

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4231/02

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

P.M. TUESDAY, 13 May 2014

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.

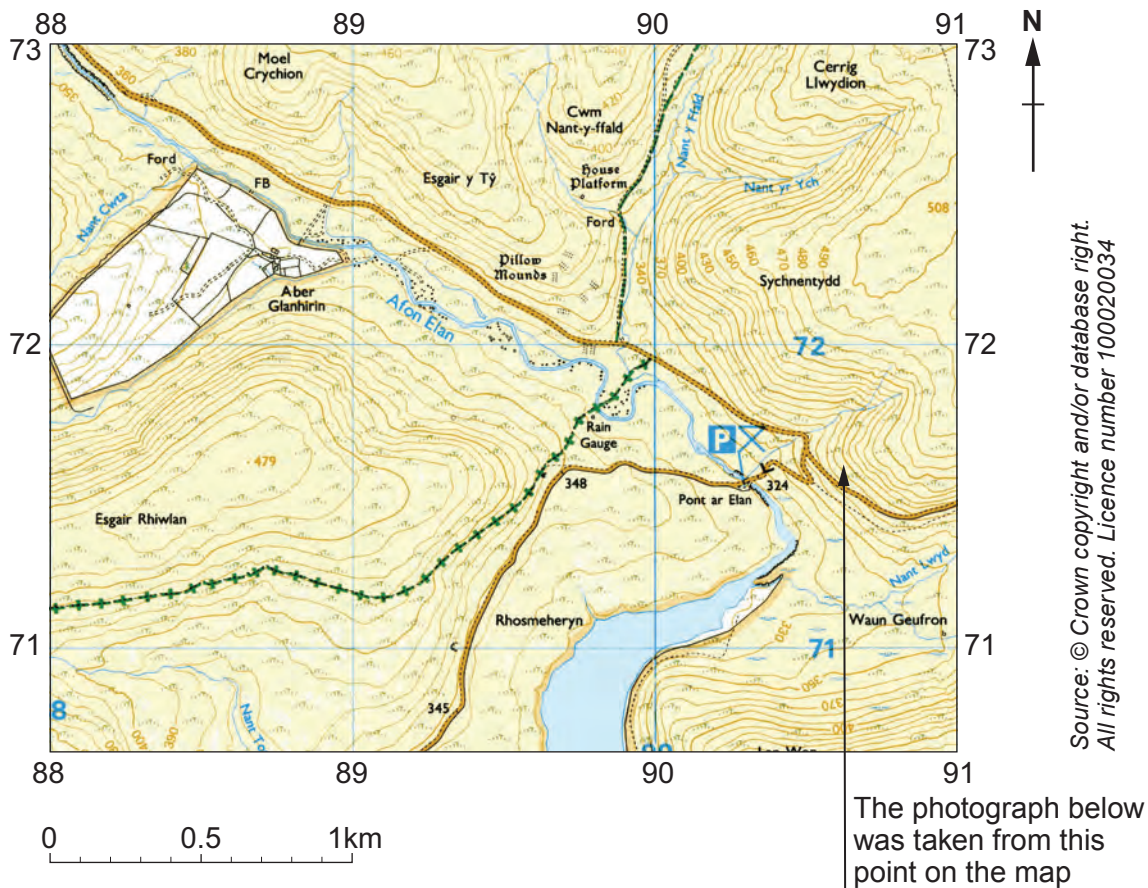
You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing.

Answer all questions.

Theme 1 – Water

1. (a) Study the OS map extract and photograph below.
A key for the OS map appears on page 24.

An OS map extract of Elan Valley at a scale of 1:25 000.



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(i) Give a six figure grid reference of the source of the Nant yr Ych in the north east corner of the map. [1]

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(ii) Calculate the length of the Nant yr Ych from the source to its confluence with the Afon (River) Elan. Circle the correct answer: [1]

0.7 km / 1.7 km / 2.7 km

(iii) In what general direction does the Afon (River) Elan flow? [1]

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(iv) Name **two** river landforms shown in the photograph. [2]

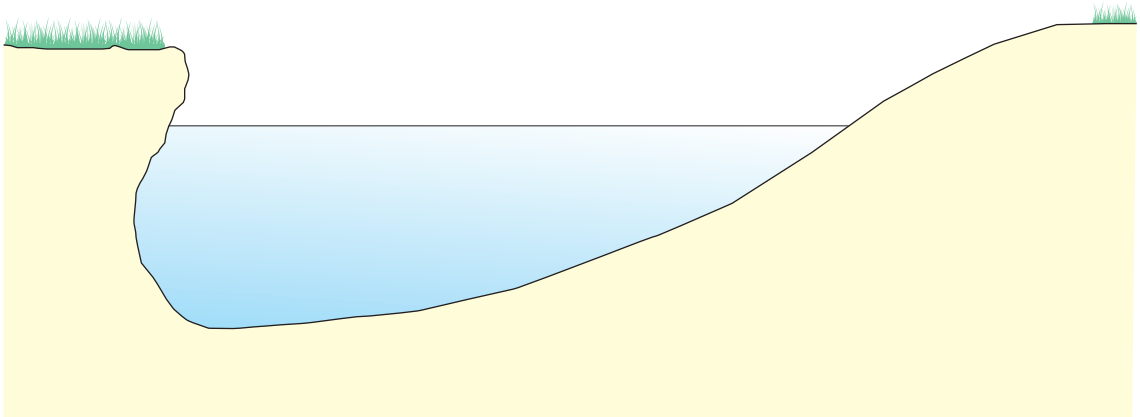
1.

2.

- (b) Annotate the cross section below to show how different river processes operate in a meander. [4]

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Cross Section through a Meander



(c) How successful have hard engineering approaches been in providing protection from river flooding? [6]
Use one or more examples of hard engineering approaches to flood management to illustrate your answer.

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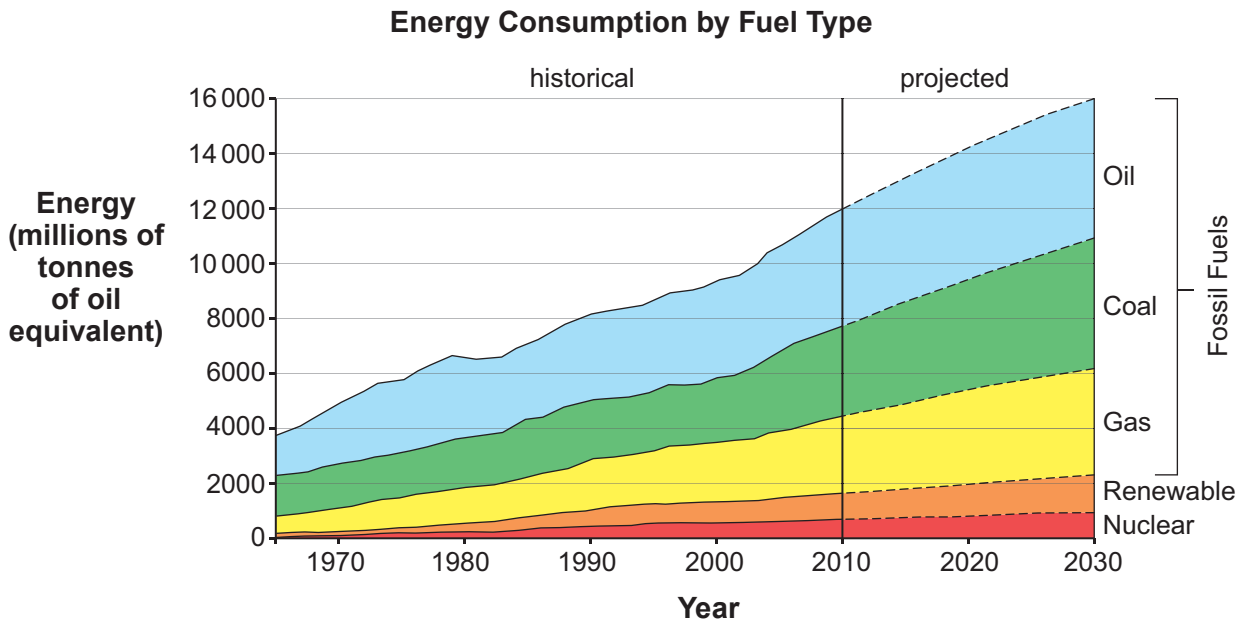
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Theme 2 – Climate Change

2. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) Give the amount of oil consumed in 2010. [1]

..... millions of tonnes

(ii) Describe how consumption of fossil and non-fossil fuel changed between 1970 and 2010. [3]

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(iii) How can people change their lifestyles to reduce energy consumption and therefore reduce some causes of climate change? [3]

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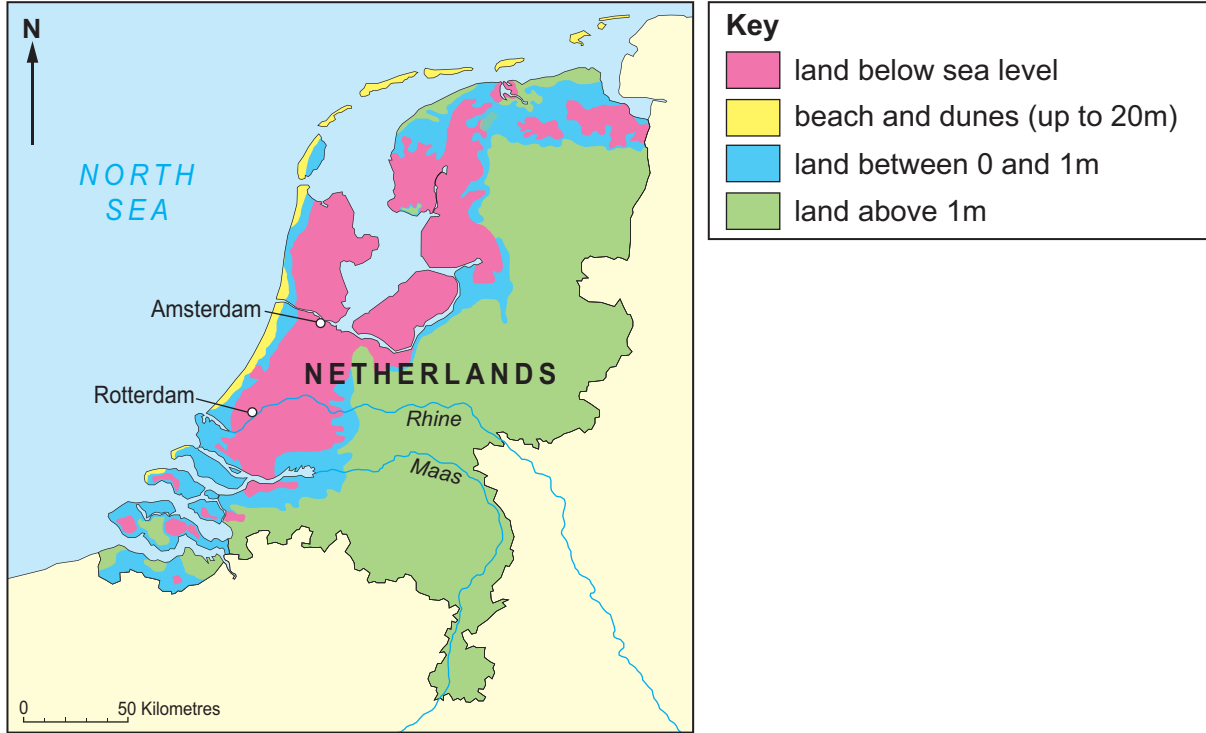
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(b) Study the map below. It shows the Netherlands which is a wealthy country in Europe.

Relief map of the Netherlands



(i) Describe the relief of the Netherlands.

[2]

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(ii) Describe the possible effects of climate change on the Netherlands and on **one**
other country at a different level of development. [6]

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Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone

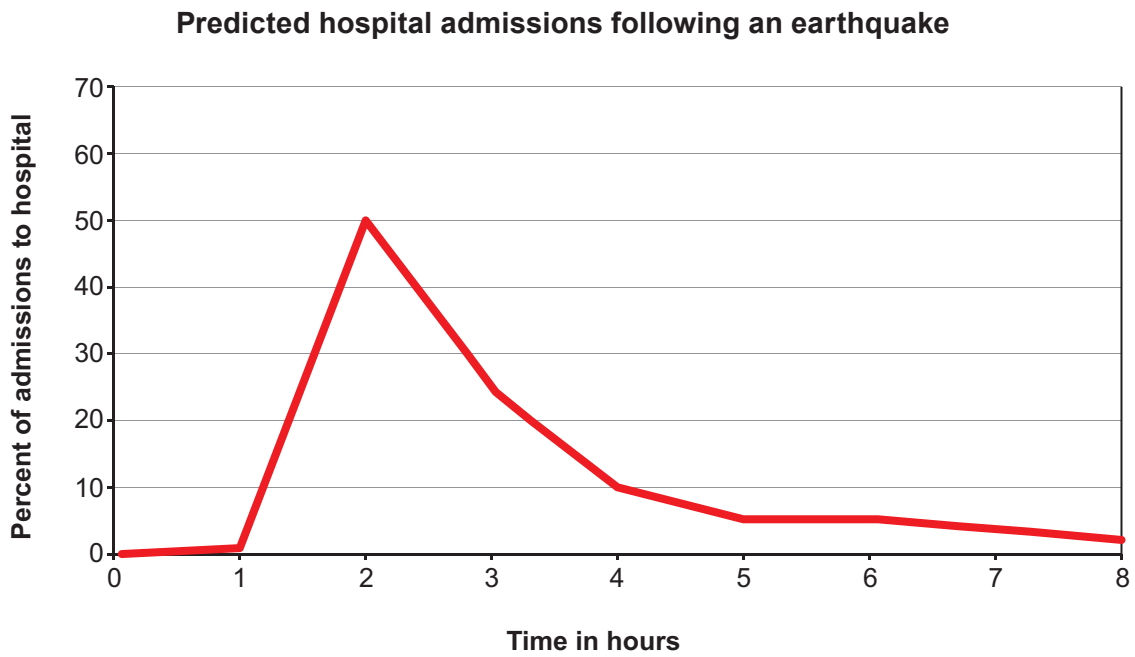
3. (a) Study the map below.

Plate Margins



- (i) Label in the correct boxes a *constructive* and a *destructive* plate margin. [1]
- (ii) In the space below, draw an annotated diagram to explain the formation of any **one** landform at a destructive plate margin. [4]

(b) Earthquakes occur on destructive plate margins. Study the graph below.



(i) Describe how the percentage of admissions to hospital changes during the eight hours after the earthquake. [2]

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(ii) Suggest **two** reasons to explain why hospital admissions continue many hours after the earthquake event. [2]

1.

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2.

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(c) Explain why the effects of earthquakes may vary in countries at different levels of development. [6]

Use examples to illustrate your answer.

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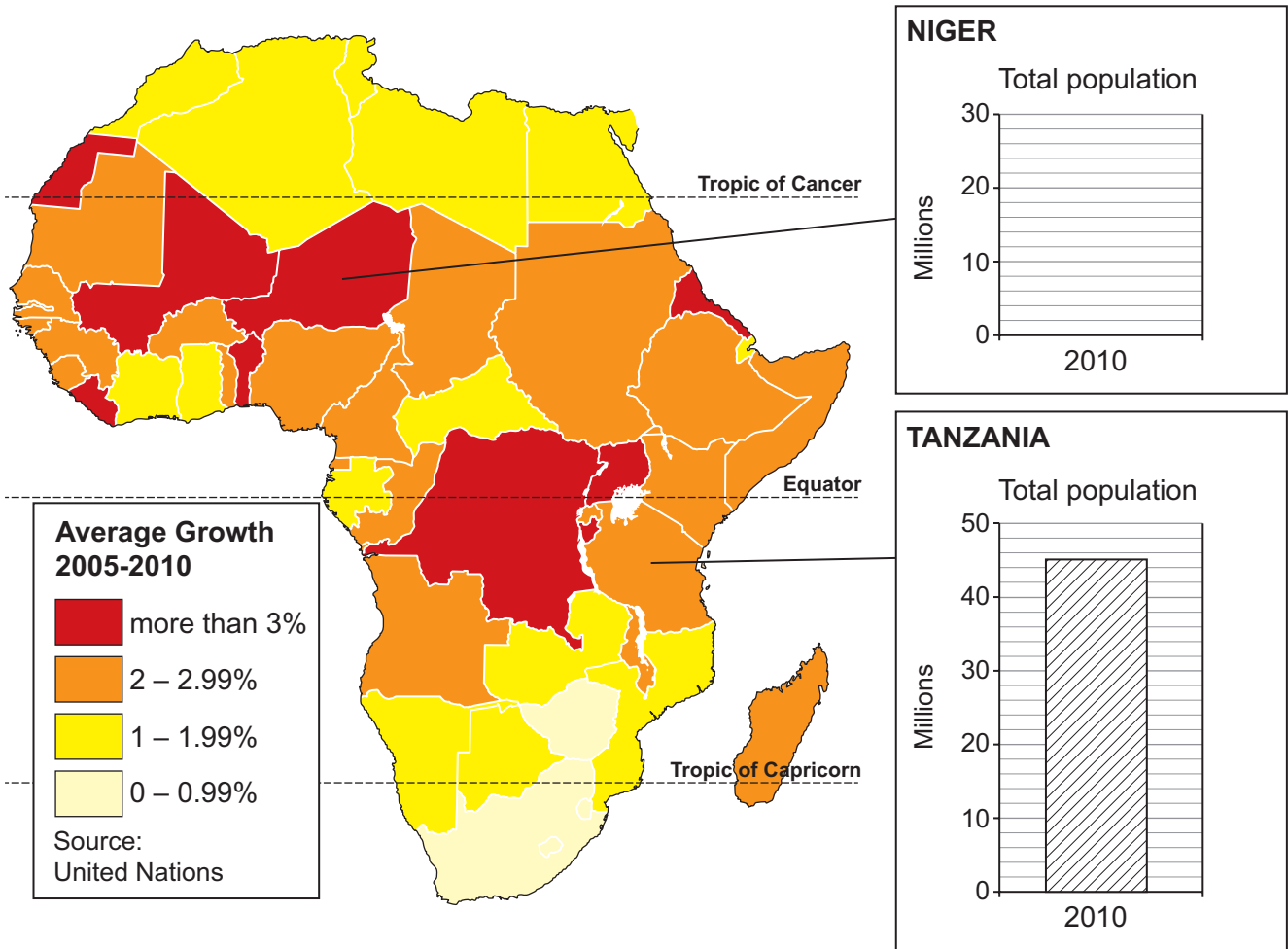
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Theme 4 – Changing Populations

4. (a) Study the map below.

Africa's Population Growth 2005-2010



- (i) What was the population growth rate in Tanzania between 2005 and 2010? [1]
 %
- (ii) Complete the graph showing the total population of Niger of 16 million people. [1]
- (iii) Describe the distribution of countries whose population growth between 2005 and 2010 was more than 3%. [3]

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(iv) Explain why the population growth rate of countries in sub-Saharan Africa is high. [4]

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(b) Explain how different factors have encouraged migration to cities within countries at different levels of development. [6]
Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer.

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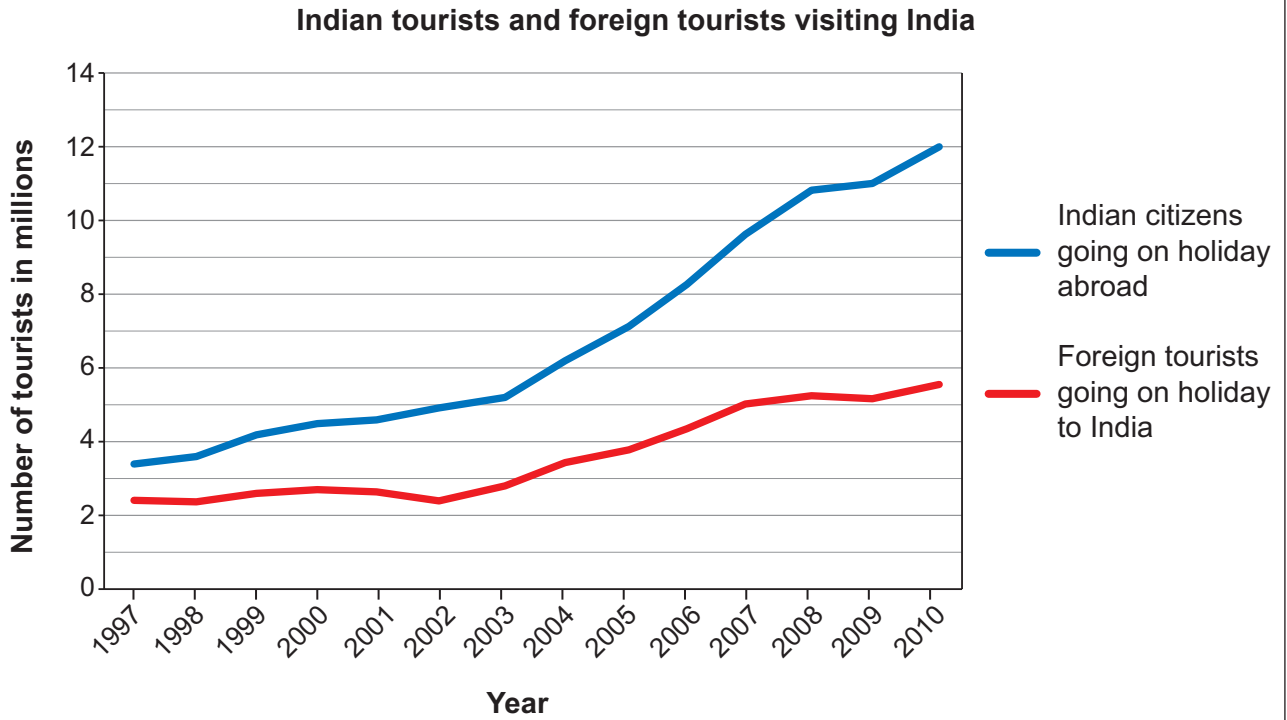
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Theme 5 – Globalisation

5. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) Give the increase in the number of foreign tourists going on holiday to India between 2000 and 2010. [1]

..... millions

(ii) Describe the trend in the number of Indian citizens going on holiday abroad since 1997. [2]

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(iii) Describe factors that enable an increase in global tourism. [3]

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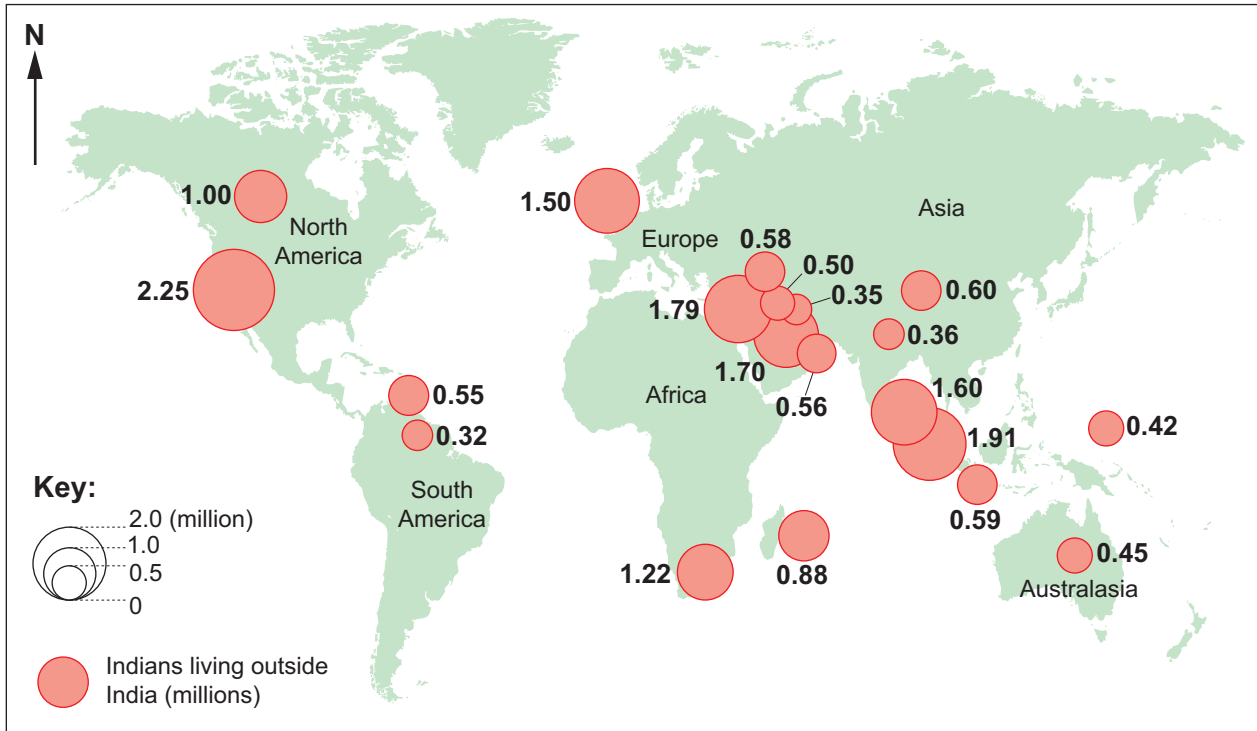
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(b) Study the map below.

The world's top 20 destinations for Indian migrants



Describe the distribution of the top destinations for Indian migrants.

[3]

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- (c) Describe the benefits of globalisation to the lives of people who live in Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) such as India and China. [6]
Use one or more examples to illustrate your answer.

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Theme 6 – Development

6. (a) Study the map below.

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year old in a year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

Infant Mortality Rates



(i) Give the infant mortality rate for Afghanistan. [1]

..... per 1000 live births.

(ii) Complete the map to show that China has an infant mortality rate of 16 deaths per 1000 live births. [1]

(iii) How does the infant mortality rate in India compare to the rate in the UK? [1]

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(iv) Explain **one** reason why the infant mortality rate is higher in some countries than others. [2]

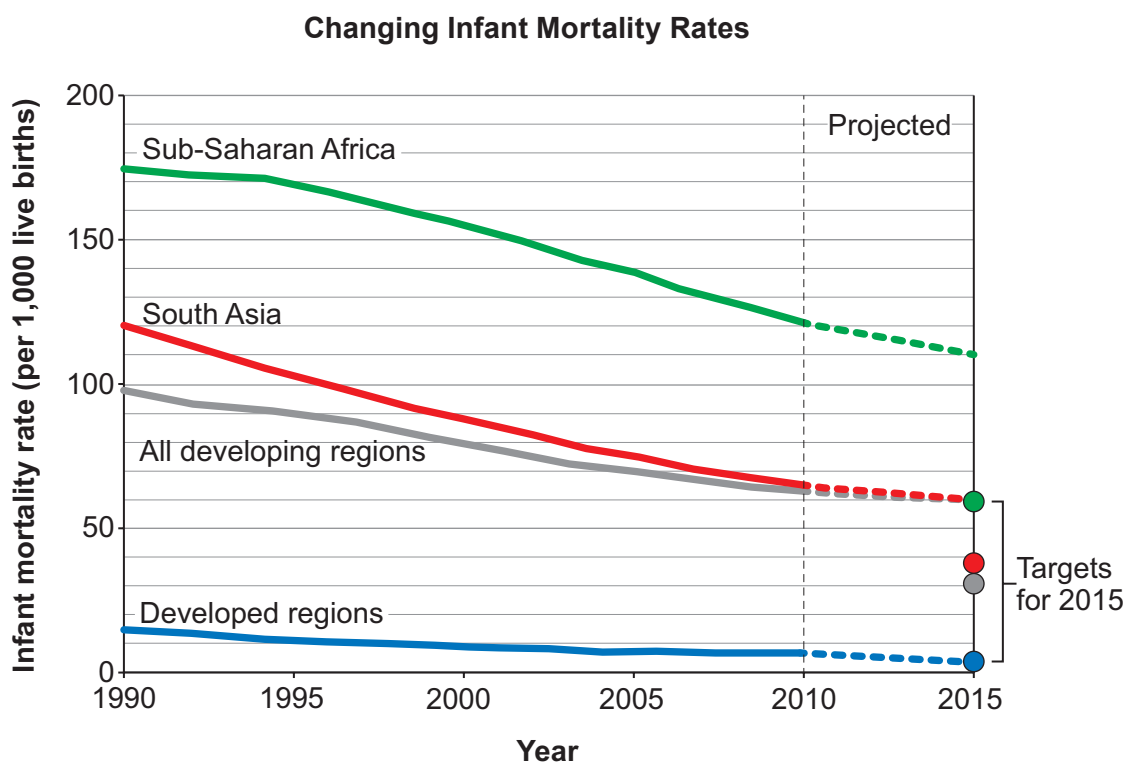
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(b) Study the graph below.



(i) By how much has the infant mortality rate fallen in South Asia between 1990 and 2010? [1]

..... per 1000 live births.

(ii) Suggest **one** way in which governments or Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) may reduce infant mortality. [3]

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(c) Describe how regional patterns of development differ within **one** country that you have studied.

You must draw a labelled map to help your answer.

[6]

Country

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

RAILWAYS

	} Standard 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
	} 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
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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

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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
	Lighthouse; disused lighthouse; Beacon		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		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