

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4232/02

GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)

HIGHER TIER

UNIT 2: Options Geography

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 12 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

		For Examiner's Use Only	
Section A	Theme 7	/20	/4
	Theme 8	/20	/4
	Theme 9	/20	/4
Section B	Theme 10	/20	/4
	Theme 11	/20	/4
	Theme 12	/20	/4
TOTAL		/60	/12

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. 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.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to the last sub-question of each theme.

SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS

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

Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. (a) Look at the information in the table below.

Wind speed (knots)	Wave height (metres)
30	2.1
40	4.0
50	5.6

- (i) Use the information to describe the relationship between wind speed and wave height.

[2]

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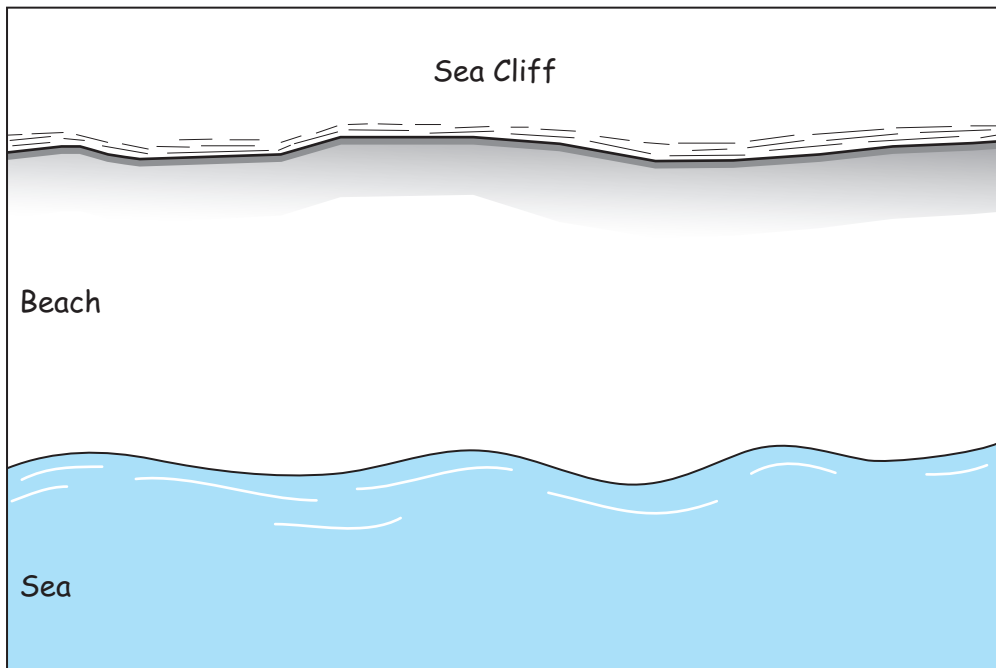
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- (ii) Annotate the diagram below to explain how waves transport material **along** a beach.

Examiner only

[4]



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(b) Look at the photograph below of groynes on the beach at Tywyn in North Wales.



Describe how hard engineering strategies, like the use of groynes, can help protect the coastline from erosion by the waves. [6]

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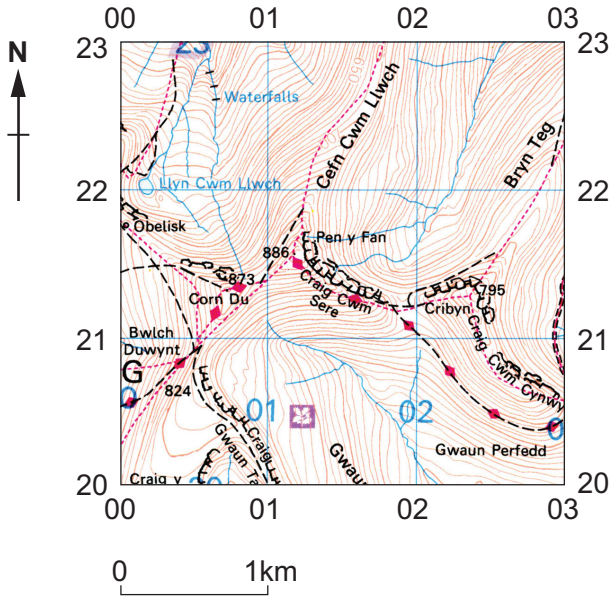
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Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. (a) Study the map and photograph below of Pen y Fan, the highest mountain in the Brecon Beacons (a full key is given on page 28).



- (i) Describe the relief of the area shown by the map.

[2]

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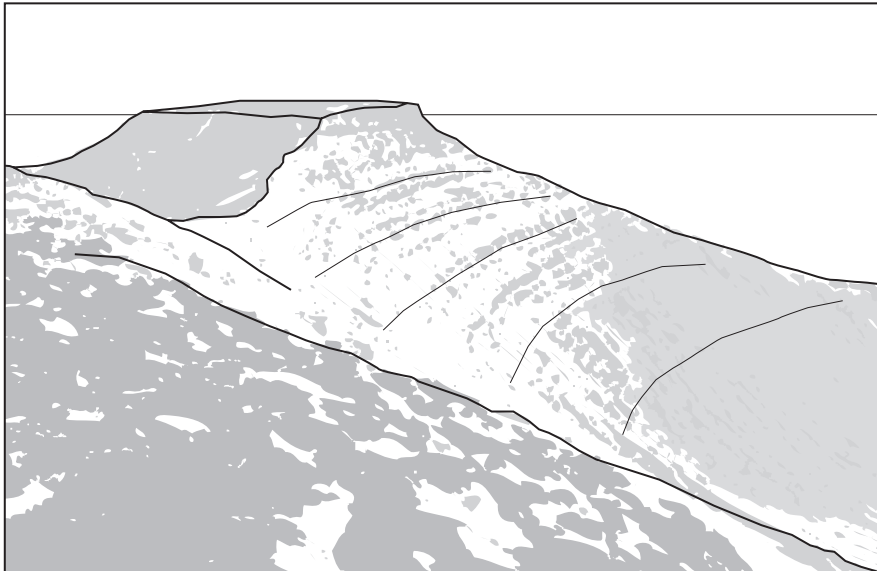
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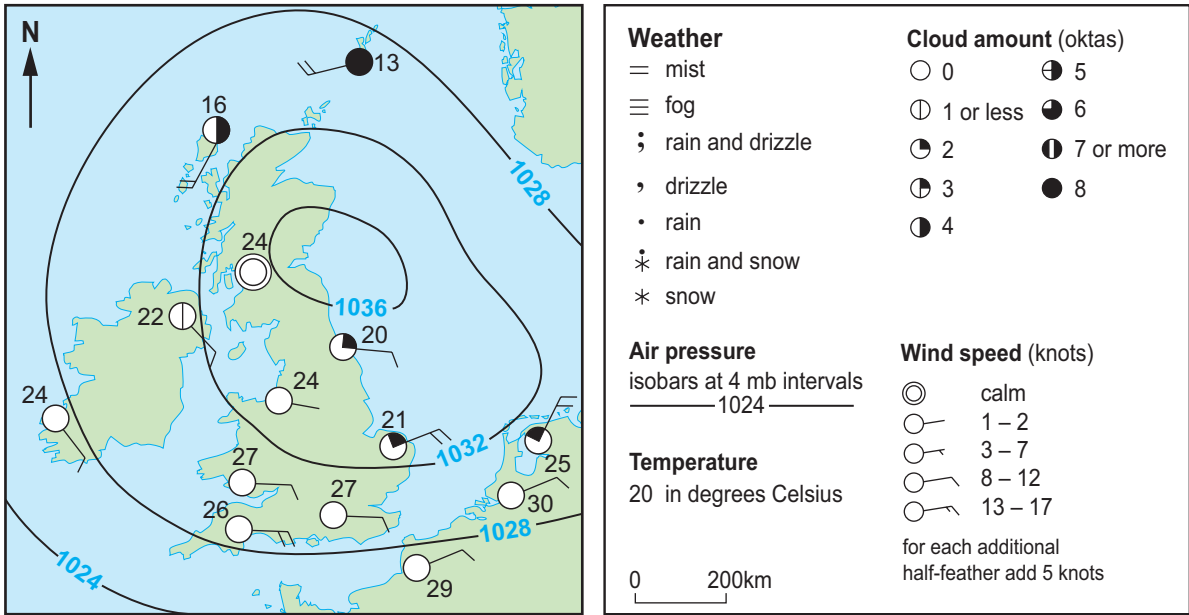
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- (ii) The photograph shows the summit at 11am one morning in December.

Annotate the sketch below to explain why one side of the mountain is covered in frost. [4]



(b) Look at the weather map which shows a high pressure system over the UK.



Use the map **and your own knowledge** to describe the weather associated with a summer anticyclone. [6]

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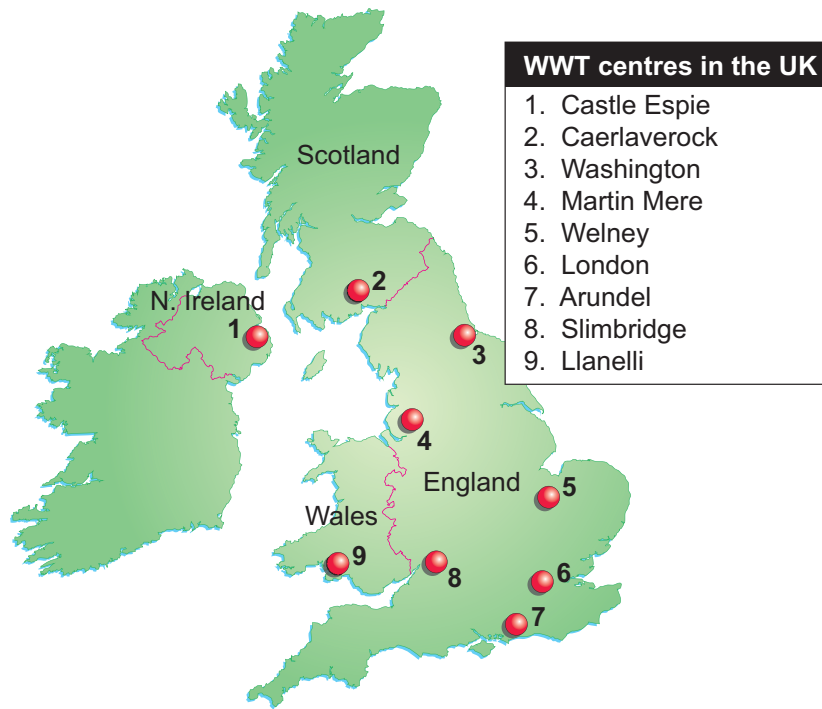
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Theme 9 – Living Things

3. (a) The Wildfowl and Wetland Trust (WWT) conserves wetland ecosystems in the UK. Study the information about Wildfowl and Wetland Trust centres in the UK.



- (i) Describe the distribution of Wildfowl and Wetland Trust centres in the UK. [2]

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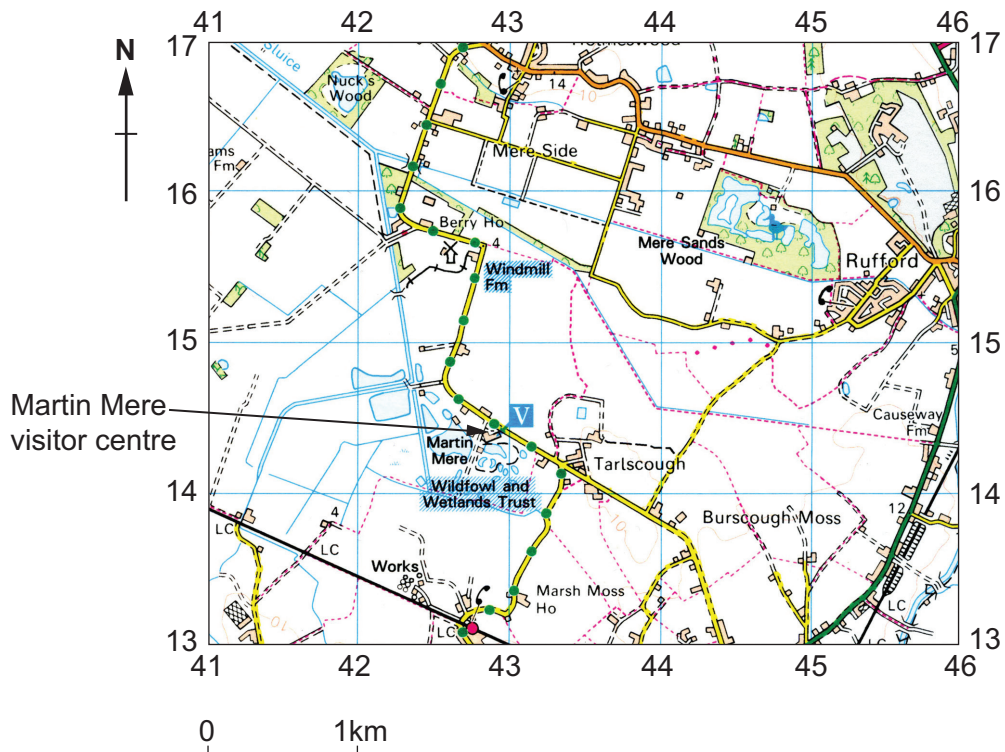
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- (ii) Martin Mere is one of the Wildfowl and Wetland Trust centres in the UK.

Annotate the OS map below to explain why this location has become a Wildfowl and Wetland Trust centre (a full key is given on page 28). [4]



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(b) Describe how people can manage ecosystems sustainably.

[6]

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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 information below. It refers to a popular tourist destination called the Forest of Dean which is located on the border between Wales and England.

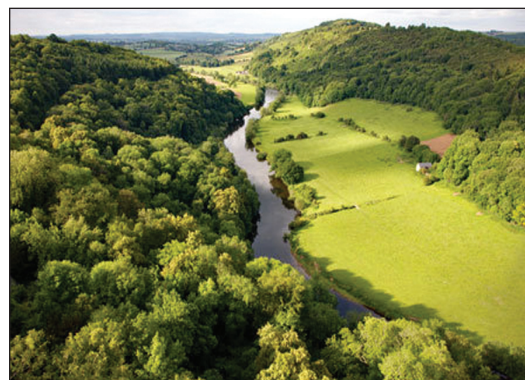
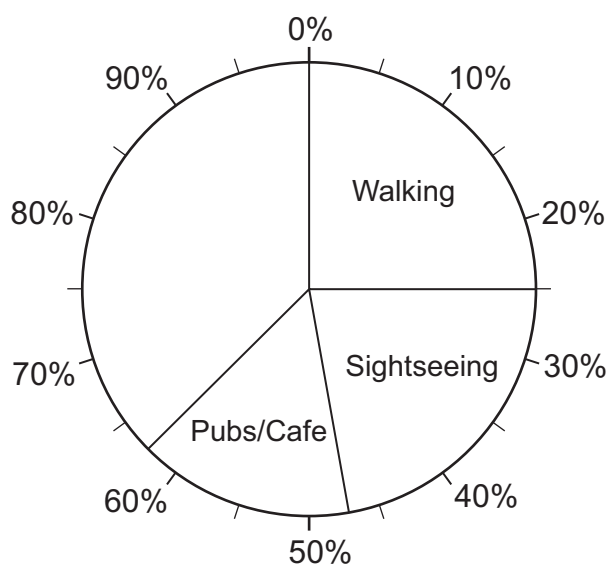


Table of most popular visitor activities in the Forest of Dean

Type of activity	% of people doing the activity
Walking	25
Sightseeing/Visitor attractions	22
Pub/Café/Restaurant	16
Picnic	15
Observe wildlife	8
Cycling	10
Canoeing and Caving	4

- (i) Complete the pie chart to show the most popular tourist activities.

[2]



(ii) Use the information to explain how **two** physical factors attract tourists to the Forest of Dean. [4]

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(b) Describe how tourism can be developed in a sustainable way. [6]

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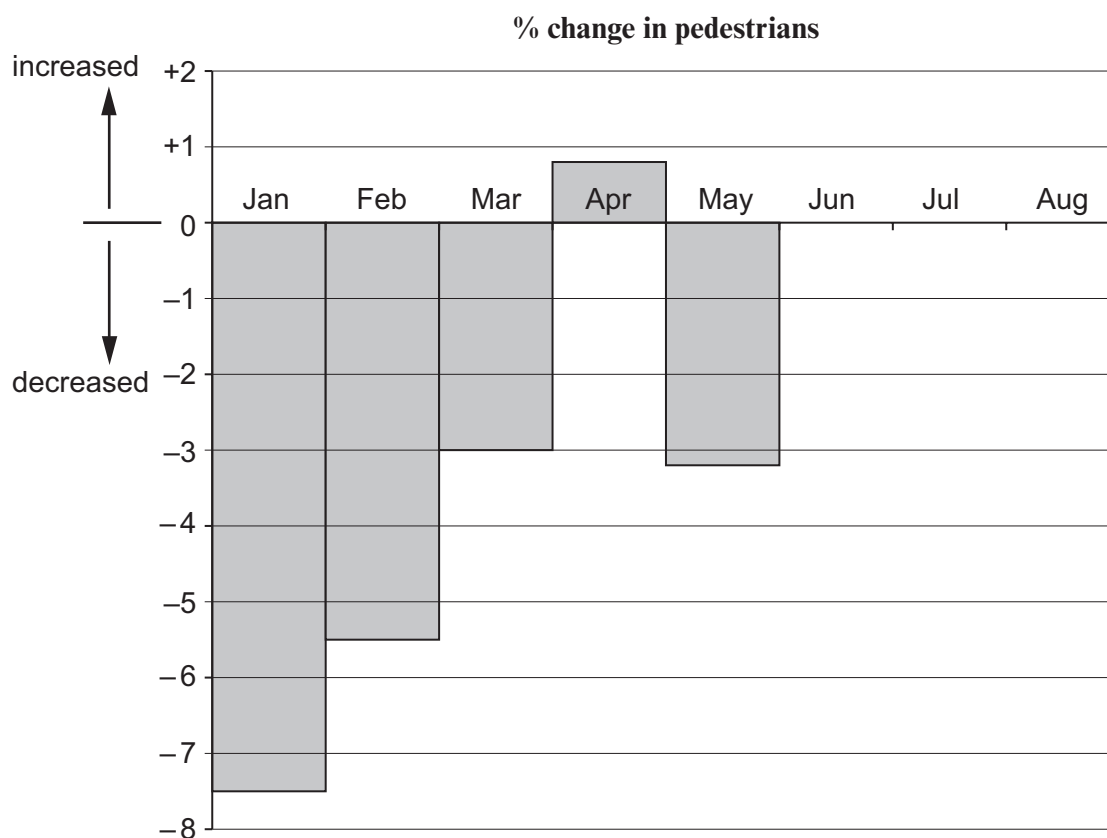
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Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change

5. (a) Look at the information below. It shows how the number of pedestrians has changed in the CBD area of UK cities between 2009 and 2011 in different months of the year.

Month of the Year	Change in number of pedestrians using CBD area of UK cities
January	-7.5%
February	-5.5%
March	-3.0%
April	+0.8%
May	-3.2%
June	+0.4%
July	-1.9%
August	-3.9%

- (i) Complete the graph below to show the % change in pedestrians within the CBD of UK cities. [2]



- (ii) Many people now prefer to visit out-of-town shopping centres. Use evidence from the photograph below to explain **two** factors why people prefer these locations to city centres. [4]



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(b) Study the photograph below.

Plums from South Africa



Bananas from the Caribbean

Cherries from Chile

Apples from France

Oranges from Spain

Describe how changes in customer choice are having an impact on the global environment. [6]

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(c) Explain the advantages and disadvantages linked to the regeneration of one European city centre.

Use an example of a named place to help your answer.

[8+4]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

8	4

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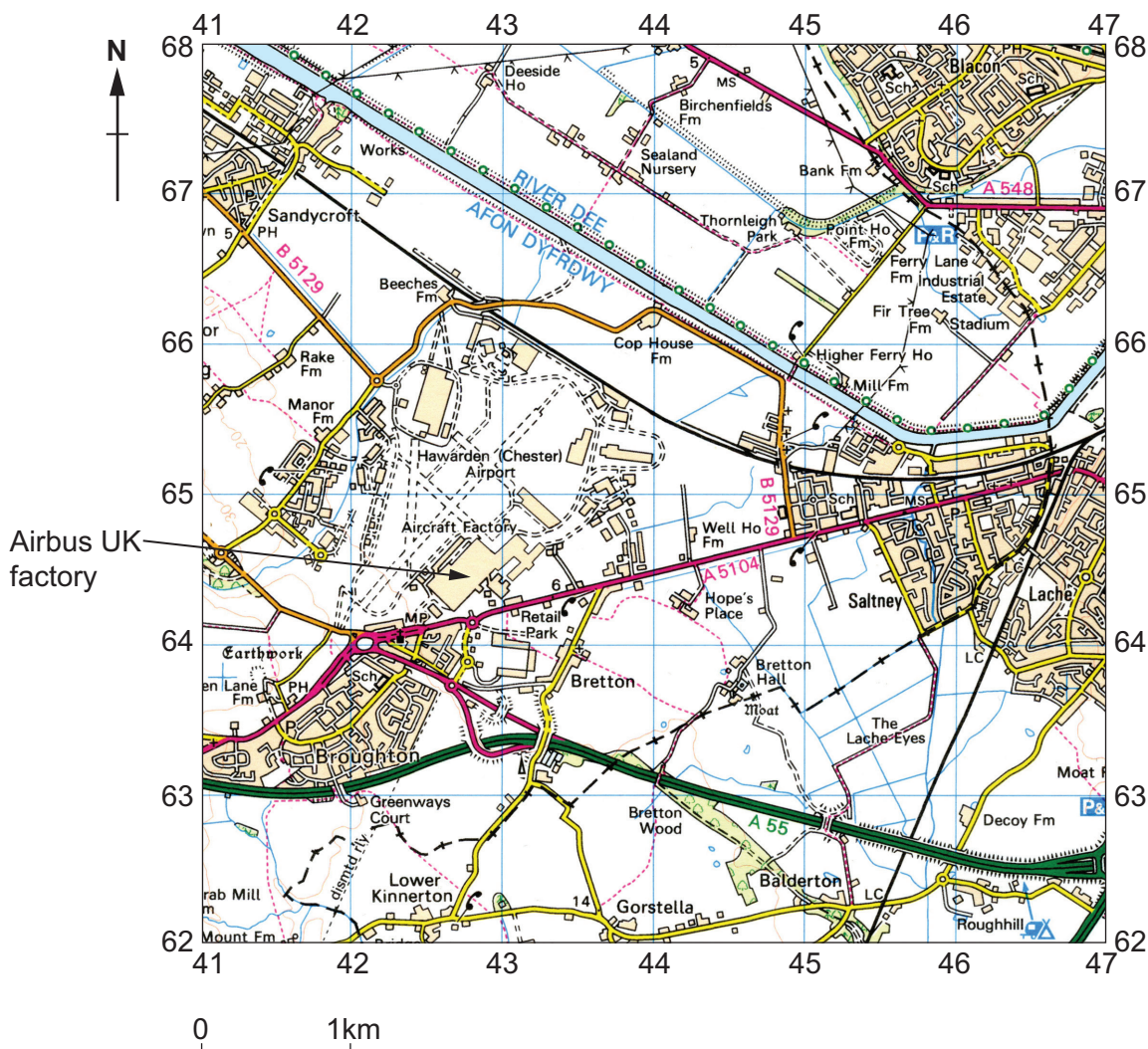
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Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Study the information below about the Airbus UK factory in Broughton, North Wales (a full key is given on page 28).



- (i) Use map evidence to describe the location of the Airbus UK factory. [2]

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- (ii) Using map evidence only, explain **two** factors that show this is a good location for the Airbus UK factory. [4]

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- (b) Study the information below. The table shows the percentage of workers employed in different industries in Wales in 2011. Figures are provided for two regions and for Wales as a whole.

Region	Public sector (eg. health and education)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Retail and tourism	Finance and banking	TOTAL
Mid Wales	32	13	10	11	24	10	100
South East Wales	36	2	12	8	24	18	100
All Wales	34	8	10	8	25	15	100

Use this information **and your own knowledge** to explain why the percentage of workers employed in different industries is not spread evenly across Wales. [6]

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Acknowledgements

Section A

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Section B

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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

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 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

Aqueduct

Canal

Weir

Footbridge

Bridge

Normal tidal limit

Lake

Slopes

Cliff

Beacon

Sand

Dunes

Flat rock

Lighthouse (disused)

Lighthouse (in use)

Shingle

Mud

High water mark

Low water mark

Canal (dry)

HEIGHTS ROCK FEATURES

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.

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