

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4232/01

**GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)
FOUNDATION TIER
UNIT 2: Options Geography**

A.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only				
	Theme	Maximum Mark	SPaG	Mark Awarded
Section A	7.	20	4	
	8.	20	4	
	9.	20	4	
Section B	10.	20	4	
	11.	20	4	
	12.	20	4	
	Total	60	12	

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 **one** question from Section A, **one** from Section B and **one other**.

Answer **no more** than **three** 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.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to the last sub-question of each theme.

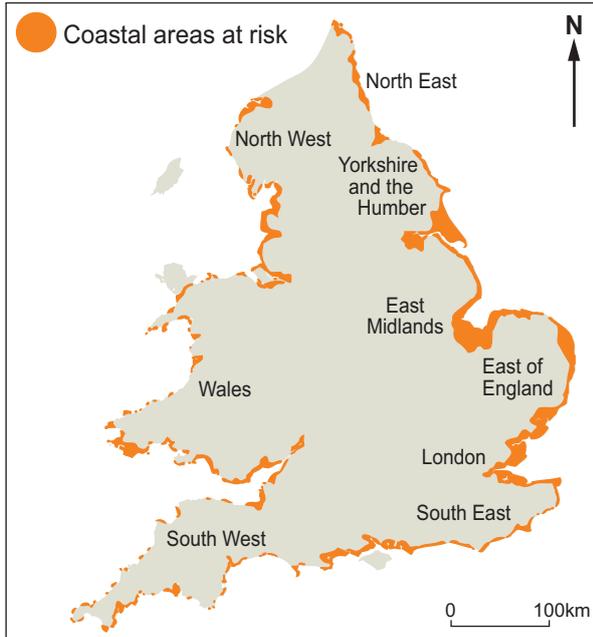
SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

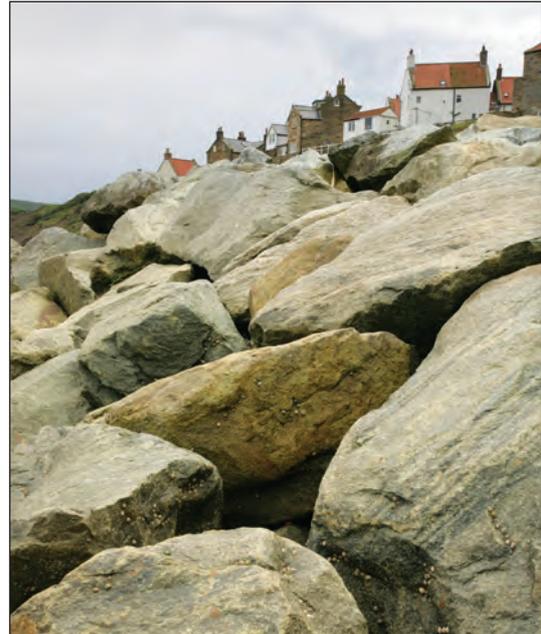
Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. (a) Study the map and the photograph below.

Coastal areas at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea level



A photograph of rock armour/rip rap at the top of a beach



© David Soulsby / Alamy

(i) Which part of the UK is most at risk from a 2 metre rise in sea level? Underline the correct answer below. [1]

eastern England *southern England* *Wales*

(ii) Give **two** reasons why sea defences such as rock armour are placed along the UK coastline. [2]

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(iii) Sea defences like the one used in the photograph are known as hard engineering. Describe disadvantages of hard engineering strategies. [3]

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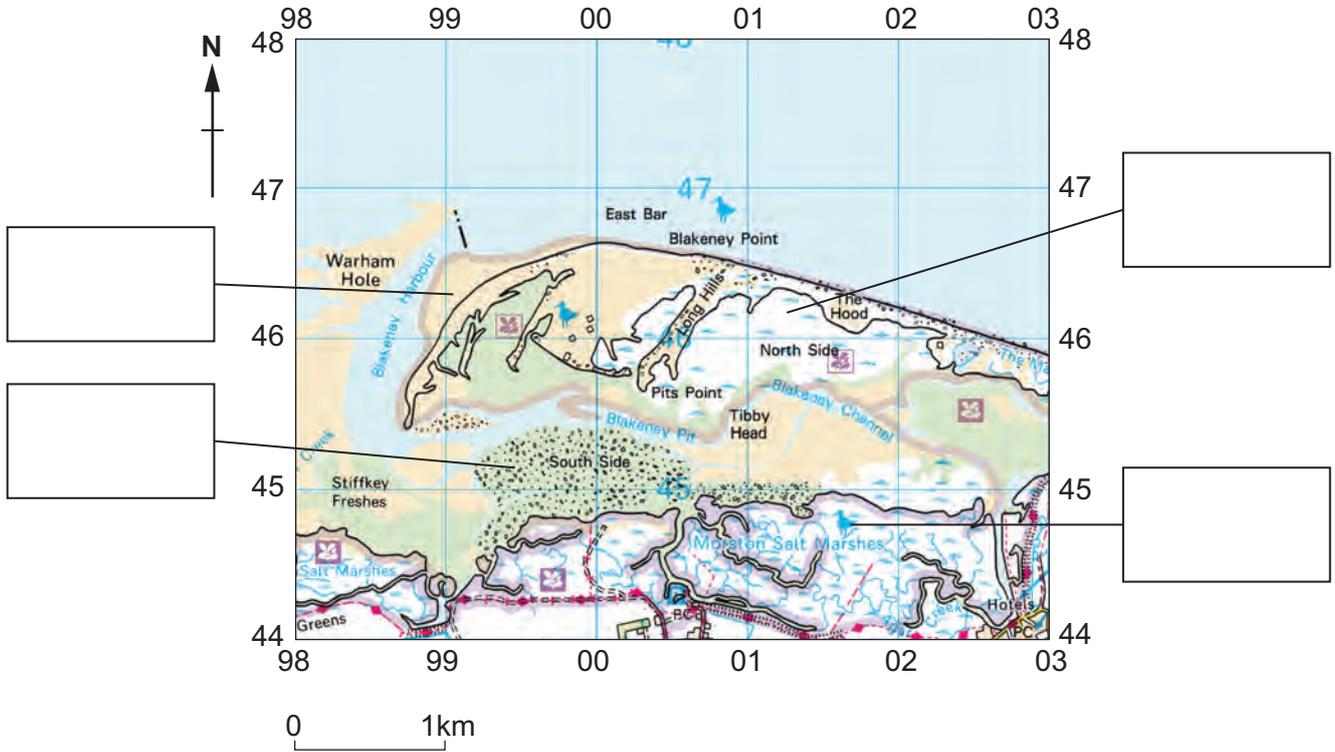
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(b) Study the OS map extract below which shows Blakeney Point, a coastal spit in Norfolk.

A full key appears on page 28.



(i) Put one of the following labels in each box to identify some of the main features of this coastline. [4]

salt marshes sand nature reserve shingle

(ii) How do transport and deposition contribute to the formation of a spit? [4]

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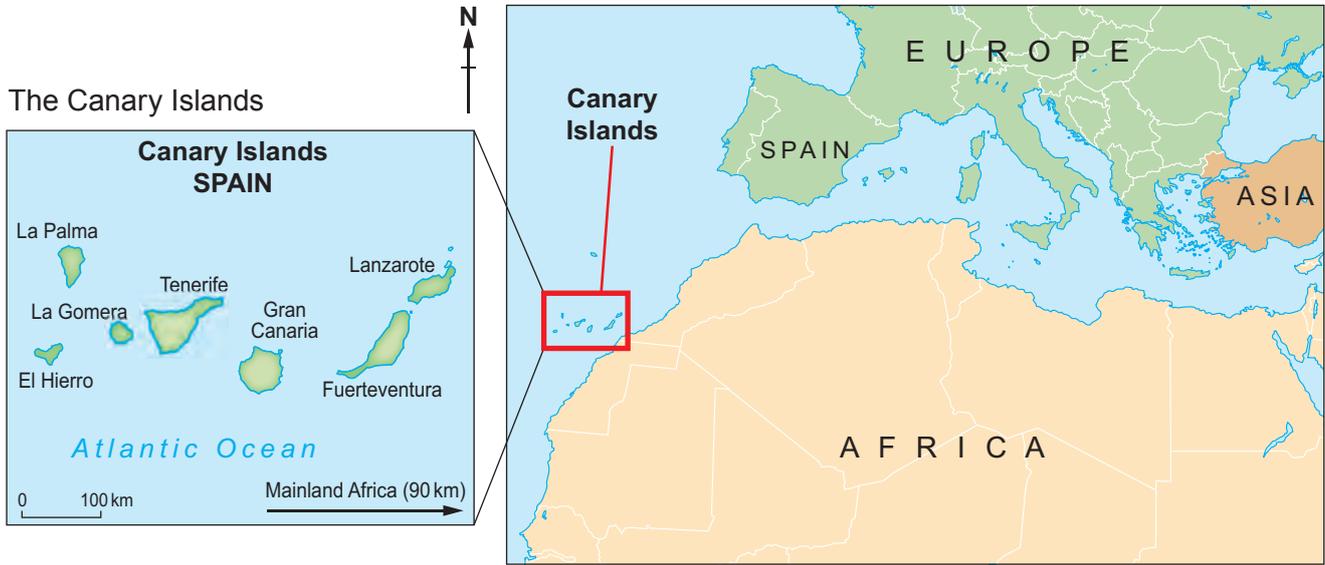
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Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. (a) Study the maps of the Canary Islands below.



(i) Which of the Canary Islands is the most easterly?
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

La Gomera *Lanzarote* *El Hierro*

(ii) Use information from the maps to give **two** facts about the location of the Canary Islands. [2]

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(b) Study the climate data, newspaper article and the photograph below.

Climate data for Las Palmas

	January	August
Average temperature °C	20.6	27.1
Rainfall mm	18	0
Hours of sunshine	191	294

Canary Islands wildfires: thousands flee as fires threaten forests

More than 4,000 residents in La Gomera and Tenerife were evacuated as firefighters struggled to stop fires spreading. In 2012 Tenerife had the driest winter for 70 years. The temperatures in August 2012 were 40°C and it was very windy.



Use the information to suggest why some of the islands suffered fires in 2012.

[3]

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(c) Weather hazards in the UK are associated with high and low pressure systems.

(i) Complete the columns below by adding **two** high pressure and **two** low pressure weather hazards. [4]

	High pressure	Low pressure
Weather hazard 1		
Weather hazard 2		

(ii) For any **one** weather hazard you have studied describe how it can affect the natural environment. [4]

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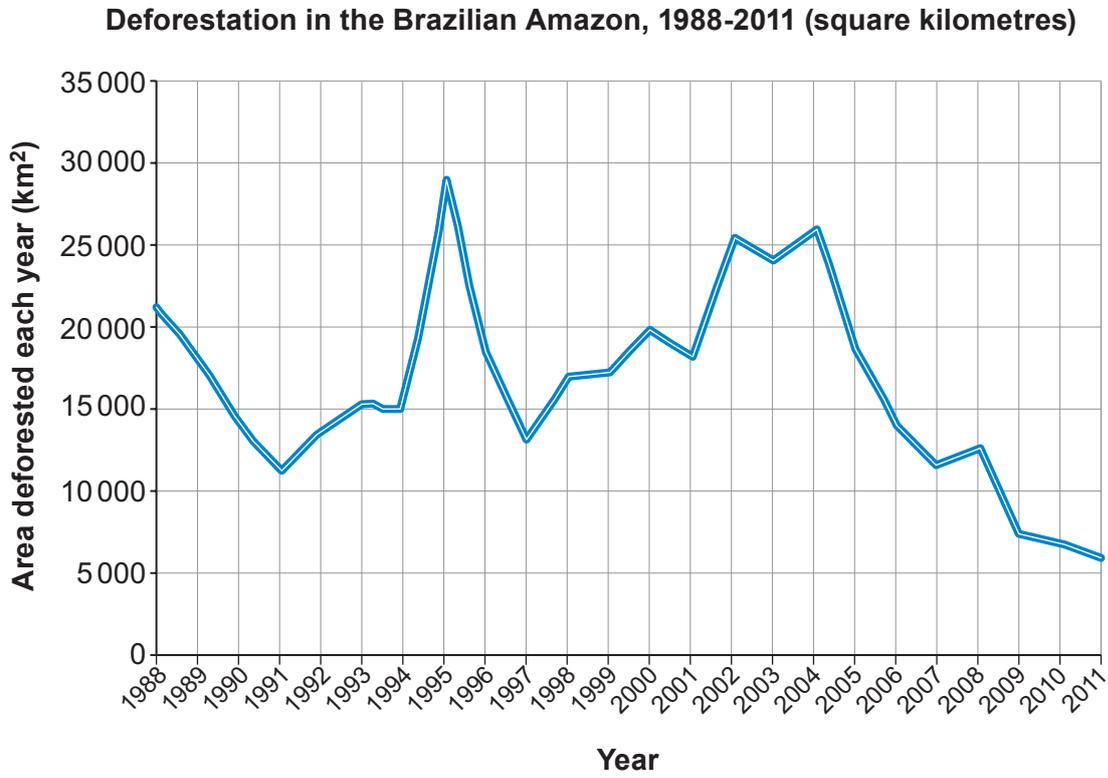
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Theme 9 – Living Things

3. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) In which year was deforestation greatest?
Underline the correct answer below.

[1]

1995

2002

2004

(ii) Describe the trend in deforestation between 2004 and 2011.

[2]

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(iii) Study the photograph below.

Photograph of recently felled tropical trees



© Vibe Images / Alamy

Describe how the photograph shows negative effects of deforestation.

[3]

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- (b) (i) Deforestation is an unsustainable use of an ecosystem. Complete the table below with **two** sustainable and **two** other unsustainable uses of an ecosystem. [4]

	Sustainable	Unsustainable
Use 1		
Use 2		

- (ii) Describe **two** ways in which an ecosystem you have studied is being managed. [4]

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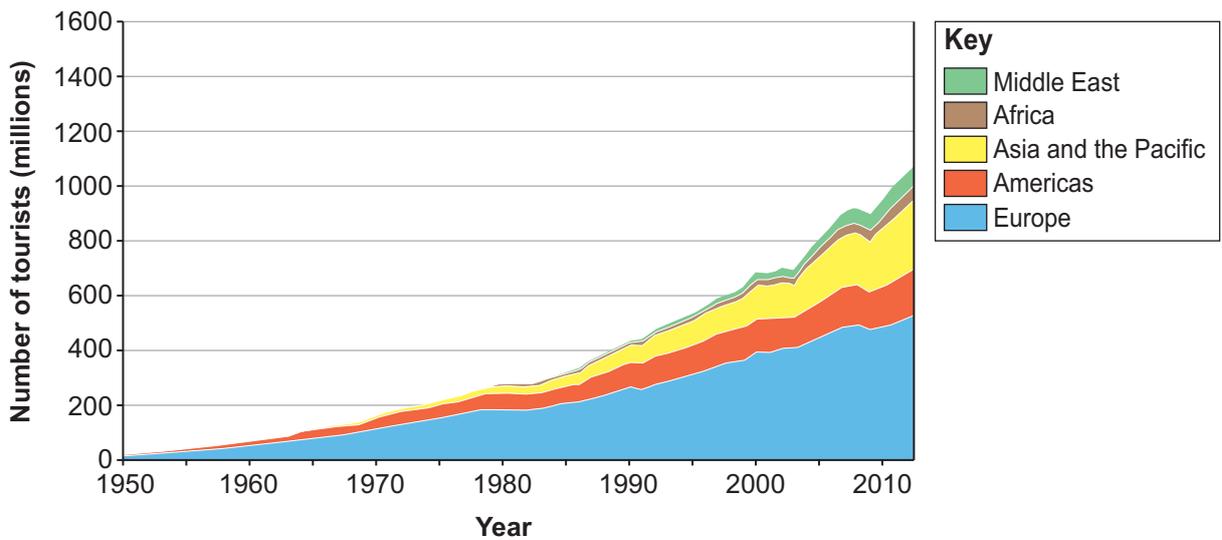
SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the graph below.

The number of tourists visiting different parts of the world (millions)



(i) Which part of the world had most tourists visiting in 2013? [1]
Underline the correct answer below.

Europe *Middle East* *Americas*

(ii) Describe the trend in tourists to Asia and the Pacific. [2]

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(iii) Explain the overall change in tourist numbers shown on this graph. [3]

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(b) Study the map and table below.

Host Cities of the Football World Cup (2014) in Brazil



Overseas tourists visiting Brazil (thousands) each year (2007-2011)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
5,025	5,050	4,802	5,161	5,400

(i) Use the information to complete the following sentences. [4]

The number of overseas tourists to Brazil has

The number of cities hosting matches is

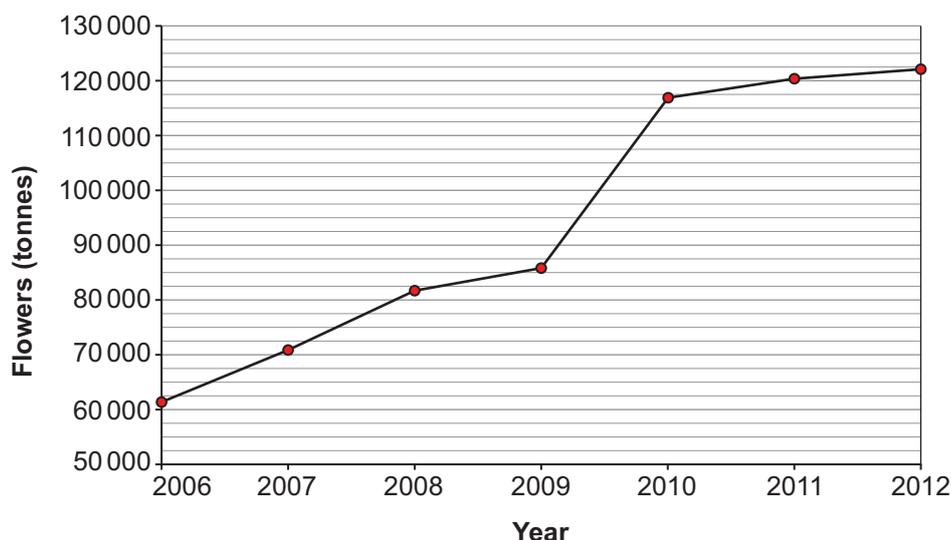
Most of the venues are located

The most westerly venue is

Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change

5. (a) Study the graph below.

Weight of cut flowers grown in Kenya and sold to other countries (tonnes)



(i) What are goods sold to other countries known as?
Underline the correct answer below.

[1]

imports *products* *exports*

(ii) Describe the trend shown by the graph. Use figures in your answer.

[2]

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(iii) Describe the advantages that this trend could have for some people living in Kenya.

[3]

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- (b) (i) Many European city centres have different features during the day and at nighttime. Complete the table below with **two** daytime features and **two** nighttime features.

[4]

	Daytime	Nighttime
Feature 1		
Feature 2		

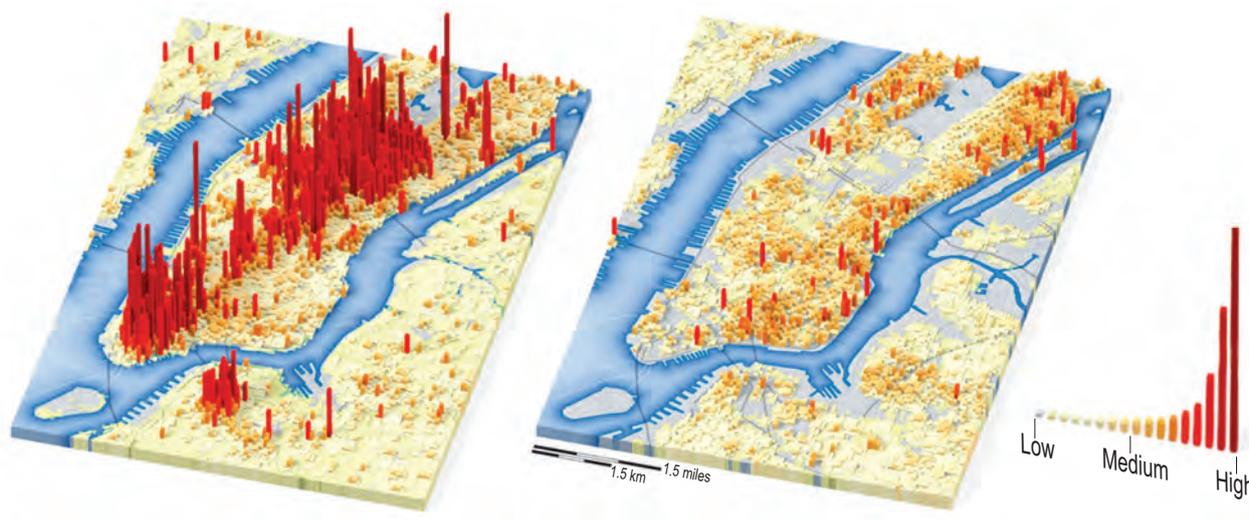
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(ii) The maps below show how population of one city changes by day and night.

Maps showing the population of a city during the daytime and night time

Daytime Population

Night time Population



Describe the change shown and suggest reasons for the change.

[4]

Change

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Reasons

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Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Study the table below.

Amount of coal produced in Wales (2009-2011)

	Million tonnes		
	2009	2010	2011
Deep mined	0.1	0.1	0.1
Surface mining	1.6	1.7	2.1

- (i) To which sector of the economy does coal mining belong?
Underline the correct answer below.

[1]

*primary**secondary**tertiary*

- (ii) Describe the trends in coal produced in Wales shown by the data.

[2]

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- (iii) Suggest reasons for these trends in coal production.

[3]

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(b) Study the photograph below.

A surface coal mine in South Wales



© Getty Images

Suggest problems associated with surface coal mining. *Use the photograph to help you.* [4]

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(c) (i) Match the following terms to the correct definitions below to show how patterns of work are changing in Wales. There are **two** incorrect definitions. [4]

- (1) *mechanisation* (2) *multi-national companies* (3) *diversification* (4) *de-industrialisation*

Term	Definition
	Many firms have their headquarters in Asia or elsewhere in the world
	The economic benefit of creating new jobs
	A shift in jobs from manufacturing to jobs that provide a service
	The use of machines to replace human labour
	Jobs that get raw materials
	Developing new ways of creating jobs and income

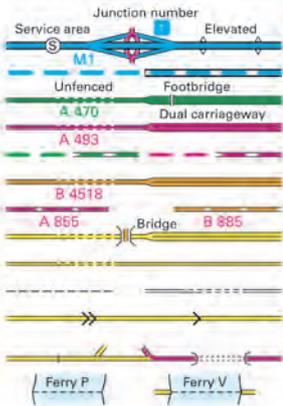
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OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale) Map symbols

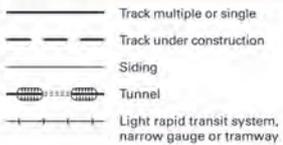
ROADS AND PATHS



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 routes so far as the scale of mapping will allow. Rights of way are not shown on maps of Scotland.

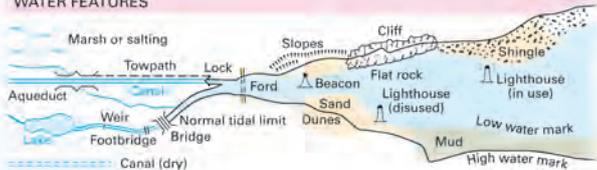
The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

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



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



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
- 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