

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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New GCSE

4231/01

GEOGRAPHY

(Specification A)

FOUNDATION TIER

UNIT 1 Core Geography

A.M. MONDAY, 14 June 2010

1³/₄ hours

For Examiner's Use Only	
Question 1	
Question 2	
Question 3	
Question 4	
Question 5	
Question 6	
TOTAL MARKS	

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer **all** the 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.

SECTION A – THE PHYSICAL WORLD

Theme 1 – Water

1. (a) Read the questions below carefully and tick the boxes for the answers that you select. **There is only one correct answer in each part.**

(i) Hydraulic action is [1]

- A a way in which material is moved along a river
B a landform found in a river valley
C a method of flood defence
D a way in which a river erodes the land

(ii) Saltation is [1]

- A a way in which material is moved along a river
B a landform found in a river valley
C a method of flood defence
D a way in which a river erodes the land

(iii) The process where large angular rocks are turned into small rounded pebbles is [1]

- A hydraulic action
B attrition
C suspension
D solution

(b) Study the photograph below.

Flooding in Tewkesbury - July 2007



(i) Using evidence from the photograph, list **three** ways in which flooding by rivers can cause problems for people. [3]

- 1
- 2
- 3

(ii) Complete the paragraph using some of the words from the list below. [4]

levées	floodplains	dams	harbours
meanders	ecosystems	deltas	rainfall

River flooding can occur following heavy Flooding causes problems for people and needs to be managed. The straightening of rivers by removing and the building of concrete walls allow the river to flow faster. Artificial banks or protect low lying land from flooding during periods of high river flow. Other methods of river management include constructing, which create reservoirs, and enlarging channels by dredging.

- (iii) Explain how any **one** method of river management works in reducing the risk of flooding. Include in your explanation the **advantages** and the **disadvantages** of using your chosen method. [5]

Method

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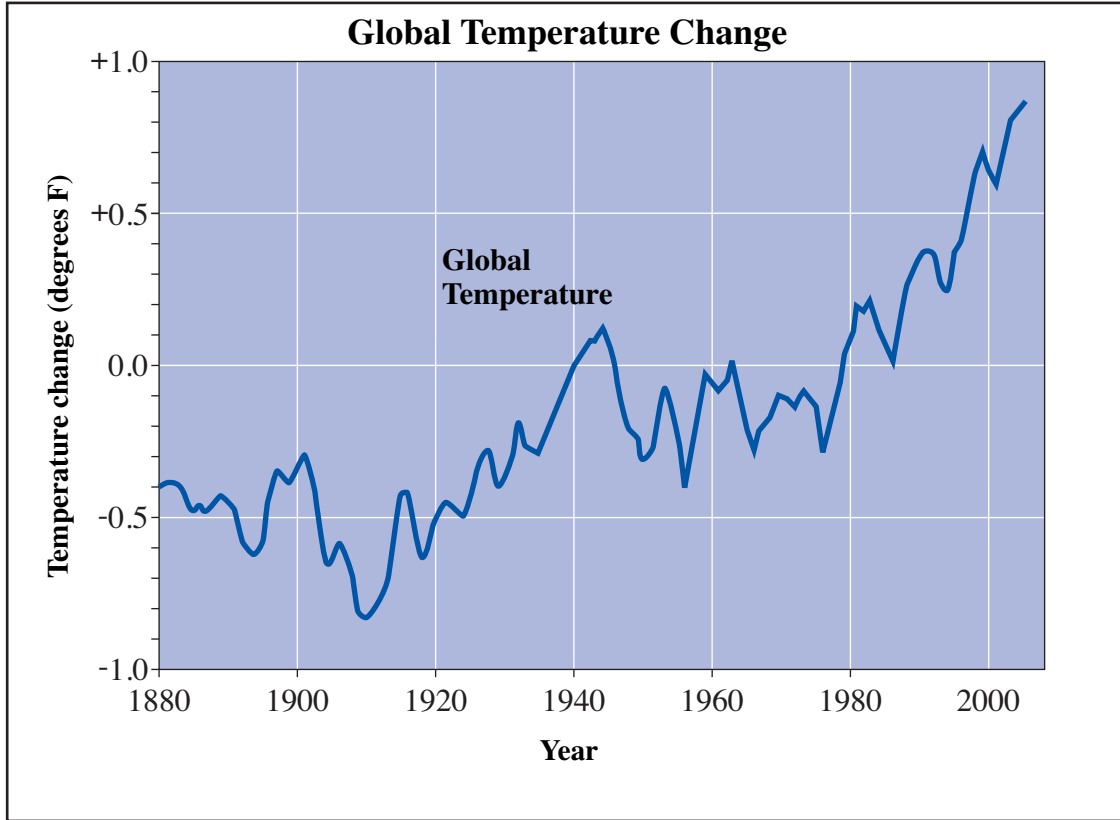
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Theme 2 – Climate Change

2. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) Use the graph to give the rise in temperature recorded between 1880 and 1940. Underline the correct answer from the list below. [1]

- 0.4°F 0.3°F 0.1°F

(ii) Describe the changes in temperature between 1940 and 2000. [2]

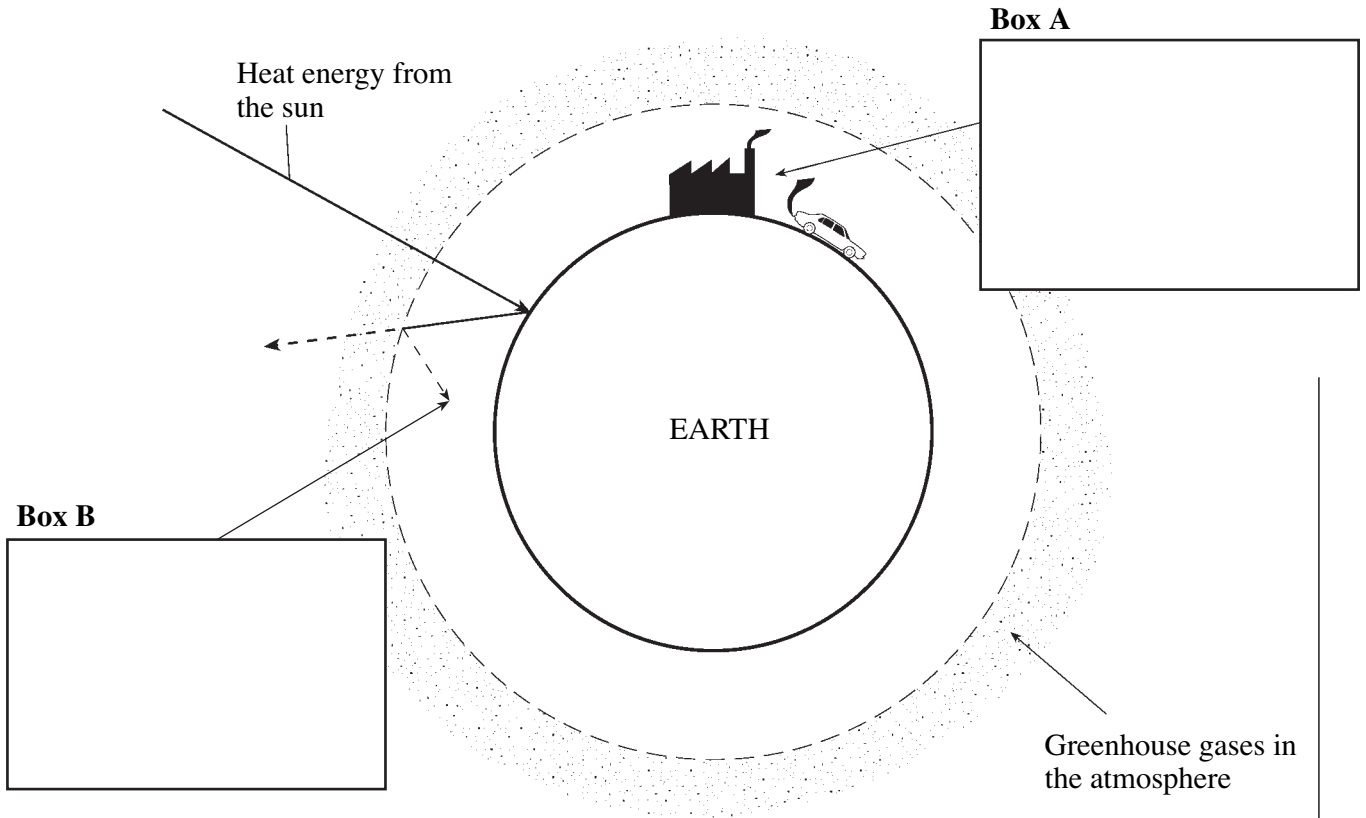
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(b) (i) The change in global temperature is called the greenhouse effect or global warming.

Write correct labels in Boxes A and B to help explain the 'greenhouse effect'. [3]



(ii) Describe **two** ways in which global warming may affect people in the UK. [4]

Way 1

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Way 2

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(c) Look at the images below. Use them, and your own knowledge, to help explain how people may change the way they live to reduce the impact of climate change. [5]

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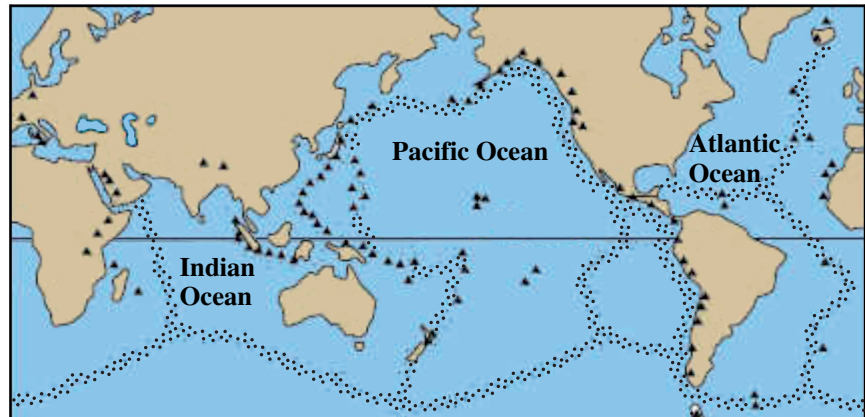
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Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone

3. (a) Study the map below.

Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes

Key	
volcano	▲
earthquake zone	●●●●

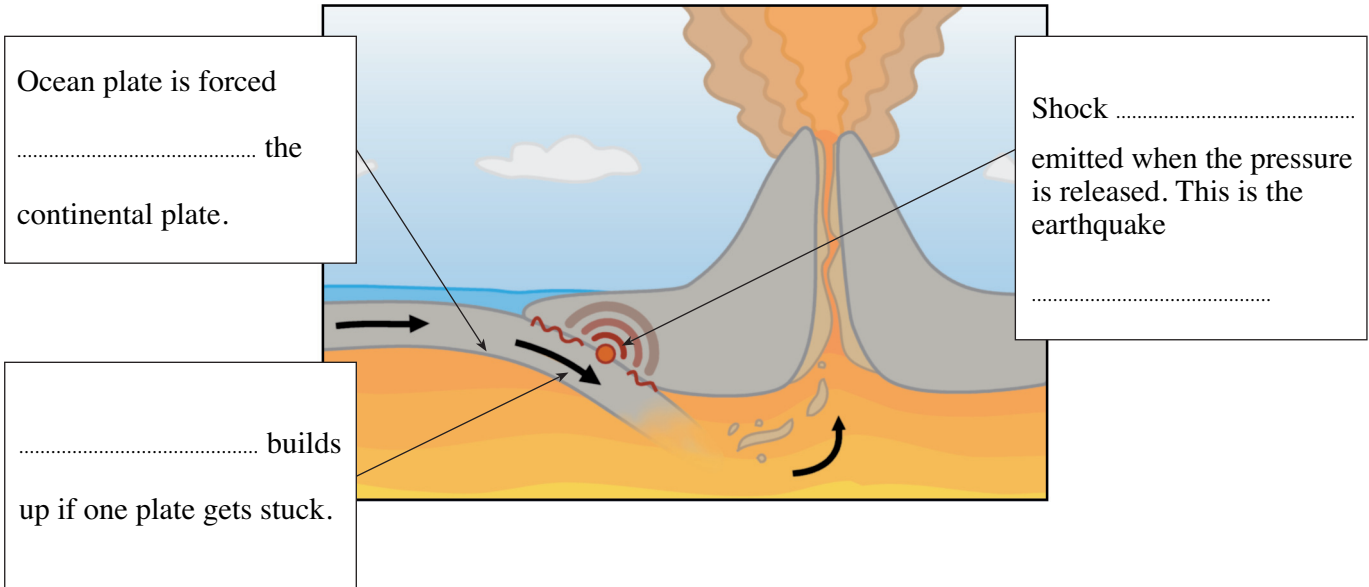


Tick one box for each of the statements below to say whether they are true or false. [3]

Statement	True	False
Earthquakes and volcanoes occur in narrow belts.		
There is no clear pattern to the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.		
Earthquakes and volcanoes tend to occur together.		
Earthquakes and volcanoes tend to be found in the middle of big continents.		
Earthquakes and volcanoes almost circle the Pacific Ocean.		

(b) (i) Earthquakes often occur at a plate margin. Complete the diagram below using words from the following list to explain why earthquakes happen. [3]

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------------|------|
| waves | magma | underneath | over |
| pressure | focus | crust | |



(ii) Describe how earthquakes can be hazardous for people. [4]

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(c) Describe ways in which volcanoes can benefit people. Use examples to illustrate your answer. [5]

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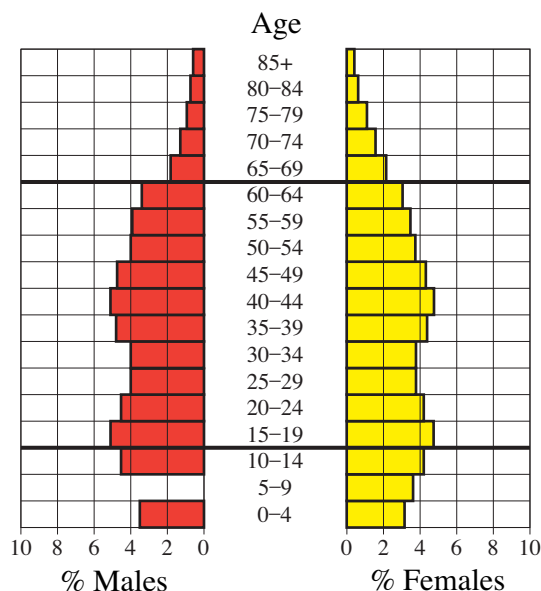


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SECTION B – A GLOBAL WORLD

Theme 4 – Changing Populations

4. (a) The diagram below shows a population pyramid for the UK in 2008.



(i) Complete the pyramid to show that the percentage of males in the 5-9 age group is 4%. [1]

(ii) How does the shape of the pyramid show that the birth rate is low? [1]

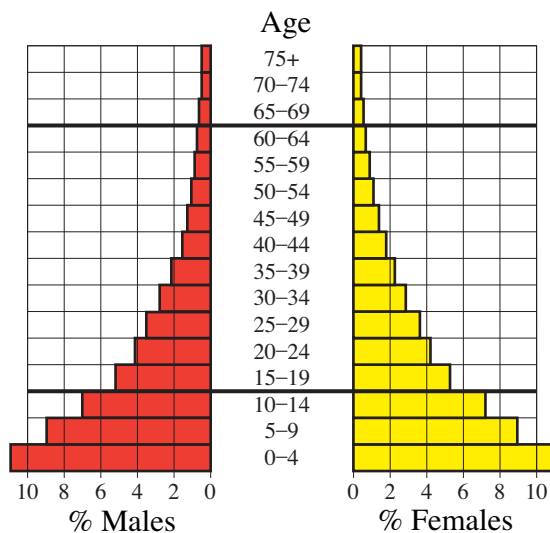
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(iii) How does the pyramid show that life expectancy is high? [2]

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(b) The diagram below shows a population pyramid for Kenya in 2008.



(i) What percentage of females are there in the 20-24 age group? [1]

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(ii) How does this pyramid show that Kenya is a LEDC? [3]

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(c) (i) Define the term *birth rate*. [2]

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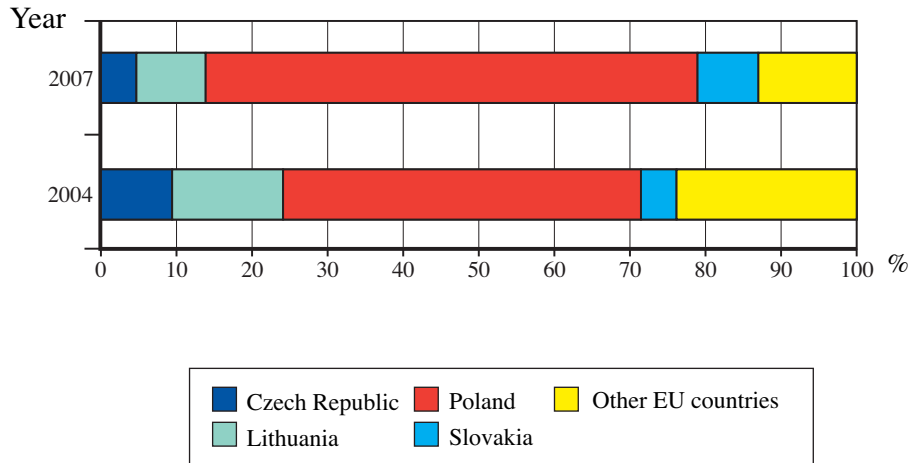
(ii) Birth rates are very low in many parts of the world.
Using examples you have studied explain why this is the case. [5]

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Theme 5 – Globalisation

5. (a) Study the graph below.

Migration into the UK from European Union Countries



Source: Labour Force Survey and IPPR

(i) What percentage of EU migrants came to the UK from Poland in 2004? [1]
 Underline the correct answer below.

- 47% 38% 55% 45%

(ii) Using the graph, describe how the percentage of migrants from Poland changed between 2004 and 2007. [2]

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(iii) The EU grew from six countries when it first formed in 1951 to twenty-seven countries by 2007.

Explain **one positive impact** of this enlargement of the EU for countries like the UK. [3]

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(b)

When countries trade with each other they become *interdependent*.

Interdependence is when countries create closer relationships with each other through factors like trade and the sharing of each other's culture.

The pictures below show how some changes in business and technology have allowed an increased interdependence between MEDCs and LEDCs.



Change 1

The USA is a major car manufacturer.

It has become more interdependent by building factories in some LEDCs.



Change 2

Technological inventions such as the Internet have allowed MEDC and LEDC countries to connect more easily in many ways!

Look again at the definition of '*interdependence*' above.

Complete the paragraph below using some of the words from the list below.

[4]

employment	unemployment	labour	websites
markets	GDP	culture	money

Interdependence is encouraged between MEDCs and LEDCs as it brings benefits to both types of countries. For example, companies in MEDCs like Ford will often benefit from new as well as cheaper The LEDCs they locate in may gain from increased opportunities. Trade relationships between these countries have been made easier by improvements in technology such as sharing information on and sending email.

Turn over.

(c)

Globalisation is a word used to describe how the countries of the world are massively increasing their *trade* (the buying and selling of goods and services) and *cultural exchange* (for example music, television, fashion etc) between each other.

Use your own knowledge to outline the benefits globalisation has brought countries such as India and China. [5]

My choice of country is

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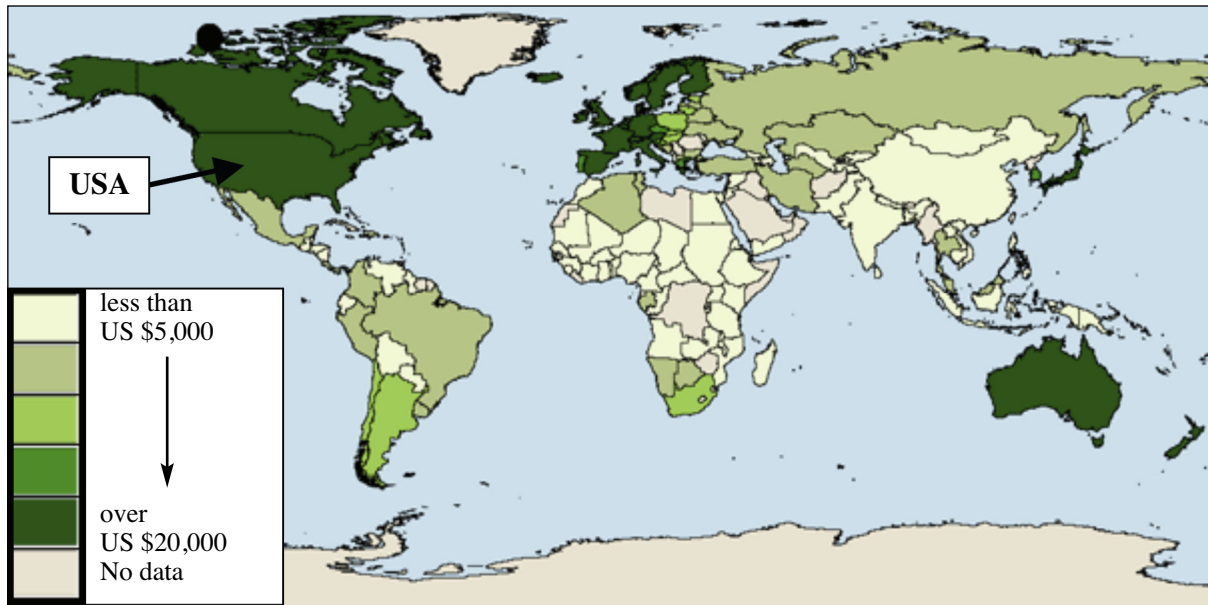
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Theme 6 – Development

6. (a) Study the map below.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a development indicator that measures the wealth of a country.
It can be shown as an average per person.

World GDP per person 2005



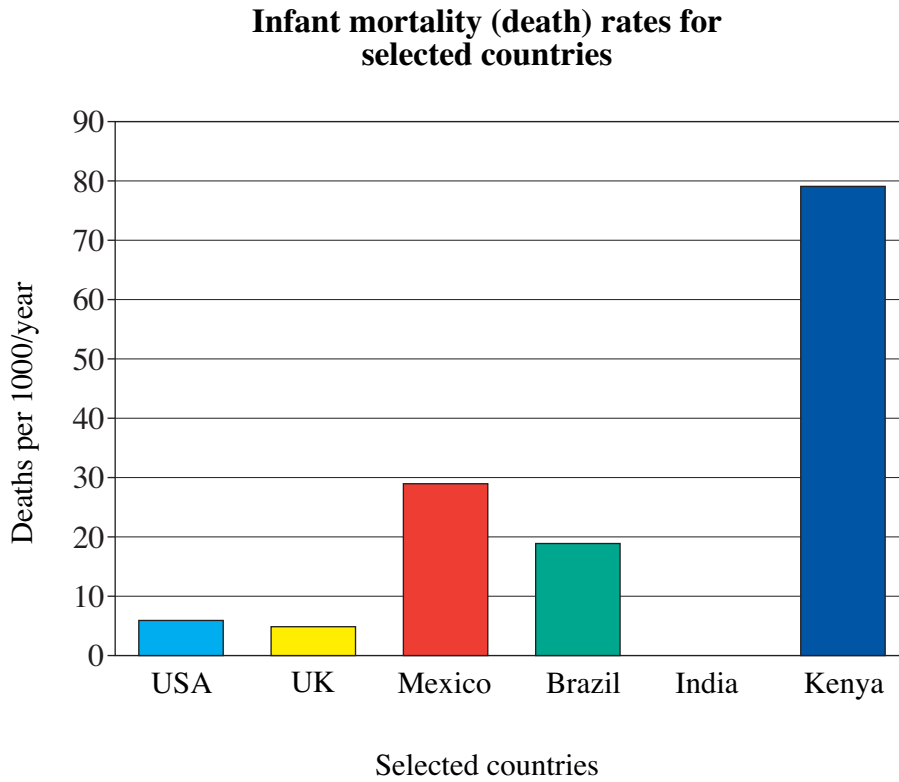
Source: World Resources Institute

- (i) What is the GDP per person for the USA? US.\$ [1]
- (ii) Which **continent** has the largest number of countries with a GDP per person of less than US \$5000? [1]
- (iii) Complete the paragraph using some of the words or phrases from the list below. [3]

Asia lower farming industry imported exported
higher manufactured goods raw materials North America

It is clear from the map that countries which are more developed have a GDP per person. One reason for this is that more individuals work in which helps to generate wealth. By contrast, in poorer areas like Africa and parts of, more people work in, producing low value which gain little income for the country when they are Such countries have a low GDP per person.

(b) Study the graph below.



Source: World Bank

- (i) Which country has the highest infant death rate? [1]
- (ii) Complete the graph by adding India's infant death rate of 57. [1]
- (iii) Give **three** reasons why the infant death rate is so high in countries like Kenya and India. [3]

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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Reason 3

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(c) Study the information below.

At the 2000 United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders from rich and poor countries alike committed themselves to a set of eight targets that, if achieved, will end extreme poverty worldwide by 2015.

Goal Four is to reduce by two thirds the mortality (death) rate of children under five.



**Improving the diet of
schoolchildren in Africa**



**Teaching children and
their mothers to read and
write in India**



Vaccinating children in Asia

Explain, using your own knowledge and evidence from the photographs to help you, how LEDC countries are trying to reduce child death rates. [5]

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