

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4232/02

GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)

HIGHER TIER

UNIT 2 Options Geography

A.M. MONDAY, 18 June 2012

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	
TOTAL		

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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 **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.

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

Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. (a) Study the OS map extract below. A full key appears at the back of the booklet.



Source: © Crown copyright and/or database right. All rights reserved. Licence number 100020034

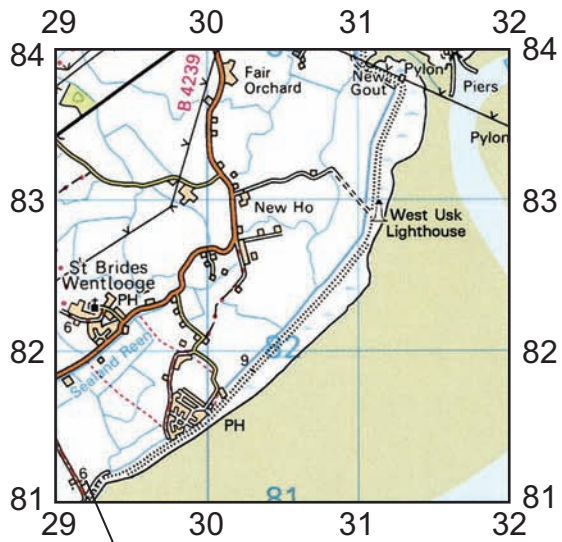
(i) Describe the location of the dock. [2]

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- (ii) Annotate the map below to suggest why the area shown has a high risk of flooding. One annotation has been done for you. [4]



Spot height of 6 metres shows area is close to sea level

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(b) Explain how named processes lead to the formation of one coastal landform.

You **must** use one or more labelled diagrams to support your answer.

[6]

Name of coastal landform:

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(c) Rising sea-levels pose a threat to many coastal areas.

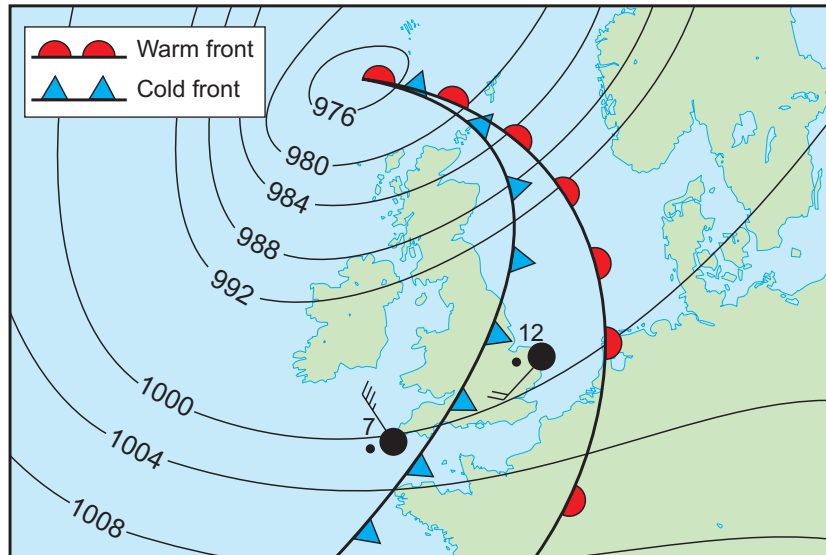
Explain how different coastal management strategies along the coastline can be used to reduce this threat. Refer to named places. [8]

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Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

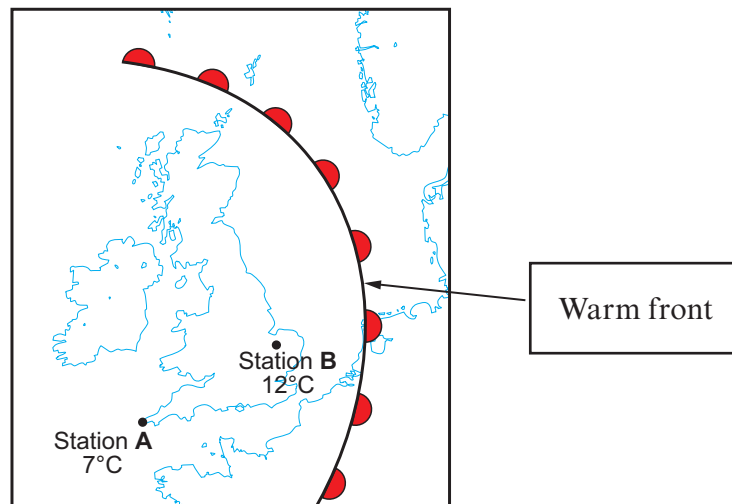
2. (a) Study the weather map below which shows a low pressure system in March 2011.



- (i) Complete the weather map by
1. writing the word **LOW** in the centre of the low pressure system
 2. drawing accurately the **996 millibar** isobar.

[2]

- (ii) Use information from the previous page to annotate the map below. Your annotations should suggest reasons for the difference in temperature between weather station A and weather station B. [4]



(b) Explain how different types of technology can be used to reduce the impacts of storms. [6]

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(c) Explain how long periods of high pressure over the British Isles can cause difficulties for people at different times of the year. [8]

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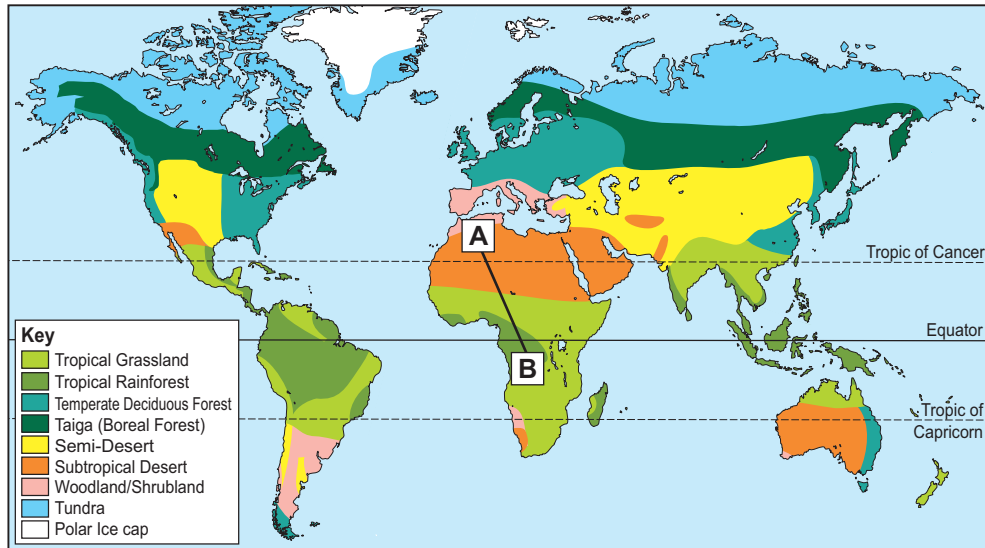
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3. (a) Study the map below which shows large scale global ecosystems called biomes.

MAJOR BIOMES OF THE WORLD



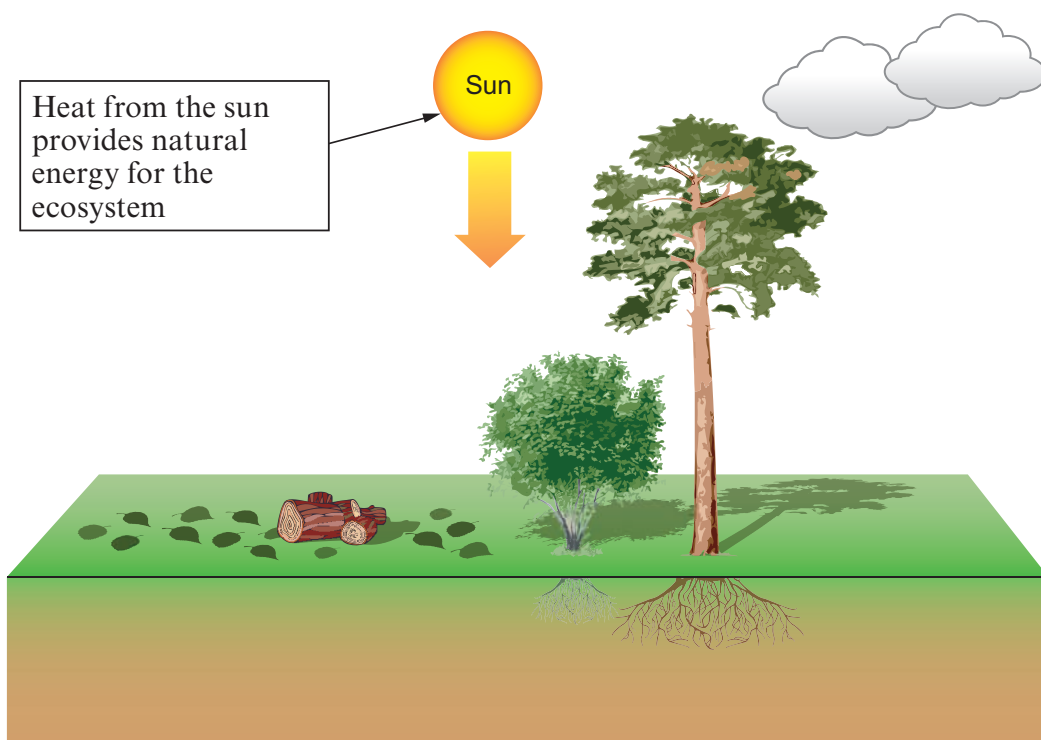
(i) Describe the global distribution of the tropical rainforest biome. [2]

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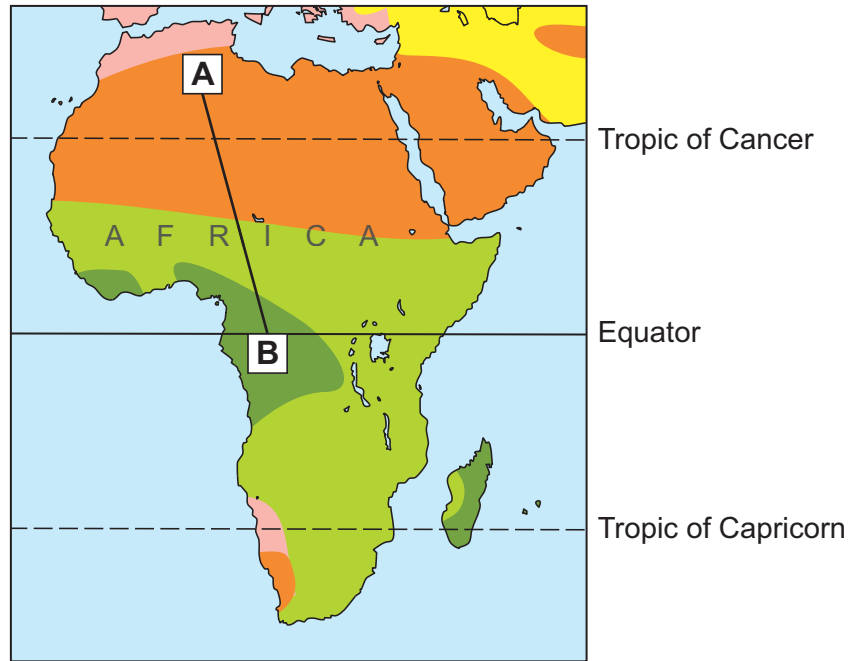
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(ii) How does the physical environment interact with living things in an ecosystem? Annotate the diagram below to explain some of these interactions. One annotation has been done for you. [4]



(b) Look again at the world map in part (a). It shows a transect line through Northern Africa. This is shown on the enlarged map below.



Use information from the map and your own knowledge to suggest how climate influences the type of biome from A to B in this part of Africa. [6]

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(c) To what extent have people been successful in managing their use of natural ecosystems?
Use one or more examples to help your answer. [8]

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SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

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

Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the map of Greece, a Mediterranean country.



- (i) Describe the location of Athens, the capital city of Greece.

[2]

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- (ii) What are the factors that affect the nature of tourism in the place shown in the photograph below?

Annotate the photograph to show these factors.
One annotation has been done for you.

[4]



Inaccessible location
means only a small
resort has been
developed

Source: © Robert Harding Picture Library Ltd/Alamy

(b) Explain how tourism can have different impacts on one MEDC region you have studied. [6]

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Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change

5. (a) Study the table and photographs below.

Percentage of different types of stores of one supermarket chain in a large city

Largest 'Extra' Stores	'Superstores'	'Metro' Stores	Smallest 'Express' Stores
10%	29%	11%	50%

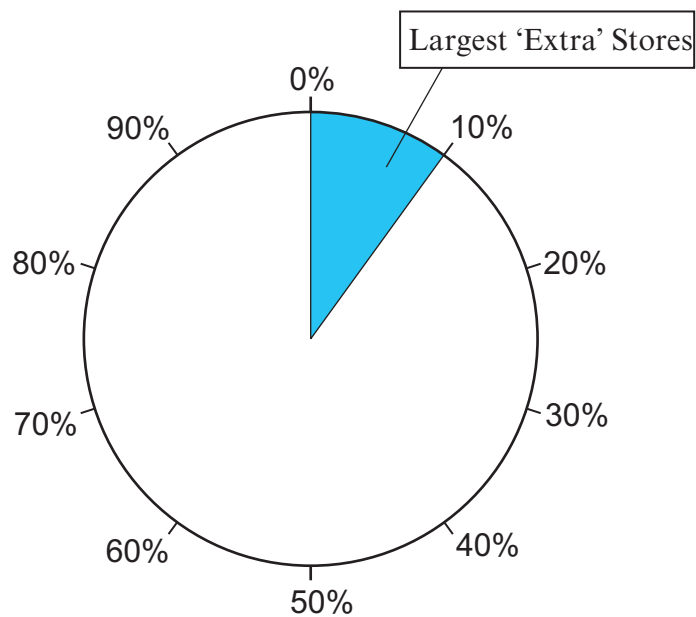


Source: ©Dead Shot Keen/Alamy

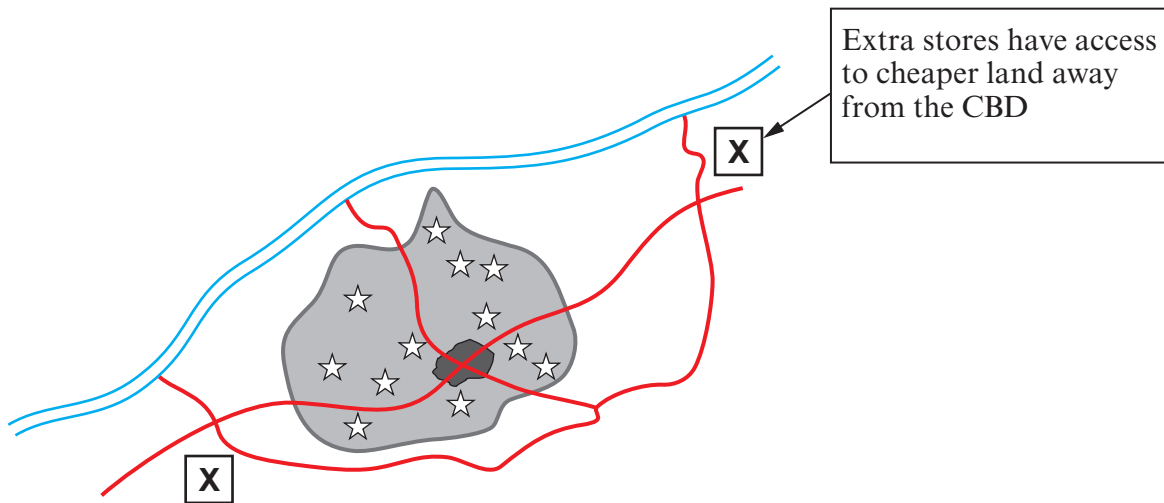








Source: ©Bernd Tschakert Ltd/Alamy

(i) **Complete the pie chart below** to show the different types of stores one supermarket chain has in a city. [2]



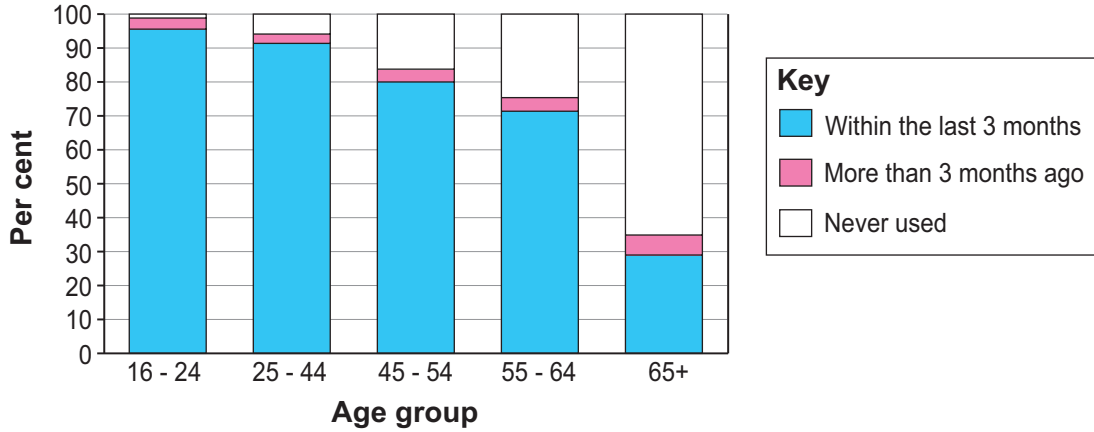
- (ii) Annotate the sketch map below to suggest different reasons for the location of the larger 'Extra' stores and smaller 'Express' stores. One annotation has been done for you. [4]



Key			
	Motorway	 Smaller 'Express' stores	 City
	Main roads	 Larger 'Extra' stores	 City centre (CBD)

(b) Study the information below which shows how often people of different age groups used the internet in the UK in 2009.

How often people of different age groups use the Internet



To what extent could the increasing use of the internet be a concern for traditional retail outlets in towns and cities?

Use one or more examples to help your answer. [6]

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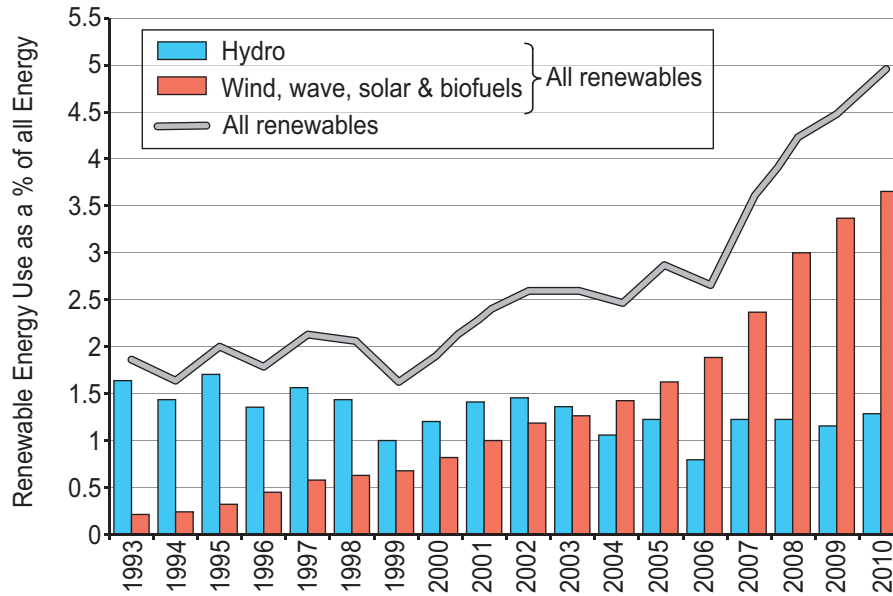
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Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Study the graph below.

Renewable Energy Use in the UK - 1993 to 2010



(i) Describe how the use of ‘all renewables’ has changed from 1993 to 2010. [2]

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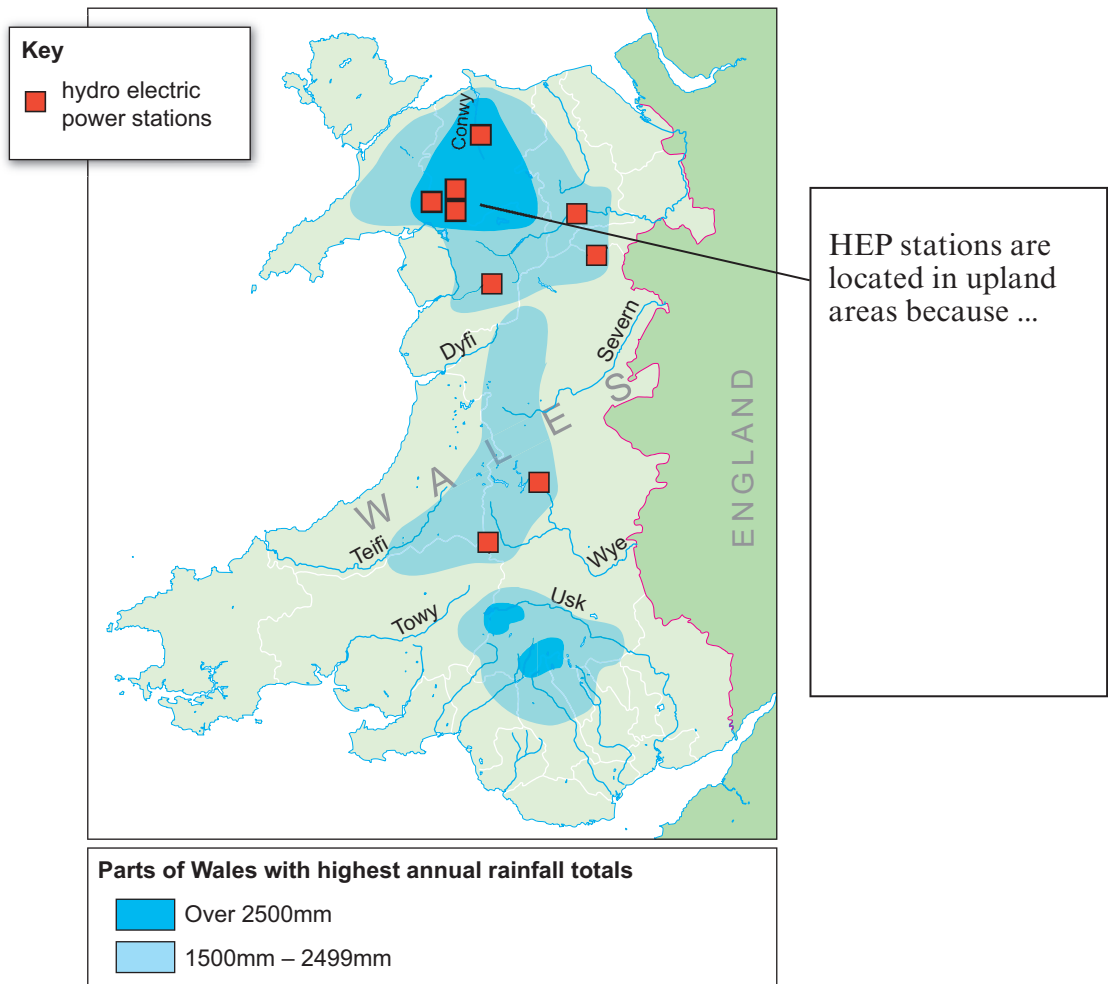
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- (ii) The map below shows the location of Hydro Electric power stations in Wales. Annotate the map to suggest reasons for their location.

One annotation has been started for you.

[4]



(b) Explain why some people are concerned about the impact on the environment when developing renewable energy in Wales. [6]

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- (c) Describe and explain how energy may be generated in Wales in the future.
Use one or more examples to help your answer.

[8]

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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

- 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

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