

Answer ALL the questions in this book

1. (a) Look at the table below. It gives information about three residential areas: A, B and C. They are all in Leicester a large British city.

Area	Population Per sq. km	Type of Housing		
		% Owner Occupied	% Private Rented	% Council
A	1900	17	43	40
B	300	65	8	27
C	1050	21	3	76

- (i) This information was collected in a **population census**.

What is a **population census**?

.....

(1)

- (ii) Which area A, B or C has the highest **population density**?

Area.....

(1)

- (iii) Areas A, B and C are in different parts of the city.
 Complete the table below.
 Match the descriptions with areas A, B and C.

Description	Area
Old inner city housing	
New inner city council flats	
Modern suburban housing estate	

(3)

(b) Look at Figure 1. It is a sketch of houses found in area A.

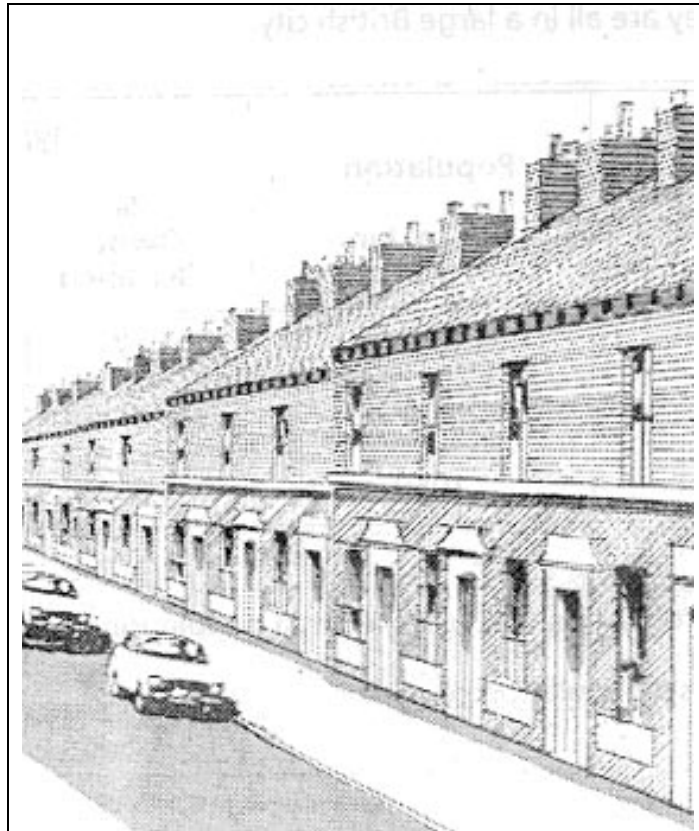


Figure 1

(i) Which word best describes the houses in this sketch?
Underline your answer.

tower-blocks semi-detached detached terraced

(1)

(ii) Describe **two** other features of these houses.

1.

.....

2.

.....

(2)

(c) Look at Figure 2. It is a way of showing population change.

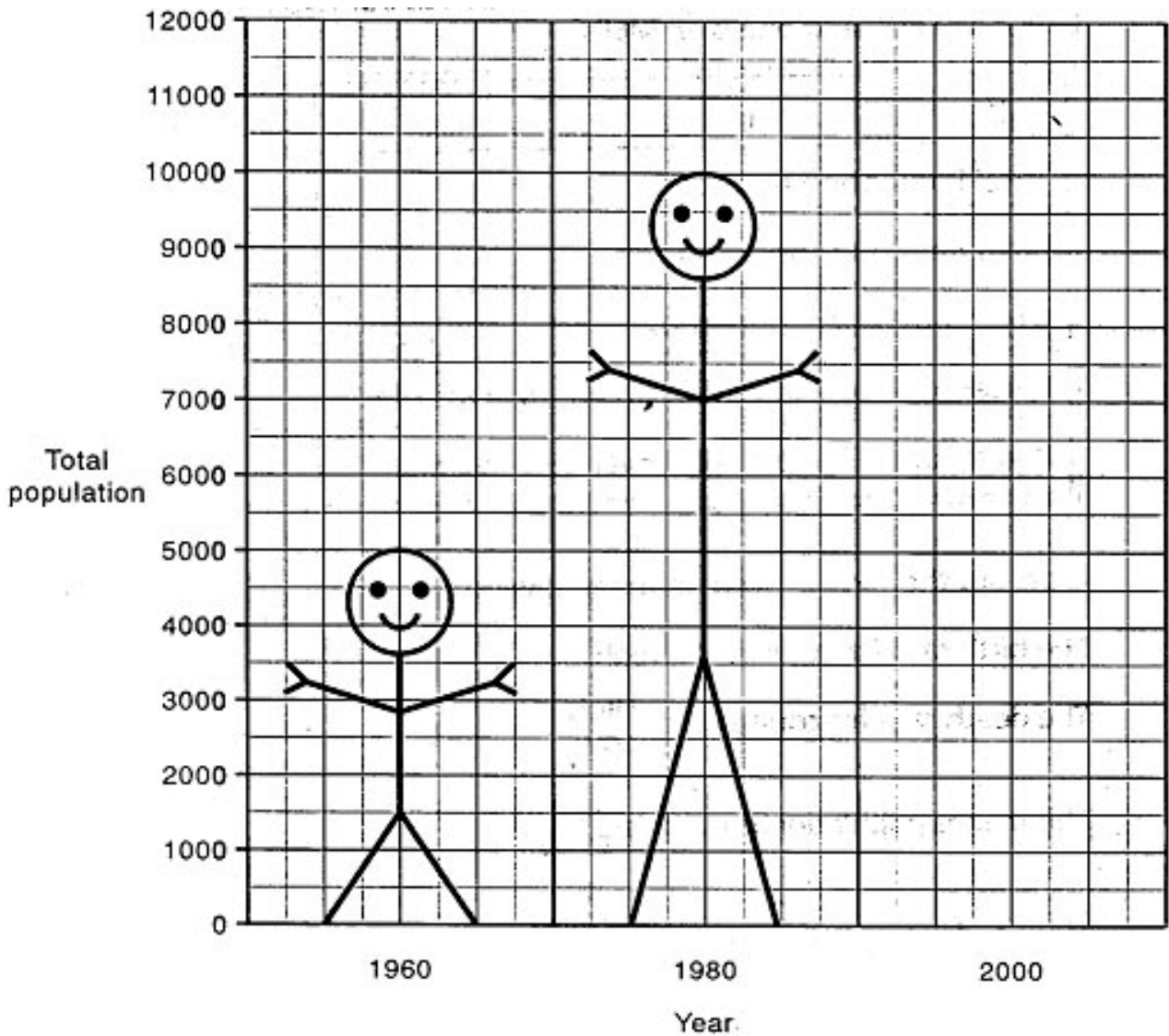


Figure 2

(i) How much did the population grow between 1960 and 1980?

.....

(1)

(ii) The population increased to 11,000 in the year 2000. Draw this information on Figure 2. Use the space provided on the graph.

(1)

- (d) Look at the table below. It gives information about two countries. One is an **LEDC** and one is an **MEDC**.

	Country X	Country Y
Total Population (millions)	82	74
Birth Rate (per thousand)	10	30
Death Rate (per thousand)	11	7
Percentage of population under 16 years old	16	36
Percentage of population over 65 years old	15	4

Cross out the **wrong** words in the following sentences:

The birth rate for country Y is high.

The death rate for country Y is ~~high~~.
low

This means population growth is ~~fast~~.
slow

Country Y is an ~~MEDC~~.
LEDC

(3)

(e) Look at Figure 3. It shows the population for three age groups in another country.

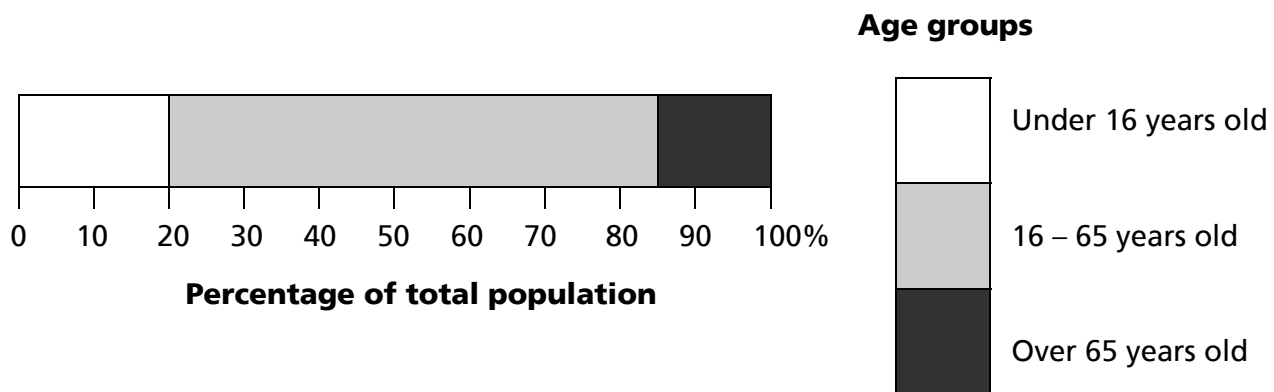


Figure 3

Use Figure 3 to complete the table below.

Age Group	Percentage (%)
Under 16 years old	
16 to 65 years old	
Over 65 years old	
Total	

(2)

- (f) Look at Figure 4. It is a river valley in South Africa showing two possible sites for a settlement: A and B.

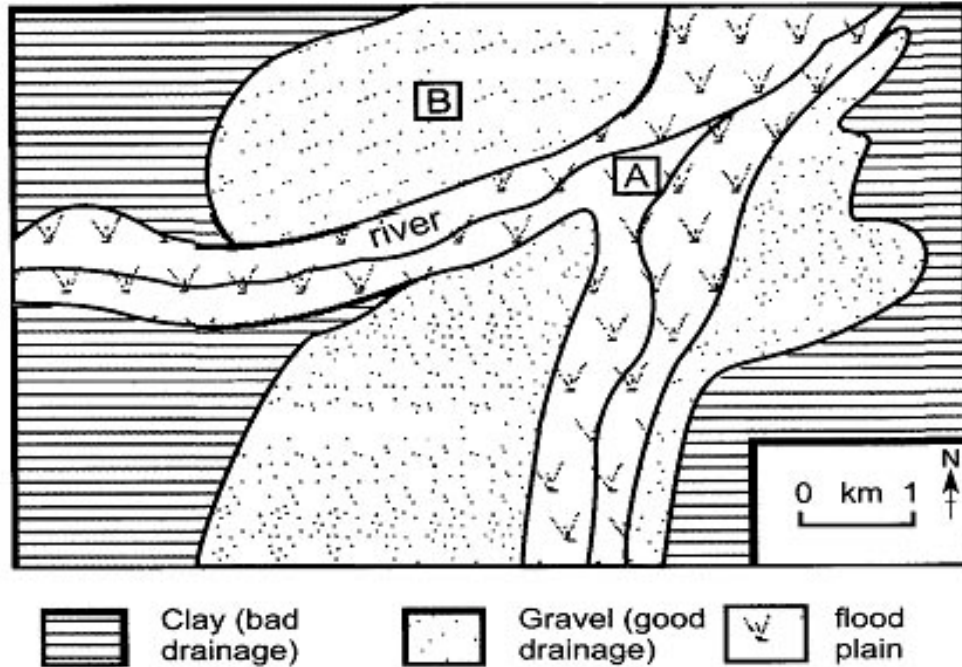


Figure 4

- (i) Explain what is meant by the **site** of a settlement.

.....

 (1)

- (ii) Give **one** advantage of the site at A.

.....

 (1)

- (iii) Give **one** disadvantage of the site at A.

.....

 (1)

(iv) Why would B be a good site for the settlement?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

Total 20 marks

End of Question 1

2. (a) Look at the Ordnance Survey (OS) map. Find Walton-on-the-Naze. Now look at the photograph on the photograph sheet. It shows Walton-on-the-Naze.

Letters S, T and U are marked on the photograph.

- (i) Match the letters on the photograph with the features in the table below:

Feature	Letter on Photograph
Hamford Water	
Pier	
Railway Station	

(3)

- (ii) Find the **pier** at Walton-on-the-Naze on the OS map. What is its **four** Figure reference?

Circle the correct answer.

2521 2622 2125 2522

(1)

- (iii) Find the railway station in Walton-on-the-Naze. Give its **six** Figure grid reference.

.....

(1)

- (b) Look again at the photograph of Walton-on-the-Naze and the OS map.

- (i) Which way was the camera pointing when the photograph was taken?

Circle the correct answer.

North South East West

(1)

- (ii) Longshore drift takes place along this coast. What is **longshore drift**?

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Figure 5 is a sketch of part of the coastline at Walton-on-the-Naze.

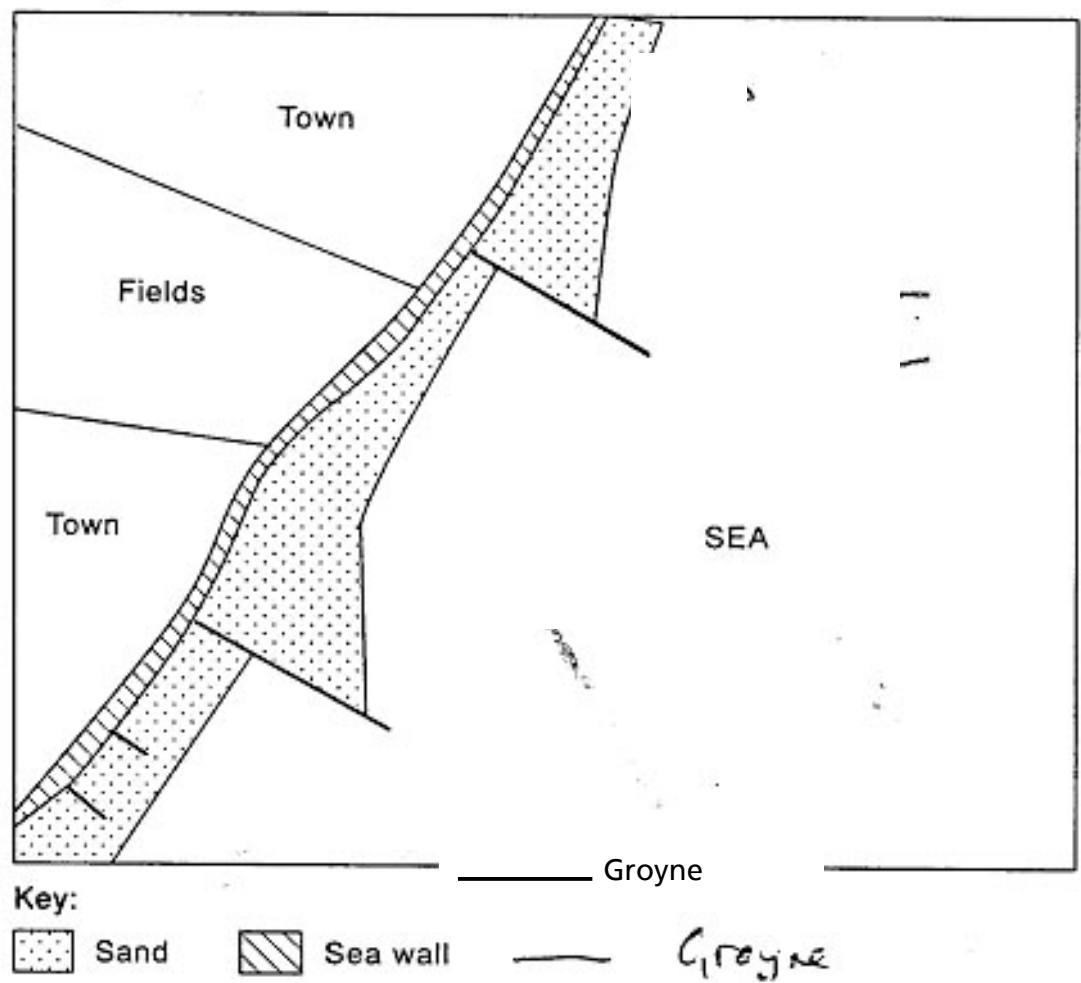


Figure 5

Show how longshore drift works on this area of coast.

Mark on the sketch:

- direction of longshore drift
- build up of sand
- swash
- backwash

(4)

(c) Find grid square 1721. The river in this grid square is Holland Brook. It has many bends.

(i) What is the name given to these bends in the river?

..... (1)

(ii) Figure 6 shows a cross section through one of these bends.

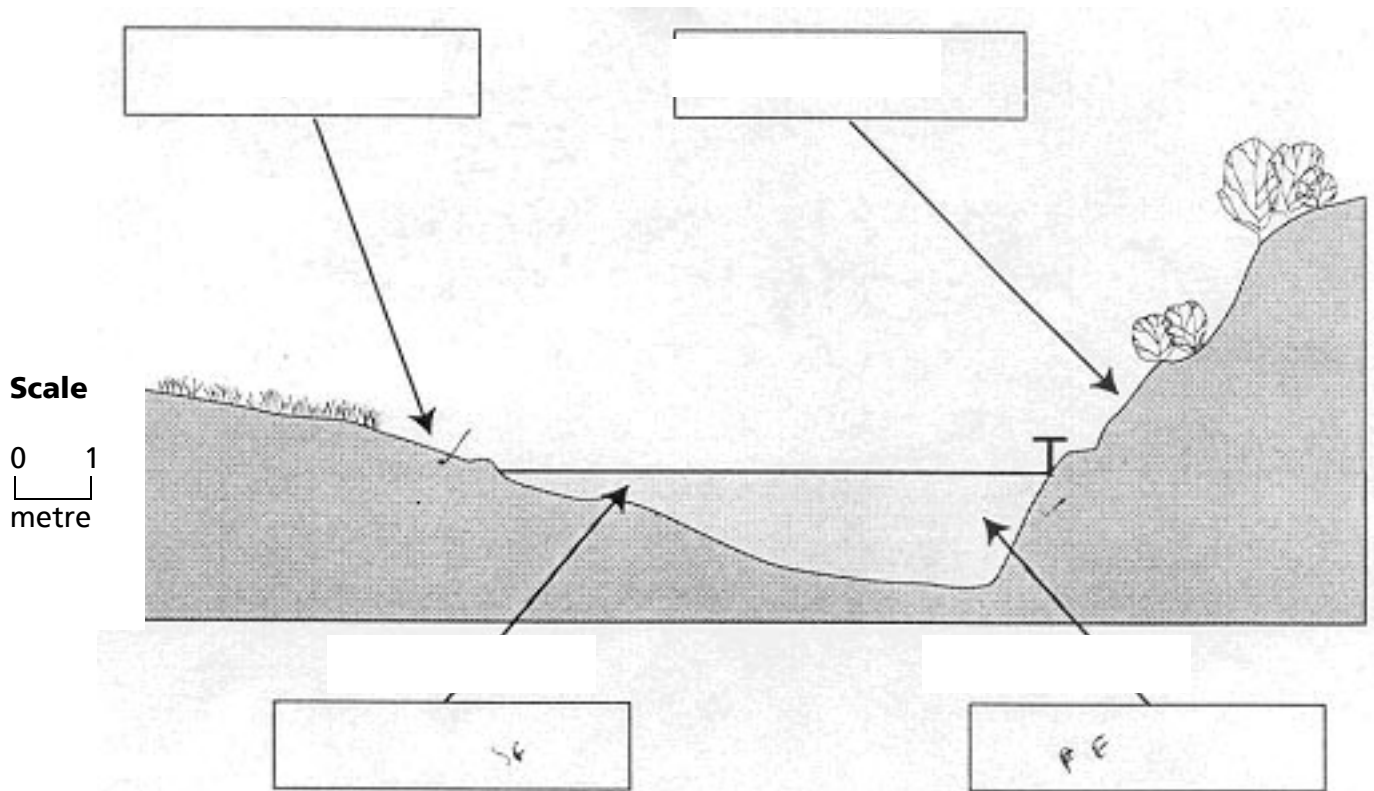


Figure 6

Write these labels in the correct boxes on the diagram.

- river cliff
- slip-off slope
- area of fastest flowing water
- area of slow flowing water

(2)

(iii) The river is eroding the bank at T.
Explain how.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

- (d) Look at Figure 7.
It is a map of a glaciated area in the Snowdonia National Park

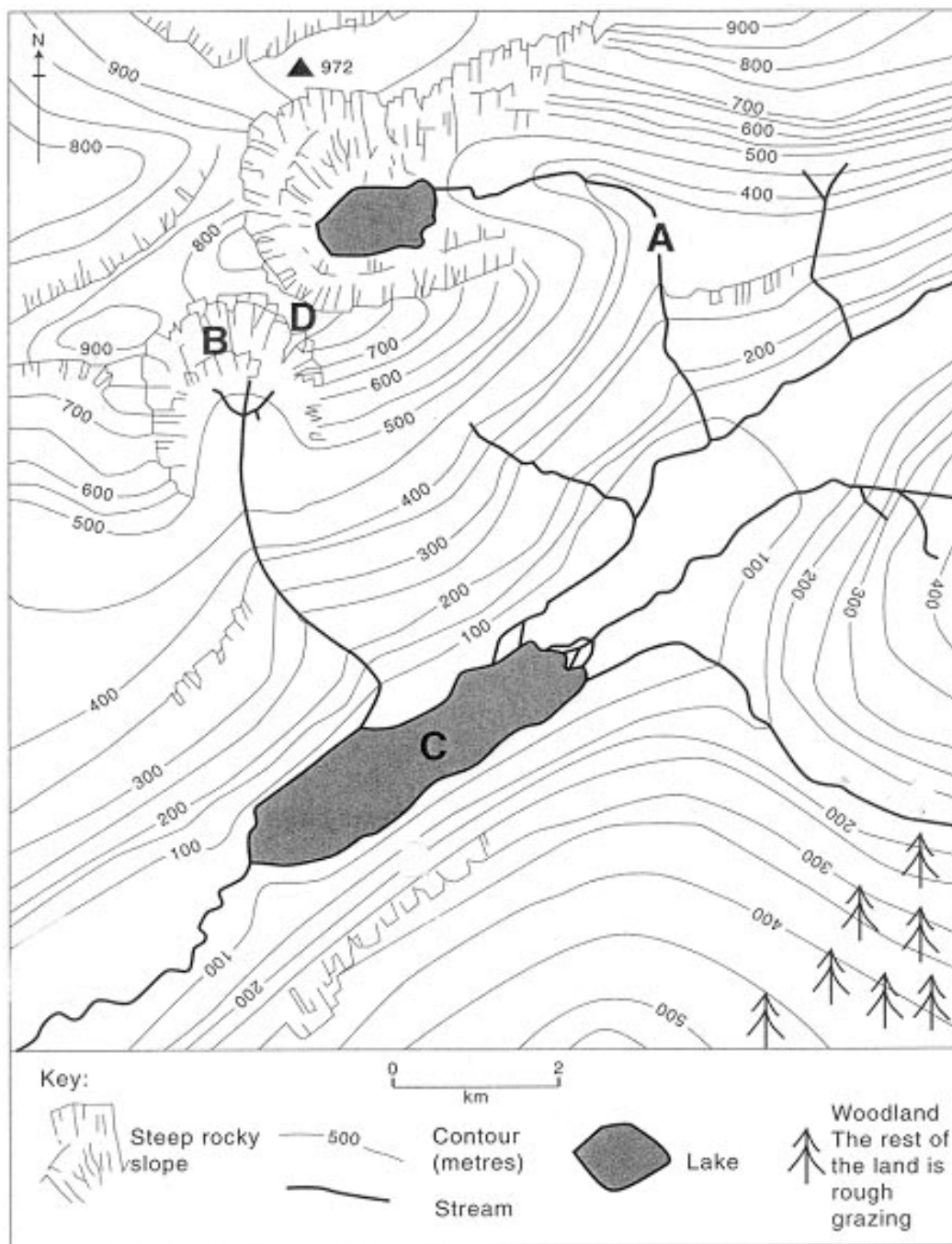


Figure 7

Letters A, B, C and D are marked on the map.

Match the letters on the map with the landforms in the table below.
Letter A has been done for you.

Landform	Letter on map
hanging valley	A
ribbon lake	
corrie	
arete	

(3)

Total 20 marks

End of Question 2

3. Look at Figure 8. It is a farm in North-East France.

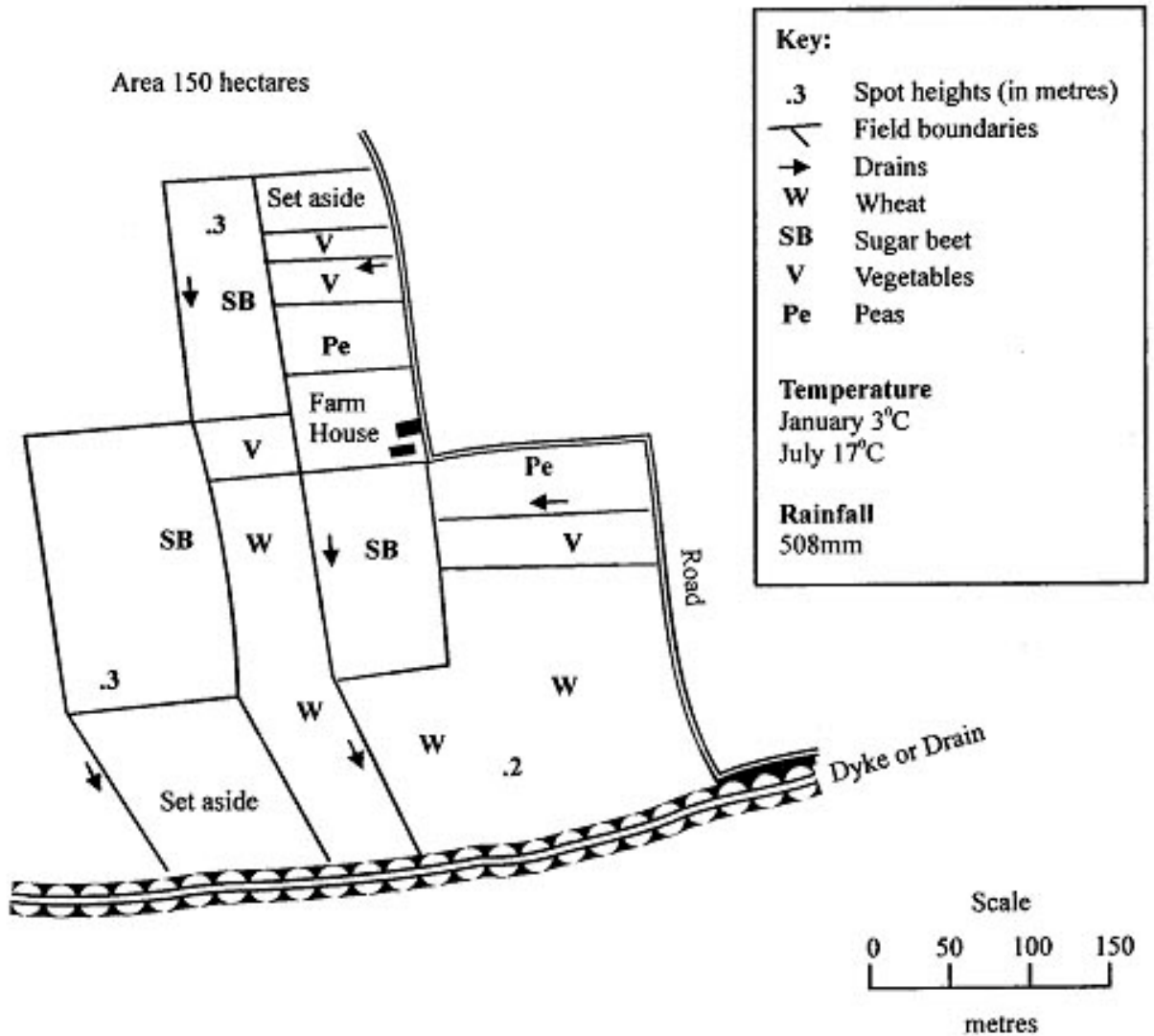


Figure 8

(a) (i) What word best describes this type of farm?
Circle the correct answer.

pastoral **subsistence** **hill sheep** **arable**

(1)

- (ii) Describe the size and shape of the fields.
Use data from Figure 8.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

- (iii) Cross out the wrong words in the following sentences.

Set aside is land on which crops are **cultivated** .
not cultivated

The farmers **pay tax**
get money for set aside land.

(2)

- (b) Some farmers in the EU find it difficult to make a living just from farming. They have to rely on diversification.

- (i) What is **diversification**?

.....
.....

(1)

- (ii) For a farm you have studied describe the types of diversification used by the farmer.

.....
.....
.....

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.....

.....

(5)

- (c) Look at Figure 9. It is a map of Central Scotland. It is an area with many high tech industries.

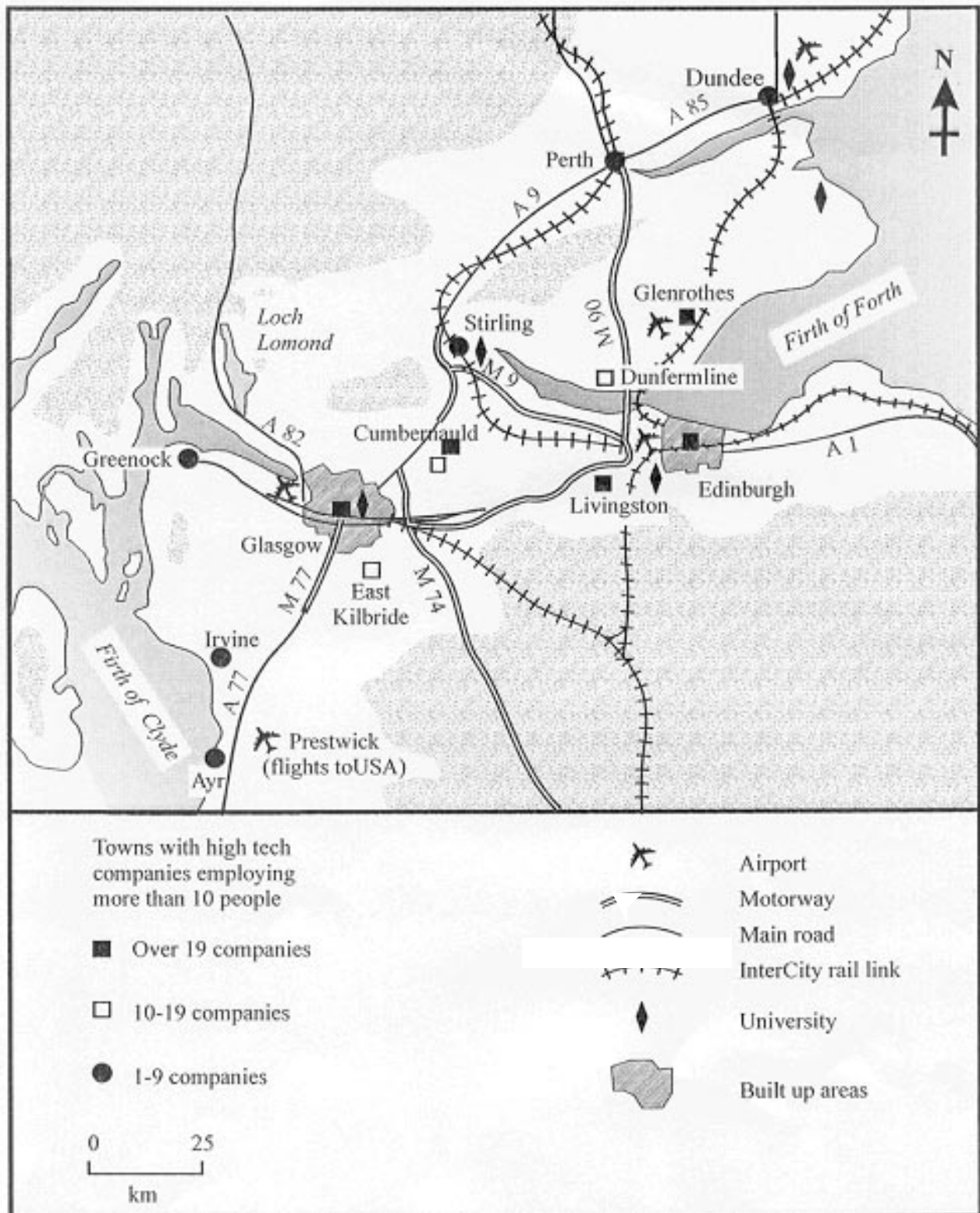


Figure 9

- (i) What is a **high tech industry**?

 (1)
- (ii) Give an example of a **high tech industry**.

 (1)
- (iii) How many high tech companies are there in East Kilbride?

 (1)
- (iv) Two of the features in the list below are important for the site of a high tech factory. Circle each of these two features.
- close to a coalfield
- close to a supply of unskilled labour
- close to a supply of skilled labour
- in an attractive position
 (2)
- (v) There are many high tech companies in this area of Central Scotland. Give **three** reasons why. Use Figure 9 to help you.
- 1**.....

- 2**.....

- 3**.....

 (3)

Total 20 marks

End of Question 3

4. (a) Look at Figure 10. It shows the average annual precipitation for three places in northern England: A, B and C.

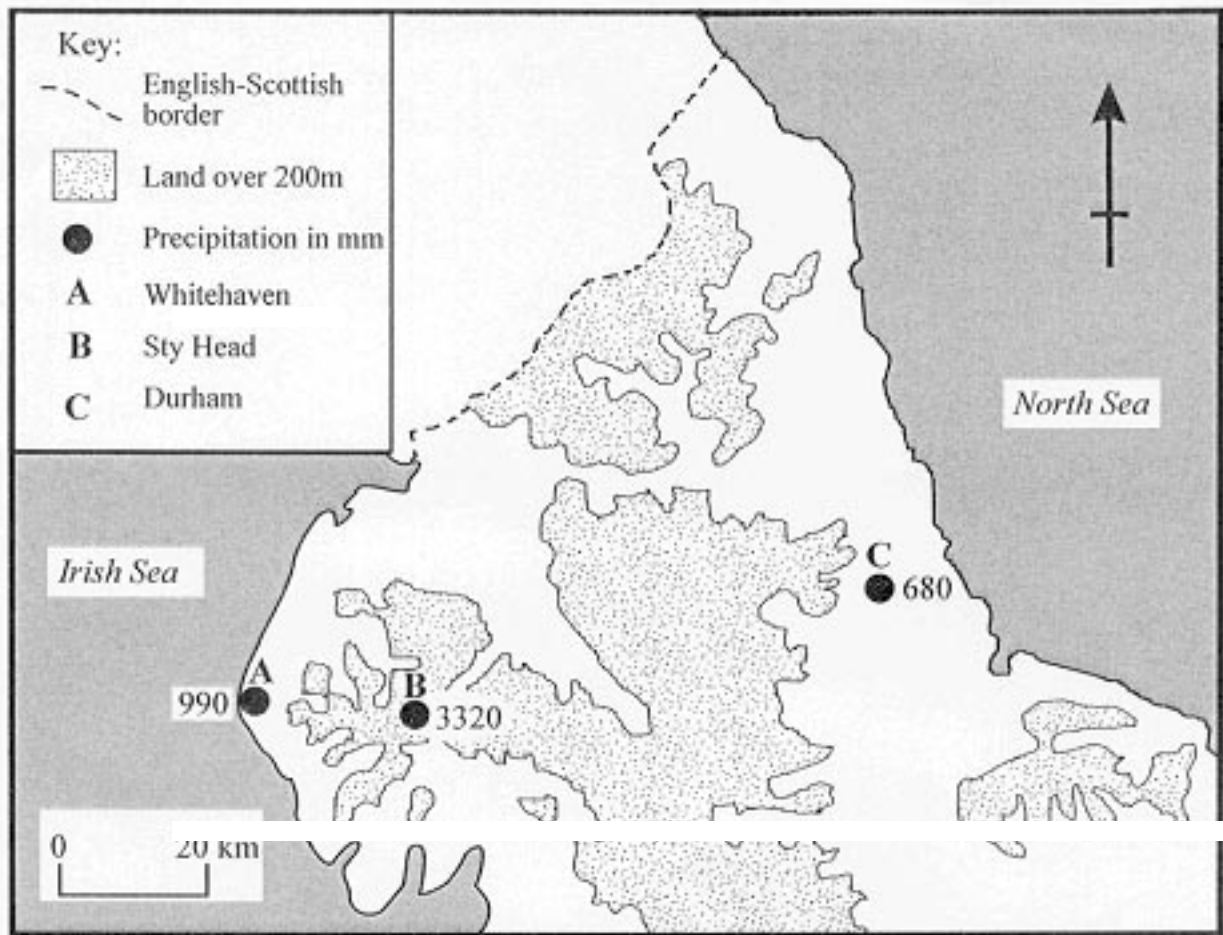


Figure 10

(i) Describe the distribution of precipitation shown in Figure 10.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

- (ii) Figure 11 is a cross section from A to C on Figure 10. Fill in the boxes to show the process of relief rainfall. Use the letters from the list below.

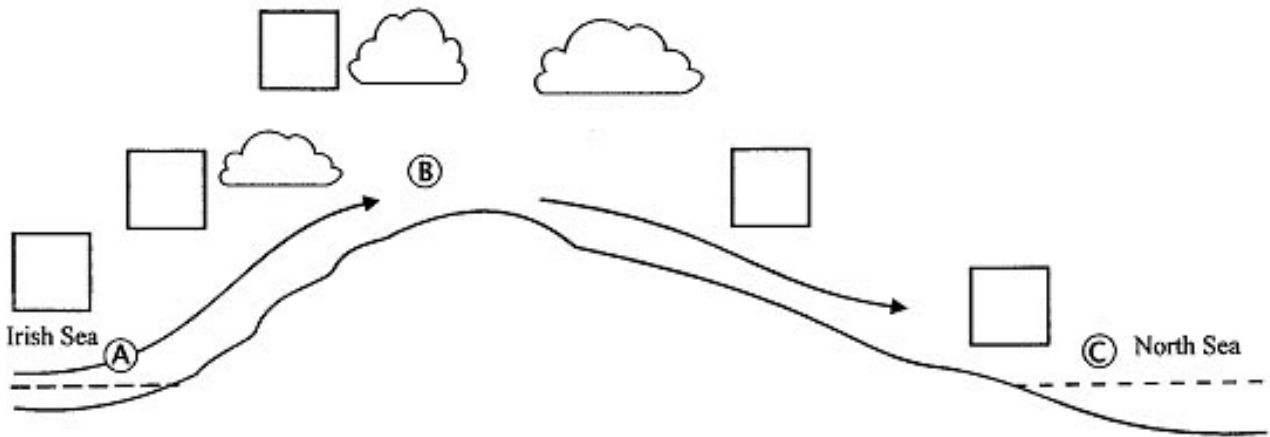


Figure 11

- V** moist air rises
- W** rain shadow
- X** dry air descends
- Y** moist prevailing winds
- Z** condensation

(5)

- (b) The rain was caused by a polar **maritime** air mass.

- (i) What is a **polar** air mass?

..... **(1)**

- (ii) Why does this air mass bring moist air to Britain?

.....

 **(2)**

- (c) Look at Figure 12. It shows the winter and summer temperatures for London, Berlin and Warsaw. These places are on a similar latitude.

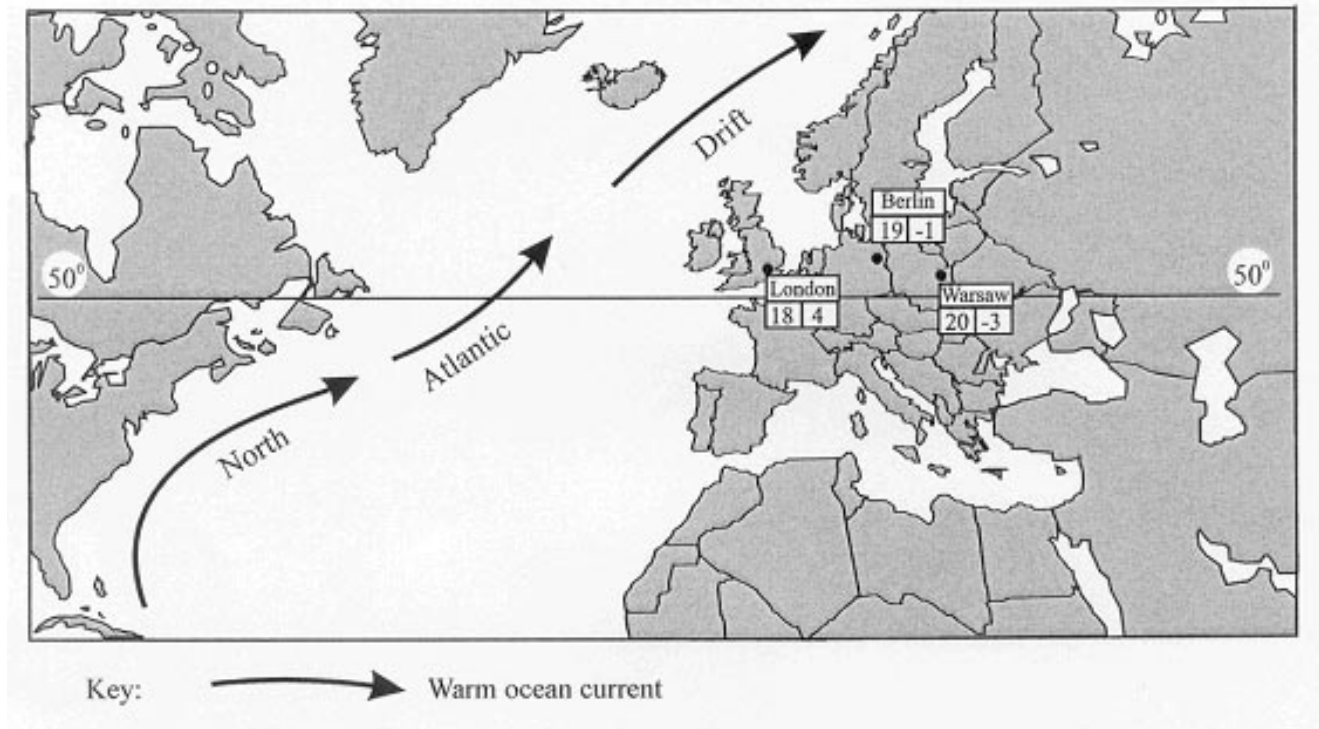


Figure 12

Cross out the wrong words in the sentences below.

In winter the further you are from the sea the colder it is.
~~warmer~~

In summer the further you are from the sea the colder it is.
~~warmer~~

This is because the land warms up and cools down more quickly than the sea.
~~more slowly~~

Therefore the difference in temperature between summer and winter is greater in
~~less~~
 London than in Warsaw.

(4)

(d) Some forests are being sustainably developed.

(i) What is meant by **sustainable development**?

.....
.....
(2)

(ii) For a named forest explain how it is being sustainably developed.

Chosen forest: _____

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
(4)

Total 20 marks

End of Exam Paper

Paper
Reference
1312/1F

Photograph Sheet

Edexcel GCSE

Specimen Paper

Geography A

Paper 1F



By kind permission of Aerofilms

Walton-on-the-Naze

Paper
Reference
1312/1F

**Ordnance Survey
Map Extract**

Edexcel GCSE

Specimen Paper

Geography A

Paper 1F



GCSE

Mark Scheme

**GEOGRAPHY 1312
PAPER 1F**

Edexcel
Success through qualifications

GENERAL MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

The mark scheme is based on a combination of direct credit marking and levels of response marking.

When levels of response marking are used, the examiner should determine the highest level reached by the candidate before awarding marks within the range allocated to that level of response. Do not be afraid to give full marks.

Not all points mentioned in the mark scheme against each level need to be met for an answer to start scoring at that level. It will be possible for a candidate to reach a score through either the breadth or depth of the answer.

Where a points mark scheme is used, candidates should be credited for each valid point made, whether the points give extra breadth or greater depth. The wording of the question should be used to determine the validity of the points offered: for example an answer requiring explanation could not gain full marks if it only describes; a question requiring 'reasons for ...' could not get full marks if only one reason is offered in depth – some breadth would be required.

The answers suggested in the mark scheme are for guidance only. In many cases it will be possible for candidates to offer valid, plausible alternatives. Examiners should use their professional judgement to decide whether a given answer is acceptable. In cases of any doubt, the examiner should refer the answer to their team leader or the principal examiner.

Where appropriate, annotated diagrams are acceptable as a substitute for text and can gain full marks if they meet the requirements of the mark scheme.

1. a) i) People count – any reference to counting the number of people in an area is worth a full mark (1)
- ii) Area A (1)
- iii) In order A C B (3)
- b) (i) Terraced (1)
- (ii) Any two points at 1 mark each e.g. small houses, no front gardens, old houses. Descriptions about the area are also acceptable e.g. no trees, no garages (2)
- c) (i) 5000 – other acceptable answers: doubled, or increased by 100% (1)
- (ii) Top of head touches the 11000 line. Body etc. can be drawn any size (1)
- d) Correct answers LOW FAST LEDC
One mark for each correct answer (3)
- e) Percentages in order 20
65
15
100
Four times ½ mark (2)
- f) (i) The land on which a settlement is built = 1
Near miss = ½ (1)
- (ii) Anything acceptable e.g. close to water, confluence of two rivers, communications (1)
- (iii) Easily flooded: marshy: no good for building...many possible reasons (1)
- (iv) Two points are required:
Above the flood plain or not easily flooded
Permeable, easily drained soil (2)
- (20)**

2. a) (i) U = Hamford Water
S = Pier
T = Railway Station (3)
- (ii) 2521 (1)
- (iii) 255219 or 256219 (1)
- b) (i) North (1)
- (ii) The movement of material/sand/shingle (½ mark) along the coast (1 mark) (1)
- (iii) Each point has to be clearly marked and labelled. Arrows are required for all apart from the sand. Longshore drift arrow clearly along the coast. Swash and backwash arrows to show a zig-zag movement down the coast. ½ mark for correct label, ½ mark for right directions. (4)
- c) (i) Meanders (1)
- (ii) In clockwise order from top left:
Slip off slope
River cliff
Fastest water
Slowest water (2)
- (iii) For up to two marks do not expect too technical an answer. Look favourably on good geographical terms, and credit all relevant processes such as hydraulic action and undercutting at one mark. To reach full marks some explanation is required. (3)
- d) In order from top C B D (3)
- (20)**

3. a) (i) Arable (1)
- (ii) Allow full marks if only size or shape are described (3)
- (iii) Correct words are: not grown and paid money (2)
- b) (i) A clear definition is required for the full mark; earning some of their income outside of farming activities (1)
- (ii) Information for examiners:
- Barns converted to self-catering apartments
 - Land used for car boot sales
 - Land rented out for camping

Level 2	5 – 3	There must be specific exemplar material for the top of this level. To enter this level there must be 2 points with at least one extension.
Level 1	2 – 1	Weak points such as camping / bed and breakfast with no extensions.

(5)

- c) (i) Definition; can be secondary or tertiary based on the manufacture of products such as computers (1)
- (ii) Micro electronics, computers are examples (1)
- (iii) 10-19 or any number between = 1 mark (1)
- (iv) Two correct answers are:
Close to a supply of skilled labour
In an attractive position (2)
- (v) Any three points shown on the map, e.g. many universities, close to international airport. Do not expect explanations (3)

(20)

- 4 a) (i) Two relevant points required
e.g. highest rainfall on the mountains, the east is the driest area (2)
- (ii) In order Y V Z X W (5)
- b) (i) A large volume of air (½) with its source in the Polar region (1/2) (1)
- (ii) Travels over a large area of water (1)
Collects water on its journey (1) (2)
- c) Correct words are:
Colder
Warmer
Quicker
Less (4)
- d) (i) Maintaining the forest by not removing more than is being replaced
or leaving for future generations at least as much as at present. (2)

Information for examiners – same as 1HQ4d.

(ii)	Level 2	4 – 3	There should be some specific exemplar material at the top of this level. To enter this level sustainability must be related to forests. Explanation must be evident for this level	
	Level 1	2 – 1	General points about sustainability.	(4)

(20)

Exam Total: 80 marks

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Candidates will be assessed for the quality of written communication according to the following criteria:

Level 3	4	Candidates write in sentences which are clear, structured and coherent. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with few errors using a range of specialist terms appropriately and with precision.
Level 2	2 – 3	Candidates write in sentences with a clear and structured style. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy.
Level 1	1	Candidates write in sentences with a limited structure. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy

Assessment Objectives – Foundation

			Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Skills		
1	a	i)	1					
		ii)						
		iii)					1	2
	b	i)					1	
		ii)						2
	c	i)					1	
		ii)						1
	d				3			
	e						2	
	f	i)	1					
		ii)						
		iii)						1
iv)		1						1
2	a	i)				3		
		ii)						
		iii)					1	
	b	i)	1				1	
		ii)						
		iii)						2
	c	i)	1				1	
		ii)						
		iii)						3
	d				1		1	
	3	a	i)		1		2	
			ii)					
iii)			2					
b		i)	1					
		ii)						3
c		i)	1		1		1	
		ii)						
		iii)						
		iv)						1
		v)						1
4		a	i)			4	2	
			ii)					1
	b	i)	1					
		ii)						2
	c				2			
	d	i)	1		1			
		ii)						2
	Totals:			16	23	18	23	