

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

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



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
Specimen Paper for Modular Specification 2013

Geography (Specification A) Short Course

40304F

F

Date: Time:

You will need no other materials:

- the insert (enclosed)
- a 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** from **Section A**, **one** from **Section B**.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 56.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use an appropriate form and style of writing
 - organise relevant information clearly and coherently
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate
- Spelling Punctuation and Grammar will be assessed in Questions 1(d), 2(d), 3(d) in Section A and Questions 4(b)(iv), 5(b)(ii), 6(c)(ii) in Section B. The marks available for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) are shown in *italics* for each question.



SECTION A

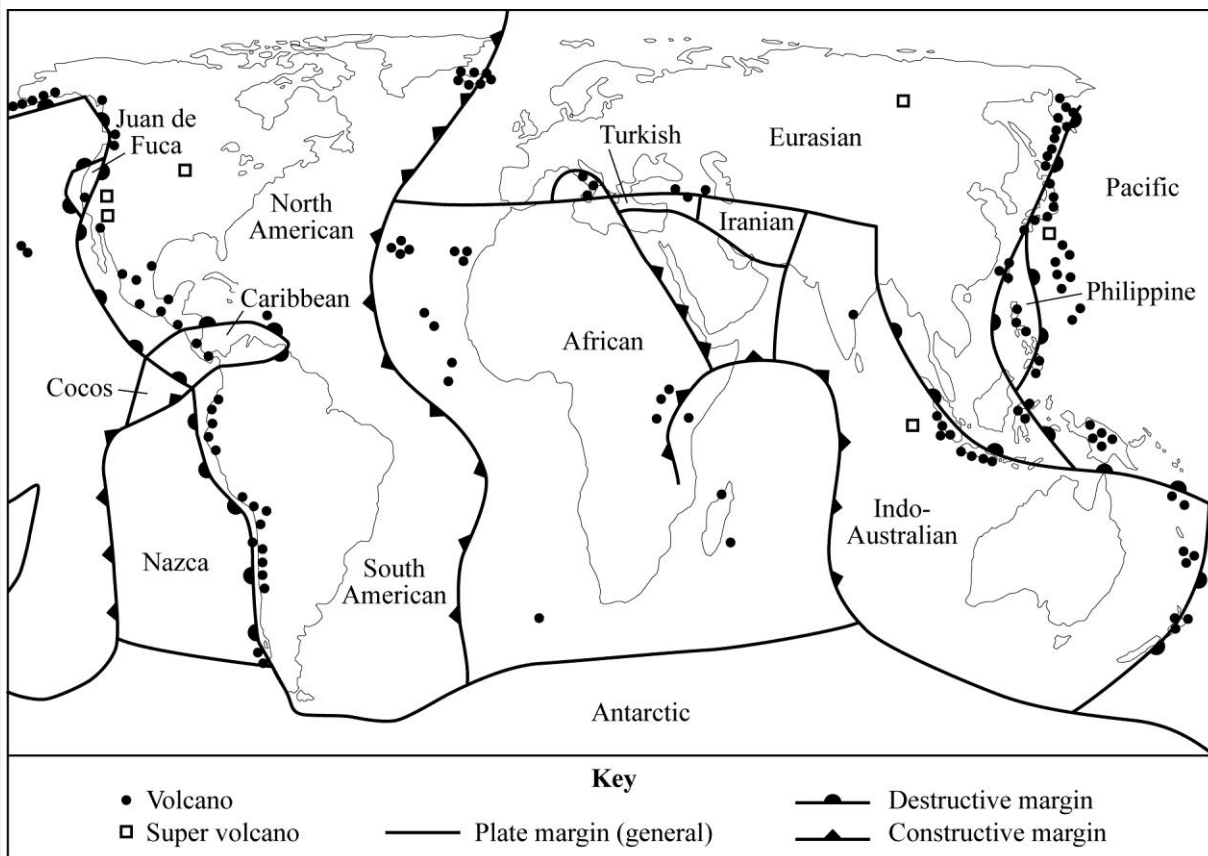
Answer **one** question from **Section A**, and **one** question from **Section B**.
Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

1 The Restless Earth

Total for this question: 28 marks

- 1 (a) Study **Figure 1** which shows the earth's tectonic plates and the distribution of volcanoes and supervolcanoes.

Figure 1



1 (a) (i) Tick the correct box to show whether each of the following statements about the distribution of volcanoes and supervolcanoes is **True** or **False**.

	True	False
Volcanoes are only found on constructive plate boundaries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a line of volcanoes on the west coast of North and South America.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of supervolcanoes are to be found near destructive plate boundaries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both volcanoes and supervolcanoes are sometimes found away from plate boundaries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(4 marks)

1 (a) (ii) Complete the paragraph below to explain why volcanoes occur at constructive plate boundaries. Choose the correct words from the following list.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| gentle | magma | apart |
| together | steep | lava |

At constructive plate boundaries, the plates are moving

Hot, molten rock called moves up from the mantle. This builds up and a volcano with sides is formed.

(3 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page



- 1 (a) (iii) Give **one** difference between a volcano and a supervolcano for each of the following.

Shape

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Scale of eruption

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(4 marks)

- 1 (b) Study **Figure 2** which shows information about the six earthquakes that have caused most deaths in the last 100 years.

Figure 2

Year	Location	Level on Richter Scale	Number of deaths
1976	Tangshan, China	7.5	255 000
2004	Sumatra	9.1	227 900
1920	Haiyuan, China	7.8	200 000
1923	Kanto, Japan	7.9	142 000
1948	Ashgabat, USSR	7.3	110 000
2005	Pakistan	7.6	86 000

- 1 (b) (i) Give evidence that is either for or against the statement that ‘the higher the magnitude of the earthquake, the greater the number of deaths’. Circle either **For** or **Against**

For / Against

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(2 marks)



- 1 (b) (ii) Suggest possible reasons why most deaths occurred in Tangshan, China, even though this earthquake measured 7.5 on the Richter scale.

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(2 marks)

- 1 (c) Describe a method, other than the Richter Scale, of measuring earthquakes.

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(4 marks)

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Question 1 continues on the next page



1 (d) Describe the immediate and long-term responses to an earthquake that you have studied in a poor part of the world.

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(6 marks)
SPaG: 3 marks

(Extra space)

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2 Water on the Land

Total for this question: 28 marks

2 (a) Study **Figure 3**, on the insert, a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of Boscastle.

2 (a) (i) What happens at **X** along the course of the River Valency?

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(1 mark)

2 (a) (ii) A 'waterfall' is found at **Y**. Give the map evidence for this landform, apart from the label.

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(2 marks)

2 (a) (iii) Grid squares 1290 and 1291 are outlined on **Figure 3**. Describe the channel and the valley of the River Valency in these grid squares.

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(3 marks)

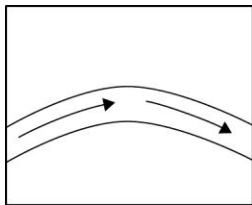
Question 2 continues on the next page



2 (b) **Figure 4** shows the stages in the formation of a river landform in its lower course.

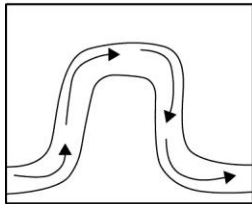
Add a sentence in each box to explain the formation of the landform.

Figure 4



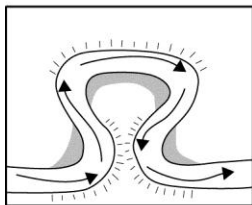
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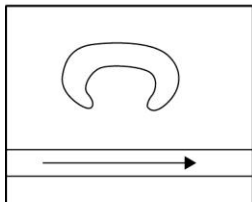
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Key			
	River		Erosion
	Direction of flow		Deposition

(4 marks)



2 (c) Study **Figure 3**, the Ordnance Survey map extract of Boscastle.

2 (c) (i) Boscastle experienced a flash flood on 16 August 2004.

Give the meaning of the term 'flash flood'.

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(2 marks)

2 (c) (ii) Using **Figure 3**, the Ordnance Survey map of Boscastle, describe how each of the following contributed to the flooding.

The relief (height and shape of the land) in the Valency valley in grid square (1091).

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The settlement of Boscastle in grid square (0990).

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(4 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

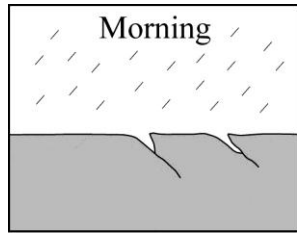


3 The Coastal Zone

Total for this question: 28 marks

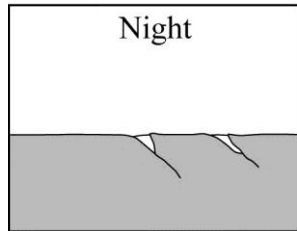
- 3 (a) Figure 6** shows how freeze thaw weathering occurs.
Add a sentence in each box to explain freeze thaw weathering.

Figure 6



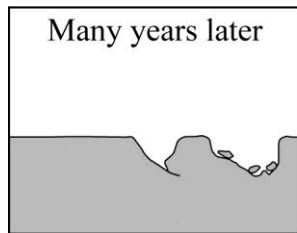
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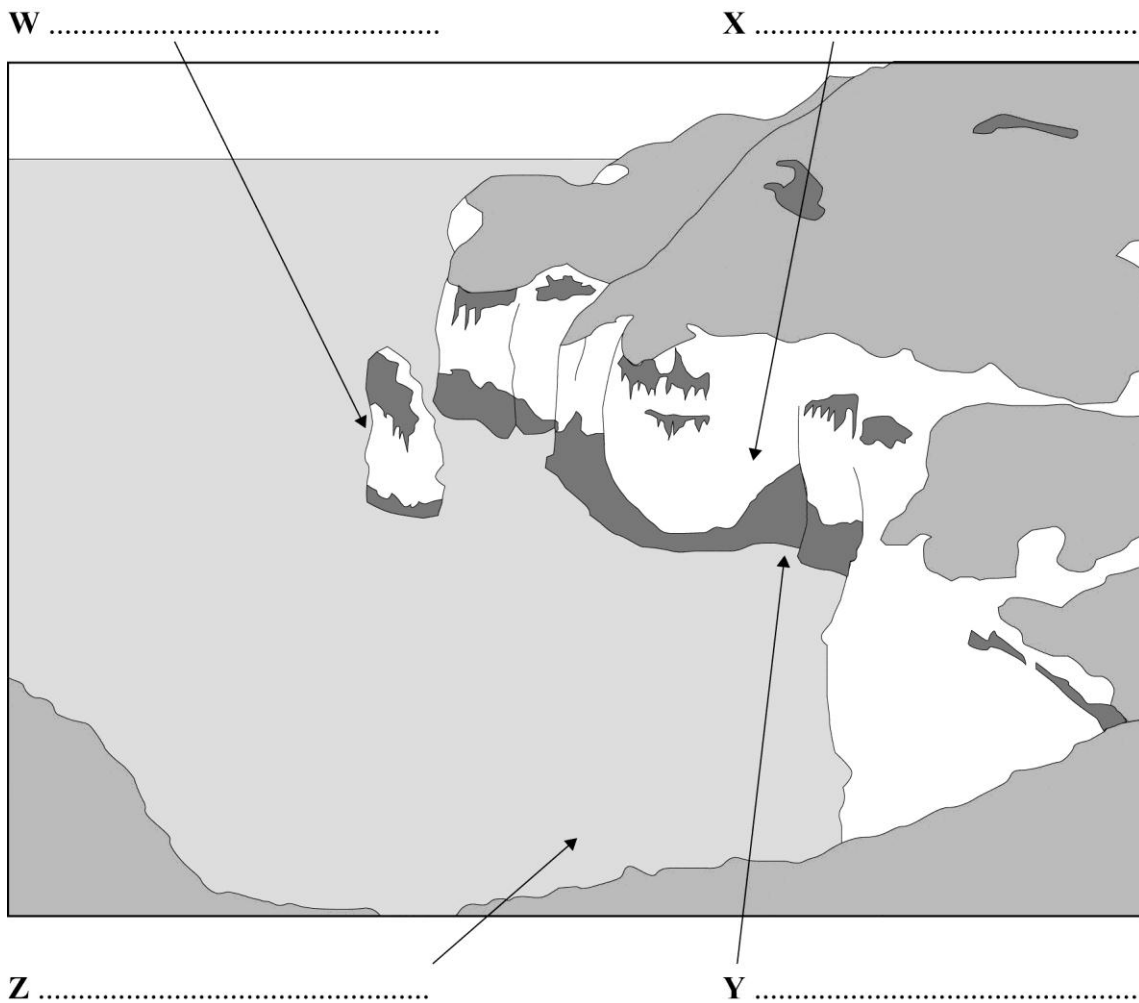
(3 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page



- 3 (b) (i) Study **Figure 7**, on the insert, which shows the coastal zone at Flamborough, North Yorkshire. **Figure 8** is a sketch of **Figure 7**. On **Figure 8**, label features **W**, **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

Figure 8



(4 marks)

- 3 (b) (ii) Mass movement is common in the area shown in **Figure 7**. What is meant by the term mass movement?

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(2 marks)



3 (c) Study **Figure 9**, on the insert, a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of Mappleton on the Holderness coast in Yorkshire.

3 (c) (i) **X** shows the position of the coastline in 1910.
How much land has been lost since then?

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(1 mark)

3 (c) (ii) Grid squares 2243 and 2244 are outlined on **Figure 9**.

Describe the physical and human features of the coastline in these grid squares.

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(3 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page



3 (c) (iii) Using **Figure 9**, describe the effects of continued coastal erosion on the settlement and residents of Mappleton.

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(4 marks)

(Extra space).....

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3 (c) (iv) A rock groyne has been built at **Y** on **Figure 9**. Longshore drift occurs mainly south eastwards.

How will the groyne affect the process of longshore drift in this area?

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(2 marks)



SECTION B

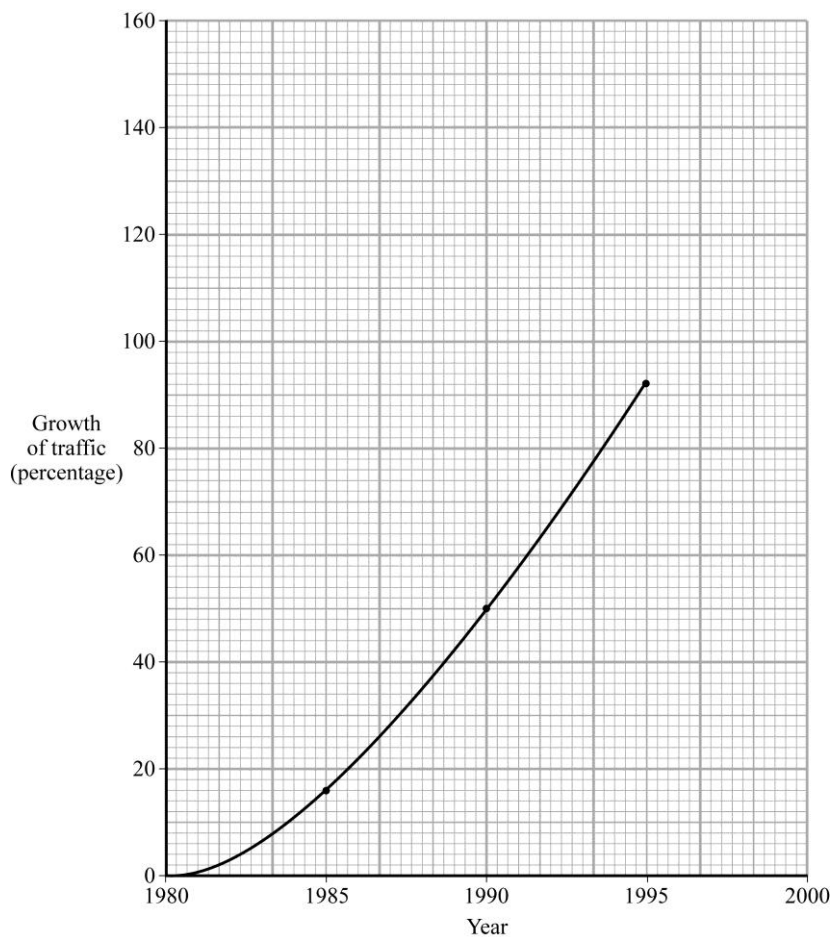
Answer **one** question from **Section A**, and **one** question from **Section B**.
Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

4 Changing Urban Environments
marks

Total for this question: 28

- 4 (a)** Study **Figure 10** which shows the growth of traffic in Cambridge, a large city in the UK.

Figure 10



- 4 (a) (i)** Complete the graph by plotting the 2000 figure of 145%.

(1 mark)

- 4 (a) (ii)** What was the percentage growth between 1990 and 2000?

..... %

(1 mark)



Barcode

4 (a) (iii) Describe **two** possible solutions to the problem of traffic in towns.

Solution 1

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Solution 2

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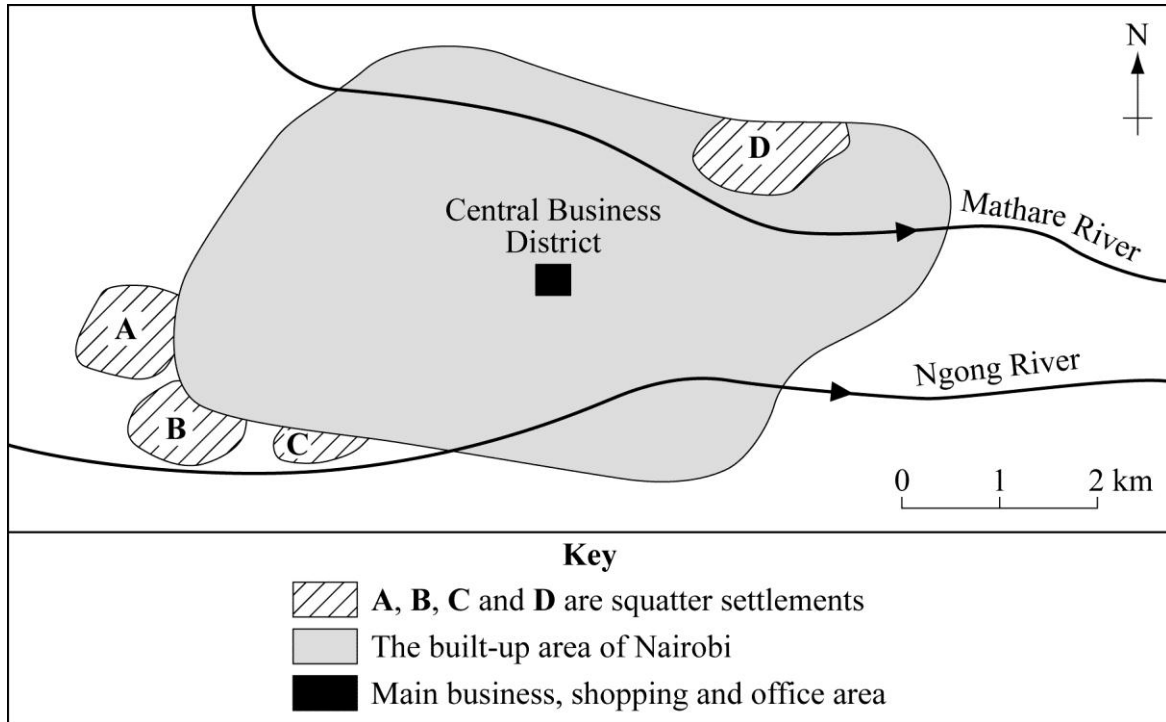
(4 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page



- 4 (b) Study **Figure 11** which shows the position of squatter settlements in the city of Nairobi in Kenya, a poor country in Africa.

Figure 11



- 4 (b) (i) Which sentence best describes the location of the squatter settlements, **A, B, C** and **D**? Tick the correct box.

They are on the edge of the built up area

They are less than 1km from the Central Business District

They are in the Central Business District

(1 mark)



- 4 (b) (ii) Complete the sentences below to describe some features of squatter settlements. Choose the correct words from the following list.

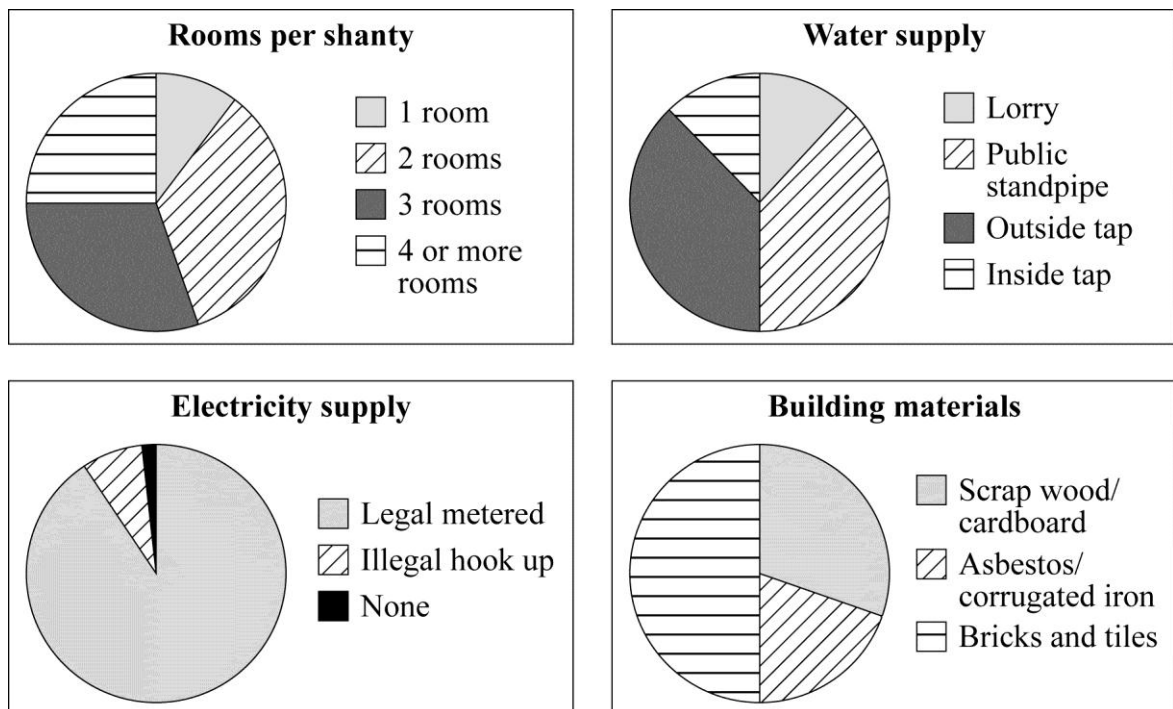
planned **unplanned** **disease** **expensive**
food **migrant** **wealthy** **scrap**

Squatter settlements are _____. They house _____ families who come from the countryside. The houses are built out of _____ materials. The problem of _____ is often made worse by open sewers.

(4 marks)

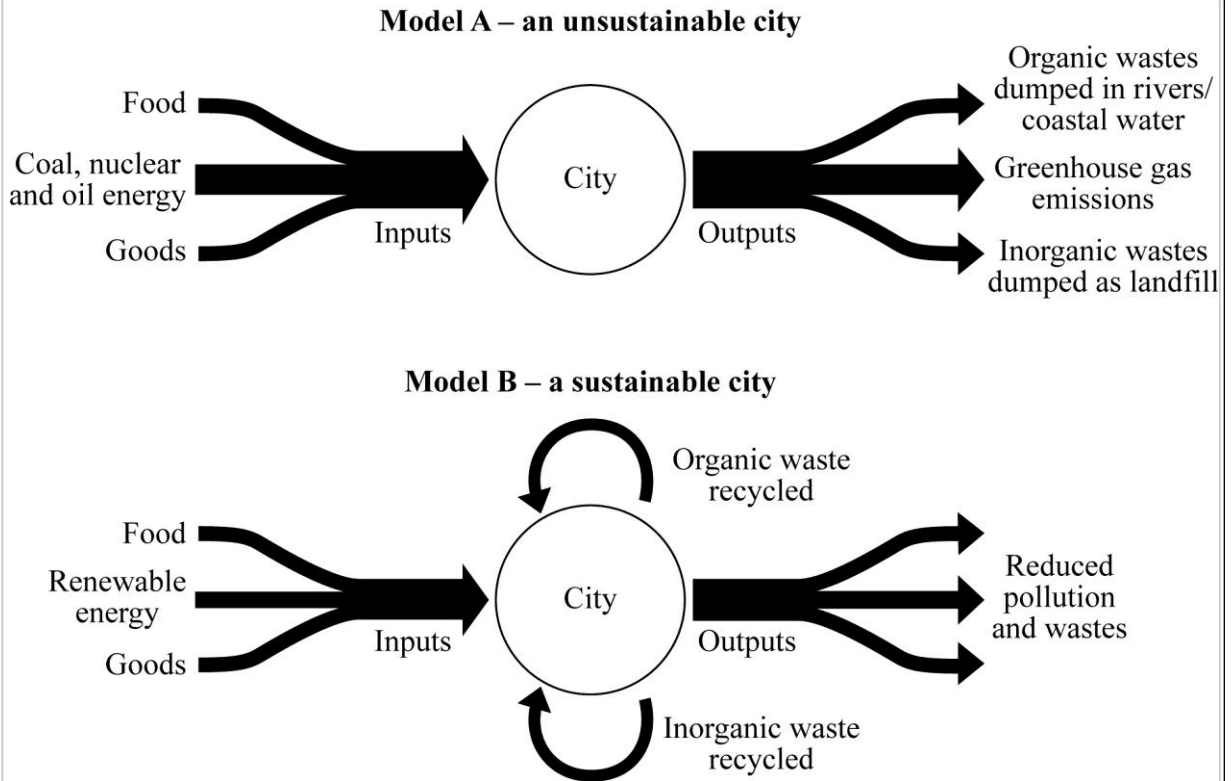
- 4 (b) (iii) Study **Figure 12** which shows features of a squatter settlement after it has been in existence for ten years.

Figure 12



4 (c) Study **Figure 13** which shows models of an unsustainable and a sustainable city.

Figure 13



4 (c) (i) Use **Figure 13** to show why a sustainable city will be less damaging to the local environment and less damaging to the global environment.

Less damaging to the local environment

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Less damaging to the global environment

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(2 marks)



4 (c) (ii) Describe the main features of a sustainable settlement.

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(4 marks)

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28

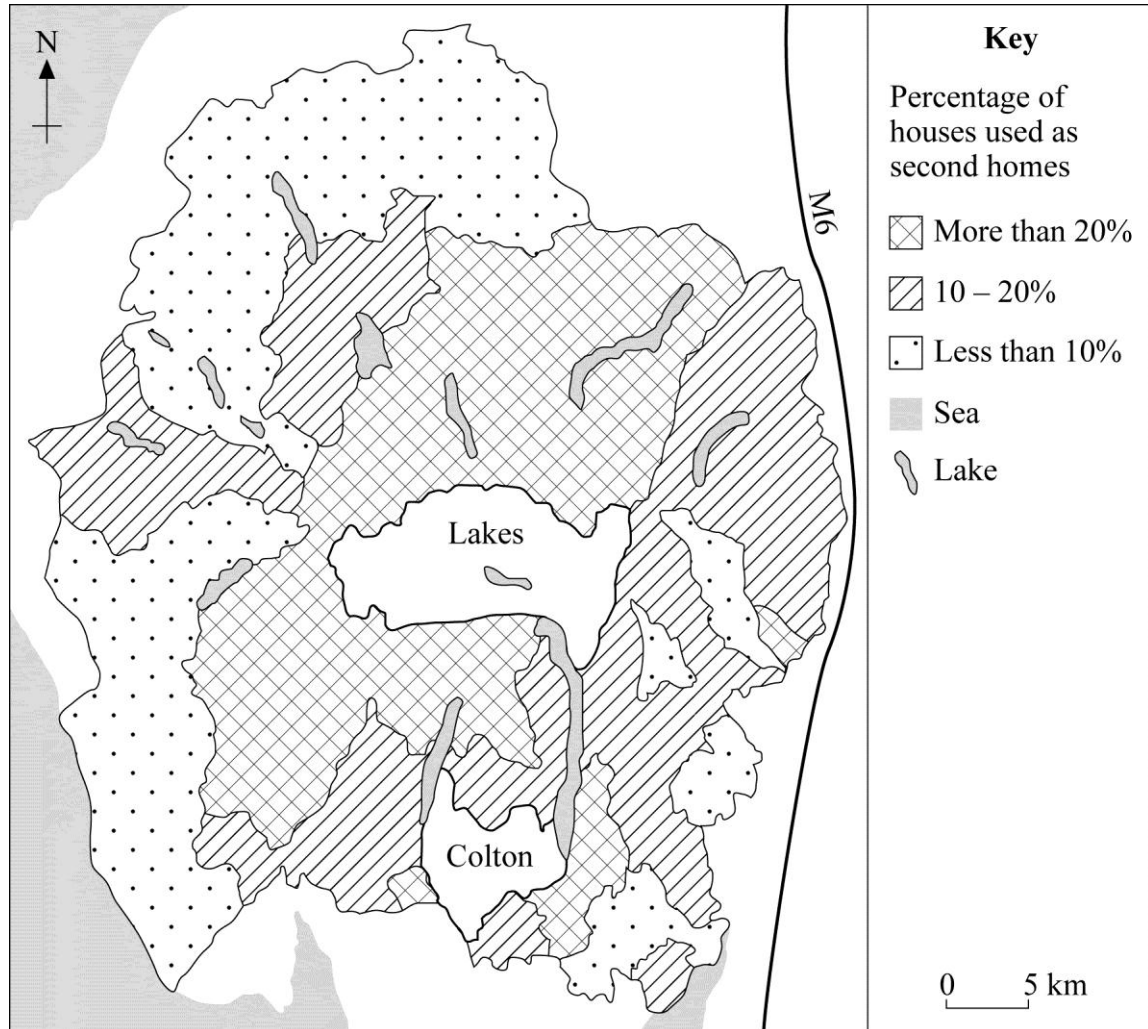


5 Changing Rural Environments
marks

Total for this question: 28

- 5 (a)** Study **Figure 14** which shows the percentage of houses which are second homes in the Lake District National Park.

Figure 14



- 5 (a) (i)** What is a second home?

.....
(1 mark)

- 5 (a) (ii)** Complete the shading on **Figure 14** by using the information below for the parishes of Colton and Lakes.

Colton 11.8%

Lakes 21.3%



(2 marks)



5 (a) (iii) Using **Figure 14**, give **two** facts about the distribution of second homes in the Lake District National Park.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

5 (a) (iv) Describe **one** problem a high percentage of second homes in a village can cause.

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(2 marks)



(Extra space)

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5 (b) (iii) Name **one** group of people who would be against these developments.

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(1 mark)

5 (b) (iv) Give **one** reason why this group of people is against developments in the rural-urban fringe.

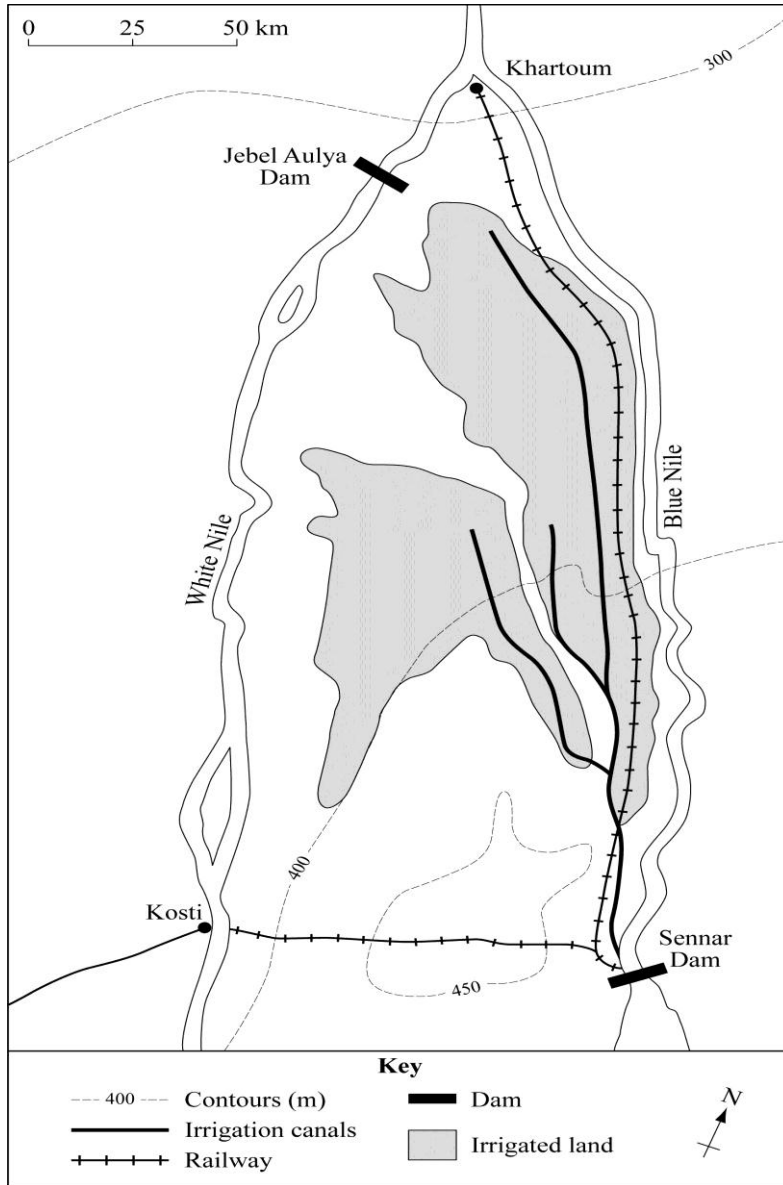
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(2 marks)



- 5 (c) Study **Figure 15** which shows an irrigation scheme in the poor African country of Sudan.

Figure 15



- 5 (c) (i) Use **Figure 15** to describe how the irrigation scheme has made use of the physical geography of the area.

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(1 mark)



5 (c) (ii) Explain why the irrigation scheme may bring disadvantages to an area such as that shown on **Figure 15**.

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(4 marks)

(Extra space)

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28



Total for this question: 28 marks

6 Tourism

6 (a) Study **Figure 16**, on the insert, which shows part of Italy that has developed an important tourist industry.

6 (a) (i) Which of the following has encouraged the growth of a tourist industry in the area shown in the photograph?

Circle the correct answer.

Physical factors

Human factors

(1 mark)

6 (a) (ii) Using **Figure 16**, give **two** reasons why tourists are attracted to this part of Italy.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

Question 6 continues on the next page



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

Name of UK National Park or coastal resort

6 (b) (i) Describe the attractions of your chosen location that have led to its development as an important tourist destination.

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(4 marks)

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6 (b) (ii) Describe how the area chosen aims to ensure that it remains popular with tourists.

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(2 marks)



- 6 (c) Read **Figure 17** which is part of a newspaper article.

Figure 17

Tourism threatens polar environments

More than anywhere else on Earth, the polar regions are most affected by global warming. Yet it is this threat to their existence that is attracting more tourists to the region than ever before.

The World Tourist Organisation puts the number of annual visitors to the Arctic at more than one million. There has been a 5% growth in the numbers visiting Antarctica, which is causing concern for environmentalists.

©The Times, June 2007

- 6 (c) (i) Give **one** reason why more tourists are going to extreme environments like the Arctic and Antarctica.

.....

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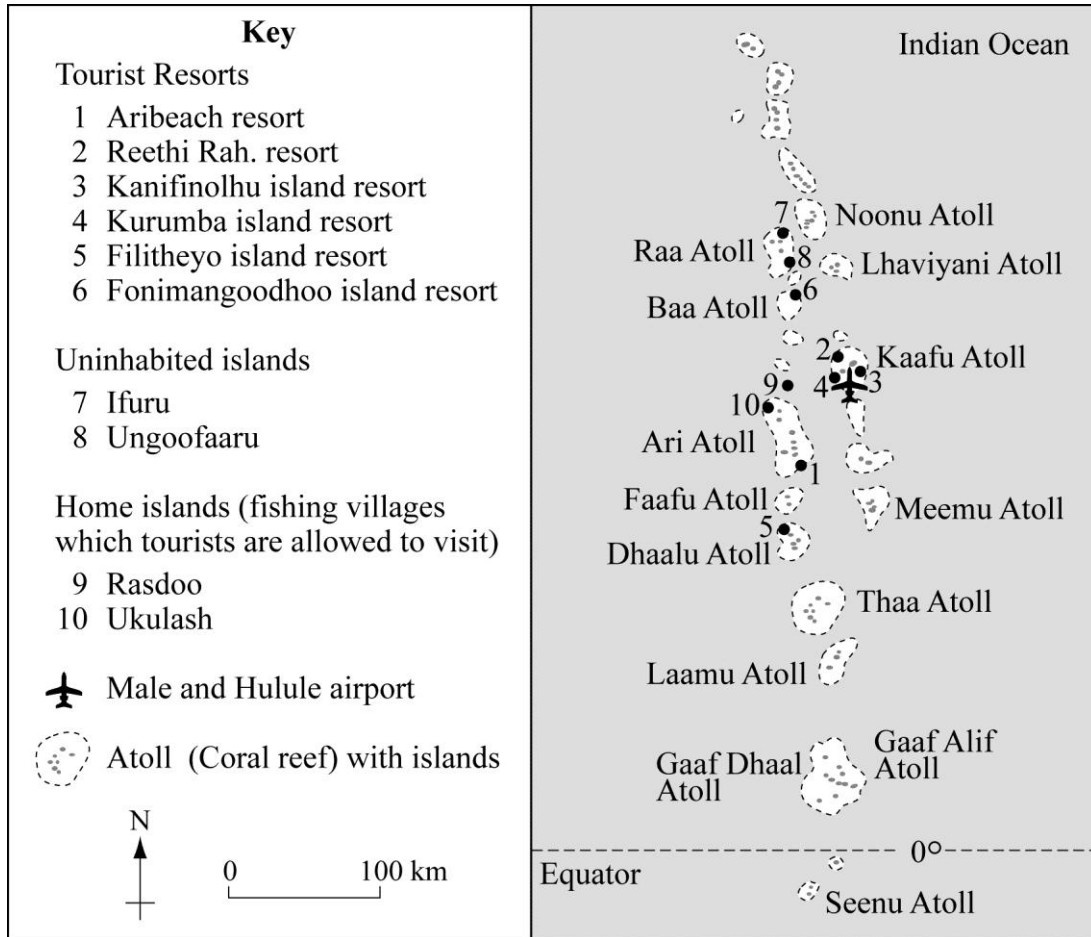
(1 mark)

Question 6 continues on the next page



6 (d) Study **Figure 18**, a map of the Maldives, a country in the Indian Ocean.

Figure 18



6 (d) (i) Use **Figure 18** to suggest **two** reasons why tourists visit the Maldives.

- 1
-
- 2
-

(2 marks)



6 (d) (ii) What is the meaning of the term eco-tourism?

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.....

(1 mark)

6 (d) (iii) Since 1970, the government of the Maldives has made rules that have to be followed when building any new tourist development.

Rules

1. Resorts are to use recycled water in the gardens.
2. No buildings are to be taller than the tree-tops.
3. No more than 20% of any island to be built on.
4. Each island is to have its own solar-powered generator for producing electricity.

Choose **three** of these rules, and suggest why each was felt to be important.

Rule number

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Rule number

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Rule number

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(6 marks)

28

END OF QUESTIONS

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- Question 5 Figure 14 S WARN And M NAISH, *Changing Environments*, Pearson Education Ltd.
- Question 5 Figure 15 N.I. ROWLES AND R. BATEMAN
- Question 6 Figure 17 T HOLLY DAVIS, *Tourism Threatens Antarctica*, ©*The Times*, 5 June 2007

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Barcode