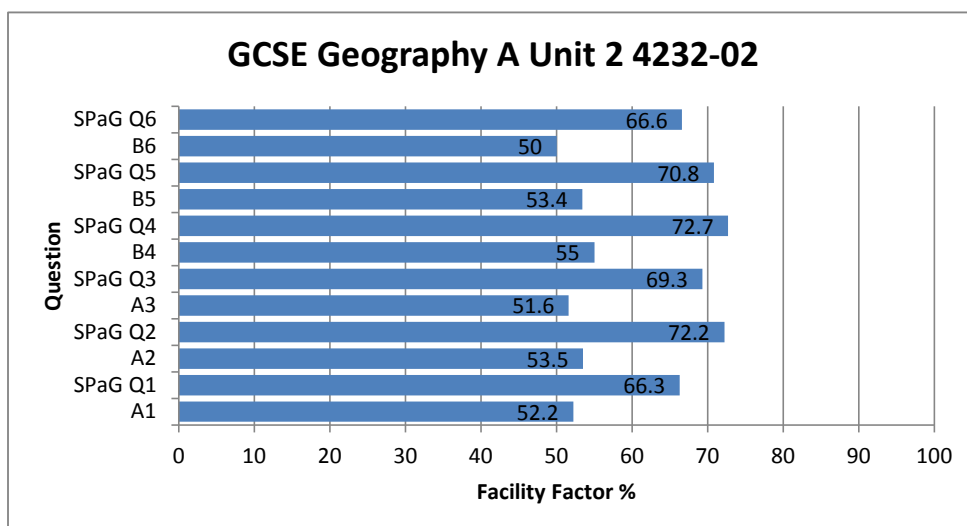


## GCSE Geography A Unit 2 4232-02

All Candidates' performance across questions

<b>Question Title</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>S D</b>	<b>Max Mark</b>	<b>F F</b>	<b>Attempt %</b>
A1	5824	10.4	3.3	20	52.2	86
SPaG Q1	5823	2.7	1.2	4	66.3	86
A2	2596	10.7	3.4	20	53.5	38.3
SPaG Q2	2595	2.9	0.9	4	72.2	38.3
A3	1884	10.3	3.2	20	51.6	27.8
SPaG Q3	1884	2.8	1	4	69.3	27.8
B4	6122	11	2.8	20	55	90.4
SPaG Q4	6121	2.9	0.9	4	72.7	90.3
B5	3629	10.7	3	20	53.4	53.6
SPaG Q5	3627	2.8	0.9	4	70.8	53.5
B6	266	10	2.9	20	50	3.9
SPaG Q6	265	2.7	0.9	4	66.6	3.9



**SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS**

*Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.*

**Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline**

1. (a) Study the map below which shows coastal areas at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea level.

**Coastal areas of Wales and England at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea levels**

- (i) Describe the locations of the coastal areas most at risk in England and Wales. [2]

.....

.....

**SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS**

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

**Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline**

1. (a) Study the map below which shows coastal areas at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea level.

**Coastal areas of Wales and England at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea levels**

- (i) Describe the locations of the coastal areas most at risk in England and Wales. [2]

The location of the coastal areas at risk of flooding are all around the coast, but the most likely to be effected is the East coast.

**SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS**

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

**Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline**

1. (a) Study the map below which shows coastal areas at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea level.

**Coastal areas of Wales and England at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea levels**

- (i) Describe the locations of the coastal areas most at risk in England and Wales. [2]

The location of the coastal areas at risk of flooding are all around the coast, but the most likely to be effected is the East coast.



1



**SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS**

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

**Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline**

1. (a) Study the map below which shows coastal areas at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea level.

**Coastal areas of Wales and England at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea levels**

- (i) Describe the locations of the coastal areas most at risk in England and Wales. [2]

The coastal areas most at risk are on the east side of England as they have the least protection. The East Midlands are at risk of flooding 30km inland. The east of London is at risk of flooding.

**SECTION A - PHYSICAL OPTIONS**

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

**Theme 7 – Our Changing Coastline**

1. (a) Study the map below which shows coastal areas at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea level.

**Coastal areas of Wales and England at risk of a 2 metre rise in sea levels**

- (i) Describe the locations of the coastal areas most at risk in England and Wales. [2] 2

The coastal areas most at risk are on the east side of England as they have the least protection. The East Midlands are at risk of flooding 30km inland. The east of London is at risk of flooding.

- 1a (ii) Study the pair of photographs below. They show the coastline at Happisburgh, Norfolk, a coastline that is eroding rapidly.

**The coastline at Happisburgh,  
Norfolk in 1988**

**The coastline at Happisburgh,  
Norfolk in 2009**



0 100m  
approx scale

Use the photographic evidence to compare the coastline in 2009 with that in 1988.

[4]

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- (ii) Study the pair of photographs below. They show the coastline at Happisburgh, Norfolk, a coastline that is eroding rapidly.

The coastline at Happisburgh,  
Norfolk in 1988



Coastline  
2009

The coastline at Happisburgh,  
Norfolk in 2009



0 100m  
approx scale

Use the photographic evidence to compare the coastline in 2009 with that in 1988.

[4]

in 1988, the coastline was a lot further forward than what it was in 2009. The coast has eroded approximately 70m in some places, and around 30m in other places. A number of houses have been removed since 1988 as the land that they were built on has eroded away. It's eroded so quickly ~~due~~<sup>so</sup> due to the lack of sand at the beach, the sea water has to absorb into the limestone cliff, causing it to collapse.

4232  
020003

- (ii) Study the pair of photographs below. They show the coastline at Happisburgh, Norfolk, a coastline that is eroding rapidly.

The coastline at Happisburgh,  
Norfolk in 1988



Coastline  
2009

The coastline at Happisburgh,  
Norfolk in 2009



0 100m  
approx scale



Use the photographic evidence to compare the coastline in 2009 with that in 1988.

[4] 3

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- (ii) Study the pair of photographs below. They show the coastline at Happisburgh, Norfolk, a coastline that is eroding rapidly.

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Norfolk in 1988



Coastline  
2009

The coastline at Happisburgh,  
Norfolk in 2009



0 100m  
approx scale

Use the photographic evidence to compare the coastline in 2009 with that in 1988.

[4]

The coastline in 2009 has retreated severely and is far smaller than that in 1988. There is a much larger beach in 2009 and the coast is very close to settlements. Some settlements are gone as the land has eroded ~~about~~ 20m in some areas and 50m in other zones. There are far more rocks and other material on the beach as well as the coast has collapsed. The coast is no longer parallel to the water and defences have been removed since 1988.

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020003

- (ii) Study the pair of photographs below. They show the coastline at Happisburgh, Norfolk, a coastline that is eroding rapidly.

The coastline at Happisburgh,  
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Coastline  
2009

The coastline at Happisburgh,  
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0 100m  
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Use the photographic evidence to compare the coastline in 2009 with that in 1988.

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- 1 (b) Describe how landforms affect the lives of people living along the coast.  
Use examples at named place(s) to support your answer.

[6]

Examiner  
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- (b) Describe how landforms affect the lives of people living along the coast.  
Use examples at named place(s) to support your answer.

[6]

landforms such as headlands and bays can affect people living on the coast in various ways. Portnerry caravan park was situated on top of a headland and after heavy rain and strong waves, the cliff collapsed leaving caravans hanging off the edge. 16 caravan plots were lost which meant 16 x £2500 rent was lost by the owners of the park. After this, people left Portnerry caravan park to set up elsewhere which led to the owners losing a great deal of money.

Not only did the owners lose on money, owners of the caravans that were hanging off the edge lost money as well as personal possessions and memories.

- (b) Describe how landforms affect the lives of people living along the coast.  
Use examples at named place(s) to support your answer.

[6]

4

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Not only did the owners lose on money, owners of the caravans that were hanging off the edge lost money as well as personal possessions and memories.

- (b) Describe how landforms affect the lives of people living along the coast. Use examples at named place(s) to support your answer.

Examine  
only

[6]

The beach is a landform which brings many tourists to an area. The beach is formed when the swash is greater than the backwash and so material is deposited. The beach allows people in the area to make a large income and it acts as a multiplier due to the other industries required to help it grow. Bournemouth is an area where tourism is very important to the local economy. Businesses are able to grow and the land is very valuable. Those living along the coast of Bournemouth are also protected by groyne as the land value is high and the government is willing to spend money on the area. Headlands and bays are another example of landforms which affect people's lives. Those living on the coast gain jobs and have a better infrastructure as people want to visit the bay especially if it is a bay which makes the bay into a lagoon. However when a cliff forms people's lives are put in danger. The retreating cliff increases insurance prices and can cause death. It leads to the loss of land and many people lose money.

- (b) Describe how landforms affect the lives of people living along the coast. Use examples at named place(s) to support your answer.

Examine  
only

[6] 5

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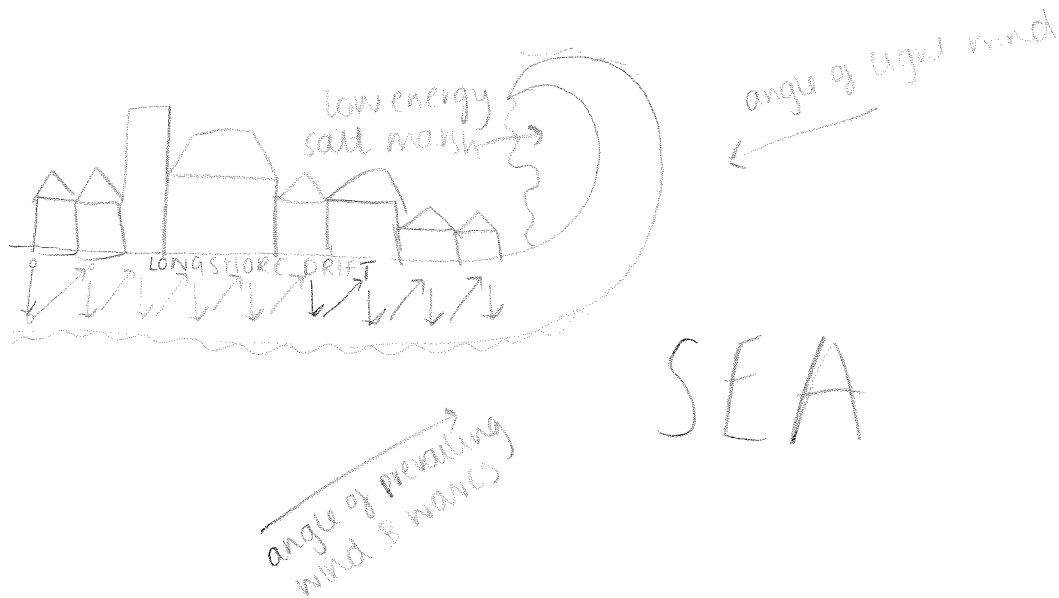
[8 + 4]

Examiner  
only

8	4

- (c) Explain why named processes lead to the formation of coastal spits. [8 + 4]

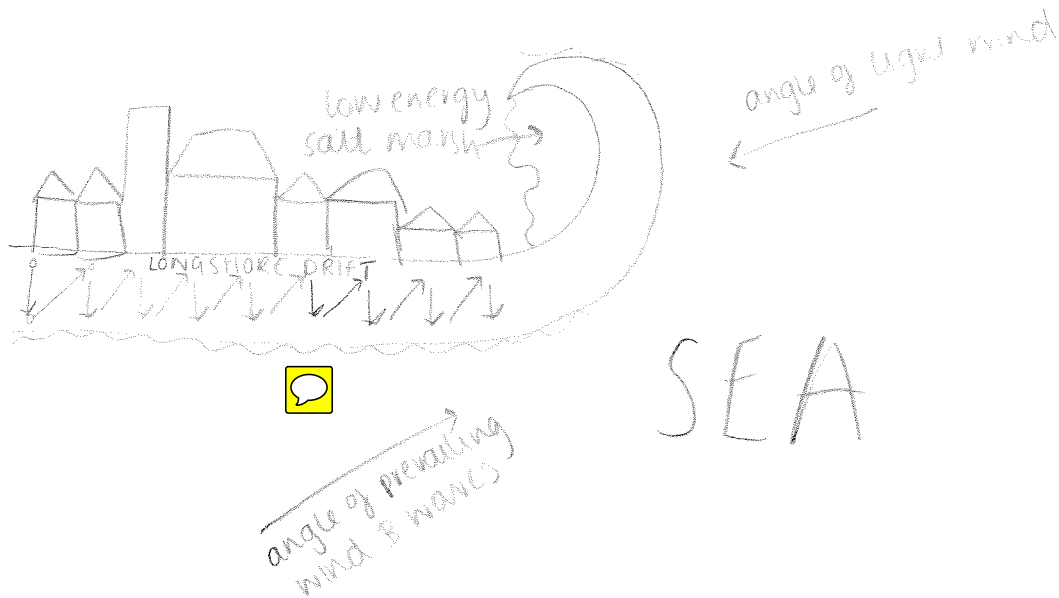
Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.



Coastal spits occur with the help of longshore drift and prevailing wind. As longshore drift carries sediment up the beach in a zigzag motion, the wind blowing at a certain angle shapes the movement of sand which leads to a curved beach called a spit to be formed. The waves also help the spit to be formed alongside the wind. A salt marsh of shallow, low energy waters forms behind the spit where people go to fish. Long Island in New York is an example of a spit.

- (c) Explain why named processes lead to the formation of coastal spits. [8 + 4]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.



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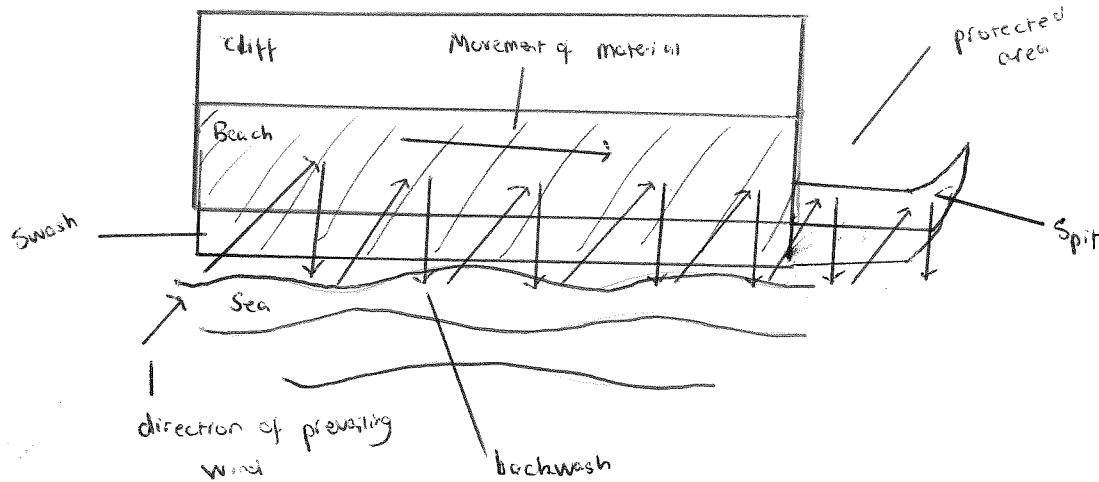
Examiner only

4	3
8	4

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(c) Explain why named processes lead to the formation of coastal spits. [8 + 4]

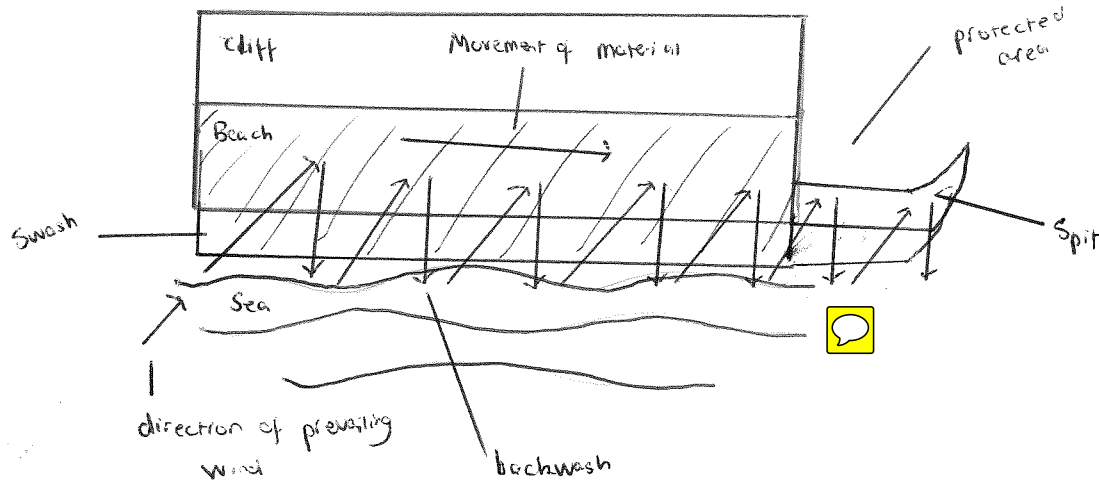
Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.



Spits are formed by the lateral movement of beach material along the coast. Longshore drift is the main process which carries material along the beach. The incoming waves coming into the coast at the same angle as the prevailing wind carry material up the beach by traction and saltation. Rocks are rolled along the beach and some carried by the force of the wave. This is the swash. The backwash then carries material back down the beach because of gravity and so material comes into the sea. The backwash returns at a right angle and this process of longshore drift continues down the coast. Eventually, when the material has been transported past the cliff deposition causes it to build up out at sea as a spit. It is deposited as the waves have low energy. The end of spit becomes curved and this causes the land behind it to become a salt marsh which is protected from waves.

(c) Explain why named processes lead to the formation of coastal spits. [8 + 4]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.



Spits are formed by the lateral movement of beach material along the coast. Longshore drift is the main process which carries material along the beach. The incoming waves coming into the coast at the same angle as the prevailing wind carry material up the beach by traction and saltation. Rocks are rolled along the beach and some carried by the force of the wave. This is the swash. The backwash then carries material back down the beach because of gravity and so material comes into the sea. The backwash returns at a right angle and this process of longshore drift continues down the coast. Eventually, when the material has been transported past the cliff deposition causes it to build up out at sea as a spit. It is deposited as the waves have low energy. The end of spit becomes a bay current and this causes the land behind it to become a salt marsh which is protected from waves.

Examiner only

5	3
8	4

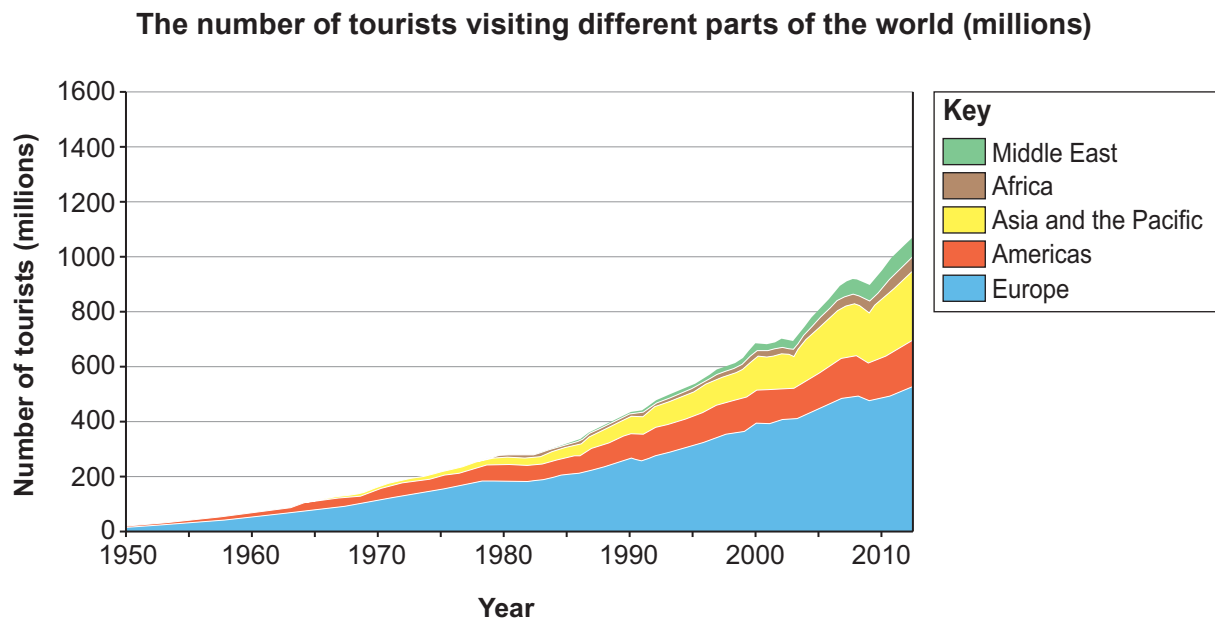
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**SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS**

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

**Theme 10 – Tourism**

4. (a) Study the graph below.



- (i) Describe how the overall trend in tourist arrivals is changing over time.

[2]

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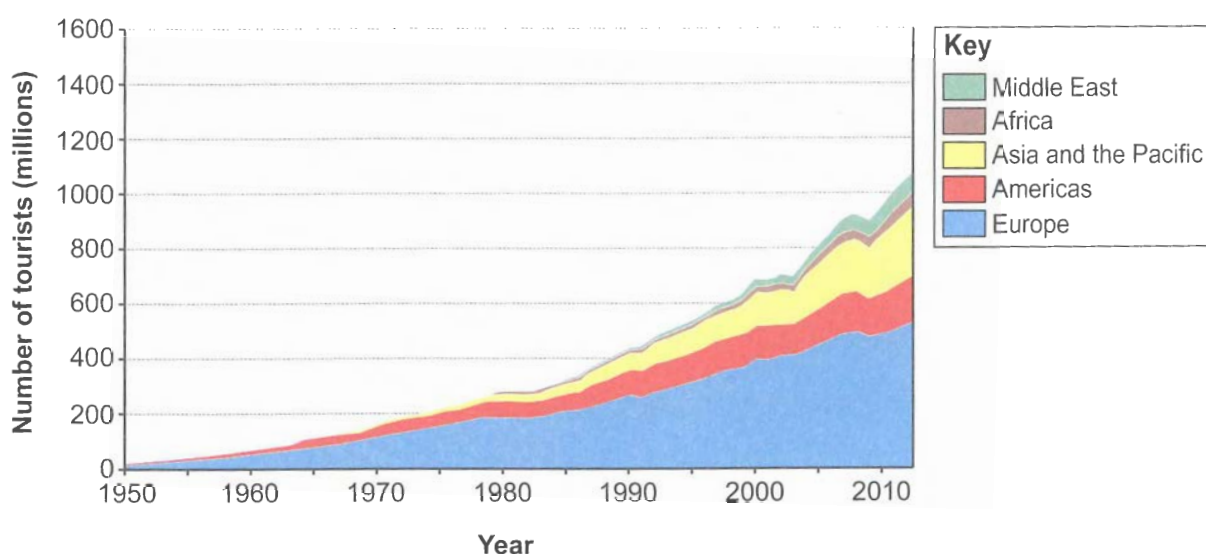
## SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

## Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the graph below.

The number of tourists visiting different parts of the world (millions)



- (i) Describe how the overall trend in tourist arrivals is changing over time. [2]

The ~~overall~~ <sup>overall</sup> trend is that it's increasing, for example from 200m in 1975 to 650m in 2000.

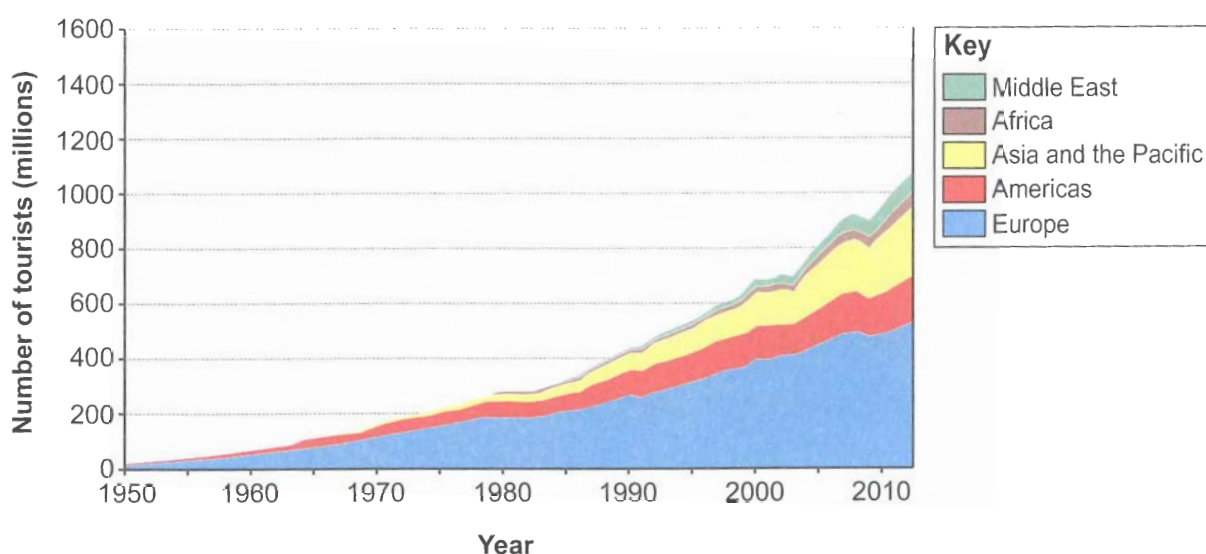
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Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

## Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the graph below.

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- (i) Describe how the overall trend in tourist arrivals is changing over time.

[2]

2

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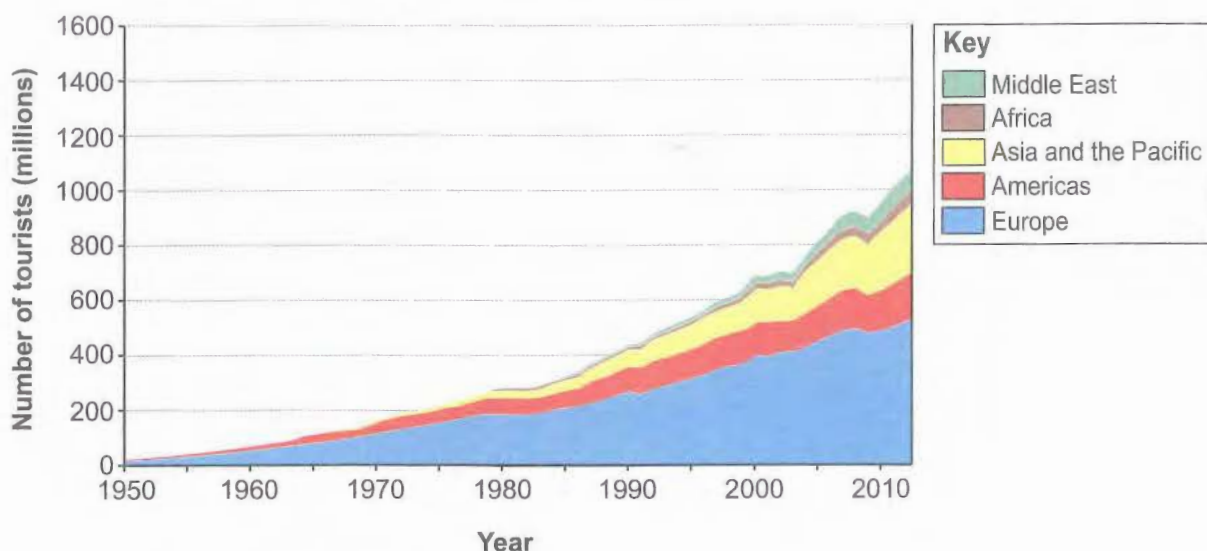
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## Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the graph below.

The number of tourists visiting different parts of the world (millions)



- (i) Describe how the overall trend in tourist arrivals is changing over time.

[2]

Tourism has grown in ~~the~~ every area from 1950 to 2010. Tourism in Europe is the most common place to go.

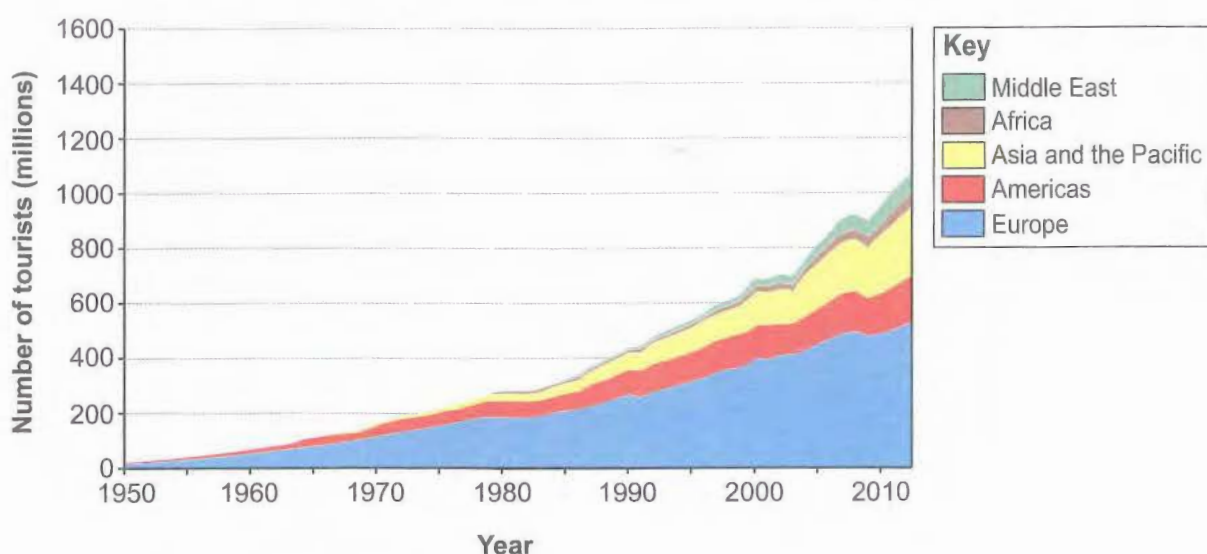
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Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

## Theme 10 – Tourism


4. (a) Study the graph below.

The number of tourists visiting different parts of the world (millions)



- (i) Describe how the overall trend in tourist arrivals is changing over time.

[2] 1

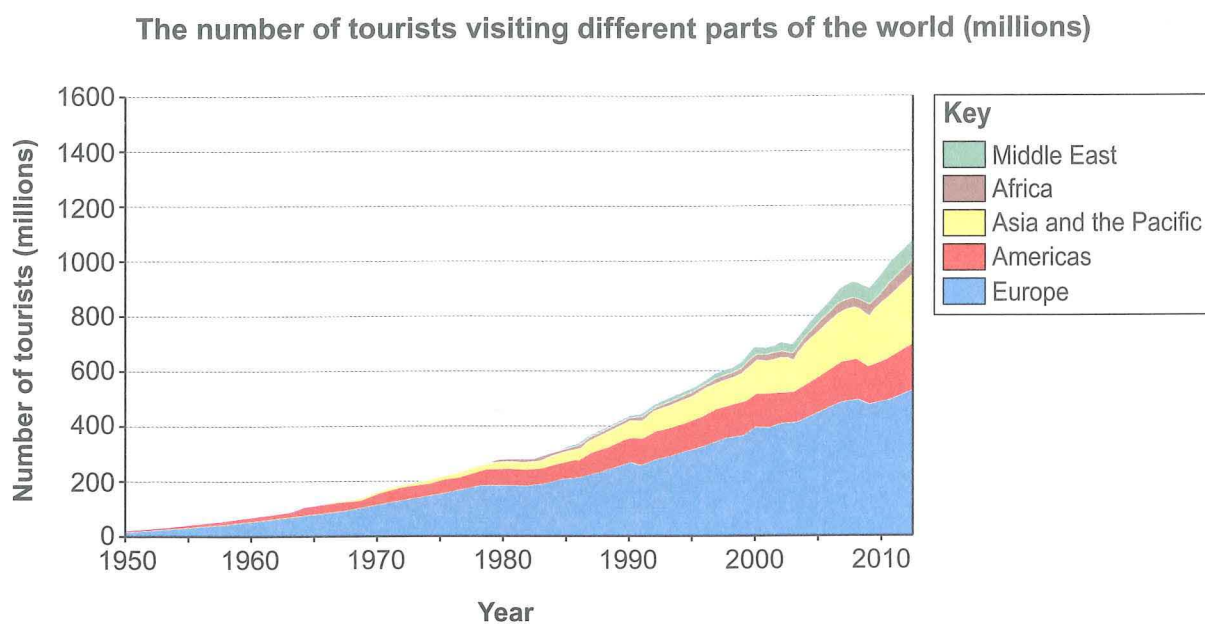
Tourism has grown in ~~the~~ every area from 1950 to 2010. Tourism in Europe is the most common place to go. 

## SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

## Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the graph below.



- (i) Describe how the overall trend in tourist arrivals is changing over time. [2]

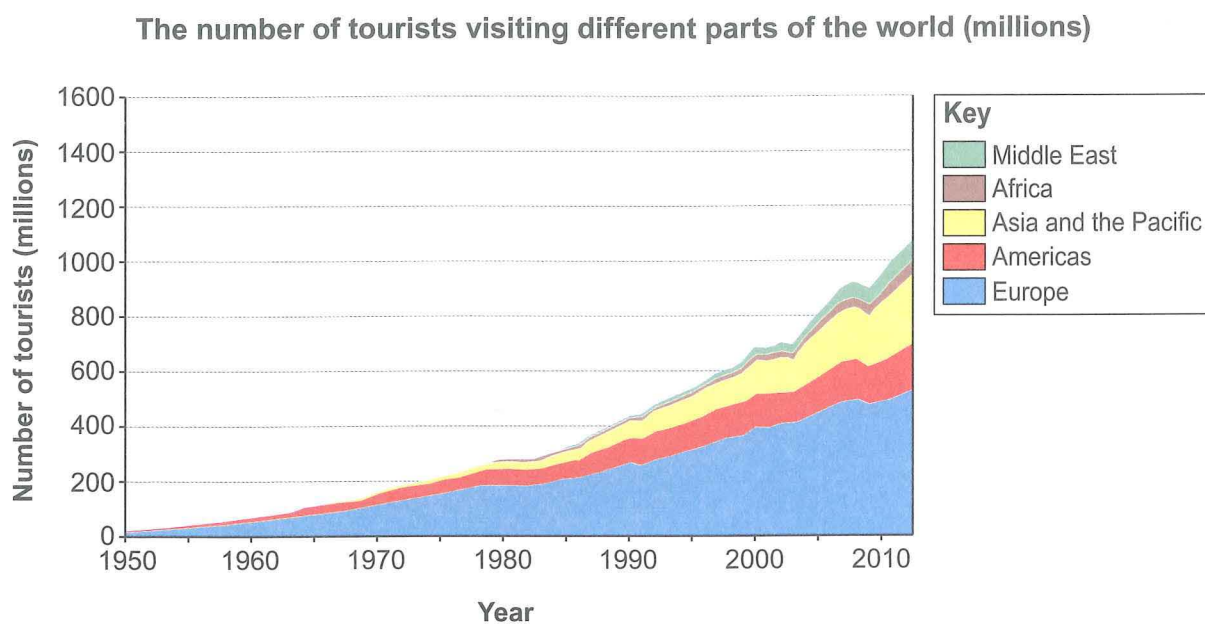
The overall trend is there is an increase. There are more tourists in Europe and tourists ~~just~~ started arriving ~~in~~ around 1984.

## SECTION B – HUMAN OPTIONS

Answer at least **one** question from this section, but no more than **two**.

## Theme 10 – Tourism

4. (a) Study the graph below.



- (i) Describe how the overall trend in tourist arrivals is changing over time.

[2]

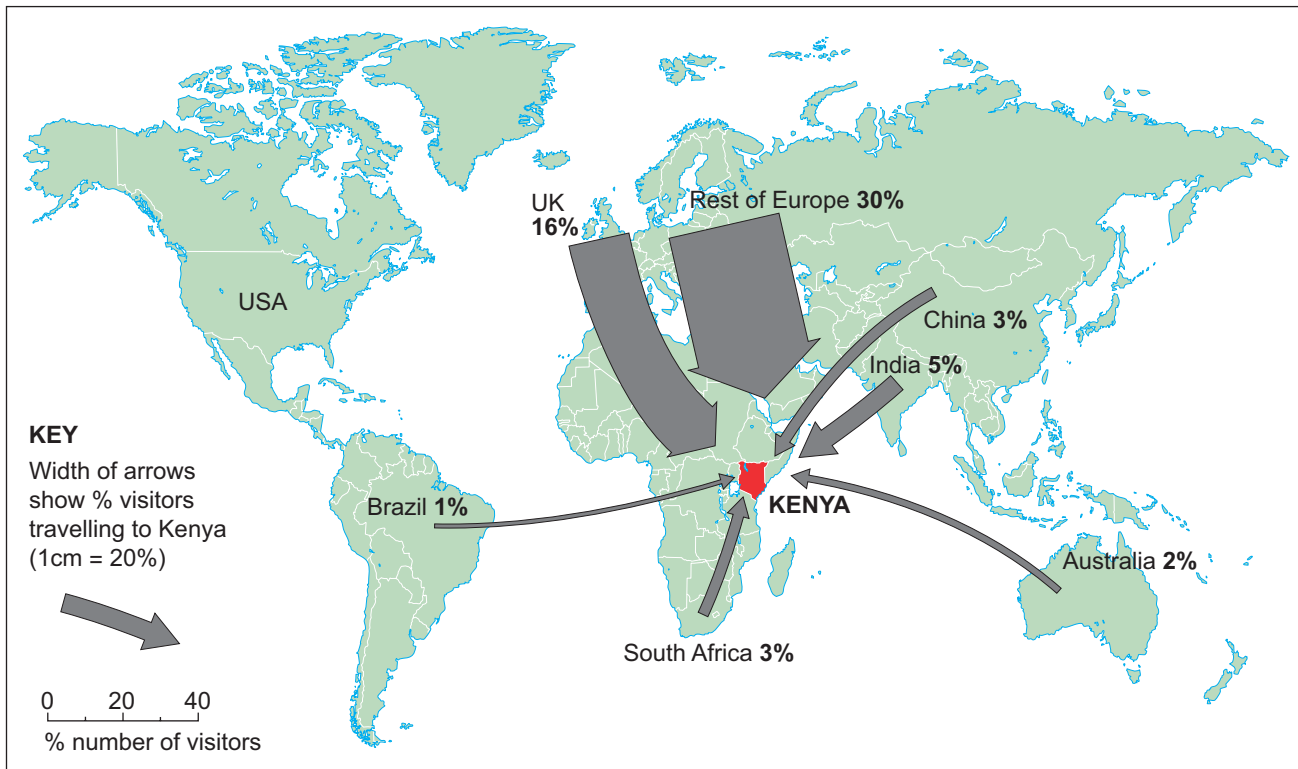
1

The overall trend is there is an increase. There are more tourists in Europe and tourists ~~just~~ started arriving ~~in~~ around 1984.



## Origin of tourists visiting Kenya in 2010

4a



- (ii) In 2010, 10% of visitors to Kenya came from the USA.  
Add an arrow to the map to show visitors from the USA.  
Describe the pattern shown on your completed map.

[4]

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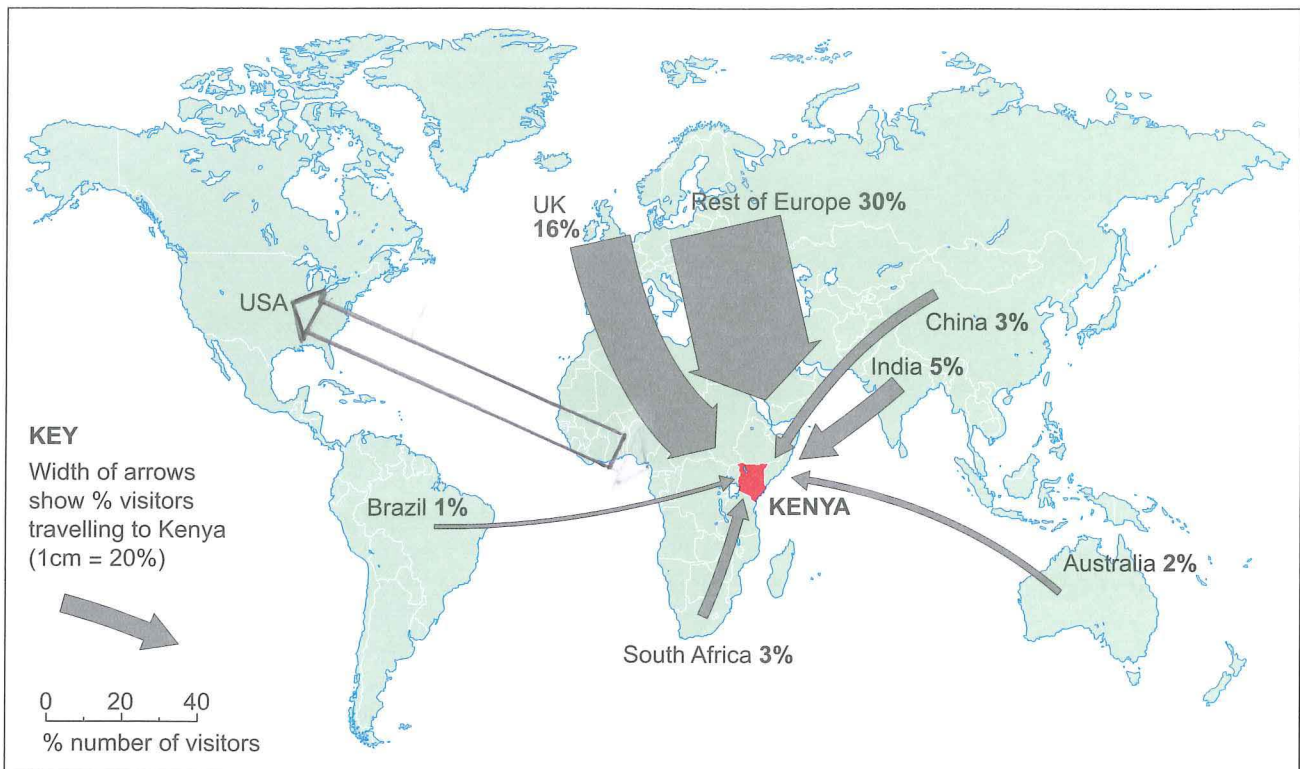
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## Origin of tourists visiting Kenya in 2010

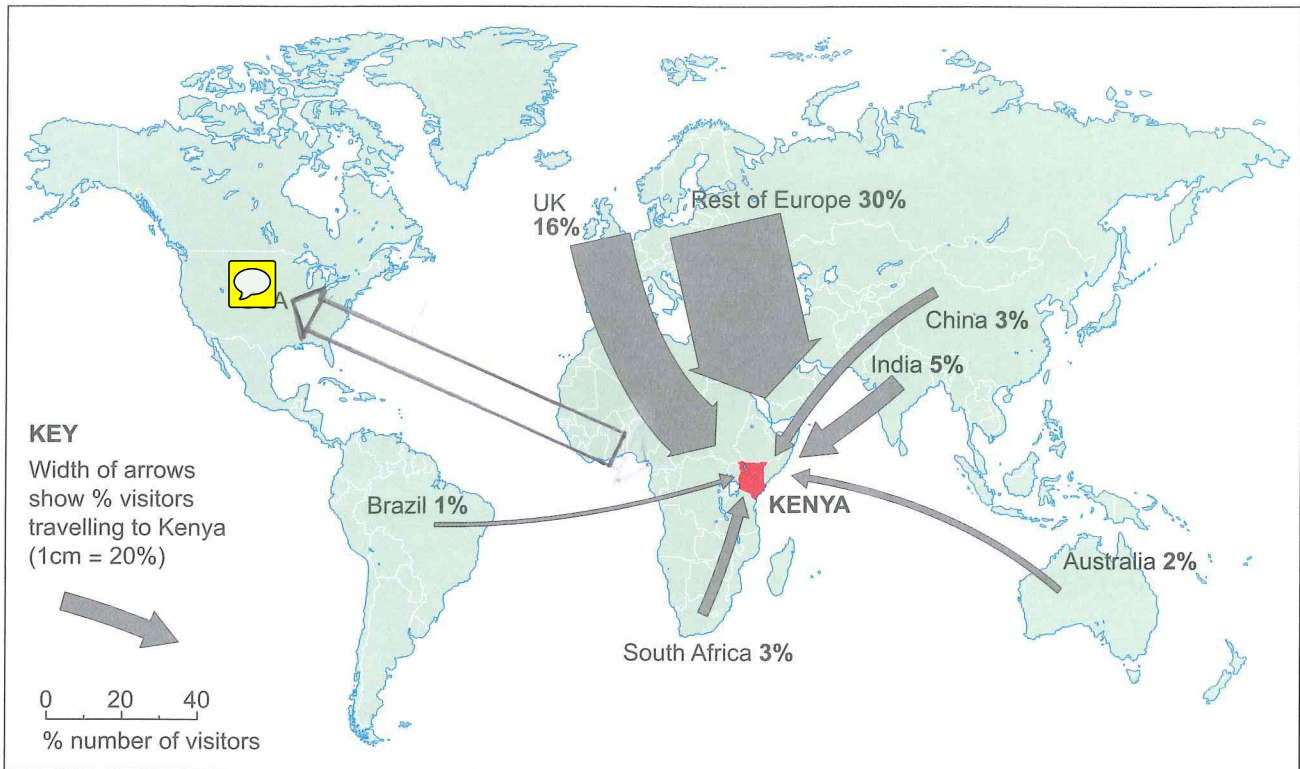


- (ii) In 2010, 10% of visitors to Kenya came from the USA. Add an arrow to the map to show visitors from the USA. Describe the pattern shown on your completed map.

[4]

The trend is that more people in the UK and rest of Europe are visiting Kenya these are MEDCs. Whereas only ~~about~~ a small percentage of countries such as Brazil, China and India are visiting the area. Also there is a high percentage of people in Kenya visiting the USA.

## Origin of tourists visiting Kenya in 2010

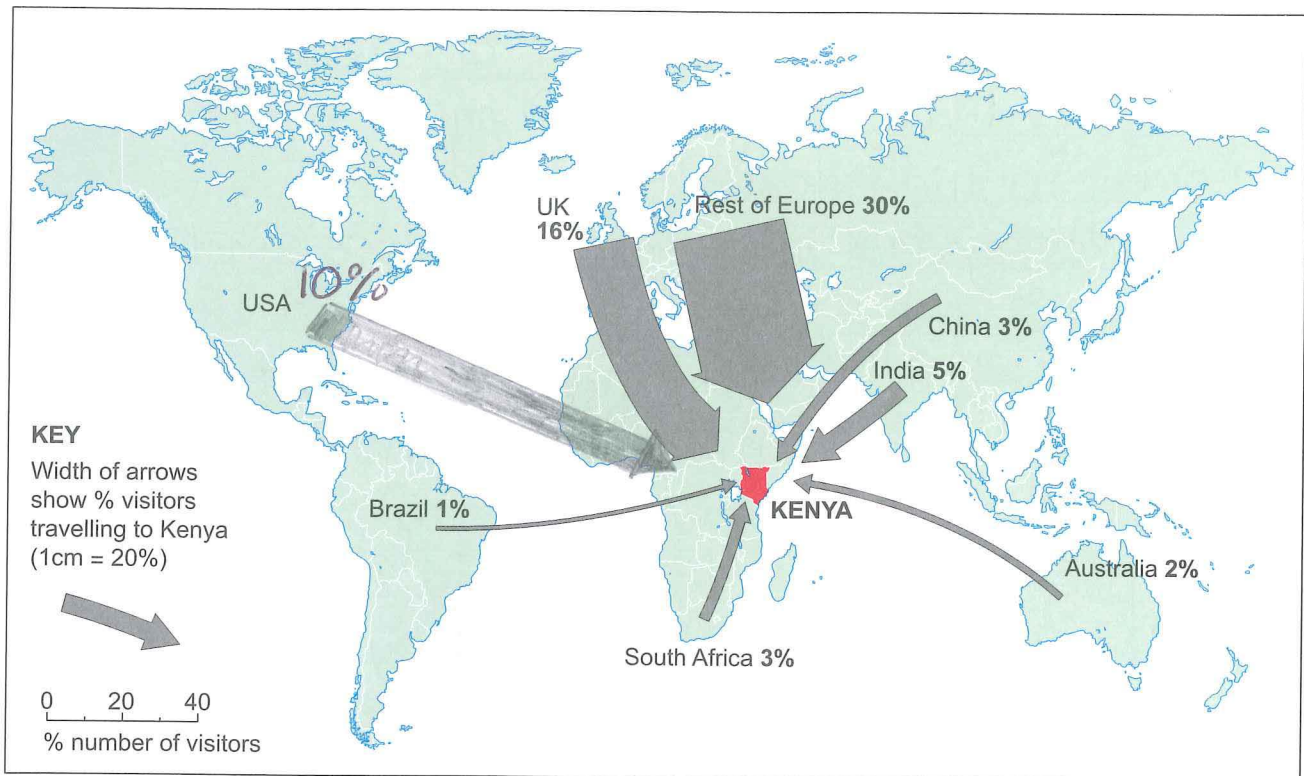


- (ii) In 2010, 10% of visitors to Kenya came from the USA.  
Add an arrow to the map to show visitors from the USA.  
Describe the pattern shown on your completed map.

[4] 2

The trend is that more people in the UK and rest of Europe are visiting Kenya these are MEDCs. Whereas only ~~about~~ a small percentage of countries such as Brazil, China and India are visiting the area. Also there is a high percentage of people in Kenya visiting the USA.

## Origin of tourists visiting Kenya in 2010

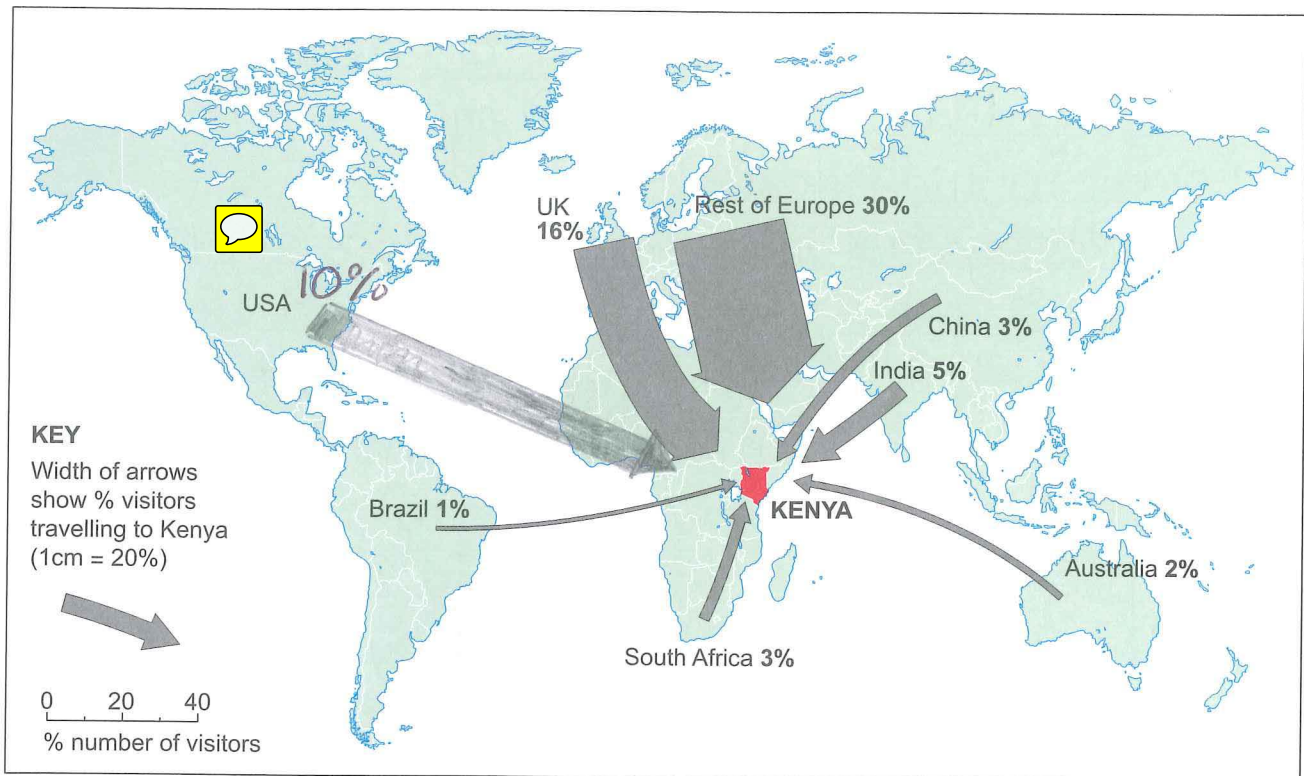


- (ii) In 2010, 10% of visitors to Kenya came from the USA.  
Add an arrow to the map to show visitors from the USA.  
Describe the pattern shown on your completed map.

[4]

Most of the tourists come from MEDCs like the USA, UK and the rest of Europe. LEDCs percent is single figures for example Brazil 1%, South Africa 3% and China 3%. Most of the tourists live in the northern part of the globe.

## Origin of tourists visiting Kenya in 2010



- (ii) In 2010, 10% of visitors to Kenya came from the USA.  
Add an arrow to the map to show visitors from the USA.  
Describe the pattern shown on your completed map.

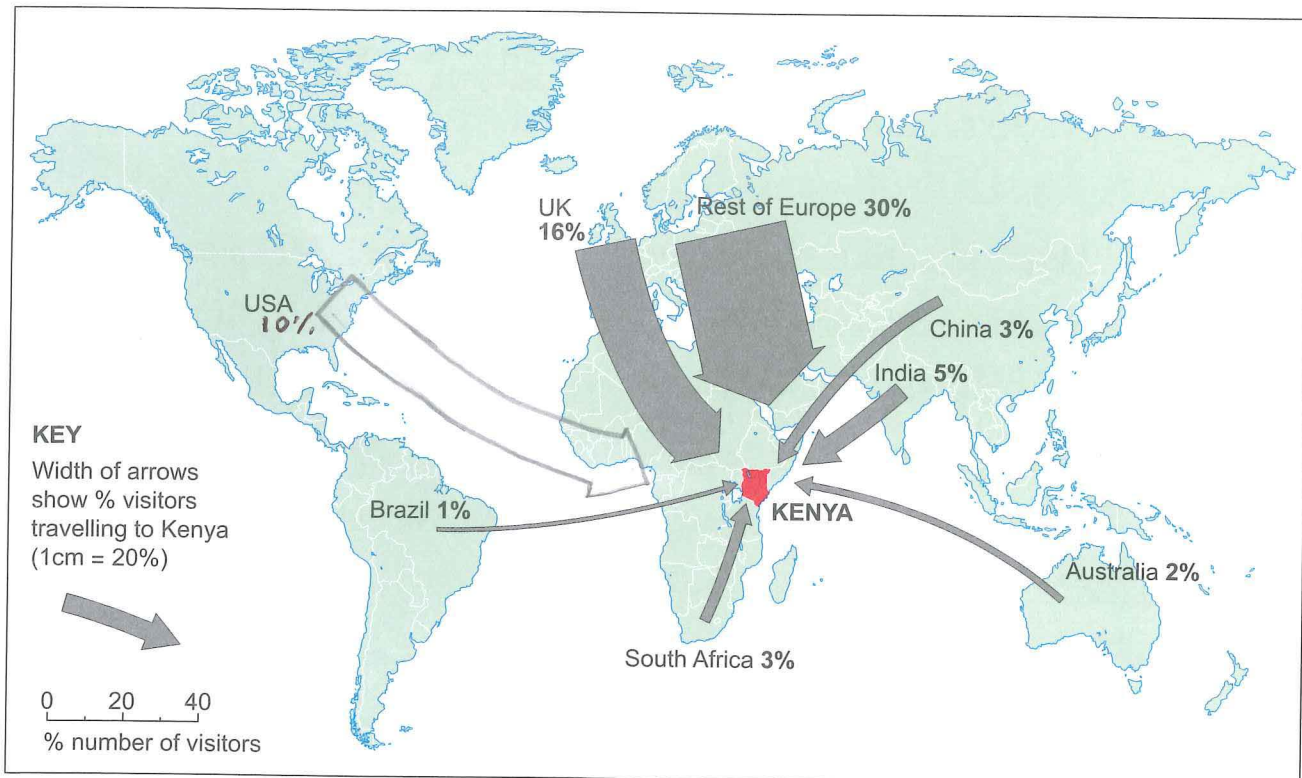
[4]

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## Origin of tourists visiting Kenya in 2010

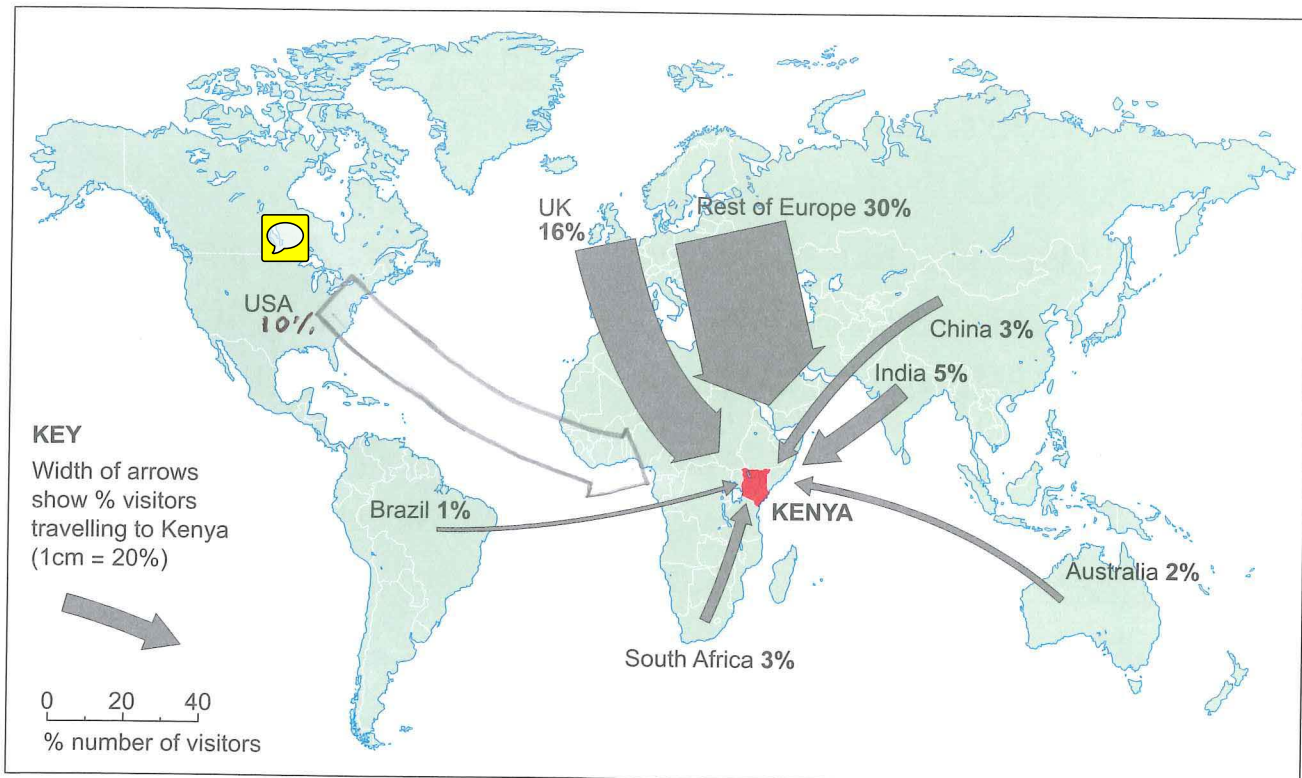


- (ii) In 2010, 10% of visitors to Kenya came from the USA.  
Add an arrow to the map to show visitors from the USA.  
Describe the pattern shown on your completed map.

[4]

The pattern shows that most tourist come from MEDC'S. ~~The map~~ Looking more accurately, places that are the North of Kenya have lots of tourists visiting Kenya. However places that are relatively near Kenya don't tend to ~~tourist~~ go on holiday there. This shows people tend to go on holiday further away from where they live.

## Origin of tourists visiting Kenya in 2010



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Add an arrow to the map to show visitors from the USA.  
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[4]

2

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- 4 (b) Explain why attracting large numbers of tourists to sporting events like the Olympic Games or the Football World Cup can have a positive impact on the host country. [6]

Examiner  
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- (b) Explain why attracting large numbers of tourists to sporting events like the Olympic Games or the Football World Cup can have a positive impact on the host country. [6]

The positive effects would be that it creates more jobs for the local people in the sports industry and also in the transport industry. As well as this sporting events can create a good new image for the country as people will see the best that people can offer. Also more business will want to invest in the area as more tourists visit the places. An example where there was a sporting event was in South Africa, this country benefited by the better sporting facilities meaning that more tourists will visit the area as there are good facilities. Finally another advantage would be that sporting ~~events~~<sup>events</sup> can create an awareness of the country meaning more tourists will think about visiting the area.

- (b) Explain why attracting large numbers of tourists to sporting events like the Olympic Games or the Football World Cup can have a positive impact on the host country. [6]

The positive effects would be that it creates more jobs for the local people in the sports industry and also in the transport industry. As well as this sporting events can create a good new image for the country as people will see the best that people can offer. Also more business will want to invest in the ~~area~~ <sup>area</sup> as more tourists visit the places. An example where there was a sporting event was in South Africa, this country benefited by the better sporting facilities meaning that more tourists will visit the area as there are good facilities. Finally another advantage would be that sporting ~~events~~ <sup>events</sup> can create an awareness of the country meaning more tourists will think about visiting the area.

- (b) Explain why attracting large numbers of tourists to sporting events like the Olympic Games or the Football World Cup can have a positive impact on the host country. [6]

Positive impacts to the host country from sporting events like the Olympic Games brings in more tourist to the country. These tourists spend money in local shops and this increases their gross profit, this can be seen after the London Olympics 2012. It also allows the country to paint a different picture ~~as~~ of the whole country. Millions of people watch the sporting events and after seeing the culture they might decide to go there. This could be seen in South Africa after the football World Cup. The sporting facilities created can be used ~~in~~ by the local people who might not ~~of~~ had a ~~chang~~ chance to play on a football pitch. Hopefully this will happen after the Brazil Football world cup in 2014.

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Positive impacts to the host country from sporting events like the Olympic Games brings in more tourist to the country. These tourists spend money in local shops and this increases their gross profit, this can be seen after the London Olympics 2012. It also allows the country to paint a different picture ~~as~~ of the whole country. Millions of people watch the sporting events and after seeing the culture they might decide to go there. This could be seen in South Africa after the football World Cup. The sporting facilities created can be used ~~in~~ by the local people who might not ~~of~~ had a ~~chang~~ chance to play on a football pitch. Hopefully this will happen after the Brazil Football world cup in 2014.

- (b) Explain why attracting large numbers of tourists to sporting events like the Olympic Games or the Football World Cup can have a positive impact on the host country. [6]

Attracting large numbers of tourists to sporting events have positive impact on the host country as it provides a lot of jobs for people living there. It also meets the positive multiplier effect where people are getting richer and so is a positive impact. It is also positive for the economy as tourists are willing to spend money ~~and~~ and so will benefit smaller businesses. For example in London they built the Olympic stadium on land which wasn't being used and provided lots of jobs for people. It has a long term impact here as they still use the stadium for other events and tourism builds the economy.

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4

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- Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

8	4

- (c) Describe how different physical and human factors lead to different forms of tourist development.  
Use named places to help your answer. [8 + 4]

Yucatan

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

Examiner only

8	4

The different physical factors that can lead to tourists visiting the area could be due to the beaches and the natural ~~part~~ aspects of the country. An example would be in Yucatan where it has long white sand beaches and has also the second biggest barrier reef in the world. As well as this historical remains can also be a factor why people will want to visit a country, an example again would be in Yucatan.

However there is also factors that can lead to tourists leaving the area, this example would be in Lebanon; this country suffered from a lack of tourism due to war and conflict.

Another physical factor that can lead to development would be the climate, an example would be in Cancun where it has a warm climate in the summer, attracting tourism. But if the environment ~~that~~ isn't protected then this can form is tourist decline, in place such as Morecambe, these places have been effected as people are now leaving the area.

- (c) Describe how different physical and human factors lead to different forms of tourist development.  
Use named places to help your answer. [8 + 4]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

Examiner  
only

4	3
8	4

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Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

Examiner  
only

8	4

Honeypot sites like Glusafall in Iceland have lead to tourists arriving in the area. Local people have converted their old barns into B&B's which help provide the local people with more income. In Cancun, their white beaches and hot climate has lead to hotel companies setting up in the area. These then create jobs for the local area and bring in more money. Human factors like the Pyramids in ~~Ag~~ Egypt has lead to tourists wanting to go there as you won't be able to see things like that anywhere else in the world. The cold climate in the East of France has allowed skiing to become a main reason to visit France. Another human factor like the 'Great wall of China' has seen an increase in the number of people visiting. Many tourists visit India for their strong ~~entagad~~ heritage so, hotels have to be built to allow tourist experience their history.

- (c) Describe how different physical and human factors lead to different forms of tourist development.





Use named places to help your answer.

[8 + 4]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

Examiner  
only

5	3
8	4

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Use named places to help your answer. [8 + 4]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

Examiner  
only

8	4

Physical and human factors lead to different forms of tourist development for a number of reasons. For example in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico offers human factors like cheap budget holidays, watersports, rock climbing, water and physical factors like history, ~~culture~~ culture, climate and wildlife which will cause tourists to go there. A disadvantage is to people who live there as the hotels own the rights to the beaches and so people have to live in shanty towns outside the tourist development area as they work long hours and are paid very little. ~~As~~ Another example which shows how a physical and human factors can lead to tourism is safety. In Lebanon it has everything Mexico has. However, there is now a risk of terrorism and people will not go there. There is another example in Costa Rica where they use ecotourism as tourists are attracted to the ecosystem. This means they allow tourists to look at the ecosystem without disrupting it. Another example is the mangrove forest which are forests located on the coast which attract tourists ~~and~~ as ~~the~~ their landscape is beautiful. However, tourism and shrimp farming have a big effect on this area.

- (c) Describe how different physical and human factors lead to different forms of tourist development.  
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Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

Examiner  
only

3	3
8	4

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