

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4232/01

GEOGRAPHY

(Specification A)

FOUNDATION TIER

UNIT 2: Options Geography

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 12 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

		For Examiner's Use Only	
Section A	Theme 7	20	4
	Theme 8	20	4
	Theme 9	20	4
Section B	Theme 10	20	4
	Theme 11	20	4
	Theme 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.

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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 photograph below.



- (i) Name the landform shown on the photograph.
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

spit cliff stack

- (ii) Describe how sea conditions may contribute to erosion along this coastline. [2]

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- (iii) Explain how the type of rocks, shown on the photograph, can also result in rapid erosion. [3]

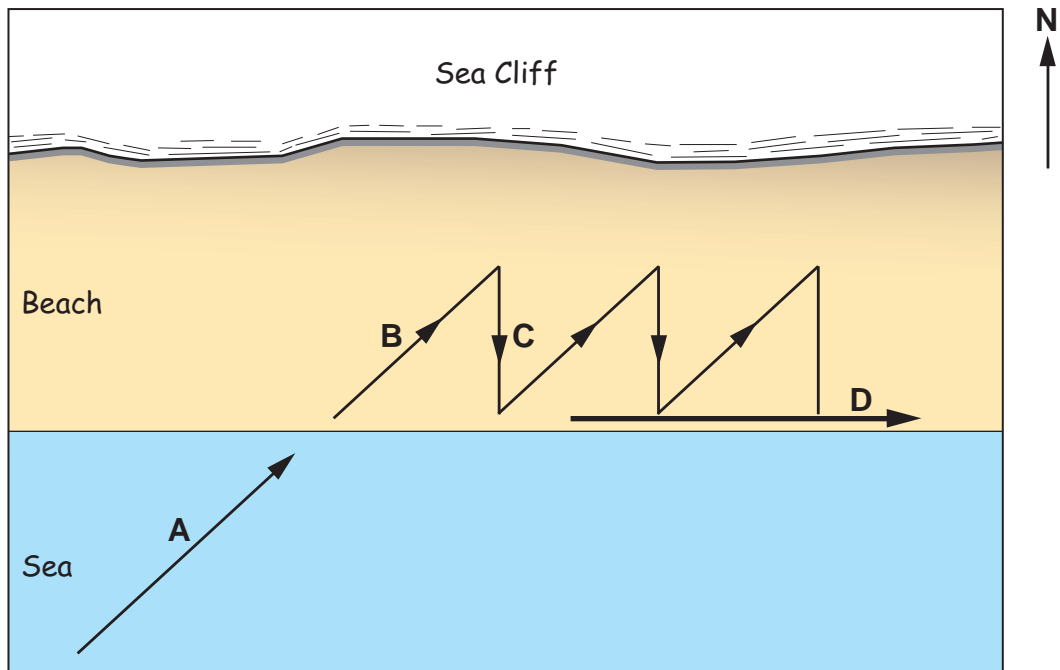
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(b) Study the diagram below which shows the process of longshore drift.



Match the letters on the diagram to **four** correct statements below to explain the process of longshore drift. **Two** statements are incorrect. [4]

Letter	Statement
	Direction of longshore drift
	Backwash
	Waves approach the beach from the south east
	Waves approach the beach from the south west
	Swash
	Material is carried up the beach under gravity

(c) A groyne is a wooden or concrete structure built on a beach. Study the photograph below.



Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of building groynes on a beach. [4]

Advantage

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Disadvantage

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- (d) Explain how rising sea levels may affect people.
Use one or more examples to help your answer.

[6+4]

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

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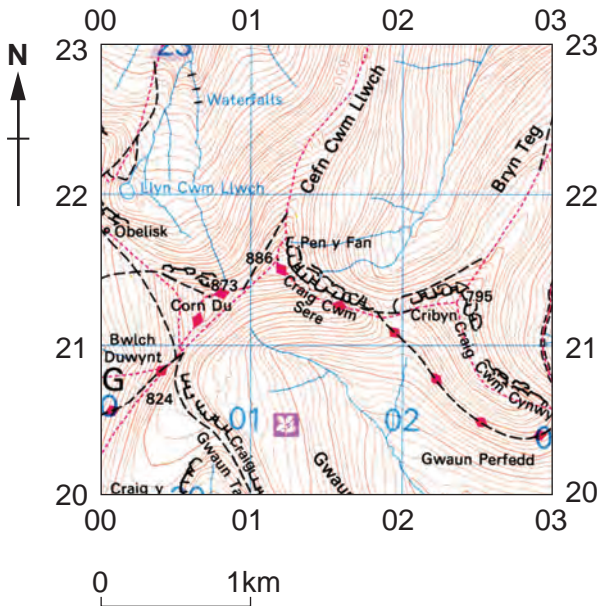
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End of Theme 7 question

Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. (a) Study the OS map and the photograph below (a full key is given on page 28).



(i) Give the height of Pen y Fan.

[1]

..... m

(ii) Pen y Fan is the highest peak in this part of Wales.

Add the following words to the correct boxes on the photograph.

[2]

<i>steep slope</i>	<i>summit</i>	<i>rocky outcrops</i>
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(iii) State **three** ways in which the weather on Pen y Fan may be different to lower areas of Wales. [3]

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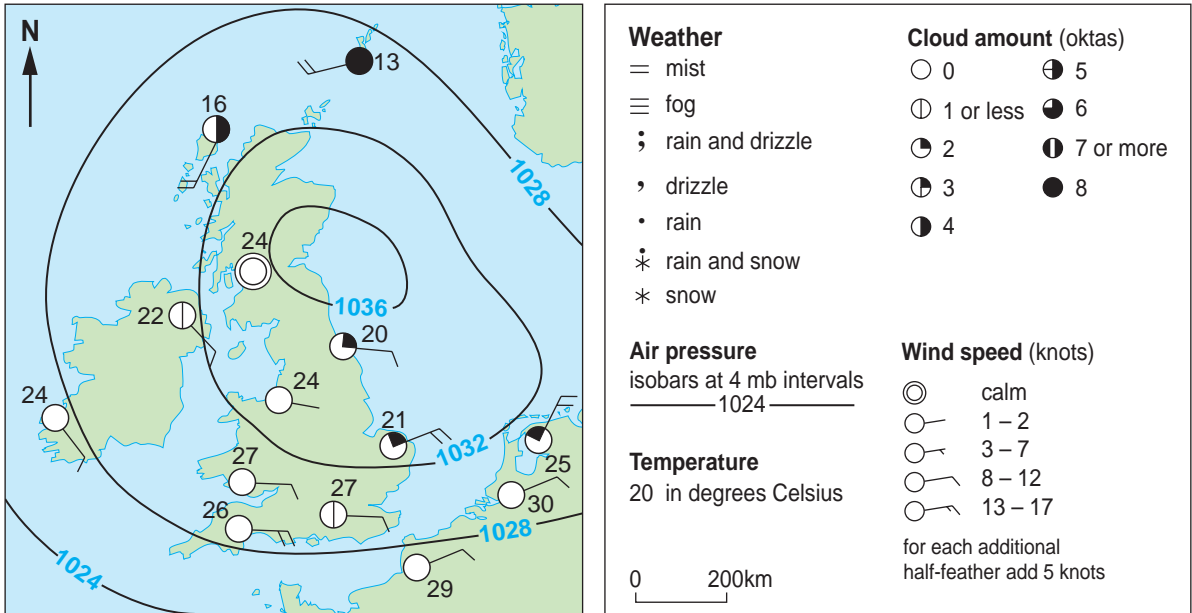
(iv) Use words from the list below to complete the following paragraph. [4]

<i>warmer</i>	<i>shadow</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>milder</i>	<i>altitude</i>	<i>low</i>
	<i>latitude</i>	<i>sunshine</i>	<i>colder</i>	<i>aspect</i>	

The slope shown on the photograph is north facing. In winter, slopes which face north are This is because the slope is in and the sun is in the sky. The name given to the direction a slope faces is its

(b) Study the map and photograph below.

High pressure over the UK in summer



Give **two** weather conditions which high pressure brings to the UK in **summer**.
 Explain **one** of them.

[4]

Weather condition 1:

Weather condition 2:

Explanation:

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- (c) Explain how technology can be used to reduce the effects of any **two** weather hazards.
Use examples to help your answer. [6+4]

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

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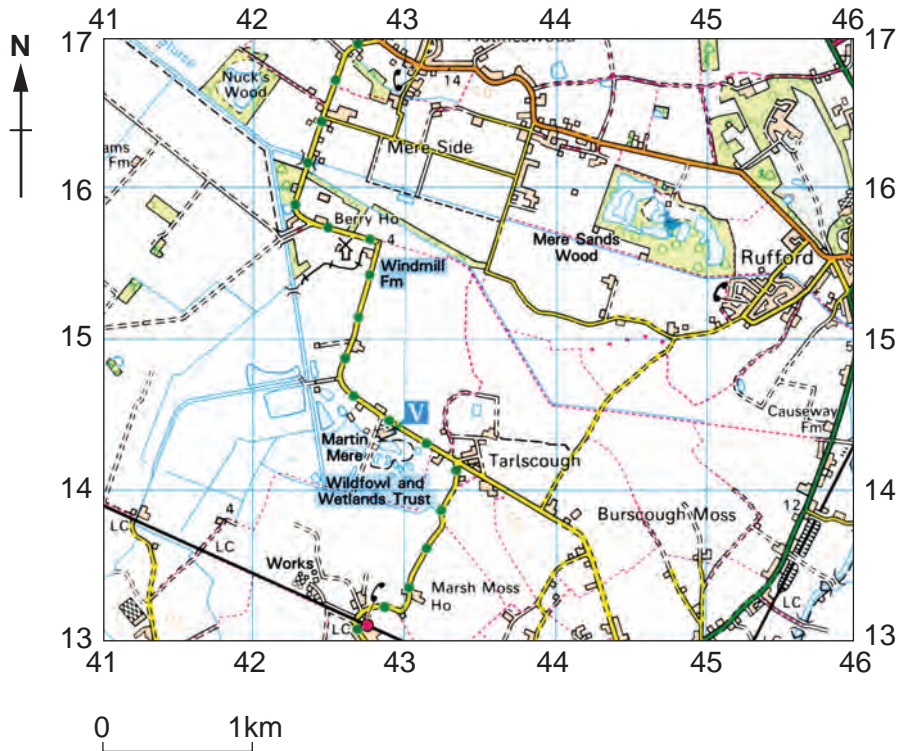
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End of Theme 8 question

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Theme 9 – Living Things

3. (a) Study the OS map and the photographs below which show Martin Mere Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (a full key is given on page 28).



- (i) Identify the following OS map symbol in grid square 4415. 
 Underline the correct answer below.

[1]

Visitor centre

Nature reserve

Picnic site

(ii) How does the map show that the land around Martin Mere is flat and low lying? [2]

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(iii) Use the photographs to suggest why this small ecosystem is a good location for many types of wildlife. [3]

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(iv) Match the following statements to show why many people argue that ecosystems like these should be protected. [4]
One has been completed for you.

Ecosystems provide people with benefits

which will create money for conservation.

Key services include plants

which can make ecosystems unsustainable.

Small scale tourist projects are developed

which can increase the numbers of plants and animals.

Ecosystems and wildlife are conserved

which can be used for medicines.

Some natural resources can be over used

which scientists describe as key services.

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(b) For a large ecosystem that you have studied:

(i) Describe the evidence to show that it has been used in an unsustainable way. [4]

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(ii) Explain **two** effects on local people of this unsustainable use. [6+4]

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

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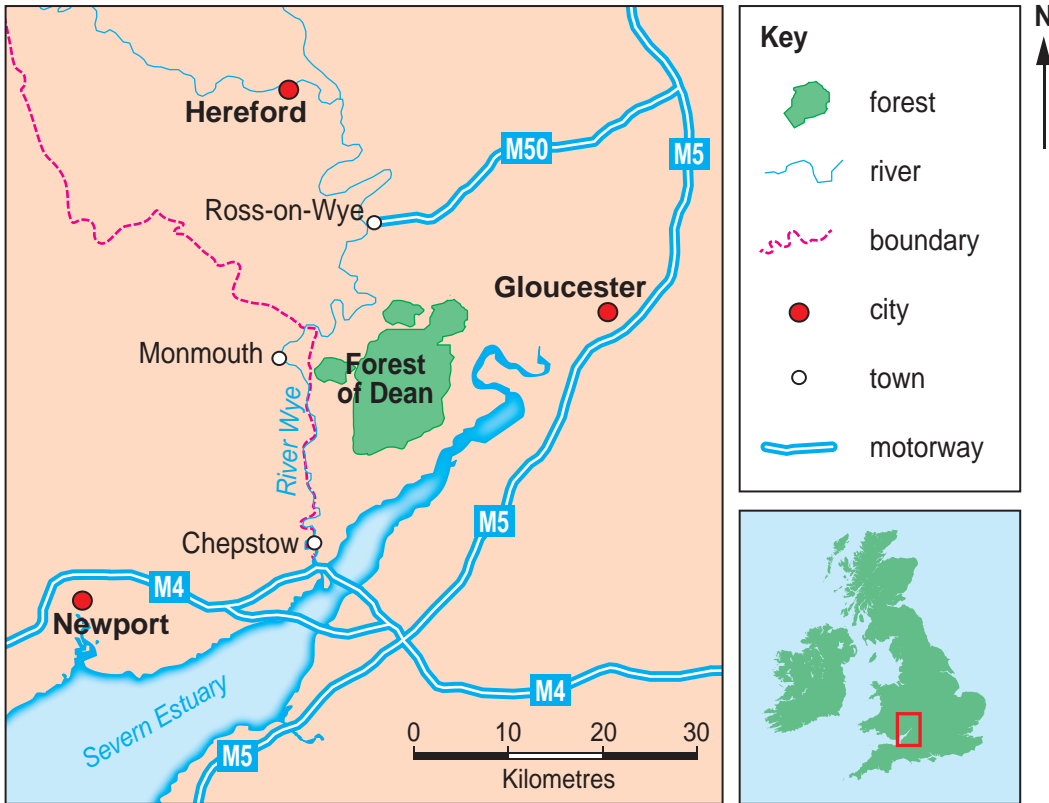
End of Theme 9 question

SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

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

Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the maps below which show the location of the Forest of Dean, a popular tourist destination.



- (i) The Forest of Dean is in which part of England?
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

south east north south west

- (ii) Name the nearest city and the nearest town to the Forest of Dean. [2]

City:

Town:

- (iii) State **three** other facts about the location of the Forest of Dean. [3]

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(b) Both physical and human factors affect the nature of tourism.
Put the following factors in the correct column below.

[4]

- cost* *culture* *climate* *sporting events*
landscape *transport links*

Physical factors	Human factors

(c) Study the photographs below of the Forest of Dean.



Suggest how **one** physical and **one** human factor make this area popular with visitors.

[4]

Physical factor

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Human factor

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(d) Explain how tourism can bring **advantages** for both people and the economy. Use an example to help your answer. [6+4]

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

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End of Theme 10 question

Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change

5. (a) Study the photograph below.
It shows some food products that may be purchased in the UK.



- (i) What name is given to people who purchase these products in UK shops? [1]
Underline the correct answer below.

consumer *producer* *importer*

- (ii) Why does the UK buy food products from across the world? [2]
Give **two** reasons.

One:

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Two:

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- (iii) Describe **one** environmental problem caused by the high demand for products from across the world. [3]

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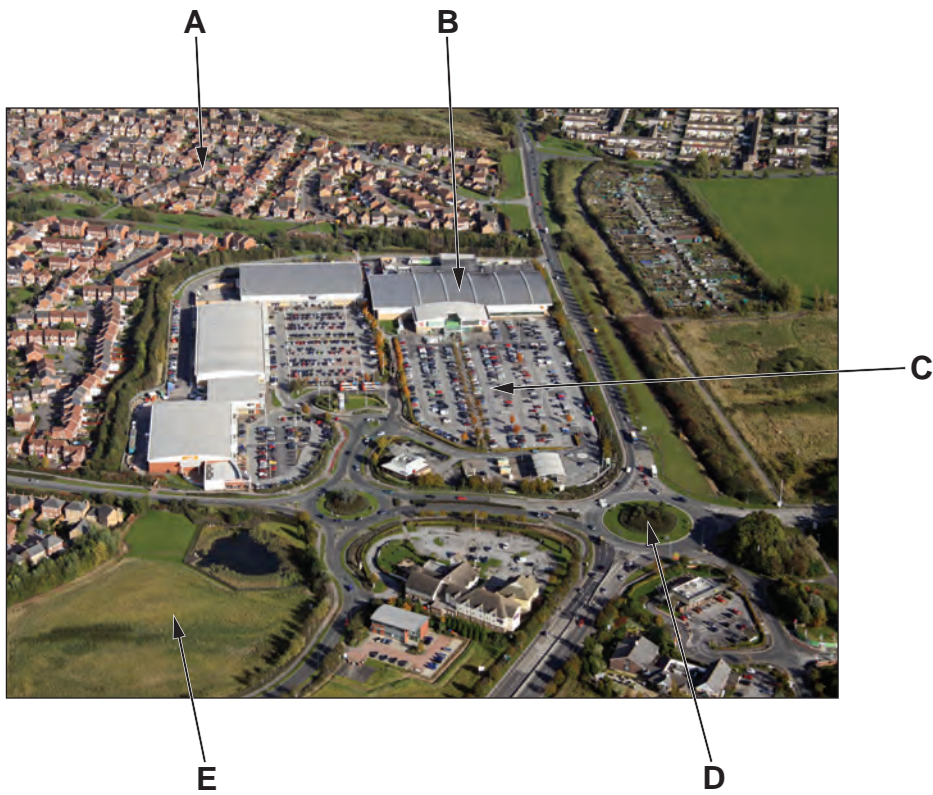
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(b) Study the photograph below.
It shows a shopping centre on the outskirts of a city.



(i) Match the letters on the photograph to the correct descriptions below. [4]

Letter	Statement
	Accessible for customers and deliveries
	Customers and workers live close by
	Large floor space
	Greenfield site
	Plenty of room for car parks

(ii) Study the statement below.

We are making people use their cars to shop out of town on land that was once green fields.

Give **two** reasons to explain why many people prefer to see retail developments in city centres rather than on the outskirts of cities.

Use the statement and your own knowledge.

[4]

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(c) Explain why **one** regeneration scheme has taken place in a European city you have studied. [6+4]

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

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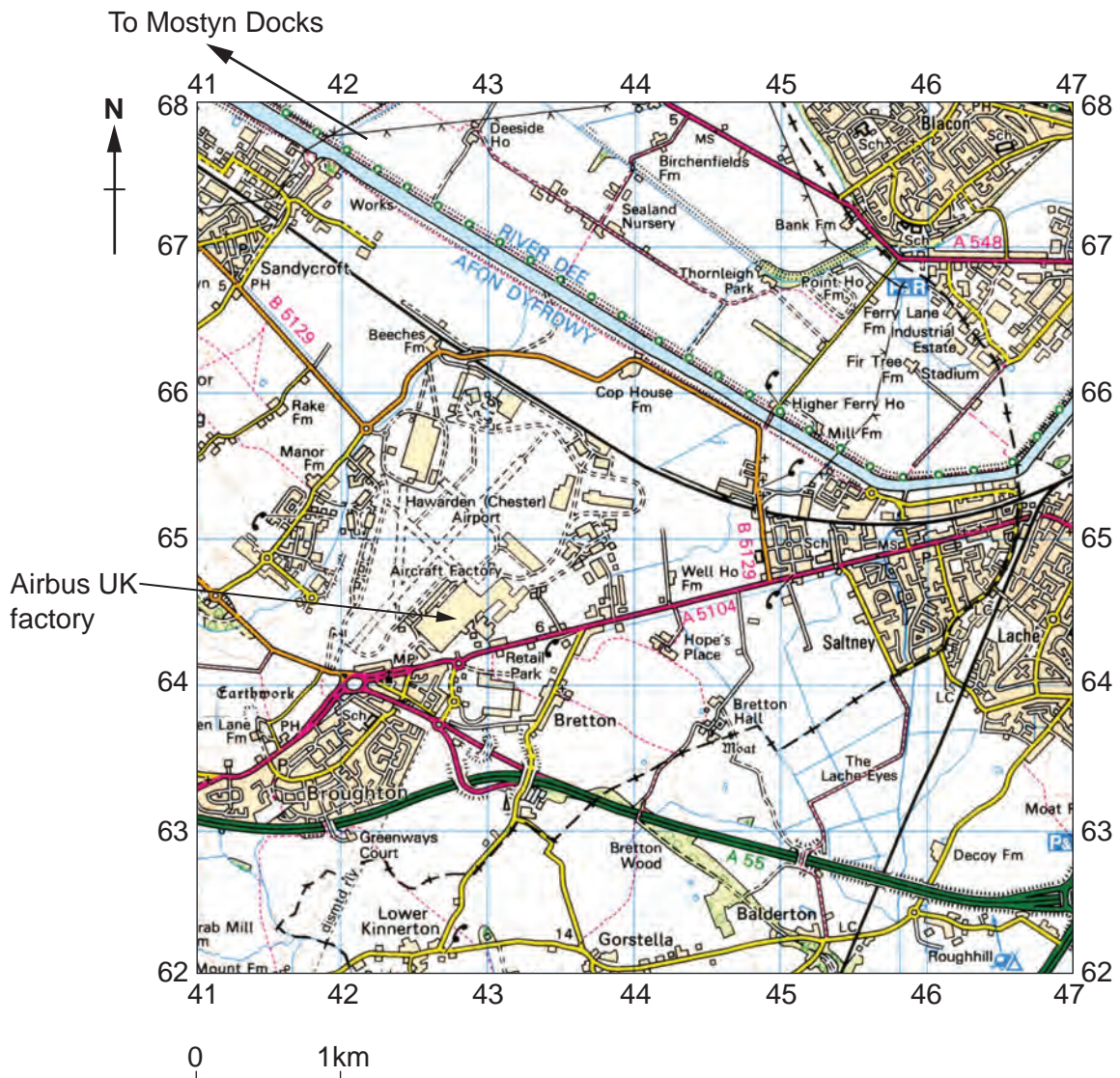
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End of Theme 11 question

Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Read the following passage and study the OS map below (a full key is given on page 28).

Many aeroplane parts are made in Wales. These include the huge wings for the A380, made at Airbus UK, Broughton.



- (i) In which grid square is the aircraft (Airbus UK) factory?
 Underline the correct answer below.

[1]

4264 4164 6442

- (ii) Name **two** primary/main roads that pass less than 2 km from the factory. [2]

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After assembly, the wings are transported to Mostyn Docks, where they are loaded onto a specially built ferry which takes them to Toulouse, France.

- (iii) Explain why roads are important to a factory like this one. [3]

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Study the photograph below of the Airbus UK factory.



- (iv) Use the OS map and the photograph above to give **two** other reasons why this is a good site for the factory. [4]

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(b) Study the figures below.

Percentage of people employed in the public sector

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage	29.7	29.4	29.1	30	30.8

Complete the following paragraph using words/figures from the box below. [4]

<i>farmers</i>	<i>59.2%</i>	<i>private</i>	<i>secondary</i>	<i>miners</i>	
<i>primary</i>	<i>79.2%</i>	<i>nurses</i>	<i>tertiary</i>	<i>public</i>	<i>69.2%</i>

In Wales employment can either be in the public or private sector. People working in the sector are employed by the national or local government.

This includes teachers and Many of these jobs provide services so they are also in the sector.

In 2010 the percentage of jobs in the private sector was

(c) Explain how patterns of work are changing in **either** the primary, secondary **or** tertiary sector in any area of Wales you have studied. [6+4]

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

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End of Theme 12 question

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Acknowledgements

Section A

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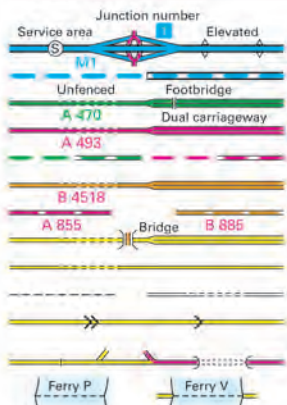
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OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale) Map symbols

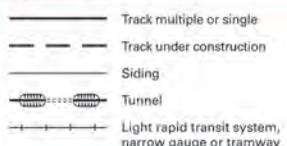
ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way



- 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)

RAILWAYS



- Bridges / Footbridge
- Level crossing
- Viaduct
- Station, (a) principal
- Light rapid transit system station

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY



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.

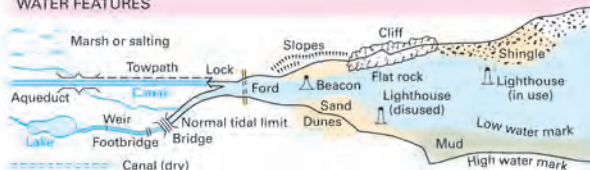
The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

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

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

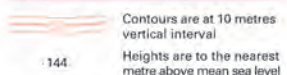
- Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland.
- National Trail, European Long Distance Route, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes
- National/Regional Cycle Network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

WATER FEATURES



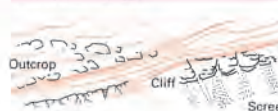
HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3.2808 feet



Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
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



LAND FEATURES

- Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
- Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
- 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
- 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
- Stone monument
- Battlefield (with date)
- Visible earthwork
- VILLLA Roman
- 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
- CH Clubhouse
- MP Milepost
- MS Milestone
- P Post office
- PC Public convenience (in rural areas)
- PH Public house
- TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent