WJEC CBAC

GCSE

4232/01

GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)
FOUNDATION TIER
UNIT 2 Options Geography

A.M. MONDAY, 18 June 2012

1 hour 15 minutes

	For Examiner's Use Only	
Section A	Theme 7	
	Theme 8	
	Theme 9	
Section B	Theme 10	
	Theme 11	
	Theme 12	
	TOTAL	

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 **one** question from Section A, **one** from Section B and **one other**.

Answer **no more** than **three** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

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.

SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS

Answer at least **one** *question from this section, but no more than* **two**.

Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. *(a)* Study the **OS map extract** below. A full key appears at the back of the booklet.

(i) In which of the following grid squares would you find the Dock?
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

3283 **3184** **3384**

(ii) Give **two** other examples of land uses shown on the map. [2]

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(iii)   Give **three** pieces of **map evidence** which show that there is a high risk of coastal flooding in the area.   [3]

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

(b)   Sea-levels are predicted to rise in many parts of the world which increases the risk of coastal flooding.

Describe **two** ways in which sea-level rise may affect people.   [4]

1. ....

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2. ....

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(c) Study the photograph below.

(i) Put one of the following words in each box to identify the correct coastal landform. [4]

| bay | arch | cave | headland | cliff | stack |

(ii) Explain, using named processes, how **one** of these landforms has been formed. You **must** draw diagram(s) to help your answer. [6]

Name of landform ....

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End of Theme 7 question

(4232-01) **Turn over.**
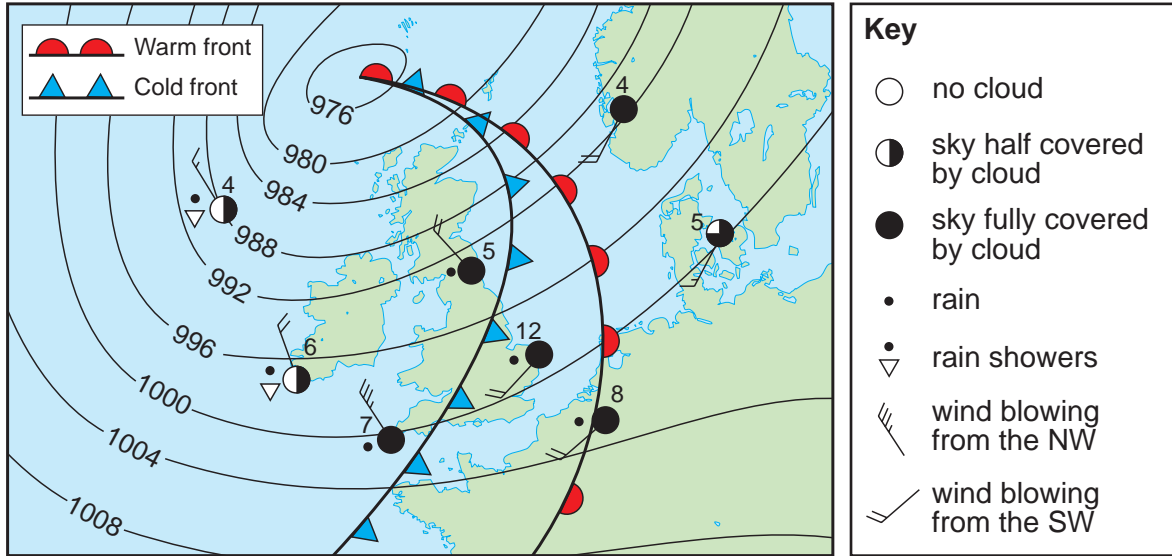
Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. *(a)* Study the weather map below which shows a depression in March 2011.

(i) Give the pressure at the centre of the depression.
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

below 976   **976**   **above 976**

(ii) Give **two** weather conditions associated with a depression. [2]

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(iii) Explain how **one** of these weather conditions can affect businesses in the UK. [3]

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(b) Study the map below which shows the storm track of Hurricane Earl between August 28 and September 3, 2010.

Hurricane Earl as it moved away from The Leeward Islands on August 30th 2010

©NOAA

Key   Track of Hurricane Earl
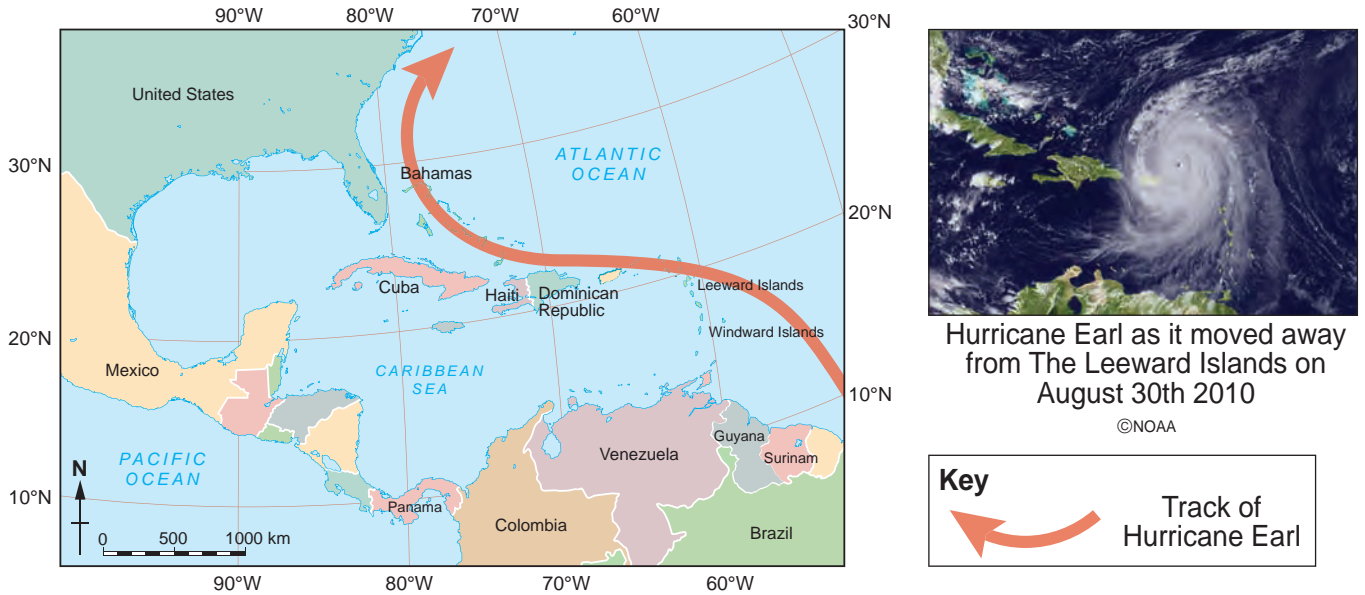
(i) Use the map and the satellite image to complete the following paragraph. Choose from the words below.   [4]

Bahamas	*Atlantic*	*south westerly*	*10°N*	*Pacific*	*Caribbean*
Windward Islands	*19°N*	*north westerly*	*Guyana*	*60°W*	*south easterly*

Hurricane Earl moved away from the Leeward Islands which are at a latitude of .... on August 30.

It moved in a .... direction towards the Dominican Republic and the .... The storm then moved north easterly along the .... coastline of the USA causing many problems to local people.

(ii) Describe two hazards associated with tropical storms. [4]

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2. ....

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(iii) Using one or more examples explain ways in which the effects of tropical storms can be reduced. [6]

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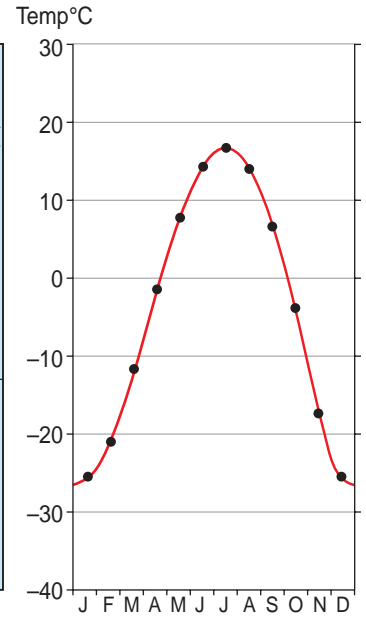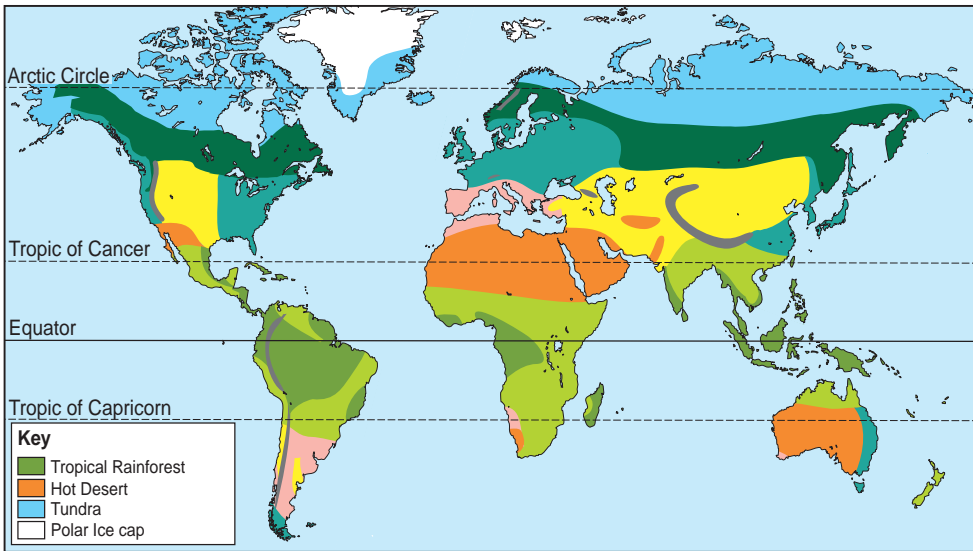
End of Theme 8 question

Theme 9 – Living Things

3. *(a)* Study the graph and the map below.

Map showing some large scale global ecosystems (biomes)

(i) In which ecosystem would you find the annual temperature pattern shown on the graph?
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

Tundra   **Hot Desert**   **Tropical Rainforest**

(ii) Describe the pattern shown by the graph.
Use figures in your answer. [2]

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(iii) Describe the global distribution of the tundra ecosystem. [3]

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(b) Complete the following paragraph using words from the list below.   [4]

birds	*evaporation*	*recycling*	*photosynthesis*
rocks	*food chain*	*litter*	*roots*	*leaves*

An ecosystem contains both living and non-living parts. The living part includes such

things as plants, insects and .... The non-living part of an ecosystem

includes solar energy and .... Solar energy is taken in by plants

through the process of .... and nutrients from the soil are taken up by

the .... of plants.

(c) Look at the line A-B on the map and the diagram below.
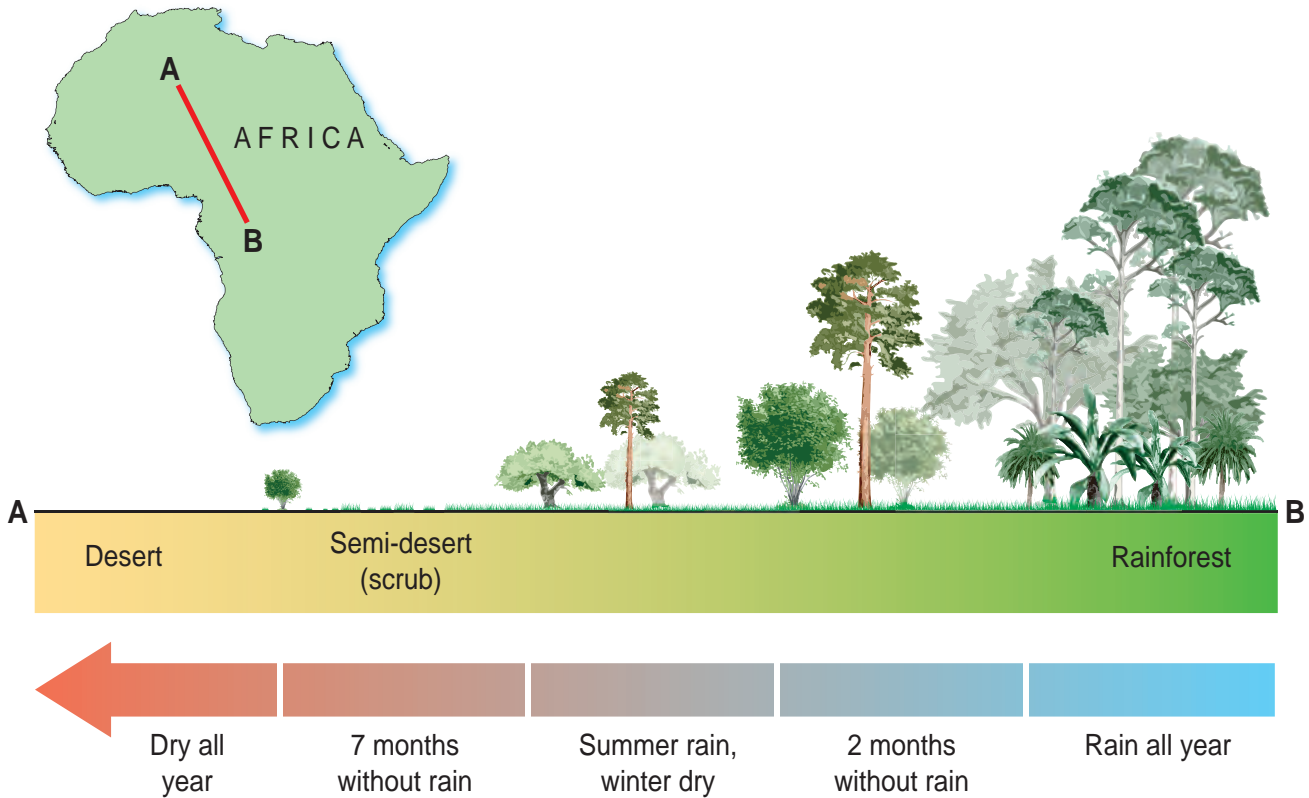
Suggest how the changes in vegetation across Africa are influenced by climate.   [4]

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(d) Describe and explain ways in which people use ecosystems.
Use one or more examples to help your answer. [6]

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End of Theme 9 question

(4232-01)

Turn over.

SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

Answer at least **one** *question from this section, but no more than* **two**.

Theme 10 – Tourism

4. *(a)* Study the map below which shows Greece, a popular tourist destination.

(i) Give the distance between Athens and Cythera.
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

100 km **200 km** **300 km**

(ii) Describe the location of the island of Lefkada. [2]

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(b) Study the photograph below which shows the village of Syvota on the island of Lefkada.

Source: © Robert Harding Picture Library Ltd/Alamy

(i) Suggest why the natural landscape of this area attracts tourists. [3]

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(ii) Suggest reasons why tourism is important to places such as Lefkada. [4]

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(iii)   At present this part of Greece does not attract large numbers of tourists.
        Give **two** ways in which large numbers of tourists could have negative effects on:
        [4]

People

   1.   ....

   2.   ....

The environment

   1.   ....

   2.   ....

(c) Study the information below which shows some of the ways in which the nature of tourism is changing.

| Long Haul Flights | | Ecotourism | | More Short Breaks |

Use these headings or your own examples to explain **two** ways in which the nature of tourism is changing. [6]

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End of Theme 10 question

Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change

5. *(a)* Study the information and the photographs below.

Percentage of different types of stores of one supermarket chain in a large city.

'Extra' Stores	'Superstores'	'Metro' Stores	'Express' Stores
	29%	11%	50%

Largest stores ⟶ Smallest stores

A B

Source: ©Dead Shot Keen/Alamy

Source: ©Bernd Tschakert Ltd/Alamy

(i) Give the percentage of **'extra' stores** in this city.
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

5% **10%** **15%**

(ii) Give **two** ways in which photograph A shows that this store is located on the outskirts of the city. [2]

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(iii) Explain why the store in photograph B is likely to sell a much smaller range of goods. [3]

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(b) Study the graph below.

people of different ages who use the Internet
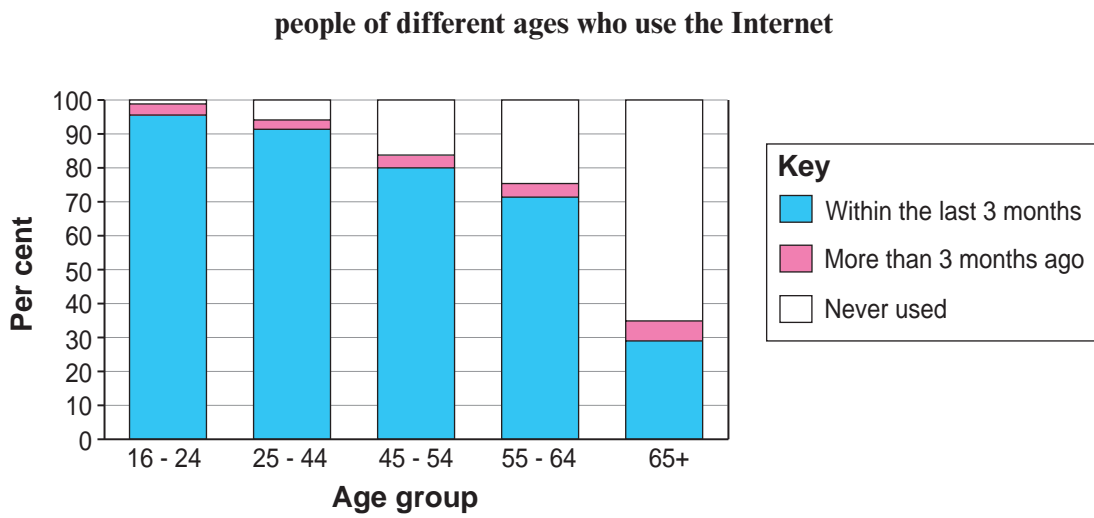
(i) Use information from the graph to complete the following description. [4]

Circle the correct answers.

In the UK the internet is used by large numbers of people. The most frequent users

are in the **16-24 / 45-54 / 65+** age group.

In the 16-24 age group **92 / 96 / 99** percent used the internet in the last 3 months.

In the 65+ age group **25 / 29 / 35** percent of people used the internet in the last

3 months and **60 / 65 / 70** percent never used the internet.

(ii) Suggest why the growth of internet shopping can be both a benefit and a problem. [4]

Benefit

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Problem

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(c) People in the UK have more and more choice of goods to buy.
Many of these goods come from developing countries (LEDCs).
Explain **two** effects of this on people in LEDCs. [6]

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End of Theme 11 question

Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. *(a)* Study the map below.

Map of large power stations in Wales in 2011
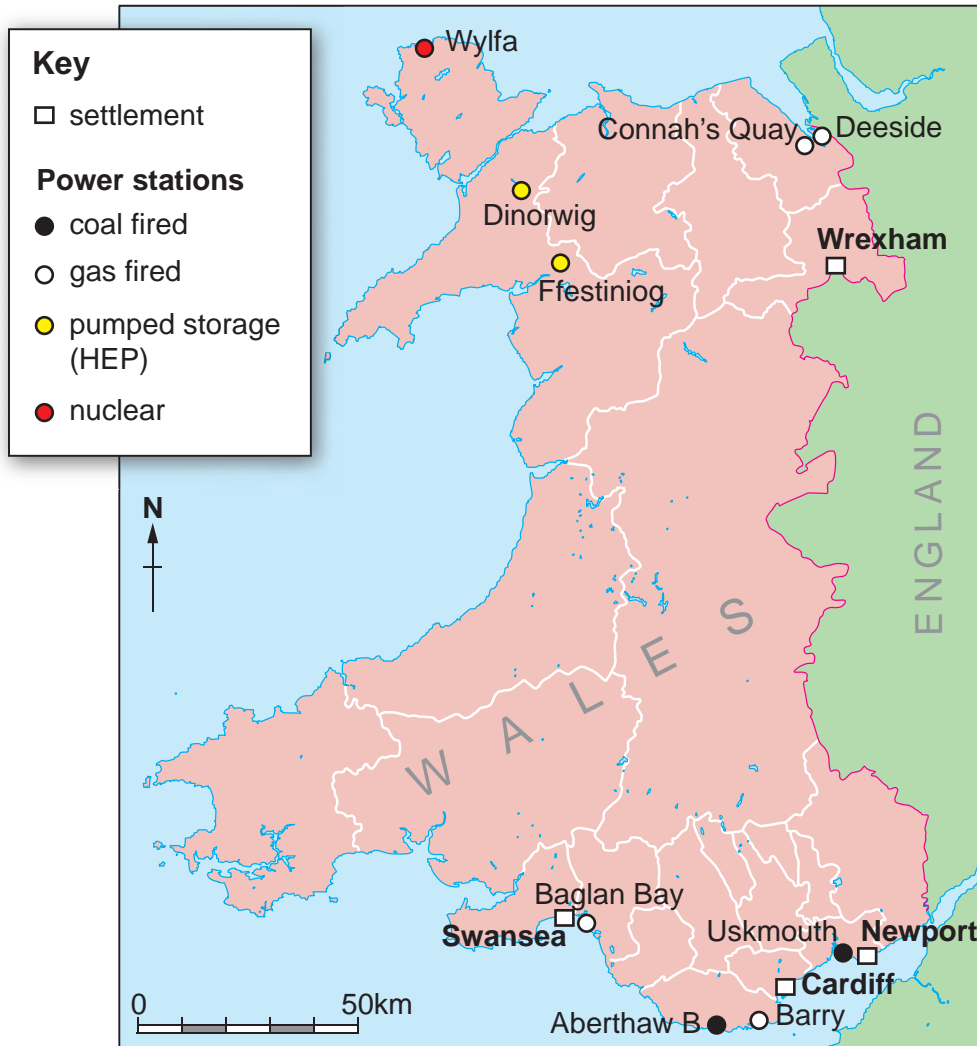
Source: Atlas of Wales

(i) How many power stations shown on the map burn fossil fuels?
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

2 **6** **8** **9**

(ii) Fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy.
What does *non-renewable* mean. [2]

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(iii)   Nuclear energy is also used in Wales.
        Describe the location of the nuclear power station in Wales.   [3]

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(iv)   Complete the following paragraph using words from the list below.   [4]

waste	*Dinorwig*	*non-renewable*	*tidal*	*coal*
renewable	*Deeside*	*trees*	*Wylfa*	*cattle*

The physical geography of Wales with its mountains, rivers and coastline make it

suitable for the development of several types of .... energy

such as wind, ... and hydro. There are many small hydro-

electric power stations in Wales and two bigger schemes, one of which is located at

.... Wales also aims to plant more ....

and grasses so as to increase the use of biomass energy.

(b) Study the photograph below which shows an area of Mid Wales.

Use evidence from the photograph and your own knowledge to suggest why some people were against the building of this wind farm. [4]

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(c)   What are the arguments **for** using non-renewable energy?   [6]

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End of Theme 12 question

OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)
Map symbols

ROADS AND PATHS
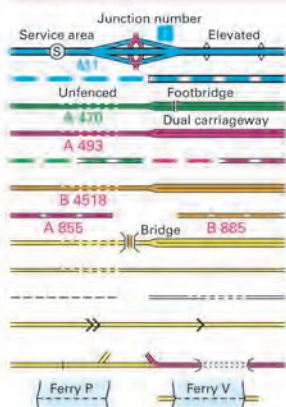
Not necessarily rights of way

Junction number
Service area — Elevated

Unfenced — Footbridge
A 470
Dual carriageway
A 493

B 4518

A 855 — Bridge — B 885

Motorway (dual carriageway)
Motorway under construction
Primary Route
Main road
Primary Route / Main 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
Gradient: 20% (1 in 5) and steeper,
14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)
Gates / Road Tunnel
Ferry (passenger) / Ferry (vehicle)

Ferry P — Ferry V

RAILWAYS

Track multiple or single
Track under construction
Siding
Tunnel
Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway
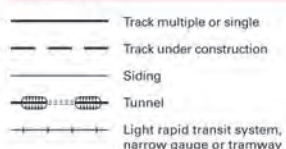
Bridges / Footbridge
Level crossing
LC
Viaduct
Station, (a) principal
Light rapid transit system station

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

Footpath
Bridleway
Road used as a public path
Byway open to all traffic

The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow. Rights of way are not shown on maps of Scotland.

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

Danger Area — Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland.
National Trail, European Long Distance Route, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes
National/Regional Cycle Network
Surfaced cycle route
National/Regional Cycle Network number

WATER FEATURES

Marsh or salting
Towpath — Lock
Aqueduct
Weir
Footbridge — Bridge
Canal (dry)
Slopes — Cliff
Shingle
Flat rock
Ford — Beacon
Lighthouse — Sand
Lighthouse (disused)
Dunes
Normal tidal limit
Mud
High water mark
Low water mark
Lighthouse (in use)

HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3·2808 feet
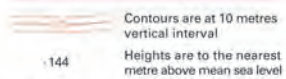
Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

·144 — Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground at the base of the pillar and not necessarily to the summit.

ROCK FEATURES

Outcrop
Cliff
Scree

LAND FEATURES

Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
ruin
Buildings
Public building (selected)
Bus or coach station
Place of worship {with tower / with spire, minaret or dome / without such additions}
Chimney or tower
Glass structure
(H) Heliport
Triangulation pillar
Mast
Wind pump / wind generator
Windmill with or without sails
Graticule intersection at 5' intervals

Cutting / embankment
Quarry
Spoil heap, refuse tip or dump
Coniferous wood
Non-coniferous wood
Mixed wood
Orchard / Park or ornamental ground
Forestry Commission access land
National Trust-always open
National Trust-limited access, observe local signs
National Trust for Scotland

BOUNDARIES

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

ANTIQUITIES

+ Site of monument
· o Stone monument
✗ Battlefield (with date)
✿ ⊪⊪ Visible earthwork
VILLA Roman
Castle Non-Roman

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
Selected places of tourist interest
Telephone, public / motoring organisation
Viewpoint
Visitor centre
Walks / Trails
Youth hostel

ABBREVIATIONS

CG	Coastguard	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
MP	Milepost	PH	Public house
MS	Milestone	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent