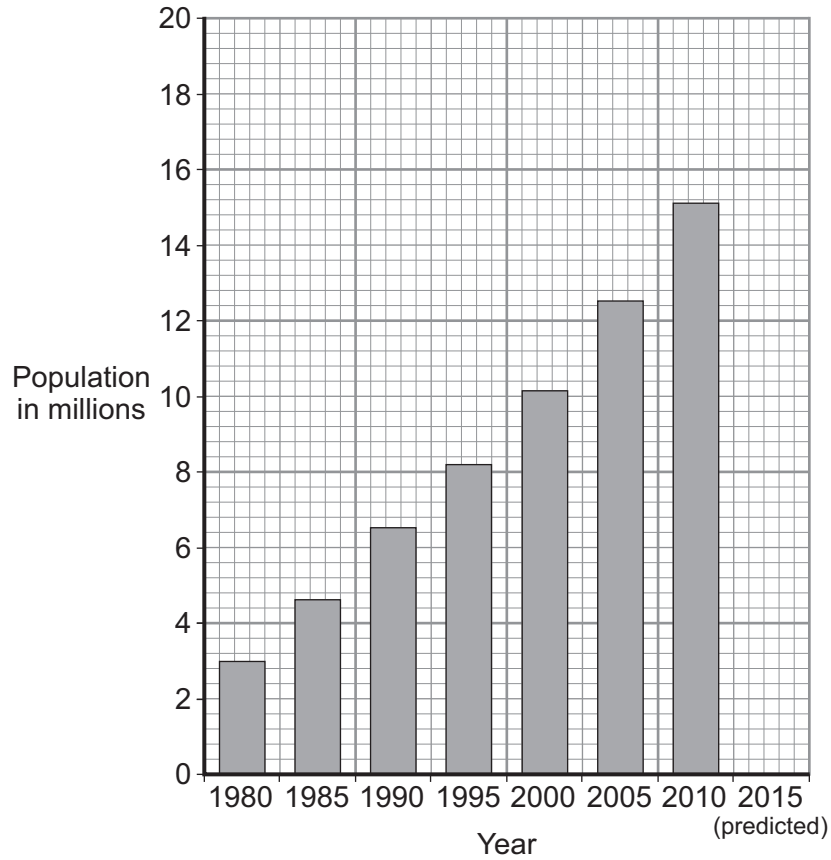
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4 (c) Study **Figure 14**, a graph showing the population of Dhaka, a city in Bangladesh.

Figure 14



4 (c) (i) Use the following information to complete **Figure 14**.

Population of Dhaka in 2015 (predicted)	18 million
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(1 mark)

4 (c) (ii) By how much is the population of Dhaka expected to increase between 1980 and 2015?

..... million

(1 mark)

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (d) Study **Figure 15**, an extract from a geography textbook about the problem of solid waste in Dhaka.

Figure 15

Dhaka is a fast-growing city that creates about 3000 tonnes of solid waste per day. 60% of the waste rots on the roadsides. This contributes to the poor quality of the city's environment. The charity Waste Concern started a project in the 1990s to look at ways of recovering value from solid waste. It came up with a community-based collecting and composting scheme.

The scheme is low-cost and relies on simple technology. The scheme produces a safe product that is easily sold to farms near the city. The money earned provides wages for the people collecting the rubbish. Every day, 500 kg of compost is produced from 2 tonnes of waste.

4 (d) (i) Use **Figure 15** to state what happens to most solid waste in Dhaka.

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(1 mark)

4 (d) (ii) Suggest **one** way in which large amounts of waste lead to a poorer environment.

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(2 marks)

4 (d) (iii) Use **Figure 15** to give **two** advantages of the collecting and composting scheme for Dhaka's residents.

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(2 marks)



4 (e) Use **one or more** examples to describe the main features of sustainable urban living.

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SPaG: 3 marks

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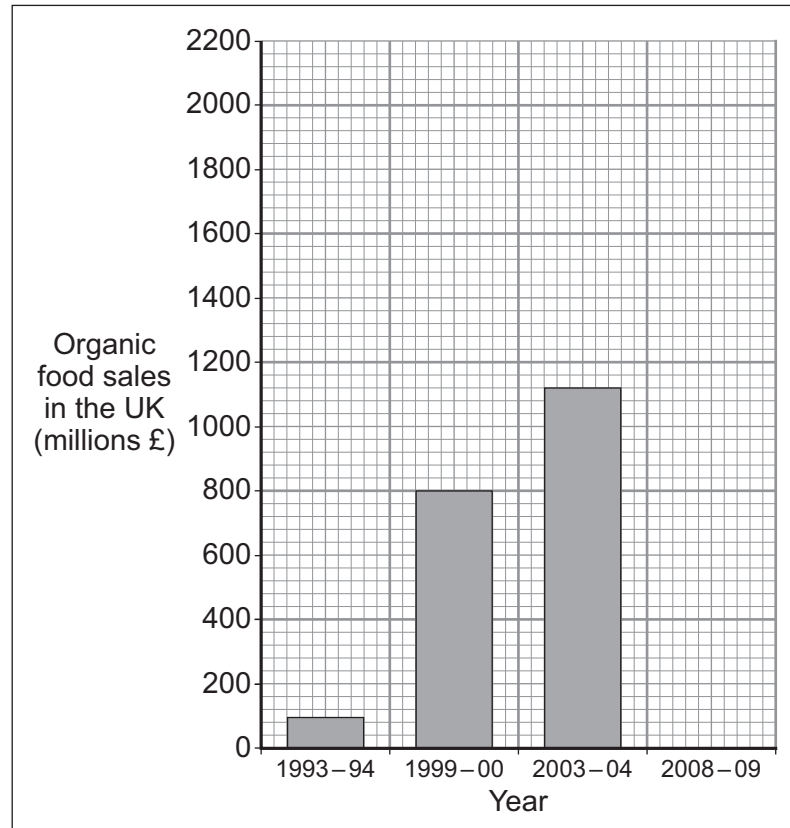
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Total for this question: 28 marks

5 Changing Rural Environments**5 (a)** Study **Figure 16**, a graph showing organic food sales in the UK.**Figure 16**Use the following information to complete **Figure 16**.

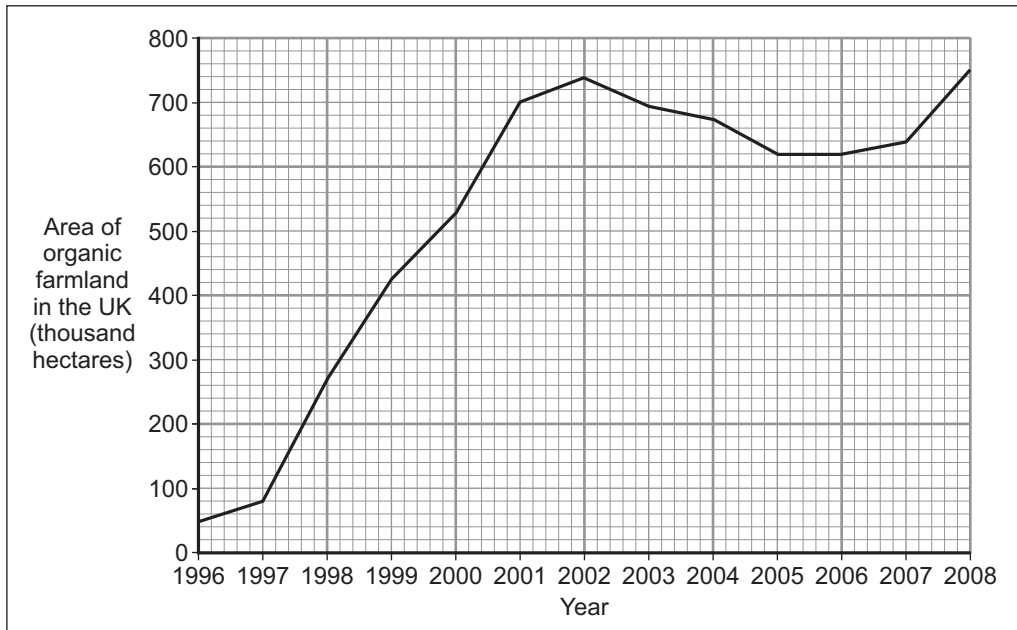
Organic food sales in the UK 2008-09

£2100 million

(1 mark)

5 (b) Study **Figure 17**, a graph showing the area of organic farmland in the UK.

Figure 17



5 (b) (i) What was the peak area of organic farmland in the UK shown in **Figure 17**?

..... thousand hectares

(1 mark)

5 (b) (ii) Give **two** reasons why organic food sales have grown in the UK since 1993.

1

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(2 marks)

5 (b) (iii) State **two** differences between an organic farm and a non-organic farm.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



5 (c) The following are three policies (schemes) aimed at reducing the environmental effects of high impact farming.

- Environmental Stewardship Scheme
- English Woodland Grant Scheme
- Energy Crops Scheme

Choose **two** of the policies (schemes) listed, or others that you have studied.

Explain how **each** of your chosen policies (schemes) can reduce the environmental effects of high impact farming.

Policy 1

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Policy 2

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(4 marks)

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5 (d) Study **Figure 18**, a newspaper extract about a government project to support rural areas.

Figure 18

Cornish villages linked to super-fast broadband

Monday 22 November 2010

Costing £132 million, a super-fast broadband project is expected to create 4 000 new jobs and protect a further 2 000 jobs in the south west of the UK.

The project is being funded by BT and the European Union and is expected to deliver super-fast broadband to between 80% and 90% of businesses and households in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly by 2014, making them some of the best connected locations in the world.

BT South West regional director Jon Reynolds said: "This is an important project which will boost local businesses and help to attract a wider range of companies to the area. It will play a major role in creating a more prosperous Cornwall and Isles of Scilly."

5 (d) (i) What percentage of businesses and households in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly will benefit from super-fast broadband?

..... %

(1 mark)

5 (d) (ii) Use **Figure 18** and your own knowledge to explain how developments such as super-fast broadband can help to make rural living more sustainable.

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(4 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

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5 (e) Study **Figure 19** on the insert, a map showing the percentages of second homes in England.

5 (e) (i) Are the following statements about the map **true** or **false**?

Tick the correct boxes.

Statement	True	False
All the areas with over 3% second homes are on the coast.		
There is a very low percentage of second homes between Liverpool and Manchester.		
Most of London and its surrounding area have over 3% second homes.		
The South West has a high concentration of second homes.		

(4 marks)



5 (e) (ii) Use an area in the UK that you have studied to describe the characteristics of declining villages.

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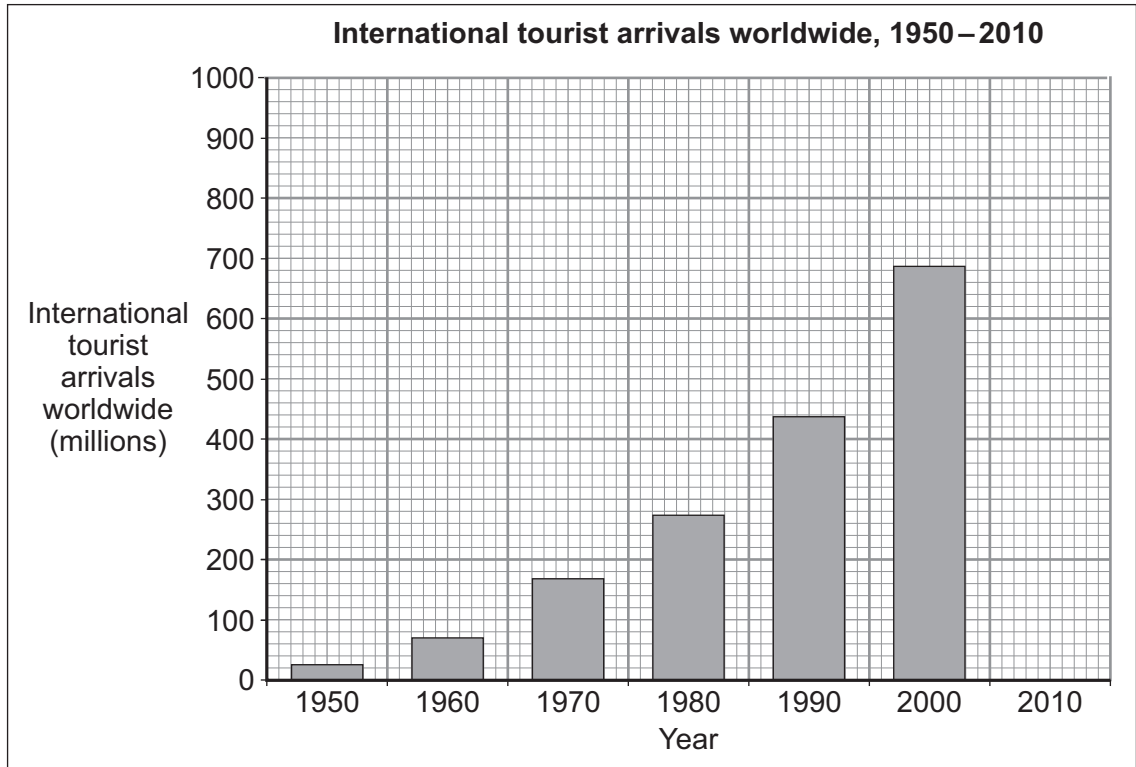


Total for this question: 28 marks

6 Tourism

6 (a) Study **Figure 20**, a graph showing international tourist arrivals worldwide from 1950 to 2000.

Figure 20



6 (a) (i) Use the following information to complete **Figure 20**.

International tourist arrivals worldwide 2010	940 million
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(1 mark)

6 (a) (ii) Using **Figure 20**, outline how the number of international tourist arrivals worldwide changed between 1950 and 2010.

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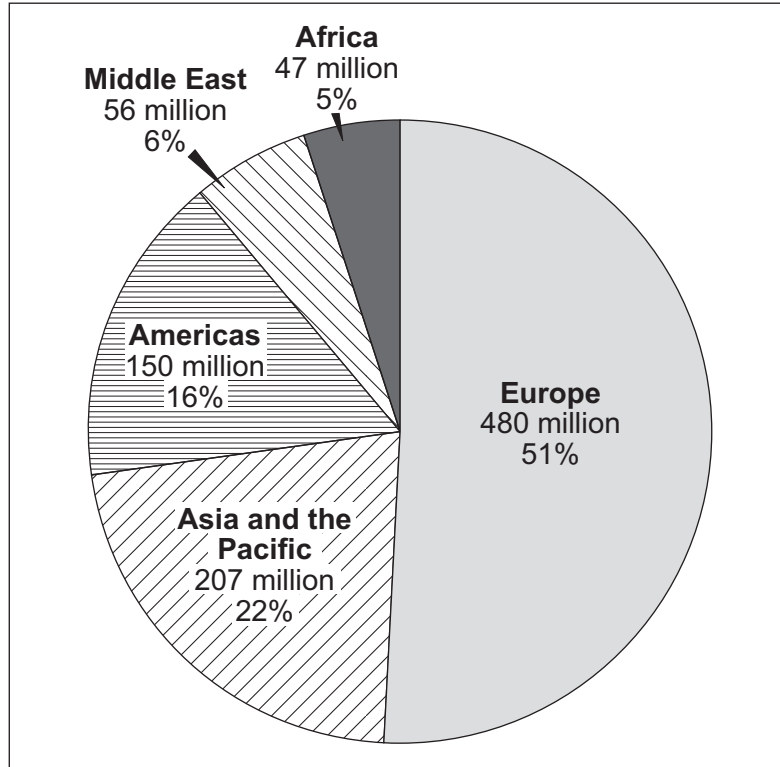
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(2 marks)



6 (b) Study **Figure 21**, a pie chart showing the share of international tourist arrivals in 2010. The chart shows the number and percentage of people visiting different parts of the world in 2010.

Figure 21



6 (b)(i) Using **Figure 21**, contrast the share of international tourist arrivals between Africa and Europe.

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(2 marks)

6 (b) (ii) Suggest **one** reason for the difference in the share of international tourist arrivals between Africa and Europe.

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(1 mark)

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



6 (b) (iii) The following is a list of some reasons why international tourism has increased.

- Improved transport links
- More paid holidays in richer countries
- Increased information about different places

Choose **two** of the reasons listed, or others that you have studied.

Explain how **each** of your chosen reasons has led to an increase in international tourism.

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(4 marks)

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6 (c) Study **Figure 22** on the insert, a diagram showing how tourism contributes to the UK economy.

6 (c) (i) What percentage of UK GDP (Gross Domestic Product) comes from tourism?

..... %

(1 mark)

6 (c) (ii) With the help of **Figure 22**, explain how tourism contributes to the UK economy.

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(4 marks)

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Question 6 continues on the next page

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6 (d) Choose **either** a UK National Park **or** a UK coastal resort that you have studied.

Name of UK National Park or coastal resort

6 (d) (i) State **two** reasons why your chosen location has grown as a tourist destination.

1

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(2 marks)

6 (d) (ii) Give **two** problems that have arisen in your chosen location as a result of its growth as a tourist destination.

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(2 marks)



6 (d) (iii) Describe the plans that have been made to ensure that your chosen location continues to be a successful tourist destination.

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SPaG: 3 marks

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28

END OF QUESTIONS



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