
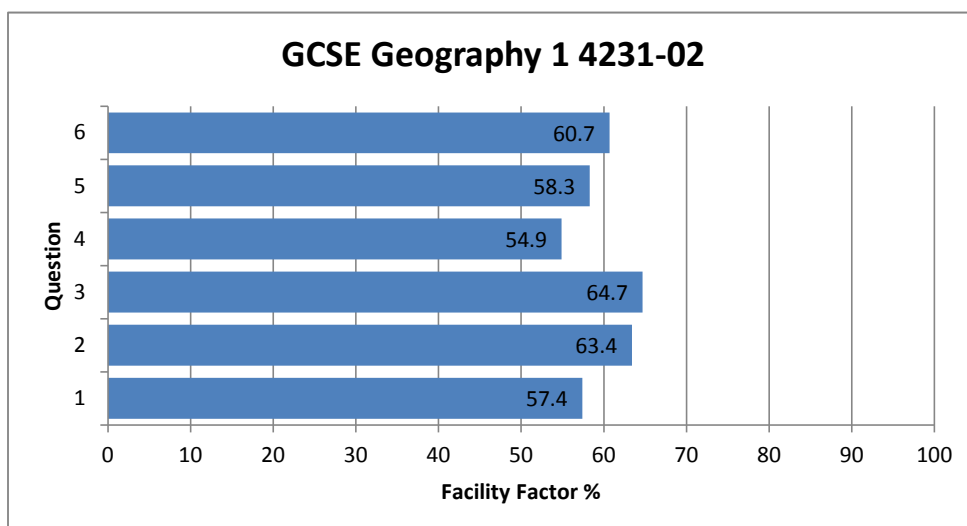


## GCSE Geography 1 4231-02

All Candidates' performance across questions

 <i>Question Title</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S D</i>	<i>Max Mark</i>	<i>FF</i>	<i>Attempt %</i>
1	7678	8.6	2.7	15	57.4	100
2	7678	9.5	2.4	15	63.4	100
3	7678	9.7	2.5	15	64.7	100
4	7678	8.2	2.5	15	54.9	100
5	7678	8.7	2.7	15	58.3	100
6	7678	9.1	2.8	15	60.7	100



- 1 (c) How successful have hard engineering approaches been in providing protection from river flooding? [6]  
*Use one or more examples of hard engineering approaches to flood management to illustrate your answer.*

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- (c) How successful have hard engineering approaches been in providing protection from river flooding? [6]

Use one or more examples of hard engineering approaches to flood management to illustrate your answer.


Hard engineering approaches have been successful in protection from river flooding. Hard engineering is man made. For example, a dam. A dam is used in the river Tams in London. It stops the flow and build up of water over the other side. Therefore, London has been under less ~~less~~ threat from flooding.


Another hard engineering approaches is man made levees, which force the water levels to increase before able to flood.


Another hard engineering is putting drainage on paths near the river. This will take in the water. A negative side of this is that when its full/blocked it is no longer able to take in water and is unaffected.

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- (c) How successful have hard engineering approaches been in providing protection from river flooding? [6]  
Use one or more examples of hard engineering approaches to flood management to illustrate your answer.

Hard engineering ~~is the~~ approaches are man-made defences used to reduce the risks of flooding. ~~They~~ They have been fairly successful in providing protection. For example dams have been built in the upper course of a river. This ~~is~~ is successful at providing protection as it creates a reservoir which ~~can~~ can store water at times of high rainfall ~~and~~ trap sediment ~~to~~ and control the flow of the river. However, these sometimes cause erosion in places further downstream because of the trapped sediment. Another successful approach is the widening and deepening of the river channel as this reduces the risk of flooding as it <sup>increases</sup> ~~reduces~~ the ~~and~~ capacity of the river. Having said this, it could be seen as unsuccessful as it <sup>interferes with</sup> ~~changes~~ the rivers natural features and it could destroy animals habitats. A further hard engineering approach is the building of flood walls as they protect things behind it, such as villages from the force of the river. <sup>are not</sup> However, these cause problems as they are unsightly and spoil the natural landscape.

\*therefore  
providing  
protection



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- (c) How successful have hard engineering approaches been in providing protection from river flooding? [6]

Use one or more examples of hard engineering approaches to flood management to illustrate your answer.


Hard engineering has produced some protection against river flooding, the example would be the deepening of the ~~the~~ river channel in Boscastle after the 2004 flood. This would increase the capacity of the river meaning that it will be able to hold a greater volume of water than before the deepening began, reducing the risk of rainfall causing floods.


Another example of hard engineering is the Thames Barrier in London, this acts as a dam to hold back water and allow it to flow through in a controllable amount, preventing floods lower down the river.


Hard engineering has been effective at stopping floods as ~~Base~~ places like Boscastle have not experienced a flood since however, as global warming is causing water levels to rise, some hard engineering defenses are becoming less effective like the Thames Barrier. This means that hard engineering has been effective but is not able to completely stop flooding.

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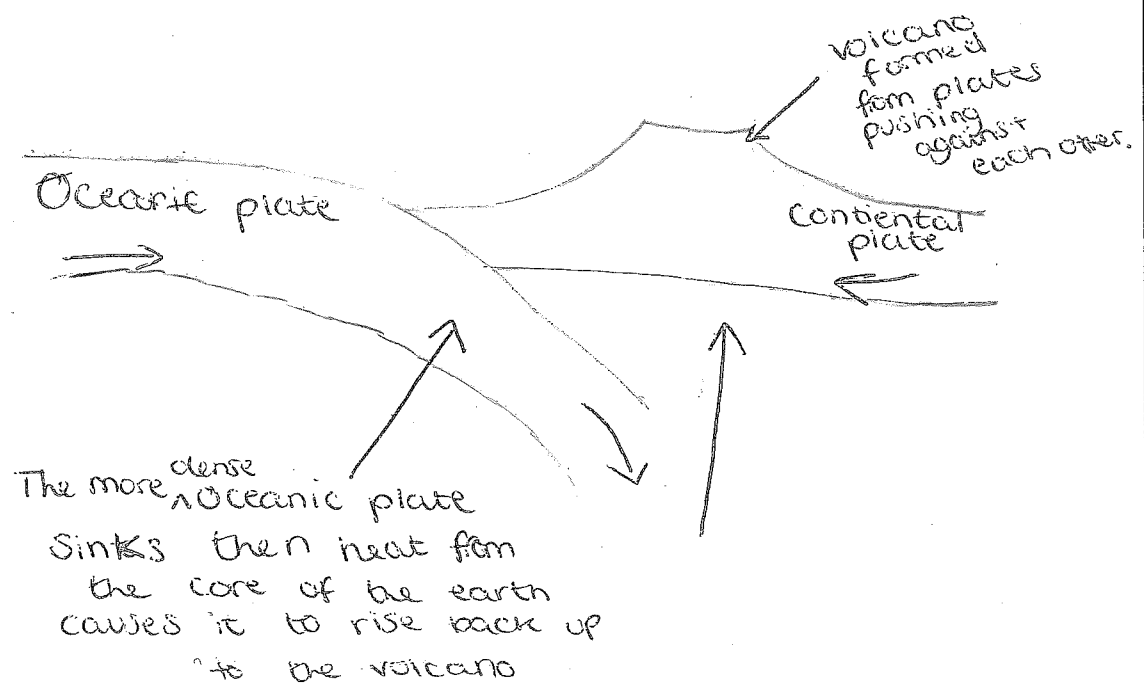




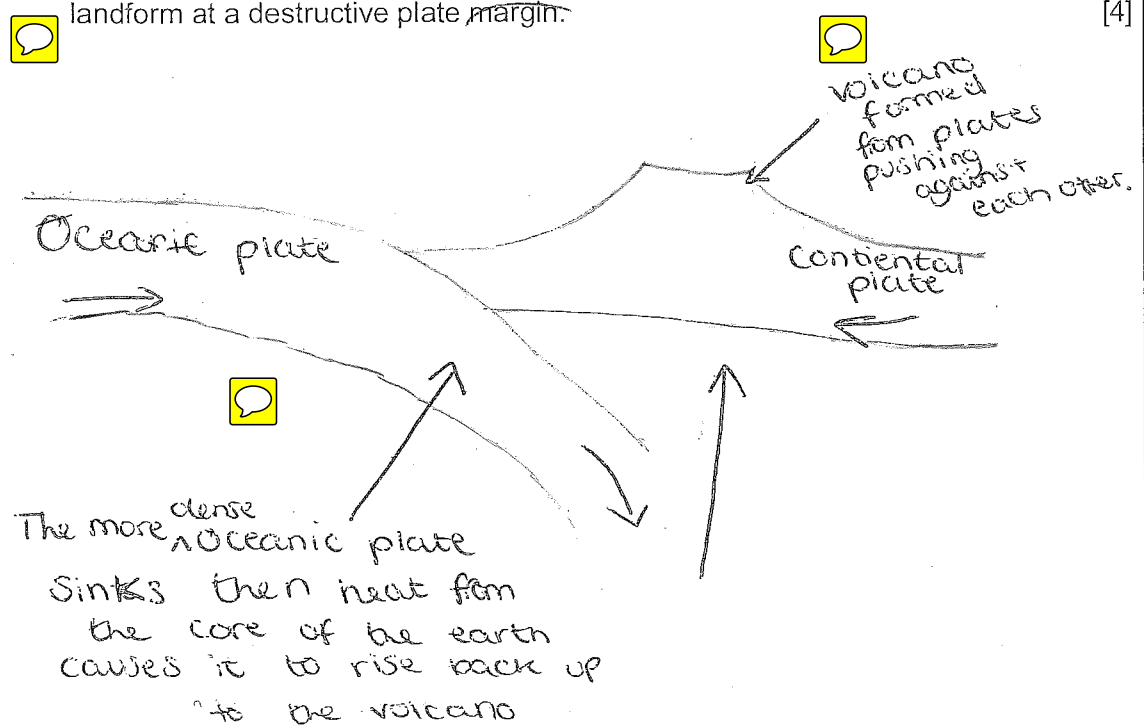
**Theme 3 – Living in an Active Zone**

3. a (ii) In the space below, draw an annotated diagram to explain the formation of any **one** landform at a destructive plate margin. [4]

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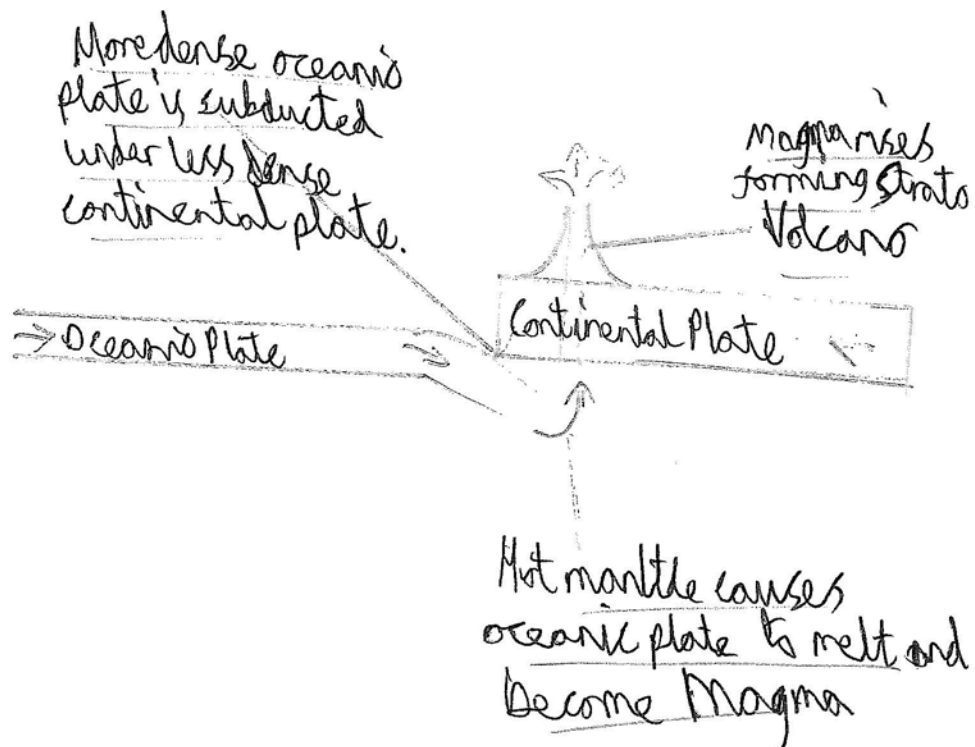
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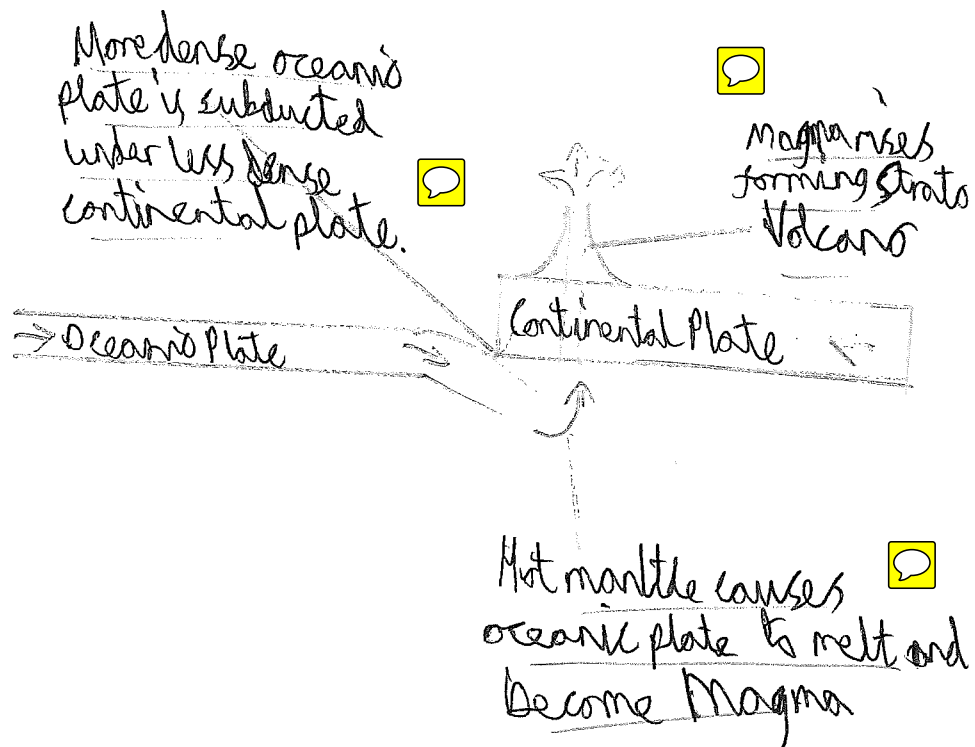
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[1]

[4]



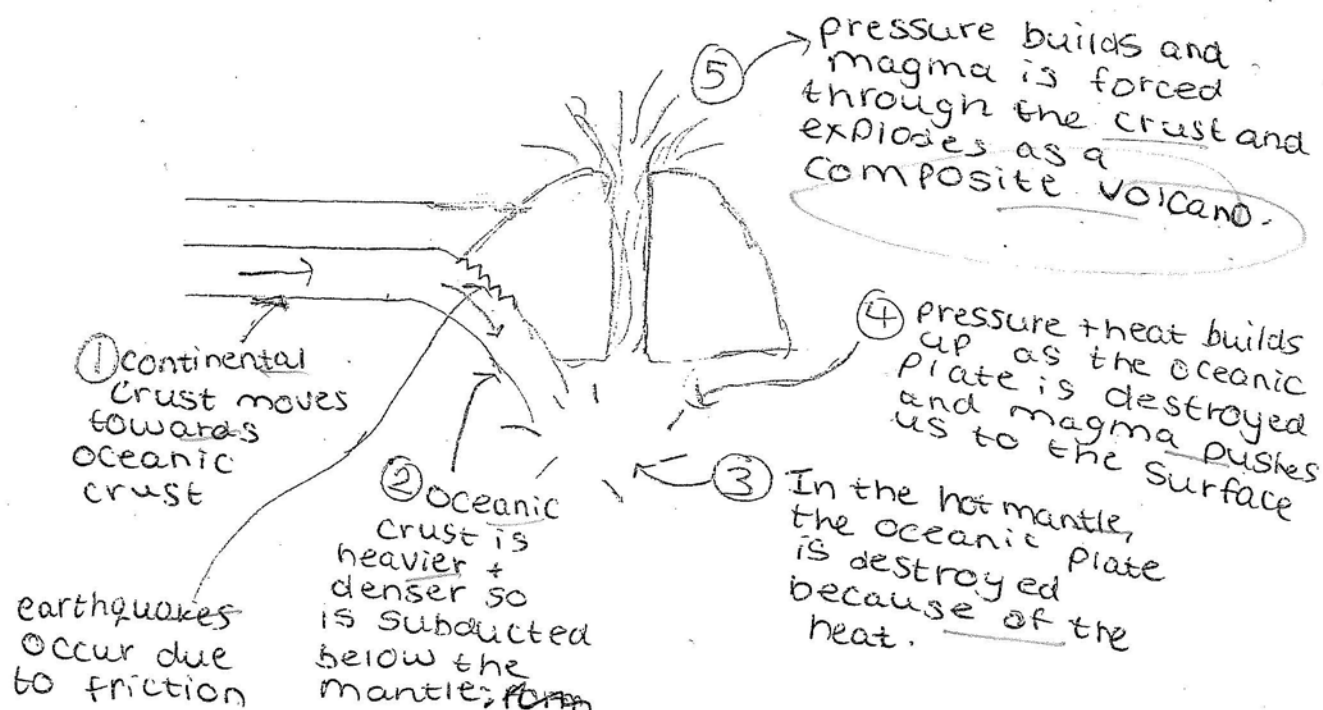
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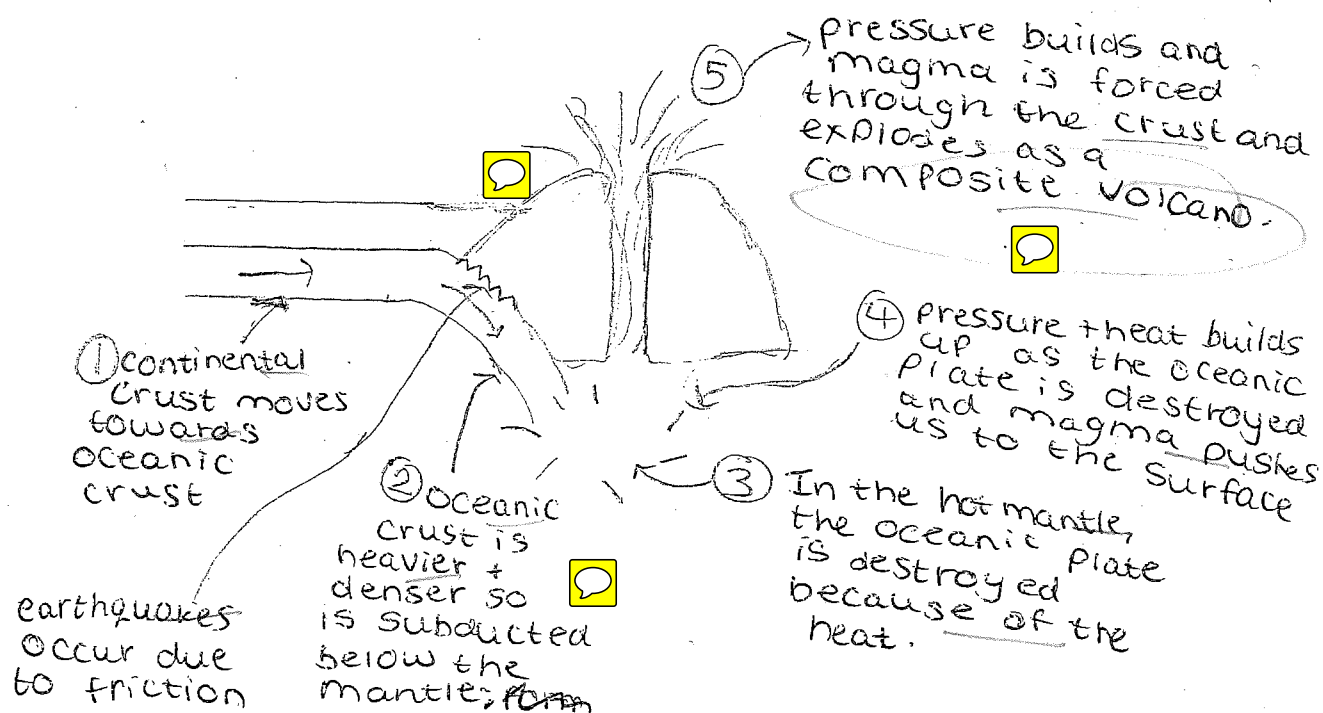


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L3 [4]



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- 6 (c) Describe how regional patterns of development differ within **one** country that you have studied.

*You must draw a labelled map to help your answer.*

[6]

Country .....

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**END OF PAPER**

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[6]

Country Brazil



The North of Brazil is densely populated as it is an agricultural area, however, the development is slow as farmers do not earn much money. The North East holds 1/3 of the country as it is developed. That is where the capital Rio de Janeiro is, therefore, tourism provides money. The West is inaccessible and poor.

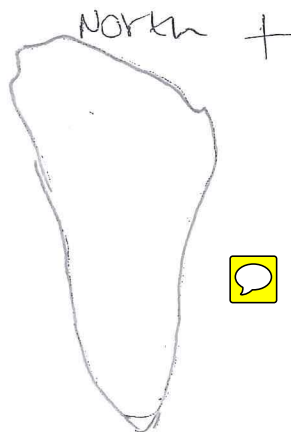
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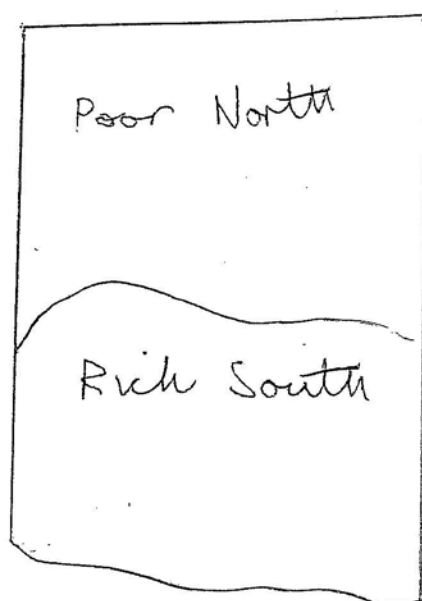


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[6]

Country Ghana



In Ghana's poor North, they are closer to the Sahara Desert, so they have longer drier and hot seasons. This means that they will not be able to have a high yield of crops. In Ghana's rich South, there are long wet seasons that allow crops to be grown that can then be sold onto other countries who need them, allowing the economy of the South to grow. Tourism levels in the South are also higher due to there being a nature reserve, the Akosombo Dam, and the government buildings are there. This all ~~also~~ allows the South to develop more than the North.

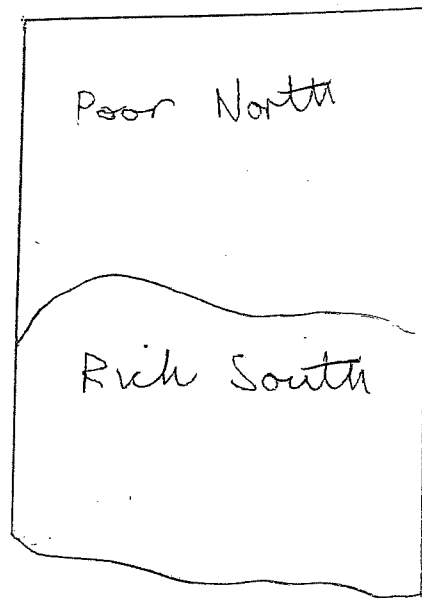
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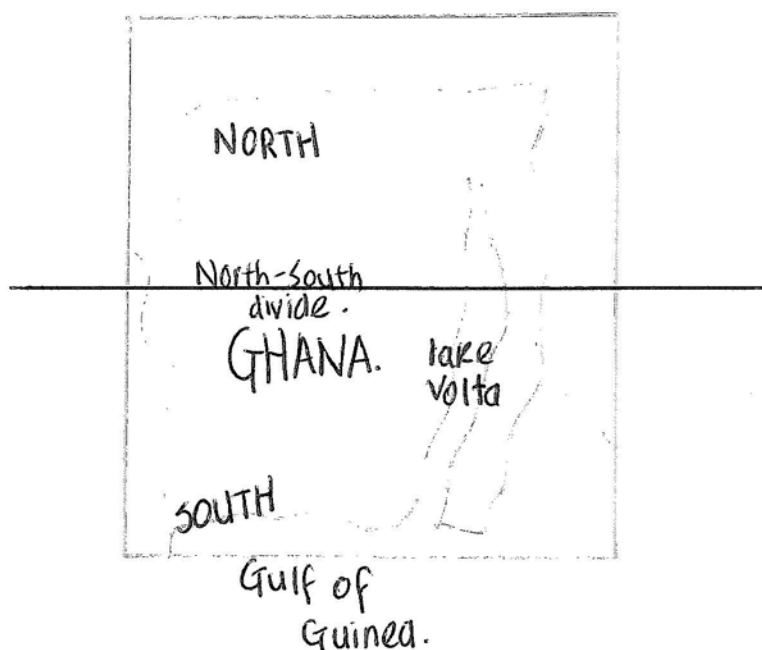
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You must draw a labelled map to help your answer.

[6]

Country Ghana



In Ghana there is a North-south divide. In the North, people are worse off as there is unreliable rainfall so less crops can be sold. Therefore, there are more subsistence farmers ~~to~~ who ~~will~~ grow ~~to~~ crops to feed their families. Also there are bad transport links so hardly anything can be sold or imported. In the South, there are more frequent rainfalls so more crops are able to grow. More commercial farmers live here as they grow crops to sell. Also there are better transport links <sup>(airports)</sup> so tourists can visit, creating an income for locals <sup>as</sup> ~~are~~ they can sell products.

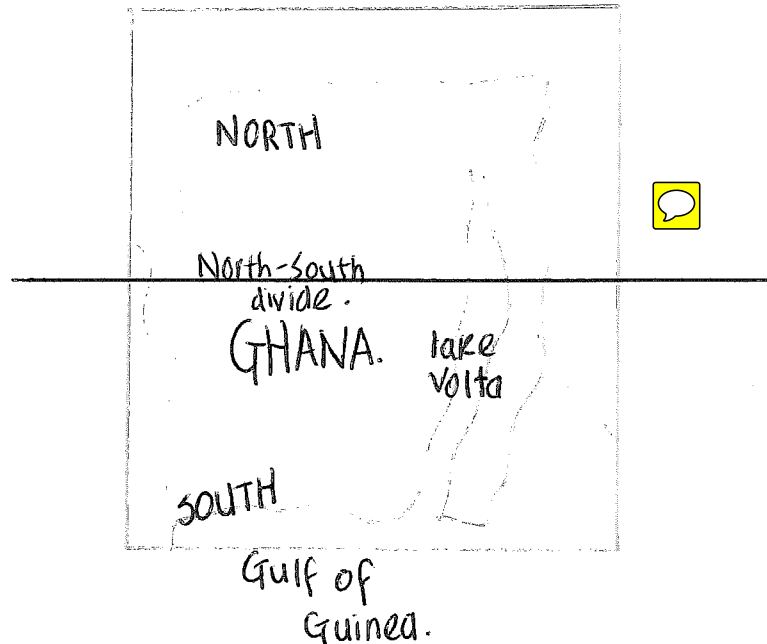
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