

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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**GCSE**

4232/02

**GEOGRAPHY**

**(Specification A)**

**HIGHER TIER**

**UNIT 2 Options Geography**

A.M. FRIDAY, 17 June 2011

1 hour 15 minutes

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

4232/02/0001

**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 **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) Explain how hydraulic action erodes cliffs. [2]

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(ii) Draw an annotated diagram(s) in the space below to explain why processes of coastal erosion, other than hydraulic action, may result in cliff retreat. [4]

(b) The information below shows how villages on the east coast of England are affected by coastal erosion.



Use the information to explain how cliff erosion can affect the lives of people living along the coast. [6]

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(c) Explain advantages and disadvantages of different strategies to manage the coastline. Use one or more examples you have studied to help your answer. [8]

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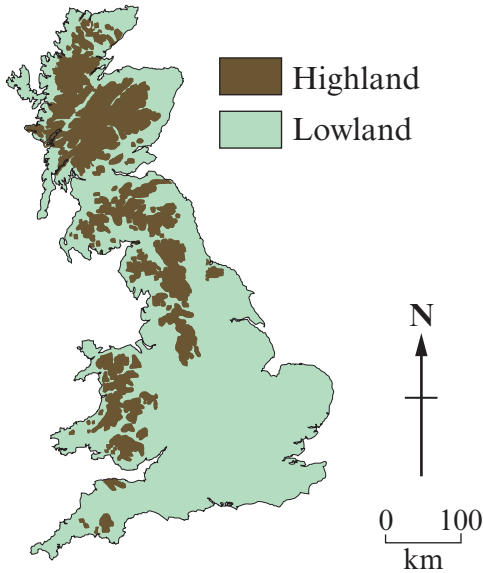
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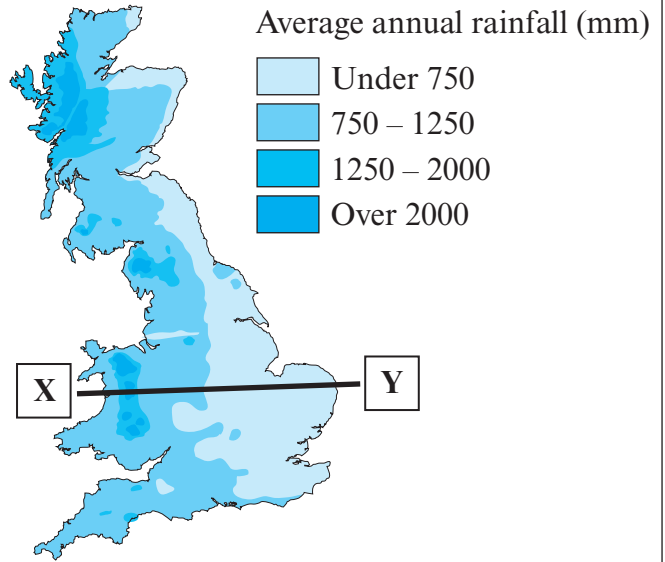
**Theme 8 – Weather and Climate**

2. (a) Study the maps below.

Relief map of Britain



Rainfall map of Britain



(i) Use the relief map to describe the distribution of highland areas. [2]

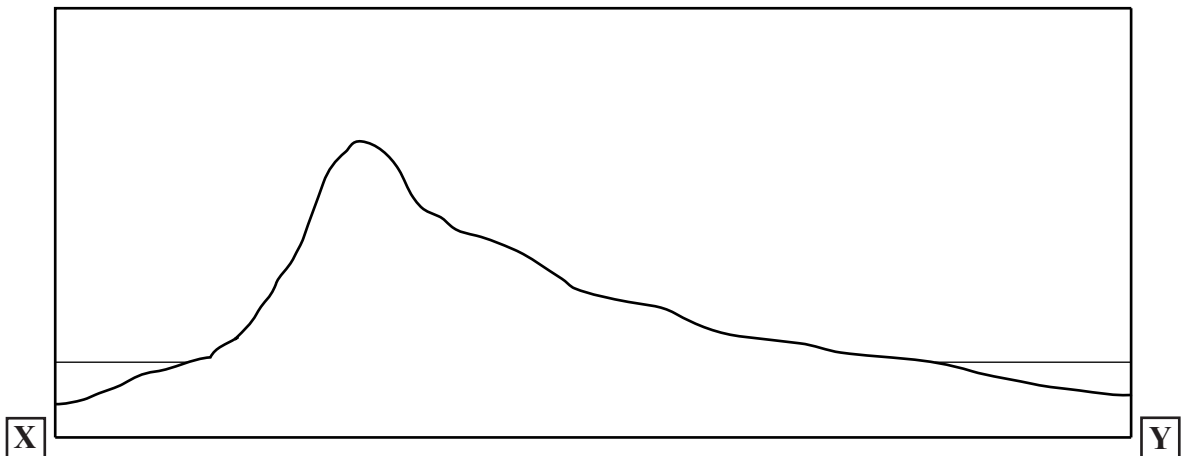
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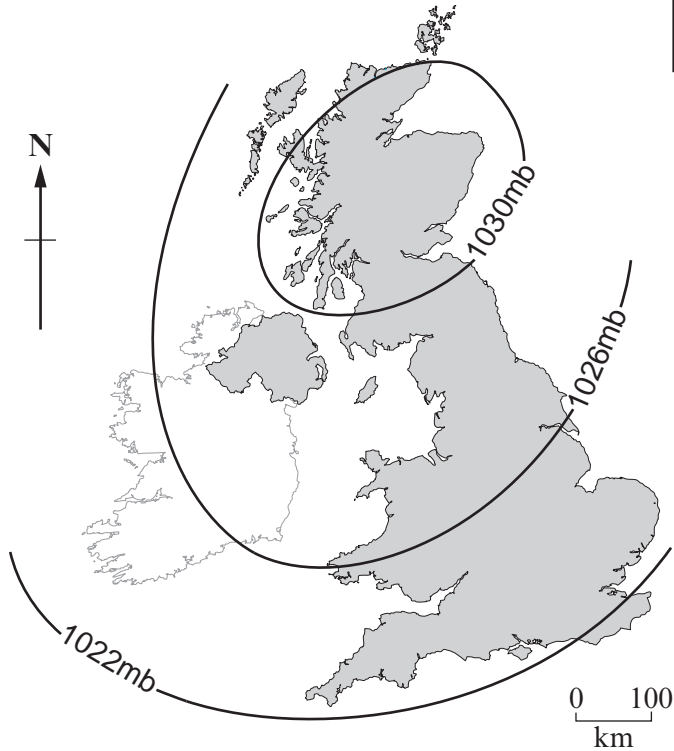
(ii) Look at the cross-section labeled X – Y on the rainfall map.

Complete and annotate the diagram below to explain the pattern of rainfall from north-west Wales to eastern England. [4]



(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 say meteorologists'  
The Guardian, January 2009

River Wye frozen over



Use the information above and your own knowledge to describe and explain the weather associated with a **winter** anticyclone. [6]

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(c) Explain how weather hazards affect people and the environments in which they live. Use one or more examples you have studied to help your answer. [8]

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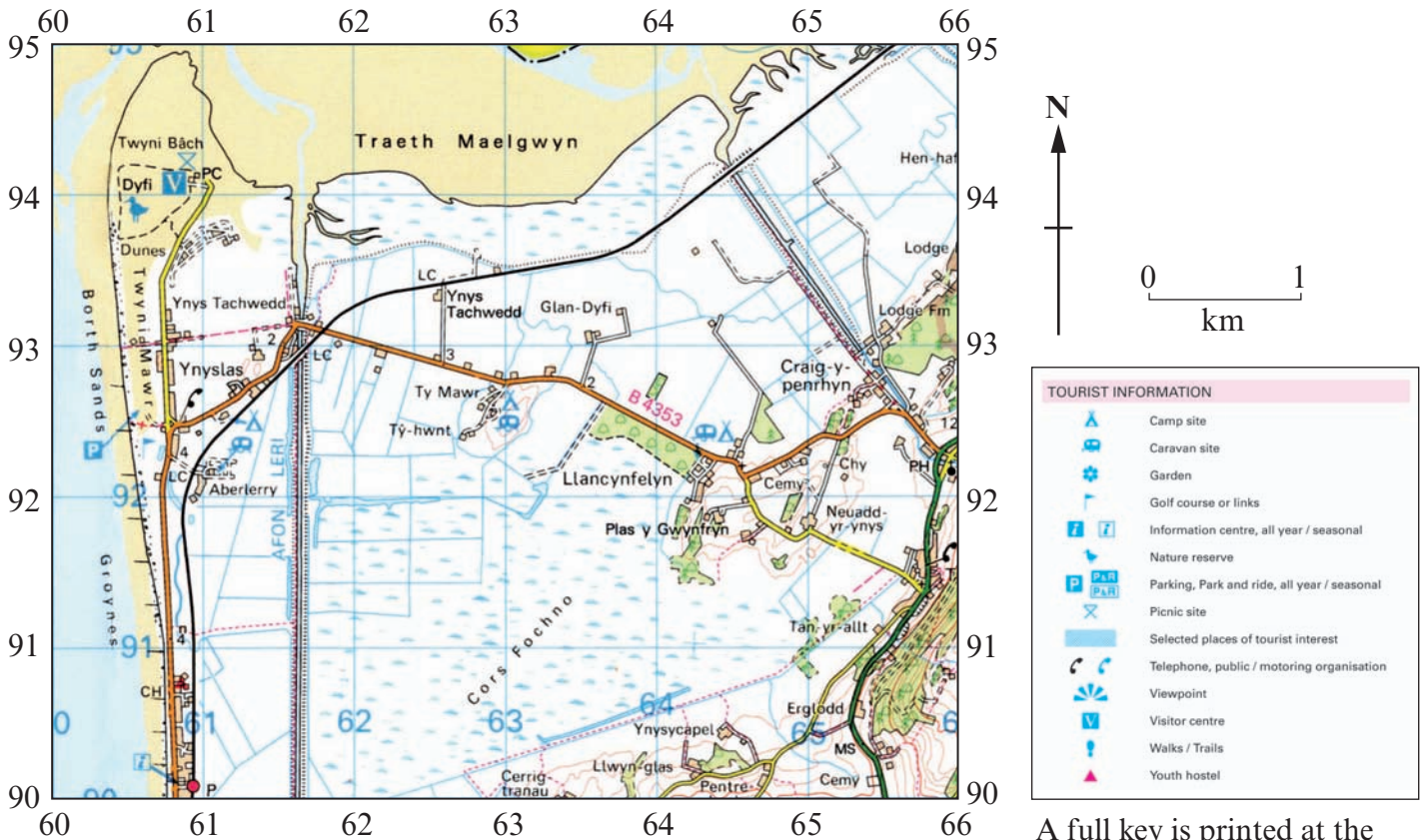
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**Theme 9 – Living Things**

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) The area shown on the map is a popular destination for visitors/tourists.  
Give **two** pieces of map evidence that show this.

[2]

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(ii) The map shows a number of ecosystems including woodlands, marsh, and sand dune.

Suggest **one** way in which people have a negative effect and **one** way in which they may have a positive effect on ecosystems shown on this map. [4]

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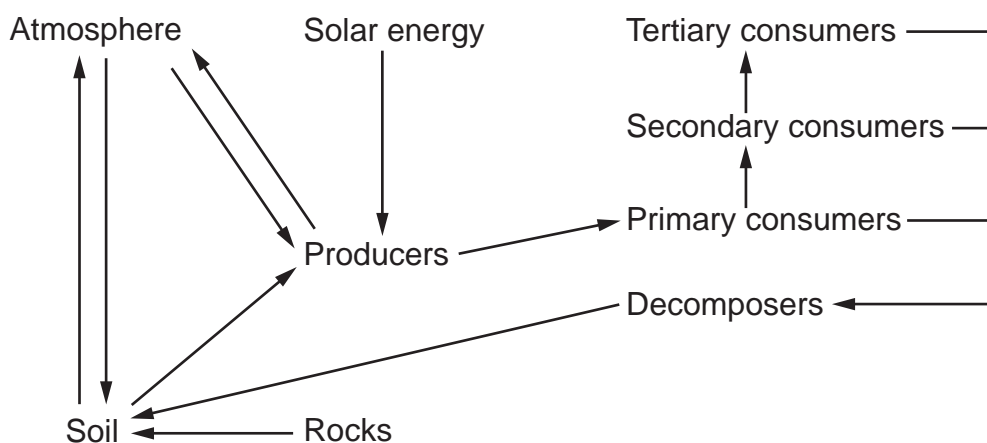
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(b) Study the information below.



Use the information to explain the links which exist in an ecosystem. You should refer to examples that you have studied to help your answer. [6]

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(c) Describe and explain how **one named** ecosystem can be managed sustainably.

[8]

Ecosystem .....

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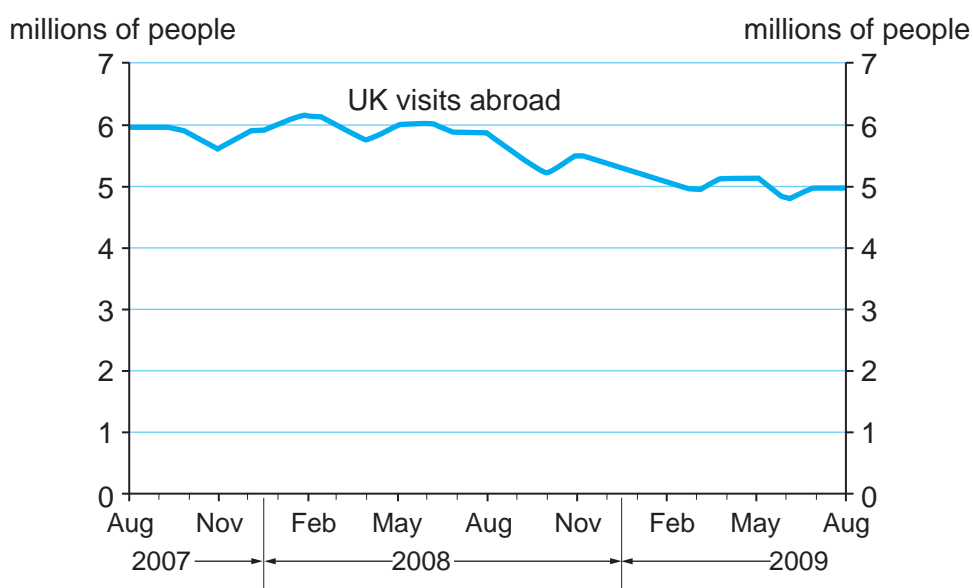
**SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS**

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

**Theme 10 – Tourism**

4. (a) Study the graph below.

Trends in Tourism for the UK – 2007 to 2009



- (i) Describe the pattern of UK visits abroad between May 2008 and August 2009. [2]

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- (ii) Explain how weather and climate can influence the number of UK visits abroad in different months during any one year. [4]

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(b) Look at the information below.

	2008	2009
Number of residents 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 benefitting as many cut back on foreign travel to holiday at home.

Daily Mail, August 2009

To what extent do you agree that more and more people from the UK may decide to take their holiday in the UK rather than go abroad? Justify your answer. [6]

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(c) Explain how tourism can bring both advantages and disadvantages for people and the environment of one MEDC region you have studied. [8]

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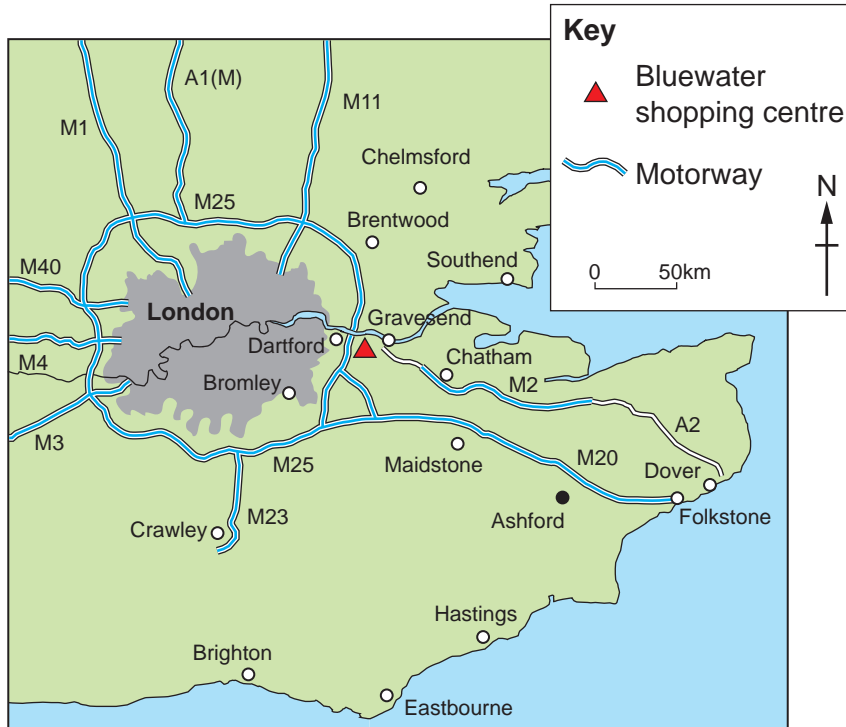
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**Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change**

5. (a) Study the map below.



(i) Use **map evidence** to suggest why the M25 was built. [2]

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(ii) The Bluewater shopping centre is close to the M25. Using this and other examples you have studied, explain the advantages of this type of location. [4]

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(b) Study the photograph below which shows a pedestrianised zone in a city centre.



Explain why pedestrianisation and other **named** recent changes have attempted to make city centres more attractive to shoppers. [6]

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(c) Study the photographs below which show night time scenes in cities.



Describe and explain how city centres present **opportunities** and **problems** for locals and visitors at night time. [8]

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**Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales**

6. (a) Study the table below.

**Employment by industry in Wales (thousands)**

	2001	2005	2007
All industries	1,253	1,333	1,353
Manufacturing	199	173	168
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36	37	38

- (i) Define the term *manufacturing*.

[2]

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- (ii) Describe the trends shown in the table.  
Make full use of the figures.

[4]

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**Turn over.**

(b) Study the photographs and the information below.

**Changes at Llandarcy since 1971**

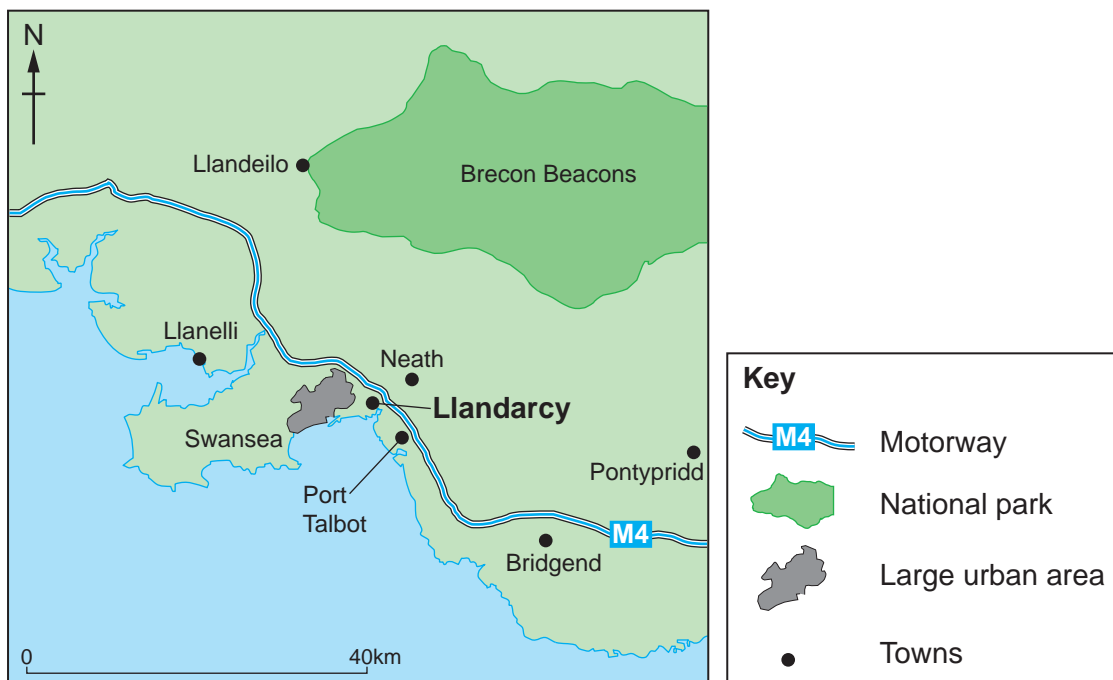


At one time Llandarcy was the site of an important oil refinery which employed up to 3,000 people. Photograph 1 shows the plant in 1971. The refinery was closed in 1997.



Over the last few years the site has been redeveloped to include new industries, a hotel, leisure developments and an urban village of 2,500 houses. Photographs 2 and 3 show the area as it is today.

**The location of Llandarcy**



Suggest how changes such as these might have affected the quality of the environment and the local economy in this or any other part of Wales. [6]

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(c) Explain the challenges faced by traditional economic activities, such as farming, in rural areas of Wales. Use one or more examples you have studied to help your answer. [8]

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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

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

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

Canal (dry)

Weir

Footbridge

Bridge

Aqueduct

Canal

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