

Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Surname											
Other Names											
Candidate Signature											

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	37/50
2	38/50
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
Higher Tier  
Specimen Paper

# Geography (Specification B)

# 40351H

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

Date: Time

# H

**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.

# 40351H

**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) Use the information below to label the following cities on **Figure 1**.**Chicago** – the northern inland city**New Orleans** – on the Mississippi delta as it enters the Gulf of Mexico**San Francisco** – the west coast city seen in many tourist brochures*(2 marks)*

2



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**Question 1 continues on the next page**



- 1 (a) (ii) 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 coastal areas are valuable economic and environmental resources.

Coastal areas provide a wide range of opportunities, some of which are described in Figure 2. In Miami the climate and beaches attract a lot of people because they give a great opportunity for the 'outdoor life'. Lots of people move to coastal areas when they retire because they are often peaceful places with good scenery. In Miami the coast provides a range of economic opportunities because lots of business is attracted to the area. The cruise terminal is a good example of this, but the area also has a number of large companies, including Microsoft and Sony. All these companies provide opportunities for jobs and this attracts more people to the area. This can also be seen in



other parts of the world. The coastal area around Southampton has attracted lots of industry because of the deep sheltered waters which are ideal for ports. The area has large industry such as oil

(9 marks)

(Extra space) refineries and car transporter docks as well as a number of ferry terminals. The environment also attracts a lot of holidaymakers, and people interested in nature.

k2

7

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

A Beach ✓  
 B Wave cut platform ✓  
 C Cave ✓  
 D Stack ✓

(4 marks)

4



- 1 (b) (ii) Explain how erosion and weathering have formed **one** coastal feature that you have studied. You may use a diagram(s).

Chosen Feature A stack is formed when a piece of rock is constantly eroded away on both sides because it sticks out into the sea. The sea bashes away at the bottom of the cliff until bits fall off and it wears away. Sometimes caves are formed when water is forced into gaps in the rock. Eventually, after a long time the whole rock is worn away, leaving just a lot of rocks sticking out of the sea which are the stacks.

L1

2

(7 marks)

(Extra space) .....



Barcode

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

1 (c) (i) The coastline on the photograph (**Figure 4**) is affected by the process of longshore drift. Identify evidence from **Figure 4** to suggest that it is occurring in this area.

Longshore drift is when material is moved along a beach by the action of waves. Groynes are used to slow it down and these can be seen on **Figure 4**. Also there is more beach material on the left hand side of the groyne, showing that material is being moved along the beach (2 marks)

1 (c) (ii) Suggest why coastal defence measures have been used in the area shown in **Figure 4**.

Beach defence measures are usually used to stop flooding or the erosion of cliffs. In **Figure 4** it does not look as if flooding is a problem so the measures are being used to stop the cliffs from being eroded. This might be because the cliffs are very soft and can be easily eroded. The area looks like a holiday area so it might be important to protect the area from erosion.

(5 marks)

(Extra space) .....



- 1 (d) Study **Figure 5** on the insert, an Ordnance Survey map extract and information about the Norfolk Coast.
- 1 (d) (i) Use map evidence to suggest why the area shown on **Figure 5** is vulnerable to coastal flooding.

There are few contour lines on the map so it must be very flat. This is also shown by all the drainage lines. If the sea broke through at the coastline, because the area is so flat a large area would be flooded

(2 marks)

2

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

Because Happisburgh is not going to be protected many people will lose their homes over the next few years and eventually the village will disappear. Local people will not be able to sell their houses so they will also lose money. Obviously local people will be very upset, especially if they expected the area to be protected. Five km down the coast the village of Sea Palling is being protected so these people are in a totally different situation and their houses may increase in value. Obviously, people in

(5 marks)

(Extra space) Happisburgh will consider this totally unfair and it may create conflict between the two communities. There could be a lot of local resentment and friction.

L2 5





- 1 (e) (i) Using examples you have studied, describe and explain the environmental damage that can be caused by development in coastal areas.

The Mediterranean coastal area is one of the most developed parts of the world. Over 300 million people live in the area and this number more than doubles in the summer with tourism. Because of this there has been a massive amount of building along the coastline, totally changing the land use and damaging many salt water marsh habitats. In many areas the services cannot cope with all the people and sewage is pumped into the sea, adding to problems for the marine environment.

Other types of pollution are beach litter and waste from farms which gets into rivers and flows into the sea. This is a major problem in some areas. The Mediterranean also has hundreds of large industrial ports, oil refineries and chemical works - all of which can create pollution and damage the land and the sea.

Draining marshland for building and polluting  
(9 marks)

(Extra space) the sea has damaged habitats and reduce the number of birds and other wildlife in the area. The African coast is less developed but millions of gallons of polluted water flow from the River Nile into the Mediterranean.



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

Some coastal environments can be protected by stopping people using them & making parking difficult. If a place is difficult to get to then less people will visit it. If less people visit it then there will be no damage and the environment will be protected. This could also be done by building fences around places which would stop damage. People cause damage - stop people and you stop damage.

(5 marks)

(Extra space)

11

37  
50

**END OF SECTION A**



Barcode

**SECTION B – THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT**

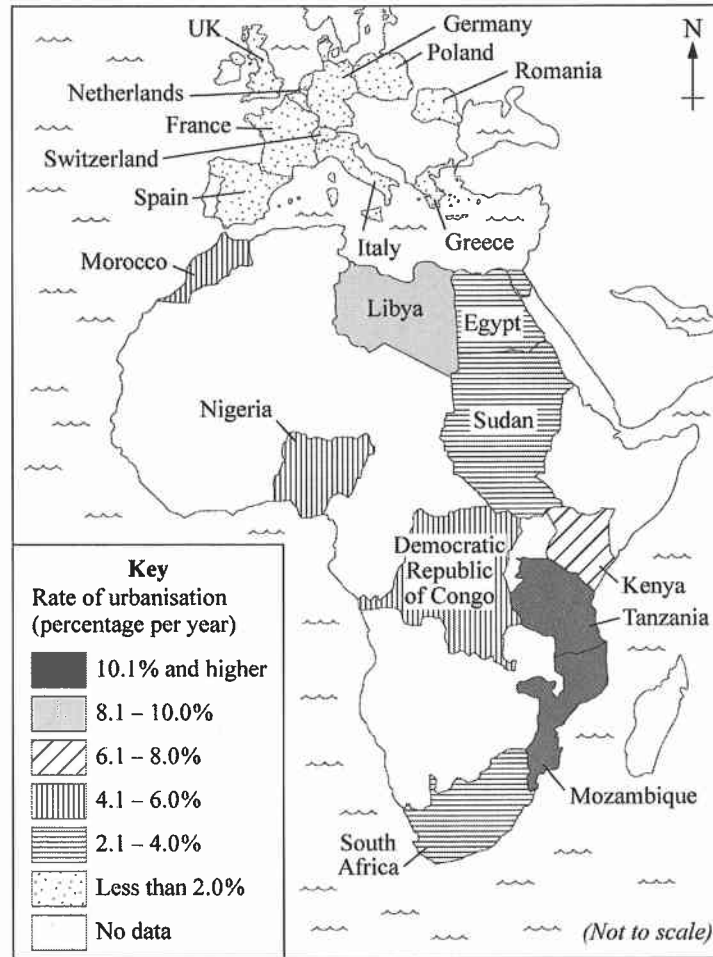
Answer either Section A or Section B.

**2 The Urban Environment**

**Total for this question: 50 marks**

2 Study Figure 6, which shows the rate of urbanisation in selected countries of Africa and Europe.

**Figure 6**



2 (a) (i) What is the meaning of the term 'urbanisation'?

Urbanisation means that there are leti  
 more people living in urban areas. It is  
 all about urban growth.

(2 marks)



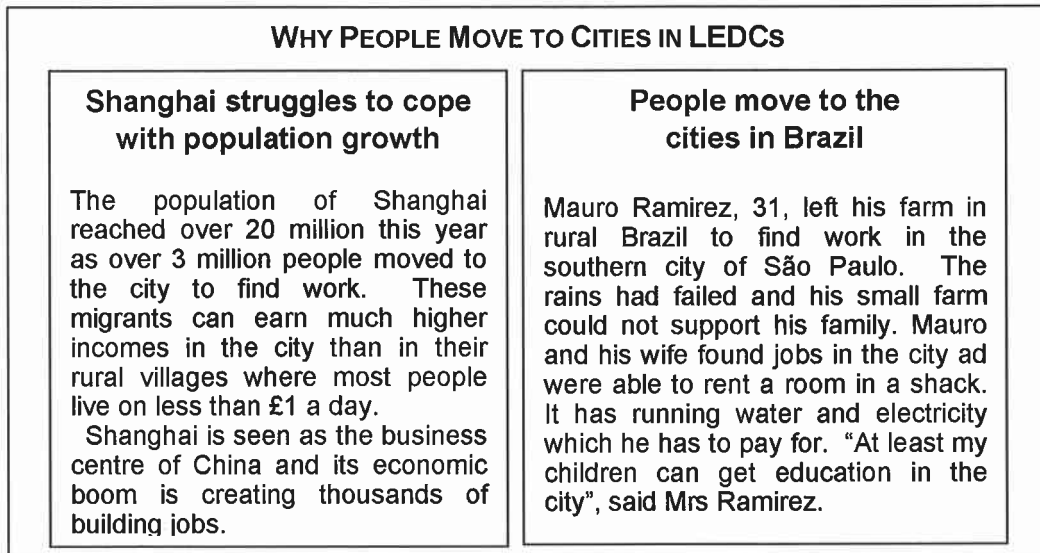
- 2 (a) (ii) Name **one** country on **Figure 6** with the highest rate of urbanisation.

Tanzania ✓

(1 mark)

- 2 (b) Study **Figure 7** 'Why people move to cities in LEDCs'.

**Figure 7**



- 2 (b) (i) Using **Figure 7** to help you, explain why people migrate to urban areas in LEDCs?

There are two main reasons why people move to urban areas in LEDCs. These are often called 'push' or 'pull' factors. Push factors force people to move from an area; this could be poverty or drought as in Fig 7 or even natural disasters or war or where farmers are forced off of the land. Pull factors attract people to cities. There might be job opportunities like in Shanghai or even the chance of having a better home with electricity or water supply. Things like education and healthcare are often better in cities and these factors attract a lot of people.

(5 marks)



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*(Extra space)* .....

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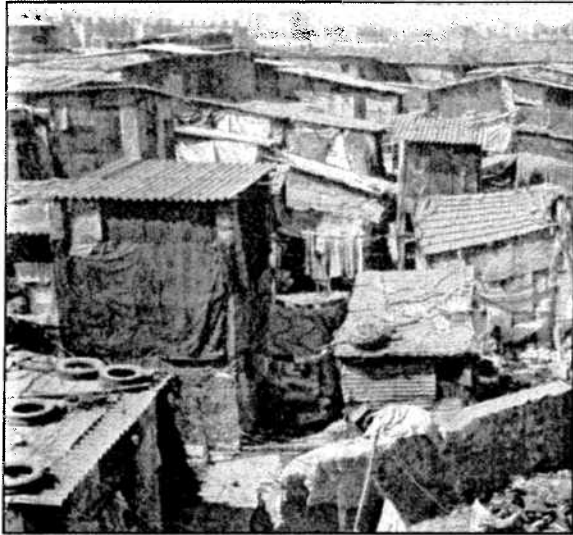
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**Question 2 continues on the next page**



- 2 (b) (ii) Many people who move to cities in LEDCs end up living in conditions like those shown in **Figure 8**.

**Figure 8**



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 8** affect people's quality of life?

The area looks very run down and poor. The houses are made of bits of wood and cloth and also sheets of metal. There is not much room between the houses and no open space. On the other picture people look as if they are living on the street under bits of material. There is mud everywhere and people walking around with no shoes on. All of these factors probably mean that there is a lot of disease and people are ill a lot of the time.

(5 marks)

(Extra space)

L1 2



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**Question 2 continues on the next page**



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

There are lots of projects happening in cities in developing countries which are improving conditions. The charity Water Aid is working in many cities. In Dhaka (Bangladesh) and Nairobi (Kenya) they have put in place clean water and sanitation schemes. This has improved social conditions because people now have clean water and proper toilets so there is less disease. It has also improved the environment because the sewage is no longer getting into streams and rivers. In Curitiba (Brazil) a waste collection scheme has been put in place. People collect litter and are paid for each bag they collect. This gives poor people money which improves their lives and also cleans up the city. It also reduces disease. Housing schemes can also be seen in Curitiba and other Brazilian cities. In Rio self-help schemes have been encouraged where local people get together to improve housing conditions. There is also a government scheme (9 marks) (Extra space) where basic houses have been built for some of the poorest families. These have proper services and also there is a community school and health centre. All these things improve conditions in cities. L3 9

- 2 (c) Study **Figure 9** 'Traffic problems in Los Angeles'.





Figure 9

**TRAFFIC PROBLEMS IN LOS ANGELES**

Los Angeles lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of California. It is a sprawling city of 14 million people, most of who rely on cars. At certain times of the year, smoke and fumes from vehicles get trapped under warm air and form photochemical smog which can affect people and buildings. Traffic congestion is a major problem in Los Angeles, affecting both business and the environment.

- 2 (c) (i) Using **Figure 9** and your own knowledge, describe the problems caused by traffic in MEDC cities and suggest **one** way that traffic problems could be reduced.

Traffic is a big problem in many cities in the world. As Figure 9 says, traffic congestion is a big problem for business and the environment. In Los Angeles traffic causes a lot of pollution problems, especially smoke and fumes. In some places it causes smog, which can be a real problem if you live in the area.

(5 marks)

(Extra space) One way to reduce this is to try and stop some of the cars. This could be done by having buses so less people use cars.

h1 2



- 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. The proposal has generated a wide range of opinions about the pedestrianisation of town centres.

Suggest the possible effects of pedestrianising the area shown in **Figure 10**.

Pedestrianisation is the separating of people and traffic and is done in many town centres. It has a number of advantages and disadvantages. It can make the area a lot safer for shoppers and also without traffic there is a lot less pollution from cars so the area will be cleaner and less risk to health. Once an area is pedestrianised it can be landscaped with seats and plants, making it a much nicer environment and more social. This could

(5 marks)

(Extra space) then attract more business into the town, creating jobs. The only problem is that pedestrianisation does cost a lot of money to do, and may create a mess.

L2 4



- 2 (d) Study **Figure 11** which shows Brindley Place, in the central area of Birmingham (an MEDC city) was redeveloped.

**Figure 11**

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.

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

A town centre might decline because  
there is less money about to spend. ✓

(2 marks)

**Question 2 continues on the next page**



- 2 (d) (ii) Using **Figure 11** and your own knowledge, suggest how redevelopment schemes can improve the economy and the environment of an area.

The Brindley Place redevelopment scheme has improved both the economy and the environment. The canal and alongside the canal have been cleaned up and landscaped and a lot of trees have been planted. Some areas have also been pedestrianised, improving the environment and bringing in more business. Most of the old 'dirty' industry ~~and~~ has been removed and it has been replaced with cleaner industry such as shops and offices and leisure activities. This has created lots of jobs. Old buildings have been repaired, making the area more attractive, and new housing brings in people which

(7 marks)

(Extra space) will encourage business to set up.

This can also be seen in other areas. The Wembley regeneration project has seen the development of hotels, flats and a range of modern businesses around the new stadium. It has also cleaned up what was a derelict area - making a significant difference to the environment.

L2 7



- 2 (e) Using examples you have studied, explain how planning and management can make urban areas more sustainable.

A lot of urban areas are now being built with the environment in mind. Schemes like 'Greenhouse' in Leeds has energy efficient buildings and generates some of its own energy. It also has a car sharing scheme, cycleways and lots of landscaped areas. This means that it is environmentally friendly and does not cause any problems. A lot of planning went into this development. It is based on an old industrial building so maintains part of the old character and did not mean building lots of new houses. The idea is that it is a community, it has shops and other L2 leisure facilities like a local school and health centre. This means that people

(9 marks)

(Extra space) can get everything they want in the local area and don't have to travel far, also reducing energy use.

END OF QUESTIONS

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50



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Question 2    Figure 8    © Homeless International  
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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
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# 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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