




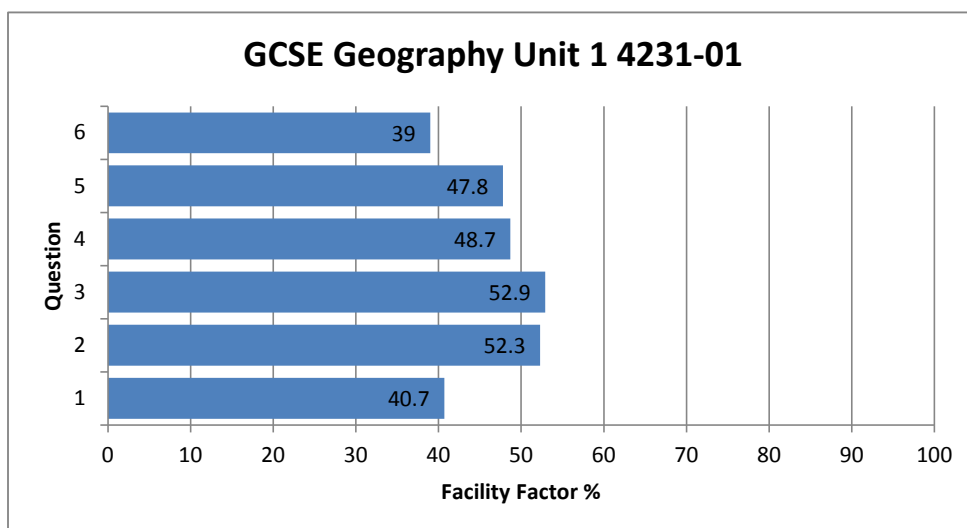


GCSE Geography Unit 1 4231-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

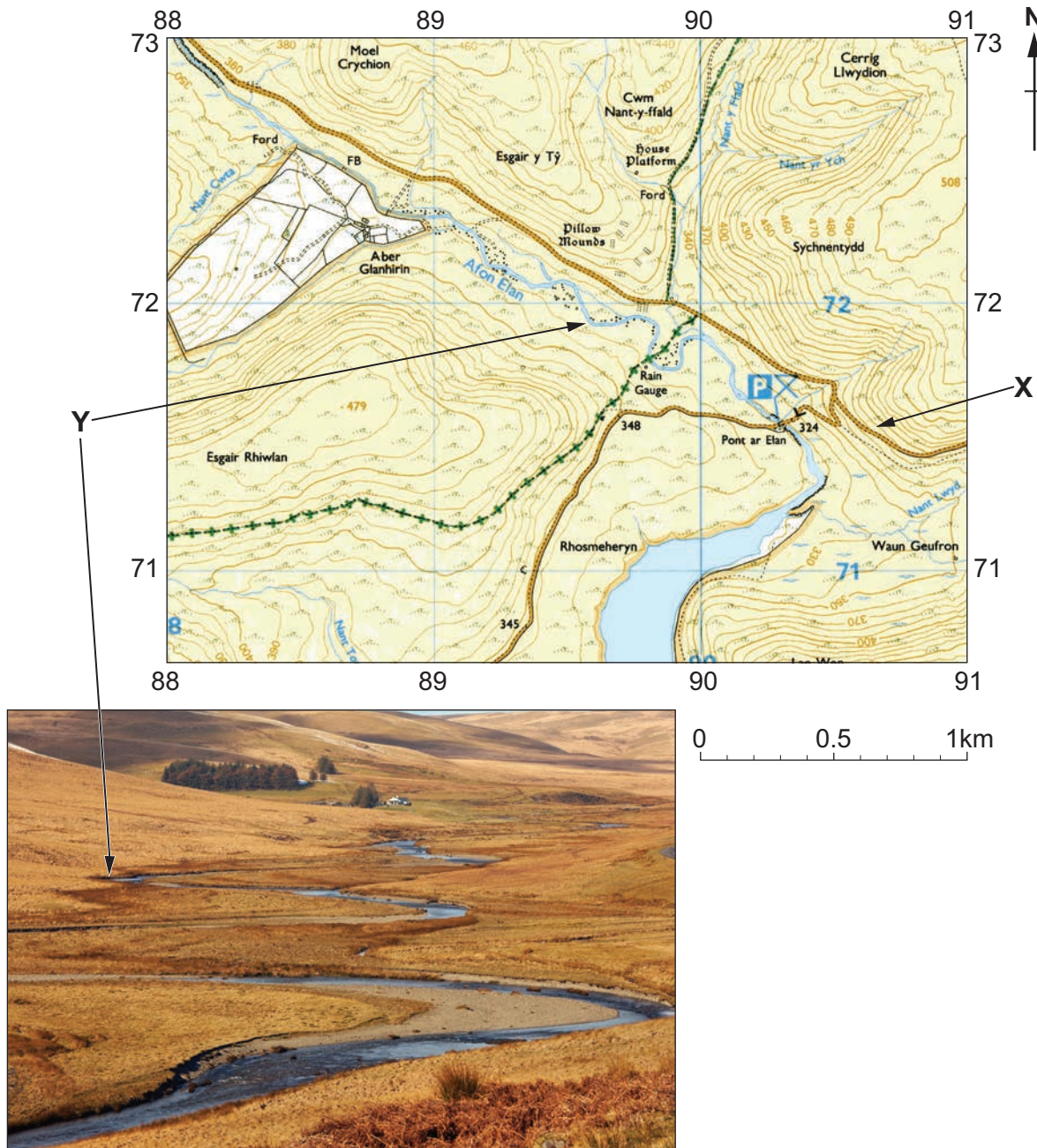
						
Question Title	N	Mean	SD	Max Mark	FF	Attempt %
1	5611	6.1	2.2	15	40.7	99.9
2	5611	7.8	2.6	15	52.3	99.9
3	5612	7.9	2.6	15	52.9	99.9
4	5612	7.3	2.5	15	48.7	99.9
5	5610	7.2	2.4	15	47.8	99.9
6	5606	5.9	2.4	15	39	99.8



Answer all questions.

Theme 1 – Water

1. (a) Study the OS map extract and photograph below.
A full key to the map is given on page 24.



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- (v) Explain how a slip-off slope is formed.

[3]

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[3]

As the water flows down river
it and meander this then causes
the water flow at different speeds.
At the slowest point of the river, it
deposits material causing the creation of
the slip off
slope

(v) Explain how a slip-off slope is formed.

[3]

2



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(v) Explain how a slip-off slope is formed.

[3]

The inner side of the meander has less energy and due to the lack of energy of water the material being carried down the river is deposited creating a slip-off slope.

(v) Explain how a slip-off slope is formed.

[3]



The inner side of the meander has less energy ✓ and due to the lack of energy of water the material being carried down the river is deposited ✓ creating a slip-off slope.

2 2

People have different views about how we should manage flooding in the future.

'I live next to a river and believe that the government should spend money on hard engineering projects like flood walls whatever the cost.'

'More people are likely to be at risk from flooding in the future. We need to plan future building away from floodplains so that the floodplains can do their natural job.'

'We need to use more soft engineering schemes which are kinder to the environment but also reduce the risk of flooding.'

Choose **at least two** of the people above. How and why do their views differ on future management of floodplains? [5]

- (c) People have different views about how we should manage flooding in the future.

Study the different viewpoints of the people below.

'I live next to a river and believe that the government should spend money on hard engineering projects like flood walls whatever the cost.'

House owner

'More people are likely to be at risk from flooding in the future. We need to plan future building away from floodplains so that the floodplains can do their natural job.'

River scientist

'We need to use more soft engineering schemes which are kinder to the environment but also reduce the risk of flooding.'

Environmentalist

Choose **at least two** of the people above. How and why do their views differ on future management of floodplains? [5]

A house owner wants to see hard engineering such as flood walls whatever the cost. This is because he lives next to a river and wants his home to be protected. I think that the house owner may be a bit biased and a bit selfish because as long as his house is safe, he doesn't really care. On the other hand, an environmentalist wants to see more soft engineering and natural ways of preventing flooding. The environmentalist believes that hard engineering is a waste of time because it doesn't stop a river flooding, it just makes it flood somewhere else.

- (c) People have different views about how we should manage flooding in the future.

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Environmentalist

Choose **at least two** of the people above. How and why do their views differ on future management of floodplains? [5]

The River Scientist has the views that we need to manage floodplains by not building on them. This will mean that the water can soak into the land and not sit on impermeable surfaces such as concrete. The Environmentalist prioritises the environment. This person thinks we should manage floodplains by building soft engineering schemes such as afforestation.

(c)

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Environmentalist

Choose **at least two** of the people above. How and why do their views differ on future management of floodplains? [5]

The river scientist probably knows best on what to do around rivers. His method may differ on future management of floodplains by making sure the government leave the place itself alone and instead us moving. This will help as it will allow the floodplains to become flooded making it less risky for other certain floodplains.

However the house owner may disagree on this as he may want to not more. With hard engineering strategies like building sea walls ~~and flood walls~~ ^{it will reduce} the risk of flooding and will less likely be able to flood floodplains although if floodplains get flooded there will be a lot of agriculture growing around that area. Reservoirs should be made more as it store most of the water and will not release much water which lead to more floodplains ^{not} being flooded and harming many other places.

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L2

- 5 (c) Describe ways in which Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) like India and China have benefited from globalisation in recent years. [5]

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- (c) Describe ways in which Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) like India and China have benefited from globalisation in recent years. [5]

Countries like India and China have benefited from globalisation as it means they can trade their goods more fairly with other countries and can make more money for their economy. Also for large business from MEDCs set up factories and offices in the LEDCs due to cheap labour, this means the locals will benefit from jobs, better healthcare from a better economy. More water and food. More Education and a bigger better economy. LEDCs like China and India will also benefit from the globalisation as the MEDCs will try to help the LEDCs by setting up charities. ~~Such as aid in India~~ from Globalisation the people will benefit from trade as the LEDC will be able to trade produce goods for manufactured goods from the MEDC such as cars, Electrical goods and farming equipment.

- (c) Describe ways in which Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) like India and China have benefited from globalisation in recent years. [5]

Examiner
only

2.

Countries like India and China have benefited from globalisation as it means they can trade their goods more fairly with other countries and can make more money for their economy. Also for large business from MNCs set up factories and offices in the LDCs due to cheap labour, this means the locals will benefit from jobs, better healthcare from a better economy. More water and food. More Education and a bigger better economy. LDCs like China and India will also benefit from the globalisation as the MNCs will try to help the LDCs by setting up charities. Such as ~~water and food~~ from Globalisation the people will benefit from trade as the LDC will be able to trade produce goods for manufactured goods from the MNC such as cars, Electrical goods and farming equipment.



- (c) Describe ways in which Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) like India and China have benefited from globalisation in recent years. [5]

India have benefited from globalisation as trade from all over the world has benefited from cheap labour. ~~in India~~. This means companies have moved their company to India and their economy ^{improved} has grown. Transport links have also meant companies can ship, fly or drive goods around the globe at their expense while India benefit from new roads, airports and docks. China have benefited from globalisation as their economy has tripled in the last 20 years. This has meant jobs for the people who live there, which means they have money to spend on other services which has a multiplier effect. The multiplier effect is when one action can cause a chain reaction. China's economy growth has also meant people have seen improvements within the ~~tech~~ technology sector as China was once a third world country and because of technology has meant its growth as a nation has been aided.

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- (c) Describe ways in which Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) like India and China have benefited from globalisation in recent years. [5]


Ways in which Newly Industrialised Countries have benefited from globalisation are things like more job opportunities, for example British companies have based call centres in India offering them more jobs. India has benefited. Tata a company based in India has benefited from smaller businesses around the world such as British steel for example, buying them out. Factories that would have been based in the UK have been moved to India and China, bringing in more money to their economy.

- (c) Describe ways in which Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) like India and China have benefited from globalisation in recent years. [5]

Examiner
only

4

4

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Just into L3

- 6 (c) Describe how patterns of development can differ **within one** country you have studied. You must draw and sketch a map of the country to help your answer. [5]

Examiner
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Name of country

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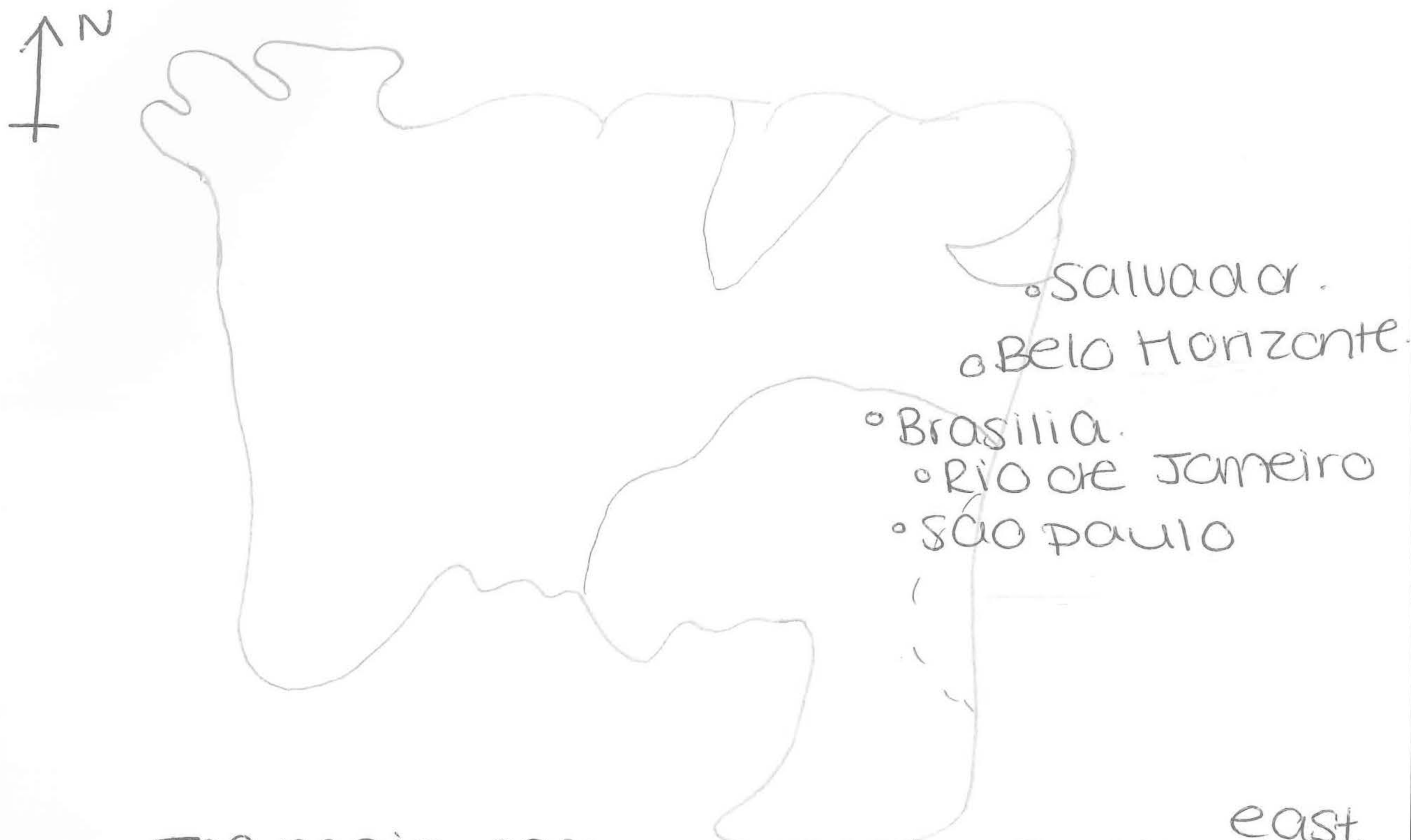
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END OF PAPER

- (c) Describe how patterns of development can differ **within one** country you have studied. You must draw and sketch a map of the country to help your answer. [5]

Name of country Brazil



The main occupations in south-east Brazil is farming and landless sharecroppers. Only 10% of people work in industry. Whereas in north-east Brazil the main occupations are gold and diamond prospecting, manufacture of cars and the exporting of goods to Rio de Janeiro. ~~Here~~ Here, 70% of people work in industry and the literacy rates are 39%.
 ★ - Here, the literacy rates are only 14%.

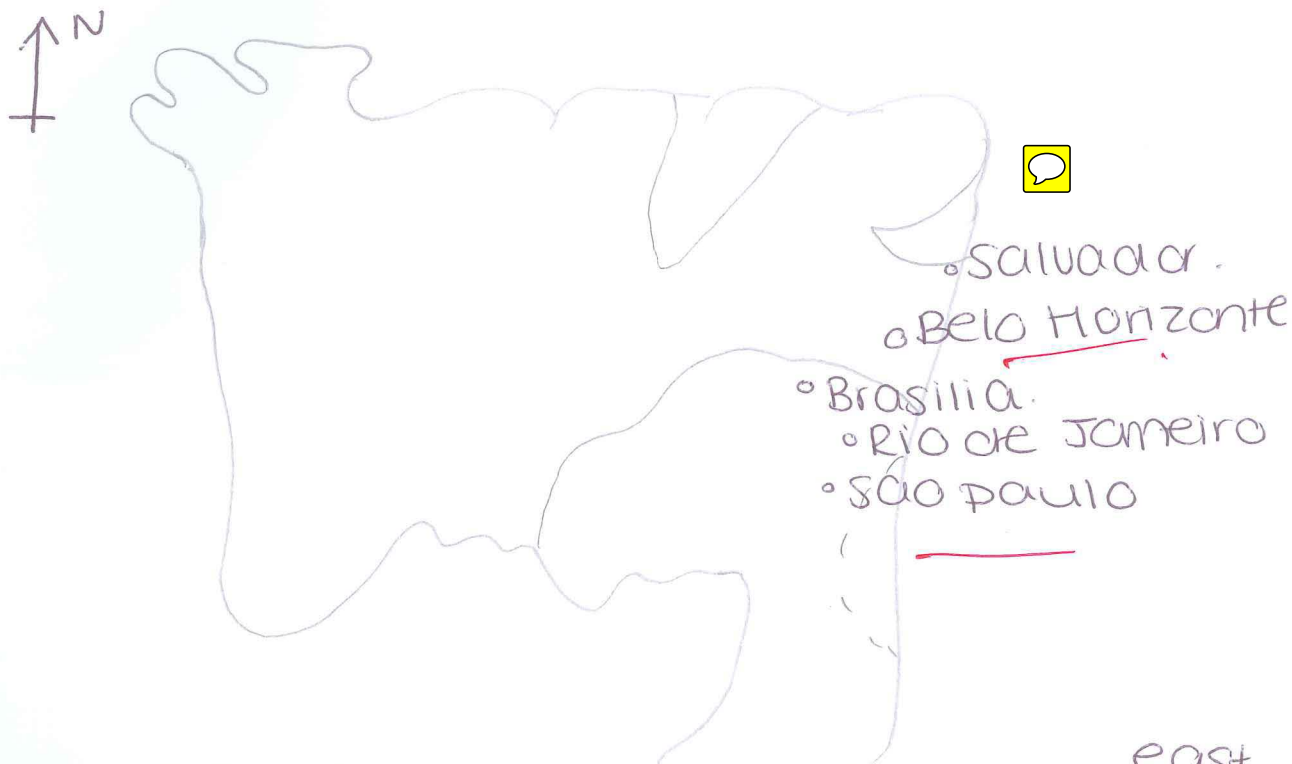
END OF PAPER

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Examiner
only

3.

Name of country Brazil



The main occupations in south-east Brazil is farming and landless sharecroppers. Only 10% of people work in industry. Whereas in north-east Brazil the main occupations are gold and diamond prospecting, manufacture of cars and the exporting of goods to Rio de Janeiro. ~~Here~~ Here, 70% of people work in industry and the literacy rates are 39%.
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END OF PAPER



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Examiner
only

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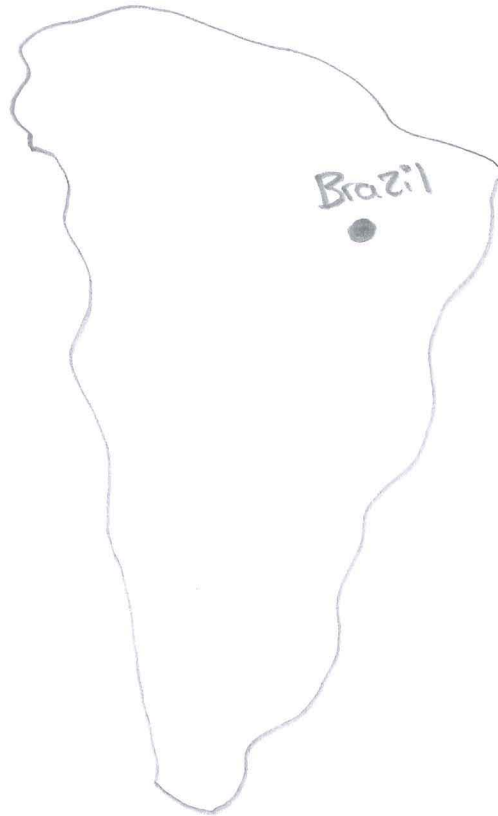


In Brazil you have two parts the rich South and the poor North. To the South ~~part~~ of the Island you have a more developed place with Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo which are some of the biggest cities. These contain lots of jobs and good climates for growing ~~the~~ crops. They also have high literacy rates. On the other hand you have the North which has no farm land good enough for crops due to high heat and low rain fall. Droughts are very common making it hard to live there.

END OF PAPER

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Name of country Brazil



L2
Post line feedback
diagram

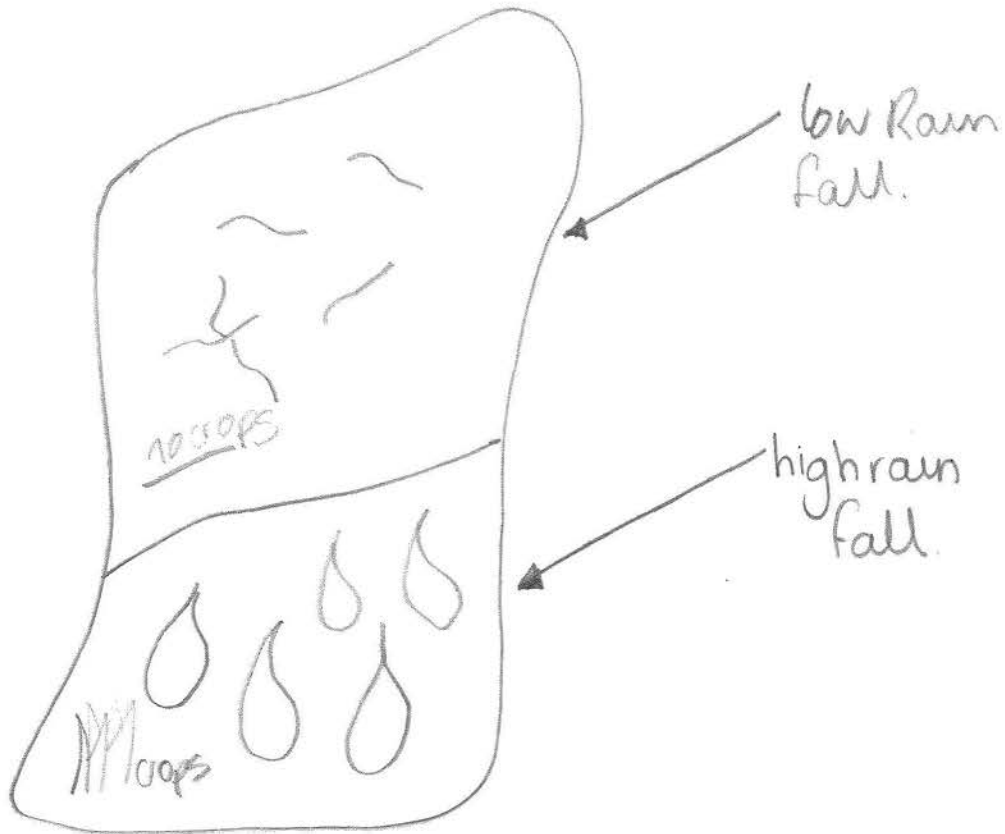
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Name of country Ghana.



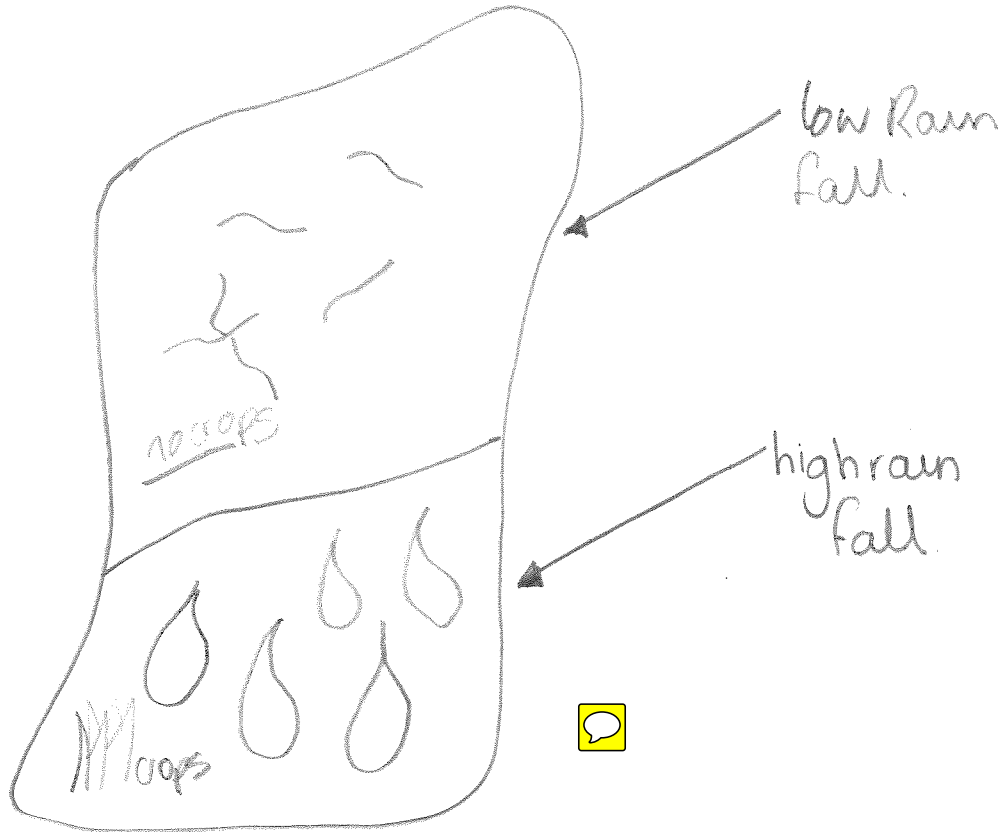
In the south there is high rainfall
so crops can grow increasing trade
therefor more money in the south.

In the north there is low rainfall
so bad harvests, low income less money
in the north.

END OF PAPER

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Name of country Ghana.



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In the north there is low rainfall
so bad harvests, low income less money
in the north.

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Name of country Ghana

North
Ghana (Poor)

Low Rainfall

Poor Life

Many people
employed

Fairtrade

South
Ghana
(Rich)

In Ghana there is a North and South divide. The ~~sa~~ North is poor and the South is rich. The North has very little rainfall therefore ~~crops farmers~~ the crops are dying and the income of the people there is very poor. In the South many people are employed in the cocoa bean business by fairtrade. Their income is much higher and they live a better life.

END OF PAPER

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