

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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GCSE

4232/01

GEOGRAPHY

(Specification A)

FOUNDATION TIER

UNIT 2 Options Geography

A.M. FRIDAY, 17 June 2011

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's Use Only		
Section A	Theme 7	
	Theme 8	
	Theme 9	
Section B	Theme 10	
	Theme 11	
	Theme 12	

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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 **three** questions, **one** from Section A, **one** from Section B and **one other**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

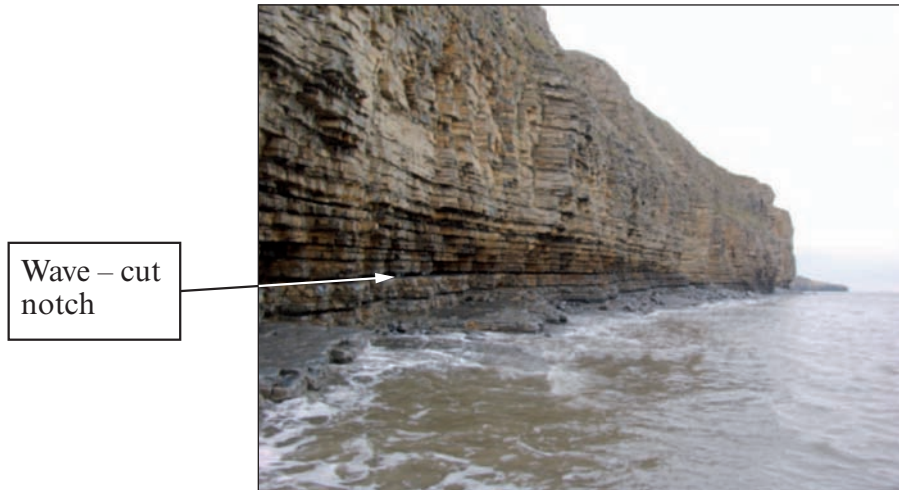
You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing.

SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS

Answer **three** questions altogether, including at least **one** from this section.

Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. (a) Study the photograph below.



- (i) Underline the process by which the cliffs are worn away.

[1]

Deposition

Erosion

Longshore Drift

- (ii) Wave erosion will lead to the cliff retreating.

Add labels to diagram B below to show how the position of the cliff will change. [2]

Diagram A

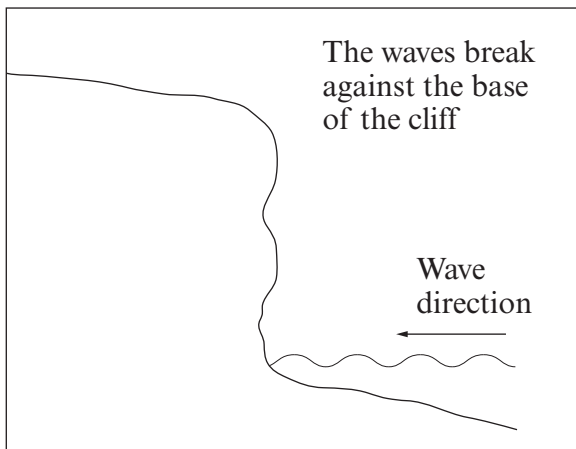
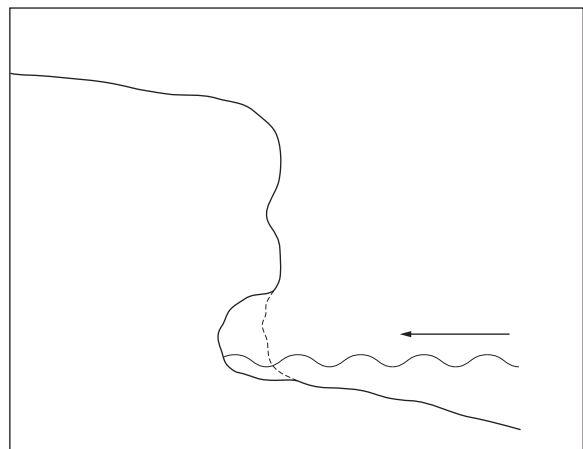


Diagram B



- (iii) Explain how the process of corrasion (abrasion) erodes the cliffs. [3]

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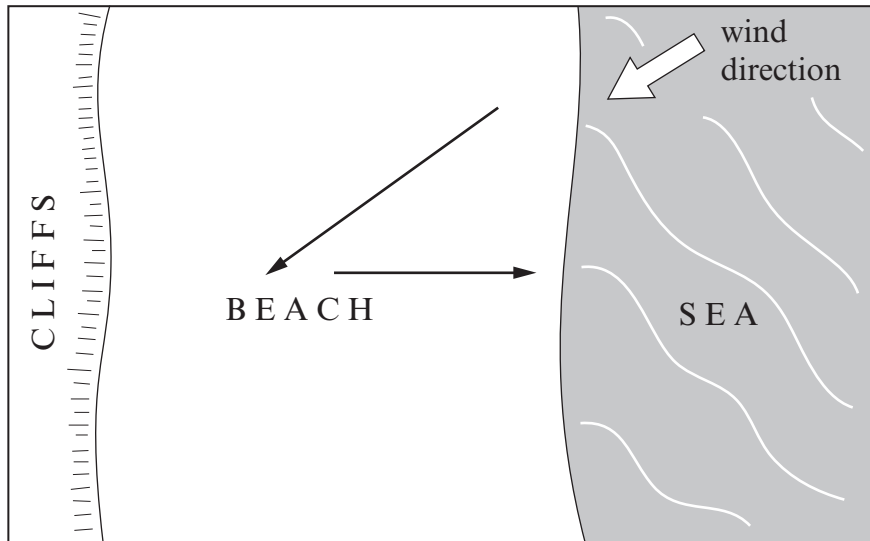
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(b) Complete the diagram below to explain how sand and pebbles are moved along a beach. Add labels to your finished diagram. [4]



(c) Describe ways in which rapid erosion by the sea affects the lives of people who live along the coastline. [4]

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(d) The photograph below shows ways of protecting the coastline from wave erosion.



Describe and explain **two** ways that could be used to protect the coastline from erosion. Use an example or examples to help your answer. [6]

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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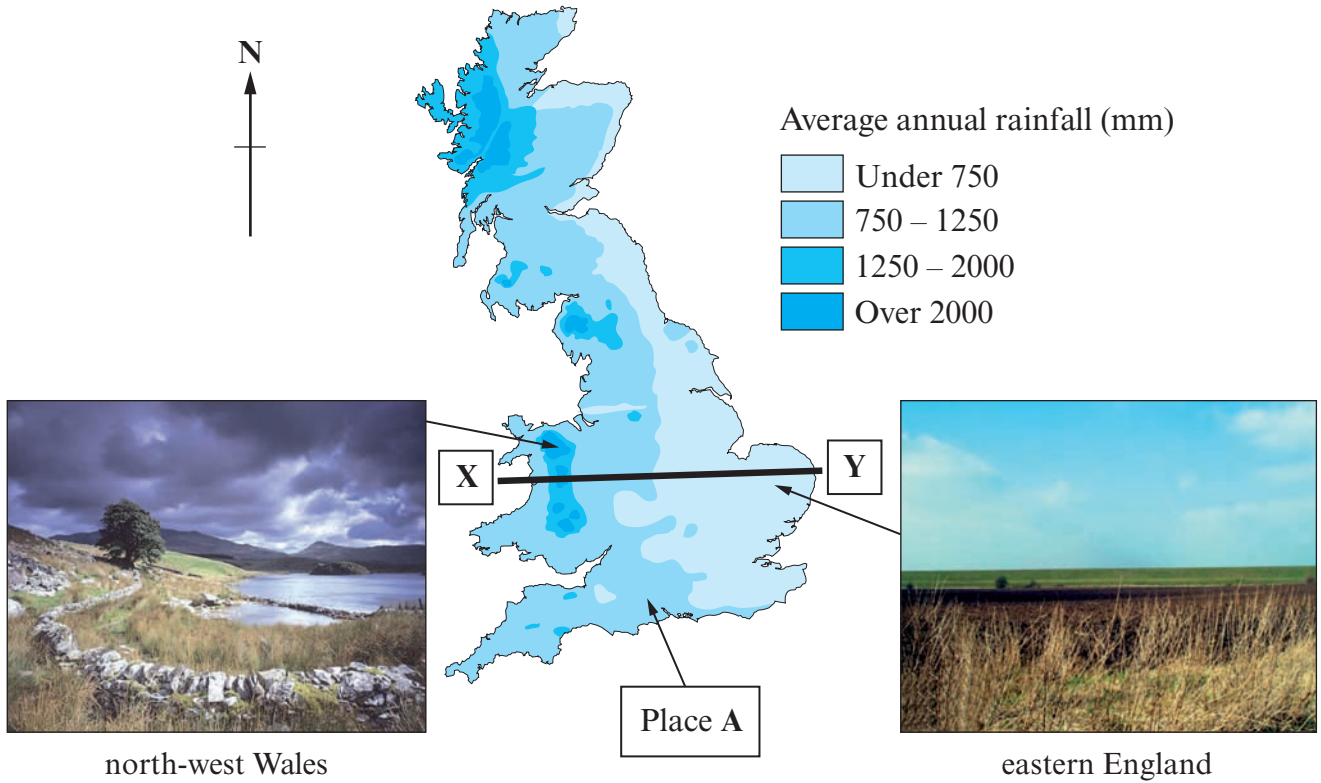
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Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. (a) Study the rainfall map below.



(i) Use the key to give the rainfall total at place A. [1]

..... millimetres

(ii) Use the information in the photographs to help you describe the difference in relief between north-west Wales and eastern England. [2]

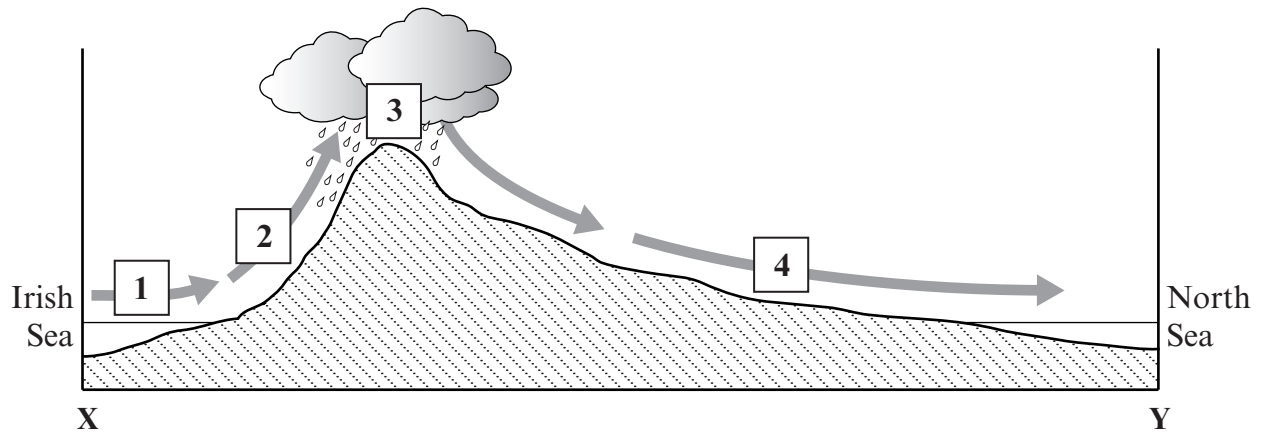
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- (iii) The diagram below shows why the rainfall changes from west to east across the UK (line X–Y on the map opposite).

Write the correct number from the diagram alongside the correct label that will explain the pattern of rainfall. [3]

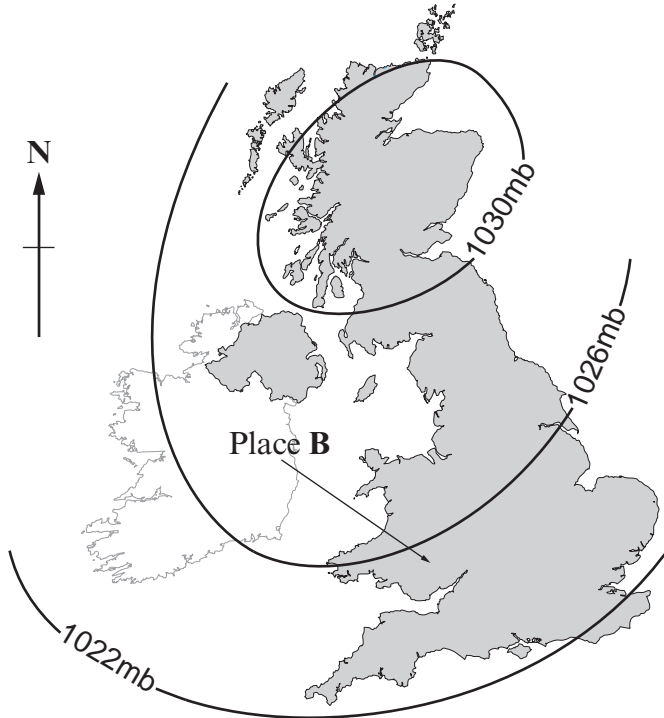


One answer has been completed for you.

Possible labels for the diagram	Correct number from the diagram
Cool air from over the sea is dry	
Warm air from over the sea contains moisture	
Air forced to rise and warms up	
Clouds form and rain falls over the mountains	3
Air forced to rise and cools down	
Warmed air condenses over the mountains	
Cool air sinks and gets warmer	

(b) Look at the information below:

Weather map for January, 2009 showing a winter anticyclone



'Winter weather set to be the coldest for 13 years'
The Guardian, January 2009

River Wye frozen over



Use the information above and your own knowledge to complete the table below to show the likely weather at Place B. [4]

Tick (✓) one symbol for each weather type.

Weather Type	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol
Air Temperature (degrees C)	1°C	10°C	20°C
Wind Speed			
Cloud Cover			
Precipitation			

(c) Anticyclones in the **summer** can lead to hot and dry conditions. Describe how this may affect the following people in the UK. [4]

1. A farmer:

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2. A family on holiday:

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(d) The photographs below show some effects of storms.



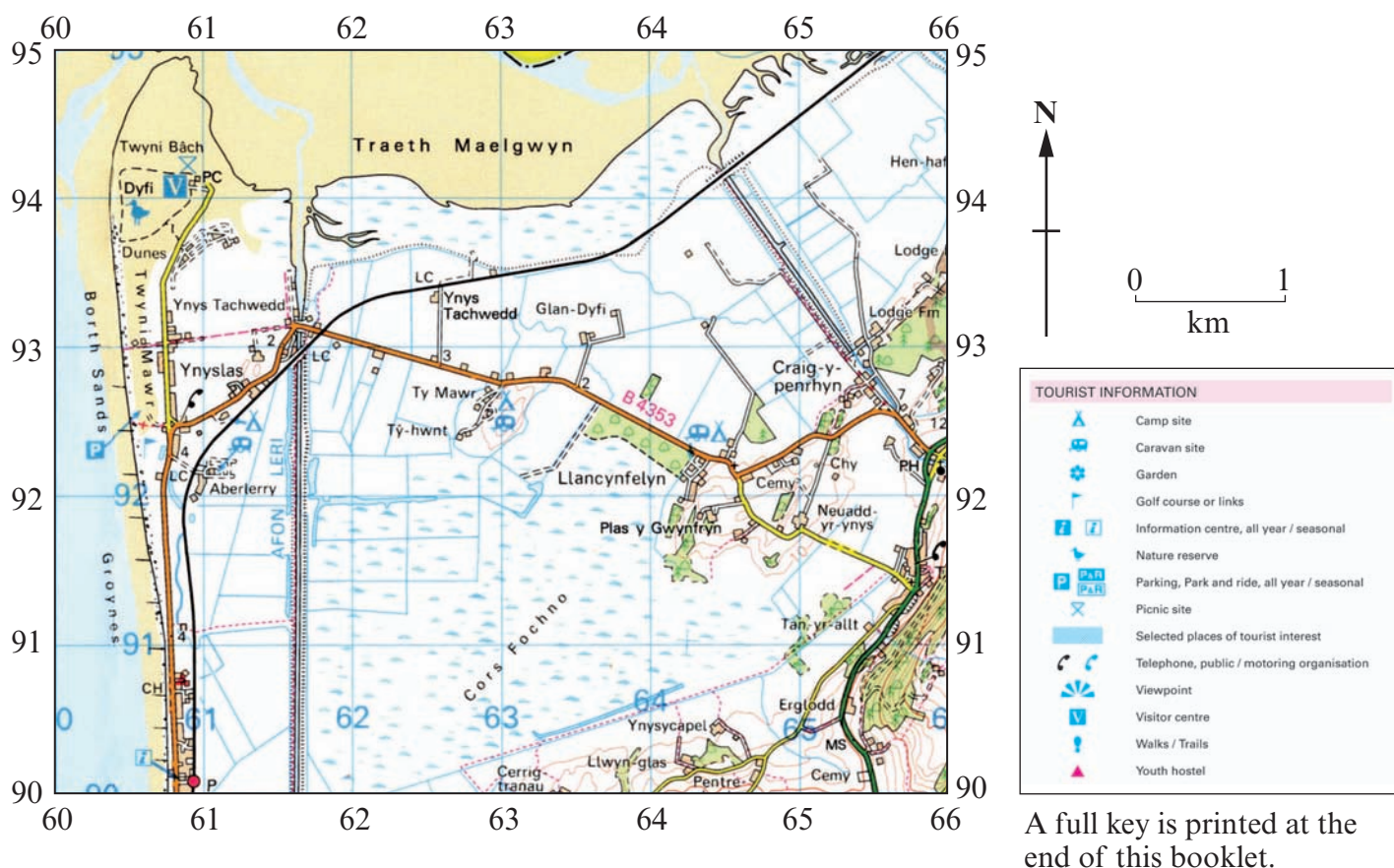
Describe and explain different strategies to reduce the effects of storms in different parts of the world. [6]

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Theme 9 – Living Things

3. (a) Study the OS map extract below.

Scale 1 : 50 000



A full key is printed at the end of this booklet.

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(i) In which of the following grid squares would you find the Visitor Centre?
Underline the correct answer.

[1]

6291 6094 9460

(ii) Using **map evidence only**, give **two other** pieces of evidence to show that this area attracts tourists.

[2]

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- (iii) The area of the map contains a number of ecosystems. These include woodland, marsh and sand dune.
Explain how human activity can damage ecosystems shown on this map. [3]

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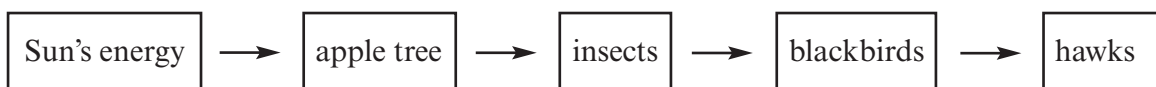
- (b) Ecosystems include both living parts and non-living parts.

- (i) Put **four** of the following words in the correct column below. [4]

plants *rainfall* *fox* *rocks* *plastic bottle*
buildings *footpath*

Non-living	Living

- (ii) Study the simple food chain below.



Use this example **and your own knowledge** to explain how plants and animals depend on the sun's energy and each other in an ecosystem. [4]

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(c) For **one** ecosystem that you have studied, describe and explain **two** ways in which it can be used sustainably. [6]

Ecosystem

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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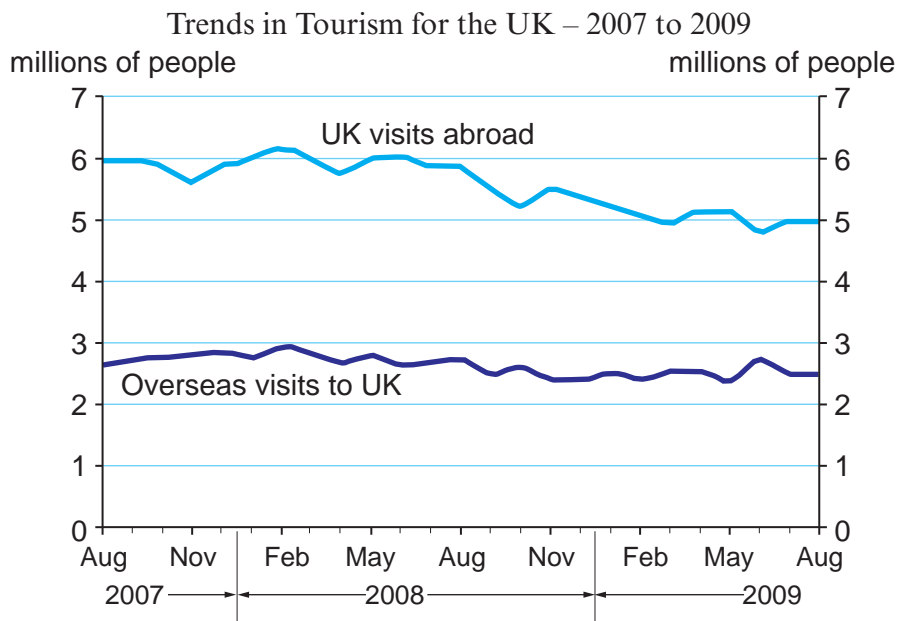
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SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

Answer **three** questions altogether, including at least **one** from this section.

Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) Give the number of overseas visitors to the UK in August, 2009. [1]

..... millions

(ii) Use the list of words below to help you describe how the number of UK visits abroad has changed from 2007 to 2009. [2]

- 7; decreased; 6;
 stabilised; increased; 6·5

In August 2007 the number of UK visits abroad was close to million. Since February 2008 the number of visits has

(iii) Explain why the number of UK visits abroad changes throughout the year. [3]

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(b) Look at the information below.

	2008	2009
Number of UK citizens taking their summer holiday in the UK	23 million	26 million



Stay-at-home holidaymakers create a boom for UK resorts

Growing numbers of holidaymakers are opting for a 'staycation' rather than going abroad. The whole of the UK is benefiting as many cut back on foreign travel to holiday at home.

Daily Mail, August 2009

Give **two** reasons that help to explain why more people may decide to take their holidays in the UK instead of going abroad. [4]

Reason 1:

Explanation:

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Reason 2:

Explanation:

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(c) By visiting an area tourists can bring both advantages and disadvantages. Use the headings below to describe the impacts tourists may have on: [4]

1. The local people

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2. The environment

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(d) Look at the photographs below. They show examples of how tourism can be managed sustainably.



Explain how tourism may be developed in a sustainable way. Use the information in the photographs and your own examples to help your answer. [6]

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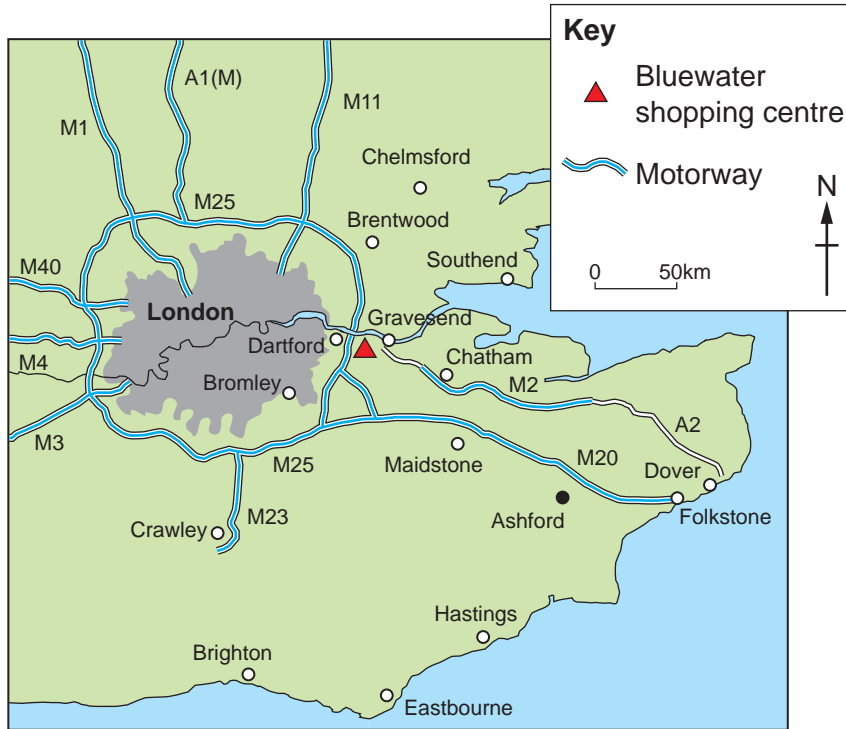
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Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change

5. (a) Study the map below.



(i) Name **one** motorway that you could use to travel west from London. [1]

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(ii) Use the map to describe the location of the Bluewater shopping centre. [2]

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(iii) Explain why this is a good location for a shopping centre. [3]

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(b) Study the photographs below of city centres.



Explain **two** ways in which city centres are changing to make them more attractive to shoppers. [4]

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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(c) Study the photographs below which show city centres at night time.



Describe ways in which city centres can be attractive and unattractive places for people at night. [4]

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(d) Two recent changes in people's shopping habits have been the increased use of mail order and internet shopping. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these types of shopping? [6]

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Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Study the table below.

Numbers employed in various industries in Wales

	2001	2005	2007
Manufacturing (factories)	199,000	173,000	168,000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36,000	37,000	38,000

- (i) Manufacturing is a type of economic activity. By what other term is it often known? Underline the correct answer below. [1]

*tertiary**primary**secondary*

- (ii) Describe the trends for manufacturing and for agriculture, forestry and fishing. [2]

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- (iii) Give reasons for the trend in manufacturing in Wales. [3]

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(b) Study the information below about Llandarcy in South Wales.

Changes at Llandarcy since 1971

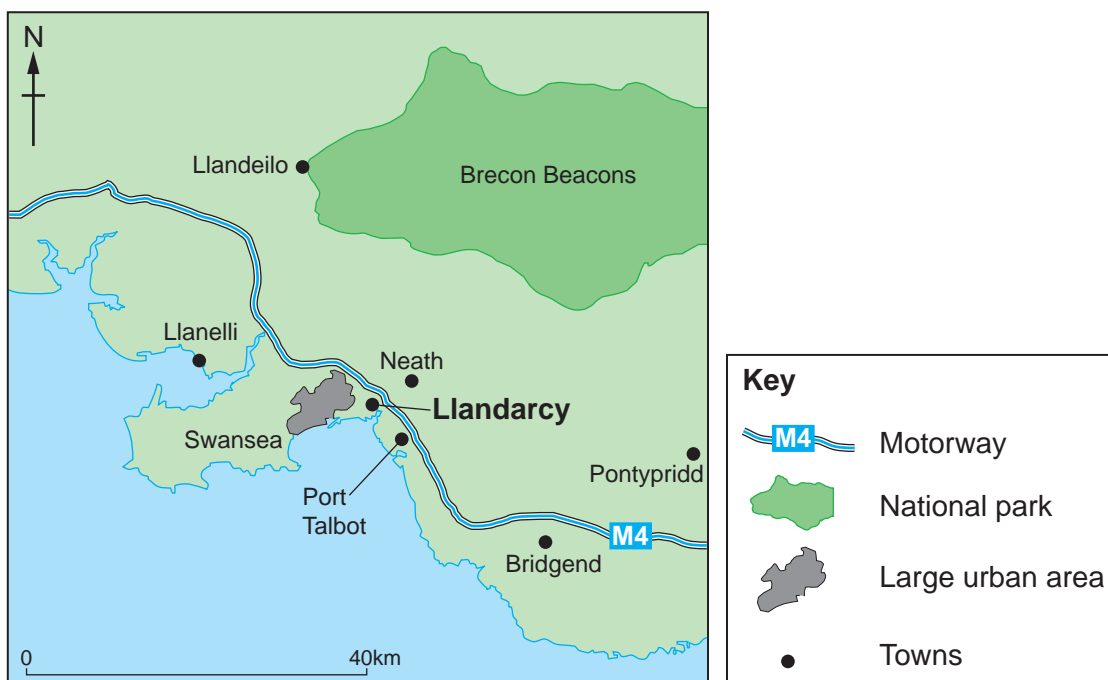


At one time Llandarcy was the site of an important oil refinery. Photograph 1 shows the works in 1971. The refinery was closed in 1997.



Photographs 2 and 3 show the area as it is today.

The location of Llandarcy



- (i) Use the photographs to suggest ways in which the quality of the environment has changed in this area. [4]

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- (ii) Use Photograph 3 and the map to describe the advantages of this site for new businesses. [4]

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- (c) Describe and explain any **two** economic changes that have taken place in rural areas of Wales in recent years. [6]

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End of Question 6.

OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)

Map symbols

ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

Service area Junction number Elevated

M1

Unfenced Footbridge

A 470 Dual carriageway

A 493

B 4518

A 855 Bridge B 885

Bridge

Ferry P Ferry V

RAILWAYS

Track multiple or single

Track under construction

Siding

Tunnel

Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway

Bridges / Footbridge

Level crossing

Viaduct

Station, (a) principal

Light rapid transit system station

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

Footpath

Bridleway

Road used as a public path

Byway open to all traffic

The symbols show the defined route 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 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

Marsh or salting

Towpath

Lock

Ford

Beacon

Sand

Dunes

Mud

High water mark

Low water mark

Lighthouse (in use)

Lighthouse (disused)

Flat rock

Cliff

Shingle

Weir

Footbridge

Bridge

Normal tidal limit

Aqueduct

Canal

Canal (dry)

Lake

HEIGHTS ROCK FEATURES

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.

Outcrop

Cliff

Scree

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 ANTIQUITIES

National

District

County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough

National Park

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	P Post office
CH Clubhouse	PC Public convenience (in rural areas)
MP Milepost	PH Public house
MS Milestone	TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent