

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4231/02



S17-4231-02

GEOGRAPHY
(Specification A)
HIGHER TIER
UNIT 1: Core Geography

MONDAY, 22 MAY 2017 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	15	
2.	15	
3.	15	
4.	15	
5.	15	
6.	15	
Total	90	

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020001**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** 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.

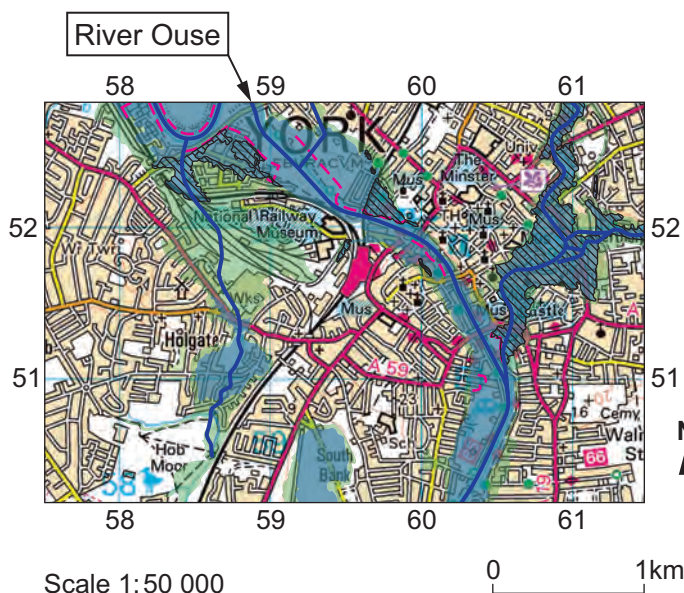
Answer all questions.

Examiner only

Theme 1 – Water

1. (a) Study the OS map below.

York city centre



Scale 1:50 000

Map symbols

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

Key

- Main river channels
- High risk of flooding
- Areas with flood defences built
- Medium risk of flooding

(i) Underline the correct answer to complete the following sentences. [2]

Approximately **15%** / **35%** / **55%** of York city centre is at high or medium risk of flooding.

One grid square that has some areas with flood defences is **5851** / **5160** / **6051**.

(ii) Explain **two** reasons why areas of York have a high risk of being flooded. Use evidence from the map to help you. [4]

1.

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2.

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(b) Name and describe **one** hard engineering strategy used to manage river flooding. [3]

Strategy:

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(c) Describe how rivers can have positive effects on the lives of people. [6]
Use one or more examples to help your answer.

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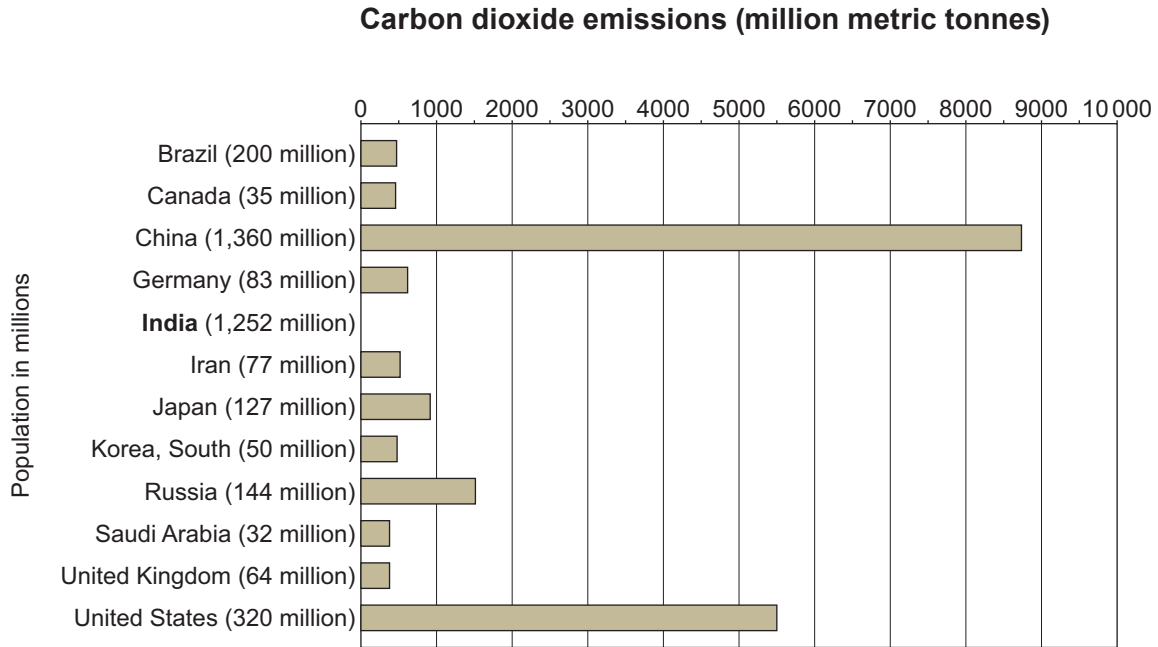
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Theme 2 – Climate Change

2. (a) Study the graph below.



(i) Give the total carbon dioxide emissions of China. [1]

..... million metric tonnes

(ii) Complete the graph using the following information: [1]

Country	carbon dioxide emissions (million metric tonnes)
India	1700

(iii) Suggest reasons to explain the difference between the total emissions of the United States and India. [3]

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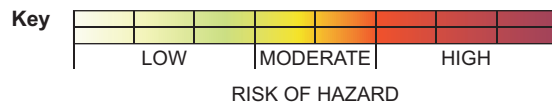
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Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone

3. (a) Study the map below.

Earthquake hazard risk in Europe and North Africa



Describe the distribution of areas that are at a high risk of earthquake activity across Europe. Use map evidence only. [3]

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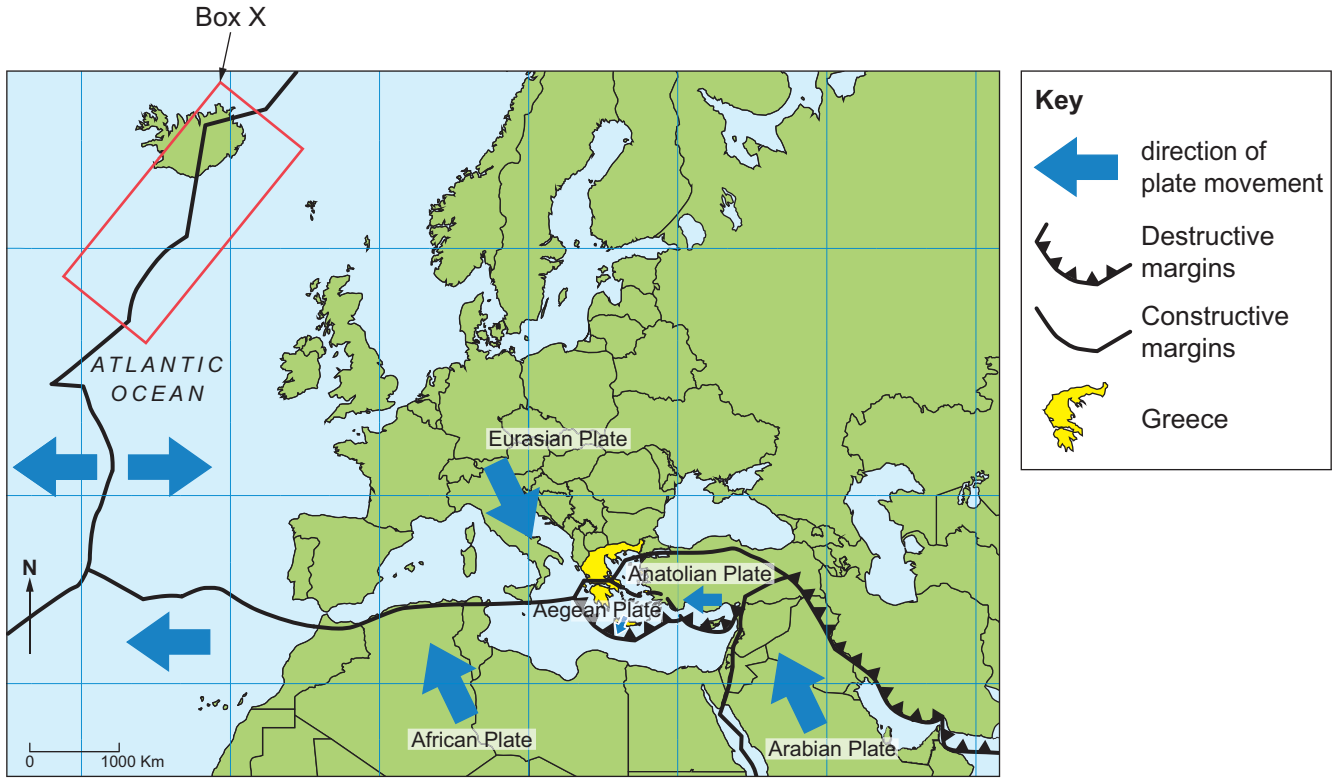
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(b) Study the map below.

Tectonic plates



(i) Describe the formation of **one** landform found along plate margins such as the one seen in box X on the map. [3]

Landform:

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(ii) Explain why the risk of earthquakes is high in Greece. Use evidence from the map to help you. [3]

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(c) Explain why damage and loss of life from earthquakes is often less in countries with higher levels of development. [6]
Use one or more examples to help your answer.

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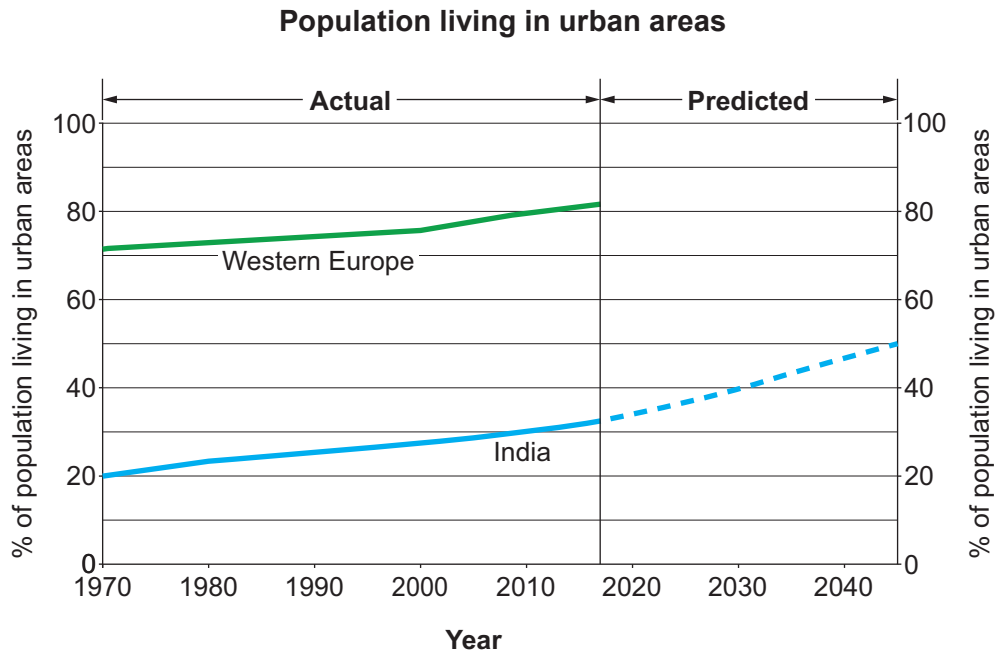
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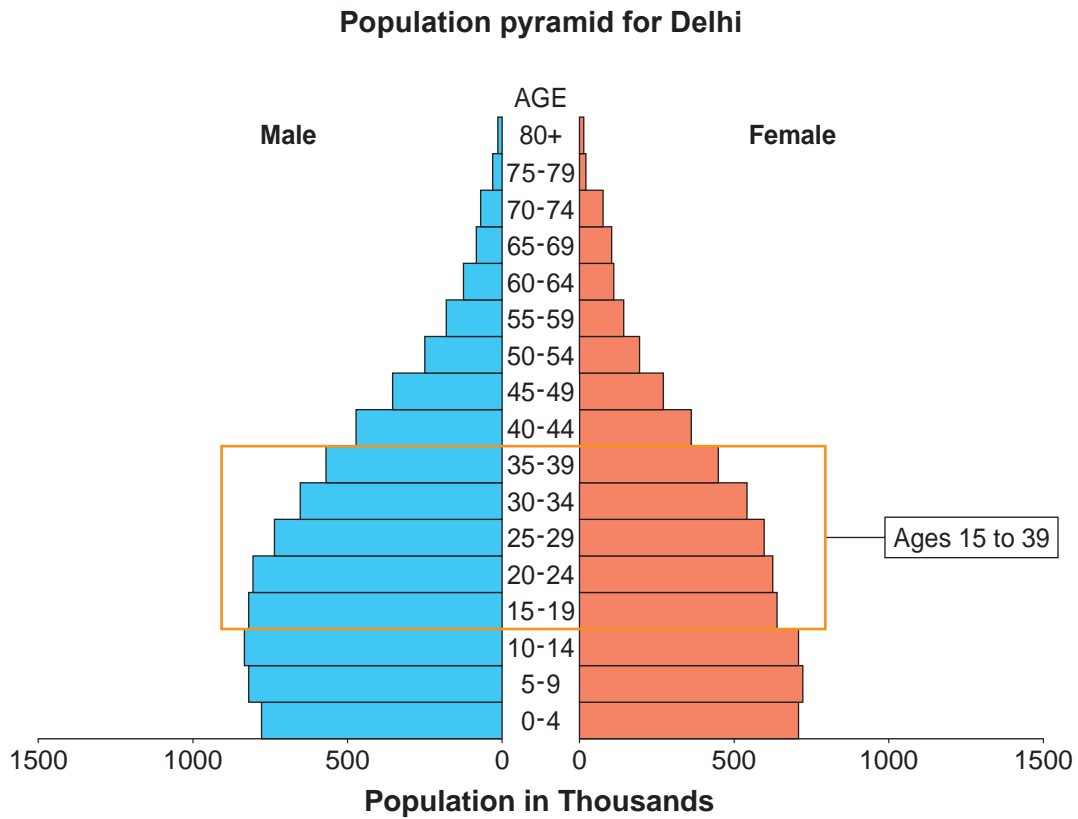
Theme 4 – Changing Populations

4. (a) Study the graph below.



- (i) Give the percentage of the population that live in urban areas in Western Europe in 2017. [1]
- %
- (ii) Calculate the predicted increase in the percentage of the population living in urban areas in India between 2017 and 2040. [1]
-
- (iii) What name is given to the process by which people move from one place to another, often in search of work or a better standard of living? [1]
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- (b) Study the population pyramid below. It shows Delhi which is an urban area in India, South Asia.



- (i) Describe the main features of the structure of Delhi's population. [3]

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- (ii) Suggest reasons which would explain the structure of this pyramid between the ages of 15 and 39. [3]

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(c) Explain why birth rates vary in different parts of the world. In your answer you must refer to Western Europe, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. [6]

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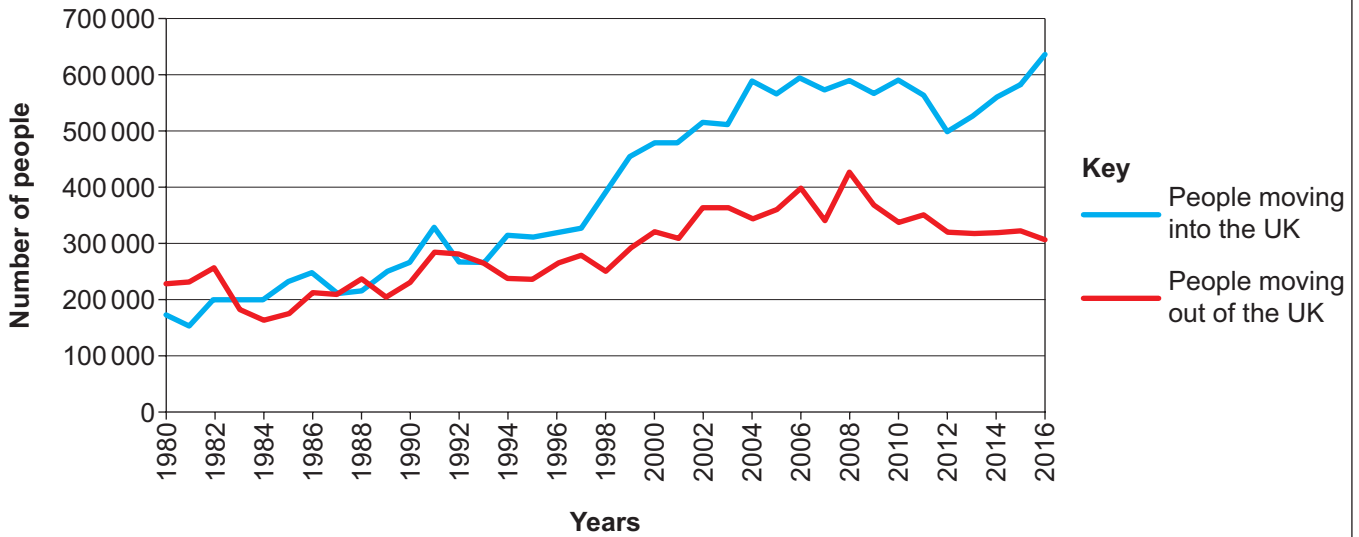
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Theme 5 – Globalisation

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5. (a) Study the graph below.

Migration and the UK



(i) Describe the trend of migration **into** the UK since 1980.

[2]

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(ii) Explain why greater interdependence between countries has encouraged migration.

[3]

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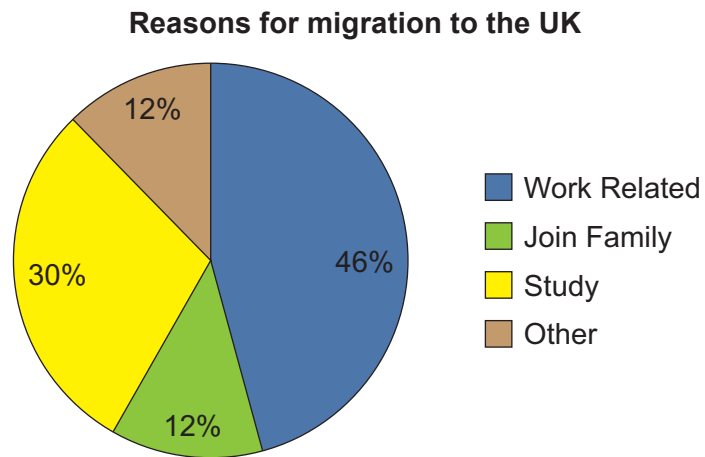
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(b) Study the pie chart below.



Describe the economic benefits of migration for the UK. Use evidence from the pie chart in your answer. [4]

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(c) China and India are examples of Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs).
Have people living in NICs benefitted from globalisation?
Use evidence from one NIC you have studied.

[6]

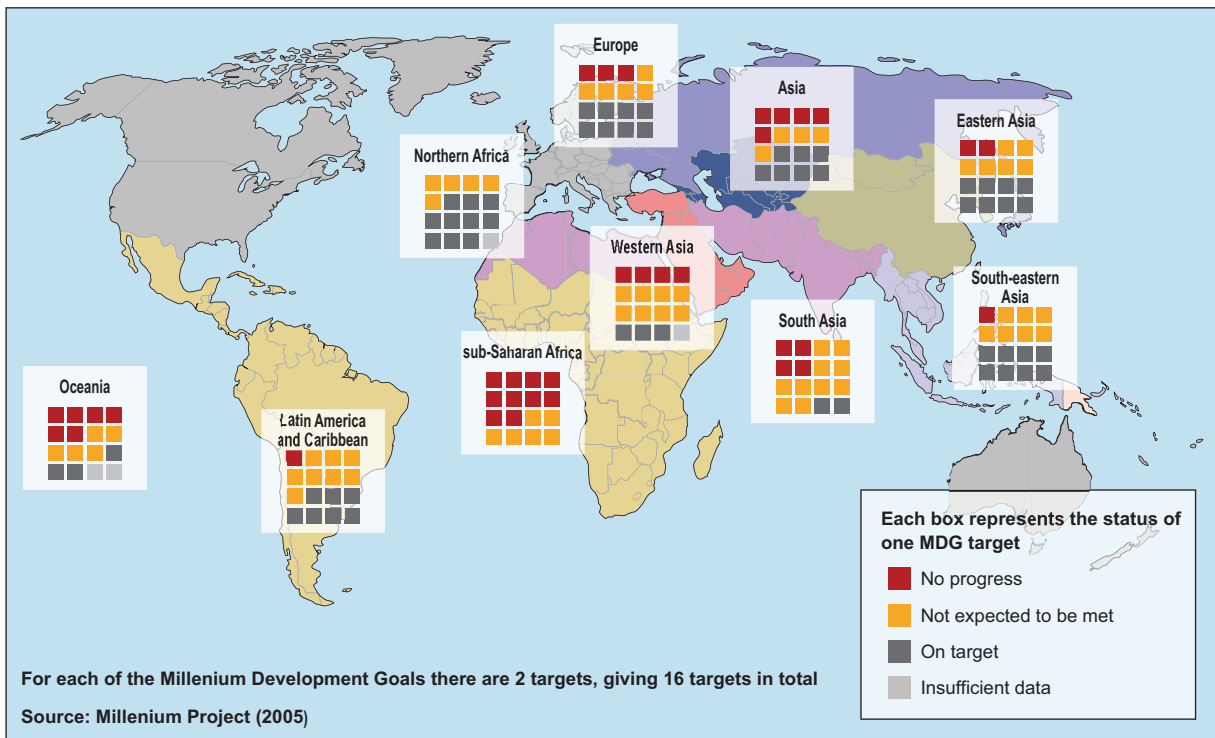
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A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

Theme 6 – Development

6. (a) There are 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Each has two targets. Progress towards meeting these targets is shown in the map below.

Trends towards meeting MDG targets



- (i) In Europe how many of the 16 targets are on target? Use map evidence only. [1]

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- (ii) Use the map to compare the progress made by South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. [2]

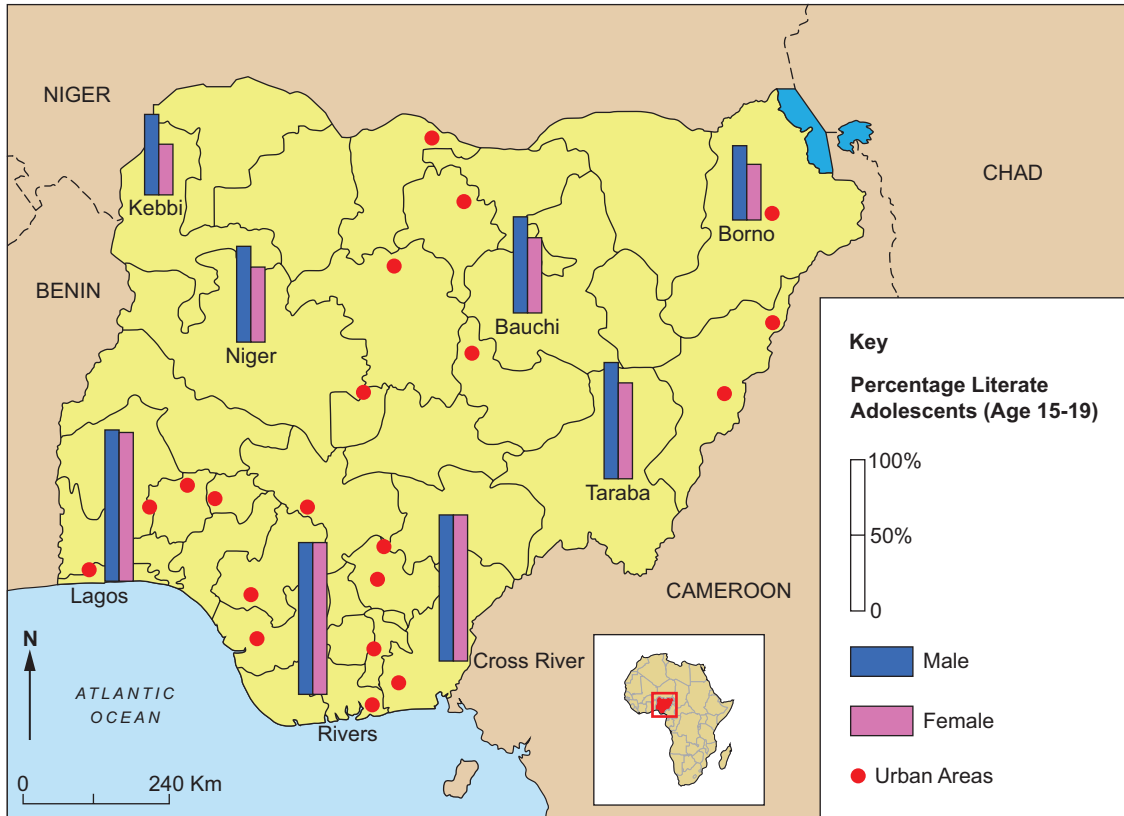
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(b) Nigeria is a country in sub-Saharan Africa. Study the map below.

Literacy of 15 to 19 year olds in Nigeria



(i) Describe the pattern of literacy in Nigeria.

[4]

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(ii) Suggest **one** reason to explain the pattern you have described.

[2]

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- (c) There are often differences in development within a country. For **one** country that you have studied describe the regional patterns of development within it. Examiner only
You must draw a labelled map to help your answer. [6]

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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, selected Recreational Routes
- National/Regional Cycle Network
- Surfaced cycle route
- National/Regional Cycle Network number

WATER FEATURES

HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3 280.8 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
- Castle 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