

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4241/02



S17-4241-02

GEOGRAPHY
(Specification B)
HIGHER TIER
UNIT 1

MONDAY, 22 MAY 2017 – AFTERNOON

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	30	
SPaG	3	
2.	30	
SPaG	3	
Total	66	

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020001**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

OS map on separate sheet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **both** questions. At the end of each question there is a choice of case studies.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) 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 to questions 1(e) and 2(d).

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answers to questions 1(e) and 2(d).



MAY1742410201

Theme 1: Challenges of Living in a Built Environment

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

1. (a) Rural areas in the UK are changing. Counter-urbanisation and increased accessibility are two reasons.

Read the definitions below.

Identify the correct definition for each term by writing **A** or **B** in the correct box. Leave **two** boxes blank. [2]

A Counter-urbanisation

B Accessibility

Definition	Add A or B
How easy it is to get to a place	
The movement of people from rural to urban areas	
The number of people allowed to live in an area	
The movement of people from urban to rural areas	

- (b) Study the Ordnance Survey map on the separate resource sheet. A full key appears on page 24.



The rural area to the east of the city of Norwich is changing. Many villages are growing due to the increasing number of commuters who choose to live in the area.

- (i) What is the general direction of travel for workers commuting from Brundall (grid reference 3208) into Norwich using the railway line? Fill in the gap. [1]

They would travel in a direction.



Brundall is an attractive village for commuters. Two features are identified in the table below.

Grid Reference (GR)	Feature	
291083		Park and Ride
322076		Nature Reserve

- (ii) Explain why **one** of these features makes the area attractive for commuters. [2]

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- (iii) Give the six figure grid reference for Brundall Gardens rail station. [1]

Grid Reference:

- (iv) What is the distance along the rail line from Brundall Gardens rail station to Norwich City rail station (GR 239084)? [2]

..... kms.

- (v) The distance from Salhouse rail station (GR 293141) into Norwich City rail station is approximately 10 kms. Trains along this line travel at an average speed of 50 kms per hour.

How long would the journey take? Show your working in the box below. [2]

..... minutes



- (c) In grid square 2813, permission has been given to build new housing for over 1,000 people. Vacant land between the villages of Rackheath and New Rackheath will be used. This area is shown on the photograph below.



Suggest both positive and negative effects of population growth on this rural area. Use evidence from the map and the photograph to support your answer. [5]

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- (d) Study the picture below. It is an artist's impression of a new **sustainable** residential area planned for north-west Bicester in Oxfordshire.



- (i) Which of the following is **not** a feature of sustainable residential areas? Identify (X) the incorrect feature.

[1]

Features of sustainable residential environments:	Incorrect (X)
A safe, secure and tolerant community.	
A community well served with public and private services.	
A community of expensive houses with large private gardens.	
A community with a thriving local economy.	



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- (ii) Suggest why building design and transport systems are important factors in creating sustainable residential areas.

Use the artist's impression of the new community planned for Bicester and your own knowledge to support your answer. [6]

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(e) **Case Studies**

Answer only **one** of the questions, **either (i) or (ii)**.

You will be assessed on your spelling, punctuation and accurate use of grammar in this question.

Either,

**Tick (✓)
your choice**

(i) A case study about a planning issue that caused conflict:

- Name the planning issue that caused conflict;
- Explain why the planning issue caused conflict;
- Describe the views held by different stakeholders.

Or,

(ii) A case study about rural to urban migration:

- Name the place where rural to urban migration has taken place;
- Explain why people left the rural area – refer to push factors only;
- Describe the effects on those left behind.

[8+3]

Name of the issue / place studied:

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End of Theme 1



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Theme 2: Physical Processes and the Relationships between People and Environments

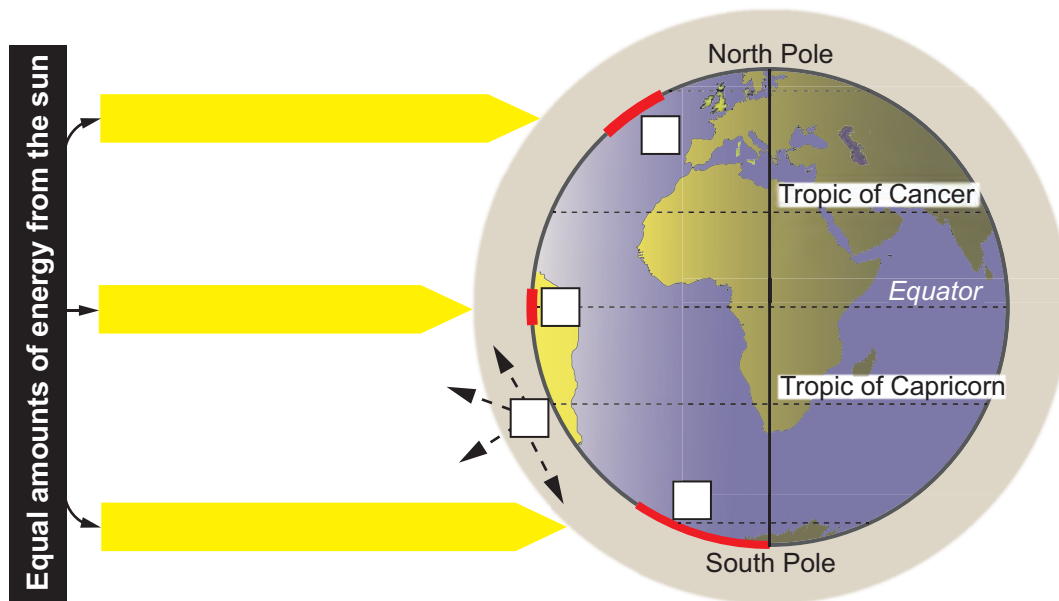
Answer all parts of (a) to (c). There is a choice of question in (d).

2. (a) Only one of the following statements is true. Tick (✓) the correct statement. [1]

	Tick (✓)
Climate describes the day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere. Weather describes average conditions over longer periods.	
Weather describes the day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere. Climate describes average weather conditions over longer periods.	
There is no difference between weather and climate. They both give information about temperature, rainfall, wind, and humidity.	



(b) Study the diagram below.

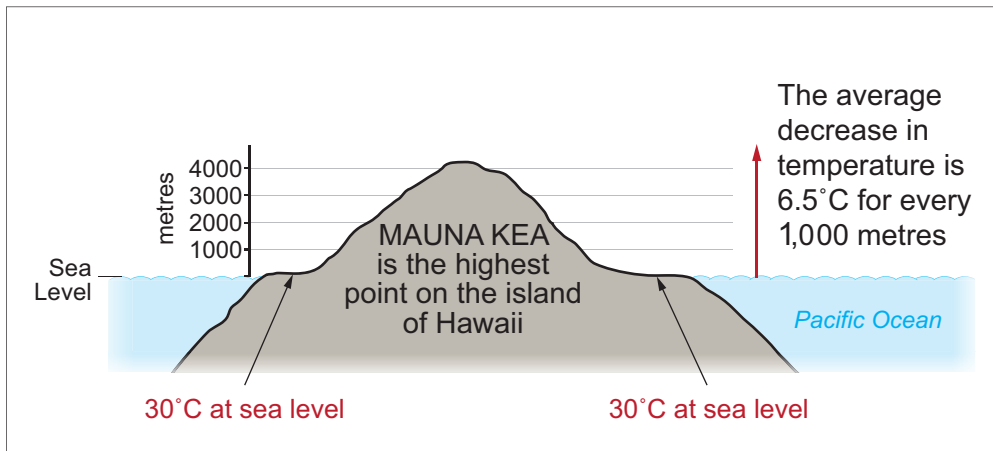


- (i) Select **four** of the letters from the table and place them into the correct box on the diagram to describe the effects of latitude on temperature. One of the statements is incorrect and should not be used. [4]

A	Within the tropics, the energy is concentrated into a small area which means high temperatures.
B	At this latitude the atmosphere prevents any of the sun's energy from reaching the surface.
C	In these latitudes there are usually no extremes of temperature.
D	As the sunlight enters the atmosphere, some of it is scattered and some is reflected back into space.
E	The sun's energy is spread out over the widest area. Temperatures are always very low.



Study the diagram below. It shows that temperature decreases with altitude on a mountain.

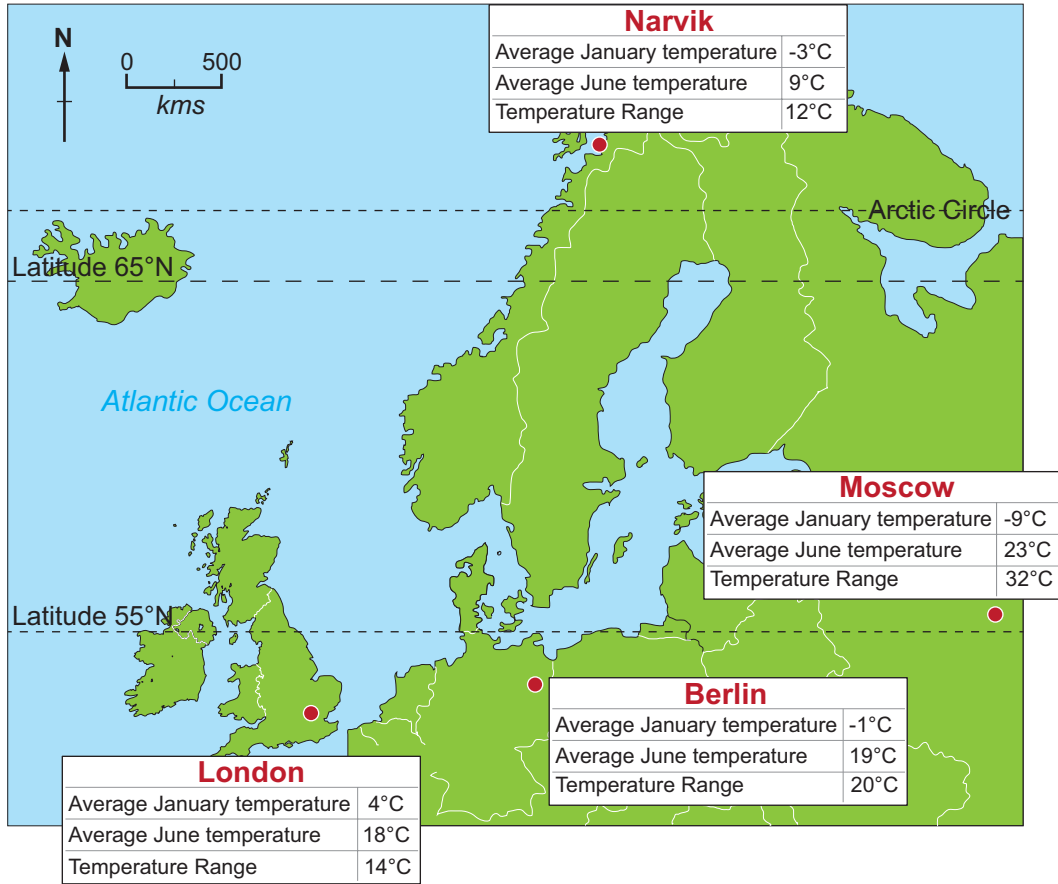


- (ii) If the temperature at sea level is 30 °C, calculate the air temperature at 4,000 metres. Show your working in the box below. [2]

The temperature at 4,000 metres would be: °C



Distance from the sea also has an effect on temperature. Study the map below.



- (iii) Explain why coastal regions have smaller temperature ranges than places further inland. Use the map and your own knowledge to help your answer. [6]

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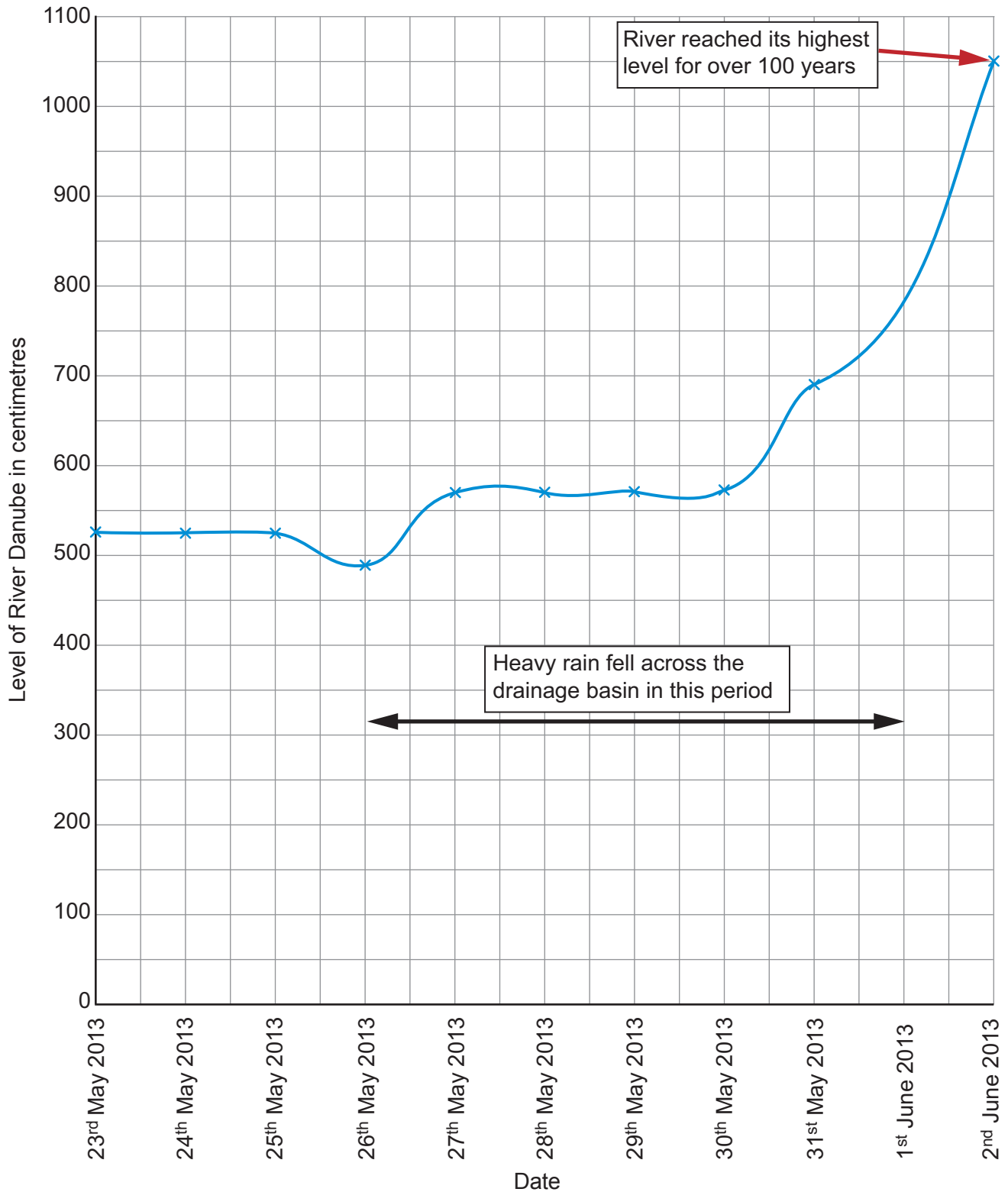
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- (c) Much of Central Europe was affected by heavy rain in the summer of 2013. Study the graph below. It shows changes in the level of the River Danube in Germany in May and June 2013.



- (i) Describe how the level of the River Danube changed during and after the period of heavy rain. Use figures from the graph to support your answer. [3]

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The information below shows some of the effects of the 2013 floods in Central Europe.

In Germany major sports events were cancelled. A large Volkswagen car factory was forced to close for one day.



In the Czech Republic 11 people died. Wheat and barley crops were ruined.

In Slovakia the flood damage was estimated to be over £8 million. Over 1900 public buildings were flooded.

In Austria all shipping on the River Danube was halted.

(ii) Explain why river floods have both economic and social impacts. Use the information above to support your answer. [6]

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(d) Case Studies

Answer only **one** of the questions, **either (i) or (ii)**.

You will be assessed on your spelling, punctuation and accurate use of grammar in this question.

Either,

**Tick (✓)
your choice**

(i) A case study about an ecosystem:

- Name the ecosystem you have studied;
- Describe how this ecosystem is being used;
- Explain why this ecosystem brings benefits to people.

Or,

(ii) A case study about coastal landforms:

- Name the coastline you have studied;
- Describe **two** different landforms found along this coastline;
- Explain why these landforms have developed here.

[8+3]

Name of ecosystem / coastline:

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End of Theme 2

END OF PAPER



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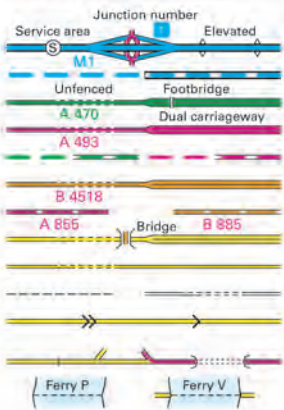
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OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)

Map symbols

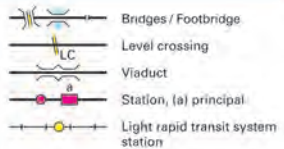
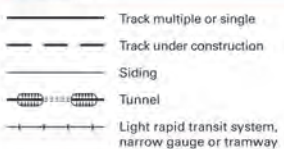
ROADS AND PATHS



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



PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY



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.

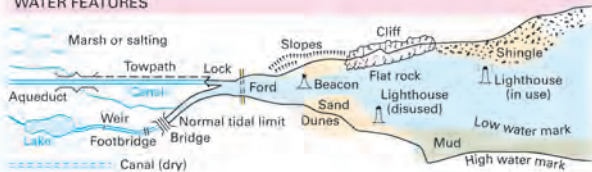
The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

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



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



LAND FEATURES



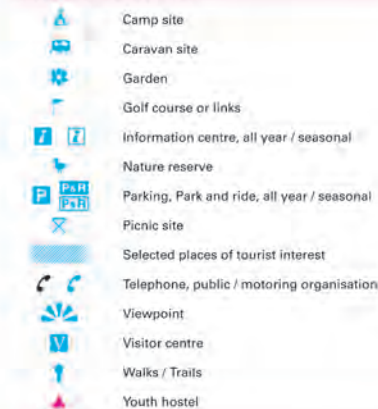
BOUNDARIES

- 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
- Castra Non-Roman

TOURIST INFORMATION



ABBREVIATIONS

- CG Coastguard
- CH Clubhouse
- MP Milepost
- MS Milestone
- P Post office
- PC Public convenience (in rural areas)
- PH Public house
- TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent

