

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4231/01



S16-4231-01

GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)
FOUNDATION TIER
UNIT 1: Core Geography

P.M. TUESDAY, 24 May 2016

1 hour 45 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	15	
2.	15	
3.	15	
4.	15	
5.	15	
6.	15	
Total	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** 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

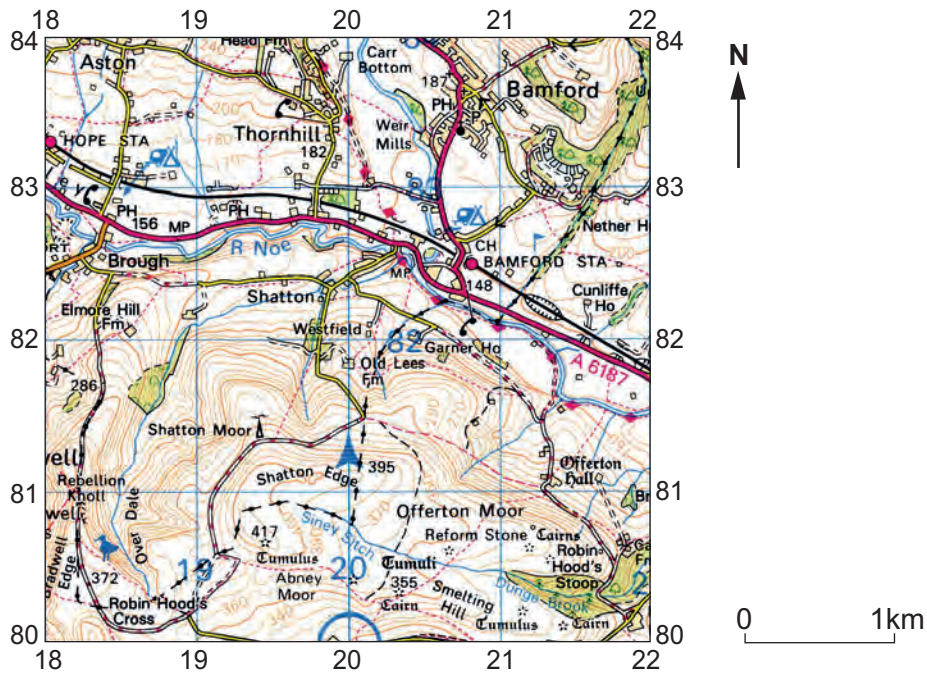
The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

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. It shows an extract from an OS map at a scale of 1:50 000. A full key appears on page 24.



- (i) Complete the following paragraph by choosing your answers from the box below. [4]

steeper	westerly	lower	417	203812	286
197809	easterly	flatter	336	809197	southerly

The contour lines in square 1981 in the south of the map show that the relief is than in the north in square 1983. The highest point is metres above sea level in grid square 1980. The River Siney Sitch flows in a generally direction and its source is at grid reference

(ii) Suggest why the A6187 main road may be at risk from flooding. Use map evidence only. [3]

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(b) Study the photograph below.



Describe how the process of abrasion (corrasion) will affect the river cliff shown at X. [3]

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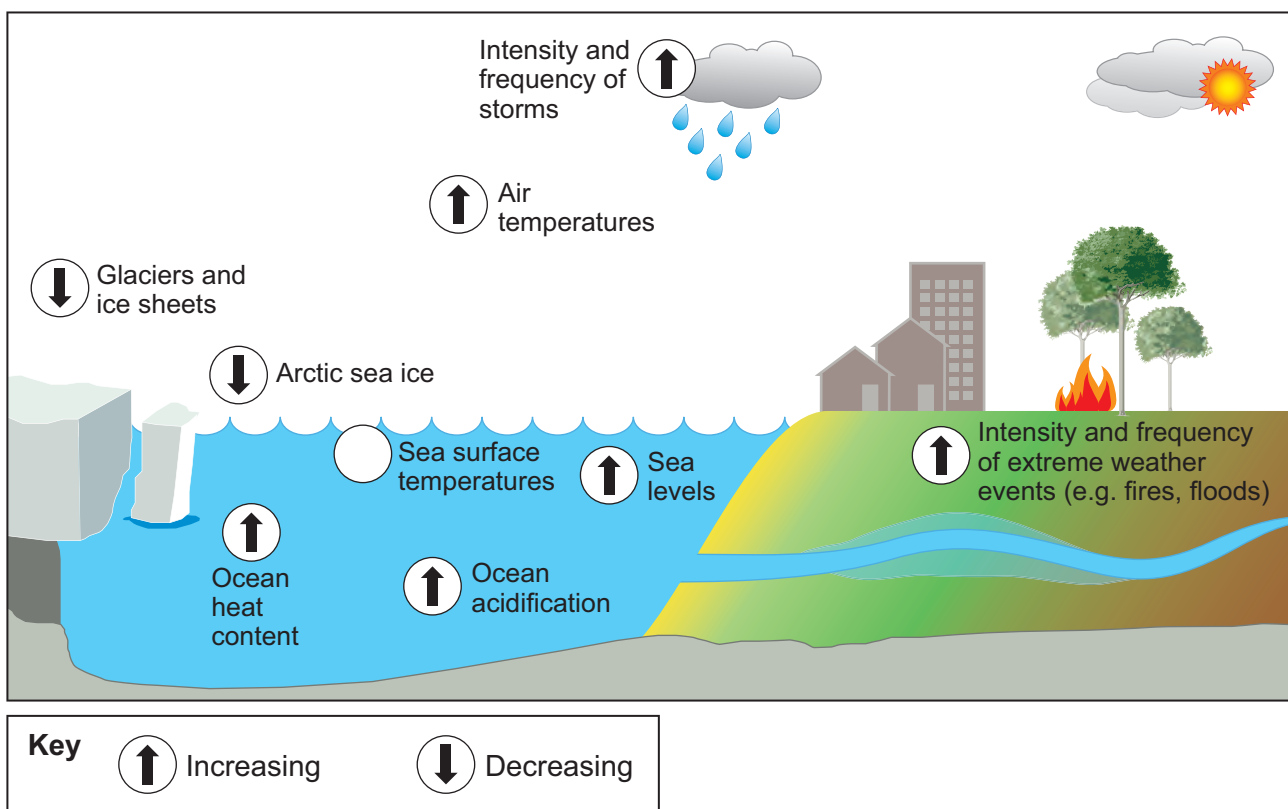
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Theme 2 – Climate Change

2. (a) Many scientists believe that the Earth’s climate is changing rapidly. Study the information below.

Effects of Climate Change



- (i) Use the diagram to identify **two** effects of climate change. [2]

1.
 2.

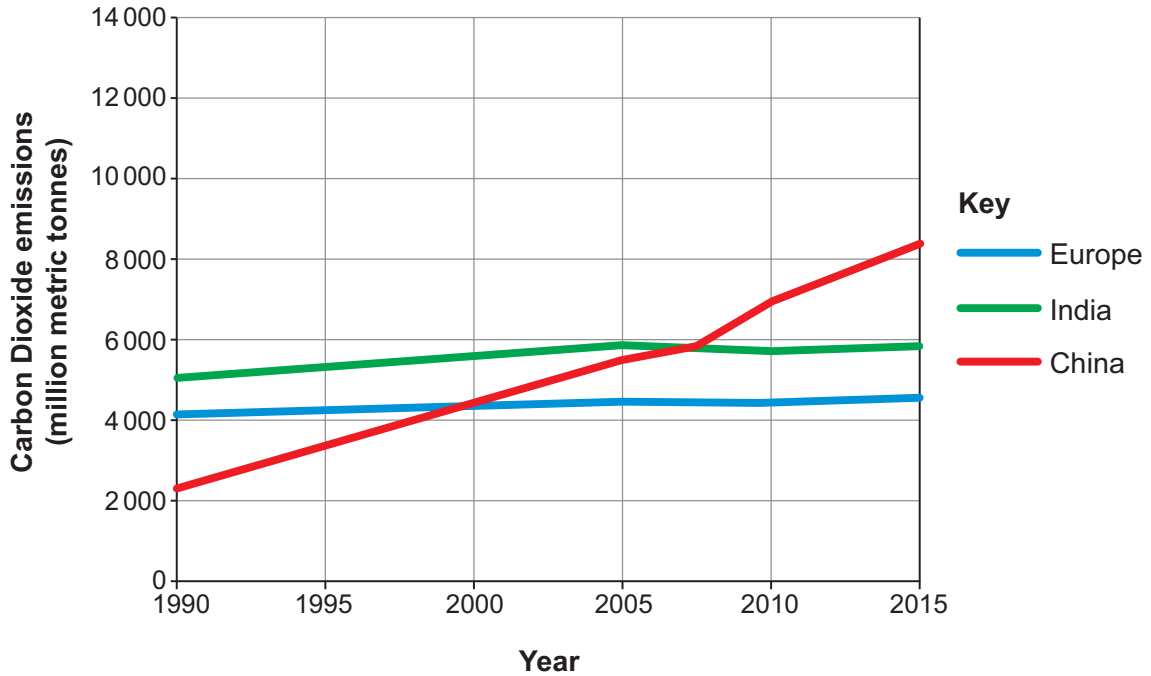
- (ii) Complete the diagram to show that sea surface temperatures are **increasing**. [1]

- (iii) Choose **one** effect shown on the diagram and explain why it might cause problems for people. [3]

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(b) Study the graph below.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions



(i) Describe how the emission of carbon dioxide differs between Europe and China. [2]

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(ii) Explain why rapid growth of industry in some countries may add to climate change. [2]

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Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone

3. (a) Study the information below.

Mount Kelud, a volcano in Indonesia, erupted in 2014. It threw huge amounts of ash over a large area, including the city of Surabaya.



(i) On which island is Mount Kelud? [1]

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(ii) Give the compass direction from Mount Kelud to the city of Surabaya. [1]

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(iii) Give the distance in kilometres from Mount Kelud to the capital city, Jakarta. Underline the correct answer below. [1]

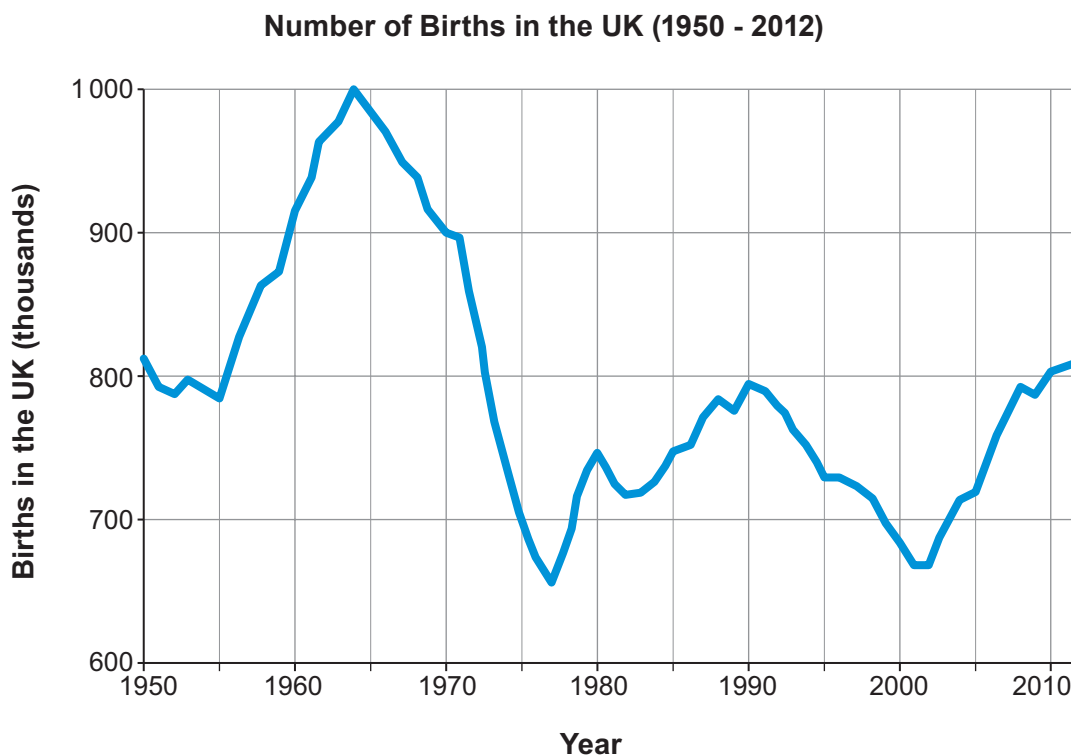
450 km 550 km 650 km 750 km

(iv) Complete the box below to give the latitude and longitude of Mount Kelud. [1]

	Latitude	Longitude
Mount Kelud	113° East

Theme 4 – Changing Populations

4. (a) Study the graph below.



- (i) Choose from the words below to describe the **trend** in the UK's birth rate from 1950 to 2012. Underline the correct answer. [1]

increasing stable decreasing fluctuating

- (ii) **Tick (✓)** the **three** statements about the number of births in the UK that are true. [3]

		Tick (✓)
A	The number of births in 2012 was similar to 1950.	
B	The number of births in the UK doubled from 1977 to 2012.	
C	The UK birth rate was much lower in 2012 than in 1950.	
D	The number of births reached a peak of one million in 1964.	
E	The biggest decrease in UK births came between 1964 and 1977.	

(iii) Suggest why the UK birth rate fell between 1964 and 1977. [2]

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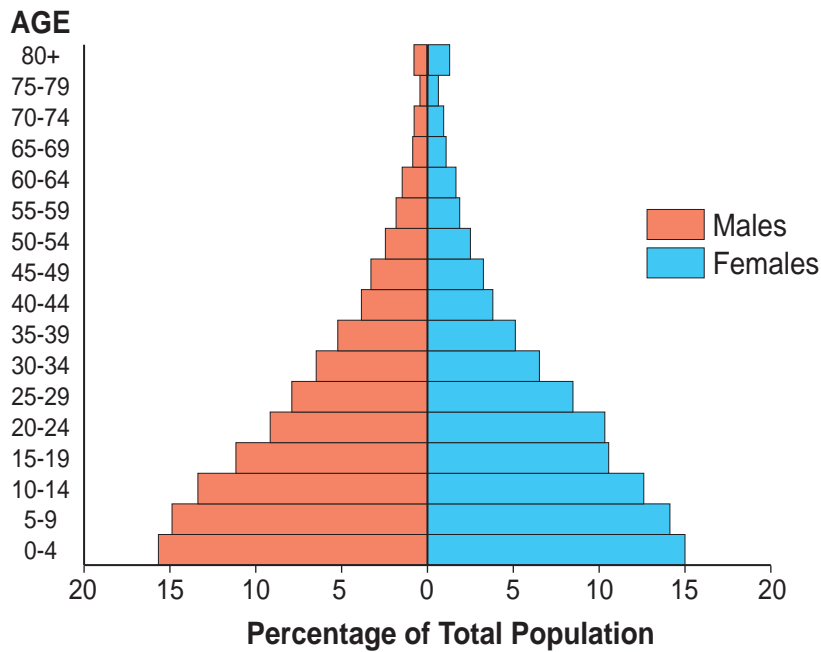
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(b) Study the graph below.

The population structure of Kenya (2015)



(i) Describe the shape of the graph. [2]

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(ii) What does this tell you about the structure of Kenya's population? [2]

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(c) Explain why large numbers of people migrate from rural to urban areas.

[5]

Examiner
only

Use one or more examples to help your answer.

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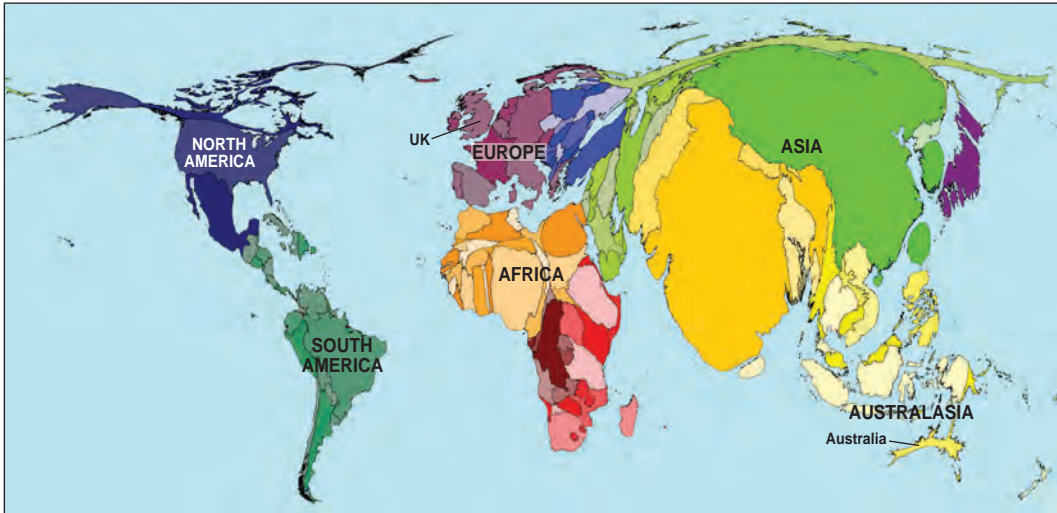
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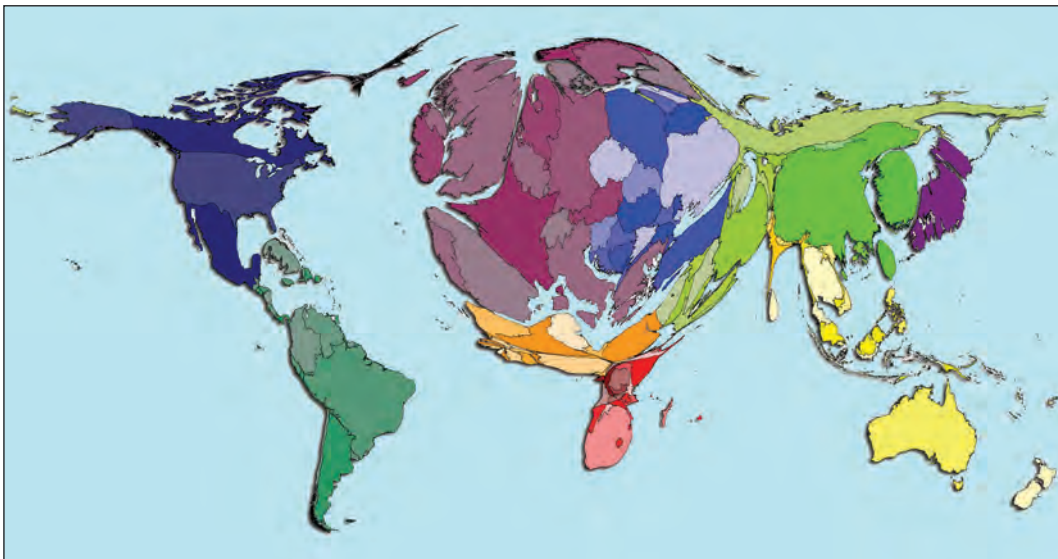
Theme 5 – Globalisation

5. (a) Study the maps below.

Map A: Countries resized according to their total population



Map B: Countries resized according to the number of each country's athletes who compete in an Olympic Games



- (i) Complete the sentence below by underlining **one** correct word. [1]

The Olympic Games is an example of **urbanisation** / **industrialisation** / **globalisation** of sport.

- (ii) Use the maps to complete the following sentences. Underline the correct answer. [3]

Map B shows that the continent with the greatest number of athletes in an Olympic Games is **Europe** / **Africa** / **Asia**.

The continent which has the fewest Olympic athletes compared to its population is **Africa** / **Asia** / **North America**.

Australia has **very few** / **very many** / **about the same number of** athletes in an Olympic Games when compared to its total population.

- (iii) Describe the relationship between population size of the UK and the number of athletes in an Olympic Games who compete for the UK. [1]

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- (iv) Give **one** problem with using maps like Map B. [1]

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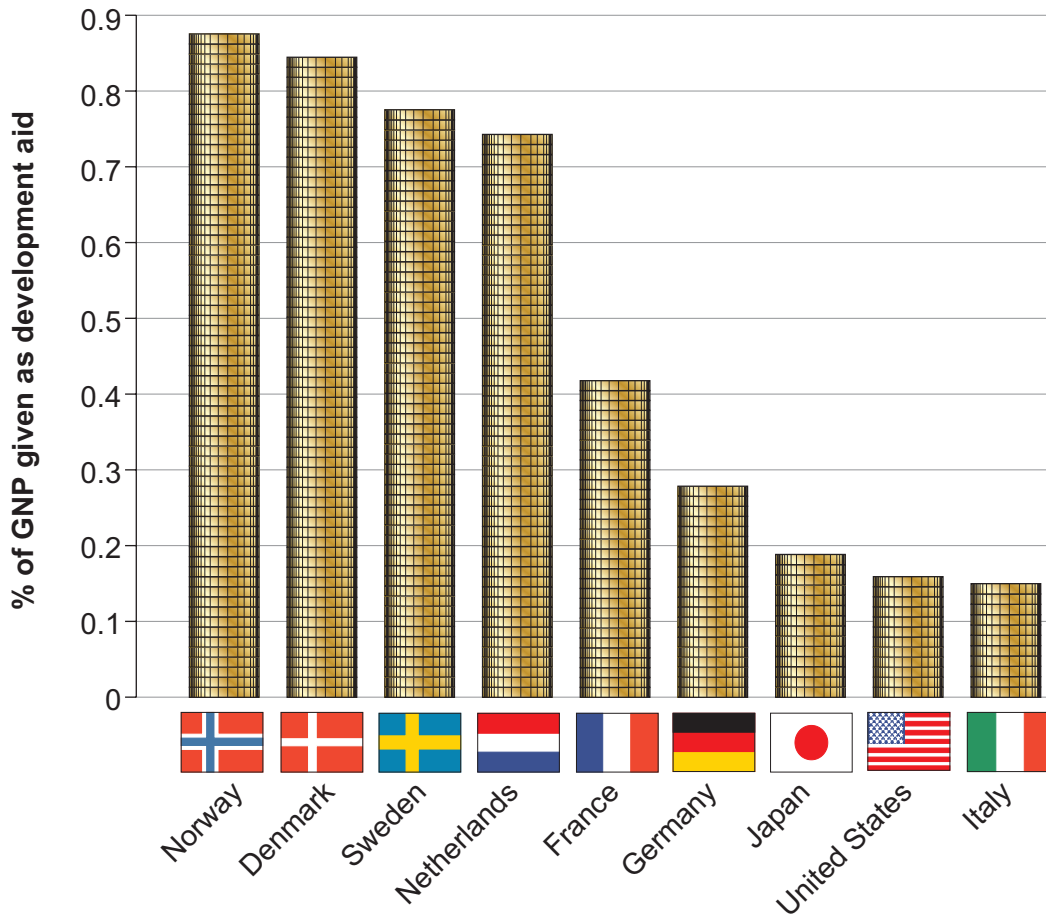
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Theme 6 – Development

6. (a) Study the graph below.

Development aid is given by rich countries to poorer countries to help them develop.

Development aid as a percentage of each country's Gross National Product (GNP)



(i) Complete the sentence underneath by choosing the correct word from the list below. [1]

- population health literacy wealth**

GNP is a measure of a country's

(ii) What is the percentage of GNP given as development aid by Sweden? [1]

..... %

(iii) The UK gives 0.37% of its GNP as development aid. Between which **two** countries would the UK be placed on the graph? [1]

Country 1 Country 2

- (iv) Suggest **one** way in which governments in poorer countries can use development aid to improve the lives of their people. [2]

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- (b) Study the data below.

Selected Development Indicators

Country	GNP per person (\$US)	% Adult Literacy	Life expectancy in years
United Kingdom	36 197	99	81
Poland	23 275	99	77
Egypt	11 085	74	73
Indonesia	9 559	92	72
Tanzania	1 775	74	59
Malawi	780	69	58

- (i) Describe the relationship between a country's GNP and its adult literacy and life expectancy. [3]

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- (ii) Describe how improvements in health care help a country's development. [2]

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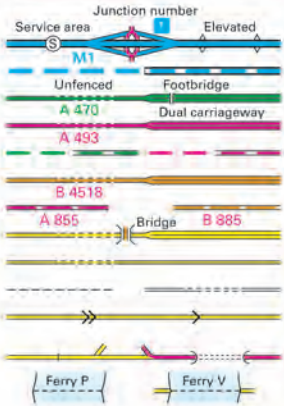
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OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)

Map symbols

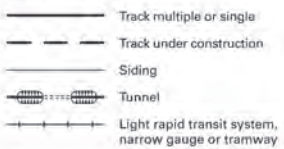
ROADS AND PATHS



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 Routes, selected Recreational Routes
- National/Regional Cycle Network
- Surfaced cycle route
- National/Regional Cycle Network number

WATER FEATURES



HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3-2808 feet

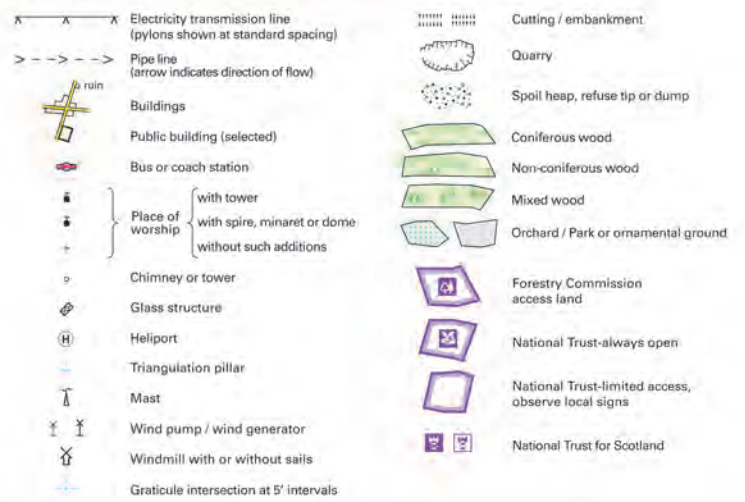


Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground at the base of the pillar and not necessarily to the summit.

ROCK FEATURES



LAND FEATURES



BOUNDARIES

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

ANTIQUITIES

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