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1. Look at Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet. It is a graph showing the population of Southend, 1801–2001, and important events in Southend’s development.

(a) What was Southend’s population in

(i) 1871?

.....

(1)

(ii) 1961?

.....

(1)

(b) Which period showed the greatest growth in population?

**Circle the correct answer.**

**1801–1881**

**1881–1961**

**1961–2001**

(1)

(c) Give **two** reasons why the greatest growth was in this period. Use only information from Figure 3.

Reason 1 .....

.....

Reason 2 .....

.....

(2)

Q1

(Total 5 marks)



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2. Look at Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet. It gives information about human activities on the coast at Southend.

(a) Figure 4 suggests that tourism is important to Southend.

Give **three** pieces of information from Figure 4 to show this.

- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....
- 3 .....
- .....
- (3)**

(b) (i) Name **one** industry that **used to be** important at Leigh-on-Sea.

.....

**(1)**

(ii) Give **two** reasons why Leigh-on-Sea is still important.

- Reason 1 .....
- .....
- Reason 2 .....
- .....
- (2)**

(c) How many people over 60 live in Southend?

**Circle the correct answer.**

- 2,000**                      **32,000**                      **132,000**
- (1)**



Leave blank

(d) Why do you think so many people aged over 60 live in Southend?

Give **two** reasons.

Reason 1 .....

.....

Reason 2 .....

.....

(2)

(e) 11,000 people commute each day from Southend to London.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

Reason 1 .....

.....

Reason 2 .....

.....

(2)

Q2

(Total 11 marks)

3. Look at Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet. It gives information about coastal processes at Southend.

(a) Cross out the **wrong** words or numbers in the sentences below.

Southend's sea defences are approximately  $\frac{2}{11}$  km long.

The cliffs dry out quickly in the summer because they face  $\frac{\text{south}}{\text{north}}$ .

Southend's cliffs can move because the ground  $\frac{\text{expands}}{\text{contracts}}$  as it dries out.

The predominant wave direction in Southend is from the  $\frac{\text{south west}}{\text{east}}$ .

Sand movement is reduced by  $\frac{\text{groynes}}{\text{the pier}}$ .

(5)



Leave blank

(b) Which of the following gives the meaning of **weathering**?

**Tick** the correct answer.

Process	
Movement of material along coastline	<input type="checkbox"/>
Breaking down of rocks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wearing away and removal of rocks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(1)

(c) There is mass movement of the cliffs at Southend.

Suggest why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(d) Corrasion is a type of erosion caused by the sea.

Explain the process of corrasion.

.....

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.....

.....

(2)

(Total 11 marks)

Q3

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4. Look at Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet. It is a graph showing the percentage of tourists visiting various attractions in Southend.

(a) (i) What percentage of tourists visit the Sea Life Centre?

..... (1)

(ii) Name the attractions that are visited by 40% or more of tourists.

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

(b) Which attractions are greater in number?

Tick the correct answer.

Attraction	✓
Physical attractions	
Human/economic attractions	

(1)

(c) Look again at Figure 6, and at the maps of Southend, Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

**One** of the human/economic attractions listed in Figure 6 is more than 2 km from Pier Hill.

Which one?

..... (1)

(d) Some groups of people benefit from the concentration of the other tourist attractions around Pier Hill.

Suggest **two** groups of people who benefit.

1 .....  
 2 ..... (2)



Leave  
blank

(e) The concentration of tourist attractions within 2 km of Pier Hill leads to conflict with local people.

Explain **two** problems that might cause such conflict.

Problem 1 .....

.....

.....

.....

Problem 2 .....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

Q4

(Total 11 marks)

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7

Turn over

5. Look at Figures 11 to 15 in the Resource Booklet. They show some of the engineering techniques already on the coast at Southend.

(a) Complete the following table to show whether they are hard or soft engineering techniques. **Tick** the correct column for each engineering technique.

Engineering technique	Hard	Soft
Sea wall		
Revetment		
Beach recharge		
Groyne		

(2)

(b) Groynes help to control **longshore drift**.

What evidence is there in Figures 11 and 12 to show this?

.....  
.....

(1)

(c) The old sloping revetment is not working as well now.

What evidence is there in Figure 13 to show this?

.....  
.....

(1)





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blank

(d) Figure 11 shows a sea wall.

(i) How does a sea wall work?

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

(ii) Give **one** advantage of a sea wall.

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

(iii) Give **one** disadvantage of a sea wall.

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

(e) Figure 15 shows beach recharge.

(i) What does beach recharge mean?

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

(ii) Give **one** advantage of beach recharge.

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

(iii) Give **one** disadvantage of beach recharge.

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

(Total 10 marks)

Q5







