

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 2: The Natural Environment

Foundation Tier

Wednesday 12 June 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5GA2F/01

You must have:

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section **A** answer only **one** question from questions 1, 2, 3 **or** 4.
- In Section **B** answer **either** question 5 **or** 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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6/8/8/4



P 4 1 3 6 6 A 0 1 3 6

PEARSON

SECTION A – THE PHYSICAL WORLD

Answer only ONE question from Section A.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

Topic 1: Coastal Landscapes

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box

1 (a) Look at Figure 1a.

It shows a constructive wave.

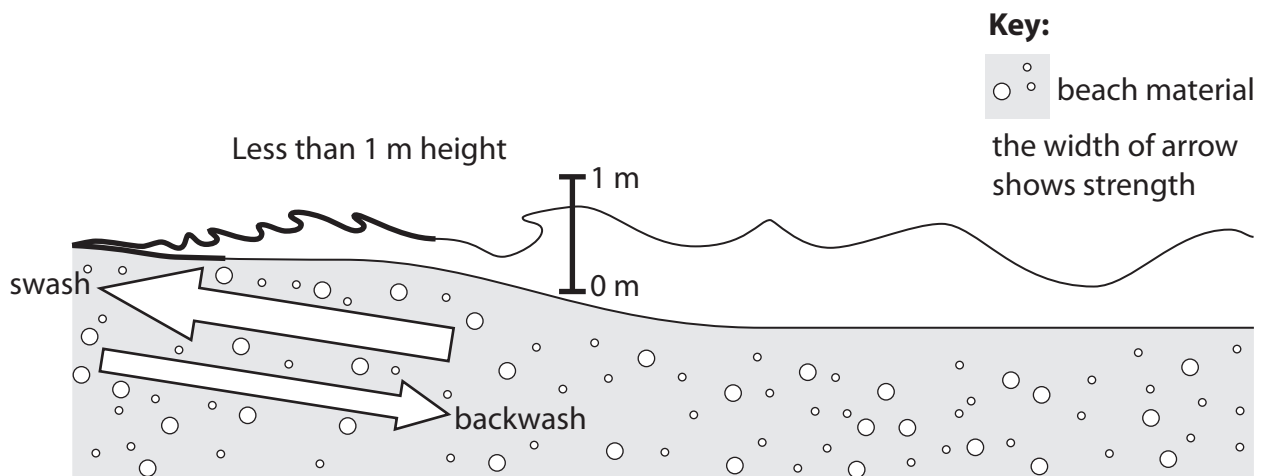


Figure 1a

(i) Which **one** of the following statements best describes a constructive wave?

(1)

- A** swash is the **same height** as backwash
- B** swash is **weaker** than backwash
- C** swash is **stronger** than backwash
- D** swash is **lower** than backwash



(ii) Constructive waves have other features.

Choose **two** features from the list below.

Constructive waves

(2)

- A** cause more erosion than destructive waves.
- B** have a larger wavelength than destructive waves.
- C** have a higher frequency than destructive waves.
- D** create caves.
- E** deposit sand on the beach.
- F** are high energy waves.



(b) Look at Figure 1b.

It shows coastal landforms.

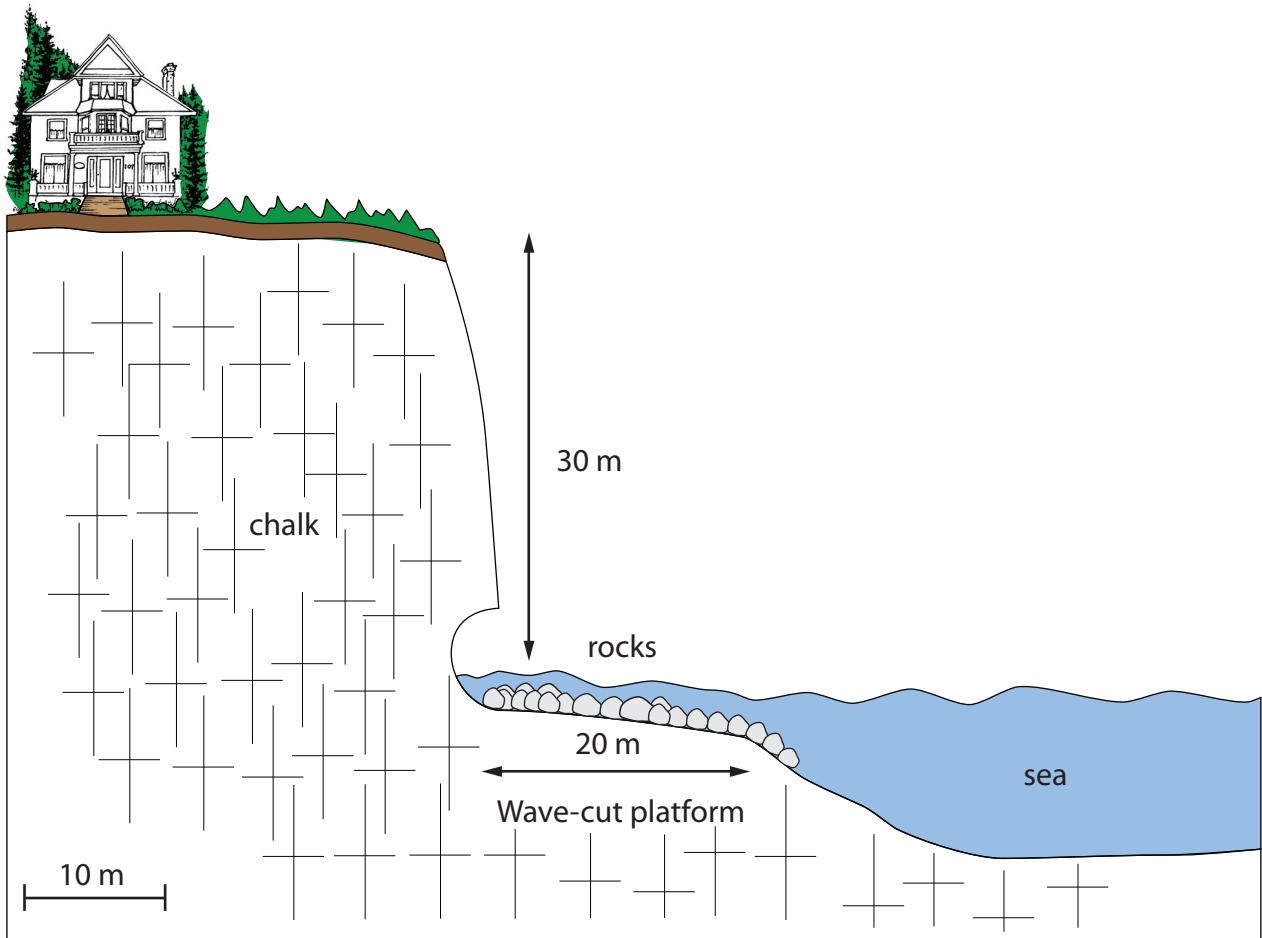


Figure 1b

(i) Complete the sentences to describe the landforms in Figure 1b.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

clay	bar	rocky	20 m
chalk	30 m	wave-cut platform	500 m

The cliff is made out of

It is approximately high.

There is a in front of the cliffs.

It is and approximately

..... wide.



(ii) Describe the formation of a headland and bay.

You may use a labelled diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)

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(c) (i) Weathering at the coast occurs when rock

(1)

- A** is worn away by the sea.
- B** is dropped by the sea.
- C** moves towards the beach.
- D** is broken down.

(ii) Describe how mass movement impacts on coastal landforms.

(3)

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(d) Look at Figure 1c (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows coastal management.

(i) Name a type of coastal management shown in Figure 1c.

(1)

- A** revetments
- B** managed retreat
- C** off shore reefs
- D** rip rap (rock armour)



(ii) Choose **one** hard engineering method shown in Figure 1c.

Describe **two** advantages of this hard engineering method.

(4)

Chosen method

Advantage 1

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Advantage 2

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(e) Outline the effects of coastal recession on people and the environment.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



Topic 2: River Landscapes

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box

2 (a) Look at Figure 2a.

It shows a drainage basin.

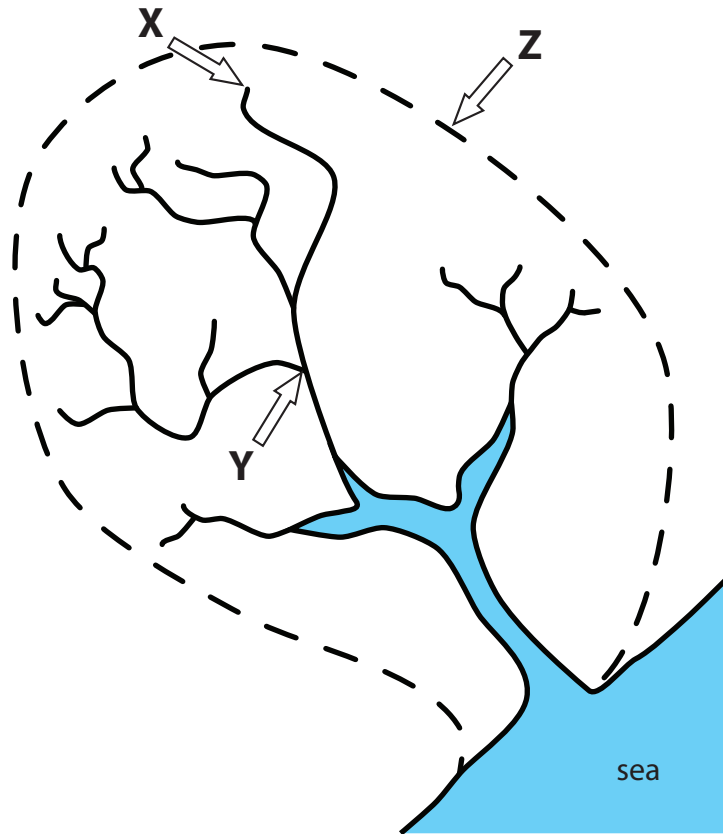


Figure 2a

(i) Name feature **Z** shown on Figure 2a.

(1)

- A** tributary
- B** mouth
- C** watershed
- D** river

(ii) From the list below, name features **X** and **Y** shown on Figure 2a.

(2)

washland **confluence** **dam** **levee** **source** **velocity**

X

Y



(b) Look at Figure 2b.

It shows river landforms in Iceland.



Figure 2b

(i) Complete the sentences to describe the landforms in Figure 2b.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

10 m	flat	levee	steep
waterfall	100 m	rocks	interlocking

The feature shown in Figure 2b is a

It is approximately high.

The valley sides are and there are
..... spurs.

There are rounded in the river.



(ii) Describe the formation of a waterfall.

You may use a labelled diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)

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(c) (i) Weathering affects river landscapes because it

(1)

- A** causes the river to flow faster.
- B** breaks down the banks of a river.
- C** moves material in the river.
- D** causes material in the river to be dropped.

(ii) Describe how mass movement impacts on river landforms.

(3)

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(d) Look at Figure 2c (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows river management.

(i) Name the type of river management shown in Figure 2c.

(1)

- A** washland
- B** flood relief channel
- C** dam
- D** flood warning systems



(ii) Describe **two** advantages of the type of river management shown in Figure 2c.

(4)

Advantage 1

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Advantage 2

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(e) Outline the effects of flooding on people and the environment.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



Topic 3: Glaciated Landscapes

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a.

It shows a corrie with glacial processes.

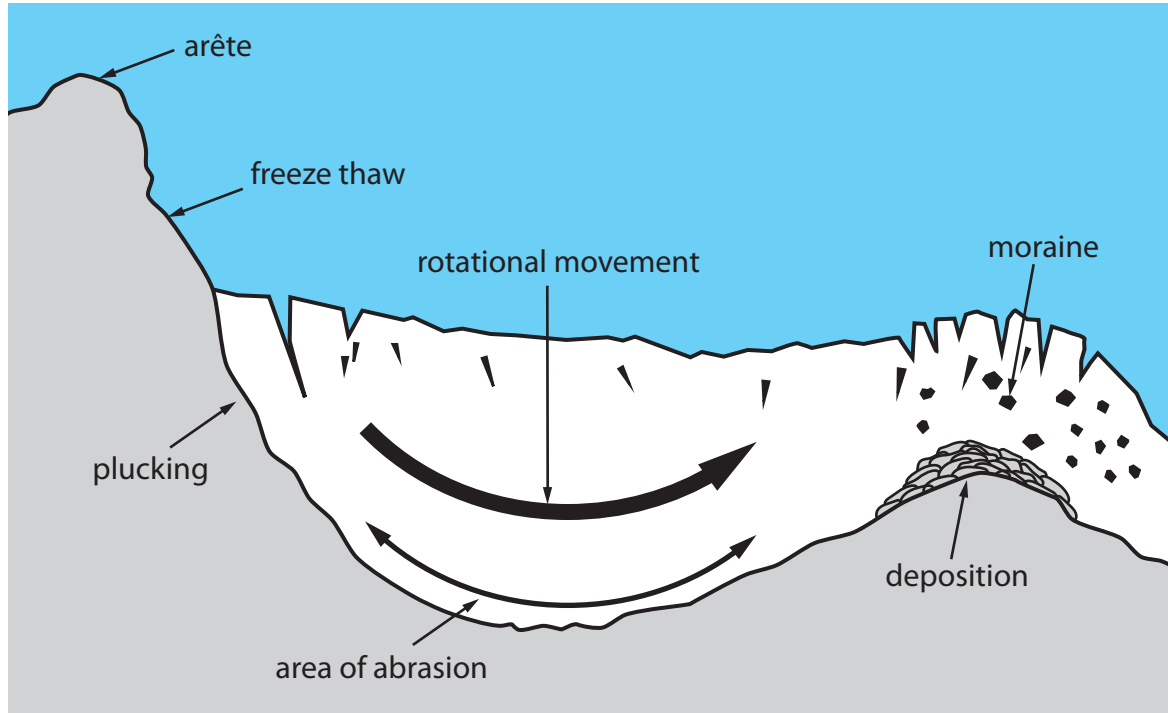


Figure 3a

(i) Name a type of weathering shown in Figure 3a.

(1)

(ii) Two processes of erosion are shown on Figure 3a.

Choose the **two** processes from the list below.

(2)

- A freeze thaw
- B moraine
- C abrasion
- D deposition
- E plucking
- F rotational movement



(b) Look at Figure 3b.

It shows upland glacial landforms.

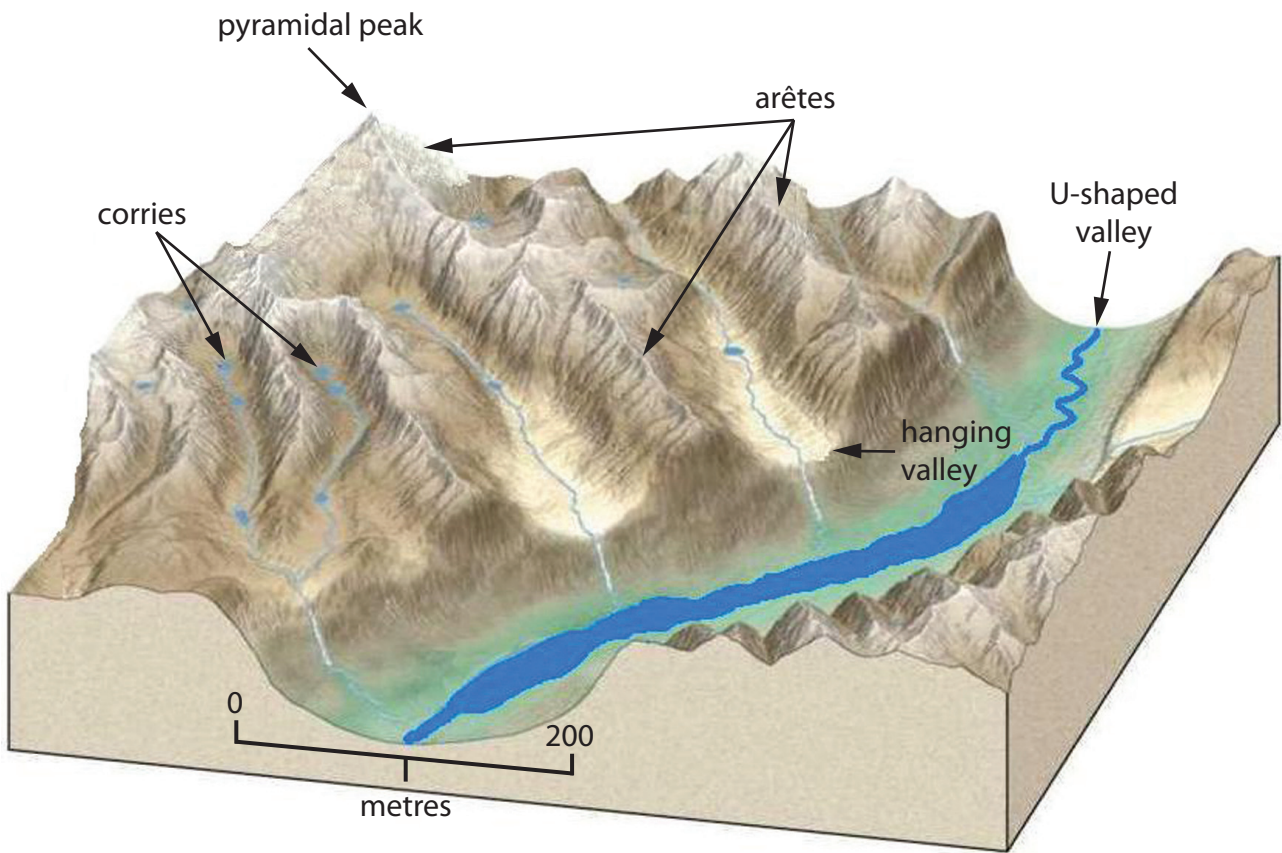


Figure 3b

(i) Complete the sentences to describe the upland glacial landforms in Figure 3b.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

200 m	end	pyramidal peak	drumlins
start	500 m	corries	valleys
			arêtes

The highest point on Figure 3b is the

This landform has three leading up to it.

Many of the small valleys in a corrie.

All have a stream in them.

The U-shaped valley is about wide.



(ii) Describe the formation of a ribbon lake.

You may use a labelled diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)

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(c) (i) One upland glaciated landform used for generating hydroelectric power is (1)

- A** a pyramidal peak.
- B** an arête.
- C** a truncated spur.
- D** a U-shaped valley (glacial trough).

(ii) Outline **one** other way people use glaciated landscapes.
Use an example in your answer.

(3)

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(d) Look at Figure 3c (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows methods of managing avalanches.

(i) Name a method shown in Figure 3c. (1)

- A** snow fences
- B** shutters on windows
- C** warning zones
- D** controlled explosions



(ii) Describe **two** advantages of **one** avalanche management method shown in Figure 3c.

(4)

Chosen method

Advantage 1

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Advantage 2

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(e) Choose an avalanche you have studied.

Outline the causes of this avalanche.

(4)

Chosen avalanche

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



Topic 4: Tectonic Landscapes

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box

4 (a) Look at Figure 4a.

It shows the distribution of tectonic activity in New Zealand.

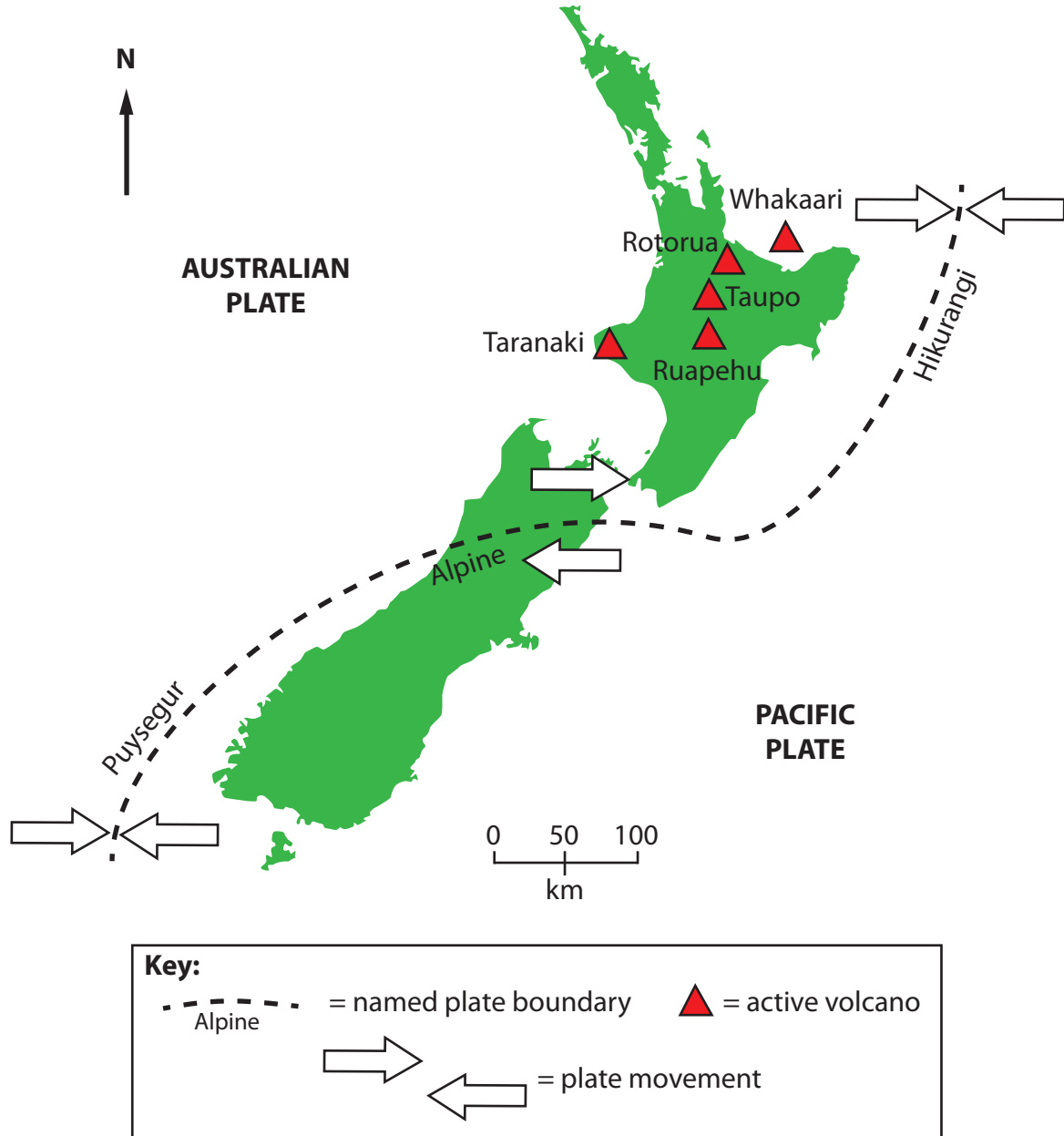


Figure 4a

(i) Name an active volcano on Figure 4a.

(1)



(ii) From the list below, choose **two** named plate boundaries shown on Figure 4a.

(2)

Australian

Hikurangi

Pacific

Puysegur

Taupo

Ruapehu

1

2



P 4 1 3 6 6 A 0 1 9 3 6

(b) Look at Figure 4b.

It shows tectonic landforms on an ocean island.

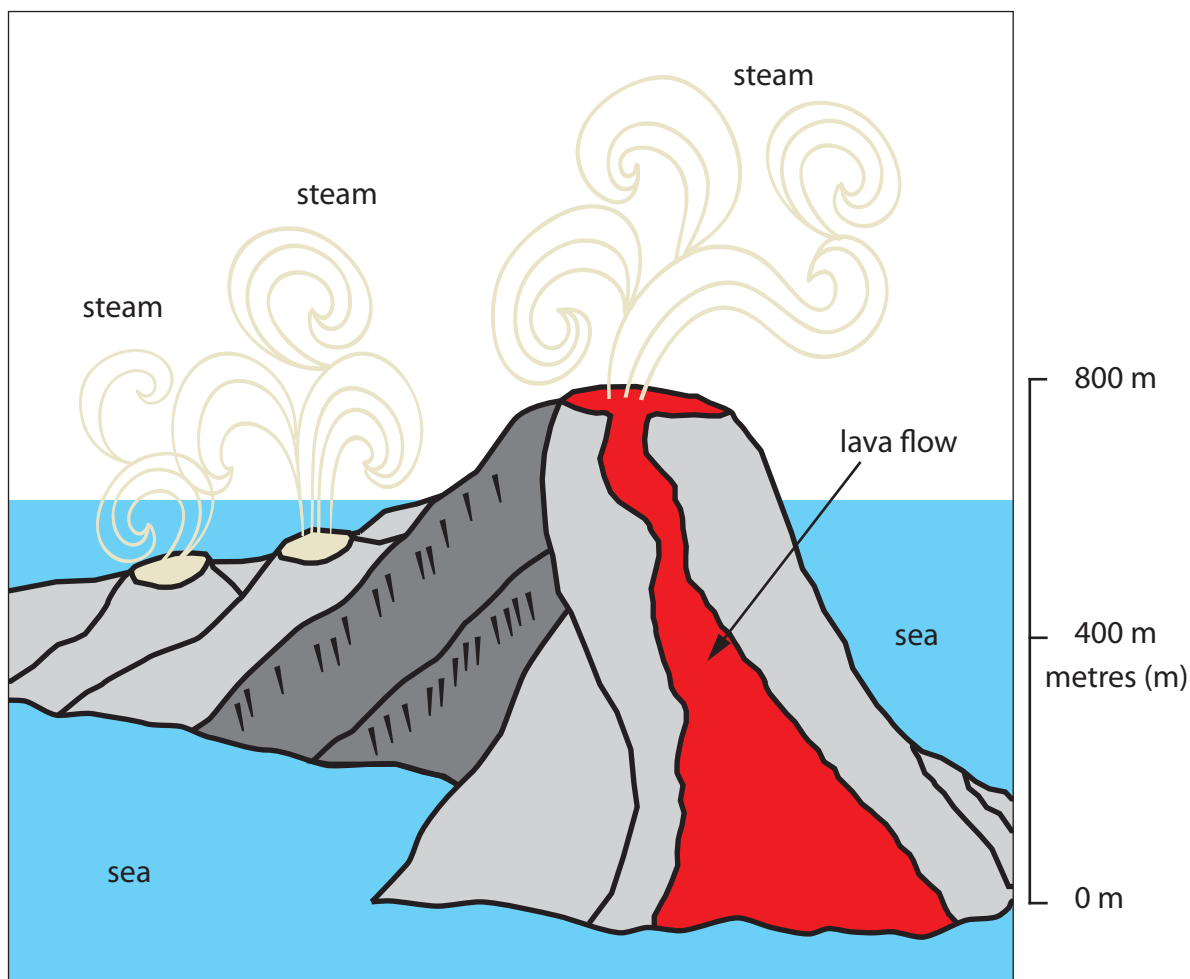


Figure 4b

(i) Complete the sentences to describe tectonic landforms in Figure 4b.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

gentle	550 m	ash	lava
four	800 m	three	steep
			steam

There are volcanoes shown in Figure 4b.

The main volcano is about high and has
..... sides.

It is erupting

All the volcanoes are erupting



(ii) Describe the formation of a volcano at a hotspot.

You may use a labelled diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)

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(c) (i) People live near volcanoes to be near family and friends.

What type of reason is this?

(1)

- A** social
- B** political
- C** military
- D** environmental

(ii) Outline **one economic** reason why people continue to live in areas of volcanic activity.

Use examples in your answer.

(3)

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(d) Look at Figures 4c1 and 4c2 (images) in the Resource Booklet.

They show different ways to monitor and protect against earthquakes.

(i) Name the method used to monitor (forecast) earthquakes in Figure 4c1.

(1)

- A** animal behaviour
- B** seismometer
- C** cross bracing
- D** hiding under desks



(ii) Describe **one** advantage for each of the following:

1. earthquake monitoring as shown in Figure 4c1
2. earthquake protection as shown in Figure 4c2.

(4)

Advantage – earthquake monitoring

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Advantage – earthquake protection

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(e) Choose an earthquake or volcanic eruption you have studied.

Outline the causes of this event.

(4)

Chosen earthquake or volcanic eruption

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(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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Section B is on the next page



SECTION B – ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Topic 5: A Wasteful World

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(c).

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a.

It is a graph showing the different types of waste produced by different countries.

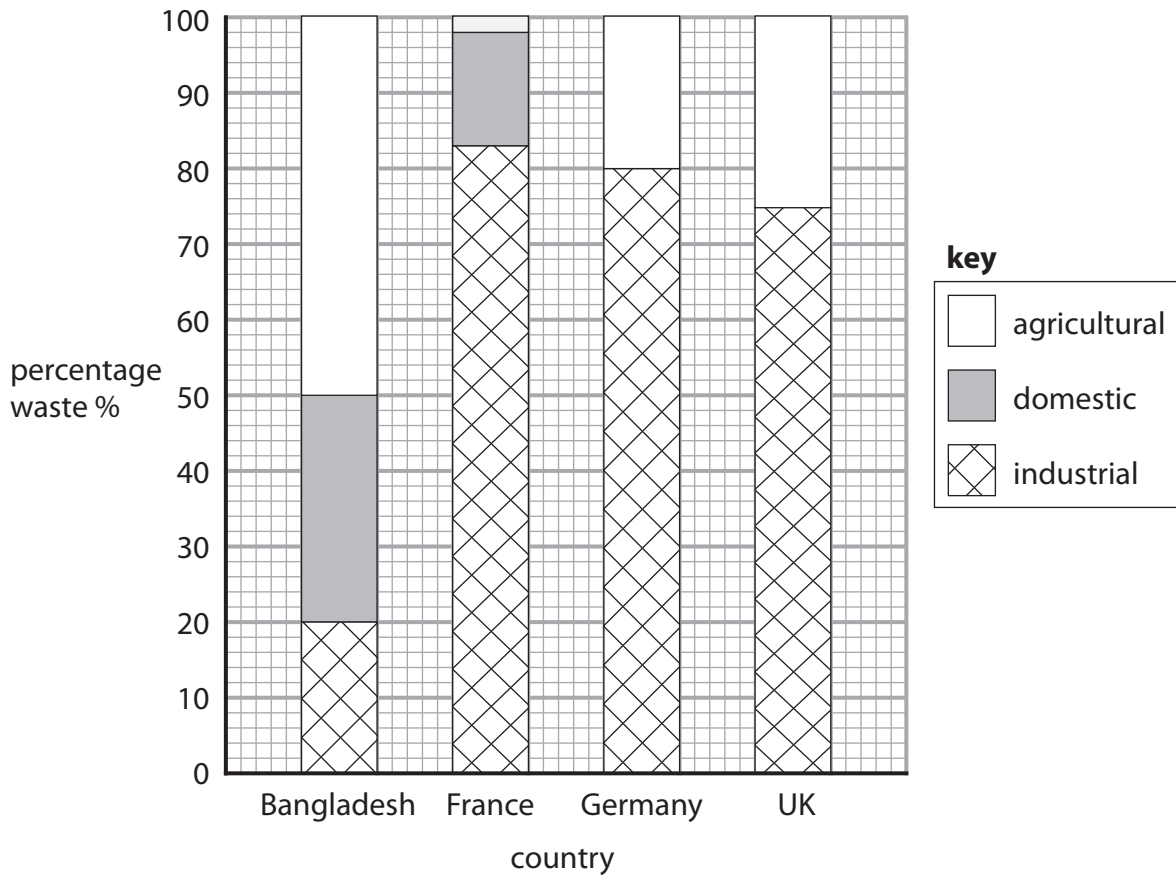


Figure 5a

(i) Complete the bars using information in the table below.

(2)

Country	Type of waste	
	Domestic %	Agricultural %
Germany	15	5
UK	20	5



(ii) Name the Low Income Country (LIC) shown on Figure 5a.

(1)

(iii) Complete the sentences to describe Figure 5a.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

Germany	UK	Bangladesh		
50%	75%	under	over	France

The highest percentage of industrial waste is produced by

..... .

The highest percentage of agricultural waste is produced by

..... .

It has agricultural waste.

The only High Income Country (HIC) with 15%
domestic waste is

(iv) The wealthier people in HICs create more waste than poorer people in LICs.

Outline how.

(4)

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(b) Look at Figure 5b.

It shows different carbon footprints for selected UK household products.





Product	Photograph	Carbon footprint
Banana		80g CO ₂
Large coffee		340g CO ₂
Bottle of water (500ml)		160g CO ₂
Toilet roll (made from recycled paper)		450g CO ₂

Figure 5b



(i) Rank the products from the highest to lowest carbon footprint.

Choose the correct rank order.

(1)

- A banana, bottle of water, large coffee, toilet roll
- B bottle of water, large coffee, toilet roll, banana
- C toilet roll, large coffee, banana, bottle of water
- D toilet roll, large coffee, bottle of water, banana

(ii) Which product has a carbon footprint of 340g CO₂?

(1)

- A banana
- B large coffee
- C bottle of water
- D toilet roll

(iii) The term **carbon footprint** can be defined as the amount of carbon

(1)

- A used to make shoes.
- B used to make a product.
- C released by power stations.
- D taken in by trees.

(iv) Describe how people can reduce their energy wastage.

(4)

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Question 6 is on the next page



Topic 6: A Watery World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(c).

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.

It is a graph showing water use in different countries.

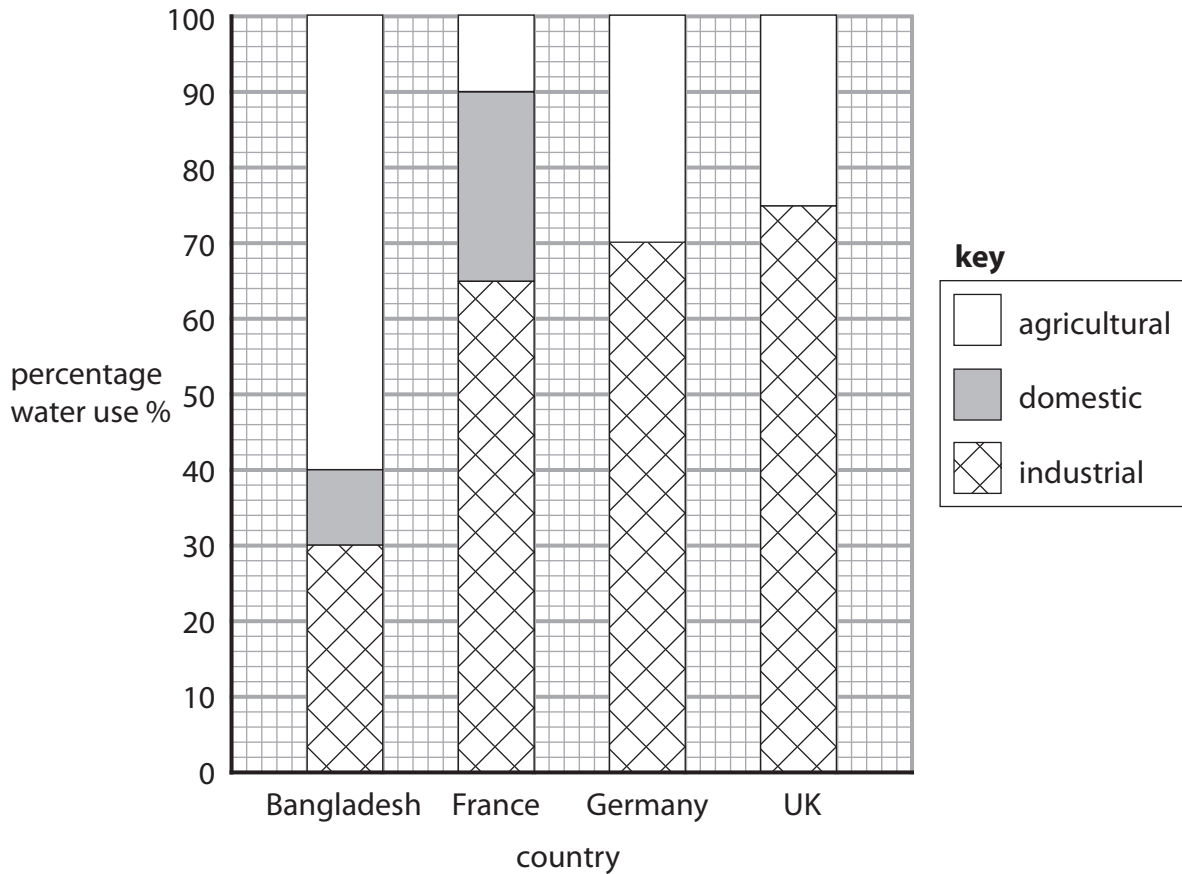


Figure 6a

(i) Complete the bars using the information in the table below.

(2)

Country	Water use	
	Domestic %	Agricultural %
Germany	20	10
UK	20	5



(ii) Name the Low Income Country (LIC) shown on Figure 6a.

(1)

(iii) Complete the sentences to describe Figure 6a.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

60%	UK	Germany		
50%	30%	75%	Bangladesh	France

The highest percentage of domestic water use is in

The highest percentage of agricultural water use is in

.....

It uses of its water for agriculture.

The only High Income Country (HIC) with industrial

water use is

(iv) The wealthier people in HICs use more water than poorer people in LICs.

Outline why.

(4)

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(b) Look at Figure 6b.

It shows different methods of water management in LICs.




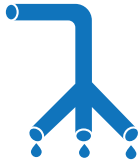
Water management method	Cost (£)	Amount of water produced
Providing clean spring water 	Low (£500)	Large
Treating water taken from a river or lake 	High (£100 000)	Medium
Pumping water by hand from a well 	Medium (£2000)	Medium
Water piped down a slope (gravity-fed water supply) 	High (£10 000)	Large

Figure 6b

(i) Which method has the lowest cost?

(1)

- A** pumping water by hand from a well
- B** treating water taken from a river or lake
- C** water piped down a slope (gravity-fed water supply)
- D** providing clean spring water



(ii) Which method has a high cost and produces a large amount of water? (1)

- A pumping water by hand from a well
- B treating water taken from a river or lake
- C water piped down a slope (gravity-fed water supply)
- D providing clean spring water

(iii) **Appropriate technology** is (1)

- A supplying water to large populations such as cities.
- B a method of cleaning water.
- C a sustainable water supply managed by local communities.
- D a large-scale project set up in a LIC by an HIC.

(iv) Outline how water use is managed in HICs.
Use examples in your answer. (4)

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***(c)** Choose a water transfer scheme you have studied.

Explain how this scheme can lead to conflict between **two** or more areas.

(6)

Chosen water transfer scheme

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(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 28 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 28 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 2: The Natural Environment

Paper 2F and 2H

Wednesday 12 June 2013 – Morning

Resource Booklet

Paper Reference

5GA2F/01

5GA2H/01

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Instructions

This Resource Booklet contains resources needed for use with the Unit 2: The Natural Environment examination.

This Resource Booklet is for use with both foundation and higher tier papers.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A – THE PHYSICAL WORLD

Topic 1: Coastal Landscapes



(Source: Steve Daniels)

Figure 1c

Topic 2: River Landscapes



(Source: Nigel Cox)

Figure 2c

Topic 3: Glaciated Landscapes



(Source: With permission of Erik Henne, erikhenne.com)

Figure 3c

Topic 4: Tectonic Landscapes

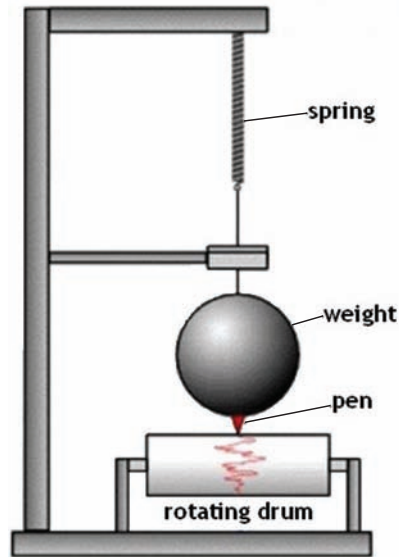


Figure 4c1

When earthquake shaking begins . . .

Drop, Cover, and Hold



Figure 4c2

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