Surname

Centre

0

Candidate Number

Other Names

GCSE

4232/01

GEOGRAPHY (Specification A) FOUNDATION TIER **UNIT 2: Options Geography**

A.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

| | For Examiner's use only | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|--|
| | Theme | Maximum Mark | SPaG | Mark Awarded | |
| Section A | 7. | 20 | 4 | | |
| | 8. | 20 | 4 | | |
| | 9. | 20 | 4 | | |
| Section B | 10. | 20 | 4 | | |
| | 11. | 20 | 4 | | |
| | 12. | 20 | 4 | | |
| | Total | 60 | 12 | | |

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. 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.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to the last sub-question of each theme.

[1]

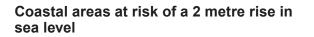
SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS

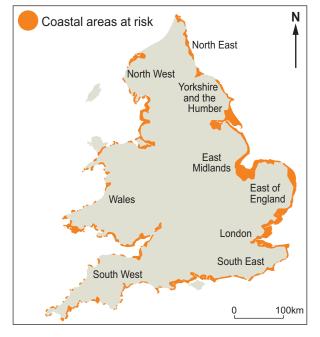
2

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

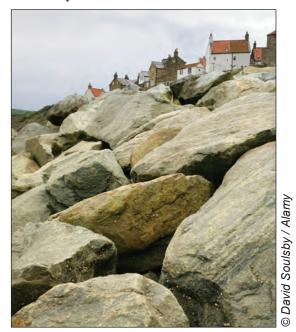
Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. (a) Study the map and the photograph below.





A photograph of rock armour/rip rap at the top of a beach

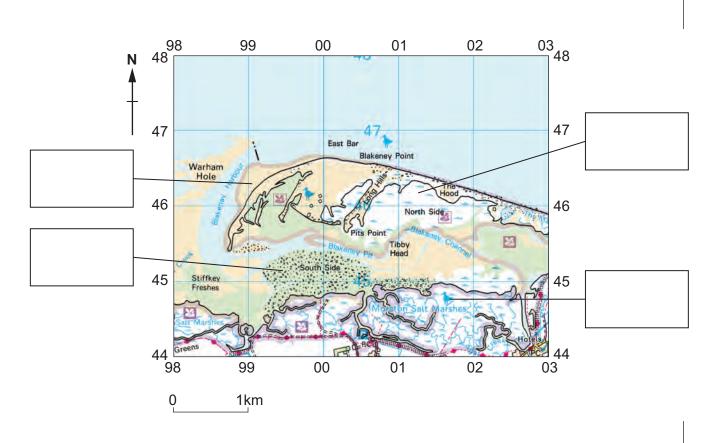


(i) Which part of the UK is most at risk from a 2 metre rise in sea level? <u>Underline</u> the correct answer below.

| | eastern England | southern England | Wales |
|----------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| (ii) | Give two reasons why sea coastline. | a defences such as rock arm | our are placed along the UK [2] |
| | | | |
| (iii) | | used in the photograph are f hard engineering strategies | known as hard engineering. s. [3] |
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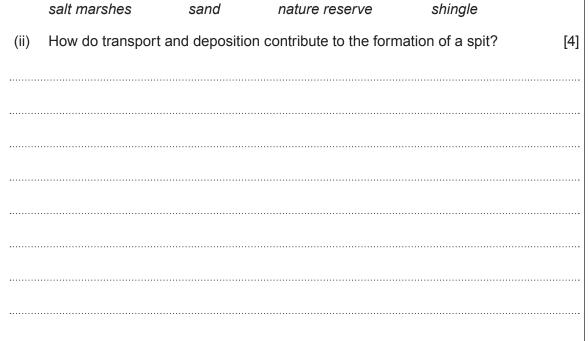
(b) Study the OS map extract below which shows Blakeney Point. This is a coastal spit in Norfolk.

3



A full key appears on page 28.

Put one of the following labels in each box to identify some of the main features of this coastline.



Examiner

only Describe how landforms affect the lives of people living along the coast. Use examples at named place(s) to help your answer. (C) [6 + 4]Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. 4 6

4

End of Theme 7 question

Examiner

only Theme 8 – Weather and Climate 2. Study the maps of the Canary Islands below. (a) Ν E U R O P E The Canary Islands Canary Islands **Canary Islands** SPAIN SPAIN ASIA La Palma Lanzarote Tenerife Gran La Gomera . . Canaria \checkmark El Hierro Fuerteventura AFRICA Atlantic Ocean Mainland Africa (90 km) 0 100 km Which of the Canary Islands is the most easterly? (i) Underline the correct answer below. [1] La Gomera Lanzarote El Hierro Use information from the maps to give two facts about the location of the Canary (ii) Islands. [2]

5

Turn over.

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|Examiner

(b) Study the climate data, newspaper article and the photograph below.

Climate data for Las Palmas

| | January | August |
|------------------------|---------|--------|
| Average temperature °C | 20.6 | 27.1 |
| Rainfall mm | 18 | 0 |
| Hours of sunshine | 191 | 294 |

Canary Islands wildfires: thousands flee as fires threaten forests

More than 4,000 residents in La Gomera and Tenerife were evacuated as firefighters struggled to stop fires spreading. In 2012 Tenerife had the driest winter for 70 years. The temperatures in August 2012 were 40°C and it was very windy.



Use the information to suggest why some of the islands suffered fires in 2012.

[3]

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- (c) Weather hazards in the UK are associated with high and low pressure systems.
 - (i) Complete the columns below by adding **two** high pressure and **two** low pressure weather hazards. [4]

| | High pressure | Low pressure |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Weather hazard 1 | | |
| Weather hazard 2 | | |

(ii) For any **one** weather hazard you have studied describe how it can affect the natural environment. [4]

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| | | | 0 | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| (d) | The follow | ing factors affect | the weather and climate of th | e UK. These inc | clude: | Exar or | nine 1ly |
| | altitude | air masses | distance from the sea | aspect | latitude | | |
| | For any tv climate in t | vo of these facto the UK. | rs describe how they can c | reate variations | in weather and [6 + 4] | | |
| | Marks for question. | spelling, punctua | tion and the accurate use o | f grammar are a | allocated to this | 6 | 4 |
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| | | | | End of The | eme 8 question | | |

Theme 9 – Living Things

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

Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 1988-2011 (square kilometres) 35000 Area deforested each year $(\mathrm{km^2})$ 30 0 00 25000 20000 15000 10000 5000 0 5205 2000 1000 2001 2,⁵⁰⁰, c 200², , 2010 10 ~%° 2011 2002003204 Year In which year was deforestation greatest? (i) Underline the correct answer below. 1995 2002 2004 (ii) Describe the trend in deforestation between 2004 and 2011.

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[1]

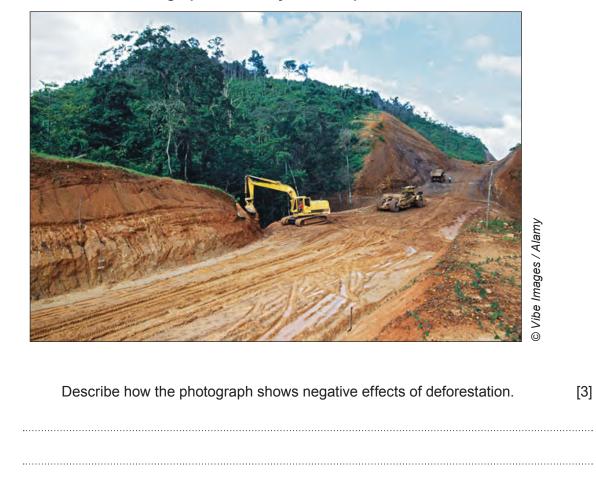
[2]



Examiner

(iii) Study the photograph below.

Photograph of recently felled tropical trees



.....

Examiner only

(b) (i) Deforestation is an unsustainable use of an ecosystem. Complete the table below with **two** sustainable and **two** other unsustainable uses of an ecosystem. [4]

| | Sustainable | Unsustainable |
|-------|-------------|---------------|
| Use 1 | | |
| Use 2 | | |

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| (ii) Describe two ways in which an ecosystem you have studied is being managed. [4] |
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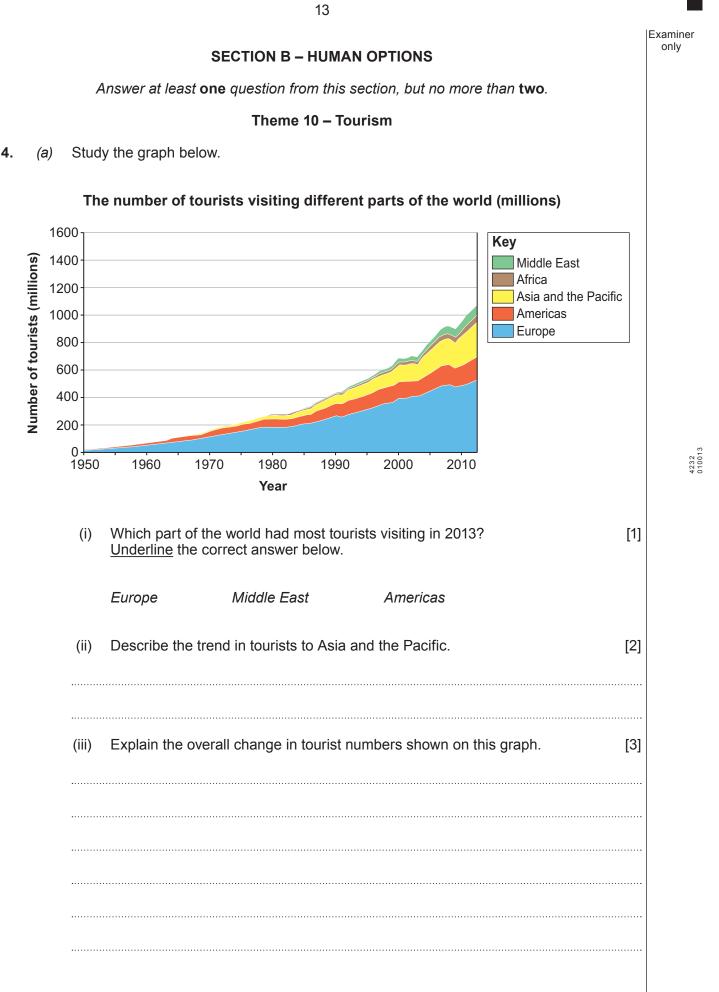
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6 || 4

(c) Describe how the physical environment interacts with living things in **one** biome (large scale ecosystem) you have studied. [6 + 4]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

End of Theme 9 question



(b) Study the map and table below.



Host Cities of the Football World Cup (2014) in Brazil

Overseas tourists visiting Brazil (thousands) each year (2007-2011)

| 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5,025 | 5,050 | 4,802 | 5,161 | 5,400 |

(i) Use the information to complete the following sentences. [4]
The number of overseas tourists to Brazil has _______.
The number of cities hosting matches is _______.
Most of the venues are located _______.
The most westerly venue is ______.

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| | (ii) | Explain why the arrival of large numbers of tourists can have a negative impact any country or region you have studied. | t on [4] | or | nly |
|-------|--------------|---|-------------|----|-----|
| | •••••• | | | | |
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| | ······ | | | | |
| | ······ | | | | |
| (c) | Des | cribe how tourism can be developed in a sustainable way. | | | |
| (-) | Use | one or more named locations to help your answer. [6 - | | | |
| | Mari ques | ks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to s stion. | this | | |
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| | | End of Theme 10 quest | ion | | |

Examiner only Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change Study the graph below. (a) Weight of cut flowers grown in Kenya and sold to other countries (tonnes) 130 000 120 000 110 000 Flowers (tonnes) 100 000 -90000-80000 70000 60 0 00 50 0 00 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 Year What are goods sold to other countries known as? <u>Underline</u> the correct answer below. (i) [1] imports products exports Describe the trend shown by the graph. Use figures in your answer. [2] (ii) (iii) Describe the advantages that this trend could have for some people living in Kenya. [3]

16

5.

Examiner only

(b) (i) Many European city centres have different features during the day and at nightime. Complete the table below with **two** daytime features and **two** nightime features.

[4]

| | Daytime | Nightime |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| Feature 1 | | |
| Feature 2 | | |

(ii) The maps below show how population of one city changes by day and night.

Maps showing the population of a city during the daytime and night time Night time Population **Daytime Population** Lów Medium High Describe the change shown. Suggest reasons for the change. [4] Change Reasons

| (C) | UK consumers now have a lot of choice. For example, they can buy fresh vegetabl have been grown all over the world. Explain why changes in retailing and consumer choice are having effects on the environment. | es that | | niner 1ly |
|----------|--|---------|---|--------------|
| | Use one or more examples to help your answer. | [6 + 4] | | |
| | Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated question. | to this | _ | |
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End of Theme 11 question

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Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Study the table below.

Amount of coal produced in Wales (2009-2011)

| | | Million tonnes | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|--------------|----|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| Deep mined | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Surface mining | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | |
| (i) To which se <u>Underline</u> th | ctor of the economy o e correct answer belo | does coal mining belo ow. | ong? | [1 |
| primary | secondary | tertiary | V | |
| (ii) Describe the | e trends in coal produ | iced in Wales shown | by the data. | [2 |
| | | | | |
| (iii) Suggest rea | sons for these trends | in coal production. | | [3 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |

- Study the photograph below. A surface coal mine in South Wales © Getty Images Suggest problems associated with surface coal mining. Use the photograph to help you. [4]
- (b)

(C) Match the following terms to the correct definitions below to show how patterns of (i) work are changing in Wales. There are two incorrect definitions. [4]

(3) diversification (1) mechanisation (2) multi-national companies (4) de-industrialisation

| Term | Definition | | |
|------|--|--|--|
| | Many firms have their headquarters in Asia or elsewhere in the world | | |
| | The economic benefit of creating new jobs | | |
| | A shift in jobs from manufacturing to jobs that provide a service | | |
| | The use of machines to replace human labour | | |
| | Jobs that get raw materials | | |
| | Developing new ways of creating jobs and income | | |

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| (ii) |) Describe how farming is changing in Wales. | [6 + 4] | | miner nly |
|-------|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| | Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are al this question. | llocated to | | |
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| | End of Theme 12 | question | | |
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OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)

Map symbols

| ROADS AND PATHS | Not necessarily rights of way | LAND FEATUR | RES | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Junction number | | | Electricity transmission line | | | Cutting / embankment |
| Service area | Motorway (dual carriageway) | | (pylons shown at standard space | ing) | Lagrantine | ouning , on an intern |
| MI | Motorway under construction | >>-> | Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow) | | Kendy | Quarry |
| Unfenced Footbridge | Primary Route | -The num | Buildings | | (1):22 | Spoil heap, refuse tip or dump |
| and corregener | Main road | 6 | Public building (selected) | | - | Coniferous wood |
| A 493 | Primary Route / Main road under construction | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | Secondary road | - | Bus or coach station | | Long and | Non-coniferous wood |
| B 4518 | Narrow road with passing places | *] | with tower | | 120 | Mixed wood |
| A 855 Bridge B 885 | Road generally more than 4m wide | • } | Place of worship with spire, minaret of | | DM | Orchard / Park or ornamental gro |
| ~ | Road generally less than 4m wide | •] | without such additio | ns | ~~ | |
| | Path / Other road, drive or track | 0 | Chimney or tower | | | Forestry Commission |
| | | Ø | Glass structure | | [m] | access land |
| | Gradient: 20% (1 in 5) and steeper, 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5) | (Ħ) | Heliport | | E | National Trust-always open |
| | Gates / Road Tunnel | di. | | | | National Inst-always open |
| Ferry P Ferry V | Ferry (passenger) / Ferry (vehicle) | - | Triangulation pillar | | | National Trust-limited access, |
| | Lent these and entire on the mener | X. | Mast | | | observe local signs |
| | | ΥŤ | Wind pump / wind generator | | 8 | Marine Frank and State |
| RAILWAYS | | ¥ | Windmill with or without sails | | | National Trust for Scotland |
| Track multiple or single | Bridges / Footbridge | + | Graticule intersection at 5' inter | vals | | |
| Track under construction | Level crossing | | Contraction of the second s | | | |
| Siding | Viaduct | BOUNDARIES | | ANTIO | UITIES | |
| | 8 | +-+-+ | National | | | |
| | Station, (a) principal | | | + | Site of monument | |
| Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway | Light rapid transit system station | **** | District | . 0 | Stone monument | |
| | | | County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough | * * *** | Battlefield (with da Visible earthwork | te). |
| PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY | OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS | | | VILLA | Roman | |
| Footpath | • • • • Other route with public access | | National Park | Castle | Non-Roman | |
| Bridleway | (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on | | | | | |
| Road used as a public path | the best information available. These routes are not shown on | TOURIST INFO | OPMATION | | | |
| Byway open to all traffic | maps of Scotland. | TOORISTING | | | | |
| he symbols show the defined route so far s the scale of mapping will allow. Rights of | 🔶 🔶 National Trail, European Long | Δ. | Camp site | | | |
| vay are not shown on maps of Scotland. | Distance Route, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational | | Caravan sité | | | |
| he representation on this map of any other | Routes | 102 | Garden | | | |
| oad, track or path is no evidence of the xistence of a right of way | National/Regional Cycle Network | T | Golf course or links | | | |
| Firing and Test Ranges in | - Surfaced cycle route | 7 2 | Information centre, all year / se | easonal | | |
| Danger Area the area. Danger! | 1 National/Regional Cycle Network | | Nature reserve | | | |
| Observe warning notices. | number | PARI | | | | |
| WATER FEATURES | | P | Parking, Park and ride, all year | / seasonal | | |
| | Cliff | × | Picnic site | | | |
| Marsh or salting SI | inner | | Selected places of tourist inter | rest | | |
| Towpath Lock | Flat mak Autom | 66 | Telephone, public / motoring c | organisation | n. | |
| Aqueduct | Lighthouse (in use) | SIL | Viewpoint | | | |
| Weir Normal tidal limit | Dunes A (disused) Low Water mark | N | Visitor centre | | | |
| Footbridge Bridge | Mud High water mark | | Walks / Trails | | | |
| Canal (dry) | Fight water mark | | | | | |
| 10000 | | | Youth hostel | | | |
| HEIGHTS 1 metre = 3-2808 feet | ROCK FEATURES | ABBREVIATIO | N5 | | | |
| Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval | 131 64 | CG Coastguard | | | | |
| 144 Heights are to the nearest | معجد محدود مست | CH Clubhouse MP Milepost | PC Public convenience PH Public house | e (in rural a | reas) | |
| 144 metre above mean sea level | Outcrop 32 33123 | | | all as a much | alant | |
| metre above mean sea lever | Cliff - Cliff | MS Milestone | TH Town Hall, Guildha | | | |