

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4241/01

**GEOGRAPHY  
SPECIFICATION B  
FOUNDATION TIER  
UNIT 1**

P.M. TUESDAY, 4 June 2013

1 hour

For examiner's use only		
Question 1	30	3
Question 2	30	3
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>

4241/010001

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **both** questions. At the end of each question there is a choice of case studies.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) 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 the case study question of each theme.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answers to questions 1(d) and 2(d).

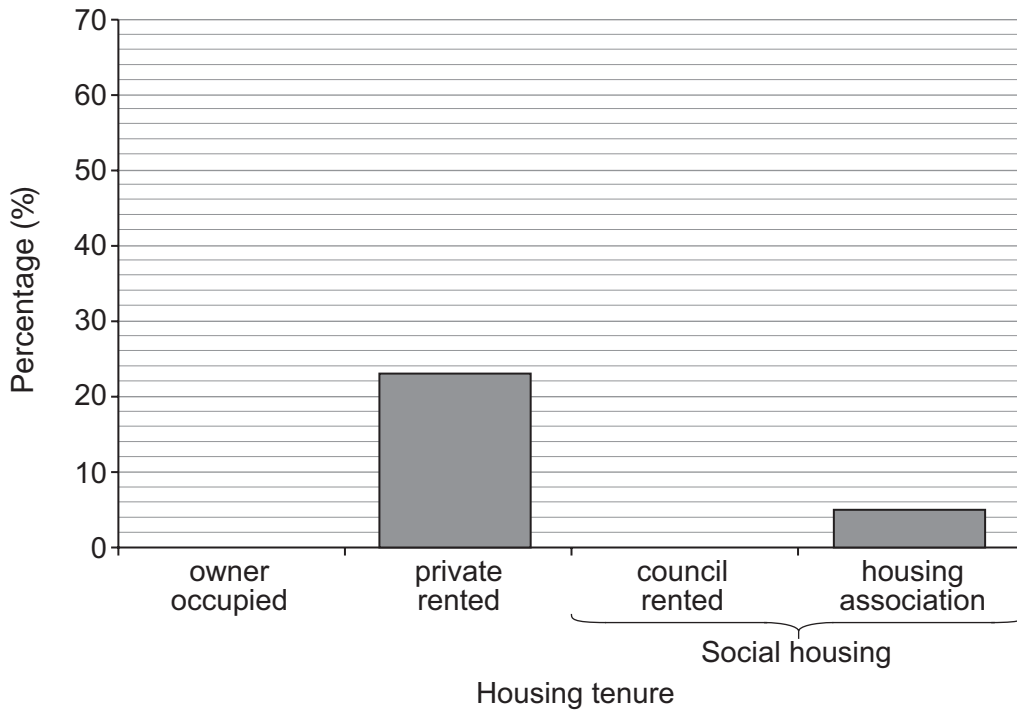


J U N 1 3 4 2 4 1 0 1 0 1

**Theme 1: Challenges of Living in a Built Environment**

Answer **all** parts of (a) to (c). There is a choice of questions in (d).

1. (a) Brighton is a city on the south coast of England. It has about 220 000 households. The tenure of these households is shown in the graph below.



- (i) Complete the graph to show the following information:

10% of housing is rented from the local council;

62% is owner occupied.

[2]

- (ii) What is meant by 'housing tenure'? Tick (✓) the correct box below.

[1]

Meaning of housing tenure	Tick (✓)
The type of material used to build the housing	
The legal and financial arrangement by which people live in the housing	
Whether or not the housing is connected to other houses	



(iii) What is the total percentage of housing that is in the social housing sector? [1]  
..... %

(iv) Explain **one** advantage of buying the housing in which you live. [2]  
Advantage: .....

.....  
.....  
Explanation: .....

(v) Explain **one** disadvantage of buying the housing in which you live. [2]  
Disadvantage: .....

.....  
.....  
Explanation: .....

*Source: Brighton & Hove District Council 'Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary', 2010.  
Taken from its 2007 'Housing Condition' survey*

4241  
010003



- (b) One Brighton is a new housing development. Many of the new homes are rented from a housing association. Study the O.S. map extract below.  
A full key appears at the back of the booklet (on page 20).



Source: ©Crown copyright and/or database right.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100020034

- (i) In which grid square is One Brighton?

[1]

Circle the correct answer from the list below:

3105

3005

3205

3104



0 4

- (ii) Describe the location of One Brighton. Circle the correct answers in the passage below. [3]

The One Brighton development site is on the **A270 / A23 / A2010** road.

It is **0.2 / 0.8 / 1.4** km from Brighton rail station. The direction of One Brighton from the rail station is **south / north / west**.

- (iii) One Brighton has been built on a Brownfield site. What is meant by *Brownfield site*? [1]

A Brownfield site is .....

.....

- (iv) Explain **two** ways in which One Brighton is well located for the use of local transport. [4]

First way: .....

.....

Explanation: .....

.....

.....

Second way: .....

.....

Explanation: .....

.....

.....

4241  
010005



(c) One Brighton has been designed to be environmentally friendly.

(i) Study the photograph of One Brighton. The homes at One Brighton have been designed to encourage a sense of community.

**Design Features**



1 Rooftop allotments

2 Balconies face each other

3 Its own community centre

4 Access to a green walkway

Choose **one** design feature from the photograph. Explain how it creates a strong sense of community for the people who live at One Brighton. [2]

Design feature: .....

Explanation: .....

.....  
.....  
.....



- (ii) Complete the 'heads and tails' sentences below to show how One Brighton's homes are environmentally friendly. *One has been done for you.* [2]

Collecting and using rainwater means \_\_\_\_\_ less water is used from outside sources.

Using renewable energy means \_\_\_\_\_ less material goes to landfill sites.

Parking only for disabled drivers means \_\_\_\_\_ less CO<sub>2</sub> is produced by burning fossil fuels.

Recycling waste means \_\_\_\_\_ less contribution to congested roads.

- (iii) One Brighton was built on a derelict railway yard.

Brighton City Council encourages the use of land which has already been used when new housing is planned. Explain why. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4241  
010007







Explain: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**End of Theme 1**

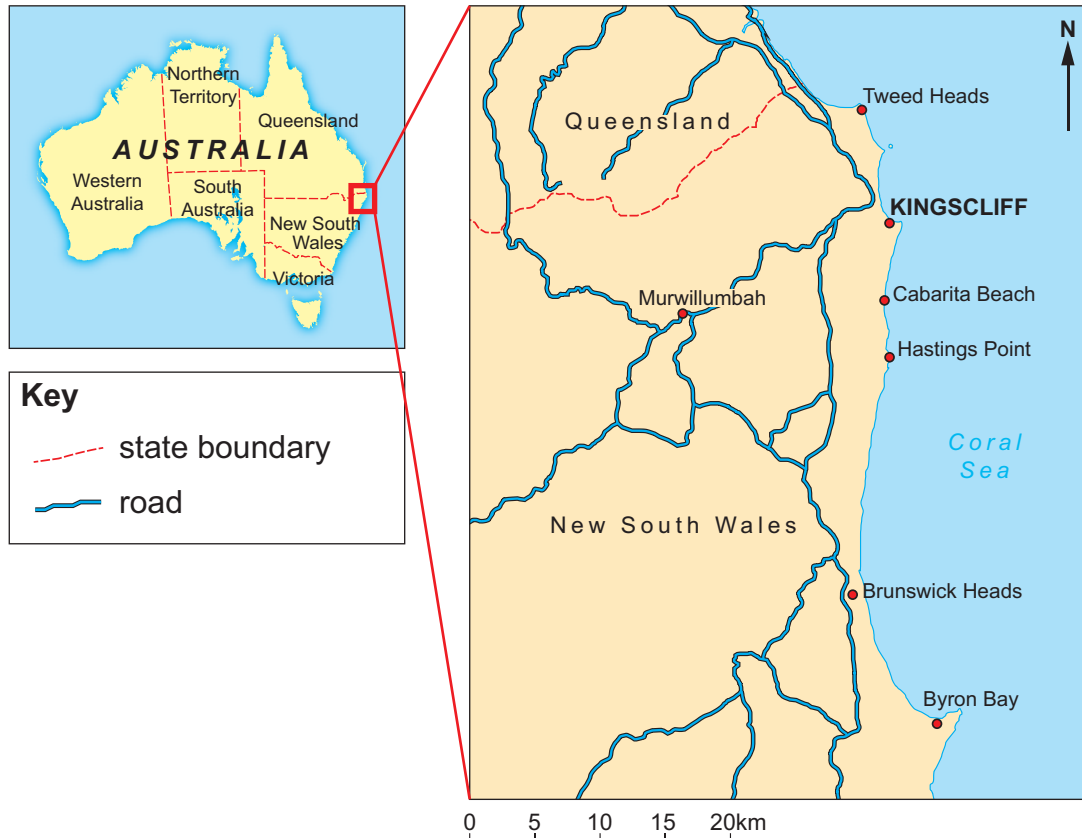
4241  
010009



**Theme 2: People and the Natural World Interactions**

Answer all parts of (a) to (c). There is a choice of question in (d).

2. (a) Study the maps below.



Source: Google maps

(i) Complete the paragraph to describe the location of Kingscliff. Choose answers from the box below. [3]

<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Queensland</b>	<b>south</b>
<b>west</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>north</b>	<b>Coral Sea</b>	

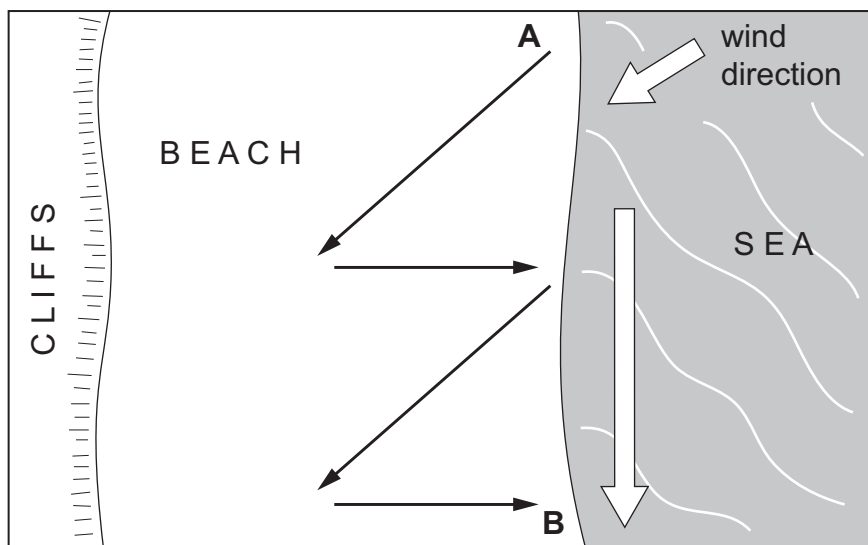
The town of Kingscliff is located in the Australian state of .....

It is located 6 km ..... of the town of Cabarita Beach

and ..... km north of the town of Brunswick Heads.



(ii) The diagram below shows how sand is moved along the beach from A to B.



Complete the sentences to describe the process shown in the diagram. [5]

erosion	longshore drift	deposition	swash	wind
hydraulic action	backwash	angle	waves	
	sea	gravity		

Waves are blown up the beach by the ..... . The movement of waves up the beach is called the ..... . The waves then return back down the beach because of ..... . The movement of water down the beach is called ..... . The waves move material along the coast. This process is called .....



(b) The coastal settlement of Kingscliff is very popular with tourists. Read the information below.

The Kingscliff coastline is made up of a series of golden beaches where tourists can relax with a picnic or barbecue and some sunbathing. The more adventurous can swim, fish or take part in water sports.

Source: [www.visitnsw.com](http://www.visitnsw.com)

(i) Choose, from the information above, **one** tourist activity at Kingscliff beach. [1]

.....

(ii) Tourists may cause damage to the beach and sand dunes at Kingscliff in different ways. Study the boxes of activities below.

litter

walking in the sand dunes

barbecues

cars parking on the beach

Choose **one** activity. Explain how it might cause problems for the beach and sand dunes at Kingscliff. [2]

Activity: .....

Explanation: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(iii) Explain how **two** activities shown in the boxes could be managed to protect this coastal area from damage by tourists. [4]

First activity: .....

How it could be managed: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Second activity: .....

How it could be managed: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....



- (c) Study the photograph below. It was taken in 2011. It shows an area of Kingscliff that has been affected by erosion.



0 50 100m

Source: Google maps

- (i) This area of coastline suffers from serious coastal erosion. What is erosion?  
Tick (✓) the correct answer. [1]

The carrying of material in the sea	
The wearing away of land	
The dropping of material	



(ii) Use the photograph to measure how much of the coastline has been eroded since 2010. [1]

Circle the correct answer.

10 metres

30 metres

70 metres

(iii) Beach nourishment involves adding sand to the beach. Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of beach nourishment as a way to protect the coast from erosion. [4]

Advantage of beach nourishment: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Disadvantage of beach nourishment: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iv) Other than using beach nourishment, explain how **one or more** methods may be used to protect land from coastal erosion. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(d) **Case Studies**

Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

You will be assessed on your spelling, punctuation and accurate use of grammar in this question.

**Either,**

**Tick (✓)  
your choice**

(i) For a climate you have studied:

- Describe the main features of this climate;
- Explain ways this climate affects people’s activities.

**Or,**

(ii) For an area that has suffered from a river flood:

- Name the area that suffered from a river flood;
- Describe how the flood affected people.
- Explain the reasons for the flood.

[5+3]

Name of area: .....

Describe: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5	3





Explain: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**End of Theme 2**

**END OF PAPER**







# Explorer™ series (1:25 000 scale)

## Explorer Map symbols

### ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

- Motorway
- Service Area
- Junction Number
- Dual carriageway
- Trunk or Main road
- Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road under construction
- Road generally more than 4 m wide
- Road generally less than 4 m wide
- Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5)
- Gradient: 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)
- (V) Vehicle; (P) Passenger
- Path

### RAILWAYS

- Multiple track
- Single track
- Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge
- Light Rapid Transit System with station
- Road over, road under, level crossing
- Cutting; tunnel; embankment
- Station, open to passengers; siding

### PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY Not shown on maps of Scotland

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

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

### OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other routes with public access

The exact nature of the rights on these routes and the existence of any restrictions may be checked with the local highway authority. Alignments are based on the best information available.

- National Trail / Long Distance Route; Recreational route
- Permitted footpath
- Permitted bridleway

Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.

- Off road cycle routes

### BOUNDARIES

- National
- County
- Constituency (Const), Electoral Region (ER) or Burgh Const
- Civil Parish (CP) or Community (C)
- Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District
- National Park

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- Site of antiquity
- Site of battle (with date)
- Roman
- Non-Roman
- Visible earthwork

**NB. Due to changes in specification there are differences on some sheets**

Ordnance Survey, OS and the OS Symbol are registered trademarks, and Explorer is a trademark of Ordnance Survey, the national mapping agency of Great Britain.

Made, printed and published by Ordnance Survey, Southampton, United Kingdom. **For educational use only.**

September 2004 © Crown copyright 2004. All rights reserved

### GENERAL FEATURES

- Gravel pit
- Sand pit
- Other pit or quarry
- Landfill site or slag heap
- Current or former Place of worship
  - with lower with spire, minaret, or dome
- Place of worship
- Building; important building
- Glasshouse
- Youth hostel
- Bunkhouse/camping barn/ other hostel (selected areas only)
- Bus or coach station
- Lighthouse; disused lighthouse; Beacon
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Windmill; with or without sails
- Wind pump; wind generator
- Electricity transmission line
- Slopes
- BP Boundary post
- BS Boundary stone
- CH Clubhouse
- FB Footbridge
- MP, MS Milepost; milestone
- Mon Monument
- PO Post office
- Pol Sta Police station
- Sch School
- TH Town Hall
- NTL Normal tidal limit
- Well; spring

### HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

- 52 Ground survey height
- Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground level height at the pillar and not necessarily at the summit.

Vertical face/cliff

- Loose rock
- Boulders
- Outcrop
- Scree
- Water
- Mud
- Sand; sand and shingle

### VEGETATION

Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols

- Coniferous trees
- Non-coniferous trees
- Coppice
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Bracken, heath or rough grassland
- Marsh, reeds or saltings

### ACCESS LAND

- Access land boundary and tint
- Access land in wooded area
- Access information point

**DANGER AREA**

Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices

**MANAGED ACCESS**

Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws

Portrayal of access land on this map is intended as a guide to land which is normally available for access on foot, for example access land created under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and land managed by the National Trust, Forestry Commission and Woodland Trust. Access for other activities may also exist. Some restrictions will apply; some land will be excluded from open access rights. The depiction of rights of access does not imply or express any warranty as to its accuracy or completeness. Observe local signs and follow the Countryside Code.

### TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

- Building of historic interest
- Cadw (Welsh heritage)
- Camp site
- Caravan site
- Camping and caravan site
- Castle / fort
- Cathedral / Abbey
- Country park
- Cycle trail
- English Heritage property
- Fishing
- Forestry Commission visitor centre
- Garden / arboretum
- Golf course or links
- Information centre
- Information centre, seasonal
- Horse riding
- Museum
- Nature reserve
- National Trust property
- Other tourist feature
- Parking
- Park and ride, all year / seasonal
- Picnic site
- Preserved railway
- PC Public Convenience
- Public house/s
- Recreation / leisure / sports centre
- Slipway
- Telephone (public / motoring organisation / emergency)
- Theme / pleasure park
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- National Park Information Point
- Walks / trails
- Water activities



2 0