

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



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
January 2010

Geography (Specification B)

40351F

F

Paper 1: Managing Places in the 21st century

Thursday 21 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.00 am

For this paper you must have:

- the insert (enclosed)
 -
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).
- 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 50.
- 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.



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Section A – The Coastal Environment

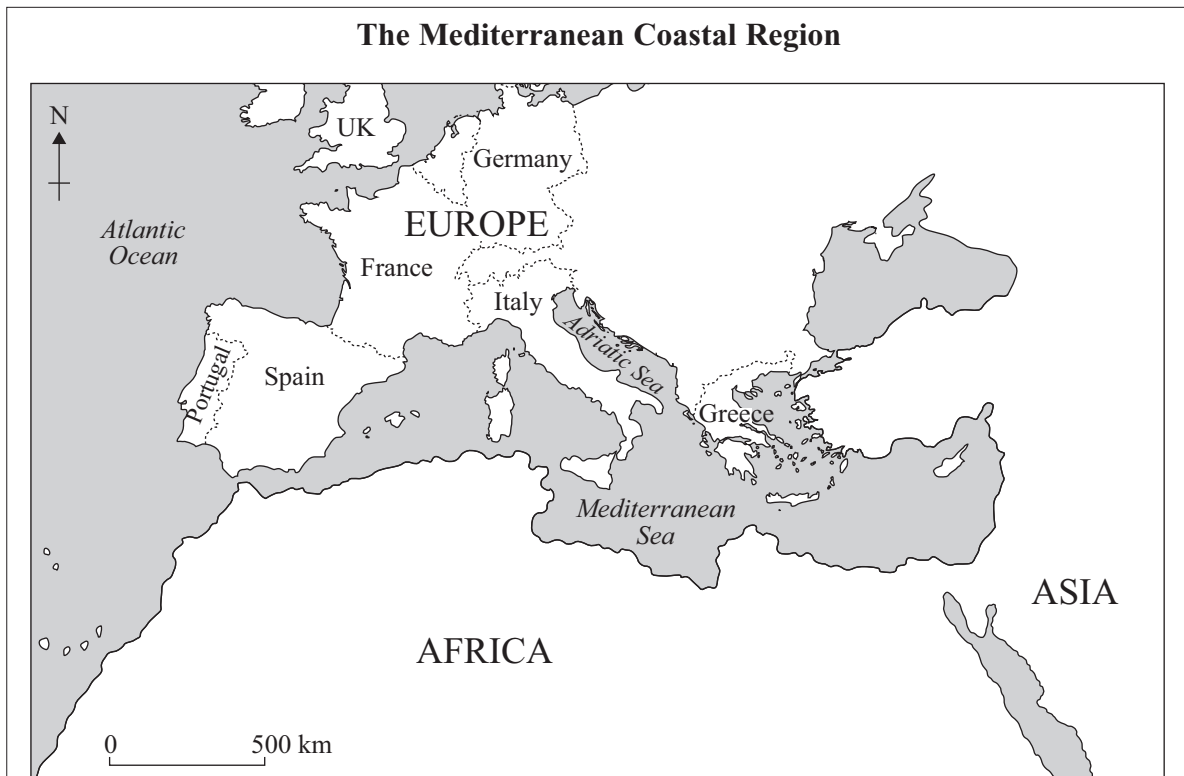
Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 50 marks

- 1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, information about the Mediterranean coastal region.

Figure 1



The Mediterranean coast is 46 000 km long and is a sea border for 22 countries. In 2008 the coastal region had a population of 200 million, in 1970 the population was 95 million. The population doubles during the summer months because millions of people visit the area for sun and the sea. The region is not only a tourist area; it also has the largest number of fishing boat, oil tanker and container ship movements of any sea. The coastal area has 286 ports, 70 oil refineries, 118 power stations and 112 airports.



Use **Figure 1** to answer the following questions.

1 (a) (i) Complete the sentences below:

From 1970 to 2008, the population of the Mediterranean coastal region increased by million.

The Mediterranean Sea has more oil movements than any other sea.

(2 marks)

1 (a) (ii) Name the ocean to the west of the Mediterranean Sea.

.....
(1 mark)

1 (a) (iii) How many continents have a Mediterranean Sea coast?

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(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



1 (a) (iv) Explain why the Mediterranean coastal region is called a ‘multi-use’ area.

Use **Figure 1** and your own knowledge.

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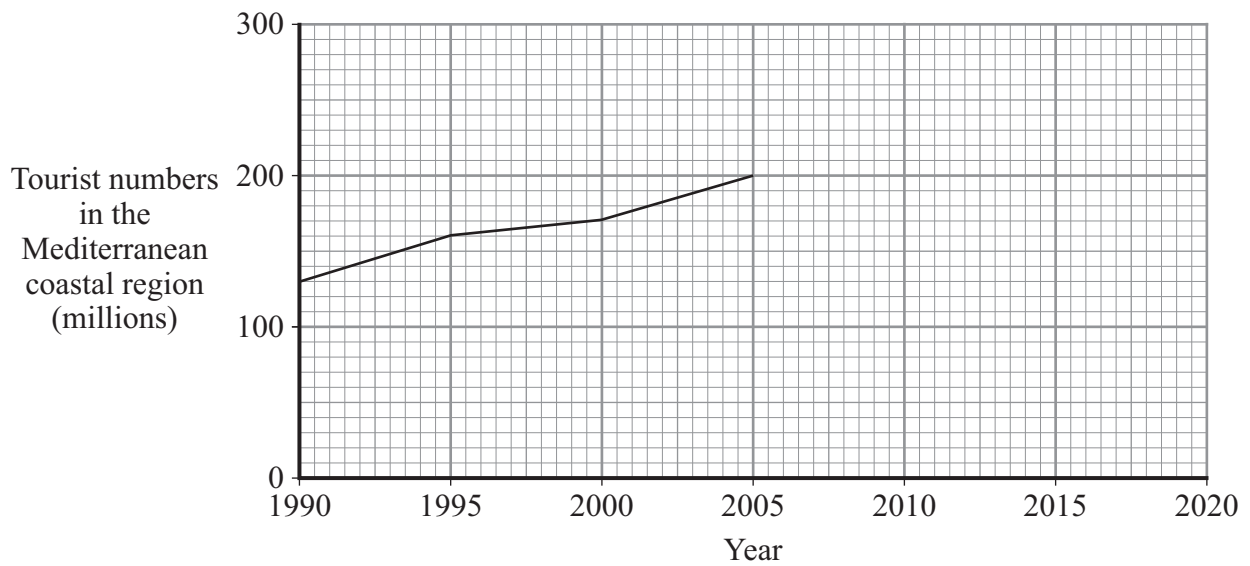
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- 1 (a) (v) Study **Figure 2**, a graph which shows the growth in tourist numbers in the Mediterranean coastal region.

Figure 2



Complete the graph. Use the information below.

Year	Tourist Numbers (millions)
2010 (est.)	230
2015 (est.)	260
2020 (est.)	280

(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



1 (b) Study **Figure 3**, on the insert, which shows a coastal area.

Use **Figure 3** to suggest how development can change the coastal environment.

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(5 marks)

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- 1 (c) **Figure 4** gives three physical processes that affect coastal areas.

Figure 4

A	salt water dissolves rocks
B	the force of the waves breaks rocks
C	sand builds up to form dunes

- 1 (c) (i) Which process (**A**, **B** or **C**) is an example of erosion?

Tick the correct box.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

- 1 (c) (ii) Which process (**A**, **B** or **C**) is an example of weathering?

Tick the correct box.

A

B

C

(1 mark)

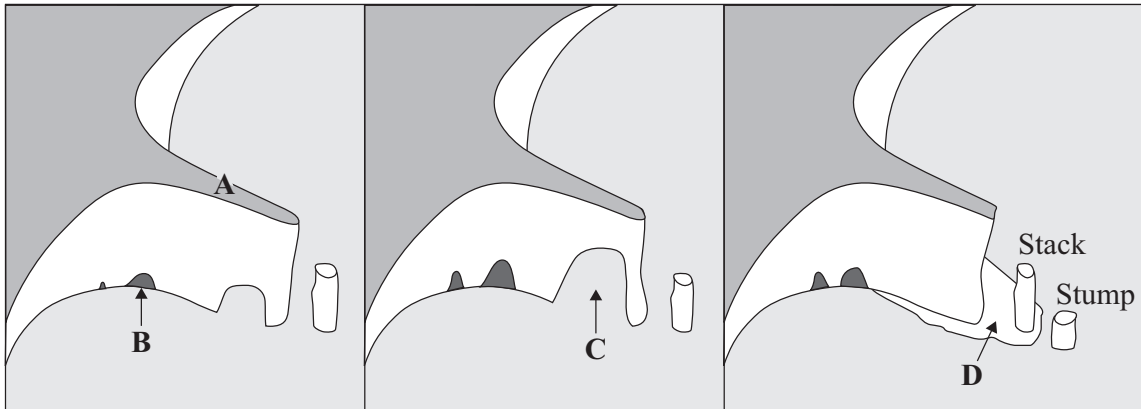
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1 (d) Study **Figure 5** which shows features of coastal erosion.

Figure 5



1 (d) (i) Name the features found at:

- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
- (4 marks)*

1 (d) (ii) Explain how processes of erosion have formed the stack shown in **Figure 5**.

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(5 marks)



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Question 1 continues on the next page

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- 1 (e) Complete the table below.

Write the correct term next to each definition.

swash

backwash

longshore drift

Term	Definition
	the movement of sediment up a beach
	the movement of sediment along a beach
	the movement of sediment down a beach

(2 marks)

- 1 (f) Study **Figure 6**, an Ordnance Survey map extract showing part of the Norfolk coast.

- 1 (f) (i) What type of coastal landform is labelled **A** on the Ordnance Survey map?

.....
(1 mark)

- 1 (f) (ii) Complete the sentences below. Circle the correct answer in each set of brackets.

The direct distance from Cley Eye to Blakeney Point is approximately

[**4 km** / 2 km].

On the map, sediment is being moved from [**east to west** / west to east].

The main coastal process on the map is [**erosion** / deposition].

(3 marks)

- 1 (f) (iii) What is the four figure grid reference for the main part of the village of Cley next the Sea?

.....
(1 mark)



1 (f) (iv) Identify the main physical feature found in the following grid squares.

Write your answer in the table below. One has been done for you.

Grid square	Physical feature
9745	sandbanks
0144	
0442	

(2 marks)

1 (f) (v) Study **Figure 6**, the map extract.*

Suggest how this area might be used for recreation and leisure activities.

Use map evidence in your answer.

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* The Ordnance Survey map has been removed for the purposes of third-party copyright restrictions.
 Please refer to Landranger maps 132, Kings Lynn and Fakenham, and 133, Cromer and Wroxham.

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(4 marks)

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Question 1 continues on the next page

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1 (f) (vi) Suggest **one** way that leisure activities may damage the environment in the area shown on the map extract.

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(2 marks)

1 (f) (vii) Suggest **two** ways that conservation is taking place in the area shown on the map extract.

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(2 marks)



1 (g) Describe how coastal areas are protected from erosion **and/or** flooding.

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End of Section A

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Section B – The Urban Environment

Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

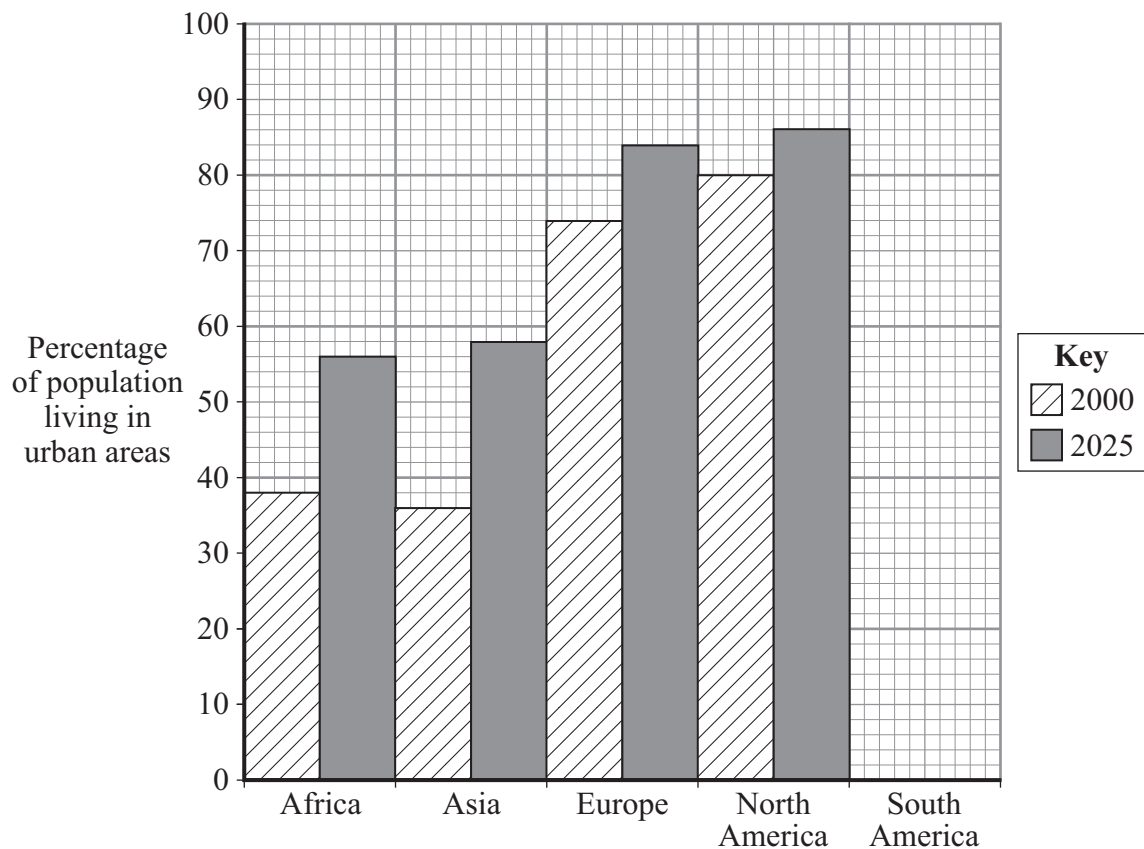
Total for this question: 50 marks

- 2 (a) Study **Figure 7**, which shows information about the percentage of the population living in urban areas.

Figure 7

	2000	2025 (estimated)
Africa	38	56
Asia	36	58
Europe	74	84
North America	80	86
South America	74	86

- 2 (a) (i) Complete the graph. Use information from **Figure 7**.



(2 marks)



2 (a) (ii) In which continent is the percentage of population living in urban areas estimated to increase the **most** between 2000 – 2025?

.....

(1 mark)

2 (a) (iii) What is the estimated increase in urban population in Europe between 2000 – 2025?

.....%

(1 mark)

2 (a) (iv) Suggest **one** reason why the estimated percentage increase in urban population in Europe is small.

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(1 mark)

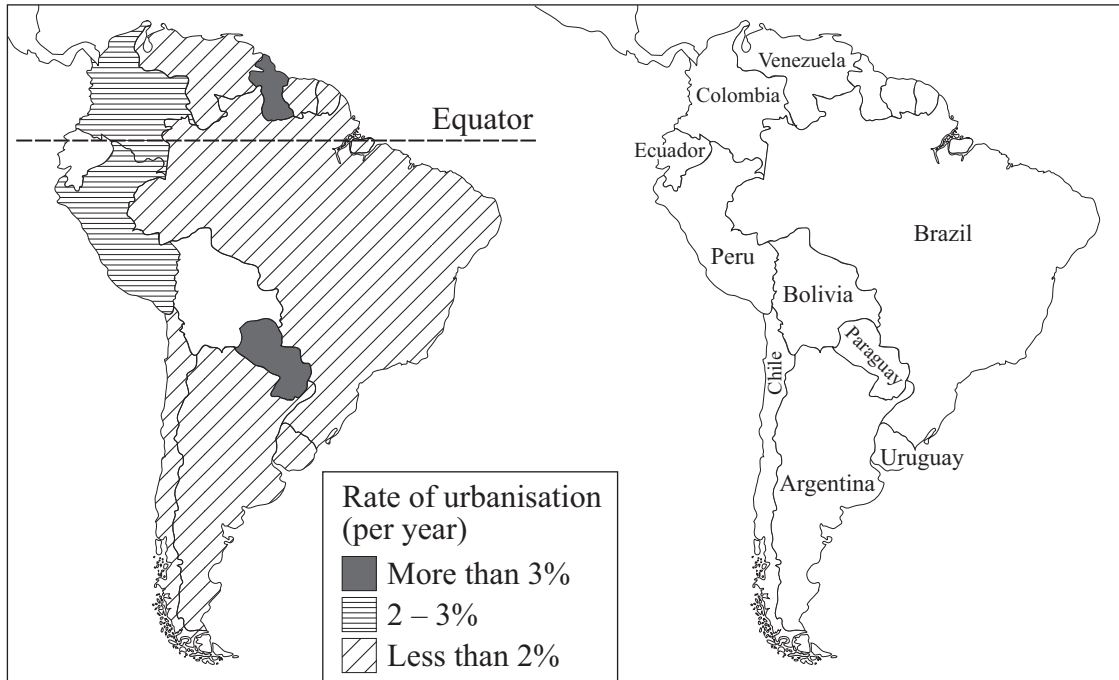
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2 (b) (i) Study **Figure 8** which shows the rate of urbanisation of countries in South America.

Figure 8



Complete **Figure 8**. Use the information below.

Ecuador = 3.2%

Bolivia = 2.4%

(2 marks)

2 (b) (ii) Name **one** country in South America with a rate of urbanisation less than 2%.

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(1 mark)

2 (b) (iii) What does 'urbanisation' mean?

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(2 marks)



2 (b) (iv) Why do people move to urban areas in less developed countries?

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- 2 (b) (v) Study **Figure 9**, a newspaper article about problems in Mexico City, a city in a less developed country.

Figure 9

A City in Crisis!

Latest estimates put the population of Mexico City at over twenty-five million and suggest that it is growing rapidly.

There is not enough space and there are few jobs. Many people cannot afford proper housing. Over ten million people live in crowded shanty towns, often made of bits of wood and plastic sheeting. In some of these places, whole families live in a house no bigger than the average British shed – and often not as well made. Facilities are limited, and

most of these houses have no running water or no electricity.

If all this were not bad enough, the fumes from five million vehicles make Mexico City one of the most polluted places on earth.

Rubbish is everywhere! Piles of rubbish rot at the side of the roads, next to shopping centres, and often in massive dumps near the poorest shanty towns.

Describe some of the challenges that urban growth has created in less developed countries.

Use **Figure 9** and your own knowledge.

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(6 marks)



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2 (b) (vi) Explain how living conditions in cities in less developed countries are being improved.

Use an example(s) you have studied.

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(5 marks)

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- 2 (c) Study **Figure 10** which is part of a survey carried out in 2005 in one of the poorest parts of London, a city in a more developed country.

Figure 10

		Percentage of the population	
		Survey area	London (average)
Level of health	Good	51	68
	Average	14	11
	Poor	35	21
Education	No qualifications	44	22
	University qualification	16	33
Work	Employed (full-time)	36	52
	Employed (part-time)	8	9
	Unemployment	9	4

What local people like about the survey area (top four answers).

1. Nothing
2. Local community/people
3. Near to shops/services
4. Near to central London

What local people dislike about the survey area (top four answers).

1. Crime
2. Dirty streets/vandalism
3. Poor housing
4. Everything



Use **Figure 10** to complete the following paragraph.

Choose the **four** correct terms from the list below.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| lower | traffic | 51% |
| higher | crime | 35% |

In the survey area, levels of health are than the average for London, with only reporting a good level of health.

The percentage of the population with no qualifications is than the average for London. This may be the reason why unemployment rates are high in the survey area. Local people see as the major problem in the area.

(4 marks)

- 2 (d) (i) Study **Figure 11**, on the insert, which shows an urban area before and after an improvement scheme.

Give **four** ways in which the area has changed.

- 1
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- 2
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- 3
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- 4
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(4 marks)

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2 (d) (ii) Suggest **two** ways that the improvement scheme shown in **Figure 11** has provided more job opportunities for local people.

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(4 marks)

2 (e) Study **Figure 12**, on the insert, information about an urban redevelopment project.

2 (e) (i) Use **Figure 12**. What causes ‘nearly 80% of carbon emissions’?

.....

(1 mark)

2 (e) (ii) This project will bring a number of benefits.

Draw a line to link each term to the correct benefit.

Term
redevelopment project
mixed-use development
carbon neutral

Benefit
adds less pollution to the environment
brings a wider range of social and economic facilities
improves conditions in run-down urban areas

(2 marks)



2 (e) (iii) Explain how the Greenways 'eco-village' development will help to reduce the number of car journeys into the city centre.

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2 (e) (iv) Explain why the Greenways ‘eco-village’ development is an example of sustainable urban planning.

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END OF QUESTIONS

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