GCSE
4232/01

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

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 3 June 2015
1 hour 15 minutes

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.
1. (a) Study the OS map extract and the photograph below. They show part of the Dorset coastline in southern England.

A full key appears on page 28.
(i) Give the **four** figure grid reference for The Foreland. **Underline** the correct answer below. [1]

| 0481 | 0582 | 8205 |

(ii) The Foreland is a headland. Use the photograph **only** to identify **two** other landforms along this coastline. [2]

(iii) Attrition is **one** coastal process that occurs along this coastline. Describe the process of attrition. [3]

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(b) The map opposite is a sketch of the coastline shown on the OS map extract.

(i) Use the OS map to put the following names or words in the correct box to identify some of the features of this coastline. [4]

| Peveril Point | sandy beach | beach with groynes | Old Harry |

(ii) This coastline is made up of hard and soft rock. Use the sketch map and your own knowledge to explain how these rock types have helped to create the headlands and bays of this coastline. [4]
(c) Describe how soft engineering has been used to manage the coastline in an area (or areas) you have studied.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.
2. (a) Study the table and the map below.

**UK temperature records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Highest daily temperature</th>
<th>Lowest daily temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38.5°C</td>
<td>-27.2°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2003, Faversham</td>
<td>January 1982, Braemar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) Temperature is one element of the weather. Name one other. [1]

(ii) Describe the location of Faversham. [2]

(iii) Explain why the lowest temperature is at Braemar. Use the map to help you. [3]
(b) Suggest how very low temperatures can affect both the transport system and power supplies in the UK. [4]

Transport: ....................................................................................................................................................................................
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Power supplies: ........................................................................................................................................................................
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(c) Study the diagram below. It shows a cross-section through a depression. Depressions (low pressure) are associated with wind, cloud and rain.

(i) Match the numbers on the diagram to the correct label below to explain how rain is formed along the warm front of a depression. [4]

| the moist air cools          | 1 |
| clouds are formed            | 2 |
| warmer moist air             | 3 |
| water vapour in the air condenses | 4 |
| the moist air rises          | 5 |
(ii) Describe how stormy conditions associated with depressions can affect people in an area (or areas) you have studied. [6 + 4]

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

End of Theme 8 question
Theme 9 – Living Things

3. (a) Study the map and the graph below.

![Map of the world with locations and climate graph for Dubai]
(i) Name the continent which has the largest hot desert. [1]

(ii) Describe the pattern of temperature shown on the graph. [2]

(iii) Use the graph to suggest how the rainfall pattern in a hot desert makes it difficult for living things to survive. [3]
(b) Study the diagram below which shows that ecosystems include both living and non-living parts.

![Diagram of Links within an Ecosystem]

(i) Identify two living parts and two non-living parts of an ecosystem in the diagram. Write your answers in the correct columns below using only the terms in the diagram. [4]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living</th>
<th>Non-living</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Explain the following links shown in the diagram. [4]

The link between solar energy and producers:

The link between producers and primary consumers:
(c) For **one** large scale ecosystem (biome) you have studied describe how climate influences its living parts. [6 + 4]

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

Name of large scale ecosystem: .................................................................................................................................

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End of Theme 9 question
SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

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

Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) A tourist resort that is completely separated from the local community is known by which term? Underline the correct answer below. [1]

- mass tourism
- ecotourism
- tourist enclave

(b) Study the graph and the map below.

The number of cruise ship passengers worldwide

Route taken by a cruise ship in the Caribbean
(i) Describe the trend shown on the graph. [2]

(ii) Use the map to describe the location of Grand Turk. [3]
(c) Study the photographs below which show cruise ships at ports in the Caribbean.

(i) Cruise holidays are an example of package holidays. Suggest how package holidays may cause problems for people and the environment in places such as the Caribbean. You may use the photographs to support your answer. [4]
(ii) Tourism can also create benefits in areas such as the Caribbean. Match the following statements to show some of these benefits. One has been completed for you.

Nature Reserves are established so that standards of living improve.

Main roads are constructed so local culture is preserved.

More schools and hospitals are built so infrastructure is improved.

Beaches are kept clean so wildlife is protected.

Traditional crafts are promoted so they get ‘Blue Flag’ status.

(d) Describe how tourism has changed in recent years. Use one or more named locations to help your answer.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.
5. (a) Study the graphs below. They show where retailing occurs in a city and the changes that have taken place.

**Percentage of shopping in different parts of the city**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City centre</th>
<th>Internet</th>
<th>Local shops</th>
<th>Retail park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) By what other term is the central area of retailing in a town or city known? **Underline the correct answer below.** [1]

- Inner suburbs
- CBD
- Inner city

(ii) Describe the change in city centre sales. [2]

(iii) Suggest why there has been a change in the percentage of people who shop on the internet. [3]
(b) Study the map and the photograph below. They show part of Liverpool city centre which has been regenerated in recent years.

(i) Complete the table below to identify different examples of the four features that may attract more people to this city centre. Use map evidence only. [4]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) Explain how regenerating city centres can make them more appealing for shoppers. [4]

(c) European countries import products like bananas from the Caribbean and clothes from Bangladesh. Increasing consumer choice in Europe has effects on people who live in developing countries. Describe these effects using examples. [6 + 4]

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

End of Theme 11 question
Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Study the OS map extract and the graph below.

A full key appears on page 28.

The site of the Royal Welsh Showground

Number of visitors to the Royal Welsh Show

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(i) Use the key on page 28 to identify the following OS map symbol in grid square 0251.

(ii) Use the OS map extract only to describe the site of the Royal Welsh Showground.

(iii) Describe the trend in the number of visitors to the Royal Welsh Show.
(b) The Royal Welsh Show promotes farming, forestry, conservation and rural industries. Study the information and the photographs below.

The Royal Welsh Show

The Royal Welsh Show has played a role in the development of farming and the rural (countryside) economy in Wales since 1904.

It aims to:

- promote farming, forestry and other rural industries
- promote conservation
- advance science and research

Some of the companies who exhibited at last year’s show:

- AB Tools
- Abbey Machines
- Cowpots (dairy ice cream)
- Snowdonia Cheese
- Cywain Fisheries
- Aeolus Power

Suggest how the Royal Welsh Show benefits the rural economy of Wales. [4]
(c) (i) Wales uses both non-renewable and renewable sources of energy to supply its current energy needs.

Put the following types of energy in the correct columns below. [4]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>biomass</th>
<th>coal</th>
<th>wind</th>
<th>tidal</th>
<th>solar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nuclear</td>
<td>natural gas</td>
<td>waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-renewable</th>
<th>Renewable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) Explain why Wales is well-suited to produce energy from renewable sources. Use a named place or places to help your answer. 

\[ 6 + 4 \]

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

End of Theme 12 question

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