

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4232/01



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

TUESDAY, 6 JUNE 2017 – AFTERNOON

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		
					<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>72</b>

**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 booklet, 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**

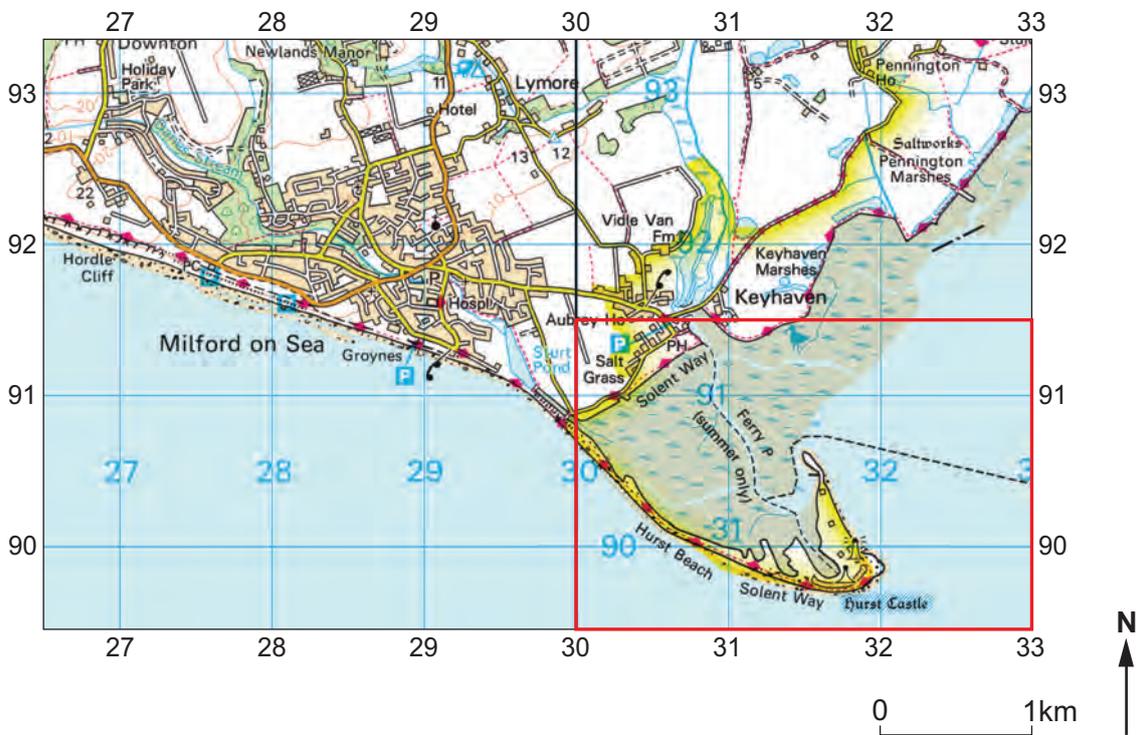
Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

**Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline**

1. (a) Study the area outlined by the red box on the OS map extract below. It shows Hurst Castle spit on the south coast of England.

A full key appears on page 32.

OS map at a scale of 1:50 000.



- (i) In which grid square is Hurst Castle?  
Underline the correct answer below.

[1]

3189                      3090                      8931

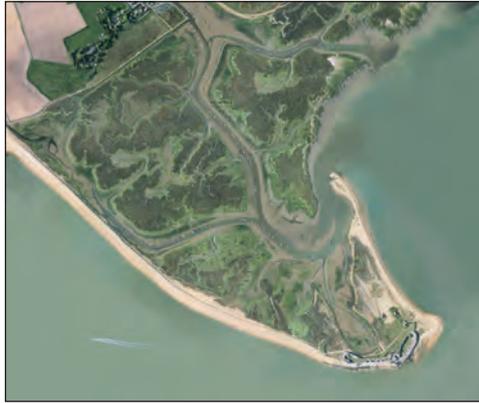
- (ii) Hurst Castle is sited at one end of the spit.  
 Use the map **only** to identify **two** other landforms along this coastline.

[2]

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(b) Study the aerial photograph below and the area outlined on the OS map.



(i) Use the photograph and the OS map to describe the shape of the spit. [3]

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(ii) Explain why deposition has occurred along this stretch of coast. Add information to the aerial photograph to help your explanation. [4]

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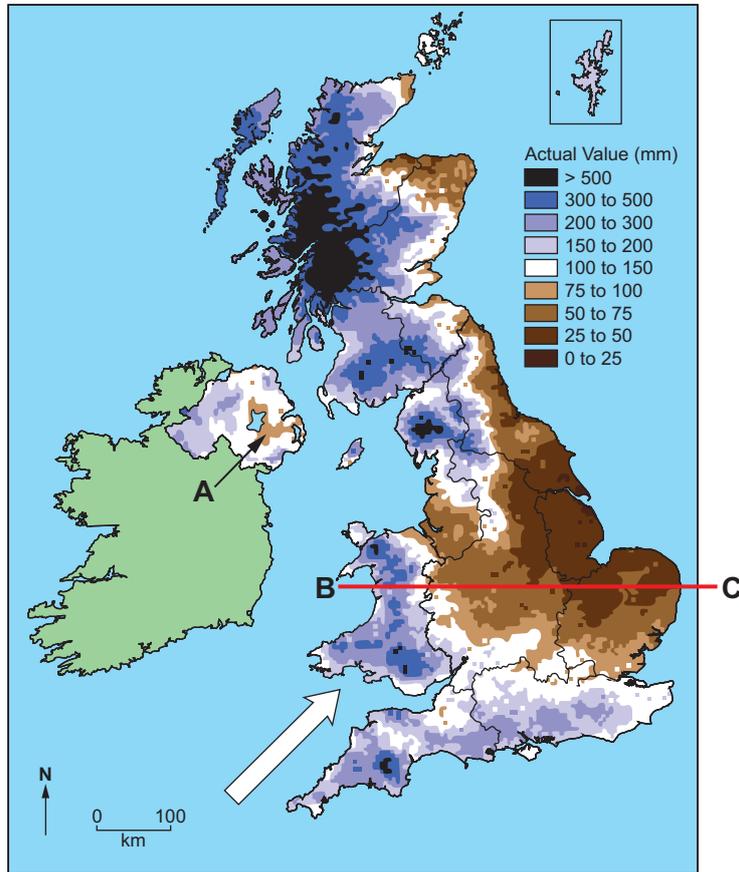
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### Theme 8 – Weather and Climate

2. (a) Study the map below. It shows the amount of rainfall experienced in the UK in December 2013.



- (i) Give the amount of rainfall experienced at place A on the map. [1]

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- (ii) Describe the pattern of rainfall from west to east along the line B-C. [2]

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- (iii) The white arrow on the map shows the direction of movement of one air mass that affects the UK.  
Describe the main characteristics of this air mass. [3]

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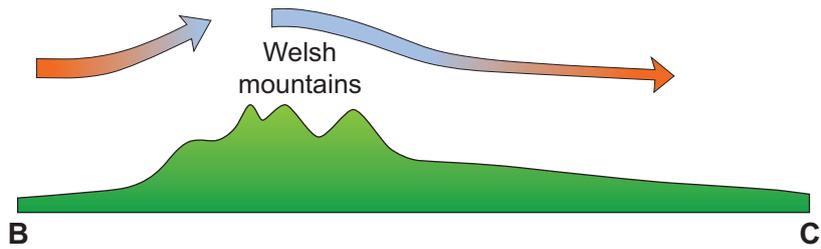
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- (b) Study the diagram below.



- Explain why the Welsh mountains have high amounts of relief rainfall.  
Add information to the diagram to help your explanation. [4]

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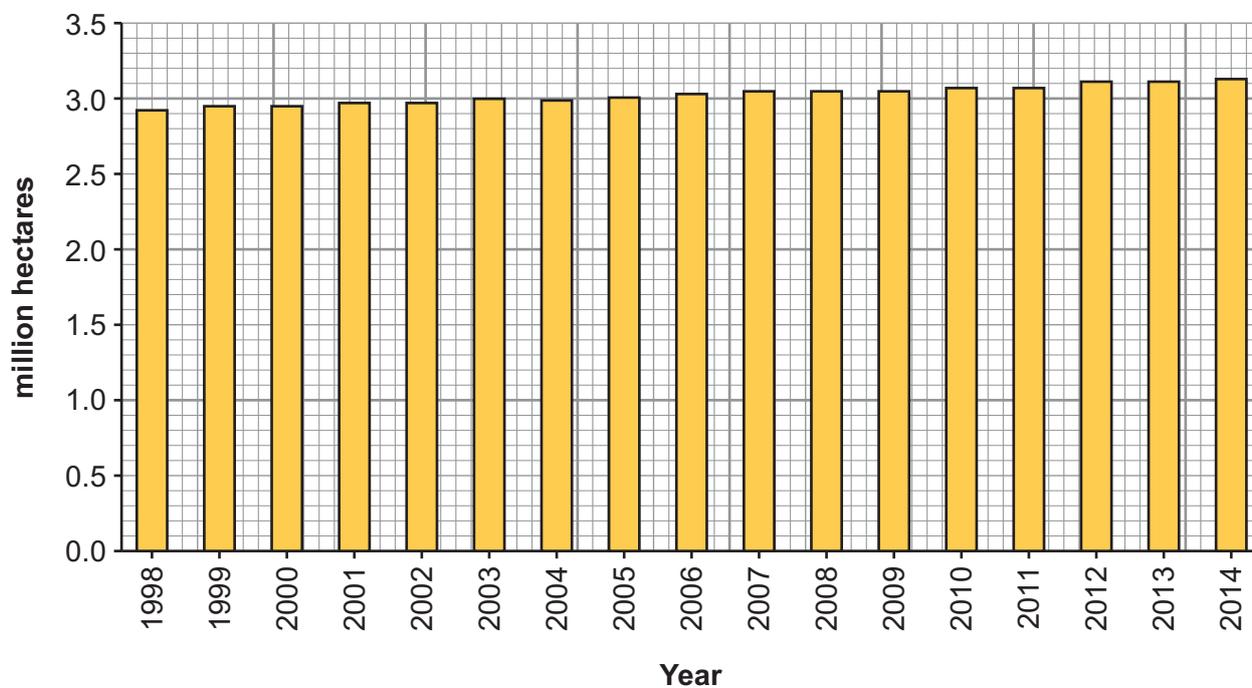
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**End of Theme 8 question**

### Theme 9 – Living Things

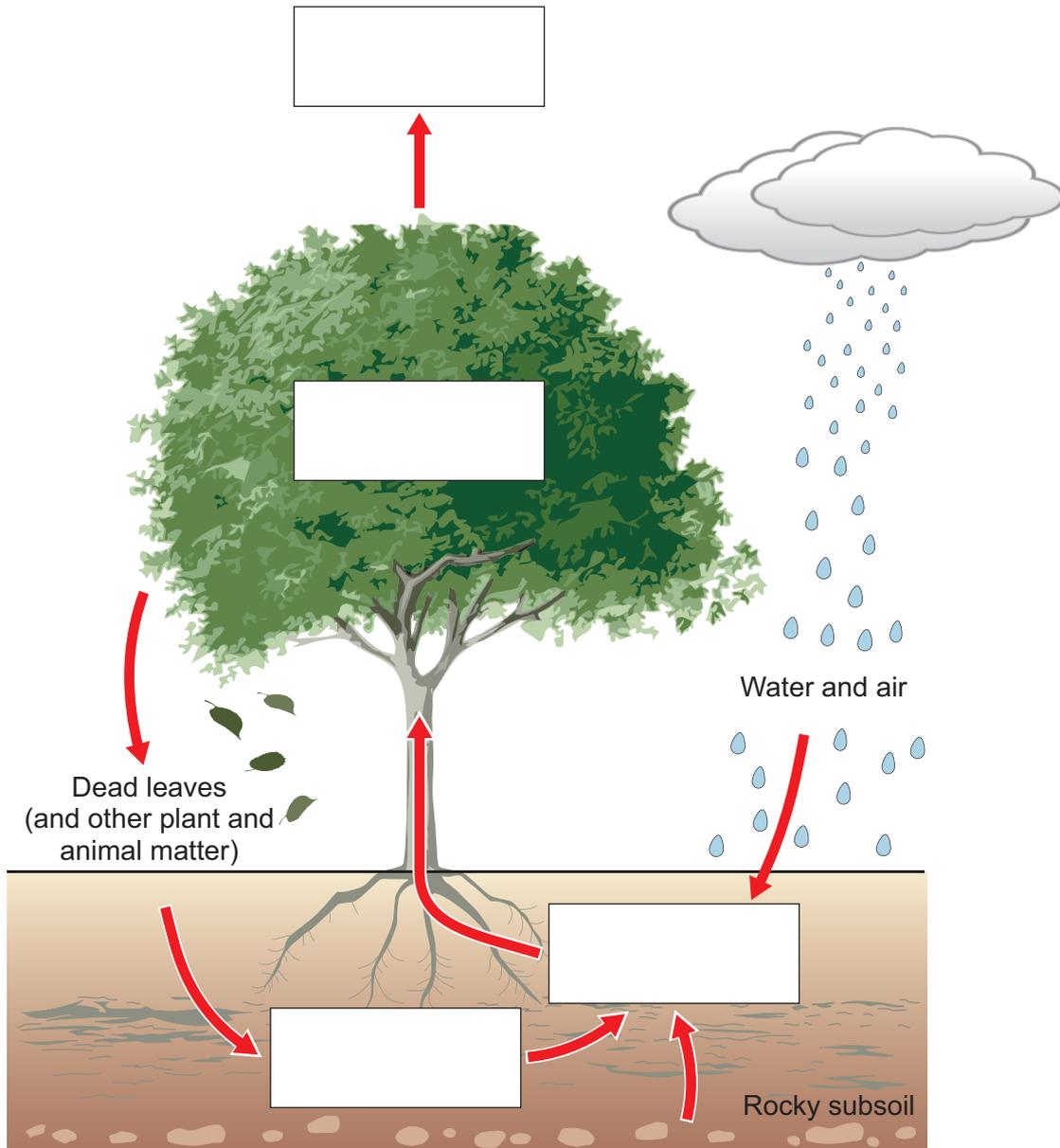
3. (a) Study the graph below. It shows changes in the amount of forests in the UK.



- (i) How many million hectares of forests were there in 2013? [1]  
 ..... million
- (ii) Describe the trend shown between 1998 and 2014. [2]
- .....
- .....
- .....

(b) Study the diagram below which shows the nutrient cycle in a woodland ecosystem.

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(i) Use the diagram to describe how nutrients are stored in this ecosystem. [3]

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(ii) Add the following labels to the correct boxes on the diagram. [4]

- A** *Evapo-transpiration*      **B** *Nutrients absorbed*      **C** *Photosynthesis*  
**D** *Decomposers break down organic matter*

(c) Study the photograph below.



(i) Suggest why deforestation has negative effects on the physical environment.  
Add information to the photograph to help your explanation.

[4]

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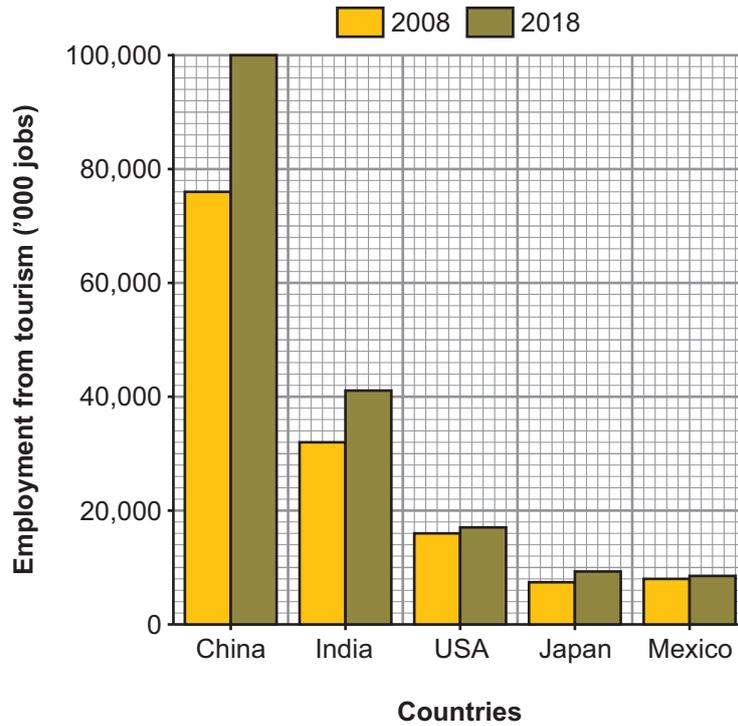


**SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS**

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

**Theme 10 – Tourism**

4. (a) Study the graph below. It shows employment from tourism.



- (i) Which country is expected to have the least change between 2008 and 2018? [1]

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- (ii) Describe the changes shown on the graph. [2]

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- (iii) Employment in tourism brings more income. Suggest ways in which more income benefits an area which relies on tourism. [3]

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(b) Study the photographs below which show a tourist resort in Spain, before and after tourist development.

**Early 1960s**



**Present Day**



Explain why tourism can have negative effects on this environment.  
Add information to the photographs to help your explanation.

[4]

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(c) Both physical and human factors attract people to holiday destinations.

(i) List **four physical** factors that attract people to a holiday destination you have studied. [4]

Name of destination: .....

Factor 1 .....

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Factor 2 .....

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Factor 3 .....

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Factor 4 .....

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(ii) Describe how **human** factors have helped to ensure that **one** place you have studied continues to be an important holiday destination. [6+4]

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

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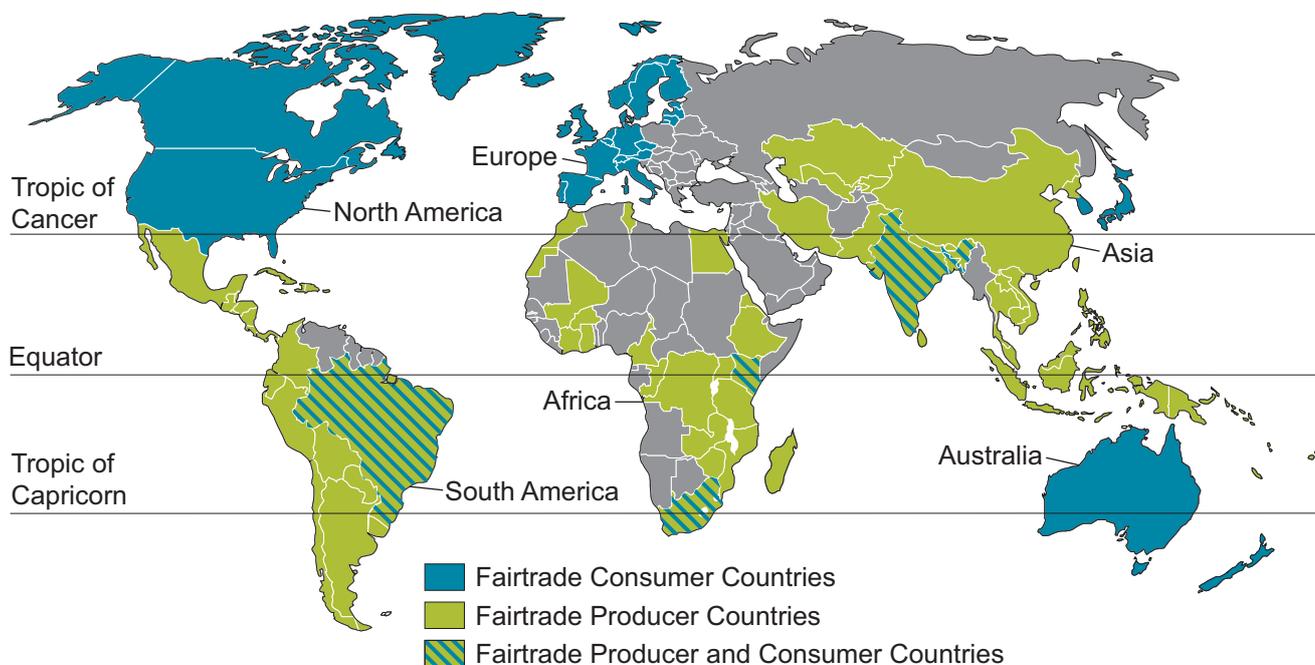
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**End of Theme 10 question**

**Theme 11 – Retail and Urban Change**

5. (a) The Fairtrade organisation aims to guarantee that farmers get a fair price for their produce. Study the map below. It shows the location of Fairtrade ‘producer’ and ‘consumer’ countries.



- (i) Which of the following continents has only Fairtrade ‘consumer’ countries? Underline the correct answer below. [1]

Asia                  Africa                  Europe

- (ii) Describe the distribution of Fair Trade ‘producer’ countries. [2]

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(b) Study the photographs below.

**A large banana plantation**



**Packing the bananas for export**



(i) Explain why activities shown in **one** of the photographs may lead to environmental problems.  
Add information to your chosen photograph to help your explanation. [3]

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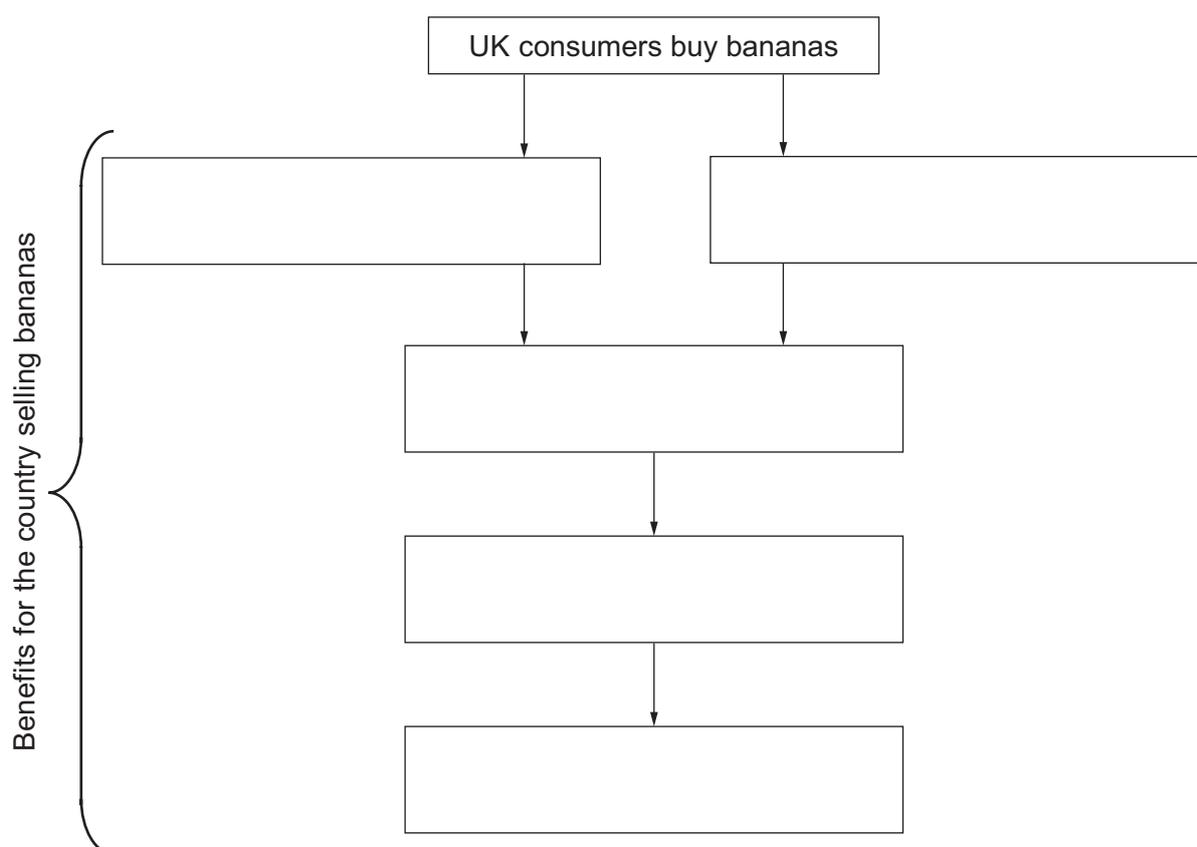
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- (ii) UK consumers buy these bananas, which results in benefits for the countries that sell them.  
Insert the following statements in the correct order in the diagram below. [4]

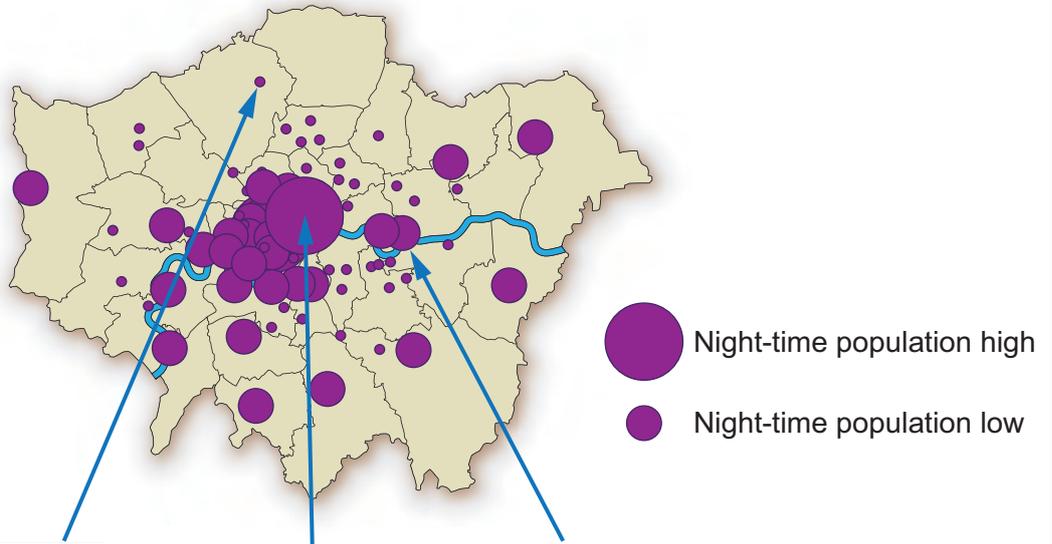
**A** *regular wages*      **B** *money is spent on education and health*

**C** *workers pay taxes to the Government*      **D** *life expectancy improves*

**E** *many permanent jobs are created*



- (c) London has a large number of locations that attract visitors. Study the resource below which shows the number of visitors to different locations in London at night time.



Barnet High Street



West End



Greenwich 02 Arena

Suggest reasons for the pattern shown on the map.

[4]

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**Theme 12 – Economic Change and Wales**

6. (a) Study the table below.

**Changes in employment by sector in Wales**

<b>Industry sector</b>	<b>Actual (2000-2010)</b>	<b>Predicted (2010-2020)</b>
Primary	-1.6%	0.7%
Secondary	-4.3%	-0.4%
Construction	1.0%	1.4%
Public sector	1.6%	-0.1%

- (i) Which sector of employment had the biggest change during 2000-2010? [1]

- (ii) Describe the actual and predicted trend for the primary sector. [2]

- (iii) The secondary sector is also known as the manufacturing sector.  
Suggest reasons for the changes shown in the secondary sector during 2000-2010. [3]

- (iv) Match the following terms to the correct definitions below. **Two** definitions are incorrect. [4]

**A** *Primary sector*   **B** *Tertiary sector*   **C** *Public sector*   **D** *Employment structure*

Term	Definition
	Produces raw materials such as timber or food crops
	People are employed by governments
	The number of people who are unemployed
	Provides services for people
	All the workers are self-employed
	The number of people working in the different sectors of the economy

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(b) Enterprise Zones have been set up by the Welsh Government to attract new businesses. Study the map below.



**Key**

- A roads
- Motorways
- ~ National Boundary
- ★ Enterprise Zone

Suggest reasons why **one** location on the map was chosen as an Enterprise Zone. [4]

Name of Enterprise Zone .....

Reasons .....

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- (c) Describe how patterns of employment have changed in **one** area of Wales you have studied. Show its location on the outline of Wales below. [6+4]

Marks for spelling and 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**

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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

- Marsh or salting
- Towpath
- Lock
- Ford
- Beacon
- Sand Dunes
- Flat rock
- Lighthouse (disused)
- Lighthouse (in use)
- Low water mark
- High water mark
- Mud
- Canal (dry)
- Aqueduct
- Weir
- Footbridge
- Bridge
- Normal tidal limit

### 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

- 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

- 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