

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Higher Tier
June 2013

Geography (Specification A)

40304H

H

SHORT COURSE

Tuesday 4 June 2013 1.30 pm to 2.30 pm

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 (f), 2 (c) (ii) and 3 (d) in Section A and in Questions 4 (e), 5 (d) (iii) and 6 (e) (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.

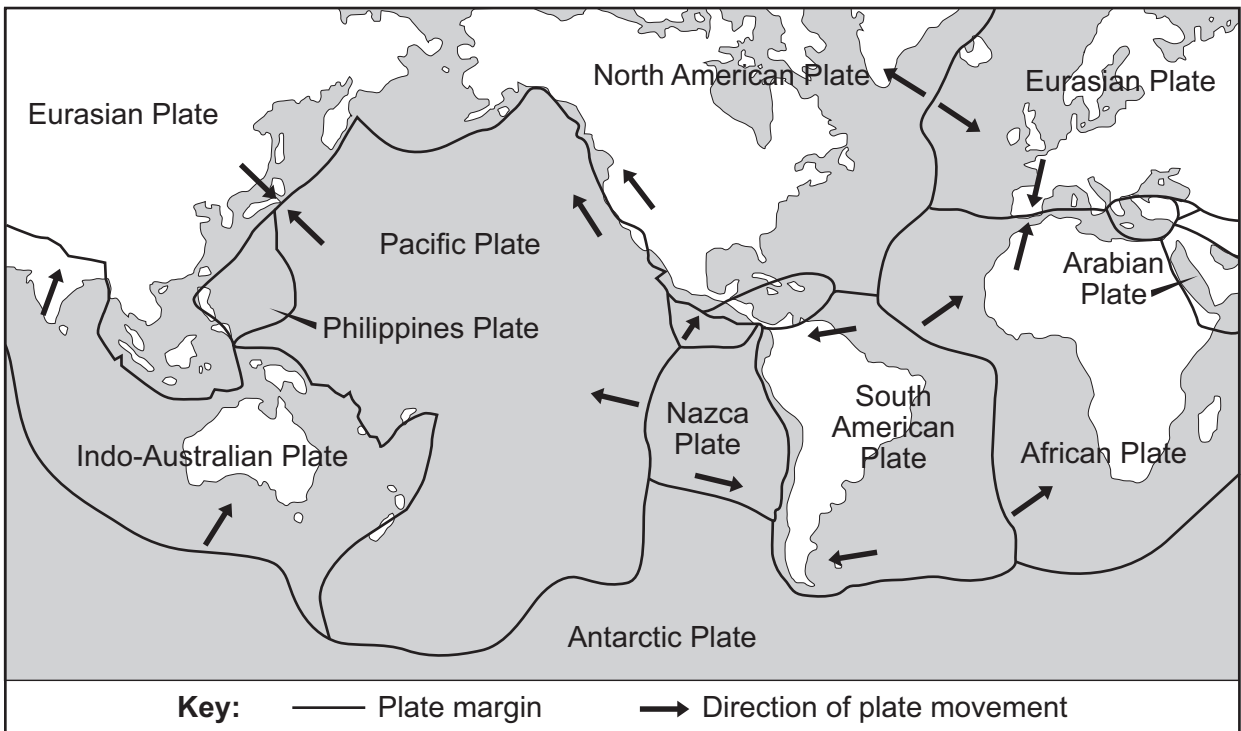
Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

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



1 (a) (i) With the help of **Figure 1**, outline differences between constructive and destructive plate margins.

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(3 marks)



1 (a) (ii) Give **one** example of a conservative plate margin shown in **Figure 1**.

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(1 mark)

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

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(2 marks)

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

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Question 1 continues on the next page

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1 (d) Describe how volcanoes are monitored so that people can prepare for an eruption.

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

Use **Figures 2a** and **2b** to explain the cause of the Japanese tsunami.

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(3 marks)



Total for this question: 28 marks

2 Water on the Land

- 2 (a) (i)** Study **Figure 3** on the insert, a photograph of the Rio Grande Gorge. **Figure 4** is a black and white copy of **Figure 3**.

On **Figure 4**, mark with an arrow and label **three** characteristics of the channel and valley.

Figure 4



(3 marks)



2 (a) (ii) Explain the formation of a gorge.

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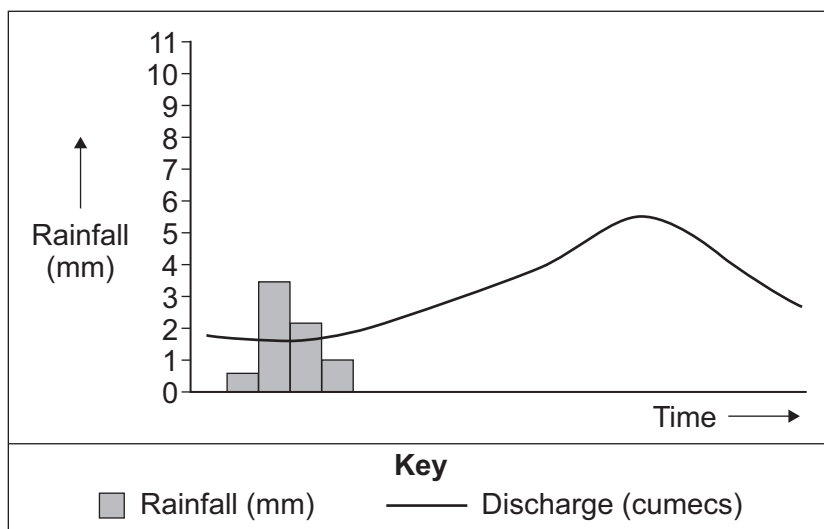
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2 (b) (i) Study **Figure 5**, a sketch hydrograph of a river flowing through a forest after a period of rain. A hydrograph shows the link between rainfall and discharge in a river.

On **Figure 5**, draw a sketch hydrograph for a river flowing through an area without vegetation after the same period of rain.

Figure 5



(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (c) (ii) Discuss issues which result from building dams and reservoirs.

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SPaG: 3 marks

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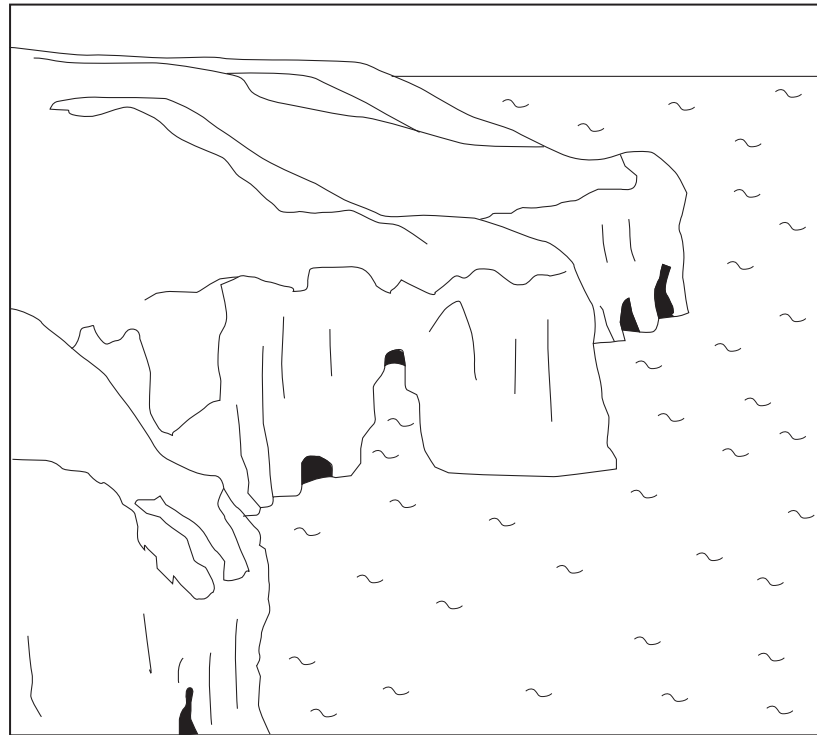
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Total for this question: 28 marks**3 The Coastal Zone****3 (a) (i)** Study **Figure 7** on the insert, a photograph of North Landing, Flamborough Head.**Figure 8** is a sketch of **Figure 7**.On **Figure 8**, mark with an arrow and label **three** coastal landforms.**Figure 8****(3 marks)**

3 (a) (ii) Explain the formation of a sea stack.

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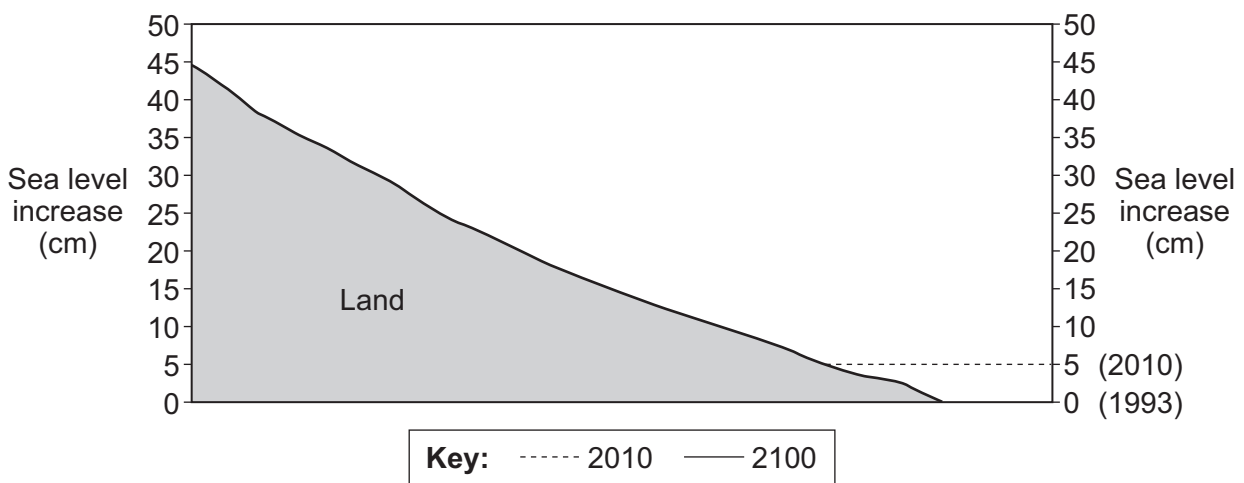
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3 (b) (i) Study Figure 9, a diagram showing changing sea levels between 1993 and 2010.

On Figure 9, show the predicted sea level increase of a further 35 cm between 2010 and 2100.

Figure 9



(2 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

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

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(6 marks)

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3 (c) Study **Figure 10** on the insert, an atlas map of the French coast.

How is the shape of coastal zone **X** different from the shape of coastal zone **Y**?

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(2 marks)



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) Give **one** reason why road traffic has increased in urban areas.

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(1 mark)

4 (a) (ii) Describe the impacts on the environment of the increase in road traffic in urban areas.

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(3 marks)

4 (a) (iii) 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 (b) Study **Figure 11** on the insert, photographs showing attempts to improve the CBD (Central Business District) in a richer part of the world.

Use **Figure 11** and your own knowledge to describe ways of improving the CBD.

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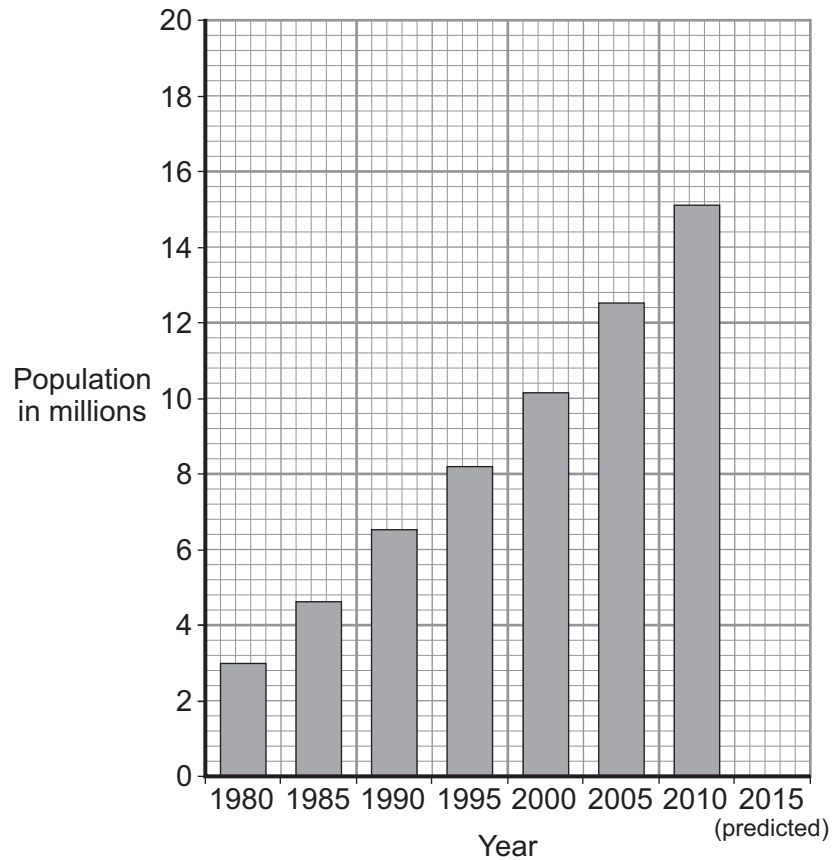
Question 4 continues on the next page

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4 (c) Study **Figure 12**, a graph showing the population of Dhaka, a city in Bangladesh.

Figure 12



Use the following information to complete **Figure 12**.

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



4 (d) Study **Figure 13**, an extract from a geography textbook about the problem of solid waste in Dhaka.

Figure 13

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.

With the help of **Figures 12 and 13**, explain why dealing with waste is so difficult in the poorer parts of the world.

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4 (e) Use a case study to explain how urban living can be made more sustainable.

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SPaG: 3 marks

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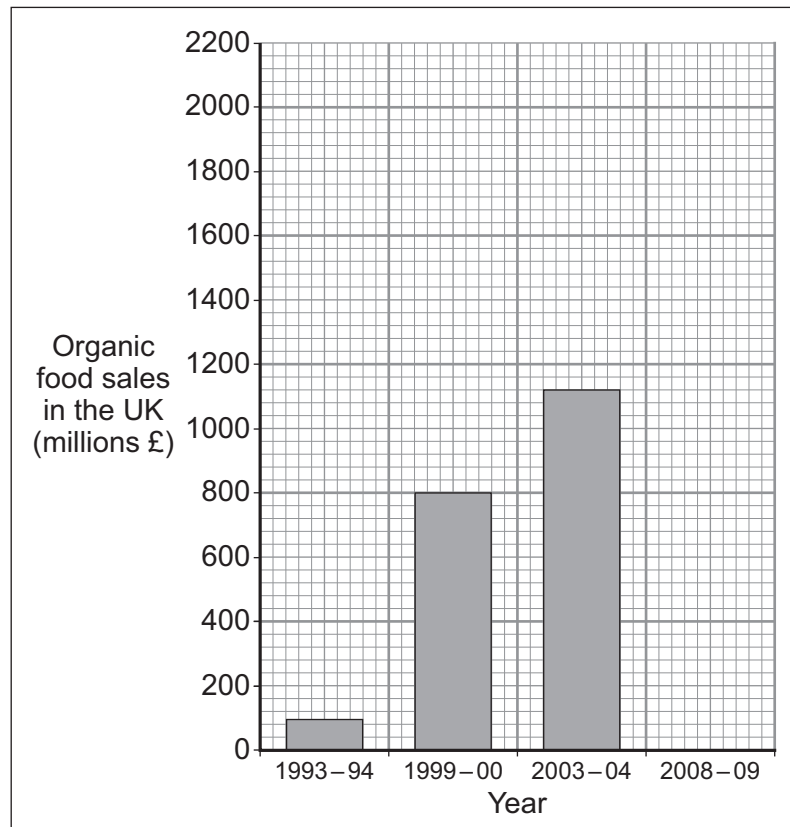
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Total for this question: 28 marks

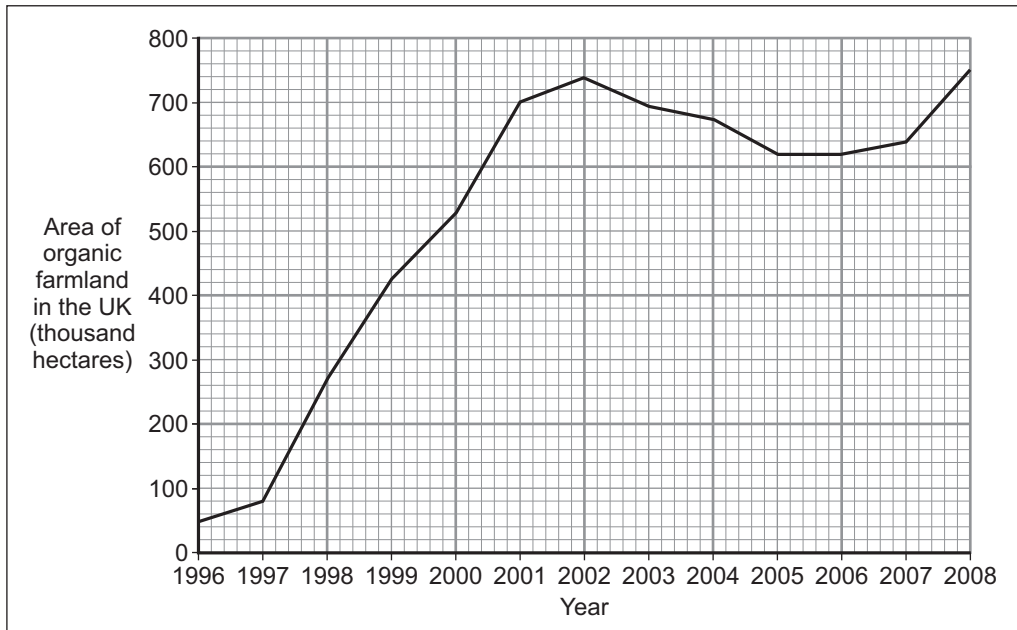
5 Changing Rural Environments**5 (a)** Study **Figure 14**, a graph showing organic food sales in the UK.**Figure 14****5 (a) (i)** Use the following information to complete **Figure 14**.

Organic food sales in the UK 2008-09	£2100 million
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(1 mark)

5 (a) (ii) Study **Figure 15**, a graph showing the area of organic farmland in the UK.

Figure 15



Describe the trends shown in **Figures 14** and **15**.

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5 (b) 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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5 (c) Study **Figure 16**, a newspaper extract about a government project to support rural areas.

Figure 16

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."

Use **Figure 16** 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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5 (d) Study **Figure 17** on the insert, a map showing the percentages of second homes in England.

5 (d) (i) Which region of England has the highest percentage of second homes?

Circle the correct answer.

London

Welsh borders

South West

(1 mark)

5 (d) (ii) Describe the pattern of second home ownership shown in **Figure 17**.

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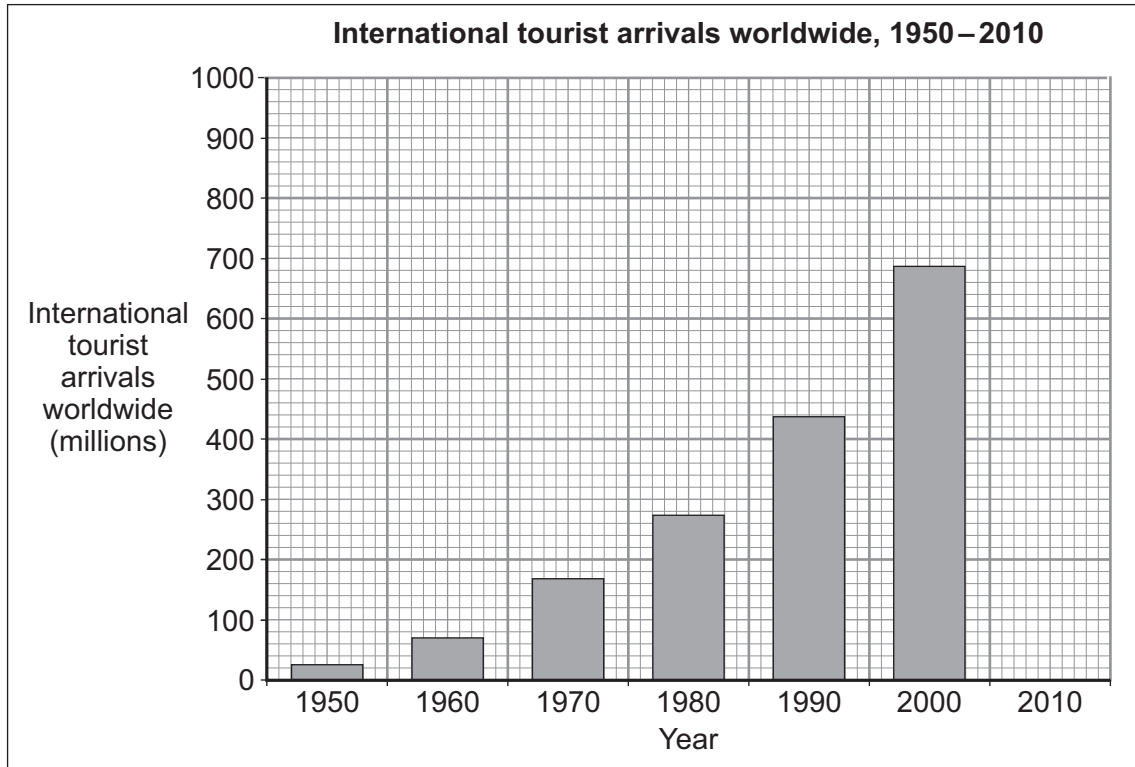


Total for this question: 28 marks

6 Tourism

- 6 (a) Study **Figure 18**, a graph showing international tourist arrivals worldwide from 1950 to 2000.

Figure 18



Use the following information to complete **Figure 18**.

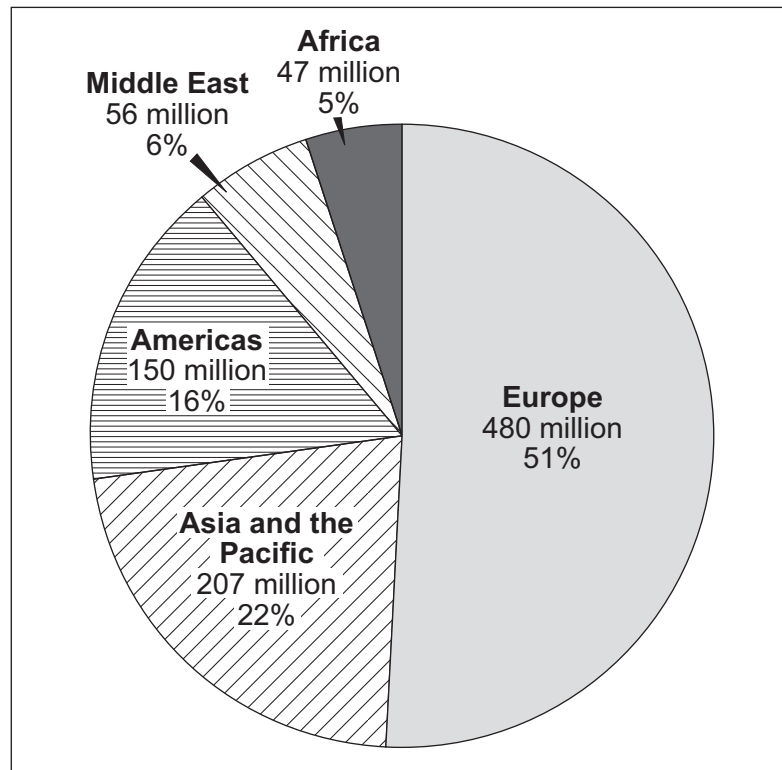
International tourist arrivals worldwide 2010	940 million
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(1 mark)



6 (b) Study **Figure 19**, 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 19



Describe the pattern shown in **Figure 19**.

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6 (c) 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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6 (d) Study **Figure 20** on the insert, a diagram showing how tourism contributes to the UK economy.

With the help of **Figure 20**, explain how tourism contributes to the UK economy.

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

Name of UK National Park **or** coastal resort

6 (e) (i) State **one** reason why your chosen location has grown as a tourist destination.

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(1 mark)

6 (e) (ii) Outline how growth in your chosen location has led to problems.

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6 (e) (iii) Explain how planners try to ensure that your chosen location continues to be a successful tourist destination.

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END OF QUESTIONS



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