



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2011

Centre Number

71

Candidate Number

Geography

Unit 1:

Understanding Our Natural World

Foundation Tier

[GGG11]

MONDAY 13 JUNE, MORNING



TIME

1 hour 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Answer **all three** questions.

You are provided with an O.S. map for use with **Question 1**.

Do **not** write your answers on this map.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in questions **1(f)(i)**, **1(g)** and **2(e)(i)**.



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use only

Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	

Total
Marks

--

Answer **all three** questions.

Theme A: The Dynamic Landscape

- 1 (a)** Study the Ordnance Survey extract of Blakeney Point, England and answer the questions which follow.

- (i)** State the height of the land on the A149, a main road, at GR 083438.

_____ metres [1]

- (ii)** State the straight line distance from the Parking at GR 049453 to the tip of Pits Point at GR 004456.

_____ km [2]

- (iii)** Underline the direction of Blakeney Point (GR 0046) from Weybourne (GR 1142).

south east north east north west east [1]

- (iv)** This area is very popular with tourists. Match the following activities to their locations. One has been completed for you.

Activity		Location
Playing on a sandy beach	•	• 1043
Exploring the Nature reserve	•	• 1342
Going on a forest trail	•	• 1643
Sightseeing from the viewpoint	•	• 0544
Camping	•	• 1141

[4]

- (b) (i) Blakeney Point GR 0046 is an example of a spit. **Fig. 1** shows the spit at Blakeney Point. Using the Ordnance Survey map to help you, complete the key by matching the letters on **Fig. 1** to the correct label on the key.

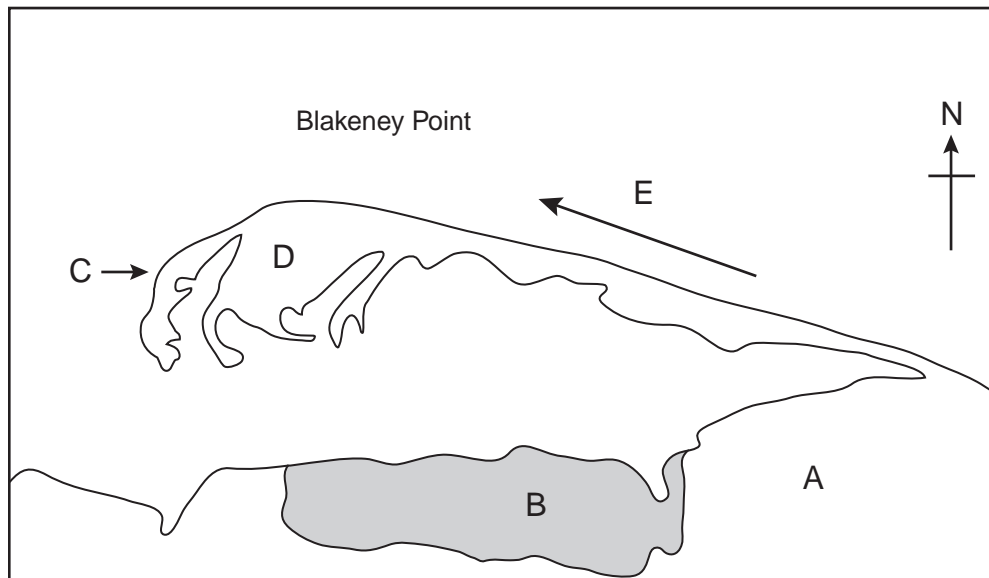


Fig. 1

Key	
Letter on Fig. 1	Label
	Direction of Longshore Drift
	Mainland
D	Sand dunes
	Shingle
	Salt Marshes

[4]

- (ii) A spit is caused by deposition. State the meaning of the term **deposition**.

[2]

- (c) Study **Fig. 2** which shows a photograph of groynes along the coast at Sheringham between GR 1543 and GR 1643.



© www.walkingbritain.co.uk

Fig. 2

- (i) Describe how this method of coastal protection works.

[3]

- (ii) For a named area you have studied in the British Isles, describe **one** other method used to protect a coastline and state to what extent it is sustainable.

Area _____ [1]

Method _____

[4]

- (d) A field study was carried out on a river in Northern Ireland. Study **Fig. 3** which shows the average size of pebbles at each study site. Answer the questions which follow.

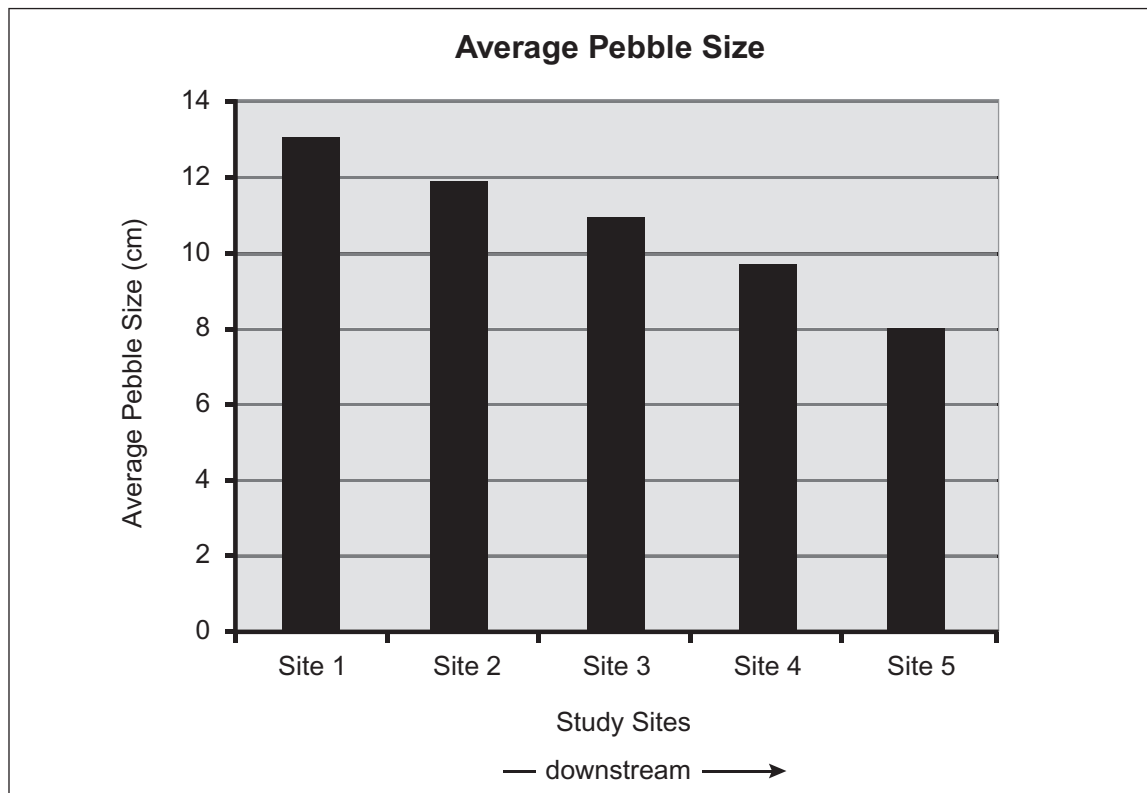


Fig. 3

- (i) Using **Fig. 3** complete **Table 1**.

Table 1

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Average size of pebble (cm)	13	11.75	11	9.5	

[1]

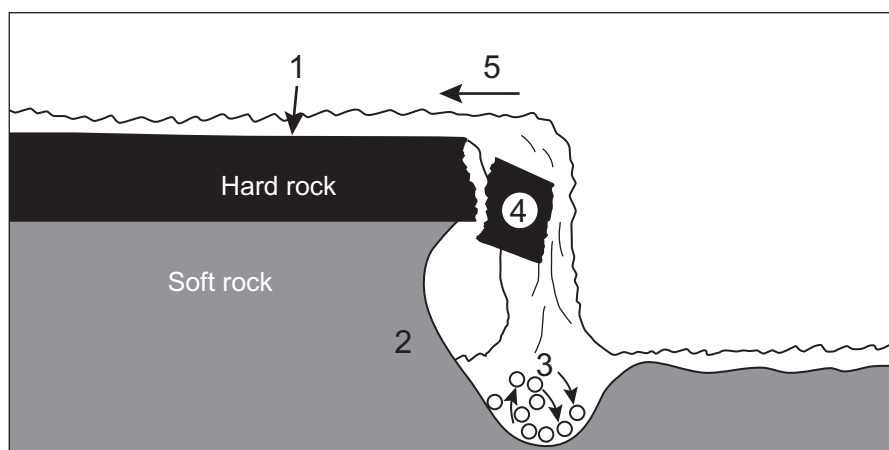
- (ii) 1. Describe the changes in the size of pebbles as you go downstream.

[2]

2. Explain why this change occurs. Give **one** reason in your answer.

[3]

- (e) Study **Fig. 4** which shows a sketch of a waterfall. Answer the question which follows.



Source: Principal Examiner

Fig. 4

Complete **Table 2** by matching the correct statement to the number in **Fig. 4**. This will explain the formation of a waterfall. One has been completed for you.

Table 2

Statement	Number in Fig. 4
Erosion of softer rock causes undercutting	
The undercut rock collapses	
The river flows over a layer of hard rock	
Erosion leads to the formation of a plunge pool	
The position of the waterfall moves backwards	5

[4]

- (f) (i) Some rivers are likely to flood. For a named river **within** the British Isles, describe **one** cause of flooding.

River _____ [1]

- (ii) Rivers which flood have to be managed carefully. Complete **Fig. 5** by sorting the river management strategies into hard or soft engineering methods. Two have been completed for you.

Soft Engineering

Hard Engineering

Dams

← Planting trees

Flood walls

Straightening the river

Embankments →

Land-use zoning

Fig. 5

[4]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- (g)** For a named river outside the British Isles, describe **one** method used to reduce the flood hazard.

-

Fig. 6

-

[1]

-

[1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

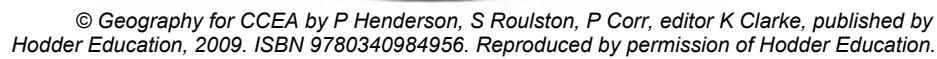


Fig. 7

- (i) Complete the diagram by adding the following labels. One has been completed for you.

- Funnel
- Cylinder [2]

- (ii) Explain why the rain gauge must be sited well away from buildings and trees.

[3]

[Turn over

(c) Study **Fig. 8** which shows information about a weather system. Answer the questions which follow.

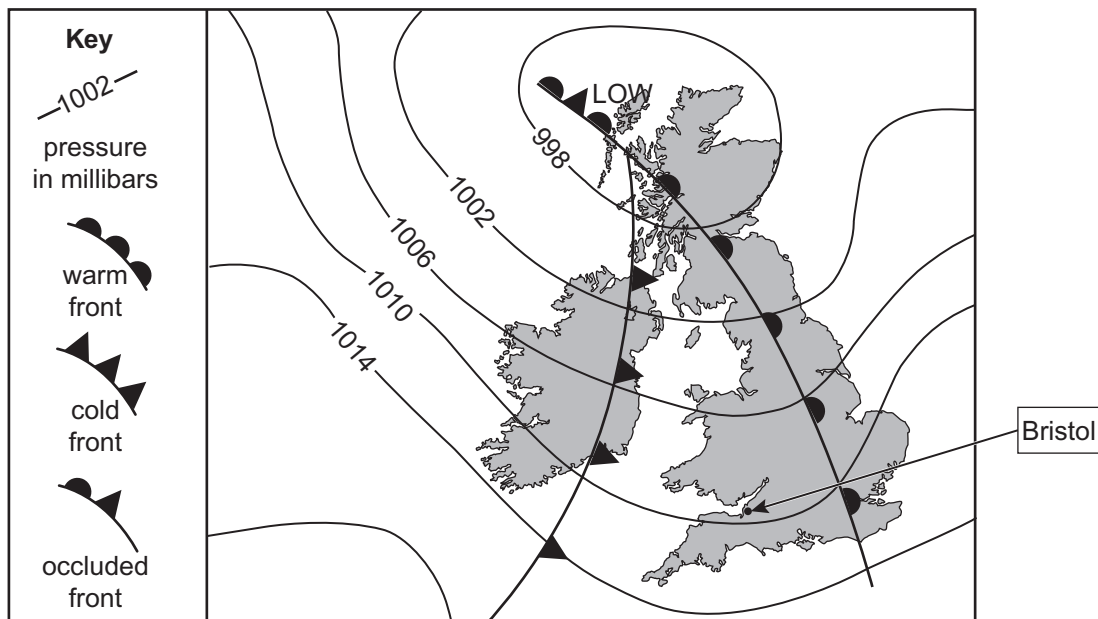


Fig. 8

- (i) Name the lines shown on this weather map joining places with equal pressure.

[1]

- (ii) State the weather system located over the British Isles. Underline your answer in the list below.

Anticyclone

Front

Depression [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



Fig. 9 A volcano erupting in Indonesia

- (i)** Describe how a volcanic eruption may change the climate.

[4]

- (ii) For a named country you have studied, describe **one** positive and **one** negative effect of climate change.

Country _____ [1]

Positive effect

[2]

Negative effect



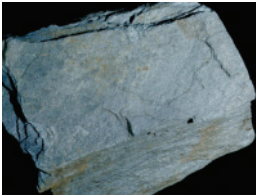
[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Theme C: The Restless Earth

- 3 (a) Study **Table 4** which gives information about three rocks. Answer the questions which follow.

Table 4

Picture of rock	Simple characteristics of rock	Name of rock
	Rough texture, hard, speckled igneous rock.	
	Quite hard sedimentary rock with a rough feel.	sandstone
	Dark grey metamorphic rock with layers which split easily.	

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- (i) Complete **Table 4** by writing in the names of rocks which you have studied. [2]

Choose your answers from the list below

marble

slate

granite

basalt

- (ii) Choose **one** of the rocks from **Table 4** and explain how it was formed.

[3]

Haiti Earthquake was not a surprise.

The earthquake happened where two tectonic plates slide past each other.

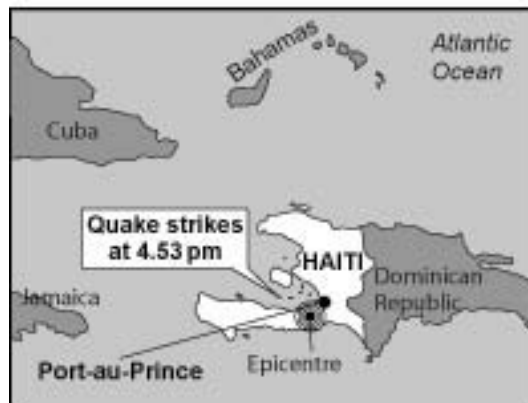


Fig. 10

- (i) Name the group of islands to the north of Haiti.

 [1]

- (ii) Underline the type of plate margin found near Port-au-Prince.

Constructive Destructive Conservative [1]

- (iii) State the meaning of the term **earthquake**.

[2]

- (iv) Suggest **two** reasons why the earthquake in Haiti caused so many deaths.

[2]

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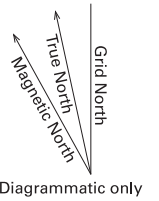
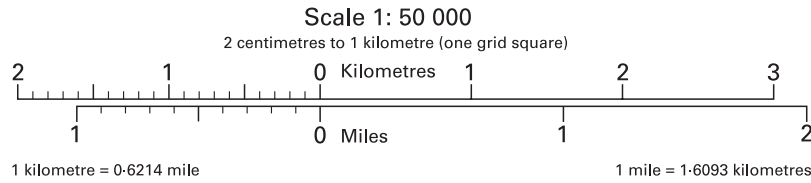


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ROADS AND PATHS	Not necessarily rights of way
Junction number	Motorway (dual carriageway)
	Primary Route (recommended through route)
	Main road
	Road under construction
	Secondary road
	Narrow road with passing places
	Road generally more than 4m wide
	Road generally less than 4m wide
	Path / Other road, drive or track
	Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5), 14% to 20% (1 in 7 to 1 in 5)
	Gates, Road tunnel
	Ferry (passenger), Ferry (vehicle)

RAILWAYS	
	Bridges, footbridge
	Level crossing
	Viaduct, embankment
	Station, (a) principal
	Light rapid transit system station

LAND FEATURES	
	Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
	Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
	Buildings
	Important building (selected)
	Bus or coach station
	Current or former place of worship { with tower with spire, minaret or dome }
	Place of worship
	Glass structure
	Heliport
	Triangulation pillar
	Mast
	Wind pump, wind turbine
	Windmill with or without sails
	Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
	Cutting, embankment
	Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
	Coniferous wood
	Non-coniferous wood
	Mixed wood
	Orchard
	Park or ornamental ground
	Forestry Commission land
	National Trust (always open / limited access, observe local signs)

BOUNDARIES	
	National
	District
	County, Unitary Authority, London Borough or Metropolitan District
	National Park

ANTIQUITIES	
	Site of antiquity
	Battlefield (with date)
	Visible earthwork
	Roman
	Non-Roman

WATER FEATURES	
	Marsh or salting
	Towpath
	Lock
	Ford
	Beacon
	Flat rock
	Lighthouse (in use)
	Lighthouse (disused)
	Low water mark
	High water mark
	Mud
	Canal (dry)
	Weir
	Footbridge
	Bridge
	Normal tidal limit
	Dunes
	Slopes
	Cliff
	Shingle
	Aqueduct
	Lake
	Canal
	HEIGHTS
	Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
	Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level
	Where two heights are shown the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill
	PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY
	Footpath
	Bridleway
	Restricted byway
	Byway open to all traffic
	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.
	On-road cycle route
	Traffic-free cycle route
	National Cycle Network number
	Regional Cycle Network number
	National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

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
	Recreation / leisure / sports centre
	Selected places of tourist interest
	Telephone, public / roadside assistance
	Viewpoint
	Visitor centre
	Walks / Trails
	World Heritage site or area
	Youth hostel

ABBREVIATIONS	
Br	Bridge
Cem	Cemetery
CG	Cattle grid
CH	Clubhouse
Fm	Farm
Ho	House
MP	Milepost
MS	Milestone
Mus	Museum
P	Post office
PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
PH	Public house
Sch	School
TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent