

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
Foundation Tier  
Specimen Paper

# Geography (Specification B)

**40351F**

**F**

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	31/50
2	34/50
TOTAL	

## Unit 1: Managing Places in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Date: Time

**For this paper you must have:**

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

**Time allowed**

- 1 Hours

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** 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 50.
- 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.

**40351F**

**SECTION A - THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT**

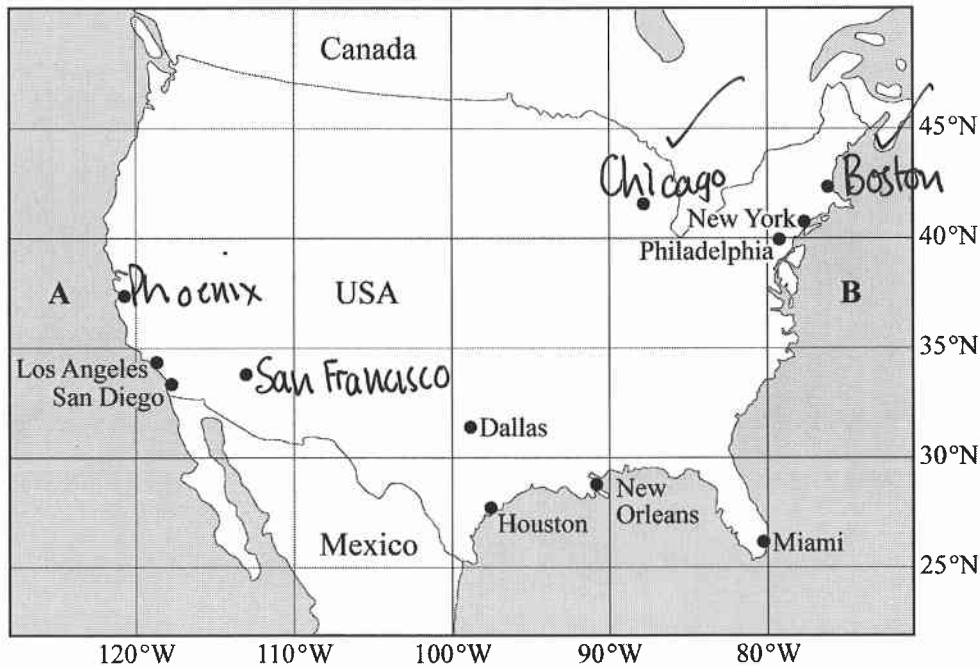
Answer **either** Section A or Section B.

**Total for this question: 50 marks**

**1 The Coastal Environment**

1 Study **Figure 1** which shows some of the larger cities in the United States of America.

**Figure 1**



1 (a) (i) Name the Oceans marked on the map at:

A ..... Pacific Ocean ✓  
 B ..... Atlantic Ocean ✓

(2 marks)

2

2



Barcode

- 1 (a) (ii) Use the information below to label the following cities on **Figure 1**.

City	Latitude (approx)	Longitude (approx)
Chicago	42°N	87°W
Boston	42°N	71°W
San Francisco	38°N	122°W
Phoenix	33°N	112°W

(Figures are approximate)

(2 marks)

- 1 (a) (iii) Complete the following statements by circling the correct word in each bracket.

Los Angeles is on the [ east / west ] coast of the USA.

The most southerly city on **Figure 1** is [Houston / Miami].

(2 marks)

**Question 1 continues on the next page**



Barcode

- 1 (a) (iv) Study **Figure 2** an article about the coastal city of Miami, (shown on **Figure 1**) in the USA.

**Figure 2**

### Miami – the Place to Be!

“The State of Florida is known as the sunshine state in America because of its fantastic climate, and Miami is the major city in the state. It is the fifth largest urban area in the USA and is the ‘cruise capital of the world’, with more cruise liners using the port than anywhere else, mainly as a starting point for Caribbean cruises. People just love Miami – it is a great place to work and play. There is lots of business around the city, including the American headquarters of over 1000 world-known companies including Disney, Microsoft and Sony. The warm climate and amazing beaches make it an ideal place for holidays or retirement.”

Using **Figure 2** and your own knowledge, explain why increasing numbers of people live in coastal areas.

There are lots of reasons why people want to live in places like Miami. It has great beaches and a hot climate so lots of people go there for holidays and this creates jobs. Lots of big companies are found in Florida so there is a lot of jobs. This means it is a good place to both work and live. Figure 2 also makes the point that people like to retire to coastal areas because of the climate and environment. There are lots of things to do in coastal areas like golf and water sports.

L1

4

(7 marks)

(Extra space) .....



Barcode

- 1 (b) (i) Complete the following table by putting the correct term next to each definition.

Hydraulic Action                      Corrosion                      Abrasion  
 Slumping                                      Attrition

Term	Definition
Slumping	Rocks hitting each other and wearing away
Corrosion	Salt water dissolving rocks ✓
Hydraulic action	Waves hurling sand and pebbles against a cliff
Attrition	The force of water breaking down rocks

(4 marks)

- 1 (b) (ii) Study **Figure 3** on the insert, a photograph of an area of coastal erosion. Name the features found at:

- A ..... Beach ✓  
 B ..... Stump  
 C ..... Cave ✓  
 D ..... Stack ✓

(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page



- 1 (b) (iii) Choose a coastal feature that has been formed by erosion. Explain how it has been formed. You may use a diagram.

Chosen feature ..... A spit .....

How it has been formed .....

Material is moved along the coast by the waves. When there is a bend in the coastline the material is left in a straight line forming a spit. The waves continue to wear the material away making it smaller and smaller. This is called erosion.

Seen

(5 marks)

(Extra space) .....



1 (c) Study **Figure 4** on the insert, a photograph which shows part of the coastline of southern England.

1 (c) (i) Name the built feature shown on the photograph at A.

Groin ✓

(1 mark)

1 (c) (ii) Label with an arrow on the photograph the direction of longshore drift

(1 mark)

1 (c) (iii) Suggest **one** reason why the area on the photograph is protected from coastal erosion.

lots of people live in the area so if the cliffs were to erode lots of houses would be lost, costing millions of pounds ✓

(2 marks)

1 (d) Study **Figure 5** on the insert, an Ordnance Survey map extract and information about the Norfolk coast

1 (d) (i) What is the rate of erosion in the area shown on the map?

Circle the correct answer.

3m/per year

2m/per year

1m/per year ✓

(1 mark)

1 (d) (ii) What is the four figure grid reference for the village of Eccles on Sea?

2940

(1 mark)

1 (d) (iii) What is the direct distance, to the nearest km, from Happisburgh to Sea Palling?

Circle the correct answer.

6km ✓

8km

4km

(1 mark)



- 1 (d) (iv) What is the direction from Happisburgh to Sea Palling?

South - East ✓

(1 mark)

- 1 (d) (v) Explain why the decision not to build coastal defences at Happisburgh may have caused conflict in the area.

The people at Happisburgh are going to lose their homes as the coastline continues to erode. This will mean that they lose lots of money because no-one will want to buy houses here. At Sea Palling, only a short distance away the coast is being protected so houses here are safe. This may seem very unfair to people at ~~Sea~~ Happisburgh and cause rows between the two communities. People who used to get on well may not talk to each other because of the bad

(5 marks)

(Extra space) feeling created.

L2 4





- 1 (e) (i) Explain how the human use of coastal areas may damage the environment.

lots of people use coastal areas, especially in the summer months. This can cause all sorts of problems and really damage the environment, especially when people drop litter and leave rubbish everywhere. Also there may be lots of pollution, especially if there are thousands of cars or boats. In some areas there is also a lot of building, this can totally change an area.

L1 2

(5 marks)

(Extra space)

Question 1 continues on the next page



Barcode

- 1 (e) (ii) Using an example you have studied, explain how conservation methods are protecting coastal environments.

Areas like Blakeney Point in Norfolk and  
Hurst Castle spit have been made into nature  
reserves. These areas are protected from too  
much building and also have wardens which  
look after them and stop people damaging them.  
There are strict guidelines in these areas and  
also proper footpaths and car parks to stop  
people damaging areas. They often have  
visitors and education centres which explain  
to people why the area needs to be looked

(5 marks)

(Extra space) after

L2 5

29
50

**END OF SECTION A**



Barcode

**SECTION B - THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT**Answer **either** Section A or Section B.**Total for this question: 50 marks****2 The Urban Environment****2 Study Figure 6, 'The growth of cities'.****Figure 6**

	City	MEDC /LEDC	Latitude	Population (Millions)		
				1970	2000	2015 (Estimate)
1	Tokyo	MEDC	36°N	17	27	28
2	Mumbai (Bombay)	LEDC	19°N	6	18	27
3	Lagos	LEDC	6°N	4	13	24
4	Shanghai	LEDC	31°N	11	17	23
5	Jakarta	LEDC	6°S	3	14	22
6	São Paulo	LEDC	23°S	8	17	21
7	Beijing	LEDC	40°N	7	14	18
8	Mexico City	LEDC	20°N	9	16	18
9	Kolkata (Calcutta)	LEDC	23°N	7	13	17
10	New York	MEDC	41°N	14	16	16

- 2 (a) (i) Which of the following cities had the largest increase in population between 1970 and 2000? Circle the correct answer.

Mexico City

Tokyo

Mumbai

(1 mark)

- 2 (a) (ii) Which of the following cities is predicted to have the largest increase in population between 2000 and 2015? Circle the correct answer.

Lagos

São Paulo

Beijing

(1 mark)



- 2 (a) (iii) Use the information about latitude in **Figure 6** to label the following cities on **Figure 7**, the world map shown below.

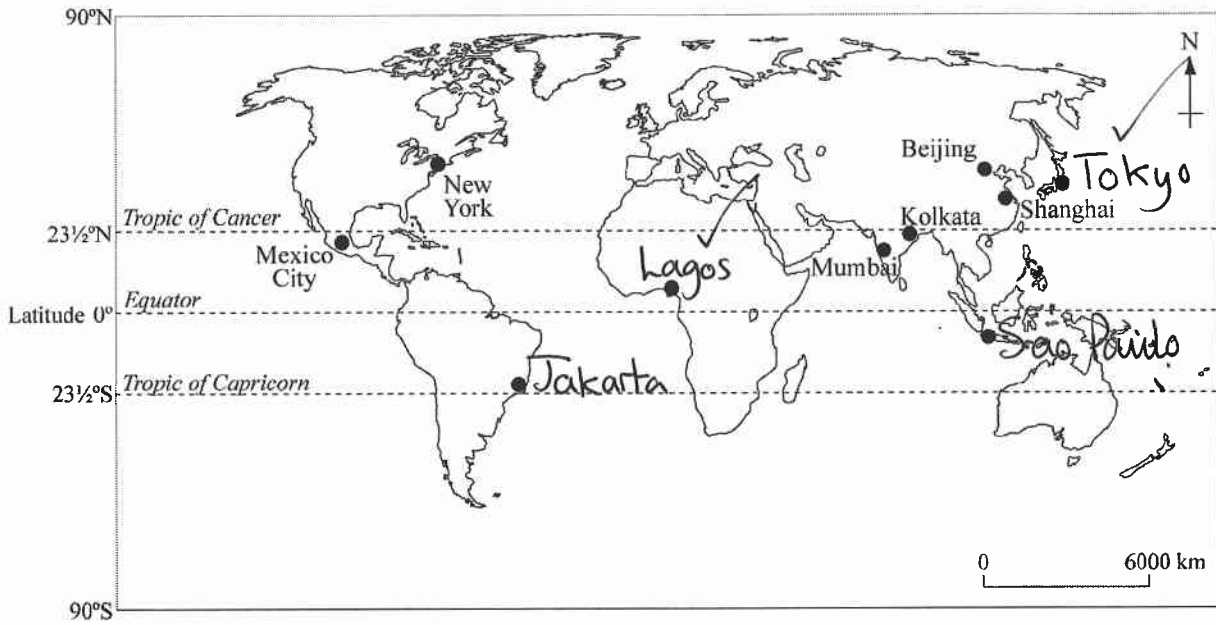
São Paulo

Jakarta

Lagos

Tokyo

**Figure 7**



(3 marks)

- 2 (a) (iv) Which continent has the largest number of named cities on **Figure 7**?

Asia

(1 mark)

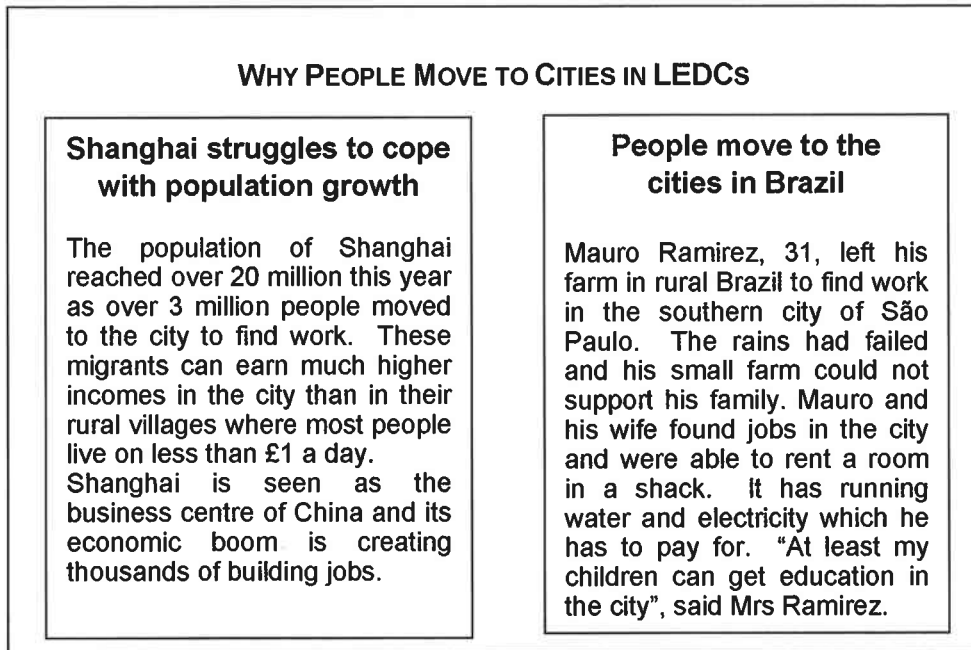
2

1



- 2 (b) (i) Study **Figure 8** 'Why people move to cities in LEDCs'.

**Figure 8**



The reasons people move to cities in LEDCs are often described as 'push' factors or 'pull' factors.

Using examples from **Figure 8** explain what is meant by a:

Push Factor ..... This is something that forces people to move from a place like a lack of education or drought in a farming place.

Pull Factor ..... This is something that encourages people to move to a place or pulls them towards a place. There are lots of pull factors which are really opportunities.

(4 marks)

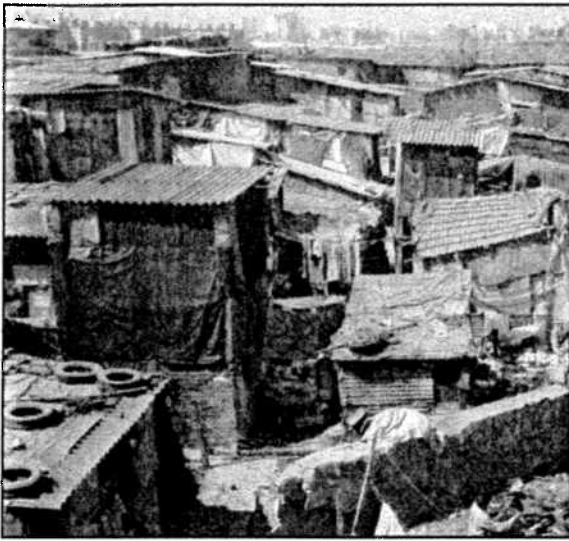
3



Barcode

- 2 (b) (ii) Many people who move to cities in LEDCs end up living in conditions like those shown in **Figure 9**.

**Figure 9**



The photograph showing living conditions in LEDC cities is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

How might the conditions shown in **Figure 9** affect people's quality of life?

The conditions shown in the photographs are terrible. People are living in huts made out of bits of wood and corrugated iron sheets or on the streets in things that look like tents with no proper shelter or water. It looks like there are not any toilets and it is very dirty and polluted. People are walking around in bare feet which means that they might catch diseases and be ill. It all looks very unhealthy and is not surprising that (5 marks)  
(Extra space) a lot of people became ill.

3



Barcode

- 2 (b) (iii) Using examples you have studied, explain how urban conditions are being improved in LEDCs.

In lots of cities in poor countries schemes are being used to improve living conditions. In Rio de Janeiro, a city in Brazil there are a number of schemes. Self help schemes are where people join to help each other and improve each others houses. A government scheme has also been set up. This has built low rent houses and a local school and health centre. All the houses have water and electricity and are much better than in the surrounding shanty town. In some cities in Asia the charity 'Water Aid' are putting in clean water and sanitation systems. This is helping to

(7 marks)

(Extra space) reduce the amount of disease.

L2

5



- 2 (c) (i) Complete the following table by putting the correct term next to each definition.

**Central Business District**

**Ecotown**

**Brownfield site**

**Greenfield site**

Term	Definition
Brownfield site	Disused land previously for industry/housing ✓
C. B. D	Part of a town or city where large shops and financial services are found ✓
Ecotown	Settlement built with consideration for the environment ✓

(3 marks)

- 2 (c) (ii) Study **Figure 10** on the insert, which shows part of a busy town centre  
A plan has been proposed to make this area 'traffic free' by pedestrianising the area shown on the photograph.

What might be the advantages of making this area a 'traffic free' zone?

It will be a lot safer if there are no cars and it will make it easier to move between shops and might increase business because more people are attracted to the area.

There will be a lot less pollution - noise and fumes ✓

(4 marks)

Suggest **one** possible disadvantage of making this area a 'traffic free' zone.

It might cost a lot of money ✓

(2 marks)

3

4

1





- 2 (d) (i) Study **Figure 11**, on the insert, which shows a photograph of part of a declining town centre.  
Using **Figure 11** and your own knowledge, describe the characteristics of decline in town or city centres.

It looks very run down and the shops are boarded up so it looks like they have gone out of business. This clearly shows decline. There is not much about in the area shown on the photograph.

L1

2

(5 marks)

(Extra space)

- 2 (d) (ii) Suggest **one** reason why a town centre might decline.

The shops could close down like in Figure 11. ✓

(2 marks)



Barcode

- 2 (e) Study **Figure 12**, which shows how Brindley Place, in the central area of Birmingham (an MEDC city), was redeveloped.

**Figure 12**

The diagram showing how Brindley Place, in the central area of Birmingham (an MEDC city), was redeveloped is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

Using **Figure 12** and your own knowledge, suggest how redevelopment schemes can improve the economy and the environment of an area.

Schemes like Brindley Place can really improve areas.

lots of jobs will be created by all the building work and this will bring in a lot of money to the area.

When you look at the developments such as shops, hotels and the Sea Life Centre it is clear that these will attract a wide range of people to the area

who will spend money. All of these services create jobs and business will move into the office space.

All the money earned in the area will be spent locally, creating even more jobs. This has also

been seen at Wembley where the area around Wembley Stadium is being redeveloped with

shops, hotels and luxury flats. The area of



Barcode

Brundley place was an old industrial area

(7 marks)

(Extra space) so the redevelopment will also improve  
the environment by cleaning it up.

k2  
just

5

- 2 (f) Using an example you have studied, explain how modern building techniques can make urban housing more sustainable.

Houses can be built out of anything these days  
and modern techniques might make houses cheaper  
and last longer. Some houses are built with things  
like wind turbines or double glazing to save  
energy.

k1

2

(5 marks)

(Extra space)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

34
50



Barcode

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Question 2      Figure 9      © Homeless International  
© Jeremy Hartley / Panos Pictures

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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
Specimen Paper

# Geography (Specification B)

**XXXX**

Unit 1

## Insert

**For use with Question 1 (b)**  
**Foundation Tier – Figure 3**  
**Higher Tier – Figure 3**



A

B

D

C

**For use with Question 1 (c)**  
**Foundation Tier – Figure 4**  
**Higher Tier – Figure 4**



**For use with Question 1 (d)**  
**Foundation Tier – Figure 5**  
**Higher Tier – Figure 5**

The coastline shown on this map is part of the Norfolk coast – one of the fastest eroding coastlines in the United Kingdom. In the last thirty years over 30 metres of land has been lost to the sea.

It would cost too much to protect all of the coastline shown on the map from erosion. Coastal defences have been built at Sea Palling to protect the inland areas from flooding, while at nearby Happisburgh it was decided not to build defences, even though a number of houses had already been lost to the sea.

The Ordnance Survey map of the North Norfolk coast has been removed for third party copyright restrictions. Please refer to the printed paper.

**For use with Question 2 (c)**  
**Foundation Tier – Figure 10**  
**Higher Tier – Figure 10**



**For use with Question 2 (d)**  
**Foundation Tier – Figure 11**



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