

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1a	
1b	
1c	
1d	
1e	
1f	
1g	
1h	
2a	
2b	
2c	
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2e	
2f	
2g	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2013

Geography (Specification B)

40351F

F

Unit 1 Managing Places in the 21st Century

Tuesday 4 June 2013 1.30 pm to 2.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- the insert (enclosed)
 - the Ordnance Survey map extract (enclosed).
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 56.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Where applicable, questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar will be assessed in Questions 1(d) and 1(h) in Section A and in Questions 2(b)(iv) and 2(g)(ii) in Section B. The marks for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) are shown below the mark allocation for each question.



J U N 1 3 4 0 3 5 1 F 0 1

Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).

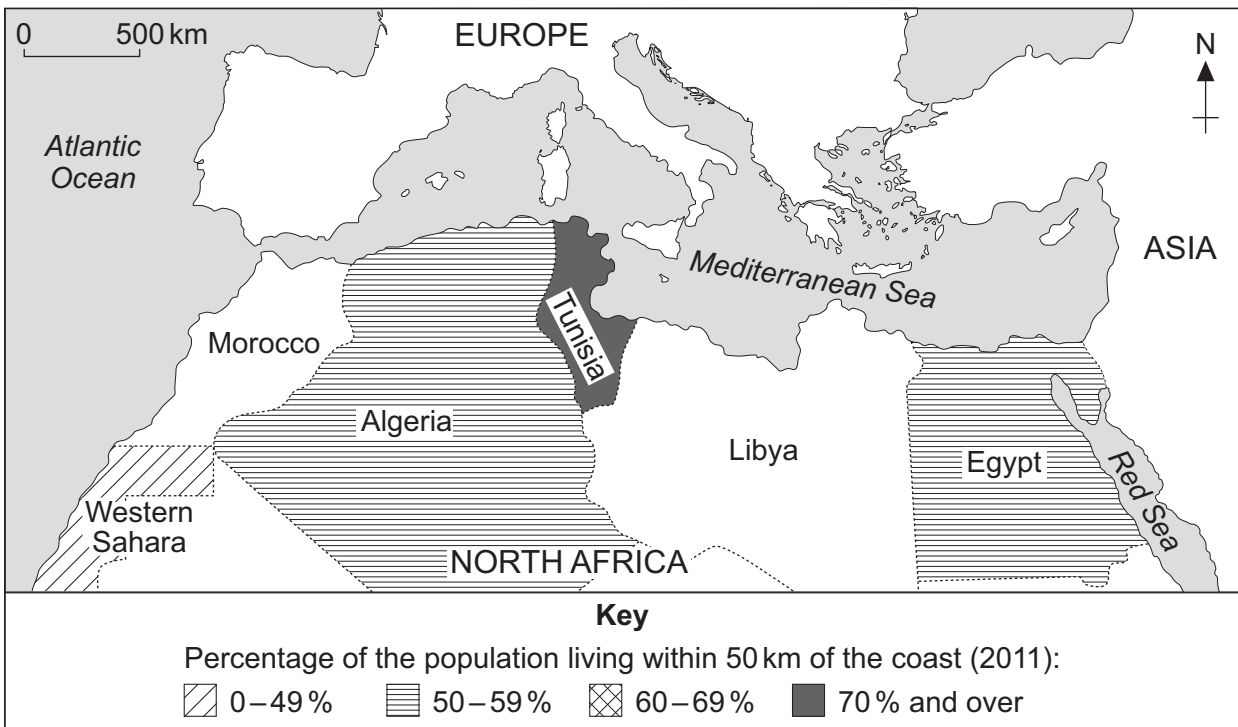
Section A – The Coastal Environment

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 56 marks

1 (a) Study **Figure 1**. **Figure 1** shows the percentage of the population living within 50 km of the coast in six North African countries.

Figure 1



1 (a) (i) Complete **Figure 1**. Use the information below.

Morocco = 61%

Libya = 74%

(2 marks)

1 (a) (ii) Name the sea that borders eastern Egypt.

.....

(1 mark)

1 (a) (iii) Name the North African country shown in **Figure 1** where less than 50% of the population lives within 50km of the coast.

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(1 mark)



1 (a) (iv) Coastal areas are popular places for people to live. Explain why.

Use an example(s) you have studied.

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1 (b) The following table gives five physical processes that affect coastal areas.

A	Breaking waves throw pebbles against a cliff.
B	Wetting and drying causes cliffs to crumble.
C	Waves deposit sediment to create a spit.
D	Pebbles collide with each other.
E	Sand builds up into dunes.

1 (b) (i) Which **two** of the physical processes are examples of erosion?

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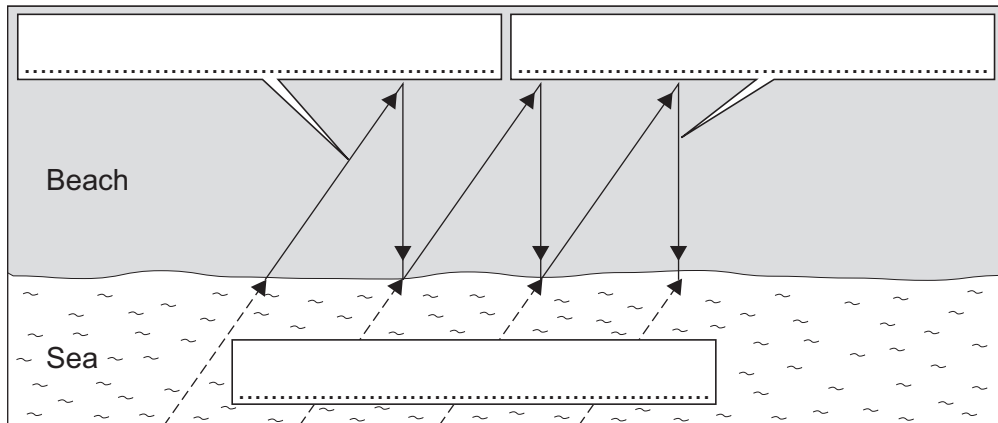
(2 marks)

1 (b) (ii) Which physical process is an example of weathering?

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(1 mark)

1 (c) The following diagram shows how sediment is moved along a beach.



1 (c) (i) Complete the diagram above. Write the correct label in each box.

Choose from the labels below.

Backwash

Prevailing wind

Swash

(2 marks)

1 (c) (ii) Draw an arrow on the diagram to show the direction in which sediment is being moved **along** the beach. (1 mark)



1 (d) Explain how a coastal spit is formed.

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SPaG: 3 marks

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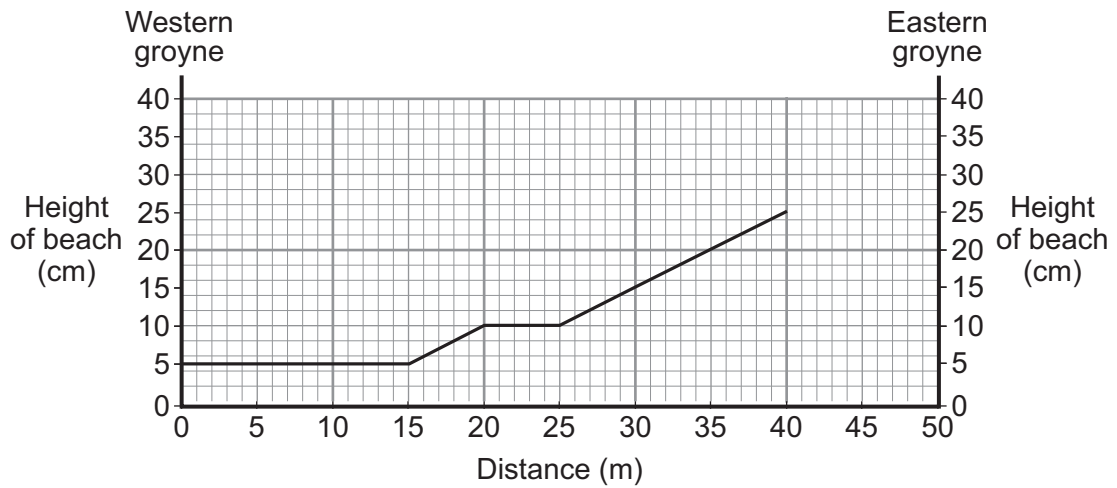
- 1 (e) Study **Figure 2**. Students investigated the shape of a beach between two groynes. They measured the height of the beach at 5 m intervals between the two groynes.

Figure 2 shows their results.

Figure 2

	Western groyne												Eastern groyne				
Height of beach (cm)	5	5	5	5	10	10	15	20	25	30	35						
Distance (m)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50						

- 1 (e) (i) Use the information in **Figure 2** to complete the following diagram which shows the shape of the beach between the two groynes.



(2 marks)

- 1 (e) (ii) Describe the shape of the beach between the two groynes.

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(2 marks)



1 (e) (iii) Why are groynes built on beaches?

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(2 marks)

1 (e) (iv) Groynes are an example of hard coastal engineering.

Name and describe **one** other type of hard coastal engineering.

Name

Description

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(3 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

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1 (f) Study **Figure 3**. **Figure 3** is an Ordnance Survey map extract showing part of the Devon coast.

The Ordnance Survey map extract has been removed due to third-party copyright constraints.
Please refer to Explorer Map OL20, South Devon – Brixham to Newton Ferrers (eastings 80–84, northings 40–46).
Copies of this question paper can be purchased online from the AQA shop, and each question paper includes an Ordnance Survey map extract.

1 (f) (i) What type of coastal landform is labelled **A** on the Ordnance Survey map extract?

Circle the correct answer.

Bar Bay Headland Spit Wave cut platform

(1 mark)

1 (f) (ii) Complete the sentences below.

Circle the correct answer in each set of brackets.

The direct distance from Dun Point to Slapton Bridge is approximately

[3 km / 4 km / 5 km]. The beach in grid square 8344 is made of

[rocks / mud / sand and shingle]. The main coastal process in the map

area is [erosion / deposition / slumping].

(3 marks)

1 (f) (iii) Give **two** ways in which the area shown in **Figure 3** is used for recreation and leisure activities.

Use map evidence to support your answer.

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(4 marks)



1 (f) (iv) Identify how environmental conservation is taking place in the area shown on the map extract.

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(2 marks)

1 (g) Study **Figure 4** on the insert. **Figure 4** gives information about the Bimini Bay Resort, a recent tourism development in the Bahamas.

Suggest how the Bimini Bay development might bring both advantages **and** disadvantages to local people.

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(4 marks)

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1 (h) Describe ways in which coastal areas can be managed sustainably.

Use an example of an area you have studied.

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END OF SECTION A



Turn over for Section B

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Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).

Section B – The Urban Environment

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 56 marks

2 (a) Study **Figure 5**. **Figure 5** gives information about urban change.

Figure 5

Living in an urban world

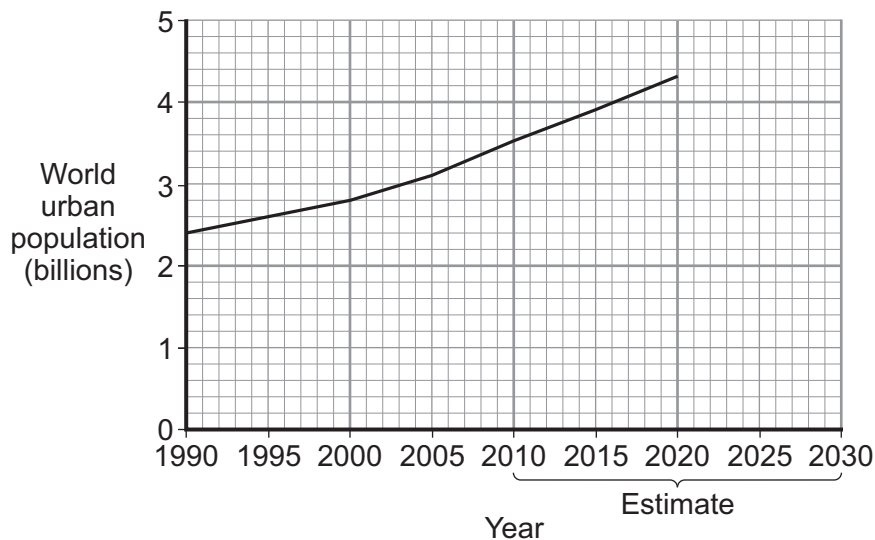
In 1930, only 1 person in 4 lived in a town or city. By 2006, as many people lived in urban areas as in rural areas. By 2030, it is estimated that 3 out of every 4 people will live in an urban area.

In 1950, New York was the only city with more than 10 million people. Today there are at least 25 cities with 10 million people or more, mostly in less developed countries where the urban population is growing rapidly. The highest rates of urbanisation are in Africa and Asia. In these continents the urban population is expected to double by 2030.

Top 5 megacities, 2010 (at least 10 million people)

1	Tokyo	35 million
2	Mexico City	19 million
3	Mumbai	19 million
4	New York	18 million
5	São Paulo	18 million

(Figures are approximate)



2 (a) (i) Complete the graph in **Figure 5**. Use the information below.

Estimated world urban population: **2025 = 4.8 billion**
2030 = 5.0 billion

(2 marks)

2 (a) (ii) How many people lived in urban areas in 2000?

..... billion

(1 mark)

2 (a) (iii) Complete the following paragraph.

Choose the **four** correct terms from the list below.

increased	25%	rise	more developed
decreased	50%	fall	less developed

The world urban population has since 1990.

By 2006, of the world's population lived in

urban areas and this percentage will in the future.

Most of this increase is expected to be in countries

where the number of megacities is growing rapidly.

(4 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (b) Study **Figure 6** on the insert. **Figure 6** gives information about the growing slum population in India, a less developed country.

2 (b) (i) Name the ocean that borders the Indian city of Kolkata.

.....

(1 mark)

2 (b) (ii) In which part of India is the city of Mumbai?

Circle the correct answer.

west

south-east

north

south

(1 mark)

2 (b) (iii) Describe the change in the number of people living in slums in India between 1980 and 2010.

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(2 marks)

2 (b) (iv) Explain why the population in many cities in less developed countries is increasing.

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(6 marks)

SPaG: 3 marks



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2 (b) (v) Describe how housing conditions in cities in less developed countries are being improved.

Use an example(s) you have studied.

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2 (c) Study **Figure 7**. **Figure 7** describes environmental effects of urban growth in China.

Figure 7

The environmental effects of urban growth in China

Rapid urban growth is making environmental problems much worse in many Chinese cities. In 2008, it was estimated that 16 of the world's 20 most polluted cities were in China. Burning poor quality coal in power stations and increasing numbers of vehicles are producing dangerous levels of air pollution.

Urban growth has meant that cities cannot cope with the increase in the amount of waste. Rivers are often used to get rid of sewage and industrial waste and piles of rubbish are dumped in tips on the edge of cities.

2 (c) (i) Give **two** causes of air pollution in Chinese cities.

Use **Figure 7**.

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(2 marks)

2 (c) (ii) Suggest how pollution in urban areas can affect:

local people

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the environment.

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(4 marks)



2 (d) Suggest **two** ways in which levels of pollution in urban areas could be reduced.

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(4 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (e) Study **Figure 8**. **Figure 8** gives information about three areas of a city in a more developed country.

Figure 8

	Area		
	A	B	C
Employment rate	3	4	0
Weekly income	2	4	1
Educational qualifications	2	3	0
Level of housing	3	4	1
Level of health	3	4	0
Level of personal safety	2	3	1
TOTAL QUALITY OF LIFE SCORE	15	22	3

4 – much higher than average for the city
 3 – higher than average for the city
 2 – average for the city
 1 – lower than average for the city
 0 – much lower than average for the city

2 (e) (i) Give **two** ways in which the information in **Figure 8** suggests that the people in **Area B** have a high quality of life.

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(2 marks)

2 (e) (ii) How does the information in **Figure 8** show inequality within the city?

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(2 marks)



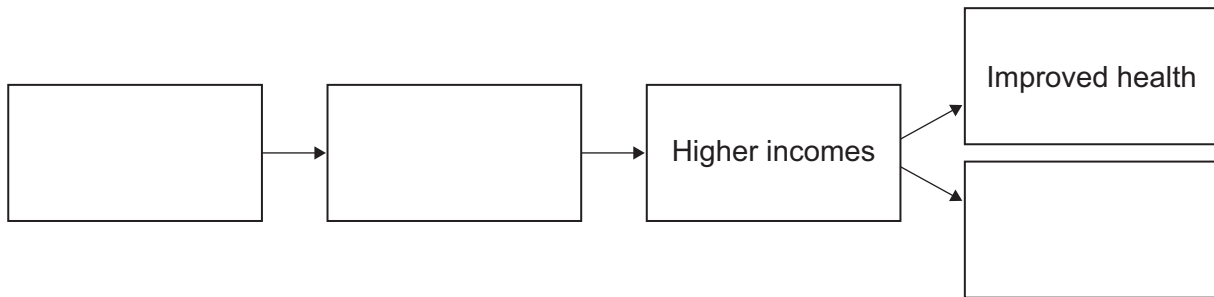
2 (e) (iii) Complete the following diagram showing how some of the factors in **Figure 8** are linked.

Choose the correct terms from the list below.

Better job opportunities

Better housing

Improved qualifications



(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (f) Explain how an urban redevelopment (urban regeneration) project has created opportunities for local people.

Use an example you have studied.

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(4 marks)

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2 (g) Study **Figure 9** on the insert. **Figure 9** gives information about a housing project in the United Kingdom.

2 (g) (i) Complete the table below.

Write the correct term next to each definition.

Carbon neutral **Urban greening** **Eco-settlement**

Term	Definition
	A town having few negative environmental impacts
	Increasing the number of parks and the amount of vegetation

(2 marks)



2 (g) (ii) Explain how urban areas can be made sustainable.

Use **Figure 9** and your own knowledge.

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56

END OF QUESTIONS



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