

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4231/02



S16-4231-02

GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)
HIGHER 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

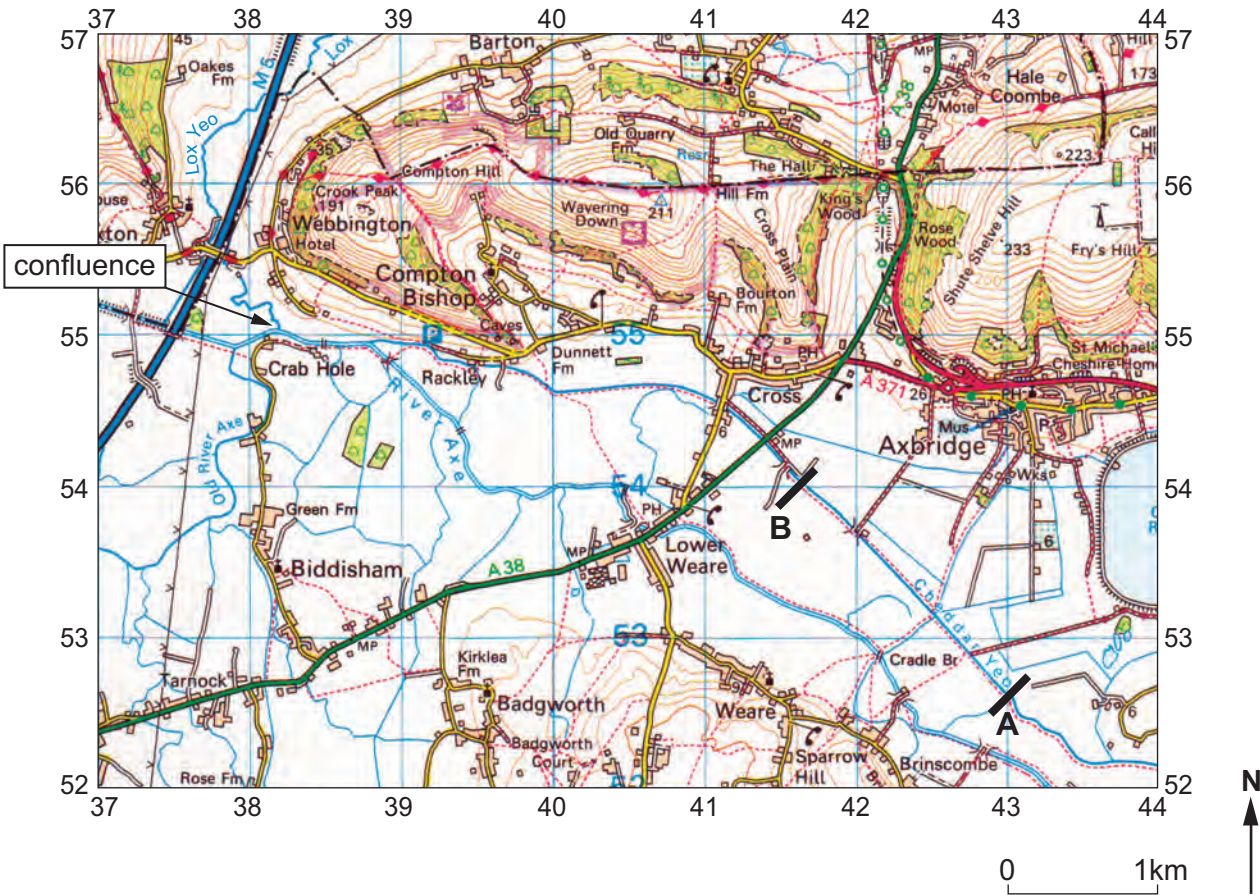
The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

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 extract below. It shows an extract from an OS map at a scale of 1:50000. A full key appears on page 24.



- (i) Give the 6 figure grid reference of the confluence of the River Axe and the Lox Yeo river. [1]

- (ii) Give the length of the Cheddar Yeo from points A to B. [1]

- (iii) Describe the relief in grid square 4055 and grid square 4054. [2]

Grid square 4055

Grid square 4054

(b) Describe how different river processes lead to the formation of **one** river landform that you have studied. [5]

You must use an annotated diagram to help your answer.

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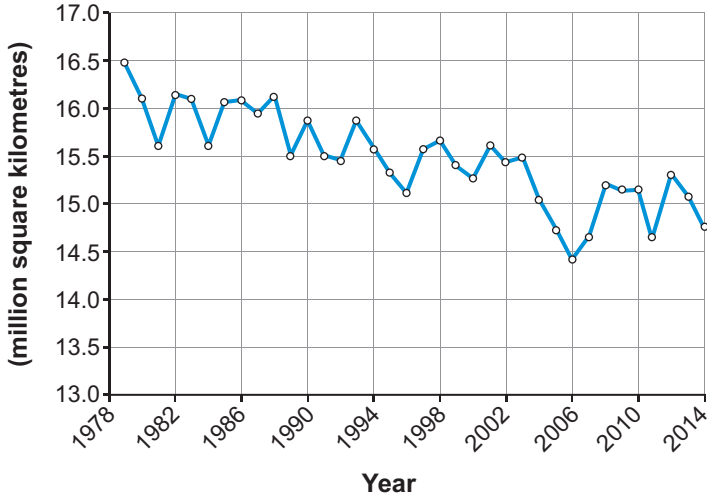
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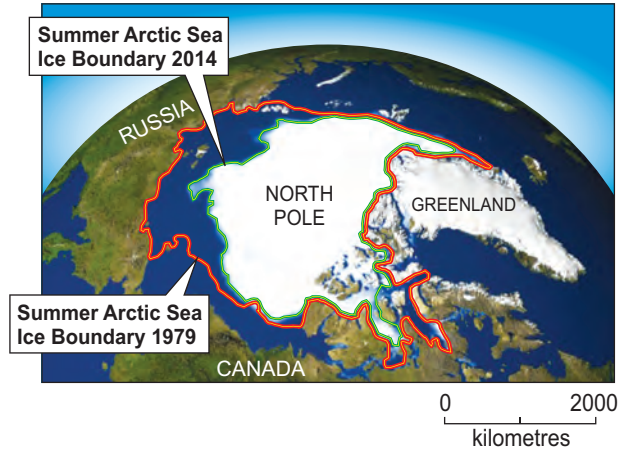
Theme 2 – Climate Change

2. (a) Study the information below.

Average Arctic sea ice extent (1979 – 2014)



Summer Arctic Ice 1979 and 2014



(i) Give the average Arctic sea ice extent in 1979. [1]

..... million square kilometres

(ii) Describe the change in the extent of Arctic sea ice between 1979 and 2014. [3]

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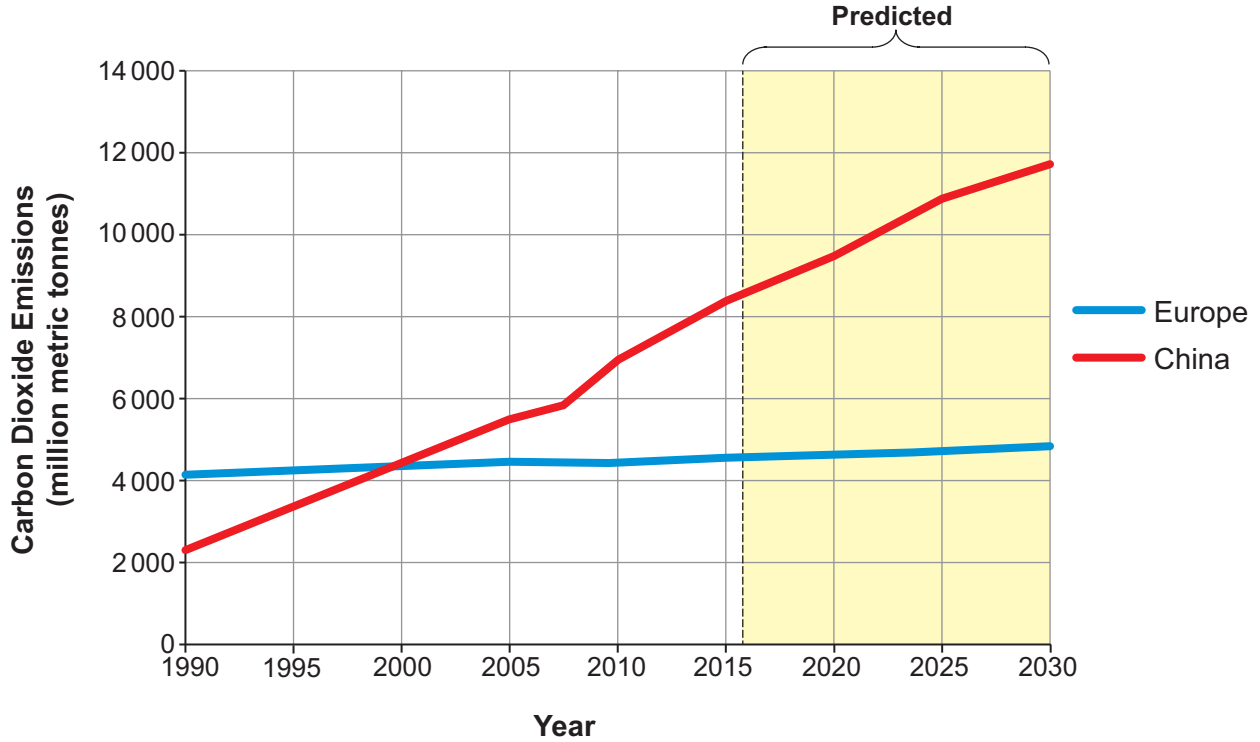
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(b) Study the graph below.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions (1990 – 2030)



(i) Compare the **predicted** change in carbon dioxide emissions in China with that in Europe. [2]

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(ii) Describe **one** way in which climate change is likely to affect people's lives in the future. [3]

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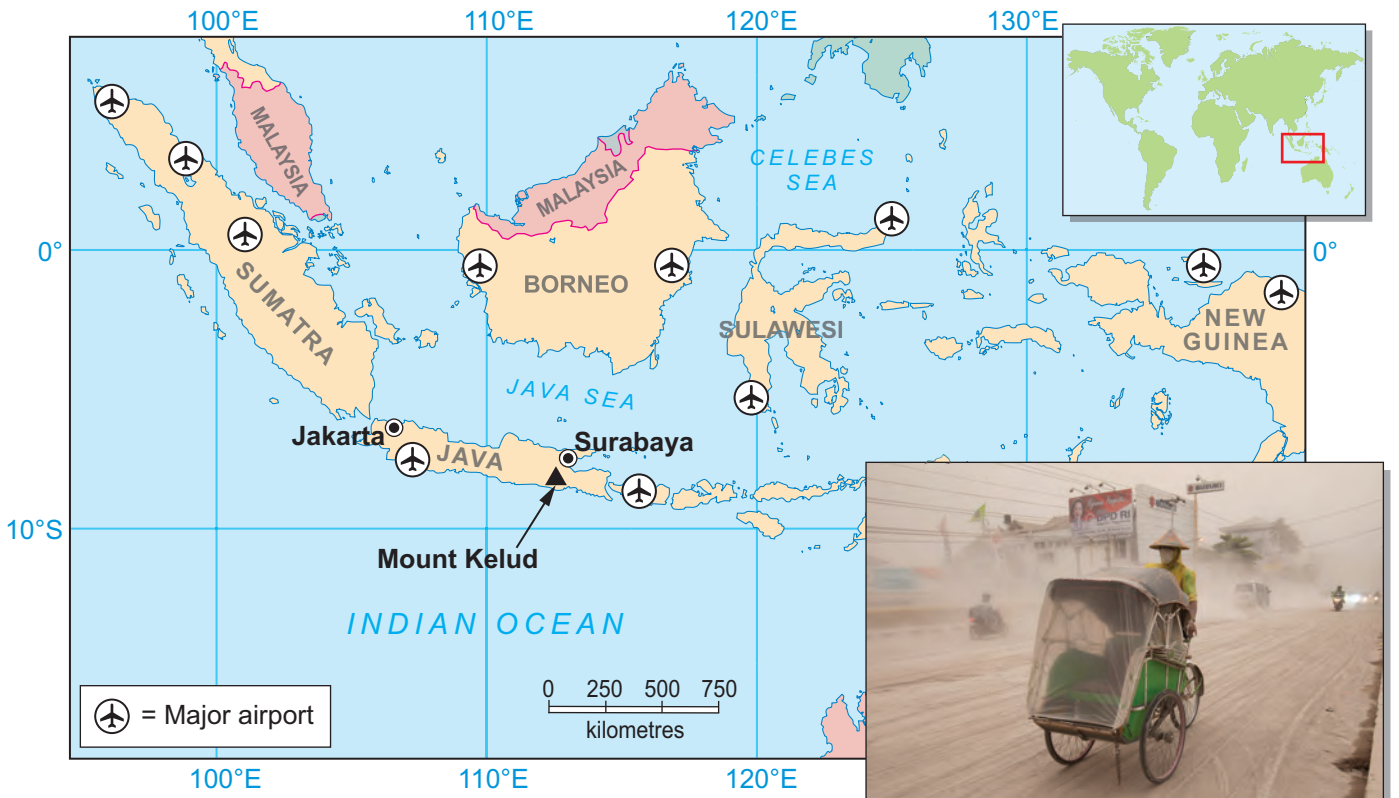
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Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone

3. (a) Study the information below.



Surabaya during the eruption

(i) Describe the location of Mount Kelud.

[3]

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(ii) Use the photograph to describe **one** way the eruption of Mount Kelud may have caused problems for people living in Surabaya.

[2]

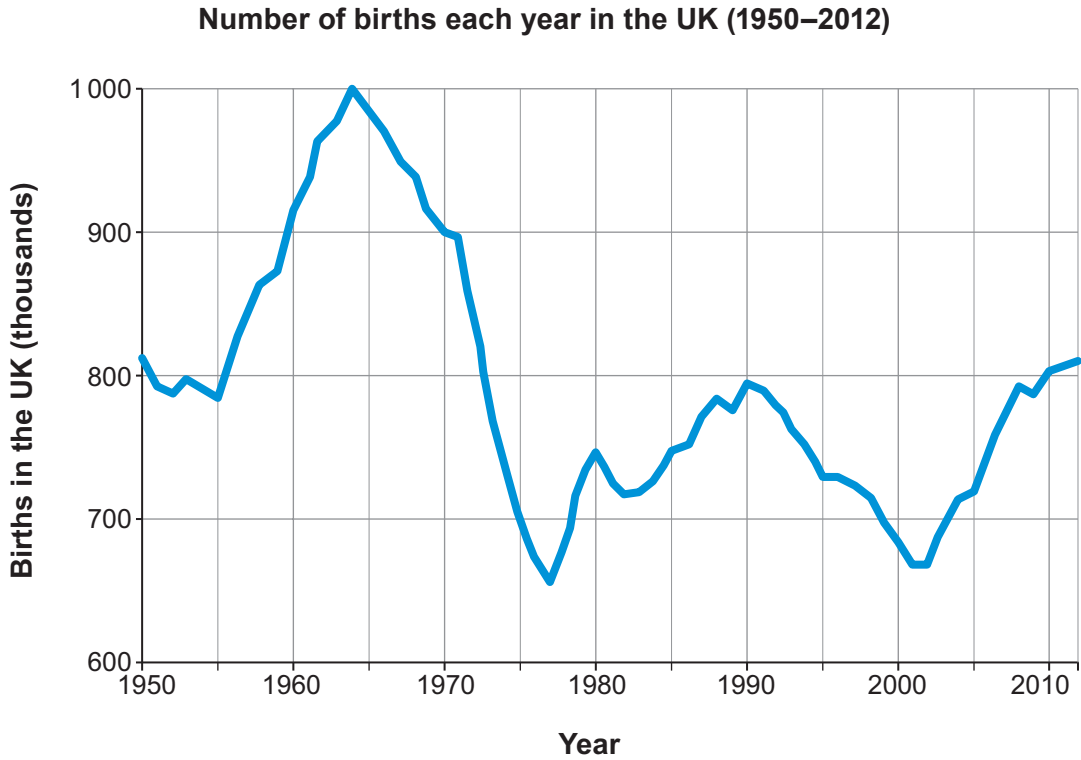
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Theme 4 – Changing Populations

4. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) How many births were there in 1964? [1]
..... (000s)

(ii) Describe the trend in number of births since 1964. [2]

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(b) Describe how **one** factor, other than access to contraception, influences the birth rate. [3]

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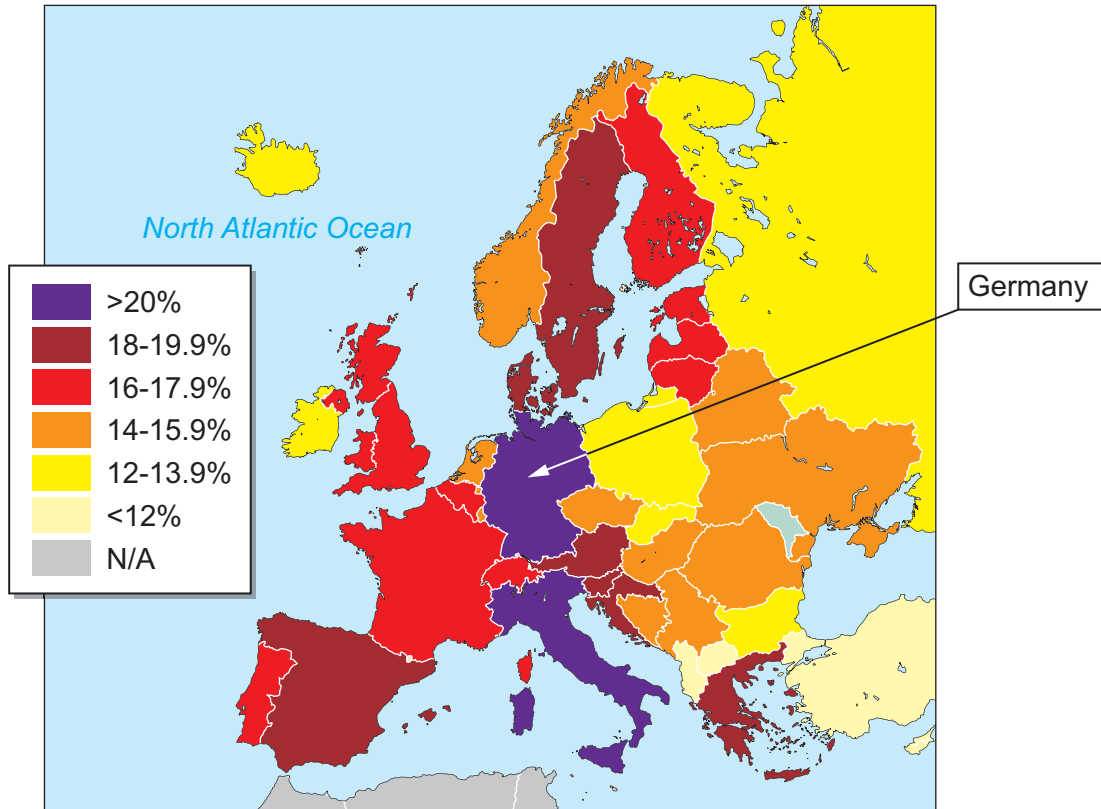
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(c) Study the map below.

Percentage of the Population over 65 years



- (i) Give the percentage of the population of Germany that is over 65. [1]
..... %
- (ii) Describe the distribution of countries that have between 12% and 13.9% of their population over 65 years. [2]

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Theme 5 – Globalisation

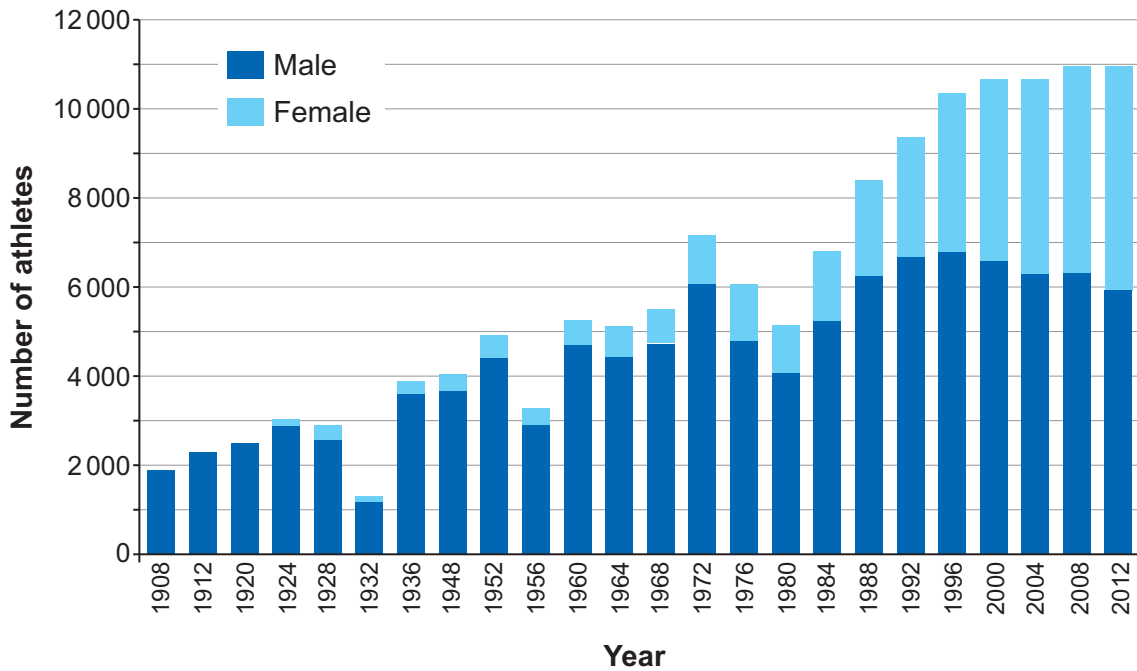
5. (a) Give **two** changes in technology that have allowed activities such as the Olympic Games to become a major global event. [2]

1.

2.

(b) Study the graph below.

Olympic growth (1908–2012)



Describe the change in the number of male and female athletes who competed in the Olympic Games between 1908 and 2012. [3]

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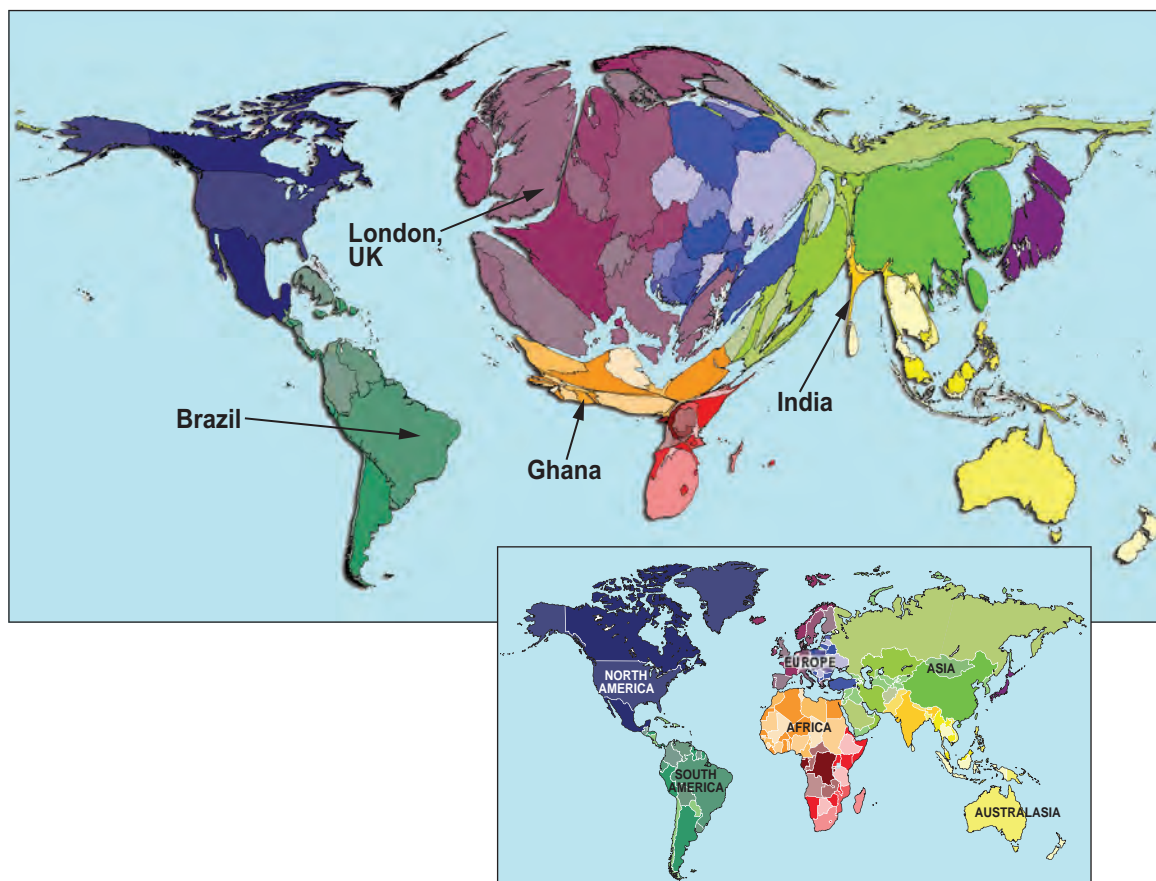
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- (c) Study the information below. The larger map shows countries resized according to the total number of athletes who participated in the London 2012 Olympic Games from each country.

London 2012 Athletes



Describe the patterns shown by the map showing London 2012 athletes.

[4]

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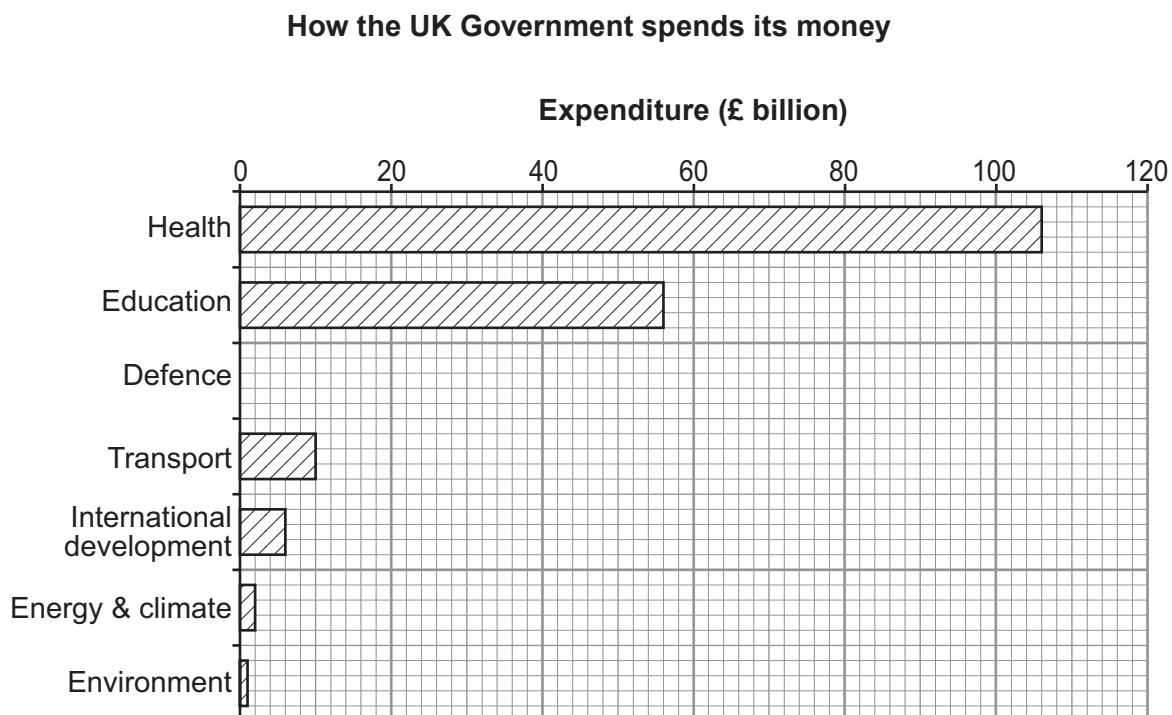
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Theme 6 – Development

6. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) How much money does the UK government spend on International development? [1]

..... £ billion

(ii) Complete the graph to show expenditure on defence of £33 billion. [1]

(iii) Describe **one** way in which receiving UK government aid could help improve the lives of people living in the least economically developed countries. [3]

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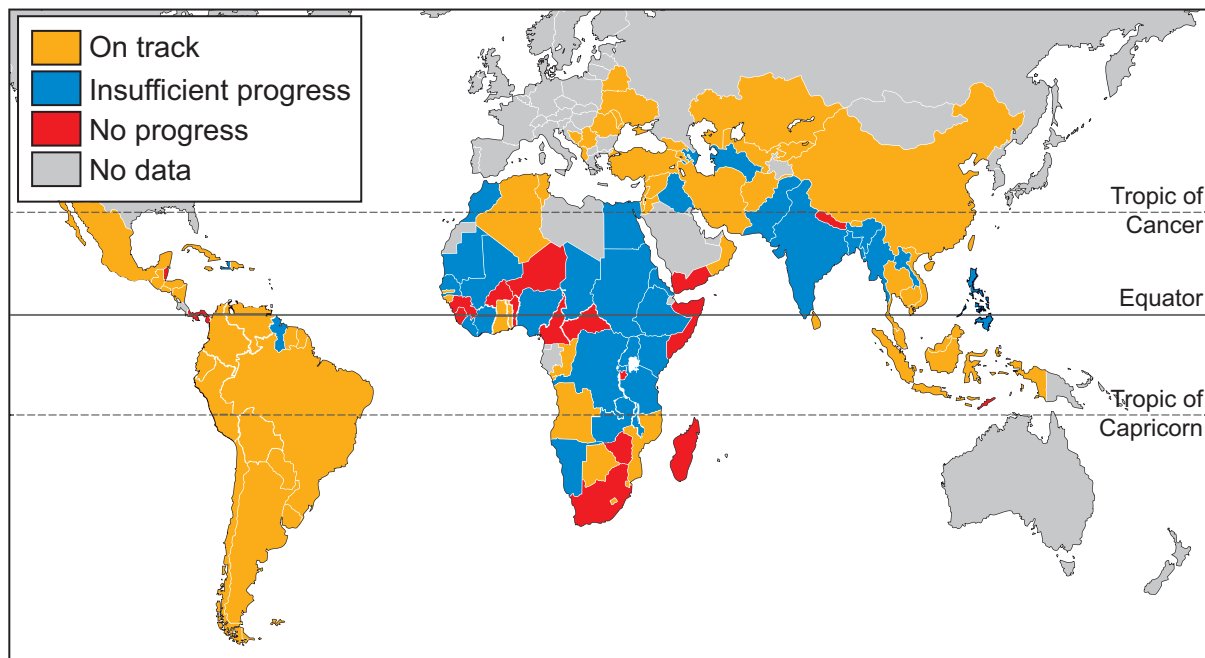
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(b) Study the map below.

Countries' progress towards meeting Millennium Development Goal One



(i) Suggest why the UN set the Millennium Development Goals.

[1]

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(ii) Describe the distribution of countries that made no progress towards meeting Millennium Development Goal One.

[3]

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OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)

Map symbols

ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way

- Junction number
- Service area
- Elevated
- M1
- Unfenced
- Footbridge
- A 470
- Dual carriageway
- A 483
- B 4518
- A 855
- Bridge
- B 885
- 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 P
- Ferry V

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

- Track multiple or single
- Track under construction
- Siding
- Tunnel
- Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway
- Bridges / Footbridge
- Level crossing
- Viaduct
- Station, (a) principal
- Light rapid transit system station

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Road used as a public path
- Byway open to all traffic

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

- Marsh or salting
- Towpath
- Lock
- Ford
- Beacon
- Sand
- Dunes
- Cliff
- Shingle
- Flat rock
- Lighthouse (disused)
- Lighthouse (in use)
- Mud
- Low water mark
- High water mark
- Aqueduct
- Canal
- Well
- Footbridge
- Bridge
- Canal (dry)

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

- Outcrop
- Cliff
- Scree

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