Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4231/02

GEOGRAPHY (Specification A) HIGHER TIER UNIT 1 Core Geography

P.M. TUESDAY, 4 June 2013

1 hour 45 minutes

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

For Exami	iner's use only
Question 1	15
Question 2	15
Question 3	15
Question 4	15
Question 5	15
Question 6	15
TOTAL MARKS	90

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.

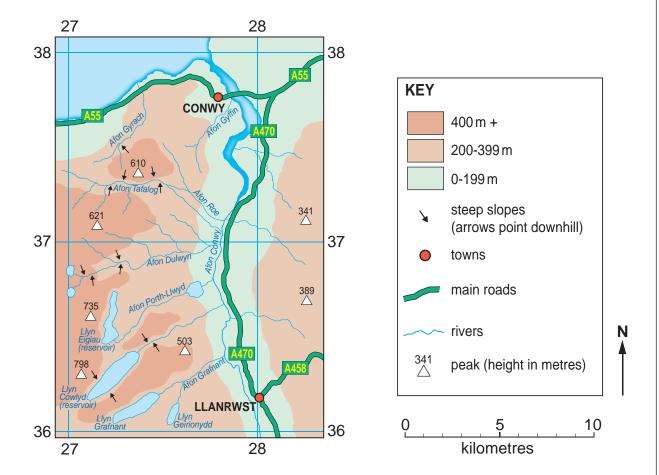
You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing.

Answer all questions.

Theme 1 – Water

1. (a) Study the map below.

Map of the Conwy Valley



- (i) In what general direction does the Afon (River) Conwy flow? [1]

 (ii) Give a six figure grid reference for Llyn Grafnant. [1]

A photograph of the Conwy Valley in flood



•••••	Describe the relief of the catchment area of the Afon Conwy.	
(v)	Suggest why villages in the Conwy Valley are at risk of flooding.	[4]
•••••		
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(b) Study the following news article.

BBC News:

Should we change our approach to floodplain management?

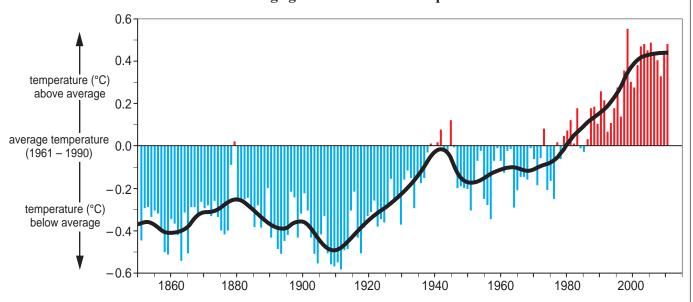
A government study says the cost of flood damage in England and Wales could rise from about £1bn a year to £20bn by 2080.

Planners say a new sustainable approach to flood prevention must replace the old, "expensive and unsustainable high walls" approach where "everything stays dry".

N n U	Many people believe that planners should change their approach to river and nanagement in the future. Explain why. Use examples to help your answer.	floodplain [6]

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Average global land surface temperatures



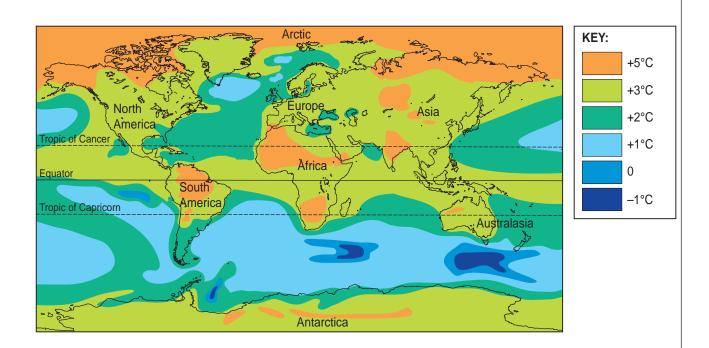
(i)	Describe the change in global temperature since 1850.	[3]
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

(ii)	Explain how one piece of evidence, supports the idea that climate change is tak place. Do not use the change in global temperature.	ing [3]

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(b) Study the world map below.

Predicted change in average surface temperature by 2100



Describe the distribution of areas of the world that are predicted to have a +5°C increase in average surface temperature.

[3]

(c)	emissions and help create a low carbon future. Use examples to help your answer. [6]
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Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone

Study the satellite photograph and map below. 3. (a)

Satellite photograph of Sicily



Map of Sicily



(1)	Describe the location of wit Etha on the Island of Sichly.	[5]
•••••		······································
(ii)	Name two primary hazards faced by people living near an active volcano.	[2]
(iii)	Some people choose to live close to active volcanoes even though there are Explain why.	risks. [4]
•••••		

(b) Study the photographs below.

Monitoring an active volcano



Slowing the lava flow



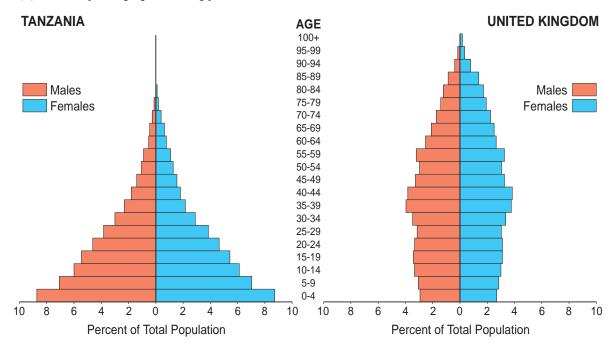
Explain how the effects of volcanic eruptions may be reduced. Use examples to help your answer.	[6]
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Theme 4 – Changing Populations

4. (a) Study the population pyramids below.

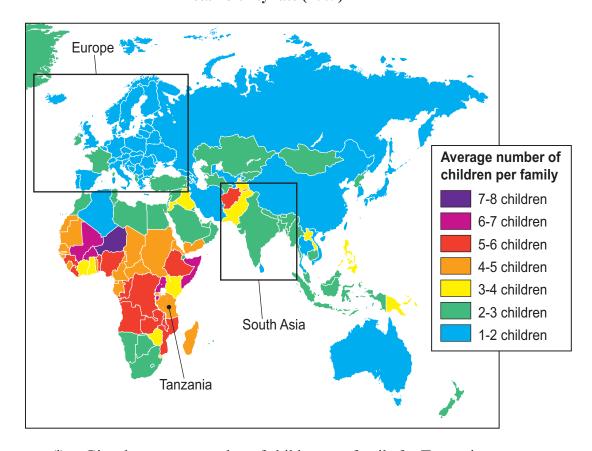


(1)	Compare the population pyramids for Tanzania and the United Kingdom.	[3]
•••••		
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(ii)	How is the population structure of the UK, or any other Western Eurocountry, likely to cause problems for the country in the future?	pean [4]

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(b) Study the map below.

Total fertility rate (2009)



(i) Give the average number of children per family for Tanzania. [1]

(ii) Compare total fertility rate in South Asia to that in Europe. [1]

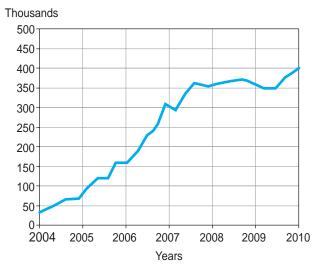
(c)	Describe the changes in birth rates in South Asia in recent years. Explain why these changes have occurred. [6] Use examples to help your answer.	Examiner only
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Theme 5: Globalisation

5. (a) Study the line graph and text box below.

Polish born people in employment in the UK



Migrant workers

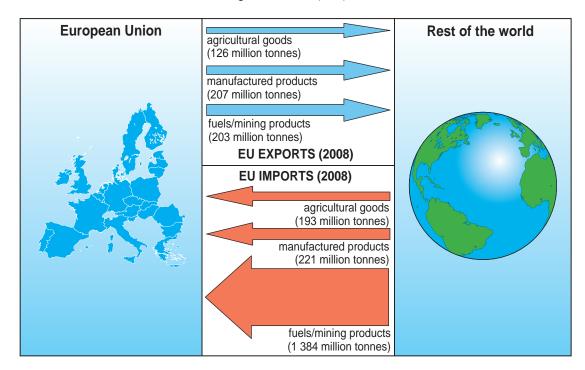
In May 2004 eight eastern European nations joined the European Union. The largest group of people migrating to the UK for employment has been Polish workers.

(i)	Calculate the increase in Polish born people in employment in the UK bet 2004 and 2010.	weer
	thousands	
(ii)	What benefits would the UK get from having migrant workers here?	[4]
•••••		

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(b) Study the diagram below.

Trade between the European Union (EU) and the rest of the world



(1)	The European Union (EU) is an example of a trading bloc. What is a trading bloc [1]
(ii)	Use the diagram to describe the trade between the European Union (EU) and the rest of the world. [3]
•••••	

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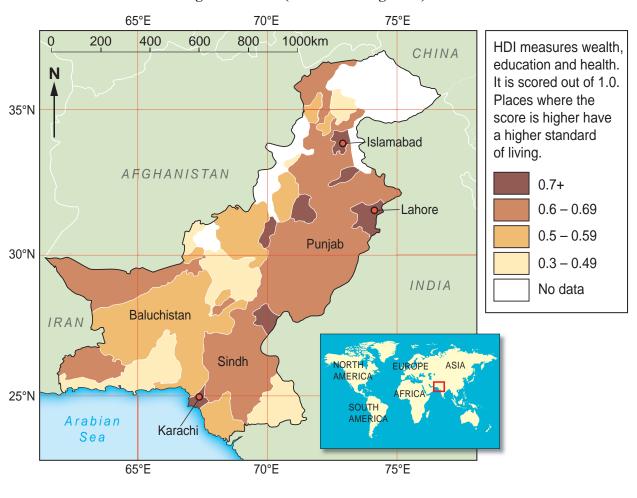
Examiner Explain how patterns of global trade have hindered (slowed down) economic development in the least developed countries. [6] Use examples to help your answer.

[1]

Theme 6: Development

6. (a) Study the maps below.

Standard of living in Pakistan (measured using HDI)



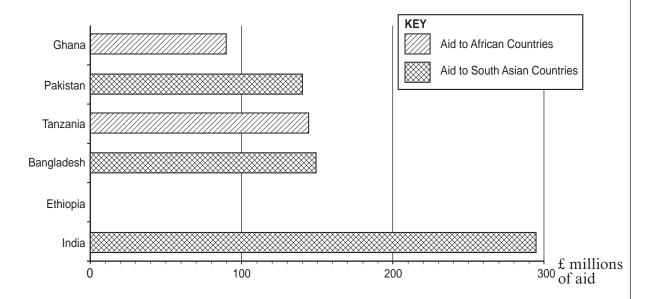
- (i) In which continent is Pakistan? [1]
- (ii) Give the latitude and longitude of Karachi.

- (iv) Describe the distribution of places within Pakistan that have the highest standard of living (where HDI is greater than 0.7). [2]

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(b) Study the graph and table below.

Countries receiving UK government aid 2009/10



Country	Aid £ (millions)
India	295
Ethiopia	214
Bangladesh	149
Tanzania	144
Pakistan	140
Ghana	90

(i)	Complete the graph	chowing aid given	to Ethiopia in 2009/10.	[1]
(1)	Complete the graph	showing ald given	to Ethiopia in 2009/10.	[1]

(ii) Calculate the **total** aid given to South Asian countries in the table. [1] £ millions

(iii)	Describe one way in which government aid could help long term development. [2]
•••••	

19 Examiner only Compare the progress in development made in recent years by South Asian countries such as India, with sub-Saharan countries such as Tanzania. Use examples to help your answer. [6]

END OF PAPER

For continuation only	Examiner only