Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
TOTAL	

AQA

General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2015

Geography (Specification B)

90351F

F

Unit 1 Managing Places in the 21st Century

Tuesday 19 May 2015 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:
- the insert (enclosed)
- the Ordnance Survey map extract (enclosed)
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

A
- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- 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.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 86.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  – use good English
  – organise information clearly
  – use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar will be assessed in questions 1(a)(iv) and 2(b). The marks available for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

The Coastal Environment

Answer **all** questions.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 43 marks

1 (a) Study **Figure 1** on the insert. **Figure 1** gives information about Singapore, a country in Asia.

1 (a) (i) Name the country to the north of Singapore.

[1 mark]

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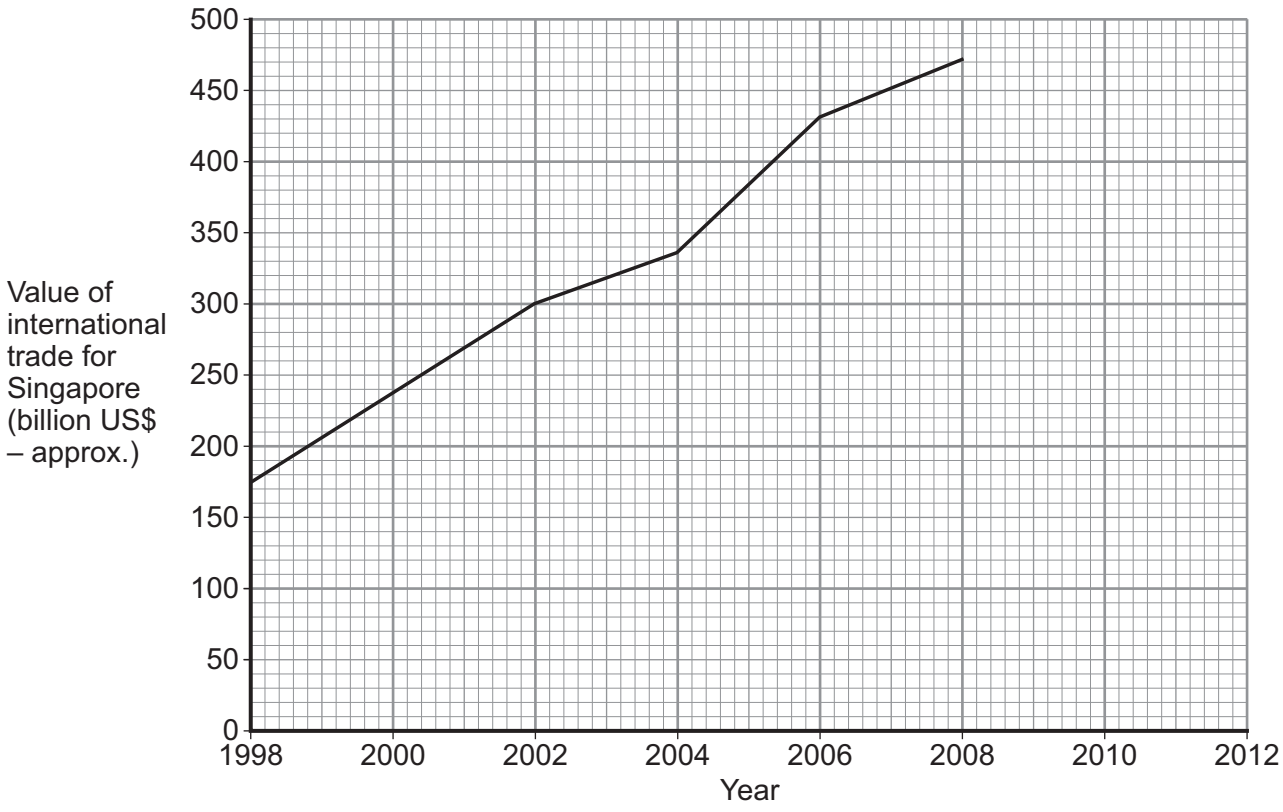
1 (a) (ii) Complete the graph below. The graph shows the value of international trade for Singapore.

Use information from **Figure 1**.

[2 marks]



1 (a) (iii) Using **Figure 1** give **two** export products that Singapore depends on for its wealth.

[2 marks]

1 .....

2 .....

1 (a) (iv) Explain how coastal areas provide opportunities for the development of industry.

Use **Figure 1** and your own knowledge.

[6 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

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Question 1 continues on the next page

1 (b) Describe how natural environments are being protected from economic development in coastal areas.

[4 marks]

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Question 1 continues on page 6

Turn over for the next question

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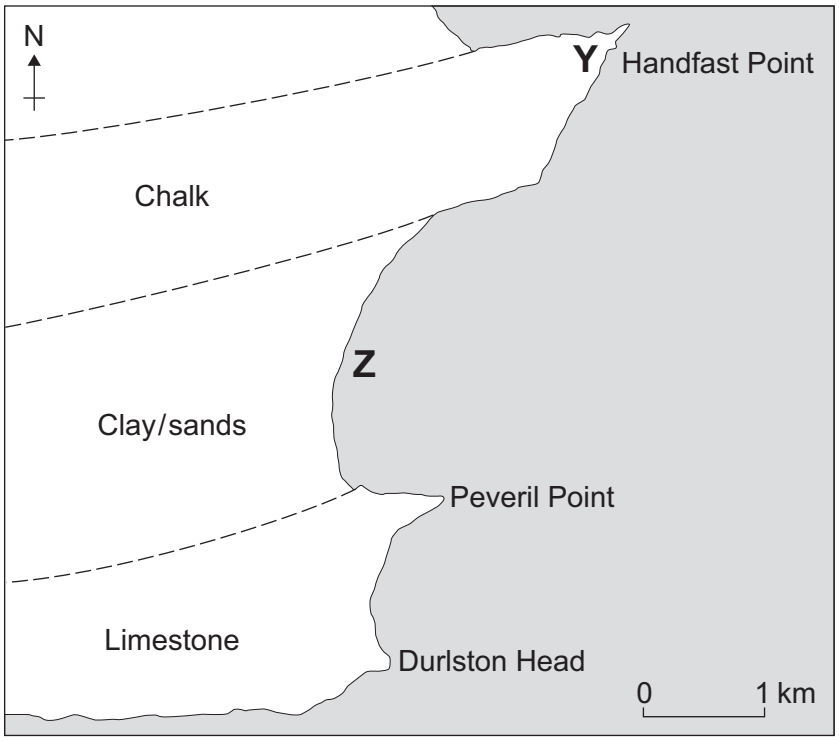
1 (c) Study **Figure 2**. **Figure 2** shows a simplified map of part of the Dorset coast. Different types of rock are found in this area.

Figure 2



1 (c) (i) Name the features on the map marked **Y** and **Z**.

Choose the correct features from the following list.

[2 marks]

spit **headland** **bay** **bar**

Y .....

Z .....

1 (c) (ii) Using **Figure 2** suggest how you can tell that clay/sands are softer rocks than chalk and limestone.

[2 marks]

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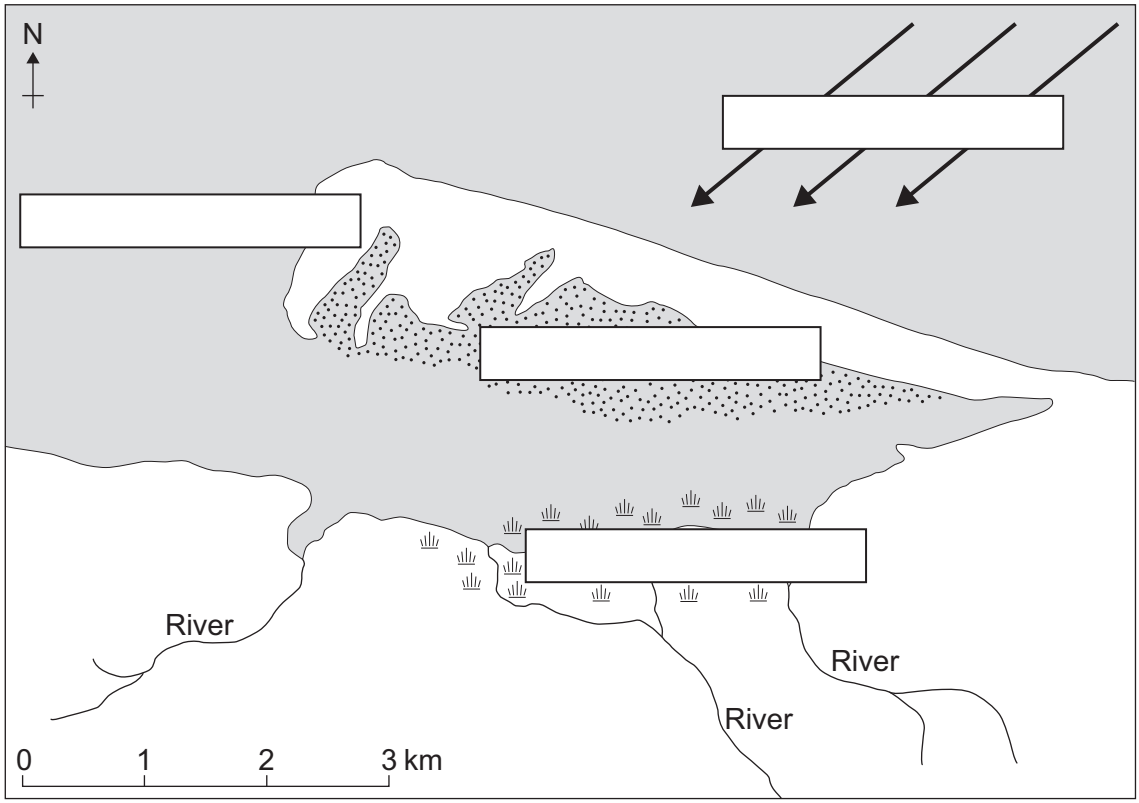
1 (d) Study **Figure 3**. **Figure 3** shows a coastal spit and the surrounding area.

Figure 3



1 (d) (i) Complete **Figure 3**. Write the correct term in each box from the list below.

[3 marks]

salt marsh	**prevailing wind**
mud	**recurved end**

1 (d) (ii) Complete the following sentence. Circle the correct answer.

[1 mark]

A spit is a feature caused by **[erosion / deposition / weathering]**

Question 1 continues on the next page

1 (d) (iii) Describe the formation of a coastal spit.

You may use a diagram.

[4 marks]

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Question 1 continues on page 10

Turn over for the next question

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1 (e) Study **Figure 4** on the insert. **Figure 4** shows the construction of part of a hard engineering scheme in a coastal area.

1 (e) (i) Which **three** of the following are examples of hard engineering techniques used in coastal areas?

Tick the **three** correct boxes.

[3 marks]

rock armour ☐

beach replenishment ☐

beach re-profiling ☐

sea wall ☐

gabions ☐

beach recycling ☐

1 (e) (ii) Explain how the hard engineering scheme shown in **Figure 4** will protect the coastal area from flooding.

Use **Figure 4** and your own knowledge.

[4 marks]

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1 (f) Study **Figure 5** on the insert. **Figure 5** shows an example of managed retreat.

1 (f) (i) Which of the **two** following statements are true?

Tick the **two** correct boxes.

[2 marks]

Managed retreat is more likely to be used in coastal areas when:

There are not many buildings on the coast ☐

There are steep cliffs along the coastline ☐

Main roads and railway lines run along the coastline ☐

The land is low and flat ☐

1 (f) (ii) Using **Figure 5** on the insert to help, suggest how:

A Managed retreat allows the flood risk to be managed in local areas.

[2 marks]

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B Managed retreat can create environmental opportunities.

[2 marks]

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43

Turn over for Question 2

The Urban Environment

Answer **all** questions.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 43 marks

2 (a) Study **Figure 6** on the insert. **Figure 6** gives information about the growth of megacities.

2 (a) (i) Use **Figure 6** to complete the following paragraph.

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

[4 marks]

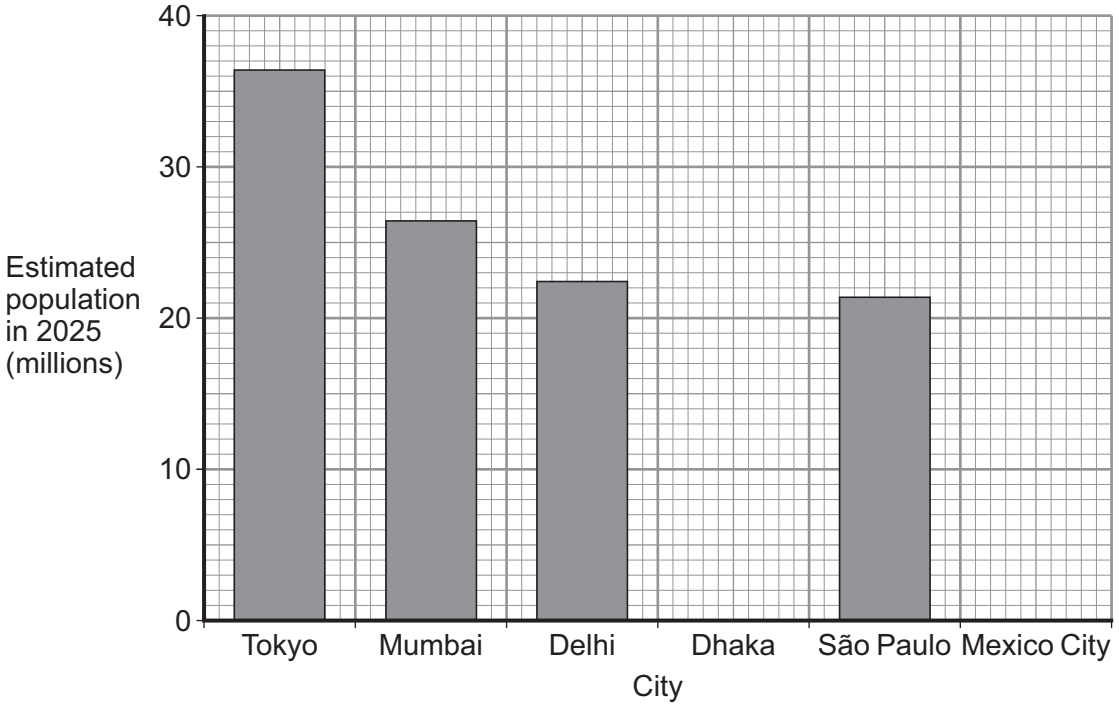
China	**5 million**	**7**	**more developed**
US	**10 million**	**8**	**less developed**

A megacity is a city with over ..... people. Between 2007 and 2025 it is estimated that ..... more megacities will develop, all of them in ..... countries. The country where the most rapid urbanisation is taking place is ..... .

2 (a) (ii) Complete the graph below. The graph shows the estimated population of the world's six largest cities in 2025.

Use information from **Figure 6**.

[2 marks]



2 (a) (iii) Name **one** city where the population is expected to remain the same from 2007 to 2025.

[1 mark]

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2 (a) (iv) Explain why people migrate to urban areas within less developed countries.

Use **Figure 6** and your own knowledge.

[4 marks]

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2 (b) Study **Figure 7** on the insert. **Figure 7** shows part of a city in a less developed country.

Describe the challenges caused by urban growth in cities in less developed countries.

Use **Figure 7** and an example(s) you have studied.

[6 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

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2 (c) Study **Figure 8** on the insert. **Figure 8** gives information about an urban regeneration project in a part of Birmingham, a city in the United Kingdom (UK).

2 (c) (i) Why is the regeneration project shown in **Figure 8** called a 'mixed-use' project?

[2 marks]

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2 (c) (ii) Using **Figure 8** give **two** reasons why this part of Birmingham needed a regeneration project.

[2 marks]

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2 .....

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Question 2 continues on the next page

2 (c) (iii) Suggest how the Birmingham Eastside regeneration project will:

1 Improve educational opportunities.

[2 marks]

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2 Improve housing conditions.

[2 marks]

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2 (c) (iv) Use **Figure 8** and your own knowledge to explain how regeneration projects can improve the physical environment in the urban area.

[4 marks]

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2 (d) Study **Figure 9**, an Ordnance Survey map extract showing part of the city of Norwich.

2 (d) (i) What is the four-figure grid reference for Norwich railway station?

[1 mark]

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2 (d) (ii) Identify the land use found at the following grid references.

Write your answers in the table below. One has been done for you.

[2 marks]

Grid reference	Land use
204115	Golf course
285093	
257129	

2 (d) (iii) Rackheath (2813) is the location chosen for a new, sustainable eco-town of 5000 homes.

Complete the sentences below. Circle the correct answer in each set of brackets.

[2 marks]

The direction from Norwich city centre (2308) to Rackheath (2813) is

[north-east / north-west / south-east]

The distance from the edge of Norwich (2511) to Rackheath (2813) is approximately

[1km / 3km / 5km]

2 (d) (iv) Suggest why people might want to live in the new eco-town of Rackheath (2813).

Use evidence from the Ordnance Survey map extract.

[2 marks]

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Question 2 continues on the next page

2 (e) Study **Figure 10**, on the insert. **Figure 10** gives information about the new eco-town at Rackheath.

Describe some of the features that can help to make urban areas sustainable.

Use **Figure 10** and your own knowledge.

[4 marks]

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43

END OF QUESTIONS

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier and Higher Tier
June 2015

Geography (Specification B) 90351F & 90351H

Unit 1 Managing Places in the 21st Century

Insert

Figure 1 – For use with Question 1 (a)

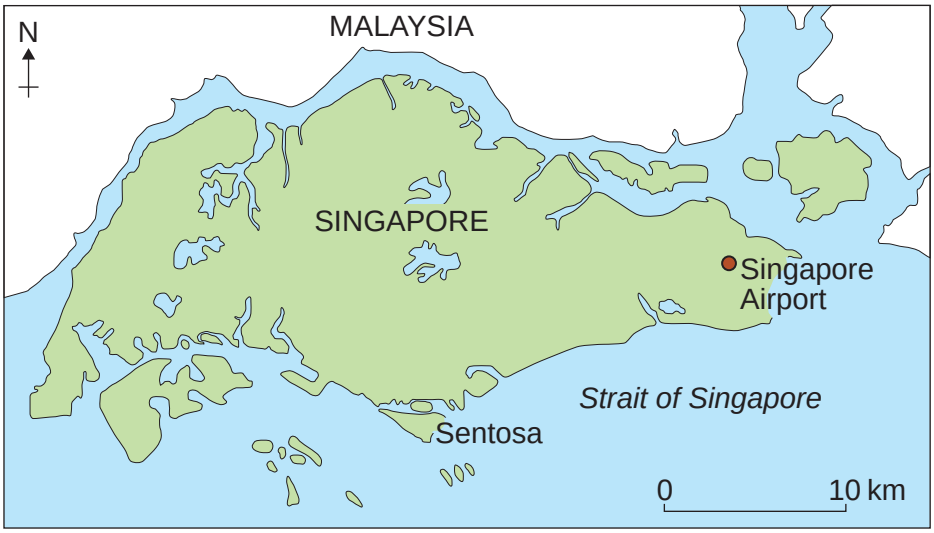
Singapore

Singapore is a small country, made up of 63 islands, the largest known as Singapore Island.

The coast plays an important part in the economy of Singapore. The country depends heavily on the export of electrical goods, chemicals and oil products. The container port is one of the busiest in the world. Large ships bring raw materials and goods into Singapore where loads are broken down into smaller amounts and shipped to other parts of south-east Asia. Large areas of flat coastal land have provided the opportunity for the development of industry and container storage. Tourism is another major industry; over 12 million people visited Singapore in 2013.

Value of international trade billion US$ (approx)

1998 – 174	2006 – 431
2000 – 238	2008 – 471
2002 – 300	2010 – 479
2004 – 336	2012 – 500



Sentosa Beach Resort – Singapore

Sentosa Beach Resort is visited by over 5 million tourists a year and offers visitors a wide range of opportunities, including:

- 5-star beach front hotels
- A wide range of beach and water sports activities
- Health and spa facilities
- Theme Parks, including Universal Studios Singapore
- Wildlife Parks, including Underwater World and the Dolphin Lagoon.

Figure 4

For use with Question 1 (e) – Foundation Tier

For use with 1 (f) – Higher Tier

Figure 5

For use with Question 1 (f) – Foundation Tier

For use with Question 1 (g) – Higher Tier

Figure 6

For use with Question 2 (a)

The world's megacities

It is estimated that the continued movement of people from rural to urban areas in less developed countries will lead to the continuing growth in the number of megacities (cities with over 10 million people). In 2007 there were 19 cities of over 10 million people and this is expected to increase to 26 by 2025.

The most rapid urbanisation is taking place in China. A recent report stated that 49 new cities had been built in China in the last 20 years as millions of people move from the countryside to the growing industrial areas where incomes are on average three times higher.

Population of the world's megacities, 2007 and 2025 (millions)

	City	2007		City	2025 (estimate)
1	Tokyo	35.7	1	Tokyo	36.4
2	New York	19.0	2	Mumbai	26.4
3	Mexico City	19.0	3	Delhi	22.5
4	Mumbai	19.0	4	Dhaka	22.0
5	São Paulo	18.8	5	São Paulo	21.4
6	Delhi	15.9	6	Mexico City	21.0
7	Shanghai	15.0	7	Kolkata	20.6
8	Kolkata	14.8	8	New York	20.6
9	Dhaka	13.5	9	Shanghai	19.4
10	Buenos Aires	12.8	10	Karachi	19.1
11	Los Angeles	12.5	11	Kinshasa	16.8
12	Karachi	12.1	12	Lagos	15.8
13	Cairo	11.9	13	Cairo	15.6
14	Rio de Janeiro	11.7	14	Manila	14.8
15	Osaka-Kobe	11.3	15	Beijing	14.5
16	Beijing	11.1	16	Buenos Aires	13.8
17	Manila	11.1	17	Los Angeles	13.7
18	Moscow	10.5	18	Rio de Janeiro	13.4
19	Istanbul	10.1	19	Jakarta	12.4
			20	Istanbul	12.1
			21	Guangzhou	11.8
			22	Osaka-Kobe	11.4
			23	Lahore	10.5
			24	Moscow	10.5
			25	Shenzhen	10.2
			26	Chennai	10.1

Figure 7

For use with Question 2 (b)

Figure 8 – For use with Question 2 (c)

Birmingham Eastside

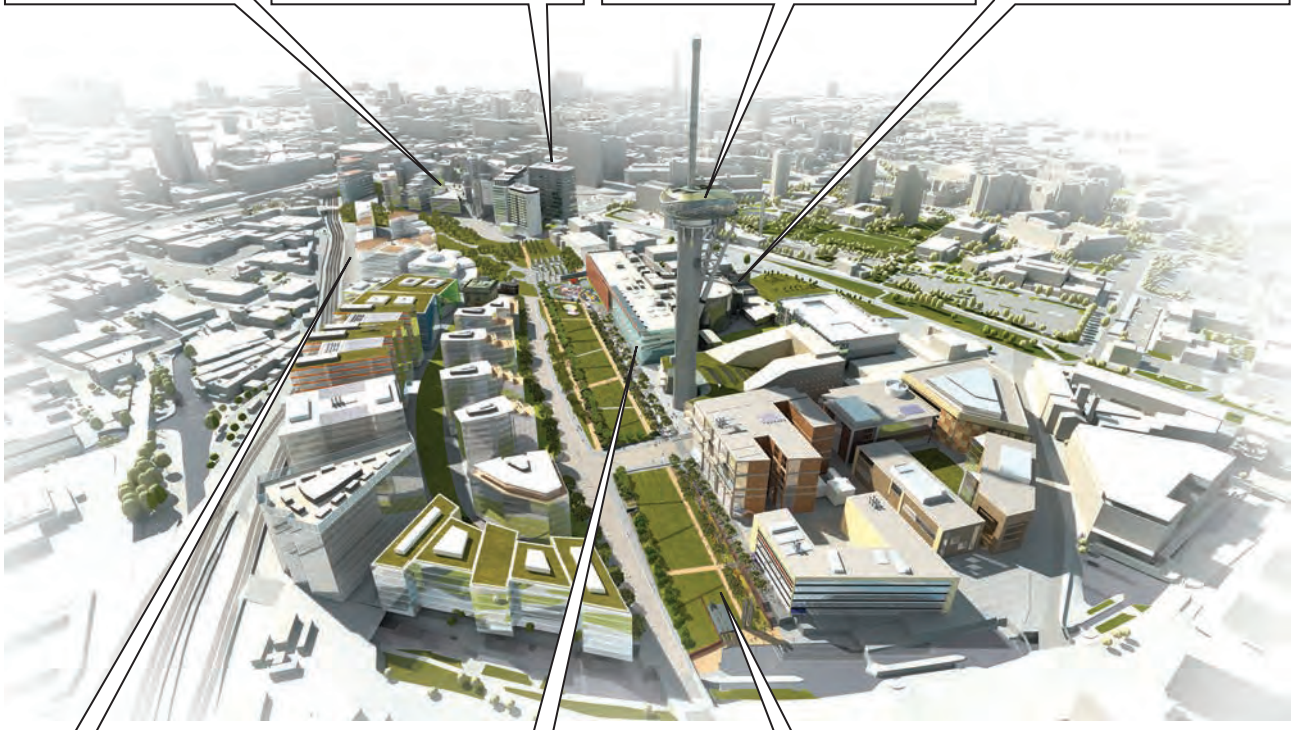
Birmingham Eastside is a proposed 172 acre mixed-use regeneration project in the heart of the city of Birmingham. It will redevelop a run-down industrial area and transform it into a modern, open area with increased links to the city centre. Derelict buildings will be replaced with a range of state of the art buildings, creating thousands of jobs in an area of high unemployment. The project will include the following developments:

City Park Gate
A mixture of residential and business property near the city centre

Martineau Galleries
Shopping centre, office blocks, a high-rise residential tower and cinema complex

VTP200
The world's first 'vertiplex', a 200m tall leisure and observation centre with an entertainment complex at its base

Millennium Point
Science and technology learning centre, linked to Birmingham Science Museum



Curzon Street
A mixture of offices, shops and leisure sites, including a large hotel

Masshouse
An urban village with shops, leisure facilities and a residential area

Eastside City Park
The park will run through the whole area, providing outdoor recreational space and a walkway between different parts of the development

Figure 10

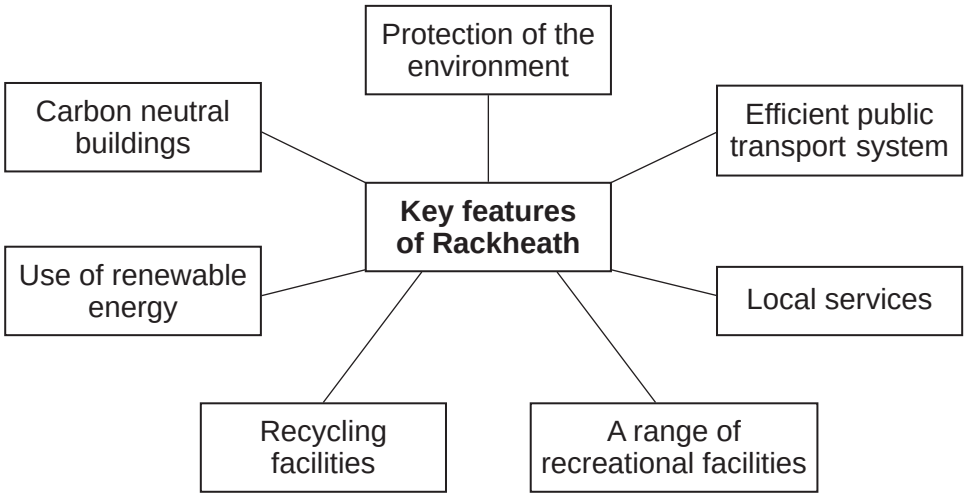
For use with Question 2 (e) – Foundation Tier

For use with Question 2 (f) – Higher Tier

What is an eco-town?

In 2007, the UK government announced proposals for a number of sustainable eco-towns to be built. This initiative came about because of the need to develop more residential settlements during a time of housing shortages. The newly built eco-towns would also be used as examples for future residential developments.

Rackheath, near the city of Norwich, was one of twelve eco-towns proposed by the government. It is designed to be a sustainable and self-sufficient settlement of 5000 homes.



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