

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4242/02

**GEOGRAPHY
(Specification B)
FOUNDATION TIER
UNIT 2
SECTION B**

A.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Part	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
A	29	
B	20	
C	11	
SPaG	4	
Total	64	

This paper is to be given out after Section A has been collected in.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource folder.

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 parts of this question**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

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 answer that involves extended writing (**Part C**).

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to **Part C**.

The Peak District National Park is a beautiful rural area and is very popular with visitors.

This paper asks you to decide whether limestone quarrying should be allowed to continue in the Peak District National Park when present quarrying permissions run out.

	Marks
Part A: explores tourism and quarrying within the Peak District National Park.	29
Part B: asks you to consider some of the advantages and disadvantages of limestone quarrying.	20
Part C: asks you to decide whether limestone quarrying should be allowed to continue in the Peak District National Park when present permissions run out.	15
Total marks	64

Part A

You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on this part.

In this part you will explore tourism and quarrying within the Peak District National Park.

(a) Study the map on **page 2** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) Circle the **three** correct answers in the following passage. [3]

The southern tip of the Peak District National Park is about **150 / 200 / 250** kilometres **north-west / south-east / north-east** of the city of London.

It is surrounded by the M1, M62 and **M4 / M5 / M6** motorways.

(ii) The Peak District National Park is a popular visitor area. One reason is because it is close to many motorways. Suggest why this may increase visitor numbers. [1]

.....

.....

- (iii) Give **one other** piece of map evidence that may help to explain why the Peak District National Park has a large numbers of visitors. Explain why it may help. [3]

Evidence:

Explanation:

.....

.....

- (iv) State what effect each of the following changes may have on visitor numbers to rural areas like the Peak District National Park. Choose from: [3]

increase **decrease** **stay the same**

You may use the same answer more than once.

Change	Effect on visitor numbers
increased car ownership	
rising price of petrol	
increased leisure time	

- (b) Study the information on **page 3** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

- (i) Use this information to complete the passage below. [3]

The largest single employer of people in the Peak District National Park in 2005 was with 24% of the total jobs. Quarrying provided the same percentage of jobs as agriculture, each having % of the total. In the past 10 years the number of workers in tourism has

- (ii) For **one** of the industries where numbers of jobs have fallen, suggest why numbers working in it have fallen. [3]

.....

.....

.....

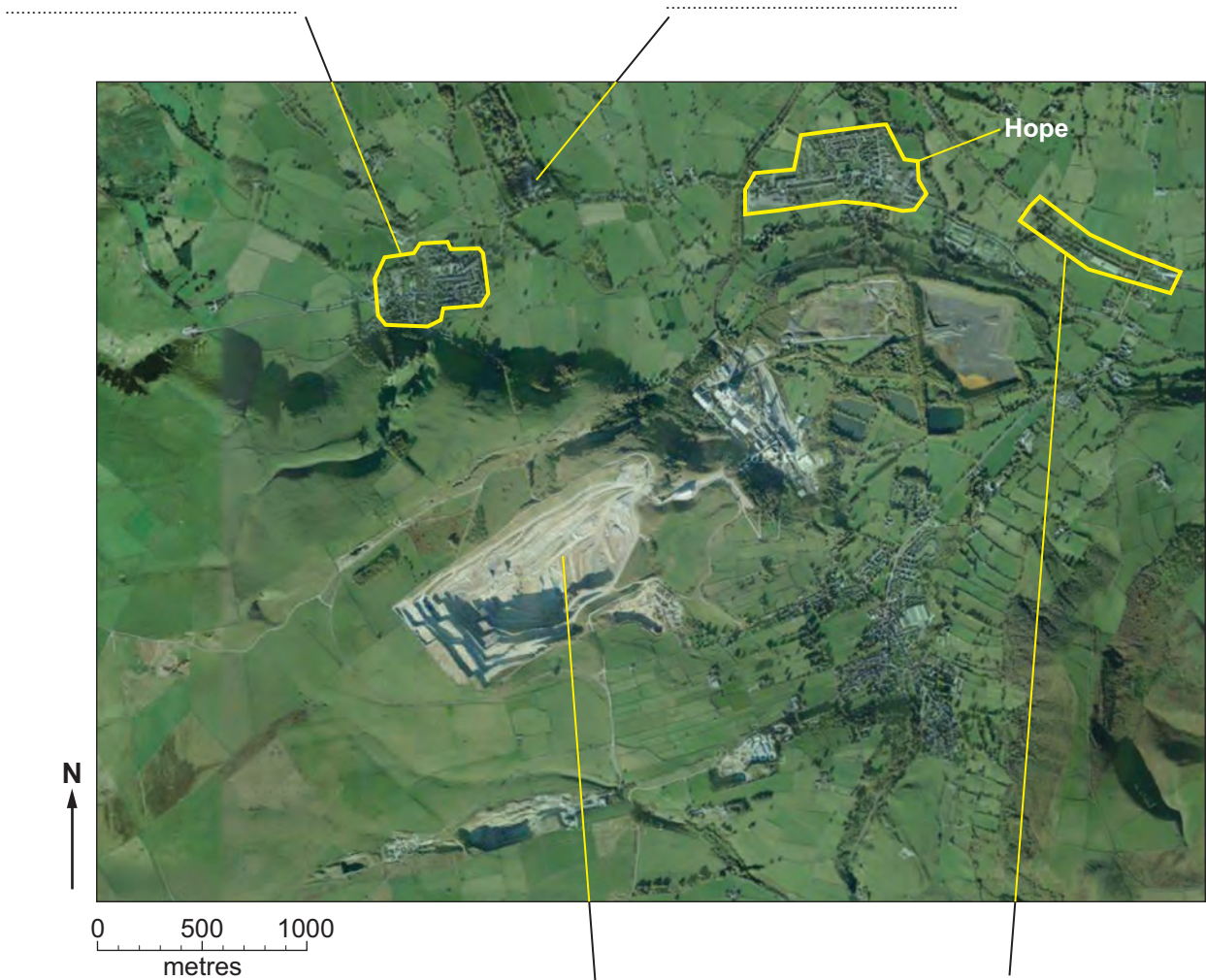
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(c) Study the OS map extract on **page 4** of the separate **Resource Folder**. It shows the location of a large quarry in the Peak District National Park.

(i) Give a four figure grid reference for the square marked **Q** on the map. [1]

.....

(ii) Use information from the map extract to complete the labels on the photograph below. [4]



.....

.....

(iii) Give **two** pieces of **map evidence** that the village of Castleton is a popular visitor attraction. [2]

1.

2.

- (iv) Name **one** group of people living in Castleton who may benefit from large visitor numbers. Describe how they may benefit. [3]

Group of people:

How they may benefit:

.....

.....

.....

- (v) Suggest how being near a large working quarry may affect visitor numbers to a village like Castleton. Explain your answer. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

End of Part A

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29

Part B

You are advised to spend about 25 minutes on this part.

In this part you will consider some of the advantages and disadvantages of limestone quarrying.

(a) Study the diagram on **page 6** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) What type of industry is limestone quarrying? Circle the correct answer. [1]

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

(ii) Explain **one** way, shown in the diagram, in which limestone might benefit other industries. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Explain **one** way, shown in the diagram, in which limestone might benefit people in their homes. [2]

.....

.....

.....

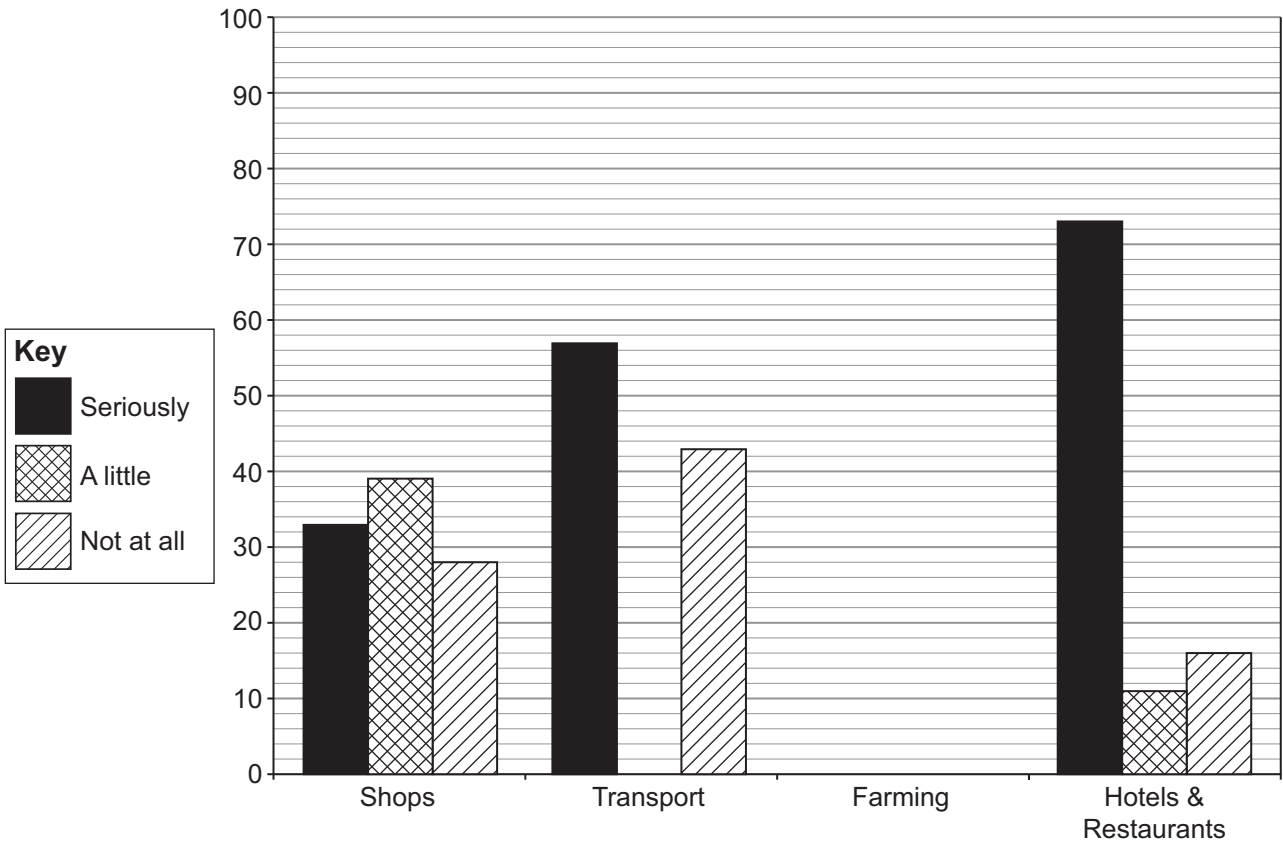
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- (b) Quarrying leaves large holes in the ground. Blasting the limestone and carrying it away from the area may cause villages and roadsides to be covered in a layer of grey dust.

Working in a damaged landscape can badly affect other businesses. The graph below shows how much some Peak District industries are affected by quarrying.

- (i) Complete the graph using the following figures: [2]

Business affected	Seriously	A little	Not at all
Farming	66	18	16



- (ii) Which business is the most seriously affected by quarrying? Suggest **two** effects that quarrying may have on this business. [5]

The most seriously affected business is

First effect

Second effect

(c) Study the photographs on **page 7** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) Choose **one** of the uses of a disused quarry that is likely to **benefit** residents of a local village. Circle your choice. [4]

A **B** **C** **D**

Explain **two** ways it will be a benefit

Way one:

.....

.....

.....

Way two:

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Choose **one** of the uses of a disused quarry that is likely to be a **nuisance** to residents of a local village. Circle your choice. [4]

A **B** **C** **D**

Explain why it could be a nuisance:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

End of Part B

Part C

*You are advised to spend **about 30 minutes** on this part.*

In this part you will advise the Peak District National Park planners as to whether or not limestone quarrying should continue in the National Park when present quarrying permissions run out.

Use the **points of view** on **page 8** of the separate **Resource Folder** to organise your ideas on the following matrix. One line of the matrix has been completed for you.

You should spend **about 10 minutes** completing the matrix.

Use the information in your matrix on page 10 to write a letter to the Peak District National Park planners. You may also use information from other parts of this paper and ideas of your own.

You should explain why you have chosen this option in terms of its **social, economic and environmental** effects.

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

[11+4]

11	4

To the Peak District National Park planners

I am writing to advise you to:

Tick (✓)	
	allow limestone quarrying to continue
	stop limestone quarrying continuing

I have chosen this option because

For continuation only.

Dotted lines for continuation.

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4242/02-A

GEOGRAPHY

(Specification B)

RESOURCE FOLDER UNIT 2, SECTION B

FOUNDATION TIER

A.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

RESOURCE FOLDER

This folder is for use with questions in **Unit 2, Section B Foundation Tier**.

This folder need not be handed in with your answer.

Should limestone quarrying be allowed to continue in the Peak District National Park when present permissions run out?



A limestone quarry in the Peak District National Park



Visitors walking through limestone scenery in the Peak District National Park



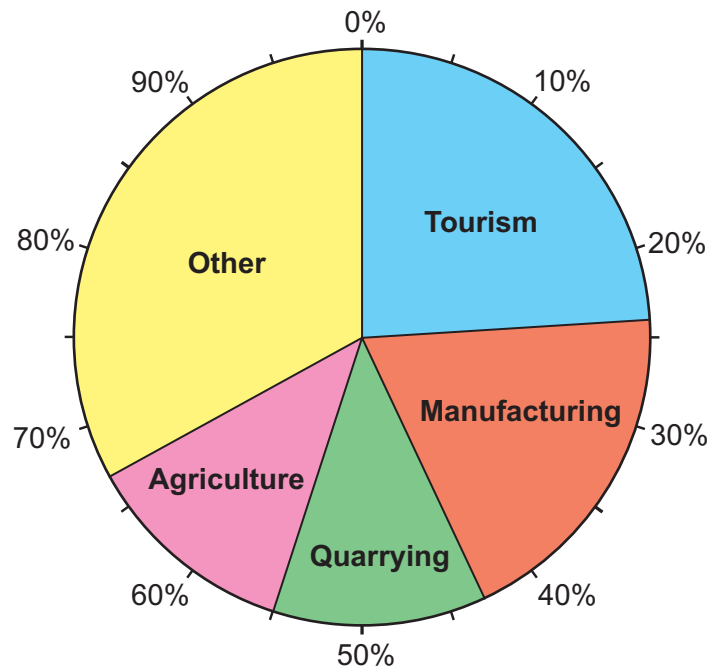
A commuter village in the Peak District

National Parks of England and Wales



Source: <http://www.nationalparks.gov.uk/map-nationalparks-citiesmotorways.gif>

Peak District National Park employment 2005



Source: Peak sub-region employment land review. Final draft report. Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners. August 2008

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Spokesperson for the Peak Park Planning Board

Employment in the National Park changes over time. In the past 10 years there has been an increase in jobs in tourism and a decrease in jobs in quarrying, manufacturing and farming.



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)				
	14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)				
	(V) Vehicle; (P) Passenger				
	Path				

RAILWAYS

	} Standard gauge
	} Narrow gauge
	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
	} See note below

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)
	VILLA
	Castle
	Visible earthwork

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

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GENERAL FEATURES

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

HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

	52 Ground survey height
	284 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

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		DANGER AREA
	Access land in wooded area		MANAGED ACCESS
	Access information point		

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

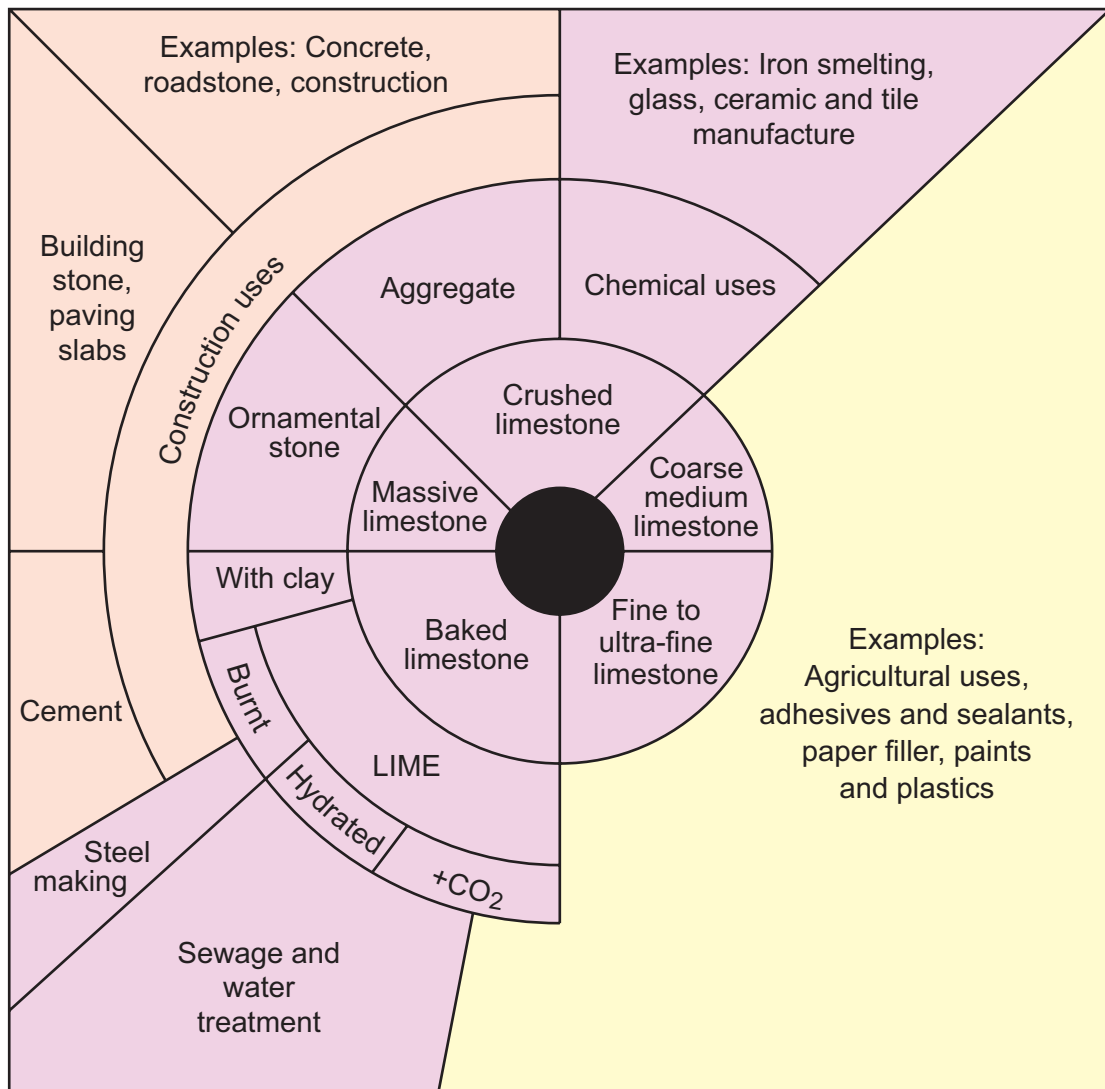
Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws

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

Uses of Limestone



Source: British Geological Survey

Possible uses of disused quarries



A. Mountain Biking



B. Motor-cross track



Disused quarry



C. Fishing lake



D. Caravan site

Points of view

Social effects of quarrying

'Although lorries pass through our villages, the quarry provides income for locals and the quarry firms pay money that helps local communities.'

Economic effects of quarrying

'Production here prevents the need to import any limestone and the quarries provide year round employment. However, transport lorries damage local roads.'

Environmental effects of quarrying

'Quarries can be seen from long distances and wildlife suffers from the effects of noise and dust pollution. On the other hand, disused quarries provide habitats.'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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