

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4242/01



S15-4242-01

**GEOGRAPHY  
(Specification B)  
FOUNDATION TIER  
UNIT 2  
SECTION A**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 3 June 2015

30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	30	

This paper is to be collected in after 30 minutes.

**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 **all** parts of this question in parts (a) to (d). There is a choice in part (e).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the continuation lines at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

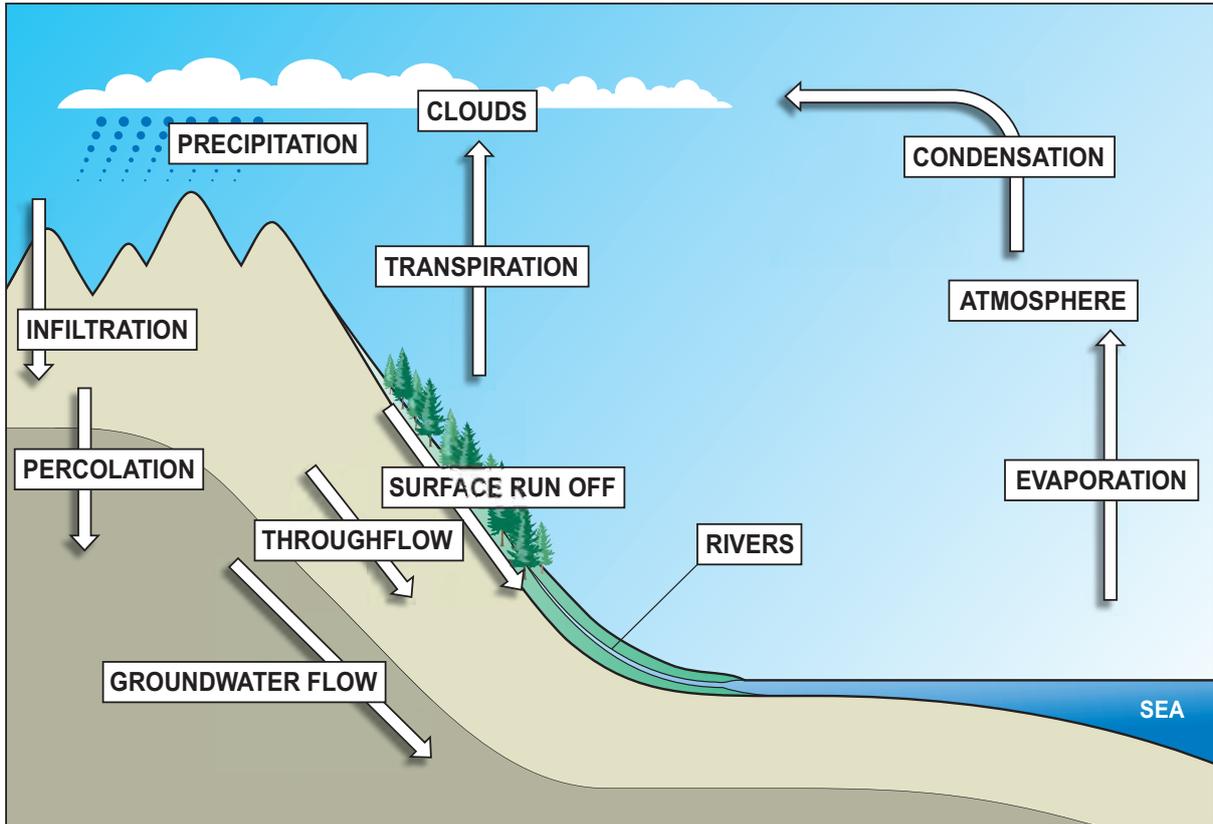
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in the case study question.

**Theme 3: UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS**

Answer all parts of (a) to (d) in this question. There is a choice of question in (e).

1. (a) Study the diagram below which shows the hydrological (water) cycle.



- (i) Complete the passage below, by selecting the correct words from the box. [3]

evaporation	infiltration	groundwater
percolation	Earth	throughflow
		ground

The hydrological cycle moves water around the .....  
 Precipitation moves water from the atmosphere to the surface. Water then flows into rivers by surface runoff, ..... or groundwater flow. Water returns to the atmosphere by ..... and transpiration.

- (ii) What is “condensation”? Tick (✓) the correct box below. [1]

Water changes from a liquid into water vapour.

Water is collected on vegetation.

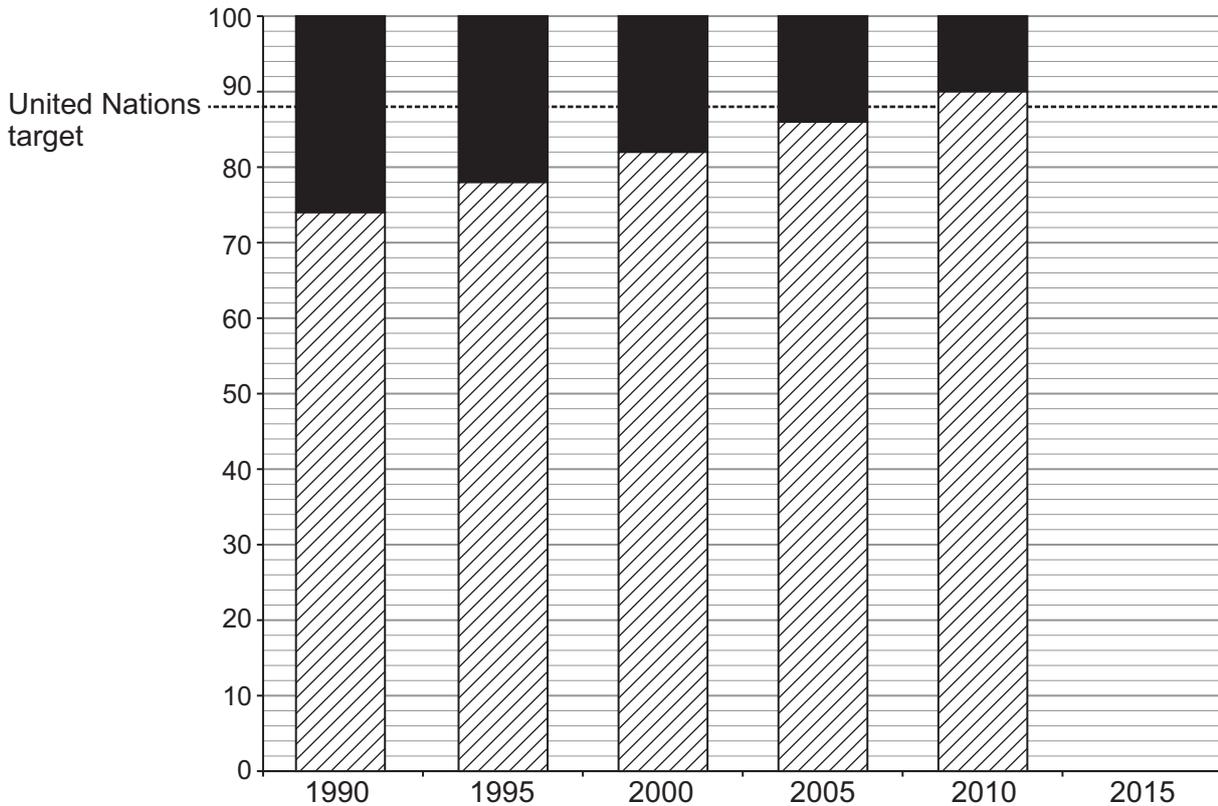
Water vapour changes back into a liquid.

(b) The United Nations is trying to improve access to clean, safe water. The graph below shows how access to safe water has improved since 1990.

(i) Complete the graph using the figures below. [1]

Clean, safe water sources 2015	Unsafe water sources 2015
92%	8%

**Improvement in safe water since 1990.**



(ii) Use the graph to describe progress in improving access to safe drinking water since 1990. [2]

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(c) Study the map below. It shows the Provinces of Mozambique.



(i) The table has **three** correct statements about the map. **One** correct statement has been ticked. Tick (✓) the *other two* correct statements. [2]

	Tick (✓)
Manica Province is in the west of Mozambique.	✓
The city of Chimoio is approximately 820 km from the capital city, Maputo.	
The city of Maputo is in the north of Mozambique.	
The city of Chimoio is approximately 650 km from the capital city, Maputo.	
The city of Beira is south east of Chimoio.	

Study the information below.

- Mozambique is a country in Africa with a low level of development.
- GNI (Gross National Income) is an **economic** indicator of development. It shows how wealthy a country is.
- Mozambique has a GNI per person of US \$1,020.
- The UK has a GNI per person of US \$36,880.

(ii) Name **one social** indicator of development, and describe what it shows about development. [2]

Social indicator .....

Description .....

.....

Study the photographs below. They were taken in a village in Manica Province, Mozambique in 2011.



(iii) Describe the evidence that this part of Mozambique is at a low level of development. [3]

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- (iv) Suggest why countries such as Mozambique find it difficult to improve their level of development. [2]

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- (v) The United Nations is working in rural areas such as Manica Province to provide a sustainable, safe water supply for one million people.

Describe how providing access to safe water could improve the lives of people living in Manica Province. [4]

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- (d) As well as long term development aid, some communities in Mozambique need emergency aid following natural disasters.

Study the photograph below. It shows the effects of a flood in Mozambique.



Explain why people need **emergency aid** after natural disasters.

[5]

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