

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 2: The Natural Environment

Foundation Tier

Friday 25 January 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5GA2F/01

You must have:

Resource Booklet (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.
- In Section **A** answer only **one** question from questions 1, 2, 3 **or** 4.
- In Section **B** answer **either** question 5 **or** 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- 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.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A – THE PHYSICAL WORLD

Answer only ONE question from Section A.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

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 .

Topic 1: Coastal Landscapes

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box

1 (a) Look at Figure 1a (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows Poole Harbour, Dorset.

(i) Name landform **A** shown on Figure 1a.

(1)

- A** bay
- B** cliff
- C** beach
- D** groyne

(ii) Complete the sentences to describe the impact of longshore drift on the coastline in Figure 1a.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

bar southerly eroded bay cliff
spit deposited sediment northerly water

Longshore drift transports along a coastline.

In Figure 1a sand has been moved in a direction.

When the coastline changes direction sand is

This sand can build up to form a and over time

it may form a



(iii) Outline how building design and planning can reduce the effects of coastal flooding.

(4)

Building design

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Planning

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(b) Look at Figure 1b.

It shows erosion rates at four sites (A–D) along a coastline.

Each site has a different type of coastal management.

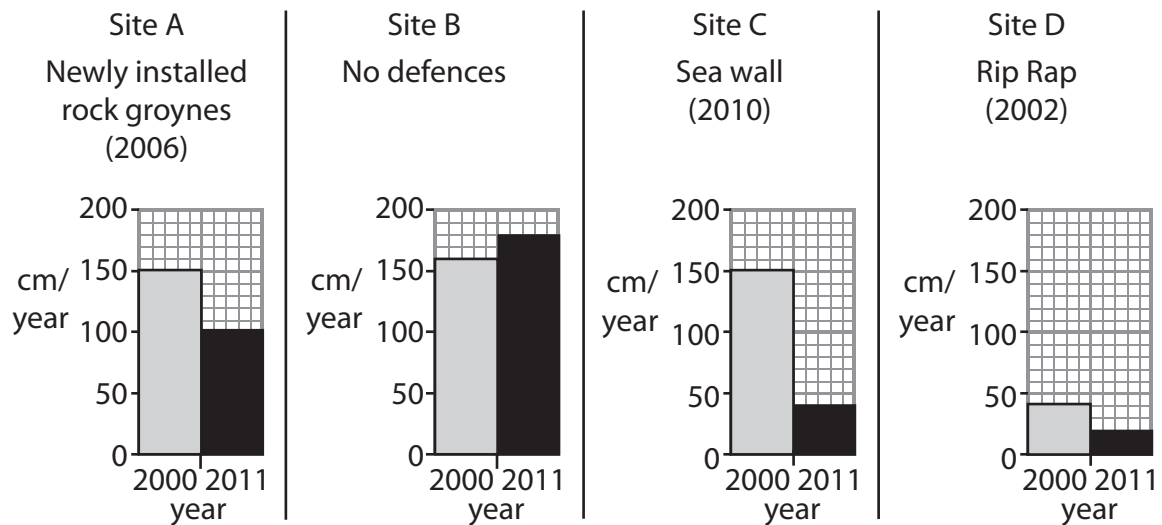


Figure 1b

(i) The erosion rate at site **A** in 2000 was

(1)

- A** 150 cm/year
- B** 100 cm/year
- C** 200 cm/year
- D** 175 cm/year

(ii) Describe the changes in erosion rate along the coastline shown in Figure 1b.

Use erosion rate data (cm/year) in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Cliffs erode at different rates because

(1)

- A softer rock will erode more slowly
- B harder rock will erode more quickly
- C softer rock will erode more quickly
- D sandy beaches will erode more quickly

(iv) Name **one** way the sea erodes the cliffs.

(1)

- A corrosion
- B attrition
- C soil creep
- D freeze thaw

(v) There are different types of coastal defences.

1. What are the advantages of offshore reefs?

(2)

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2. What are the disadvantages of beach replenishment?

(2)

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(c) Choose a study of a coastal area.
Outline how this area is managed.

(4)

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



Topic 2: River Landscapes

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box

2 (a) Look at Figure 2a (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows flooding in Australia.

(i) Name a flooded settlement shown on Figure 2a.

(1)

- A Mount Coot-Tha
- B Taringa
- C London
- D Rocklea

(ii) Complete the sentences to explain how urbanisation increases the chance of flooding.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

runoff **light** **impermeable** **percolation**
heavy **drains** **less** **cars** **permeable**

Flooding can happen when there is rainfall.

Urban areas have more surfaces than rural areas.

This will result in infiltration and greater

surface

..... can also increase the amount of water going into local rivers.

(iii) Another human cause of flooding is

(1)

- A melting snow
- B permeable rock
- C people planting trees
- D people cutting down trees



(iv) Outline how building design and planning can reduce the effects of flooding.

(4)

Building design

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Planning

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(b) Look at Figure 2b.

It is a graph showing the change in velocity downstream along the River Peris, Wales.

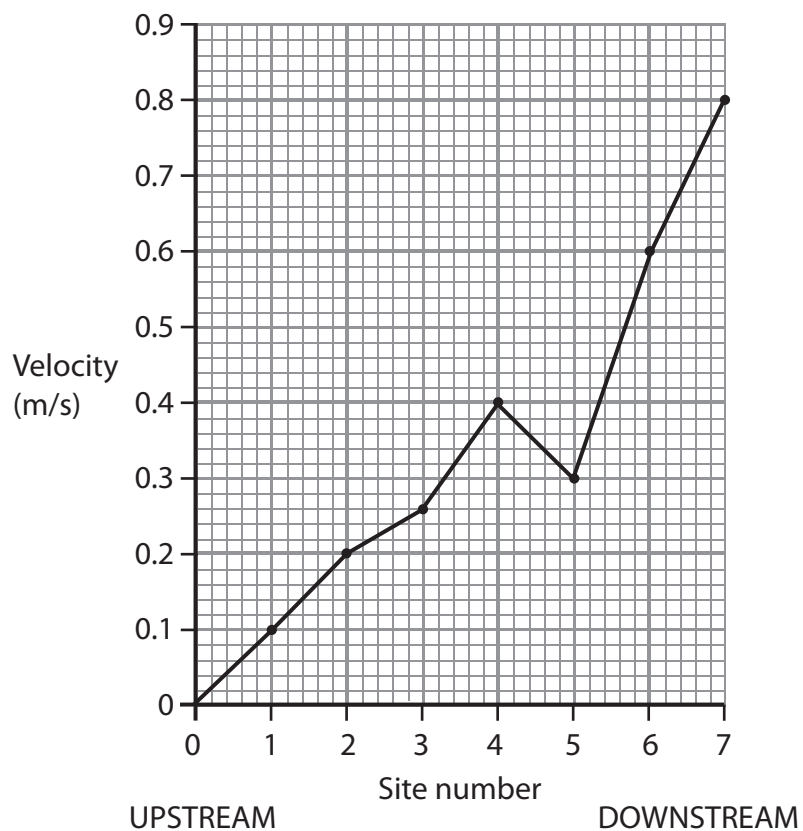


Figure 2b



(i) What is the velocity at site 4?

(1)

- A 0.1 m/s
- B 0.2 m/s
- C 0.3 m/s
- D 0.4 m/s

(ii) Describe the changes in velocity shown in Figure 2b.

Use velocity data (m/s) in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Name **one** way a river erodes its banks.

(1)

- A corrosion
- B attrition
- C mass movement
- D freeze thaw



(iv) Outline how discharge and gradient change with distance downstream.

(4)

Discharge

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Gradient

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(c) Choose a study of a river.
Outline how this river is managed.

(4)

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



Topic 3: Glaciated Landscapes

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows upland glacial features near Mount Everest.

(i) Name landform **Z** shown on Figure 3a.

(1)

- A** drumlin
- B** erratic
- C** moraine
- D** arête

(ii) Complete the sentences about upland glacial features in Figure 3a.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

eight	moraine	pyramidal	corries	
animals	gentle	steep	drumlins	three

There are main glaciers found on Figure 3a.

There are a number of peaks which are formed from the back walls of three

These are bowl-shaped and have back walls.

As glaciers move they carry

(iii) The type of moraine found on the middle of the glacier is called

(1)

- A** terminal
- B** medial
- C** lateral
- D** ground



(iv) Outline how people use glaciated landscapes.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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(b) Look at Figure 3b.

It shows changes in temperature in a glaciated area.

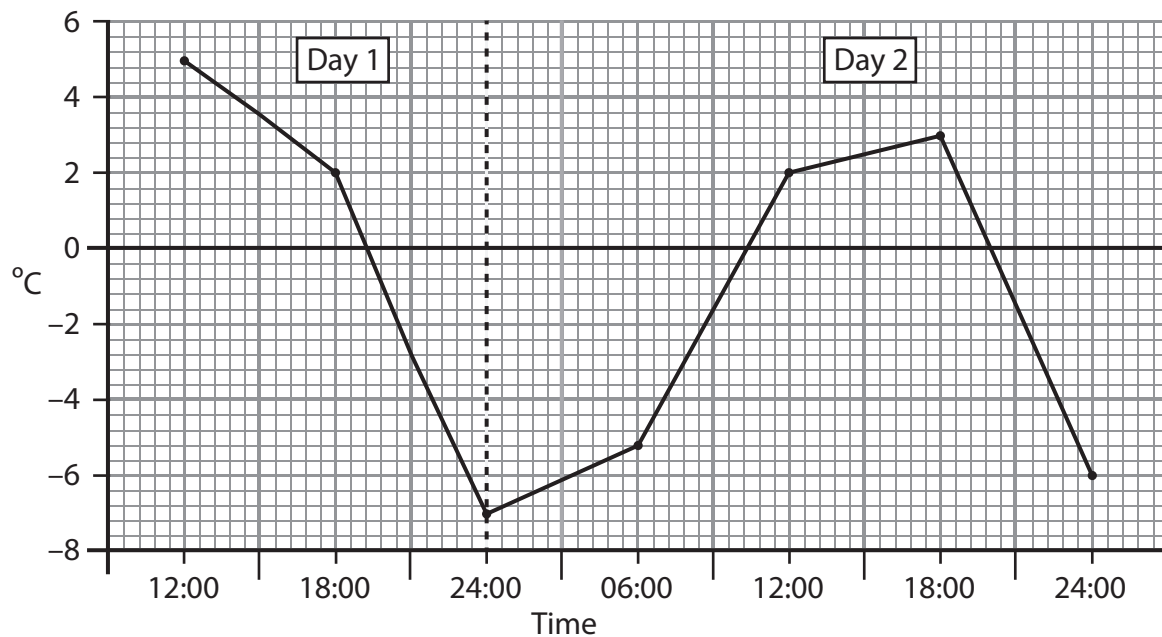


Figure 3b

(i) What was the temperature at 12:00 on Day 2?

(1)

- A 2 °C
- B 3 °C
- C 4 °C
- D 5 °C

(ii) Describe the changes in temperature shown on Figure 3b.

Use temperature data (°C) in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) What type of weathering is caused by the temperature changes shown in Figure 3b?

(1)

- A abrasion
- B plucking
- C deposition
- D freeze thaw

(iv) What do the terms 'lodgement' and 'ablation' mean?

(4)

Lodgement

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Ablation

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(c) Choose a study of an avalanche.

Outline the physical and human causes of this avalanche.

(4)

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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Question 4 is on the next page



Topic 4: Tectonic Landscapes

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box

4 (a) Look at Figure 4a (map) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows the distribution of earthquakes in the Christchurch area, New Zealand, in 2010.

(i) How many earthquakes of magnitude 7–8 are shown on Figure 4a? (1)

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

(ii) Complete the sentences to describe the earthquake distribution on Figure 4a.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

north	east	5-6	linear
south	dispersed	west	below 5

Many of the earthquakes were of Christchurch.

Most of the earthquakes were of a magnitude

There were five earthquakes of magnitude

All earthquakes were of the Waimakariri river.

The earthquakes are in a pattern.

(iii) The main cause of an earthquake is (1)

- A lava erupting from the focus
- B the release of pressure from the crust
- C a plate melting to form molten material
- D when the epicentre is close to a town



(b) Outline why people continue to live in areas affected by volcanoes.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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(c) Look at Figure 4b.

It shows the number of earthquakes in the world between 1990 and 2006.

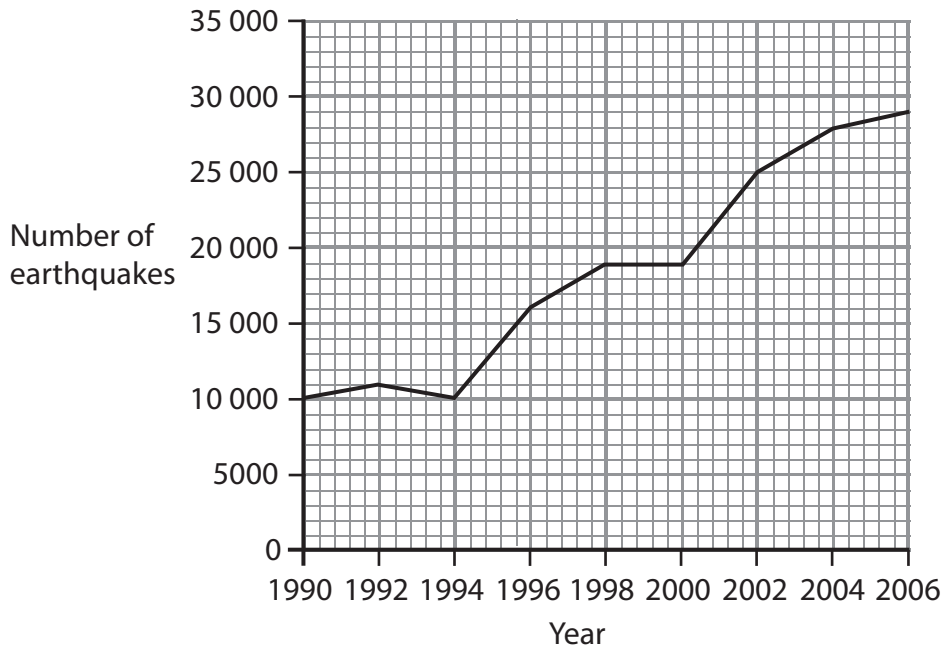


Figure 4b

(i) How many earthquakes were there in 1992?

(1)

- A** 8 000
- B** 9 000
- C** 10 000
- D** 11 000



(ii) Describe the changes in the number of earthquakes shown on Figure 4b.

Use earthquake data in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Which scale measures earthquake magnitude?

(1)

- A Focus
- B Mercalli
- C Epicentre
- D Richter

(d) Outline **two** characteristic features of convergent plate boundaries.

(4)

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(e) Choose a study of an earthquake or a volcanic eruption.

Outline the causes of this event.

(4)

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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Section B is on the next page



SECTION B – ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Topic 5: A Wasteful World

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(c).

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a.

It shows the waste produced per person in the UK between 2000 and 2007.

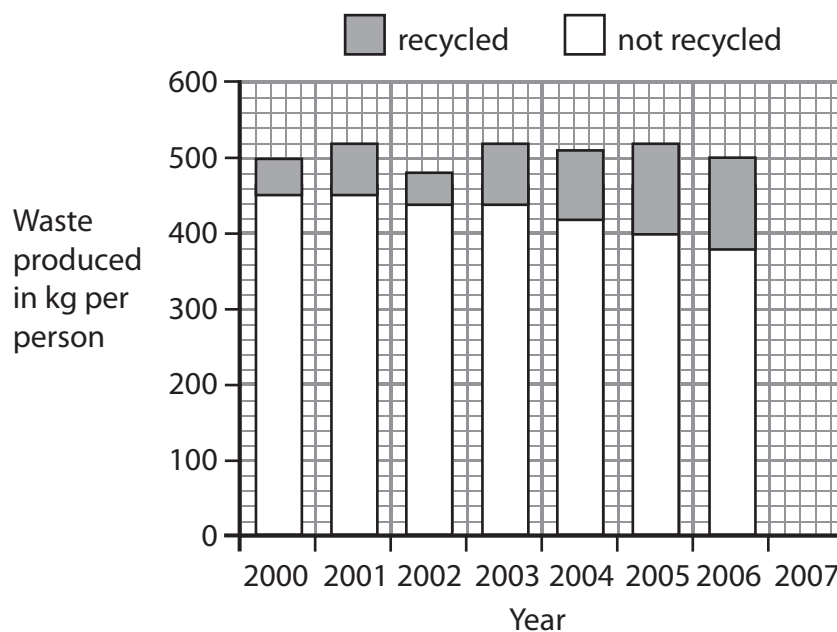


Figure 5a

(i) Complete Figure 5a for 2007.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Type of waste	kg per person
Not recycled	350
Recycled	150



(ii) Describe the changes shown in Figure 5a.

Use waste data (kg per person) in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Recycling is

(1)

- A** burying waste in the ground
- B** burning waste in an incinerator
- C** making waste into a new product
- D** reusing waste at home

(iv) Complete the sentences to outline the changes in recycling habits shown in Figure 5a.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

decreased easier bins landfill
increased farms harder buses collections

Local councils have made recycling

They provide separate for different types of waste
and regular

People's awareness of recycling has , therefore the
amount of waste going to is decreasing.



(b) Look at Figure 5b.

It shows global energy consumption per person for 2010.

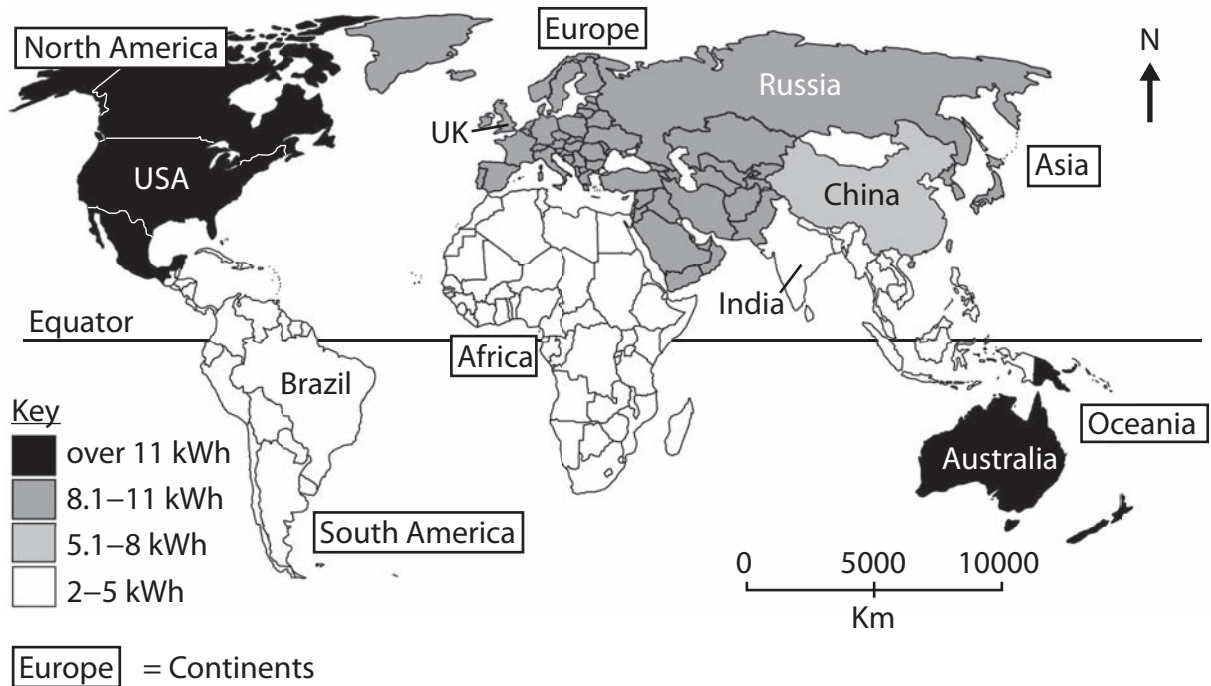


Figure 5b

(i) The energy consumption for Australia is

(1)

- A over 11 kWh
- B 8.1–11 kWh
- C 5.1–8 kWh
- D 2–5 kWh

(ii) Which sentence correctly describes the distribution of energy consumption?

(1)

- A All countries south of the equator consume less than 5 kWh per person.
- B India and the UK both consume less than 5 kWh per person.
- C China and Russia consume the same amount of energy per person.
- D The UK consumes between 8.1 and 11 kWh per person.



(iii) A reason for low energy consumption in Low Income Countries (LICs) is

(1)

- A many energy appliances are used
- B high car usage
- C a high number of nuclear power stations
- D few energy appliances are used

(iv) Outline **two** ways industry wastes energy.

(4)

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* (c) Explain the solutions to energy wastage in the UK.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)



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Question 6 is on the next page



Topic 6: A Watery World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(c).

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.

It shows the percentage (%) of total water supply from groundwater (aquifers) for water companies in England.

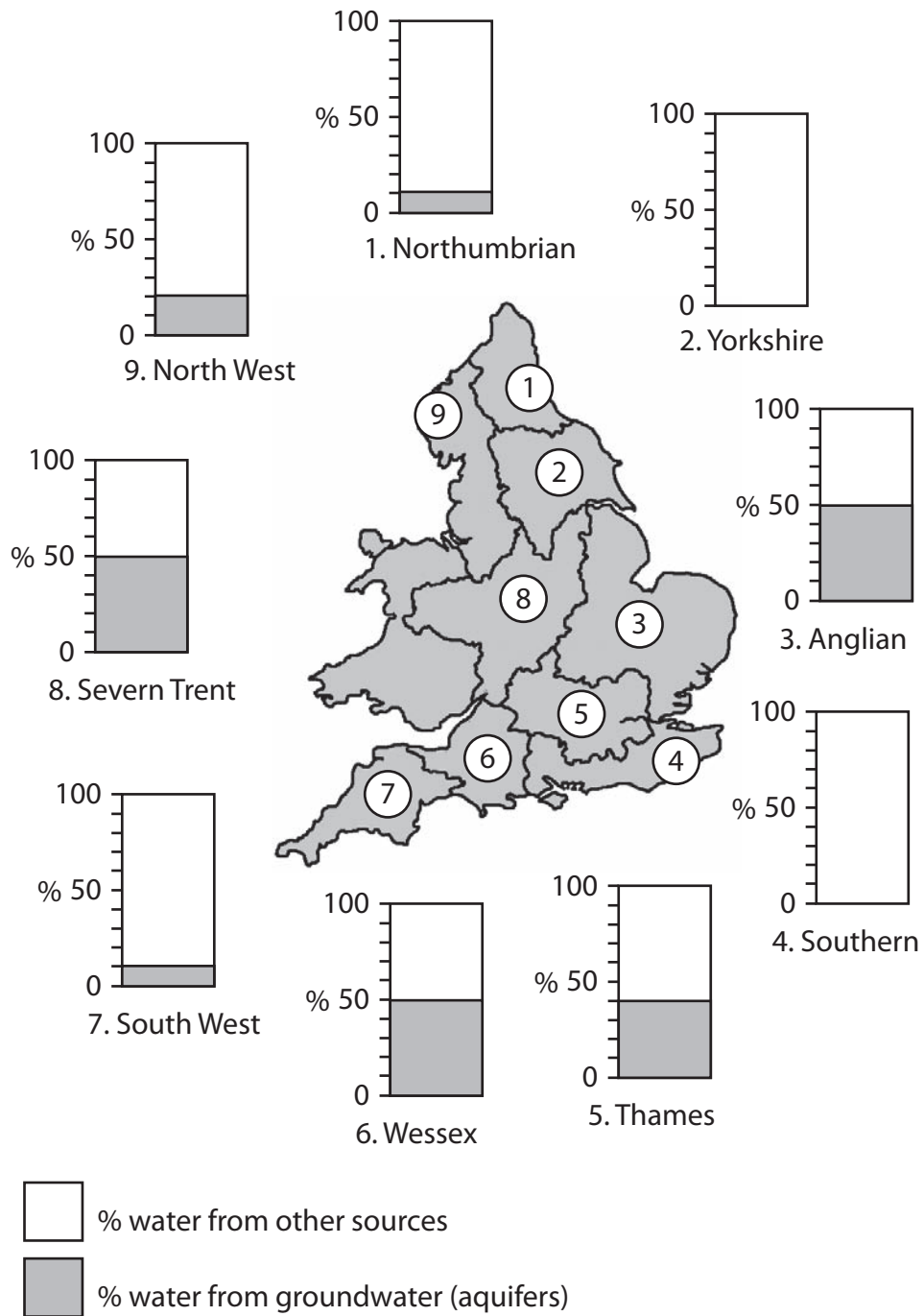


Figure 6a



(i) Complete Figure 6a for the Southern and Yorkshire water companies.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Water company	% water from groundwater (aquifers)
Southern	70
Yorkshire	20

(ii) Describe the distribution of water supply from groundwater shown on Figure 6a.

Use groundwater data (%) in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Complete the sentences to outline the differences between the supply of water and the distribution of the population in England.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

population more higher transferred
small lower less treated reservoir

In the north west of England there is rainfall.

This is due to the relief in the area.

The south east gets rainfall than the north west.

The large in the south east of England puts more demand on water supply.

Therefore, water is from the north west to the south east.

(iv) The domestic water use that has the highest consumption is

(1)

- A** a power shower for ten minutes
- B** drip irrigation on farms
- C** a short toilet flush
- D** a water meter



(b) Look at Figure 6b.

It shows the number of deaths from cholera after the Haiti earthquake.

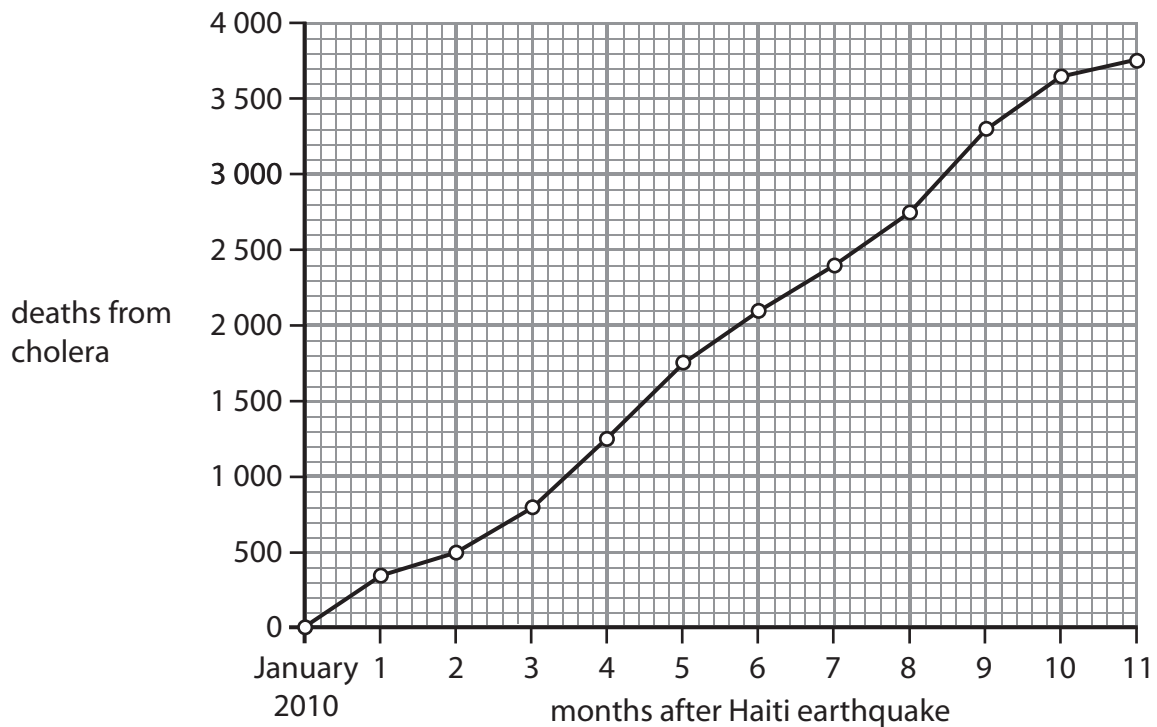


Figure 6b

- (i) How many deaths from cholera were there 5 months after the earthquake? (1)
- A** 1 350
 - B** 1 550
 - C** 1 750
 - D** 1 950
- (ii) Which sentence correctly describes the trend in deaths from cholera, after the earthquake, shown in Figure 6b? (1)
- A** At 6 months the number of deaths had reached 2 500
 - B** Between 10 and 11 months the number of deaths from cholera fell
 - C** The greatest rise in deaths from cholera was between 8 and 9 months
 - D** Each month the number of deaths rose by 200



(iii) Another water-borne disease is

(1)

- A** AIDS
- B** Bird flu
- C** Typhoid
- D** The flu (influenza)

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons why people in Low Income Countries (LICs) suffer from water-borne diseases.

(4)

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* (c) Explain how water usage can be managed in High Income Countries (HICs).

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Ruled area for writing the answer, consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 28 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 28 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



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Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 2: The Natural Environment

Paper 2F and 2H

Friday 25 January 2013 – Morning

Resource Booklet

Paper Reference

5GA2F/01

5GA2H/01

Do not return the resource booklet with the question paper.

Information

This Resource Booklet contains maps and photographs needed for use with the Unit 2: The Natural Environment examination.

This Resource Booklet is for use with both foundation and higher tiers.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A – THE PHYSICAL WORLD

Topic 1: Coastal Landscapes



Figure 1a

Topic 2: River Landscapes

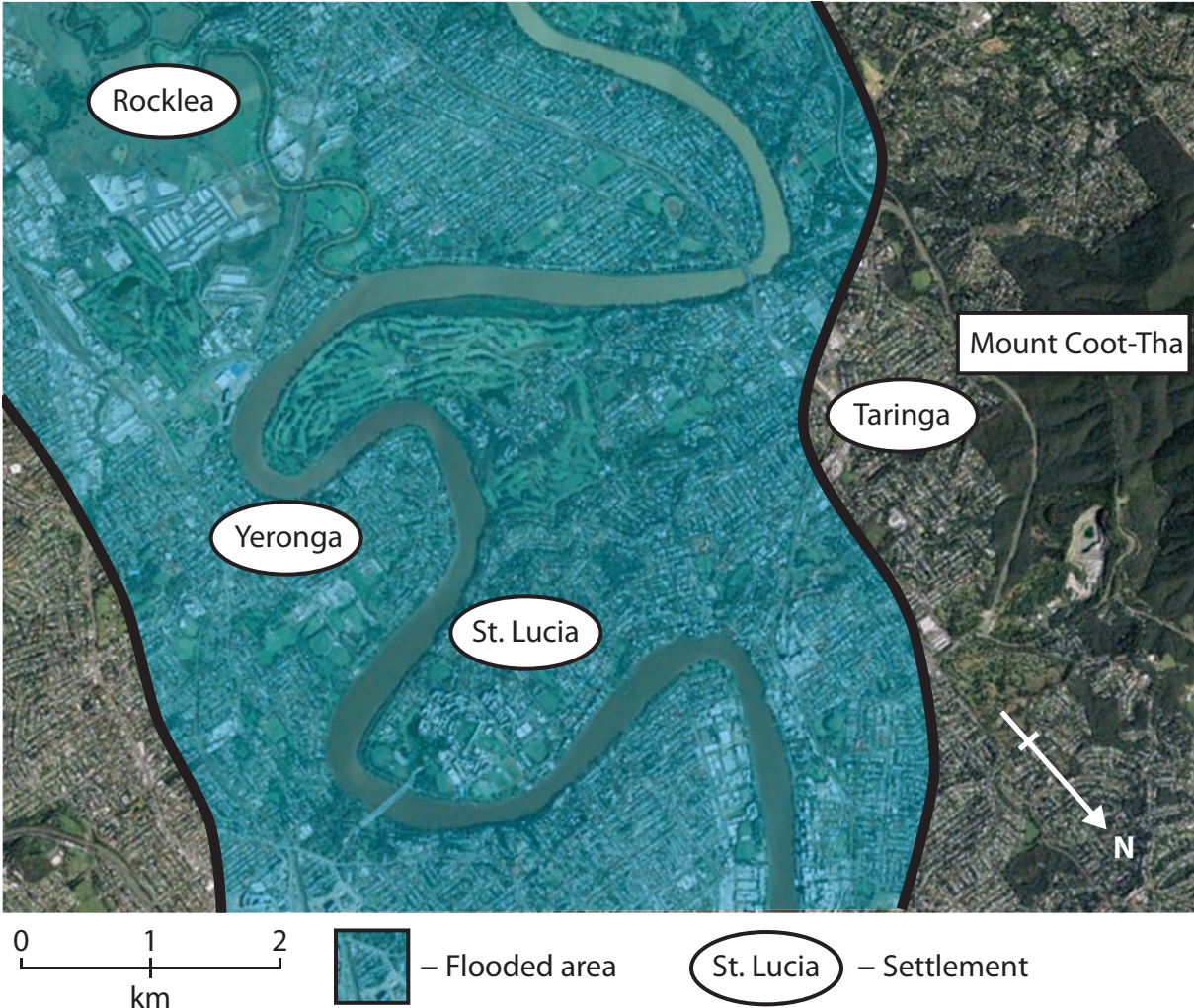


Figure 2a

Topic 3: Glaciated Landscapes

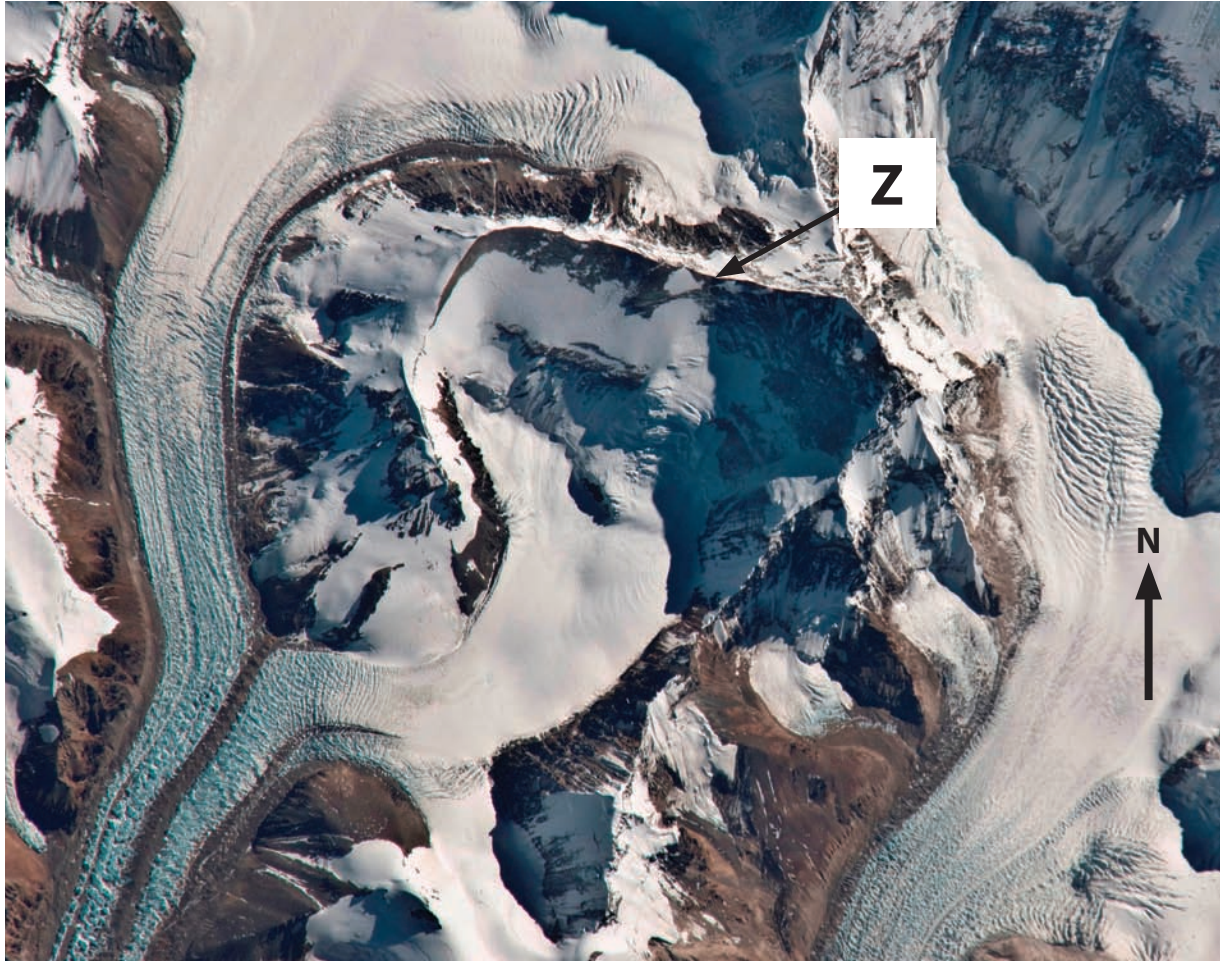


Figure 3a

Topic 4: Tectonic Landscapes

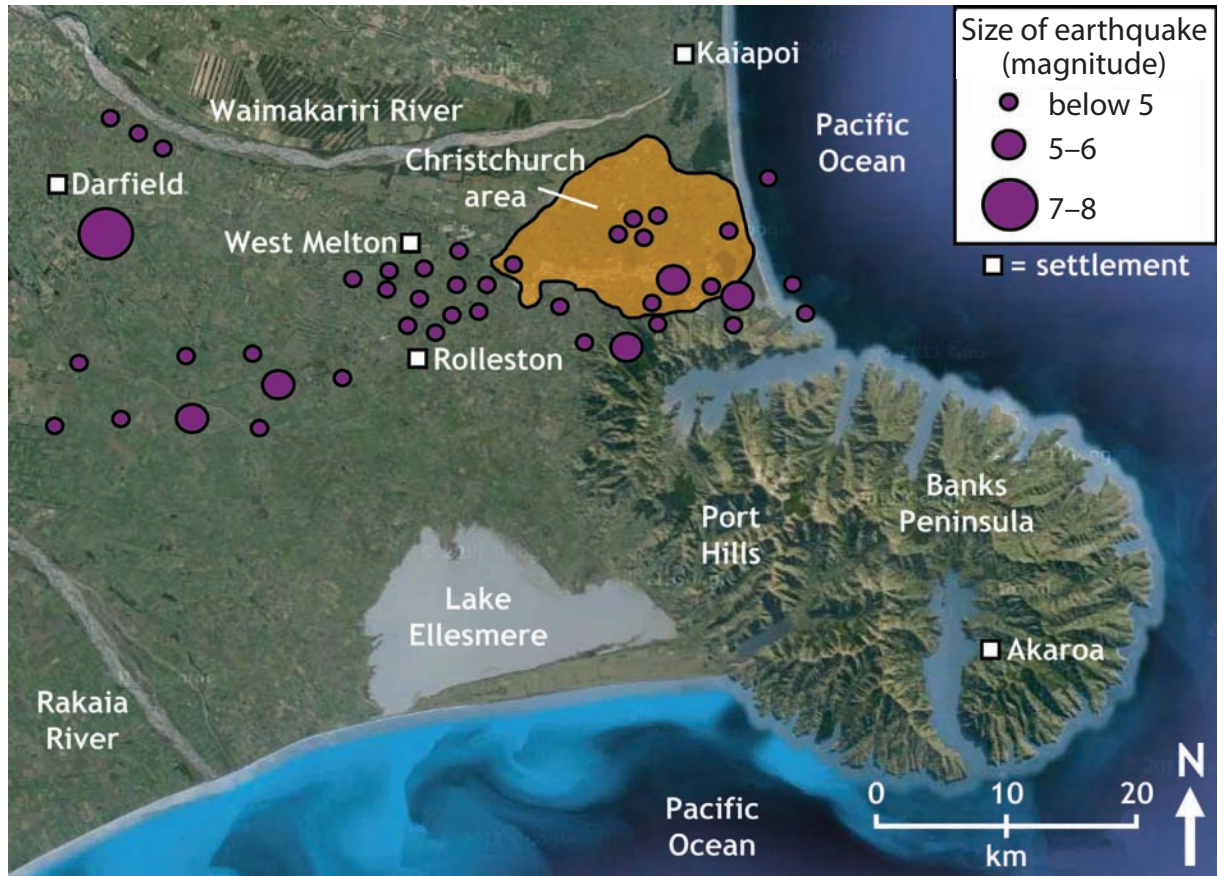


Figure 4a

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