

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4232/01



S15-4232-01

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

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 3 June 2015

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.

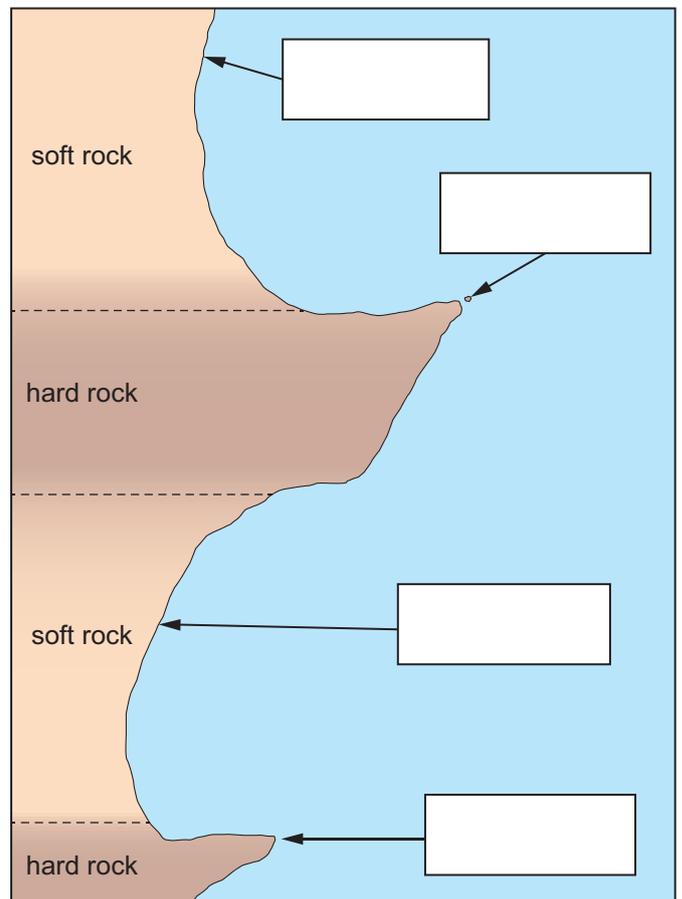
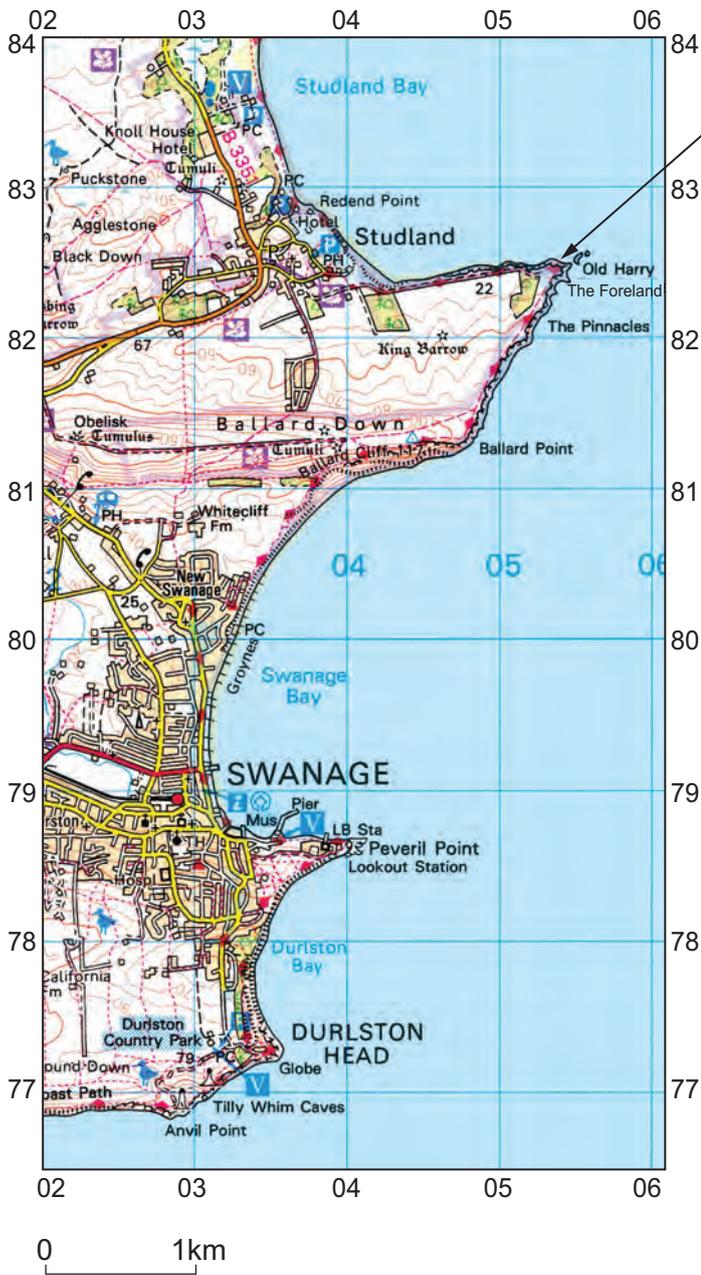
SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS

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

Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline

1. (a) Study the OS map extract and the photograph below. They show part of the Dorset coastline in southern England.

A full key appears on page 28.



- (i) Give the **four** figure grid reference for The Foreland. Underline the correct answer below. [1]

0481 0582 8205

- (ii) The Foreland is a headland. Use the photograph **only** to identify **two** other landforms along this coastline. [2]

.....

.....

- (iii) Attrition is **one** coastal process that occurs along this coastline. Describe the process of attrition. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) The map opposite is a sketch of the coastline shown on the OS map extract.

- (i) Use the OS map to put the following names or words in the correct box to identify some of the features of this coastline. [4]

Peveril Point sandy beach beach with groynes Old Harry

- (ii) This coastline is made up of hard and soft rock. Use the sketch map and your own knowledge to explain how these rock types have helped to create the headlands and bays of this coastline. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

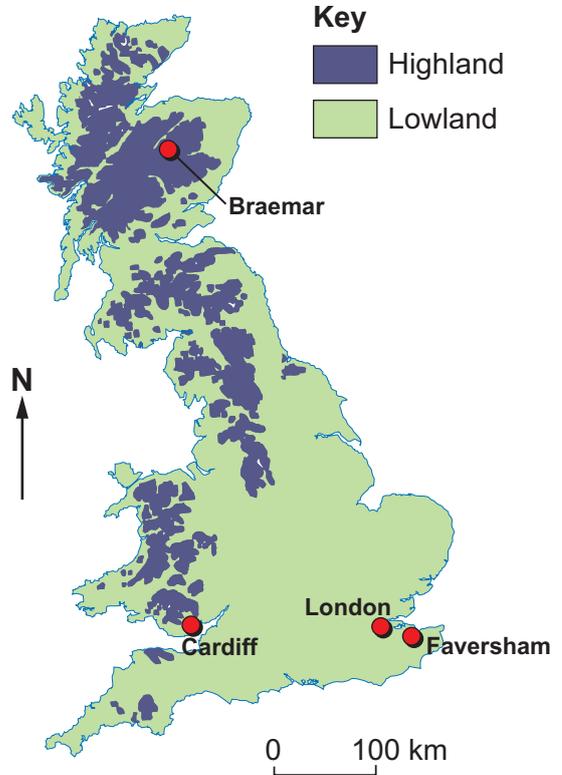
.....

Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. (a) Study the table and the map below.

UK temperature records

Highest daily temperature	38.5°C	August 2003, Faversham
Lowest daily temperature	-27.2°C	January 1982, Braemar



(i) Temperature is one element of the weather. Name **one** other. [1]

.....

(ii) Describe the location of Faversham. [2]

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Explain why the lowest temperature is at Braemar. Use the map to help you. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (b) Suggest how very low temperatures can affect both the transport system and power supplies in the UK. [4]

Transport:

.....

.....

.....

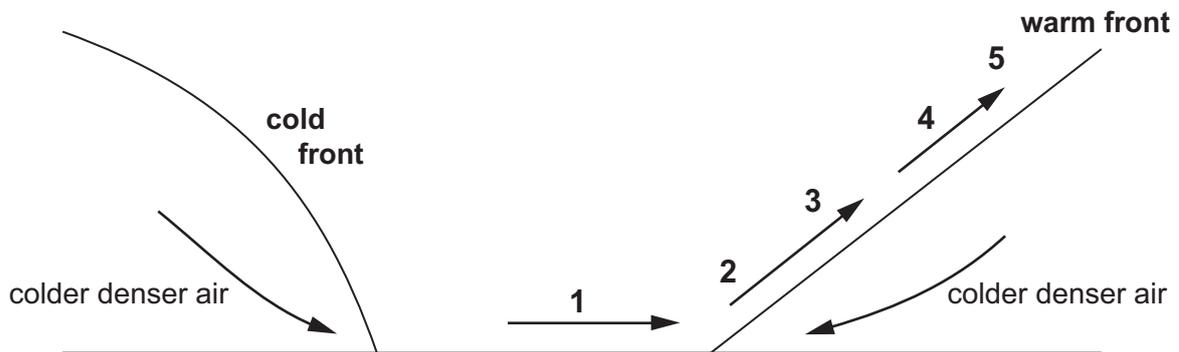
Power supplies:

.....

.....

.....

- (c) Study the diagram below. It shows a cross-section through a depression. Depressions (low pressure) are associated with wind, cloud and rain.

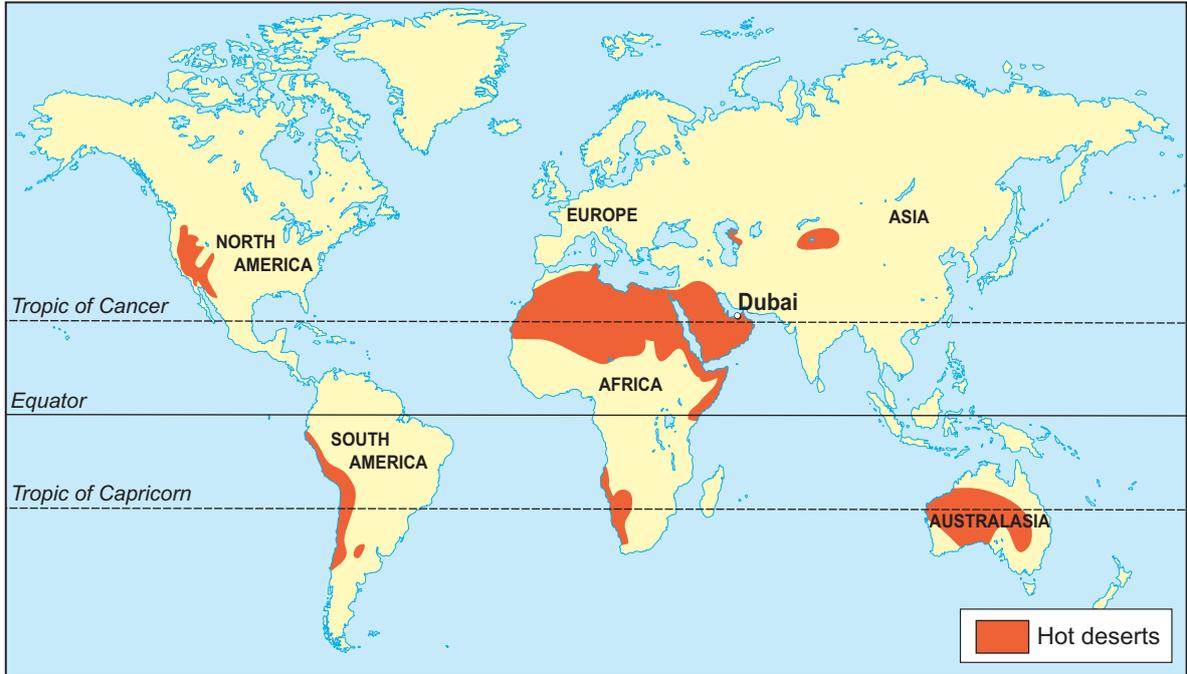


- (i) Match the numbers on the diagram to the correct label below to explain how rain is formed along the warm front of a depression. [4]

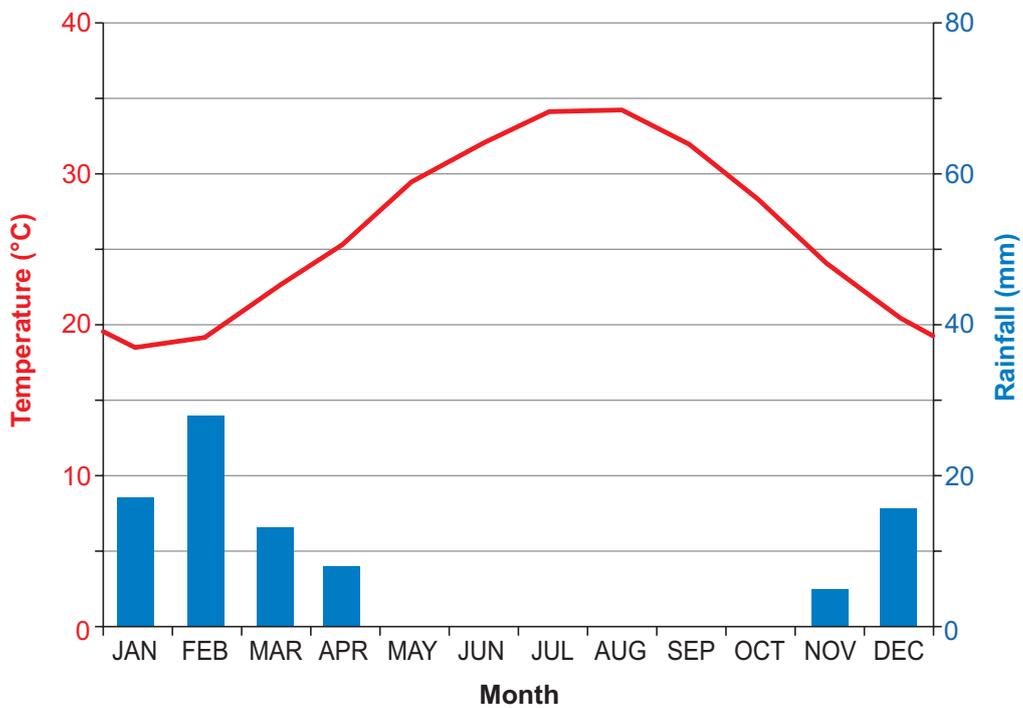
the moist air cools	
clouds are formed	
warmer moist air	
water vapour in the air condenses	
the moist air rises	

Theme 9 – Living Things

3. (a) Study the map and the graph below.



Climate graph for Dubai



(i) Name the continent which has the largest hot desert.

[1]

.....

(ii) Describe the pattern of temperature shown on the graph.

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) Use the graph to suggest how the rainfall pattern in a hot desert makes it difficult for living things to survive.

[3]

.....

.....

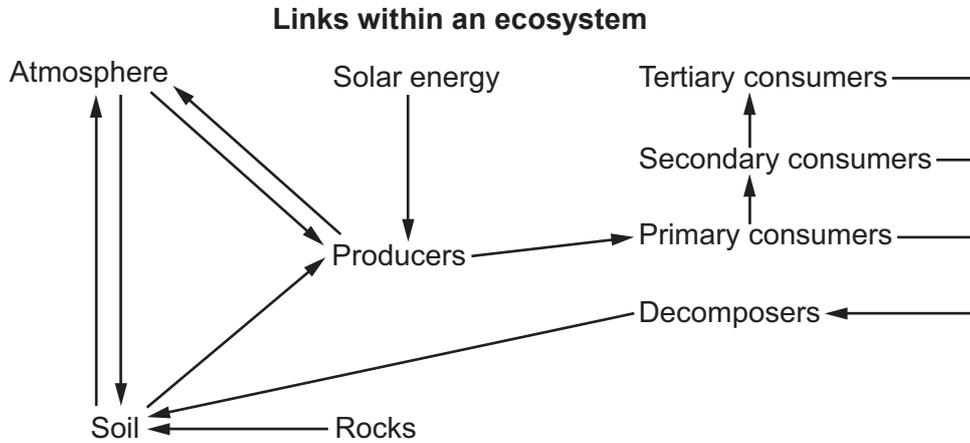
.....

.....

.....

.....

- (b) Study the diagram below which shows that ecosystems include both living and non-living parts.



- (i) Identify **two** living parts and **two** non-living parts of an ecosystem in the diagram. Write your answers in the correct columns below using only the terms in the diagram. [4]

Living	Non-living
1.	1.
2.	2.

- (ii) Explain the following links shown in the diagram. [4]

The link between solar energy and producers:

.....

.....

.....

.....

The link between producers and primary consumers:

.....

.....

.....

.....

SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

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

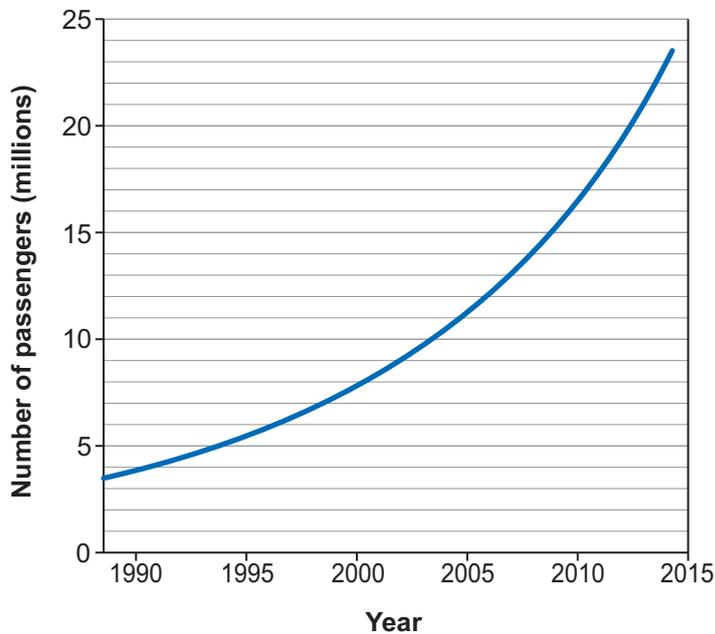
Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) A tourist resort that is completely separated from the local community is known by which term? Underline the correct answer below. [1]

mass tourism ecotourism tourist enclave

- (b) Study the graph and the map below.

The number of cruise ship passengers worldwide



Route taken by a cruise ship in the Caribbean



(i) Describe the trend shown on the graph.

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Use the map to describe the location of Grand Turk.

[3]

.....

.....

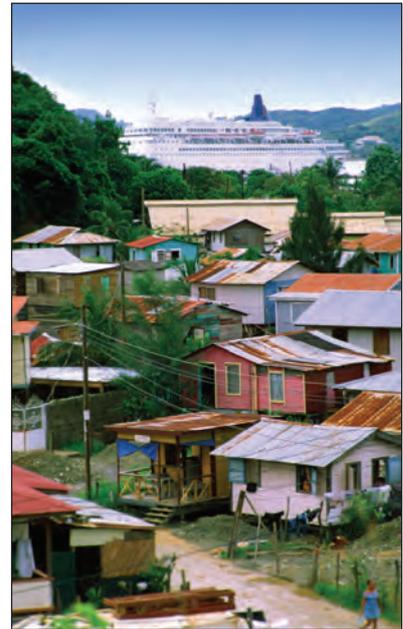
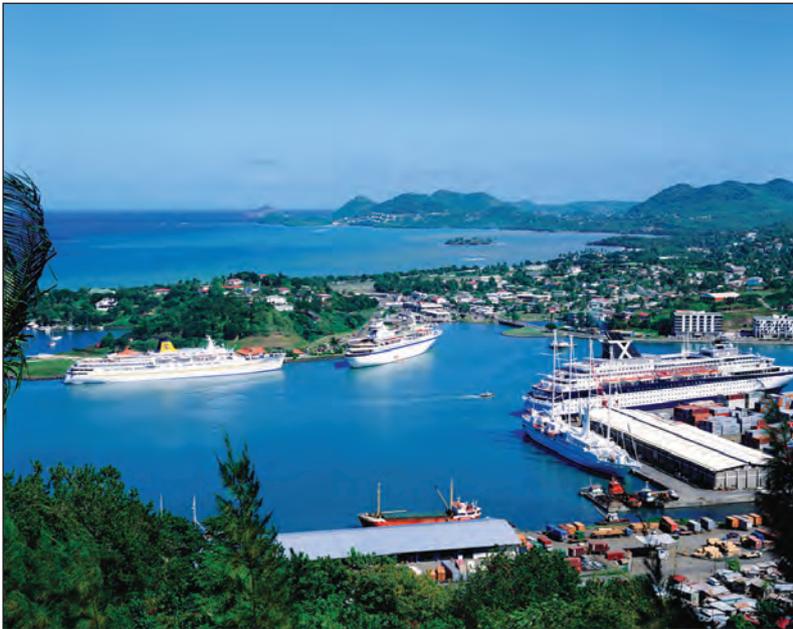
.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Study the photographs below which show cruise ships at ports in the Caribbean.



- (i) Cruise holidays are an example of package holidays. Suggest how package holidays may cause problems for people and the environment in places such as the Caribbean. You may use the photographs to support your answer. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

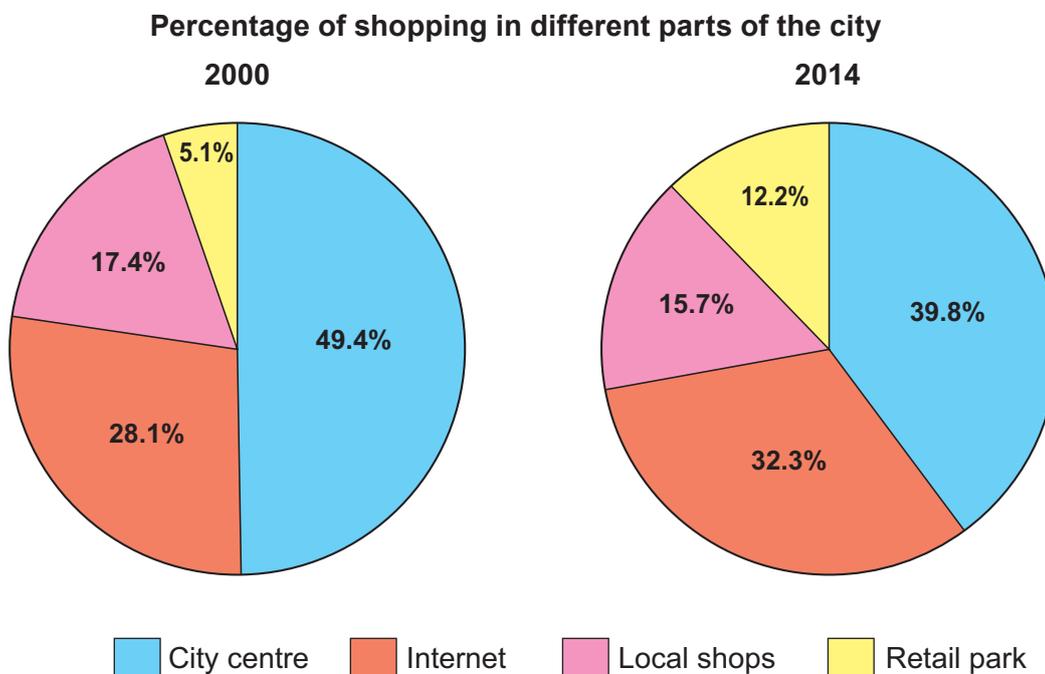
.....

.....

.....

Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change

5. (a) Study the graphs below. They show where retailing occurs in a city and the changes that have taken place.



- (i) By what other term is the central area of retailing in a town or city known? Underline the correct answer below. [1]

Inner suburbs CBD Inner city

- (ii) Describe the change in city centre sales. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (iii) Suggest why there has been a change in the percentage of people who shop on the internet. [3]

.....

.....

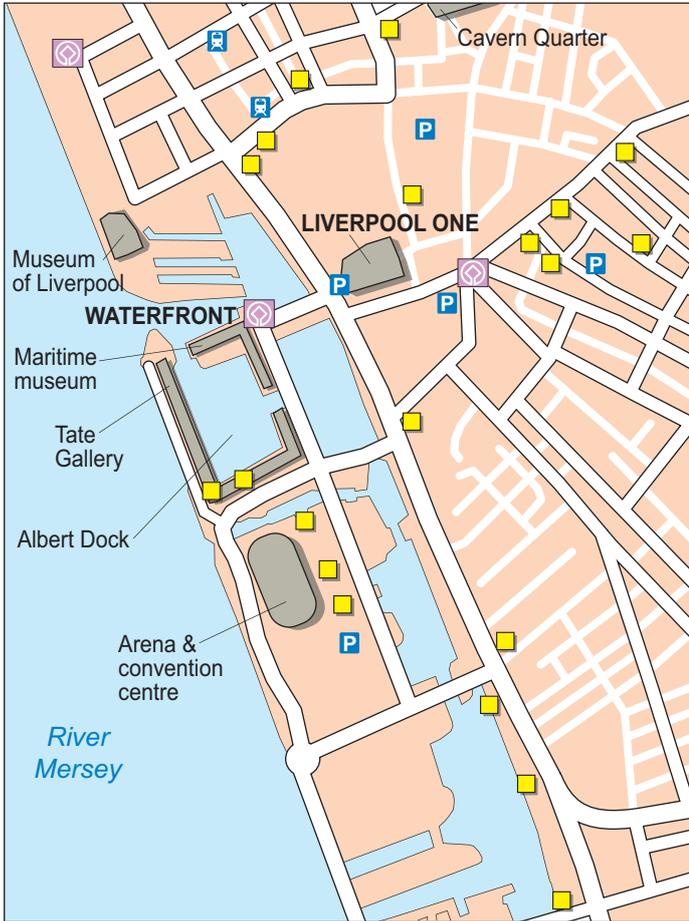
.....

.....

.....

(b) Study the map and the photograph below. They show part of Liverpool city centre which has been regenerated in recent years.

Liverpool City Centre



Liverpool One Shopping Centre



KEY

-  Rail Station
-  World Heritage Site
-  Parking
-  Hotel

(i) Complete the table below to identify different examples of the **four** features that may attract more people to this city centre. Use map evidence only. [4]

Features	Examples
Public transport	
Culture	
Accommodation	
Retailing	

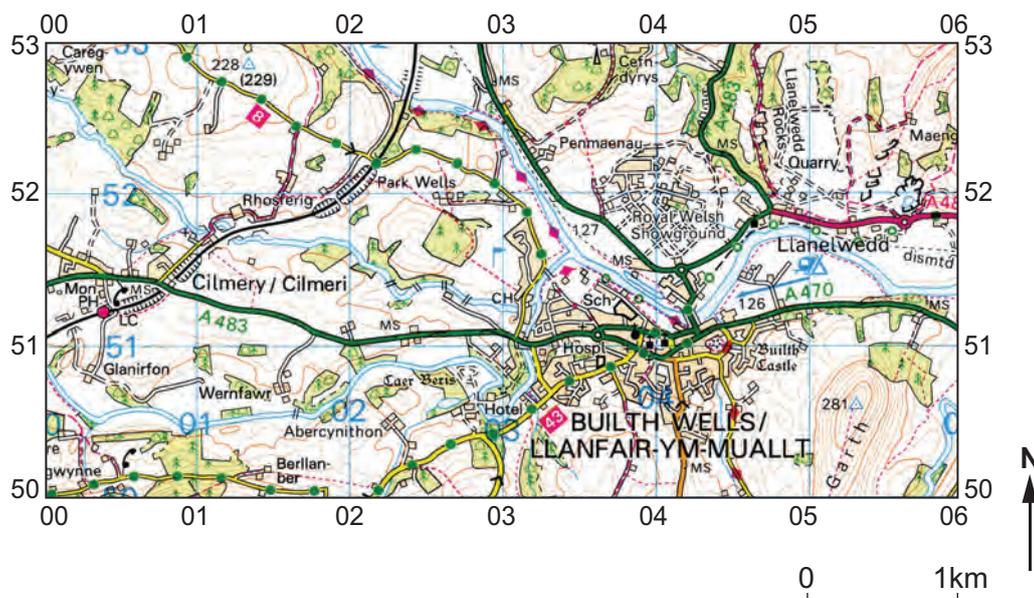
BLANK PAGE

Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales

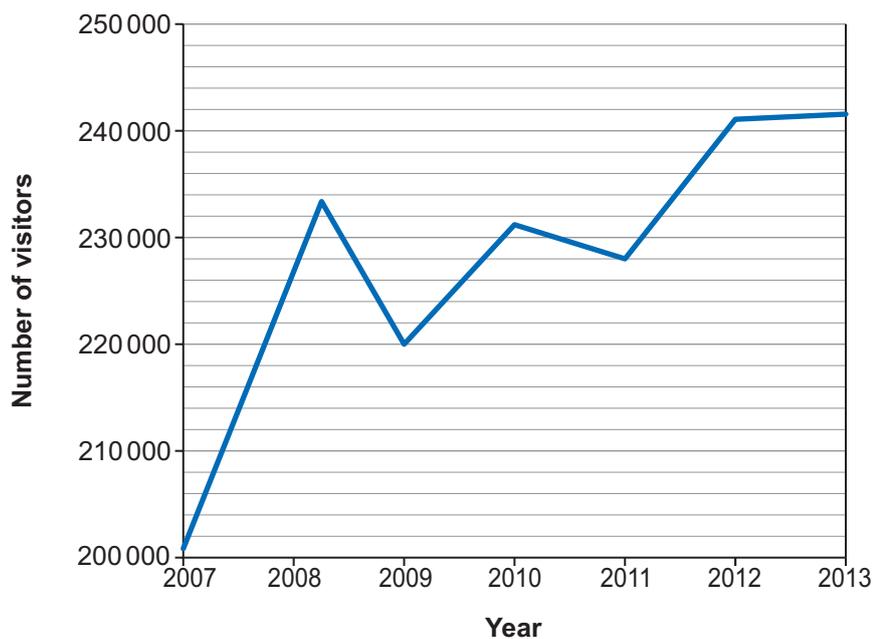
6. (a) Study the OS map extract and the graph below.

A full key appears on page 28.

The site of the Royal Welsh Showground



Number of visitors to the Royal Welsh Show



- (i) Use the key on page 28 to identify the following OS map symbol in grid square 0251. [1]



.....

- (ii) Use the OS map extract **only** to describe the site of the Royal Welsh Showground. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (iii) Describe the trend in the number of visitors to the Royal Welsh Show. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) The Royal Welsh Show promotes farming, forestry, conservation and rural industries. Study the information and the photographs below.

The Royal Welsh Show

The Royal Welsh Show has played a role in the development of farming and the rural (countryside) economy in Wales since 1904.

It aims to:

- promote farming, forestry and other rural industries
- promote conservation
- advance science and research



The Grand Parade in the main ring

Some of the companies who exhibited at last year's show

- AB Tools
- Abbey Machines
- Cowpots (dairy ice cream)
- Snowdonia Cheese
- Cywain Fisheries
- Aeolus Power



Young Handlers Competition

Suggest how the Royal Welsh Show benefits the rural economy of Wales.

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (c) (i) Wales uses both non-renewable and renewable sources of energy to supply its current energy needs.

Put the following types of energy in the correct columns below.

[4]

biomass *coal* *wind* *tidal* *solar*
nuclear *natural gas* *waste*

Non-renewable	Renewable

BLANK PAGE

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