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]

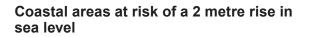
SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS

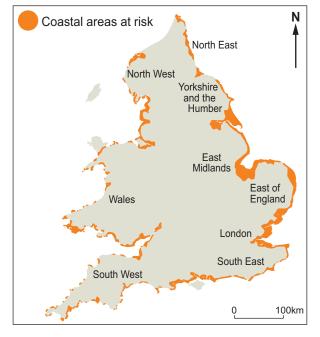
2

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

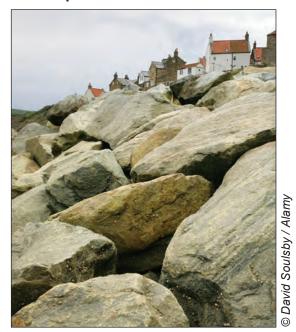
Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

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





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

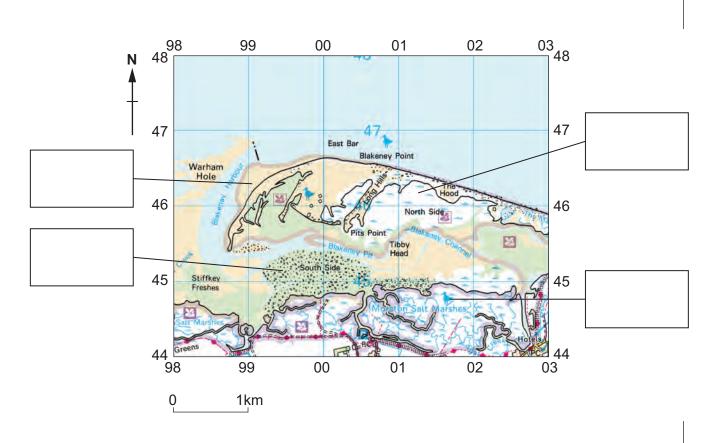


(i) Which part of the UK is most at risk from a 2 metre rise in sea level? <u>Underline</u> the correct answer below.

	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]
·····			
•••••			
•••••			

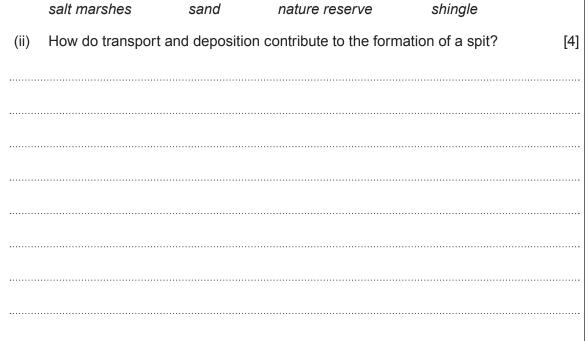
(b) Study the OS map extract below which shows Blakeney Point. This is a coastal spit in Norfolk.

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.



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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.

4232 010005

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(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
				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]

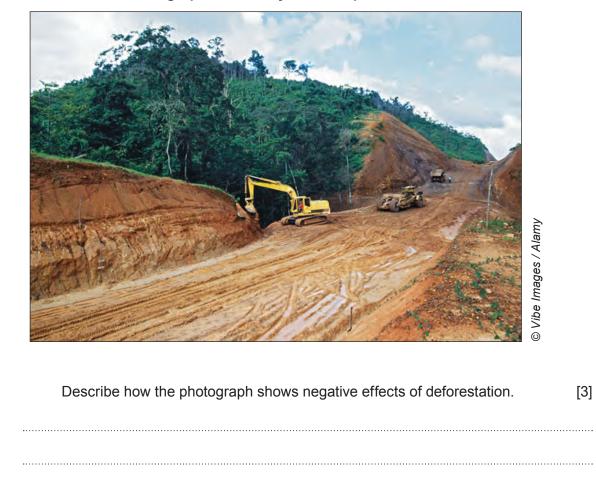
[2]



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(iii) Study the photograph below.

Photograph of recently felled tropical trees



.....

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(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]

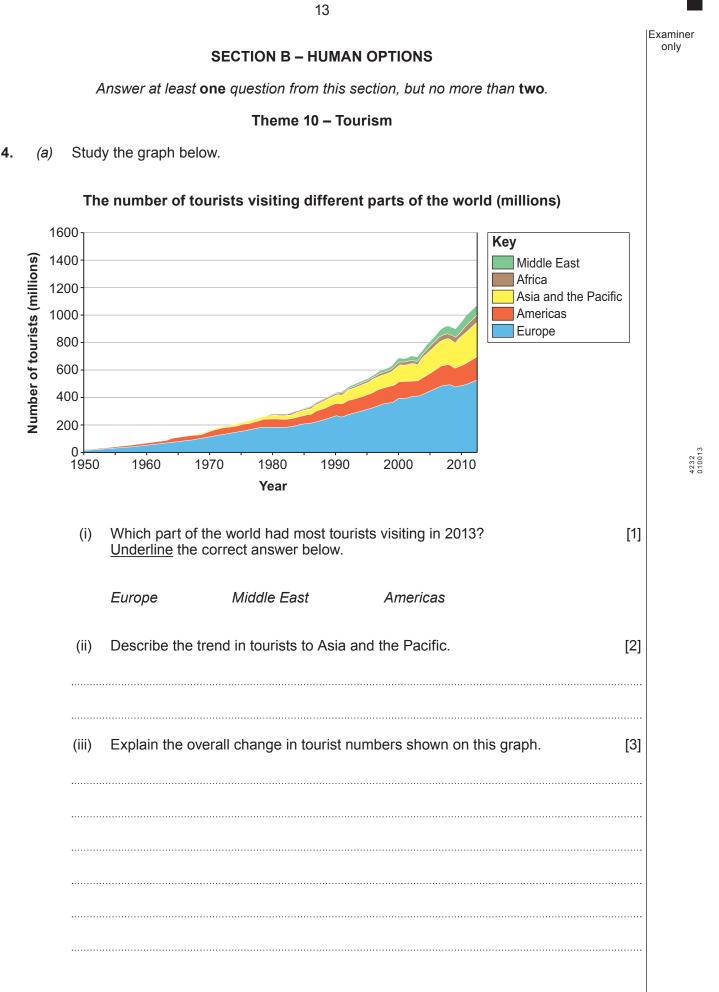
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6 || 4

(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
	••••••				
	······				
	······				
(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		
•••••				6	4
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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]

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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	_	
			6	4
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<u>.</u>				

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

- 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		
			6	4
·····				
	End of Theme 12	question		
	END OF PAPER			

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26

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27

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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			