

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4232/01



S16-4232-01

**GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)
FOUNDATION TIER
UNIT 2: Options Geography**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 8 June 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only						
	Theme	Max Mark	Mark /20	SPaG	SPaG mark/4	Total /24
Section A	7.	20		4		
	8.	20		4		
	9.	20		4		
Section B	10.	20		4		
	11.	20		4		
	12.	20		4		
					Overall Total	72

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

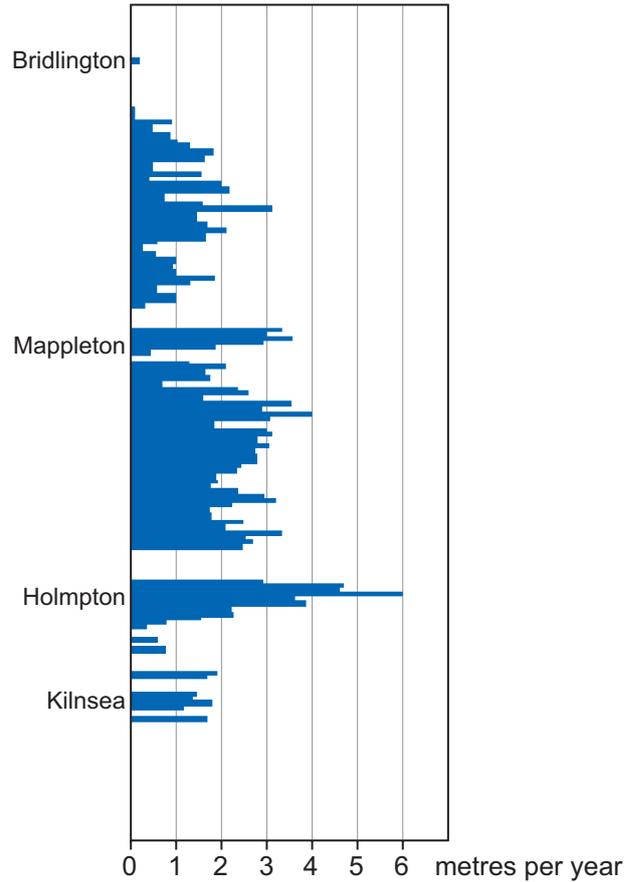
Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. (a) Study the resources below which show the Holderness coastline in Yorkshire.



Erosion rates along the Holderness coast



(i) Use the map to give the direction of longshore drift along this coastline.
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

south westerly

south easterly

north westerly

(ii) The graph opposite shows erosion rates at different places along this coastline.
Describe the *pattern* shown. [2]

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(iii) Suggest reasons for these different rates of erosion. [3]

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(b) (i) Study the photographs below which show different ways that can be used to manage coastal erosion.

Write **four** of the following terms in the correct box below each photograph. [4]

Groynes

Sea wall

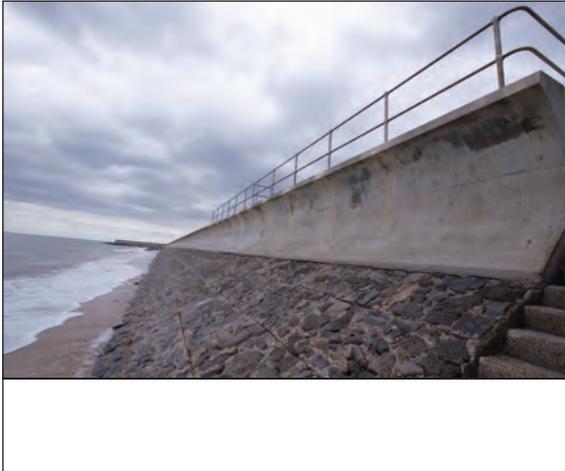
Offshore reef

Revetment

Beach replenishment

Rip rap

Cliff stabilisation



(ii) Describe how any **one** of these strategies is used to protect the coastline from erosion. [4]

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- (c) Describe how different processes lead to the formation of an arch. Add labels to the photograph to help your answer.

[6+4]

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

6	4



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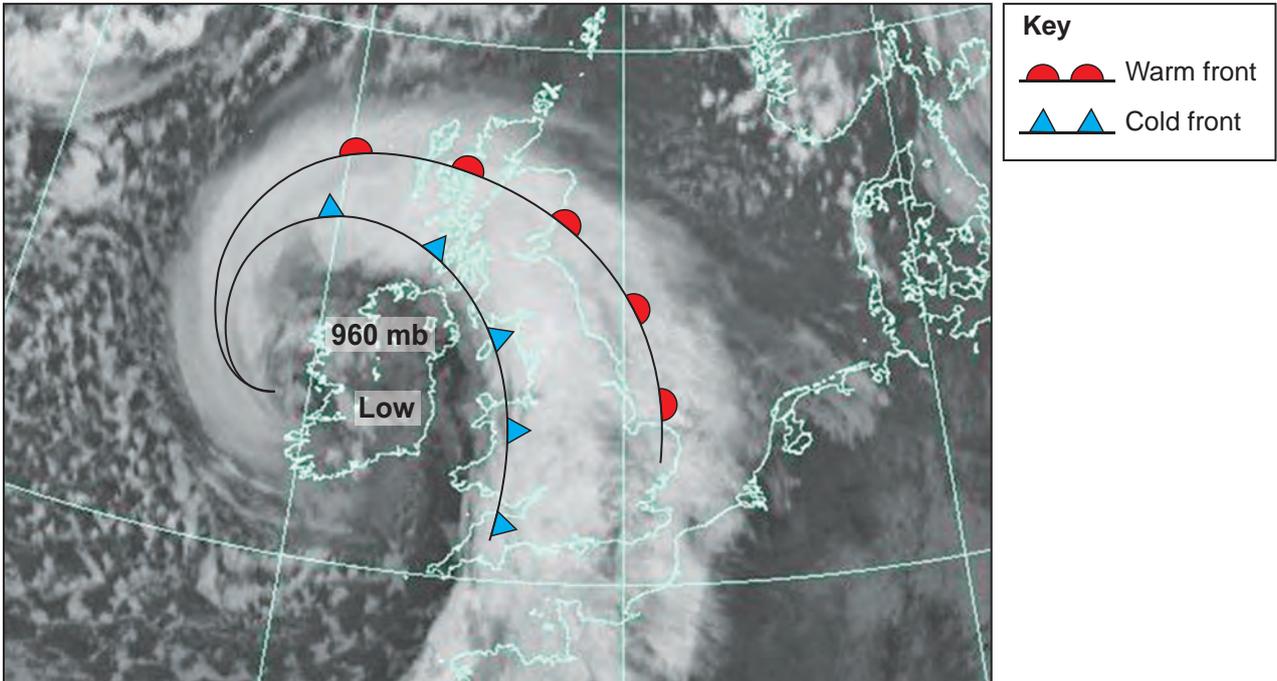
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End of Theme 7 question

Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. (a) Study the satellite image below. It shows a depression which caused a severe storm over the UK in February 2014.



- (i) The rainfall associated with a depression is known by which term?
 the correct answer below. [1]

frontal rainfall *relief rainfall* *convectonal rainfall*

- (ii) Give **two** ways in which the satellite image suggests that there was rainfall as this storm crossed the UK. [2]

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(b) In February 2014 this rainfall led to flooding in many parts of the UK as the photograph below shows.



Use the photograph to suggest ways in which this hazard affected the economy of this area. [3]

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- (c) Study the map below. It shows the path of a severe tropical storm during November 2013.

The path taken by Typhoon Haiyan (a severe tropical storm)



Key



Typhoon strength from 1 (weakest) to 5 (strongest)

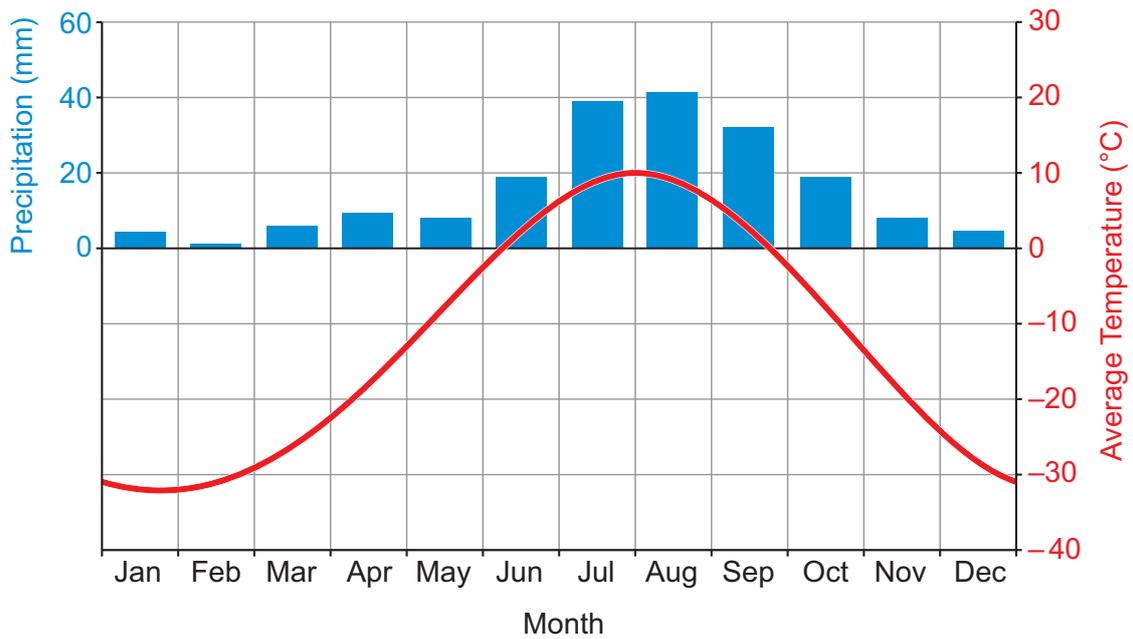
● City

- (i) Use information from the map above to underline the correct answers in the passage below. [4]

Typhoon Haiyan started in the **Pacific Ocean / South China Sea / Sulu Sea** and crossed over the Philippines just to the north of the city of **Samar / Leyte / Manila**. It then moved in a **north easterly / south westerly / north westerly** direction towards Vietnam. The country which was hit by the strongest winds was **Vietnam / Laos / Philippines**.

Theme 9 – Living Things

3. (a) Study the photograph and climate graph below of the tundra ecosystem in Canada.



- (i) All ecosystems have abiotic elements.
Underline the correct answer below which gives the meaning of the term abiotic.

[1]

the living parts

the non-living parts

*both the living and
non-living parts*

- (ii) Use the photograph to describe the landscape of this part of Canada.

[2]

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- (iii) Describe the pattern of temperature **and** precipitation shown by the graph.

[3]

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- (b) Study the photograph below. It shows cotton grass which is a low growing plant in the tundra.



Match the following statements to show how the physical environment can interact with living things. One has been completed for you. [4]

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|--|---|
| The dense flowerheads reduce heat loss | so that they are insulated. |
| Plants are low growing | so the soils have few nutrients. |
| Snow covers the plants in the winter | so it helps to protect them from the wind. |
| The winters are long and dark | so they are able to survive the harsh conditions. |
| Rocks break down slowly | so plants have a short growing season. |

SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

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

Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the OS map which shows part of Cornwall which is an important tourist destination in the UK.
OS map at a scale of 1:50 000. A full key appears on page 28.



Sennen Cove which is in grid square 3526 of the OS map



- (i) Give the straight line distance in kilometres between Land's End and Sennen Cove which is in grid square 3526.
Underline the correct answer below. [1]

0.8 km

1.8 km

2.8 km

- (ii) Give **two** examples of facilities for tourists shown on the OS map. [2]
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- (iii) Use the OS map and the photograph to give **three** physical factors that attract visitors to this part of Cornwall. [3]
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- (b) (i) Match **each** of the following terms to the correct definitions below to identify some of the present trends in tourism. There is **one** incorrect definition. [4]

A budget airlines**B** ecotourism**C** tourist enclave**D** mass tourism

Term	Definition
	A resort that is separated from local communities
	Small scale tourist projects that create money for conservation
	A place of special interest that attracts many tourists
	A cheaper way of travelling to tourist destinations
	Large numbers of tourists visiting popular tourist resorts

- (ii) Read the information below which shows **another** recent trend in tourism.

City breaks in London and Edinburgh have replaced Cornwall as the most popular destinations.

(Daily Mail 2013)

Suggest **two** reasons why city breaks have become more popular in the UK and elsewhere. [4]

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- (iii) Suggest **three** ways in which this large shopping centre could have negative effects. [3]

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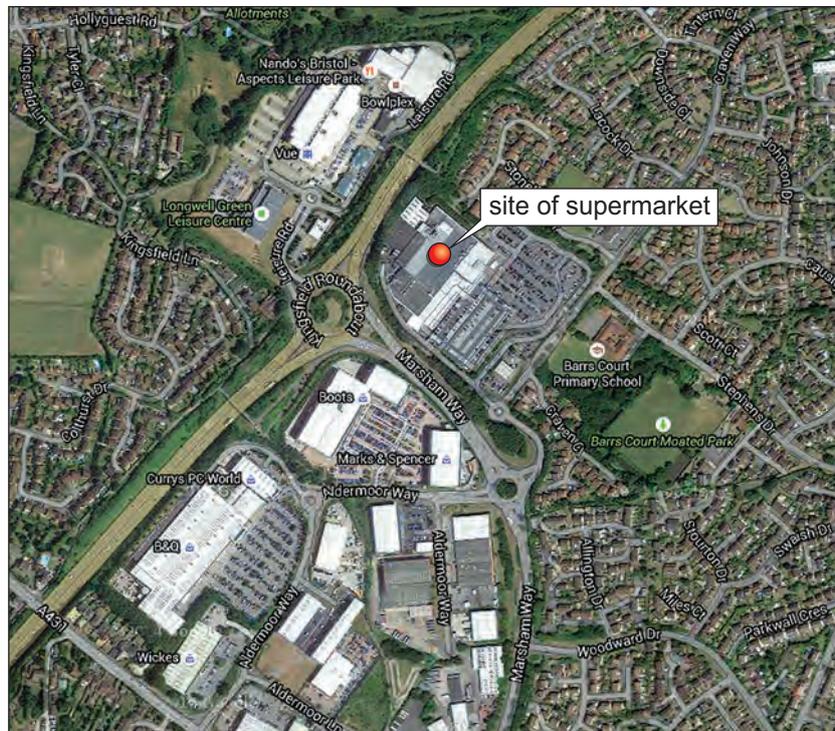
- (b) Retail or shopping areas are located in different parts of a town or city.

- (i) Complete the table below by putting **each** of the following statements in the correct column. [4]

- A** *Large retail parks have been developed*
- B** *Department stores are a feature*
- C** *There are shops catering for ethnic groups*
- D** *Electrical superstores, DIY superstores and furniture warehouses are common*
- E** *There are a lot of pound shops and charity shops*

City centre (CBD)	Suburban or local	'Out of town'

(ii) Study the photograph below showing the site of a supermarket.



Use the photograph to explain why this is a suitable site for a supermarket. [4]

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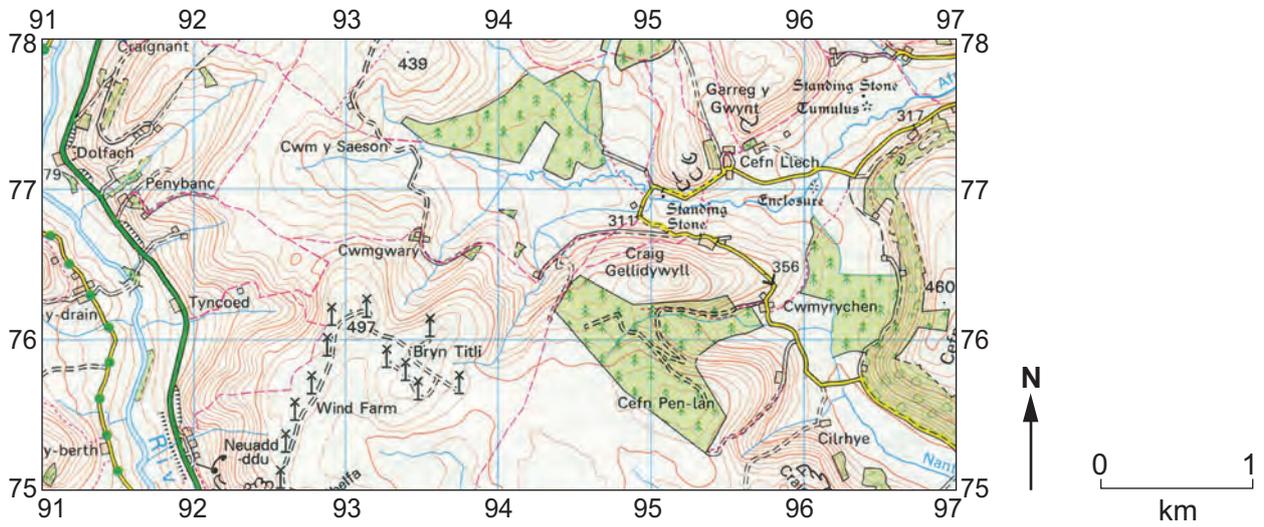
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Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

6. (a) Study the map and the photograph below.



(i) Give the highest point shown on the OS map in grid square 9376. [1]

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(ii) Other than farming give **two** land uses which are shown on the map. [2]

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(iii) Use the map and the photograph to explain why farming is difficult in this area. [3]

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(b) (i) Employment can be classified into different sectors.
Complete the table below by putting **each** of the following in the correct column. [4]

- A** *making aeroplane parts* **B** *organic farming* **C** *teaching*
D *coal mining* **E** *stacking shelves in an Amazon distribution centre*
F *answering telephones in a call centre*

Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector

(ii) For any **one** activity in the primary sector, describe its distribution within Wales. [4]

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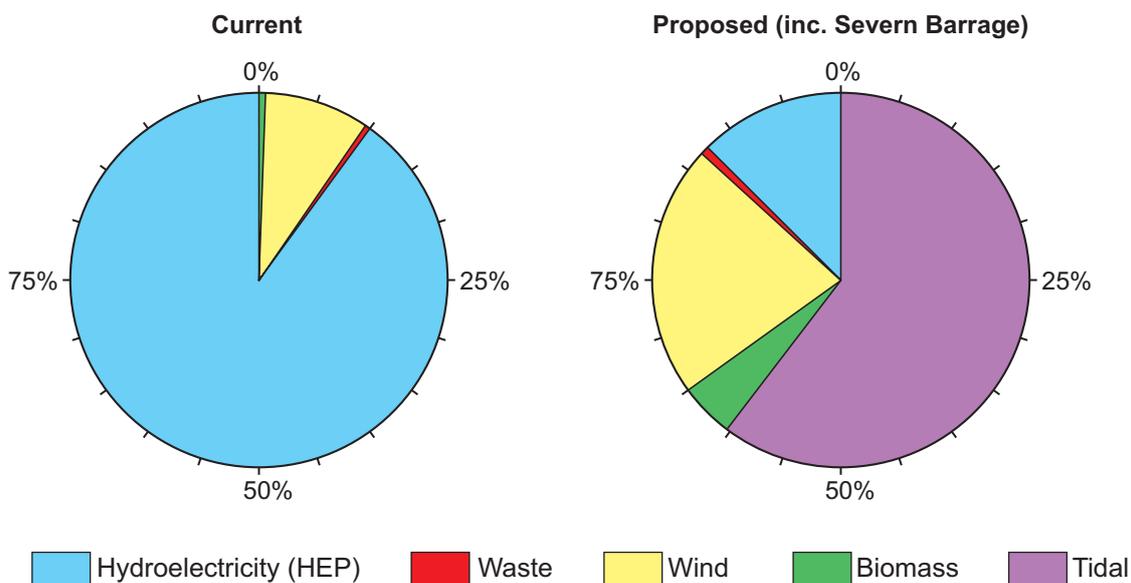
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(c) Study the graphs below. They show current and proposed sources of renewable energy in Wales.



Why might some people in Wales be against developing the proposed sources of renewable energy? [6+4]

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

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6	4

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End of Theme 12 question

END OF PAPER

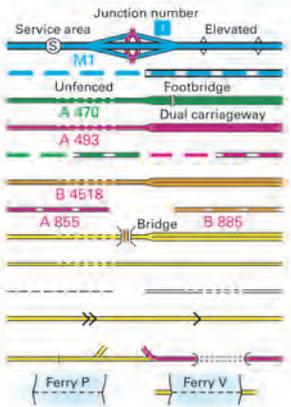
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OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)

Map symbols

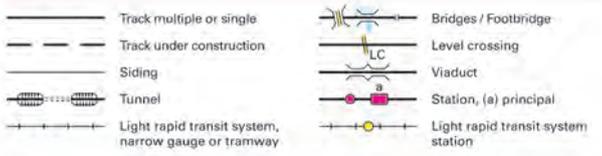
ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way



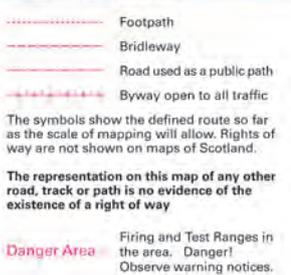
- Service area
- Junction number
- Elevated
- Motorway (dual carriageway)
- Motorway under construction
- Primary Route
- Main road
- Primary Route / Main road under construction
- Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road generally more than 4m wide
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- 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



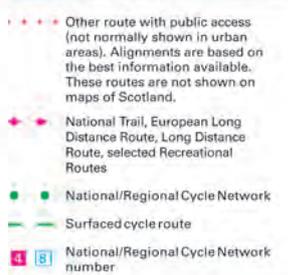
- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Road used as a public path
- Byway open to all traffic

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



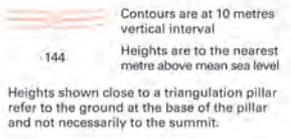
- Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland.
- National Trail, European Long Distance Route, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes
- National/Regional Cycle Network
- Surfaced cycle route
- National/Regional Cycle Network number

WATER FEATURES



HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3 280.8 feet



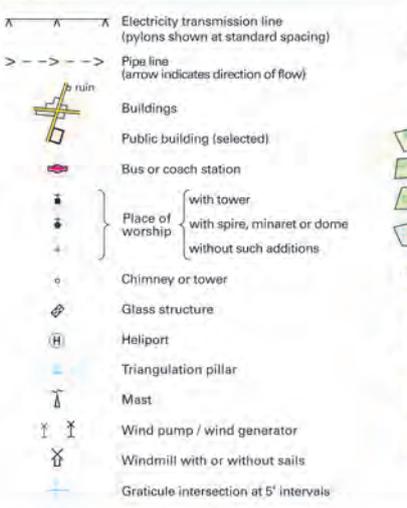
- Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
- Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

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

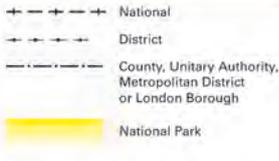


LAND FEATURES



- 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
- 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