

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 1: Geographical Skills and Challenges

Foundation Tier

Friday 20 January 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5GA1F/01

You must have:

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Ordnance Survey Map Extract (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed – *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A – GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS

Answer ALL questions in this section

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1 (a) Look at the Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract of South Devon and Figure 1a (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

The photograph was taken at 860480.

The photograph was taken looking in a south-westerly direction.

- (i) Name the village shown at **E**.

(1)

- A** Stoke Fleming
- B** Strete
- C** Kingsbridge
- D** Merrifield

- (ii) In which grid square is Forest Cove?

(1)

- A** 4684
- B** 8546
- C** 8446
- D** 4685

- (iii) What is the name of the point shown at **F**?

(1)

- A** Matthew's Point
- B** Forest Point
- C** Pilchard Point
- D** Blackpool Point



(b) Complete the table to provide information about two rivers on the OS map extract.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

822442 832453 7839 7939
mixed woodland coniferous woodland
South Allington Slapton

(4)

	River flowing into Slapton Ley	River flowing into Lannacombe Bay
Mouth		803372
Source	7847	
Vegetation close to the river		Grassland
Settlement close to the river	Colehanger	



(c) Look again at the Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract.

A family who are staying at Torcross (8242) wish to drive to Salcombe (7338).

Plan their route. Start by finding Torcross.

(i) Which road will they travel on at the start of their journey from Torcross?

(1)

A A381

B A397

C A318

D A379

(ii) On their journey they will pass through several settlements.

Number the settlements in the table by putting them into the correct order for the journey.

Two have been done for you.

(2)

Name of settlement	Order on route
Chillington	2
Kingsbridge	
West Charleton	3
Malborough	
West Alvington	
Stokenham	



(d) Look at the OS map extract and Figure 1b (photograph) of Slapton Ley in the Resource Booklet.

Photograph 1b was taken in grid square 8241.

Figure 1c is an incomplete sketch of the photograph.

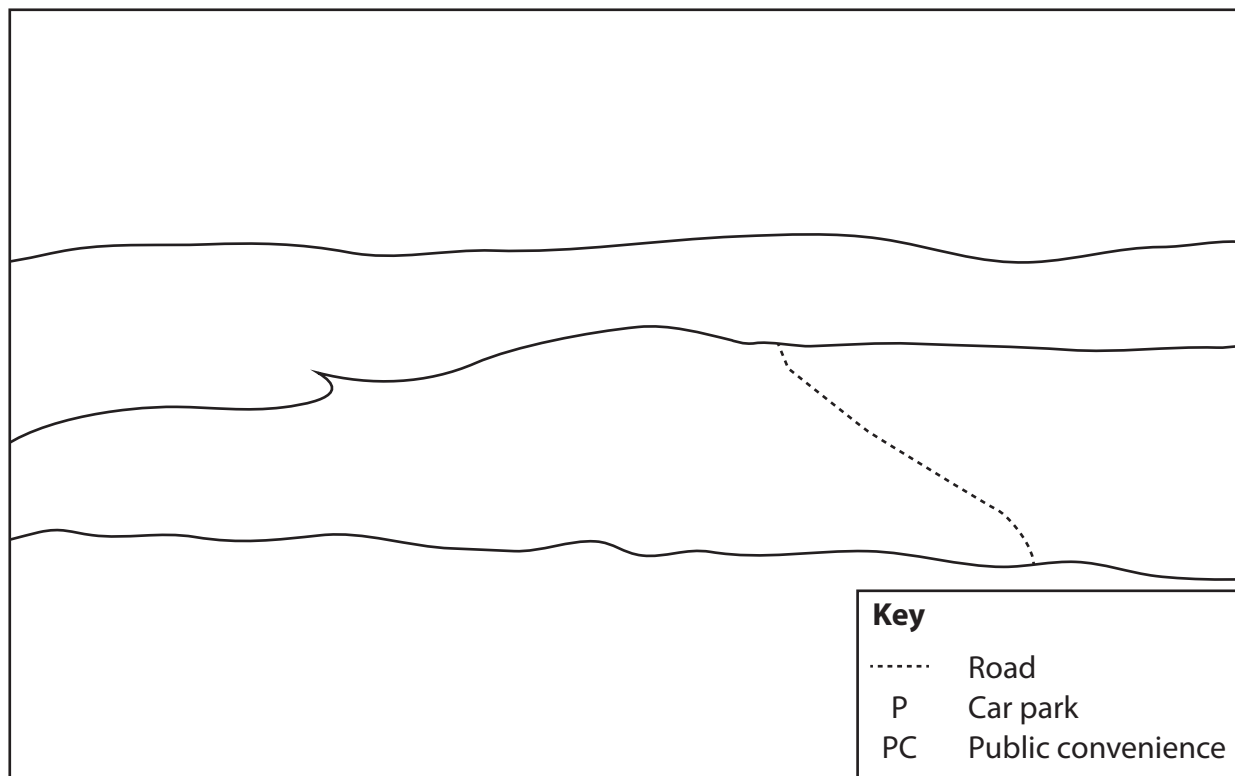


Figure 1c

Complete the sketch by adding the following features:

(4)

- the outline of Slapton Ley
- the bar (beach).

Using the key provided, label the following features in the correct positions on the sketch:

- the car park at Torcross
- the public convenience at Slapton Sands.

(Total for Question 1 = 14 marks)



2 (a) Look at Figure 2.

It shows the population densities of some parishes in South Devon.

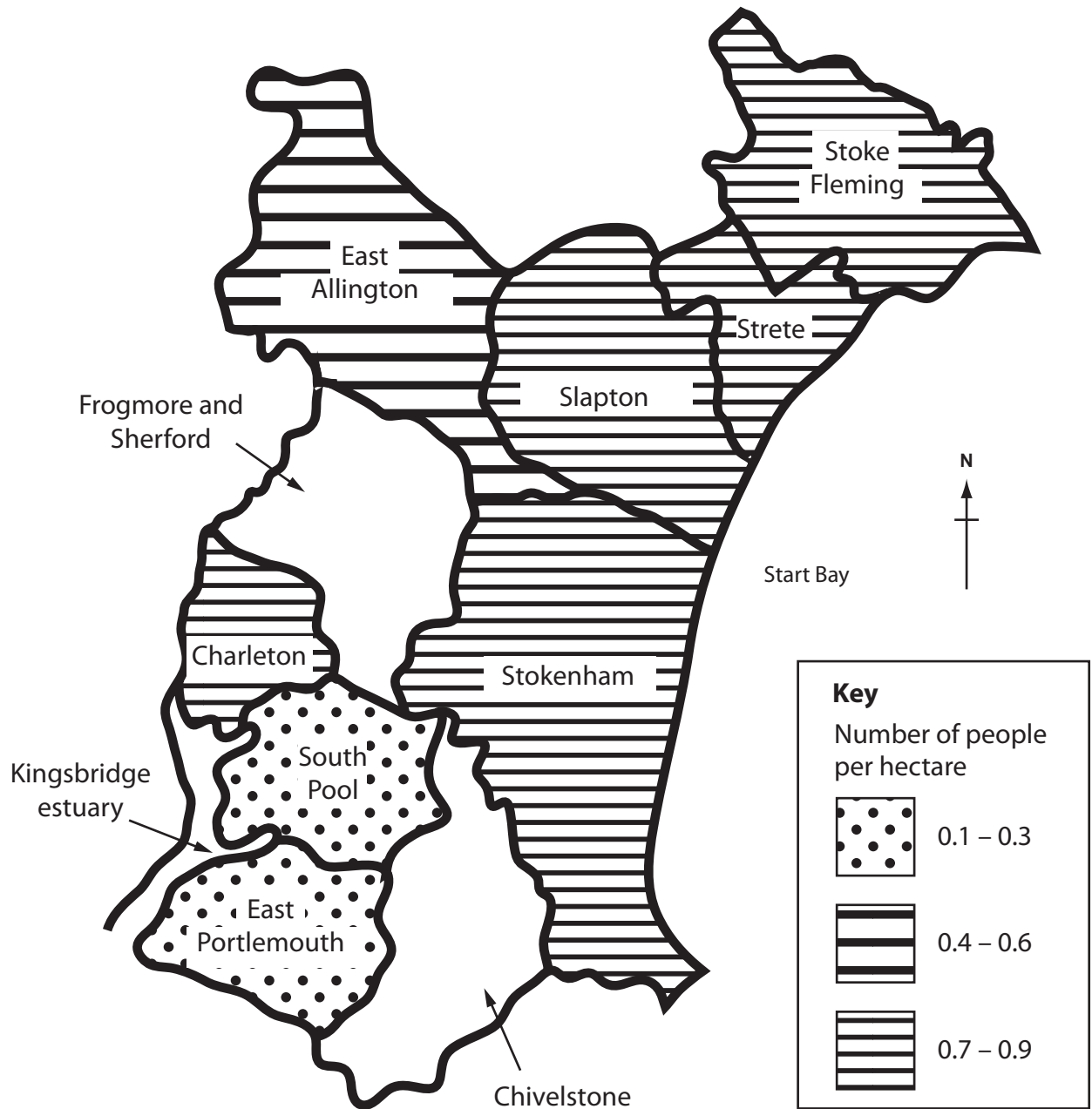


Figure 2

(i) Complete Figure 2.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Parish	Population density (number of people per hectare)
Frogmore and Sherford	0.4
Chivelstone	0.2



(ii) Describe the pattern of population density shown on Figure 2.

Use population density data in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Figure 2 is a choropleth map.

One advantage of using a choropleth map to display this data is that it shows

(1)

- A** the population density at a specific point
- B** the population density for an area on the map
- C** a gradual change in population density over an area
- D** the parishes of South Devon



(b) Geographical Information Systems (GIS) could be used to display the population data in Figure 2.

(i) What are Geographical Information Systems (GIS)?

(2)

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(ii) GIS is used by web mapping sites on the internet.

Describe **one** way that you have used GIS.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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Turn over for Question 3



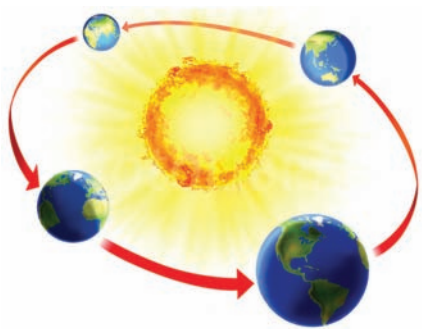
SECTION B – CHALLENGES FOR THE PLANET

Answer ALL questions in this section

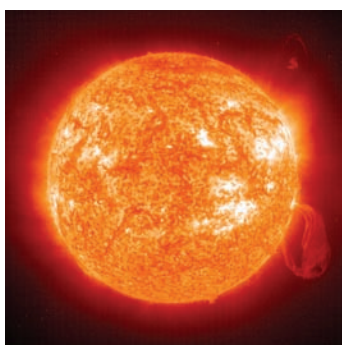
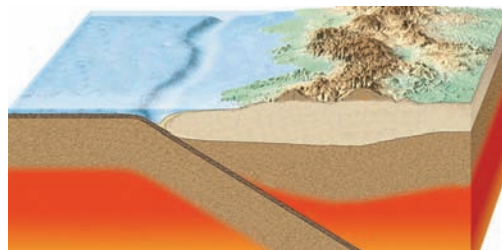
3 (a) Look at Figure 3.

It shows some of the factors that have caused climate change in the last 10,000 years.

Orbital geometry



Tectonic activity



Solar output



Volcanic activity

Figure 3

(i) Volcanic eruptions cause climate change by releasing large amounts of

(1)

- A sulphur dioxide
- B oxygen
- C carbon dioxide
- D sulphuric acid



(ii) During the last 10,000 years at times the climate became colder because the energy from the sun (solar output)

(1)

- A** increased
- B** decreased
- C** doubled
- D** became stronger

(iii) The climate of the world is warmer when the Earth's orbit around the sun is

(1)

- A** elliptical
- B** circular
- C** spherical
- D** diagonal

(iv) The movement of the continents caused by plate movement can lead to climate change because it affects the movement of

(1)

- A** animals
- B** waves
- C** people
- D** ocean currents



(v) Complete the sentences to explain some causes of climate change.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

increased decreased rice wheat
western northern meat methane

The population of countries such as China has therefore more is being grown.

There has been an increase in demand for style diets.

This means that more cattle are being reared for

Cattle release as they digest their food.

(b) Describe **one** response to climate change on a global scale.

(3)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)



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4 (a) Look at Figure 4.

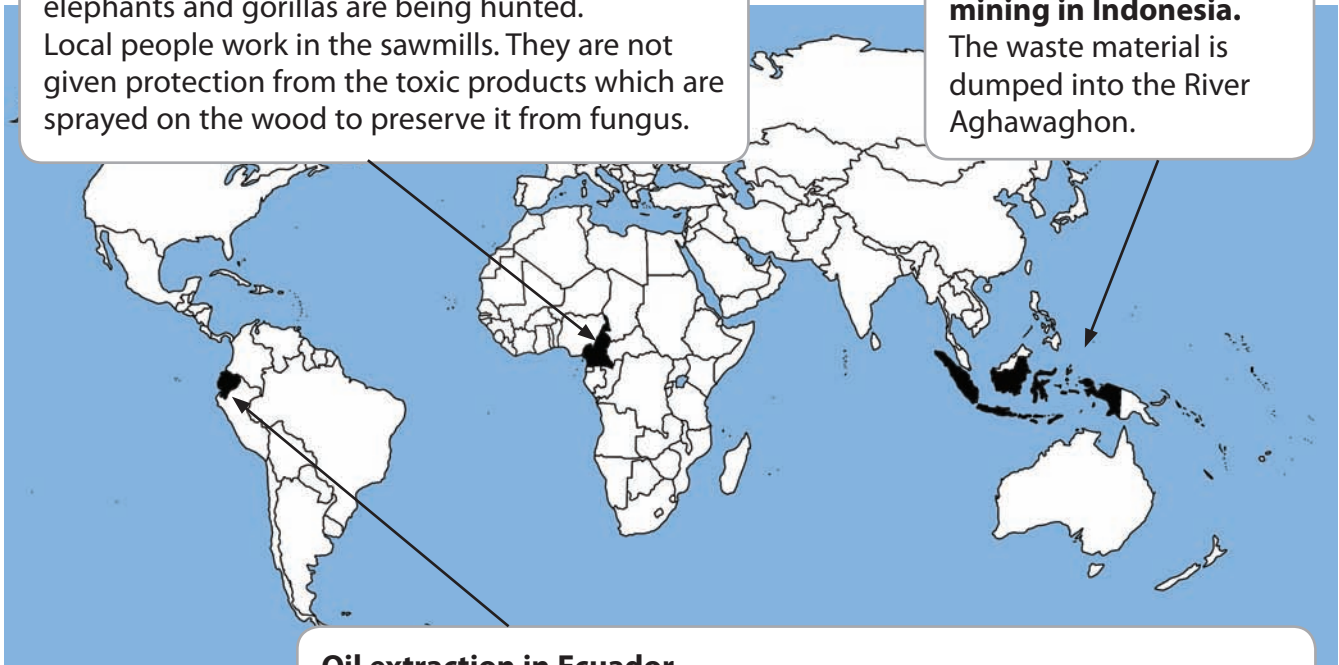
It shows some effects of resource extraction in tropical rainforest areas.

Logging in Cameroon.

Logging has opened up the forest. Animals such as elephants and gorillas are being hunted. Local people work in the sawmills. They are not given protection from the toxic products which are sprayed on the wood to preserve it from fungus.

Gold and copper mining in Indonesia.

The waste material is dumped into the River Aghawaghon.



Oil extraction in Ecuador.

Hydrocarbons are concentrated in the river water. The local people drink the river water. This has caused many people to suffer from stomach cancer. Many plants such as the periwinkle which can be used to cure childhood leukaemia are being lost forever.

Figure 4

(i) Hydrocarbons in river water in Ecuador cause the local people to suffer from (1)

- A malnutrition
- B fungal diseases
- C leukaemia
- D stomach cancer



(ii) Outline **one** effect of resource extraction on the environment in tropical rainforest areas.

Use evidence from Figure 4 in your answer.

(2)

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(iii) Outline how resource extraction from tropical rainforest areas is being managed.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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*(b) Explain how large organisations are becoming more sustainable.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

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(Total for Question 4 = 13 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 1: Geographical Skills and Challenges

Paper 1F

Friday 20 January 2012 – Afternoon
Resource Booklet

Paper Reference
5GA1F/01

Do not return the resource booklet with the question paper.

Information

This Resource Booklet contains photographs needed for use with the Unit 1: Geographical Skills and Challenges examination.
This Resource Booklet is for use with the foundation tier paper only.

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PEARSON



Figure 1a



Figure 1b

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Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.

ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

	Junction number		Motorway (dual carriageway)
			Primary Route (recommended through route)
			Main road
			Road under construction
			Secondary road
			Narrow road with passing places
			Road generally more than 4m wide
			Road generally less than 4m wide
			Path / Other road, drive or track

RAILWAYS

WATER FEATURES

HEIGHTS

Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

	Footpath
	Bridleway
	Restricted byway
	Byway open to all traffic

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

	On-road cycle route
	Traffic-free cycle route
	National Cycle Network number
	Regional Cycle Network number
	National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

BOUNDARIES

	National
	District
	County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough
	National Park

TOURIST INFORMATION

	Camp site / caravan site
	Garden
	Golf course or links
	Information centre (all year / seasonal)
	Nature reserve
	Parking, Park and ride (all year / seasonal)
	Picnic site
	Recreation / leisure / sports centre
	Selected places of tourist interest
	Telephone, public / roadside assistance
	Viewpoint
	Visitor centre
	Walks / Trails
	World Heritage site or area
	Youth hostel

LAND FEATURES

	Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
	Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
	Buildings
	Important building (selected)
	Bus or coach station
	Current or former place of worship with tower
	Current or former place of worship with spire, minaret or dome
	Place of worship
	Glass structure
	Helipoint
	Triangulation pillar
	Mast
	Wind pump, wind turbine
	Windmill with or without sails
	Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
	Cutting, embankment
	Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
	Coniferous wood
	Non-coniferous wood
	Mixed wood
	Orchard
	Park or ornamental ground
	Forestry Commission land
	National Trust (always open / limited access, observe local signs)
	National Trust for Scotland (always open / limited access, observe local signs)

ABBREVIATIONS

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	MUS	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Fm	Farm	PH	Public house
Ho	House	Sch	School
MP	Milepost	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent

