Surname

Other Names



GCSE

4231/02

GEOGRAPHY (Specification A) HIGHER TIER UNIT 1 Core Geography

A.M. THURSDAY, 14 June 2012

1³/₄ hours

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

For Exam	iner's use only
Question 1	
Question 2	
Question 3	
Question 4	
Question 5	
Question 6	
TOTAL MARKS	

Candidate

Number

0

Centre

Number

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** the questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Where the space is not sufficient for your answer, continue the answer at the back of the book, taking care to number the continuation correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

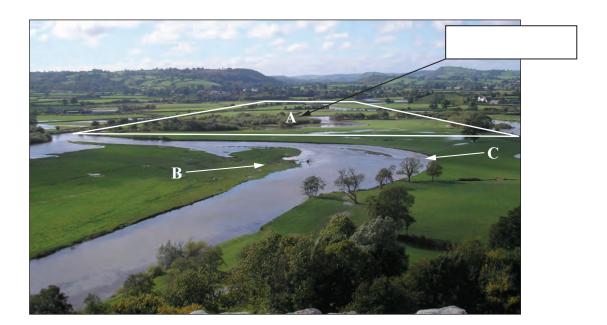
You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing.

2

Answer all questions.

Theme 1 – Water

1. (a) Study the photograph (below) and diagram opposite.

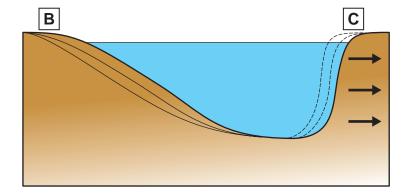


(i)	In the box provided label landform A identified in the photograph.	[1]
(ii)	Explain how the river has created feature B .	[2]
.		

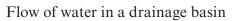


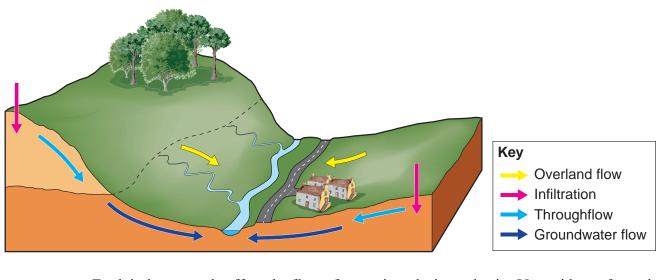
The diagram shows a cross-section from B to C in the photograph. Annotate this (iii) diagram to explain how one river process is causing the outward migration of the meander bend.

3



Study the diagram below. *(b)*





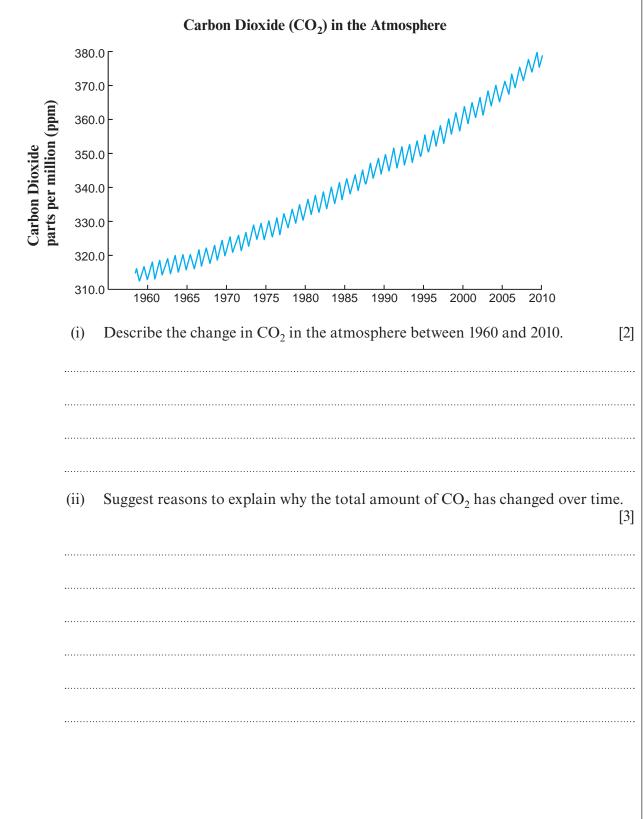
Explain how people affect the flow of water in a drainage basin. Use evidence from the diagram in your answer. [2]

 $\begin{array}{c} 42.31 \\ 02.0\,003 \end{array}$

Examiner only Explain how a river landform(s) affects the lives of people who live along rivers. Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer. *(c)* [6] _____ _____

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2. (*a*) Study the graph below.

Turn over.

- Examiner only
- (b) Outline the likely positive and negative effects of climate change on the lives of people who live in MEDCs such as the UK. [4]

Positive effects
Negative effects

(c) Read the following newspaper article about Bangladesh. Bangladesh is an LEDC.

Climate change and Bangladesh

Adapted from Md Saidur Rahman 2007

Rising sea levels is one of the most important issues humans will have to grapple with in this century. The people who will be affected first live in places with low-lying deltas like Bangladesh.

The increasing intensity of tropical storms and rising sea level are making it impossible for people to live in some parts of the country. Millions of people face the possibility of being among the first climate refugees. A one metre sea level rise would flood more than 15 per cent of Bangladesh, forcing 13 million people to leave their homes.

Climate change is likely to have a greater impact on the lives of people who live in LEDCs, rather than people who live in MEDCs. Explain why. Use information from this article and your own knowledge to illustrate your answer.

[6]

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Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone

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Study the photograph and map below. 3. (a)Mid-Atlantic Ridge NORTH AMERICAN EURASIAN PLATE PLATE ICELAND Skjaldbreidur \triangle Skjaldbreidur Reykjavik 🗆 Atlantic Ocean Eyjafjallajokull Volcano Mid-Atlantic 100km 50 Ridge Key: = Volcano \triangle Describe the location of Skjaldbreidur. (i) [2] Identify two pieces of evidence to suggest that the photograph was taken at a (ii) constructive plate margin. Use the map and photograph to do this. [2] 1. 2.

(iii) Explain the formation of any **one** landform found at constructive plate margins. You **must** use a diagram to help your answer. [5]

Landform

Explanation

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Explain how the impact of earthquakes on people's lives may be reduced. Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer. *(b)* [6] _____

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only **Theme 4 – Changing Populations** Study the bar chart below. 4. (a)Change in World population by region 2005-2050 Europe China USA India Least Developed Countries -50 Ò 50 100 150 % Growth The population of Least Developed Countries will grow 125% by 2050. (i) Add a bar to the graph to show this. [1] By how much is India's population predicted to grow between 2005 and 2050? [1] (ii) Suggest reasons to explain the predicted population change in one other region (iii) identified in the graph. [3] Region Explanation

Examiner

(*b*) Study the photograph below.

Hambleden - Buckinghamshire



Reproduced from http://sobreinglaterra.com

The picturesque village of Hambleden was bought in 2007 by new land owner Mr Scharzenbach for £38m.

Describe the attractions of living in rural areas in MEDCs such as the UK. **Only** use evidence in the photograph. [4]

(c)	Explain why many Western European countries face an increasingly ageing population Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer. [6]	n. 6]
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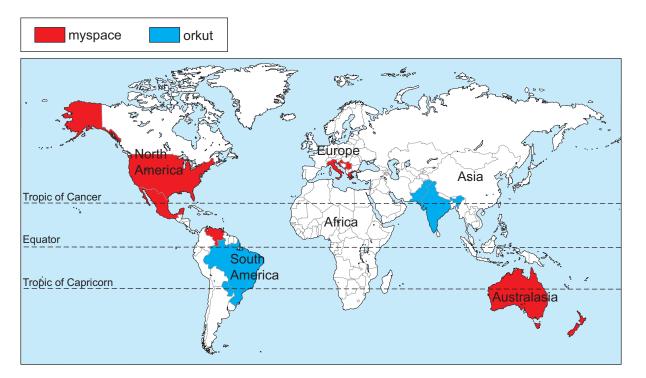
Theme 5 – Globalisation

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5. (a) Study the textbox and map below.

Globalisation is when human activities increasingly take place on a worldwide scale

Countries in which the social networking sites myspace and orkut are the most popular.



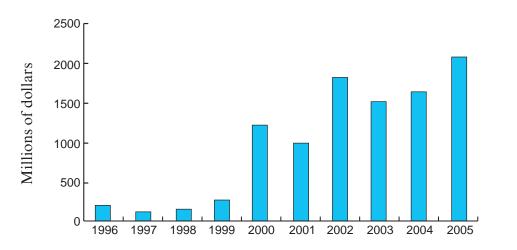
(i) Compare the distribution of countries in which myspace and orkut are the most popular social networking website. [3]

- Examiner only
- (ii) Explain how changes in technology have allowed increased globalisation of human activities. [3]



(b) Study the graph below.





Describe Indian TNC investments abroad between 1996 and 2005. [3]

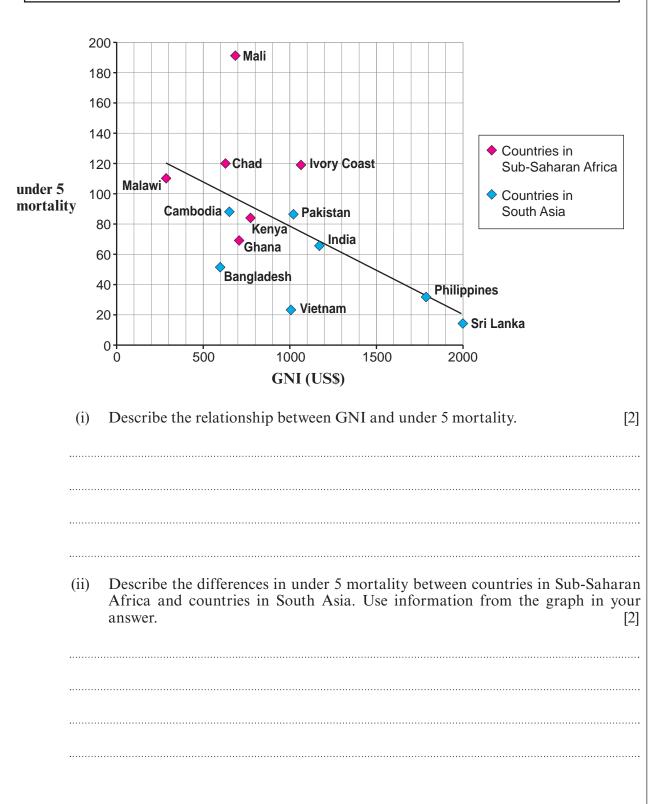
(c)	 Some people who live in newly industrialised countries such as India or China see globalisation as a threat. Explain why. Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer. 		
	Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer. [6]		
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Theme 6 – Development

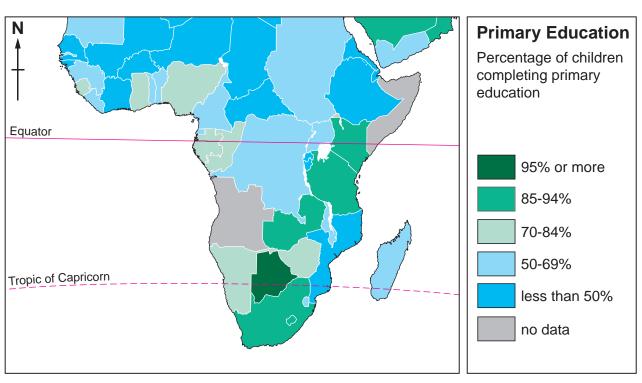
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6. (*a*) Study the textbox and scattergraph below.

GNI is a measure of the wealth of a country. It is usually measured in US Dollars (US\$). Under 5 mortality is the number of children who die before the age of 5 for every 1000 births.

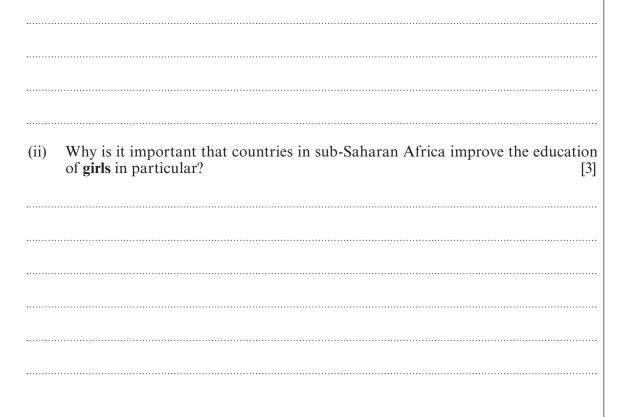


(b) Study the map below.



Percentage of Children Completing Primary Education in sub-Saharan Africa

(i) Describe the distribution of countries where less than 50% of children complete primary education. [2]



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(c)	Oxfam is an example of a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which provides aid to countries in need of help.	
	Explain how NGOs can help LEDCs achieve one or more of the Millennium Develop Goals. Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer.	pment [6]
••••••		

For continuation only _____ _____

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