

New Specification



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2011

StudentBounty.com

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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For Examiner's 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.

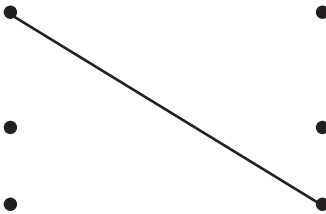
_____ km [2]

(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]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- (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.

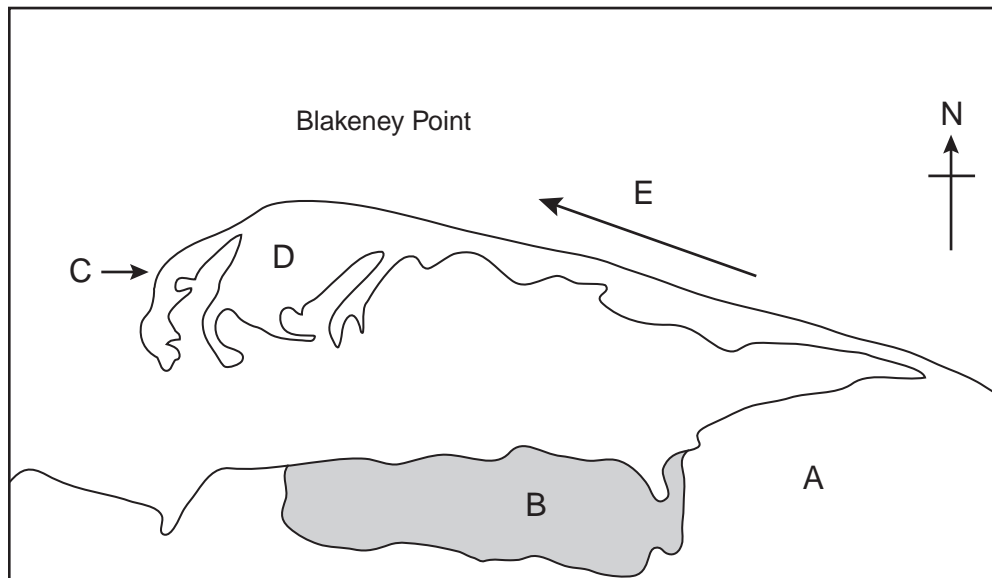


Fig. 1

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]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(iii) There are two main types of waves – constructive and destructive waves. Complete the following sentences to compare constructive and destructive waves. Choose your answer from the list below.

constructive destructive erode build up less more

1. In _____ waves the backwash is much stronger than the swash.
2. _____ waves are low and far apart.
3. Destructive waves are _____ frequent than constructive waves.
4. Constructive waves _____ the beach. [4]

(iv) Sea cliffs are formed by erosion. Name **two** processes by which the coast is eroded.

_____ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- (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.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

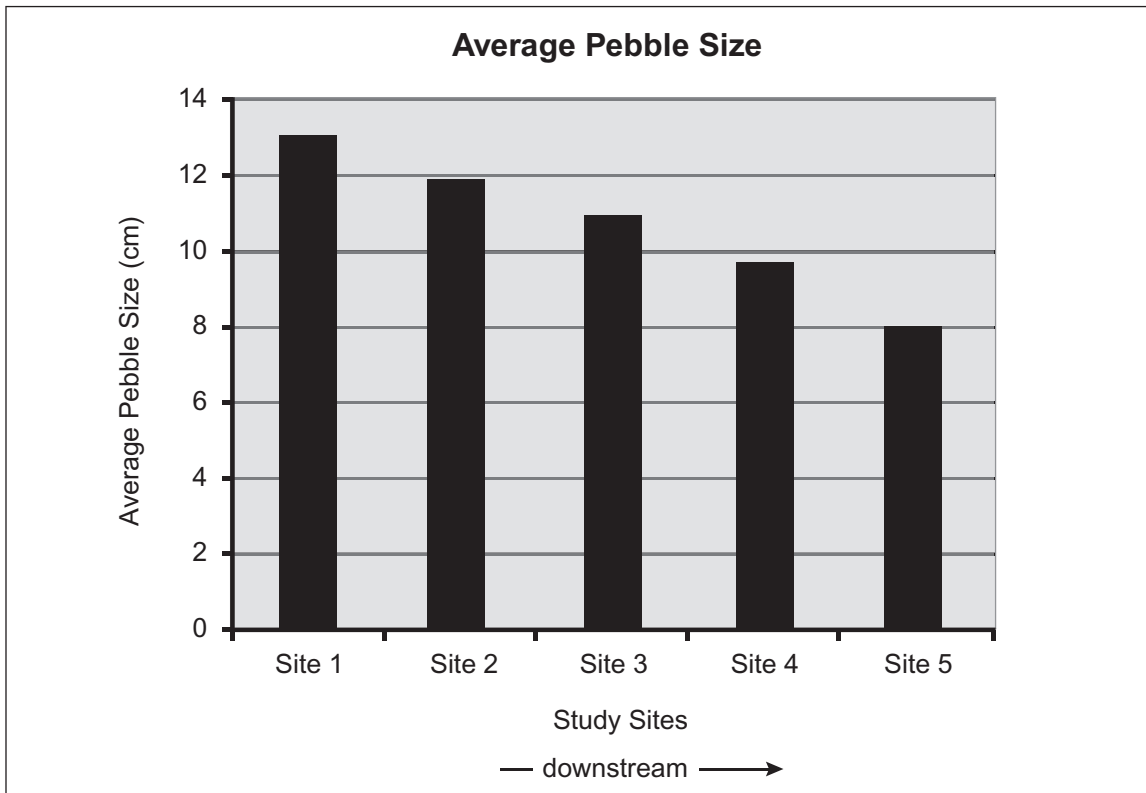


Fig. 3

- (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]

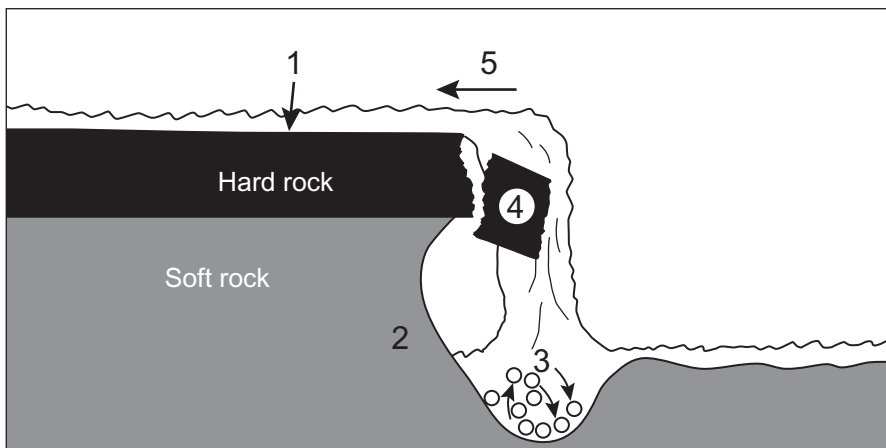
- (ii) 1. Describe the changes in the size of pebbles as you go downstream.

[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]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

- (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

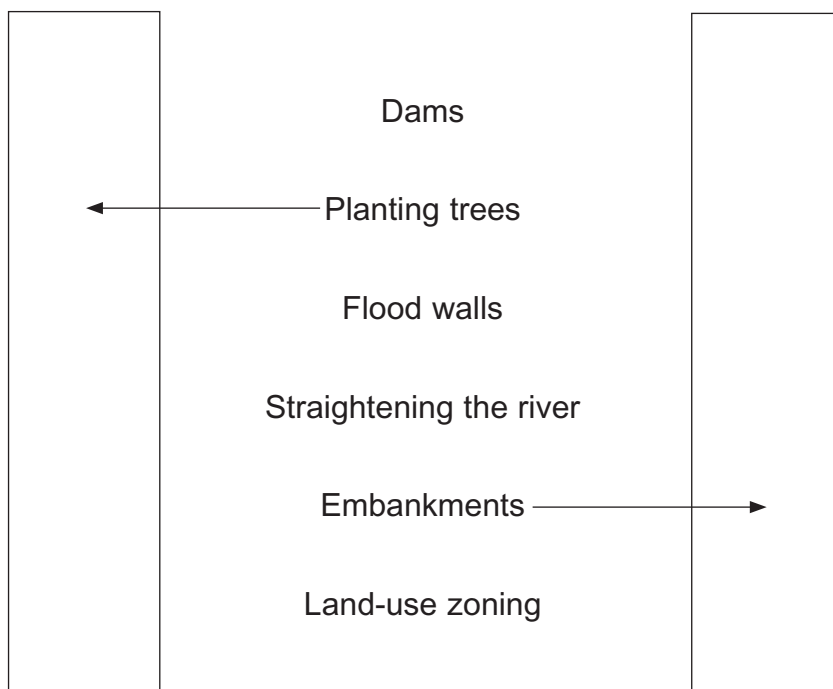


Fig. 5

[4]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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

River _____ [1]

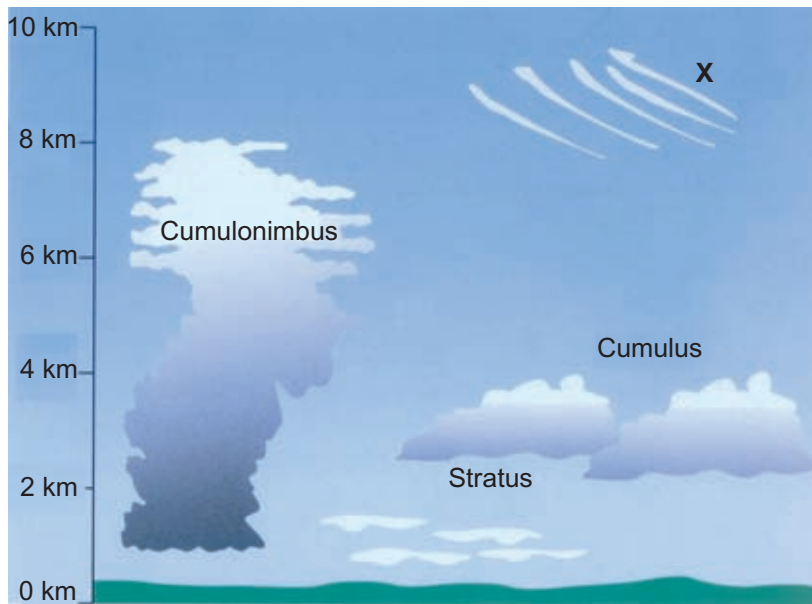
Method _____

_____ [3]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Theme B: Our Changing Weather and Climate

- 2 (a) Study **Fig. 6** which shows the main types of clouds. Answer the questions which follow.



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Fig. 6

- (i) Name the type of cloud at **X**.

[1]

- (ii) Name the type of cloud associated with thunderstorms.

[1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

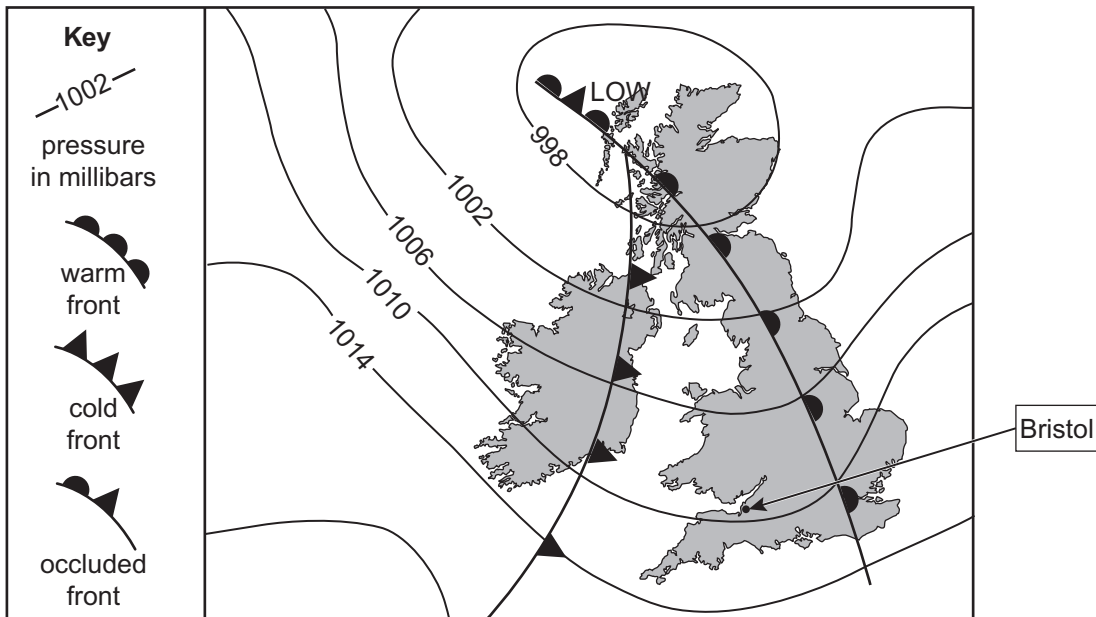


Fig. 8

(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]

(iii) The temperature in Bristol will change as this weather system passes.

1. Describe how the temperature will change.

_____ [1]

2. Explain why the temperature will change.



_____ [3]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(d) Weather affects both people and the economy. Complete **Table 3** by writing People or Economy in the last column. One has been completed for you.

[3]

Table 3

Weather element	Effect	People or Economy
<p>strong winds</p>  <p>© Reuters/Henry Romero 2 September 2009</p>	<p>Can cause high waves and stormy seas so ferry crossings may be cancelled. As a result goods cannot be transported to the shops.</p>	
<p>weather element</p> <p>warm, sunny weather</p>	<p>Increases the temperature so that sales of goods such as ice-cream and barbecues rise.</p>	<p>Economy</p>
<p>frost</p>  <p>© Darren Ciolli-Leach</p>	<p>In winter frost helps to break up the soil making it cheaper to cultivate fields in the early spring.</p>	
<p>heavy rain</p>  <p>© FreeFoto.com Ltd</p>	<p>Can cause river levels to rise and overflow their banks, so flooding homes and gardens.</p>	




Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Theme C: The Restless Earth

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- 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]

- (b) Order the following statements to show how a lava plateau forms. One has been completed for you.

Lava pours out through fissures.	
Pressure brought magma to the earth's crust.	
Weathering occurs along the edges of the plateau, making it smaller over time.	4
The lava cools to form a wide flat plateau made of basalt.	

[3]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(c) Study **Fig. 10** which gives some information about the earthquake which affected Haiti in 2010. Answer the questions which follow.

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Haiti Earthquake was not a surprise.



Almost 200 000 died and there was caused widespread damage when an earthquake with a magnitude of 7 struck the LEDC country of Haiti on 12 January 2010.

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

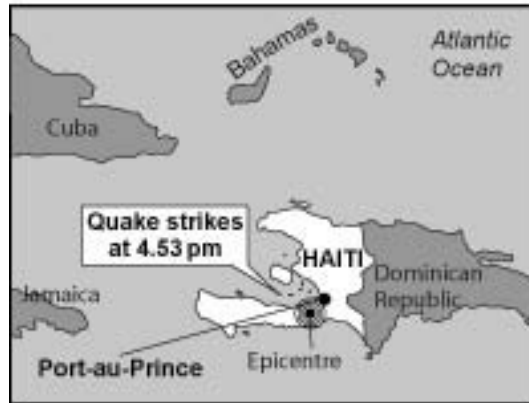


Fig. 10

(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]

(v) Explain why plates move.

[4]

(d) Describe the cause and **two** impacts of an earthquake you have studied which happened in the British Isles.

Location of earthquake in British Isles

[1]

Cause of earthquake

[2]

Impacts

[4]

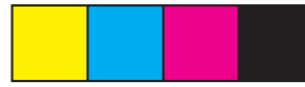
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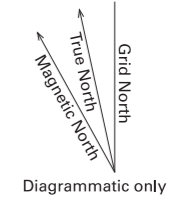
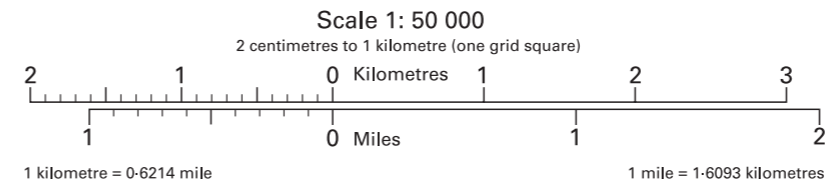


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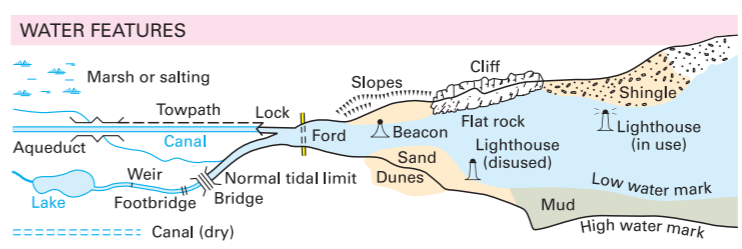
ROADS AND PATHS	Not necessarily rights of way
Junction number Elevated	Motorway (dual carriageway)
Unfenced	Primary Route (recommended through route)
Dual carriageway	Main road
Footbridge	Road under construction
Secondary road	Narrow road with passing places
Road generally more than 4m wide	Road generally 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	
Track multiple or single	Bridges, footbridge
Track under construction	Level crossing
Siding	Viaduct, embankment
Tunnel, cuttings	Station, (a) principal
Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway	Light rapid transit system station

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

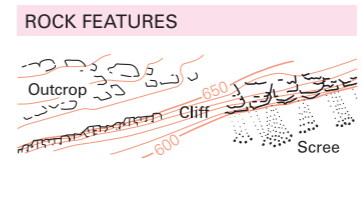
BOUNDARIES	
National	
District	
County, Unitary Authority, London Borough or Metropolitan District	
National Park	

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



HEIGHTS	
Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval	
Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level	

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY	
Footpath	
Bridleway	
Restricted byway	
Byway open to all traffic	



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