

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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**GCSE**

4231/02

**GEOGRAPHY**

**(Specification A)**

**HIGHER TIER**

**UNIT 1 Core Geography**

A.M. MONDAY, 13 June 2011

1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hours

<b>For Examiner's Use Only</b>	
<b>Question 1</b>	
<b>Question 2</b>	
<b>Question 3</b>	
<b>Question 4</b>	
<b>Question 5</b>	
<b>Question 6</b>	
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	

4231/02/0001

**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** 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.

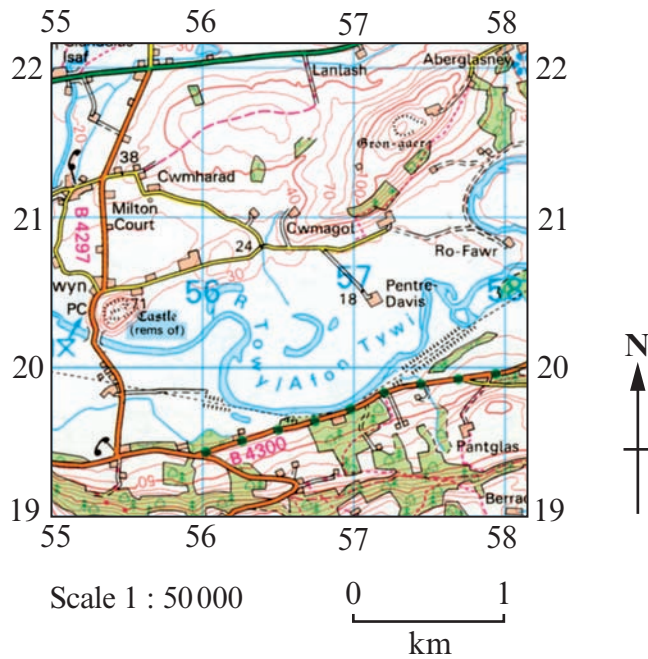
You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing.

Answer all questions.

Theme 1 – Water

1. Study the OS map extract below.

A key for the map is printed on the back of this booklet.



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(a) (i) Give the direction from Pantglas Farmhouse in 5719 to Pentre Davis Farmhouse in 5720. [1]

.....

(ii) Give the 6 figure grid reference for Pentre-Davis Farmhouse. [1]

.....

(iii) Use map evidence to suggest **one** reason to explain the location of the B 4300 [1]

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.....

(iv) Use map evidence to suggest a **different** reason to explain why the site at 554204 was chosen to build a castle. [1]

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(b) Explain how river processes can lead to the formation of **one** river landform that you have studied. [5]  
*You must use a diagram to help your answer.*

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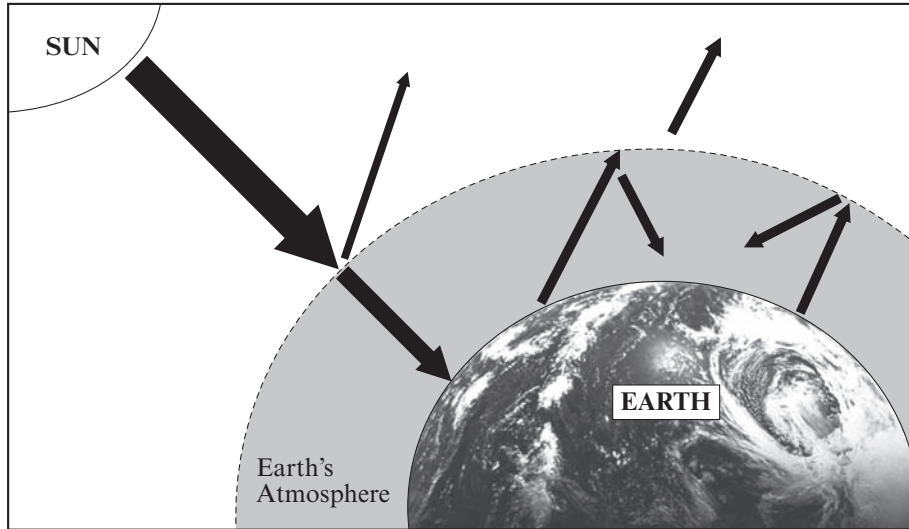
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Theme 2 – Climate Change

Examiner only

2. Study the diagram below.

The Greenhouse Effect



(a) Explain how the 'greenhouse effect' warms the Earth's atmosphere.

[4]

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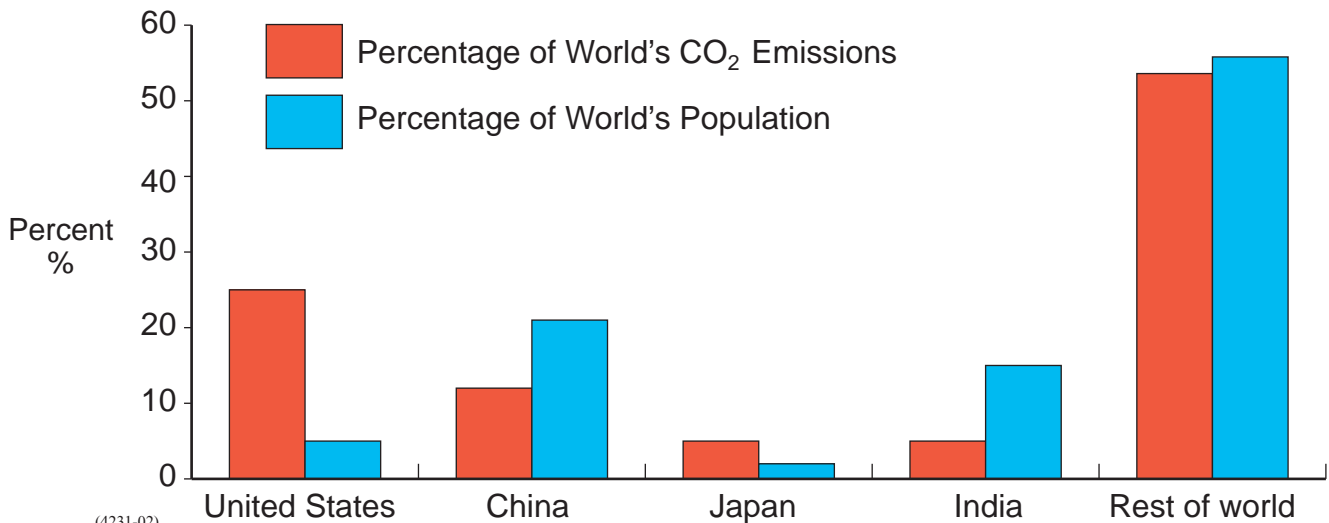
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**Most scientists believe that people's actions are adding to the natural greenhouse effect by increasing the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.**

(b) Study the bar graph below.





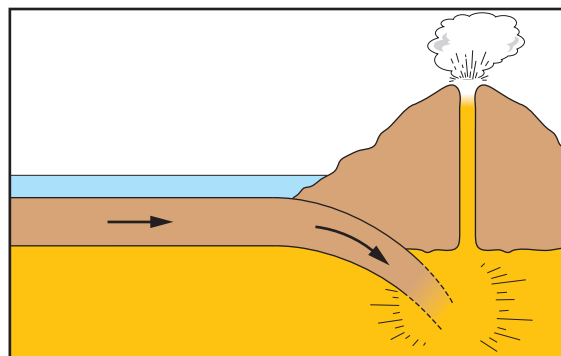
**Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone**

3. (a) (i) What is a plate margin? [1]

.....  
.....

(ii) Annotate the diagram below to explain why volcanoes and earthquakes occur at destructive plate margins. [4]

Destructive Plate Margin



(b) (i) State **two** ways in which volcanoes can be monitored. [2]

- 1. ....
- 2. ....

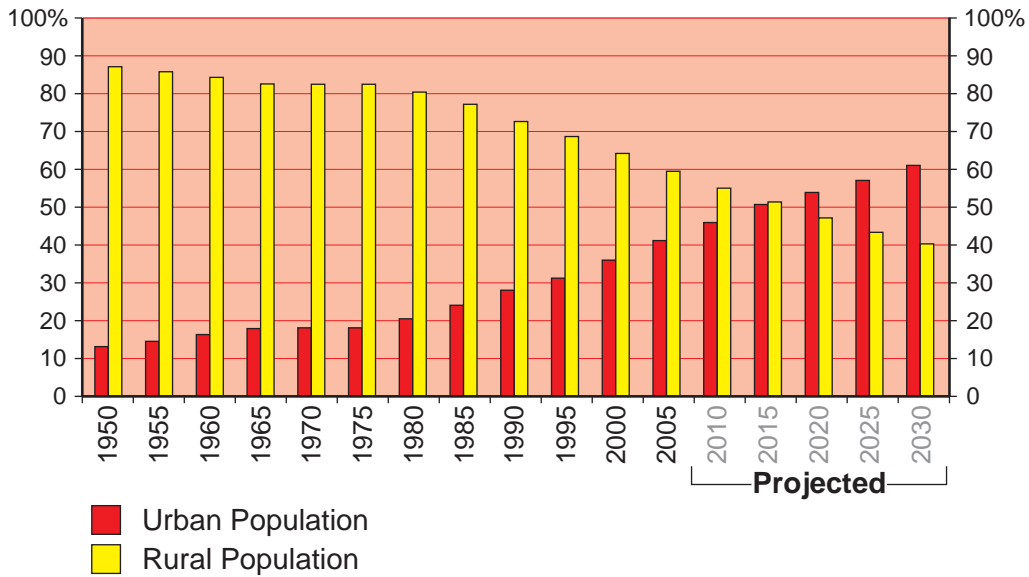




Theme 4 – Changing Populations

4. Study the graph below.

Urban and Rural Population Change in China



(a) (i) Describe the trend in urban **and** rural populations of China since 1950. [3]

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.....



My name is Zhang and I moved recently with my family from the countryside to live in the city in Tianjin. Life was not easy for us in the countryside as my farm was only small and I could not earn enough money to give my family a good life.

(ii) Suggest two **pull factors** that have led to people moving to urban areas in LEDCs, such as China. [2]

1. ....

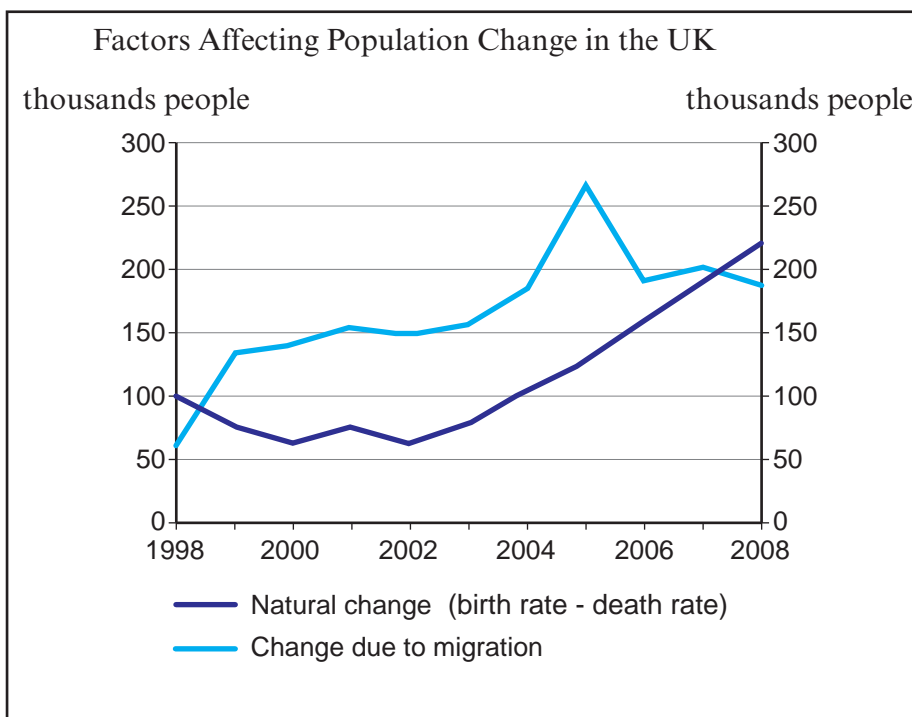
2. ....

(b) Study the information below.

**Birth rate pushes UK population to greatest increase in almost 50 years**

As population tops 61.4 million, natural change (birth rate – death rate) overtakes immigration as the biggest growth factor for first time since 1998.

Guardian Newspaper (2007)



Suggest reasons for the trend in natural change in the UK since 2002.

[4]

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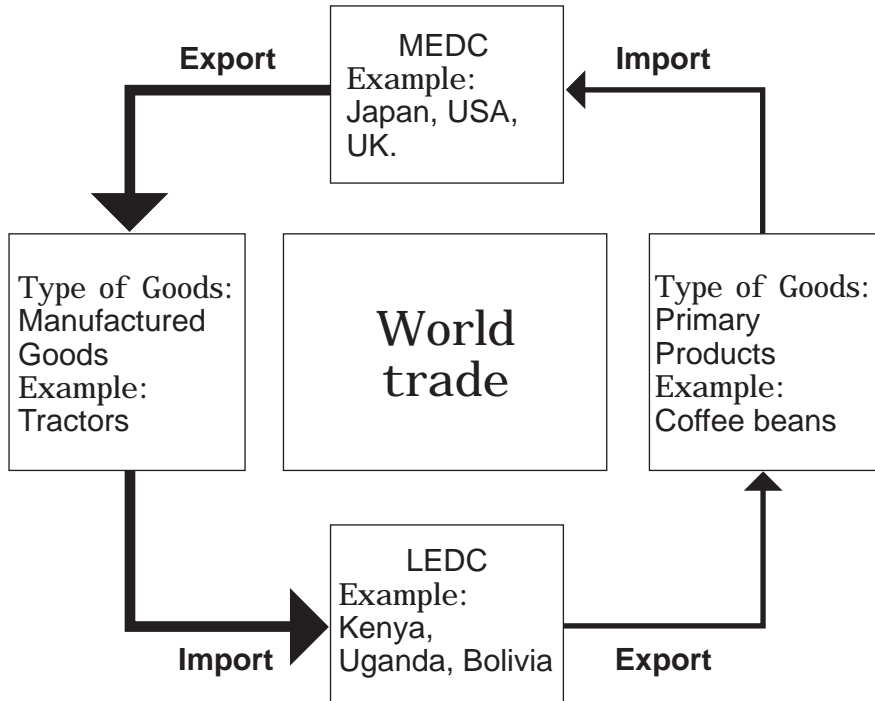
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**Theme 5 – Globalisation**

5. (a) Study the diagram below.



Explain why world trade is often unfair to LEDCs.

[4]

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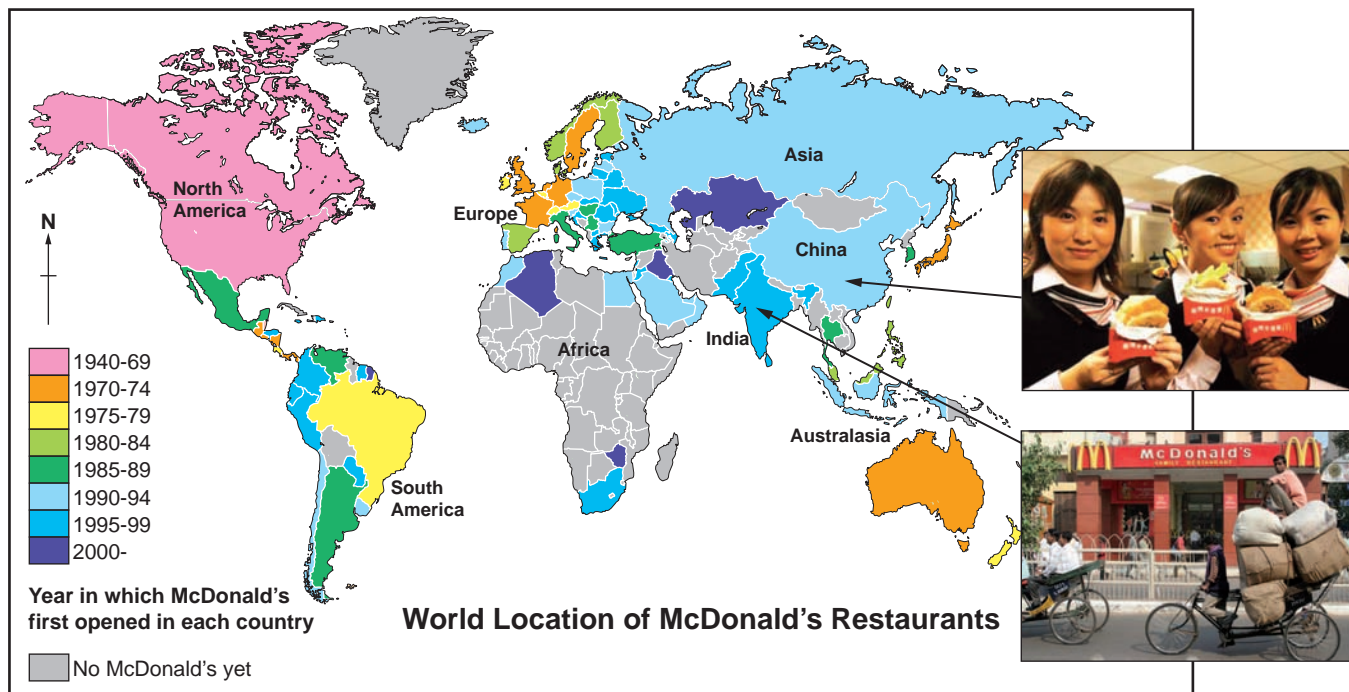
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(b) Study the map below.



**Globalisation was a term first used in the 1950s to describe how human activities are increasingly being carried out at a world wide scale.**

(i) Use map evidence to describe how McDonald's has expanded into a Global Company since 1940. [2]

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(ii) Identify **three** factors that have encouraged the process of globalisation. [3]

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

(c) How has globalisation **benefited** the lives of people who live in NICs (Newly Industrialised Countries) such as India? [6]

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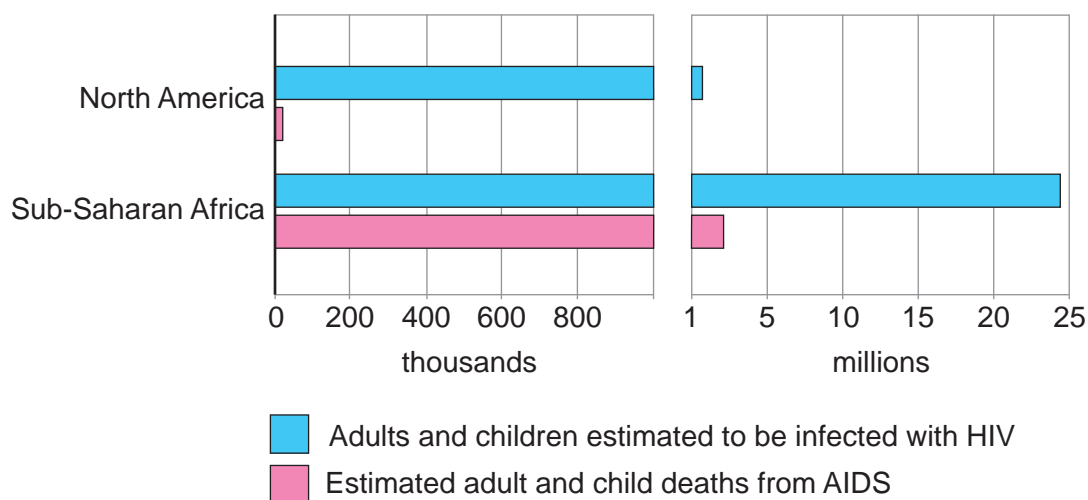
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**Theme 6 – Development**

6.

**In 2000 the United Nations set 8 targets known as Millennium Development Goals. Goal 6 is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.**

(a) Study the graph below.



(i) How many **more** people are infected with HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa than in North America? [1]

..... millions

(ii) How does the proportion of people infected with HIV who die of AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa differ from North America? [2]

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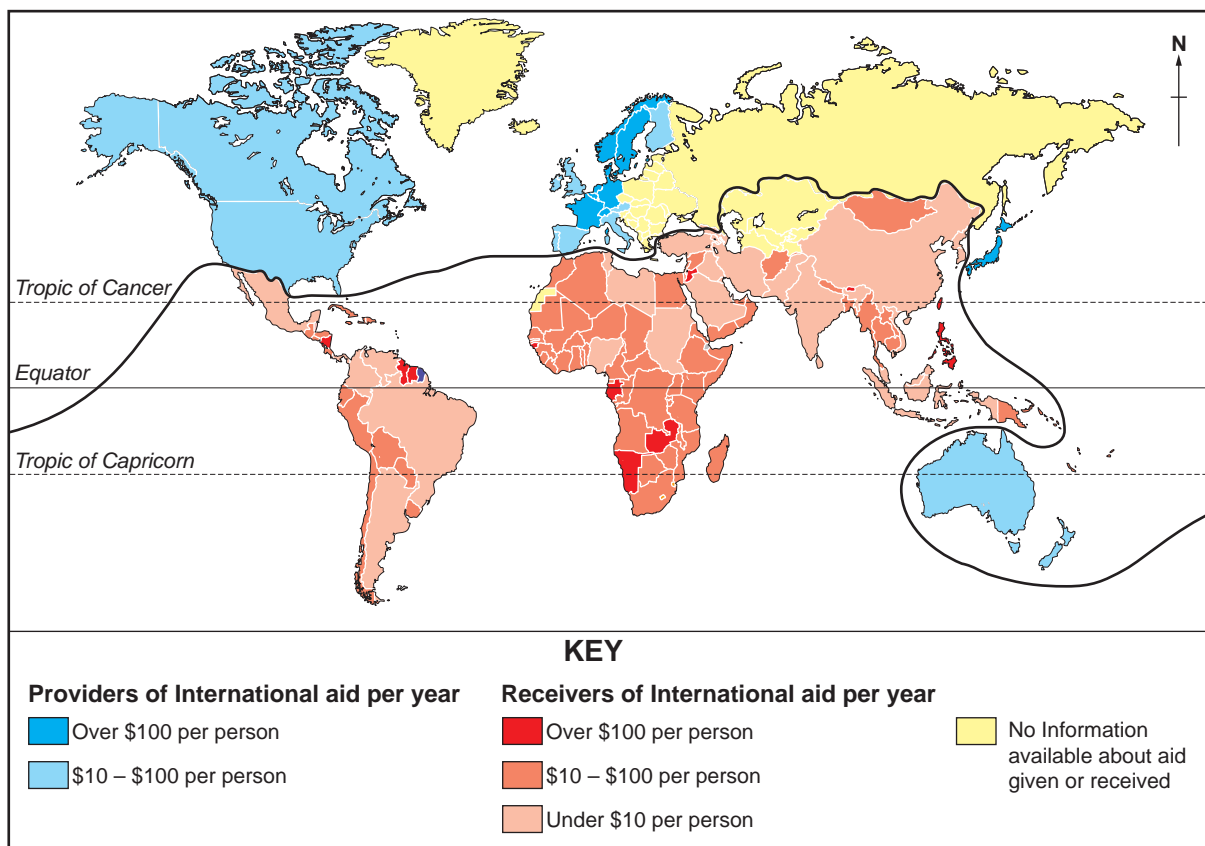
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(b) Study the world map below.

**Providers and Receivers of Aid in US\$ per person per year**



**Aid is a term used when help is given to people usually living in LEDCs. It includes short term emergency aid and long term development aid.**

(i) Compare world patterns of providers and receivers of aid. [3]

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(ii) Explain how aid could help countries such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa combat diseases such as HIV and Malaria. [3]

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- (c) Describe and explain the regional patterns of development within **one** LEDC that you have studied. [6]  
*You must draw a map to help your answer.*

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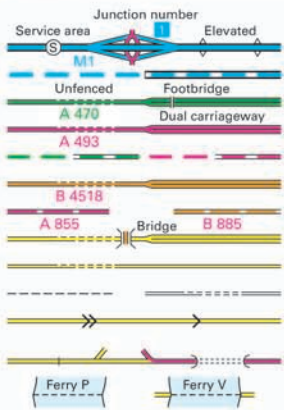
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# OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)

## Map symbols

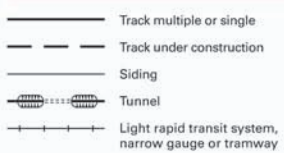
### ROADS AND PATHS



### 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

- 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 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 Routes, 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