

A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 Physical Geography

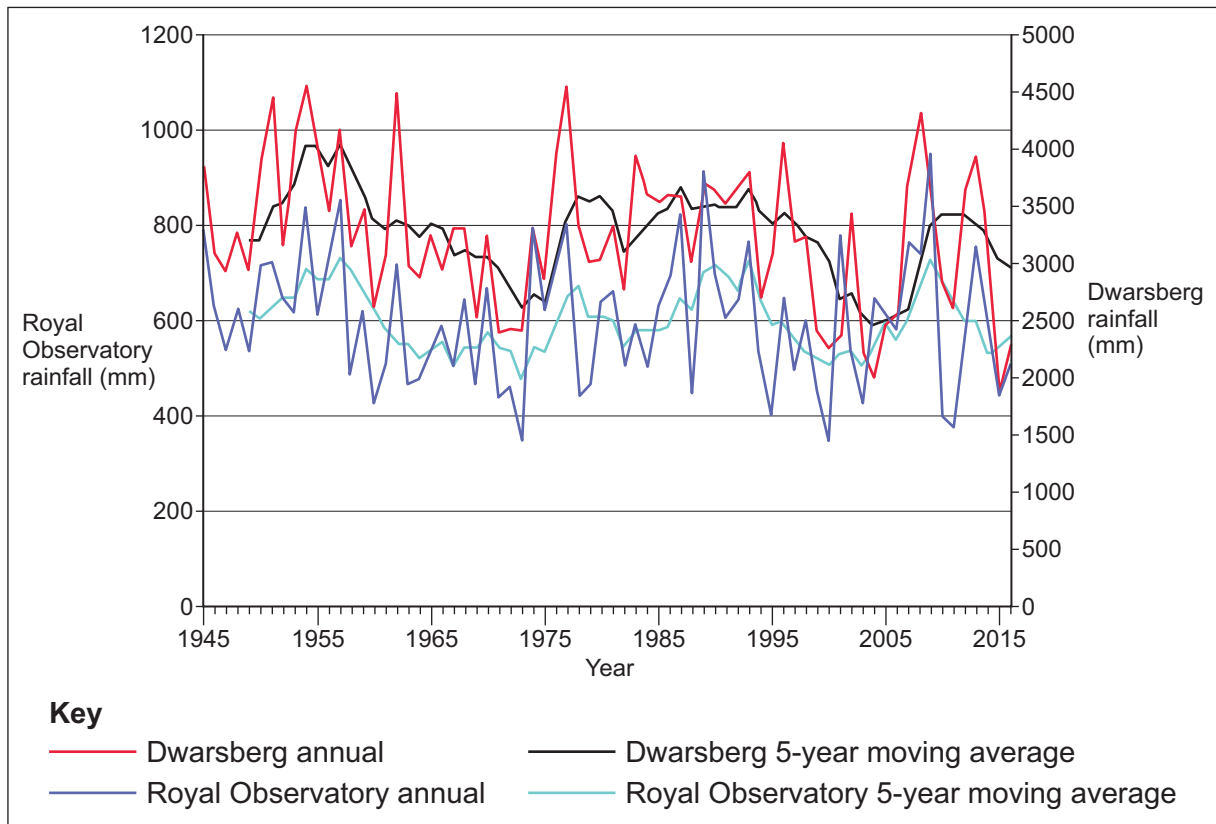
Insert

This insert contains:

- Figure 1 for use with Question 1
- Figure 2 for use with Question 1
- Figure 3 for use with Question 2
- Figure 5 for use with Question 3
- Figure 7 for use with Question 4
- Figures 9a and 9b for use with Question 5
- Figures 10a, 10b and 10c for use with Question 5
- Figures 11a and 11b for use with Question 6
- Figures 12a, 12b and 12c for use with Question 6

Figure 1

Annual and 5-year moving average rainfall data for two measuring stations in South Africa:
Royal Observatory and Dwarsberg



Note: The 5-year moving average plots the mean value of the previous 5 years.

Figure 2

Number of days when precipitation is high enough for plant growth across southern Africa in 2000 and that projected for 2050



Figure 3 – desertification risk levels by landscape type in an area of Tunisia, north Africa

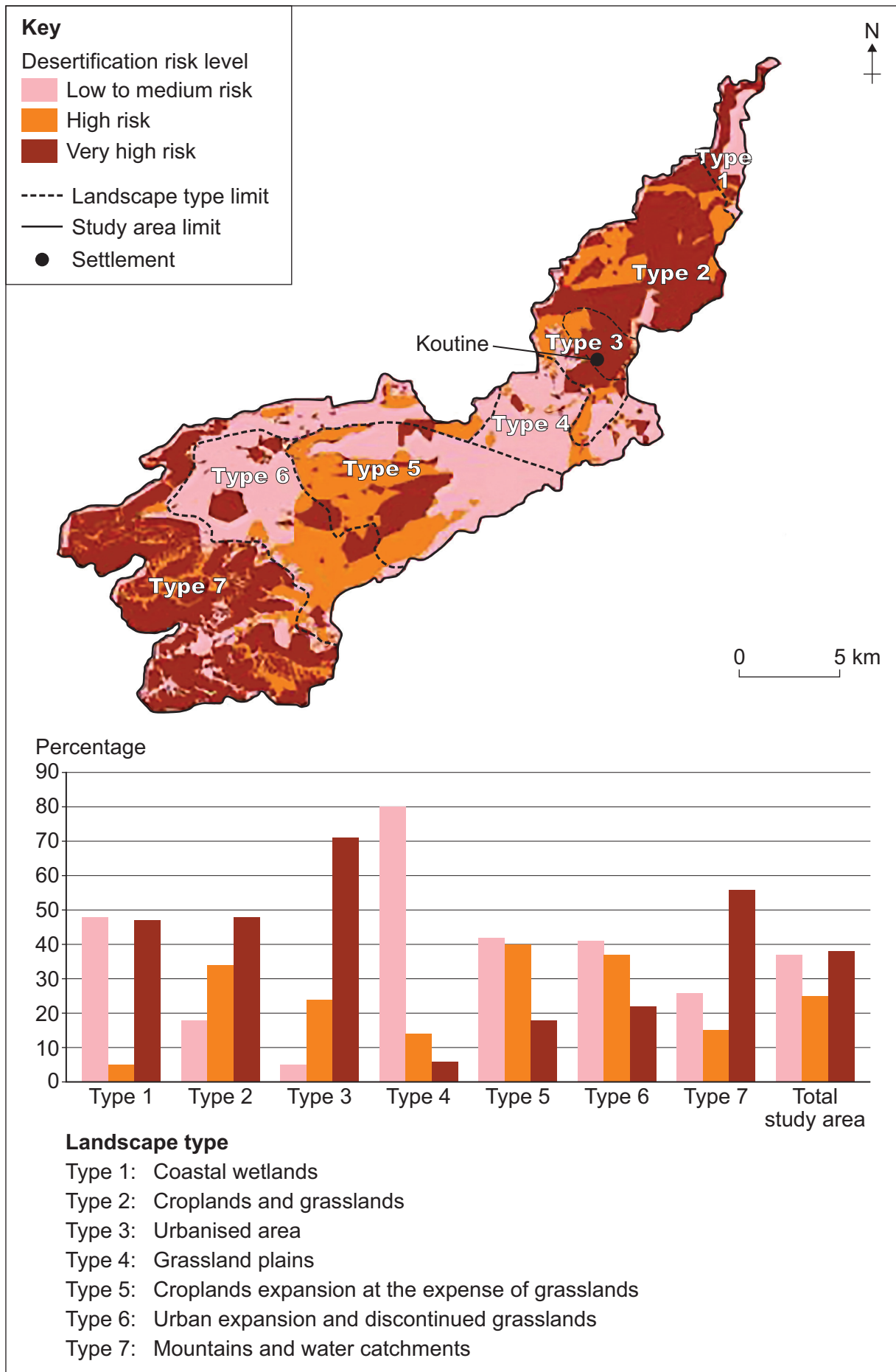
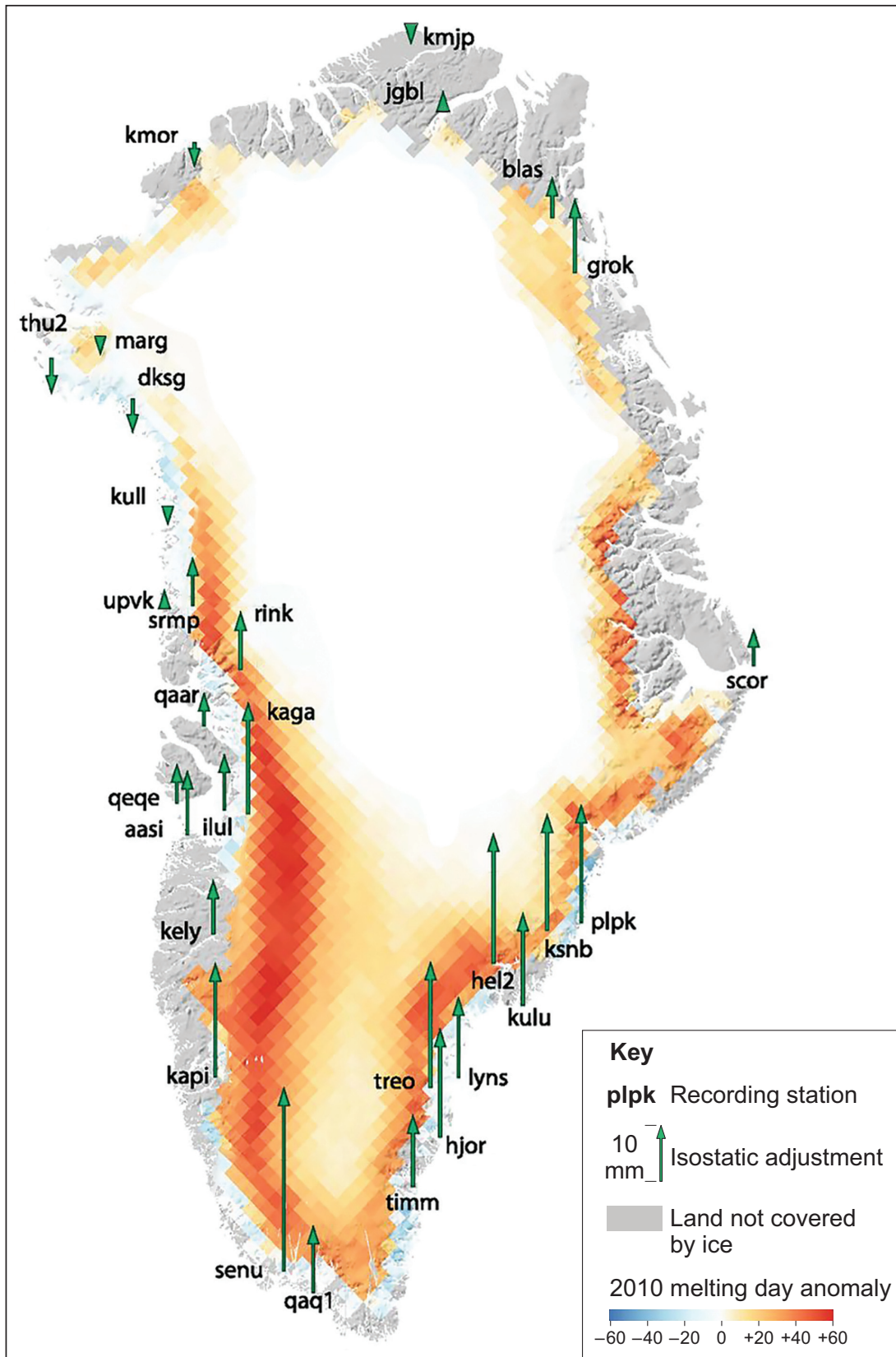


Figure 5 – the isostatic adjustment in 2010 (green arrows) for selected recording stations in Greenland. Information on the 2010 melting day anomaly is also shown.



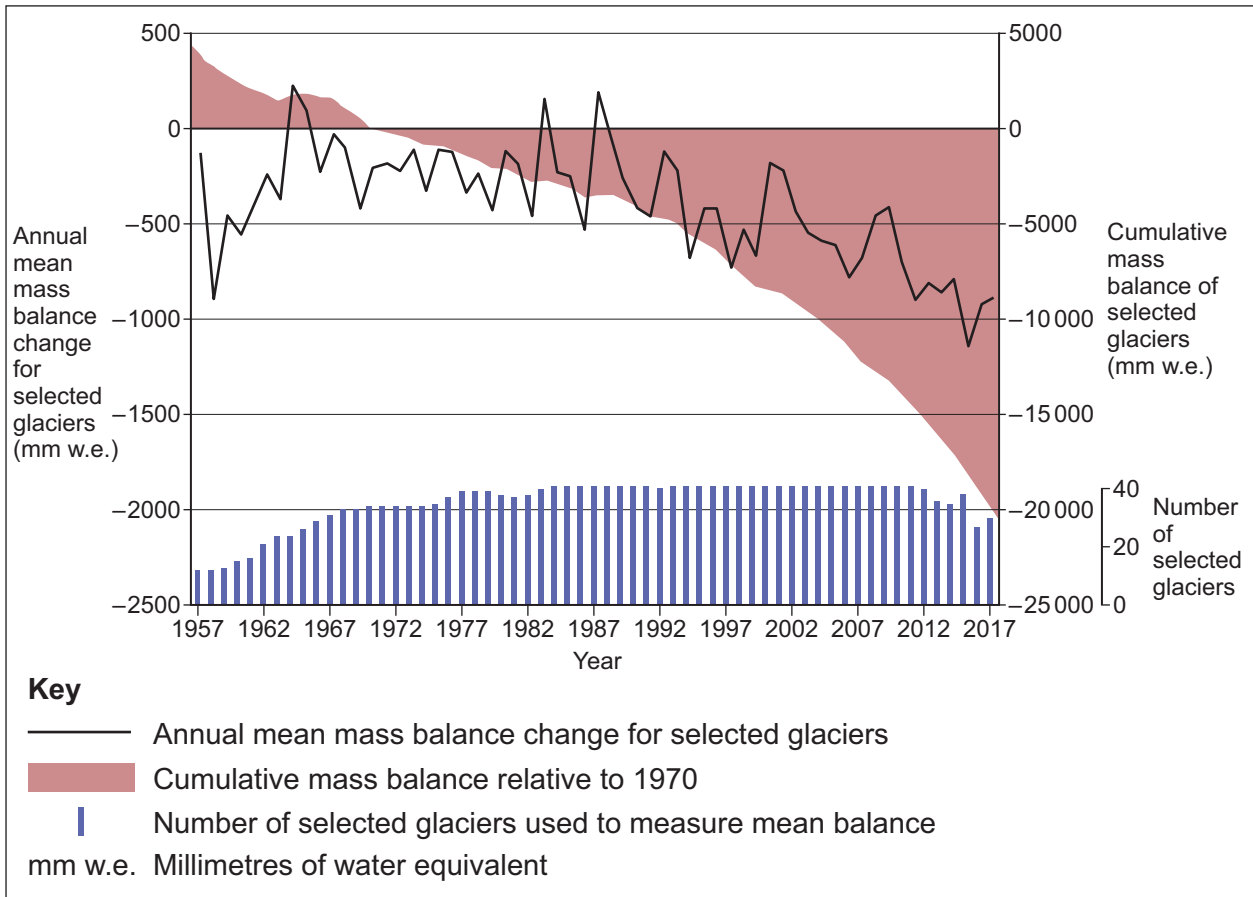
Note: 1 Melting day anomaly refers to the extra days of melting relative to the 1979–2009 average.

2 Isostatic adjustment refers to the change in the land level relative to sea level.

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Figure 7

The mean mass balance and cumulative mass balance for selected glaciers around the world

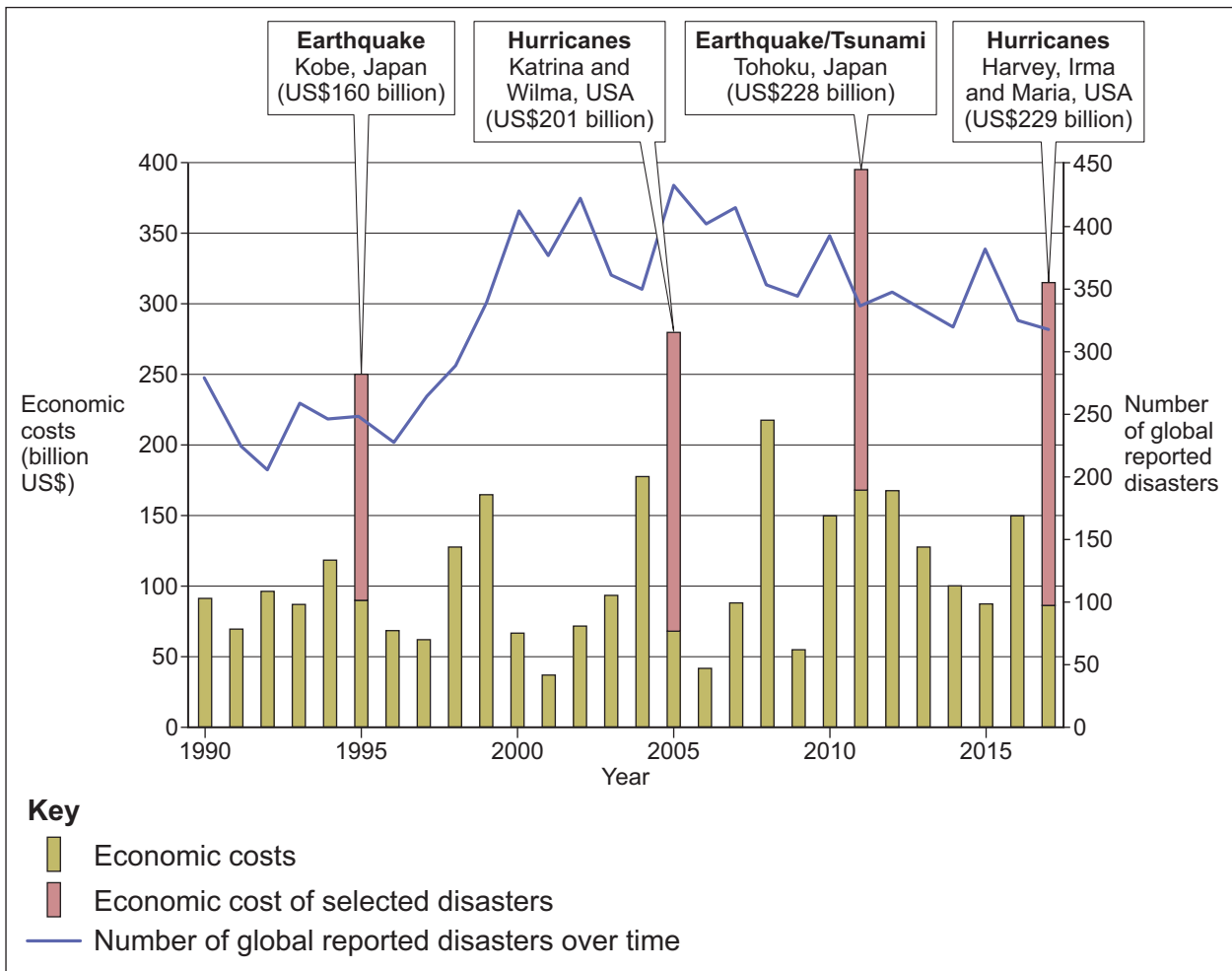


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Figure 9a – the number of global reported disasters between 1990 and 2017. It also shows the economic costs associated with the reported disasters.



**Figure 9b – information about the global reported disasters for 2017
as shown in Figure 9a**

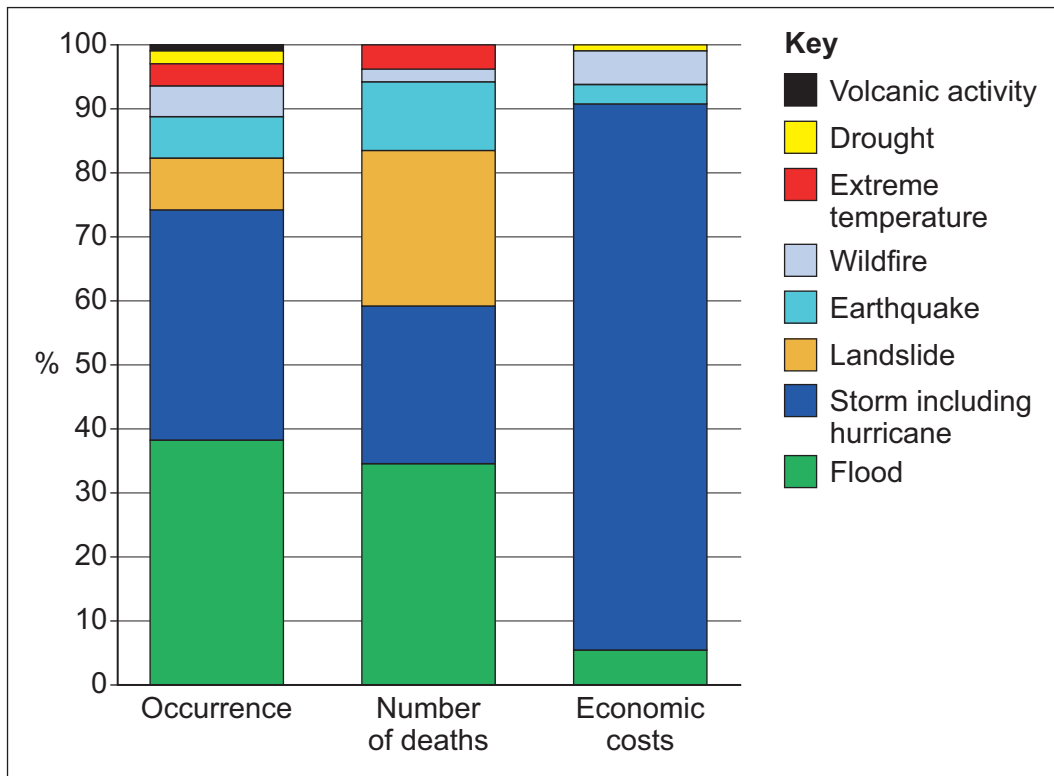


Figure 10a – the track of Hurricane Michael, and data related to the intensity and timescale of the event

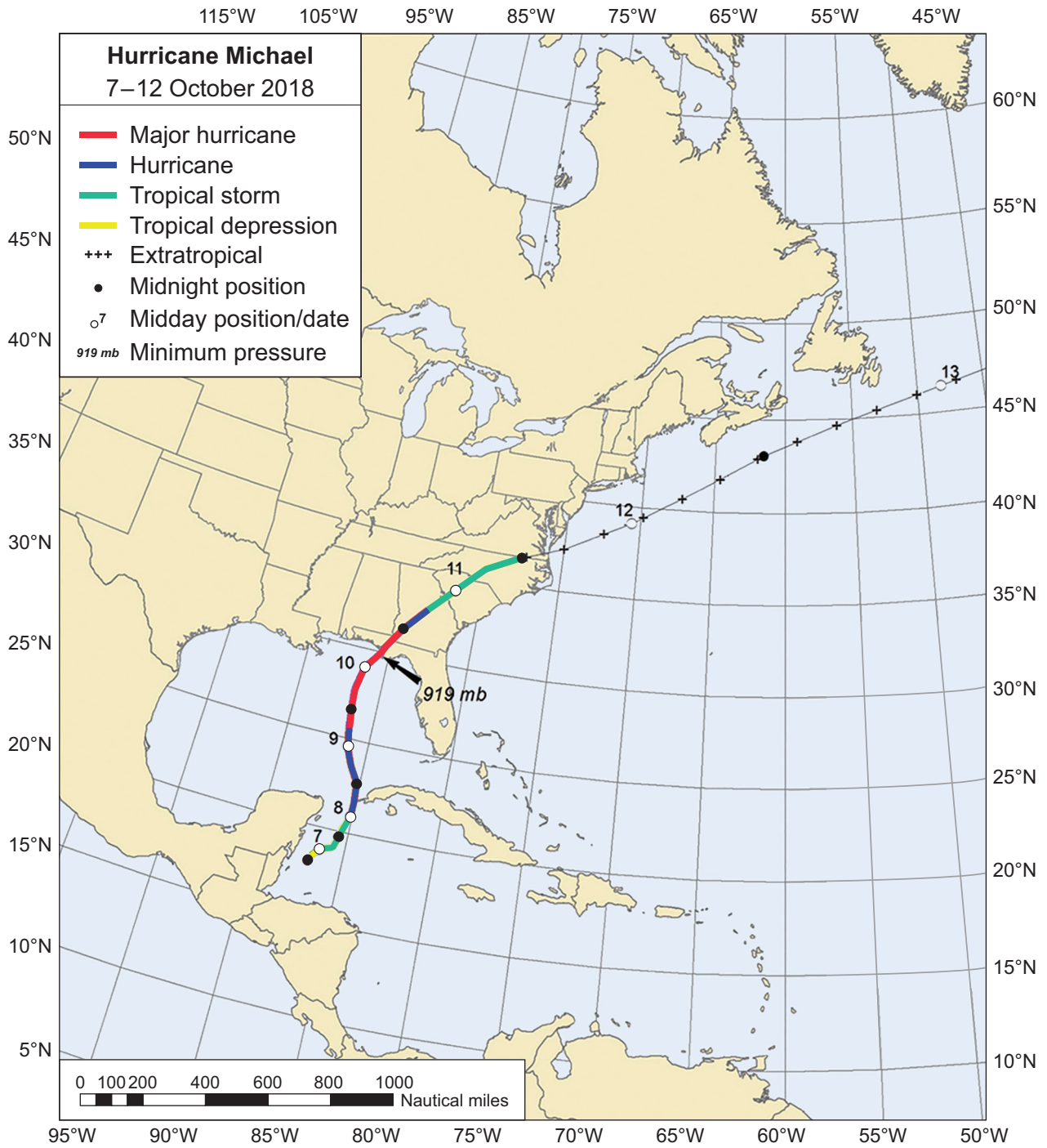


Figure 10b – the track of Hurricane Michael between 9–12 October and the rainfall associated with the event

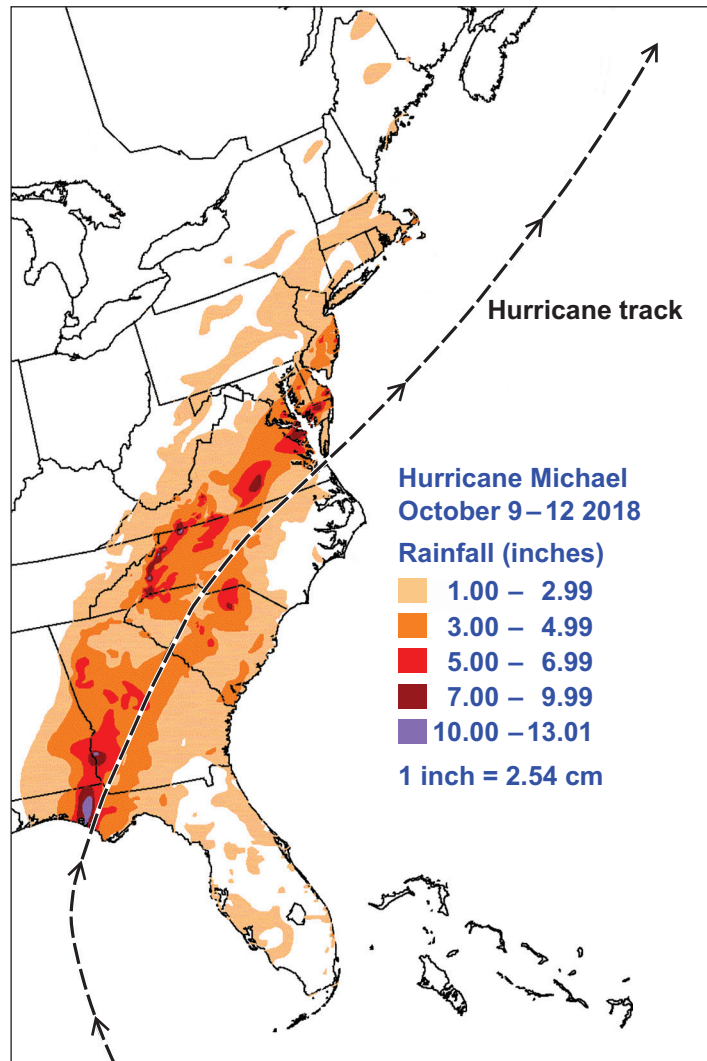


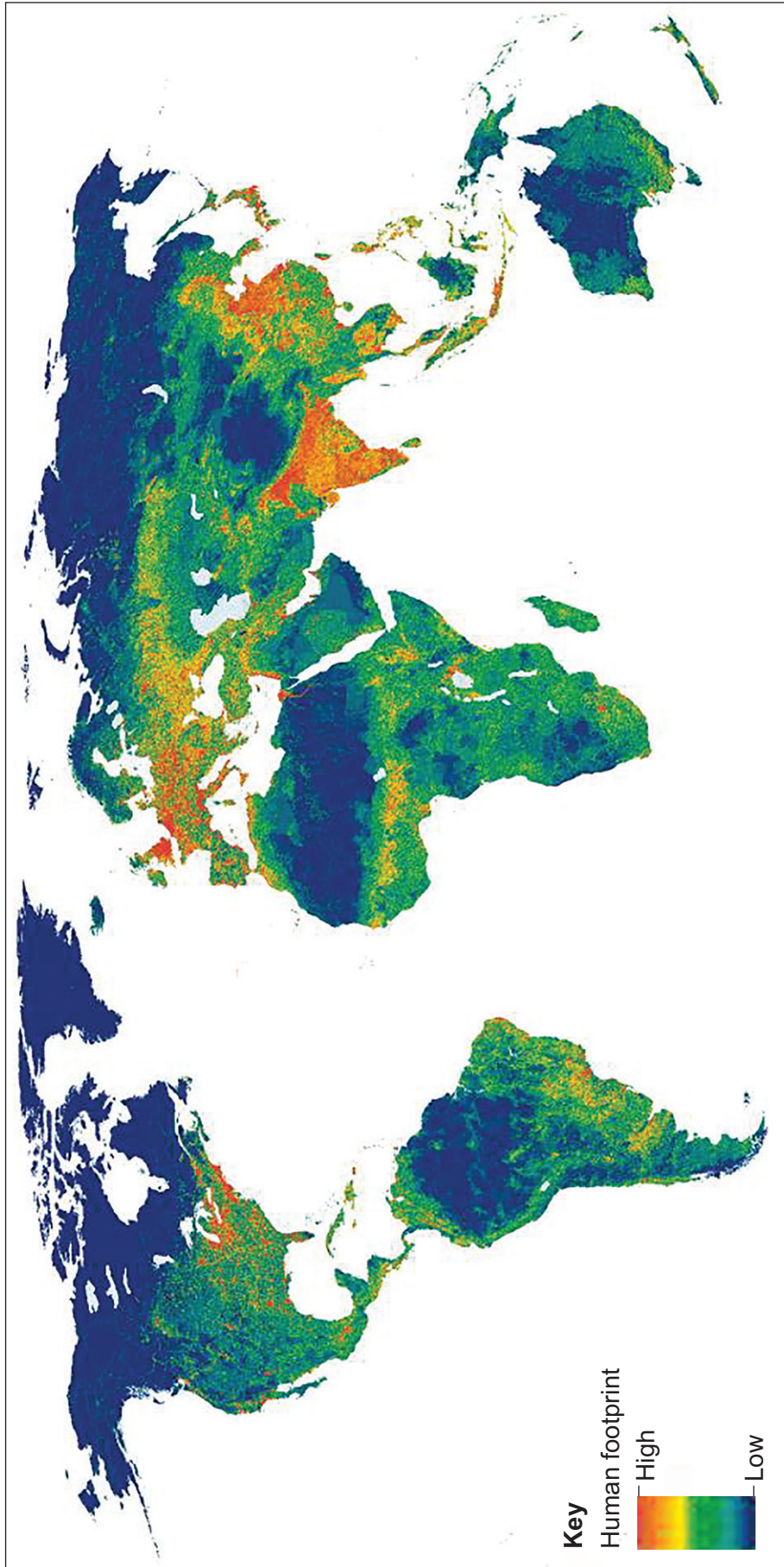
Figure 10c – the aftermath of the event at Mexico Beach in Florida, USA



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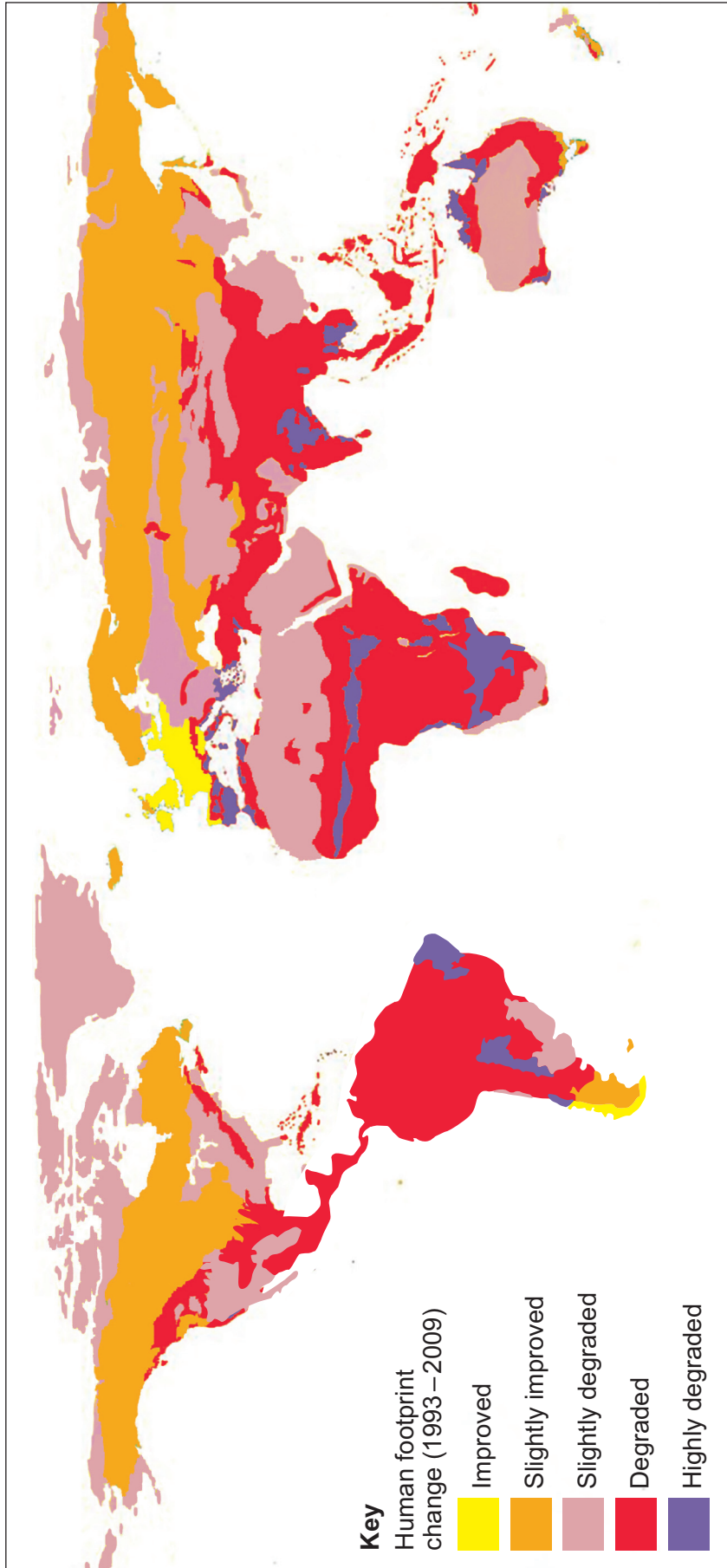
Figure 11a

The global human footprint in 2009



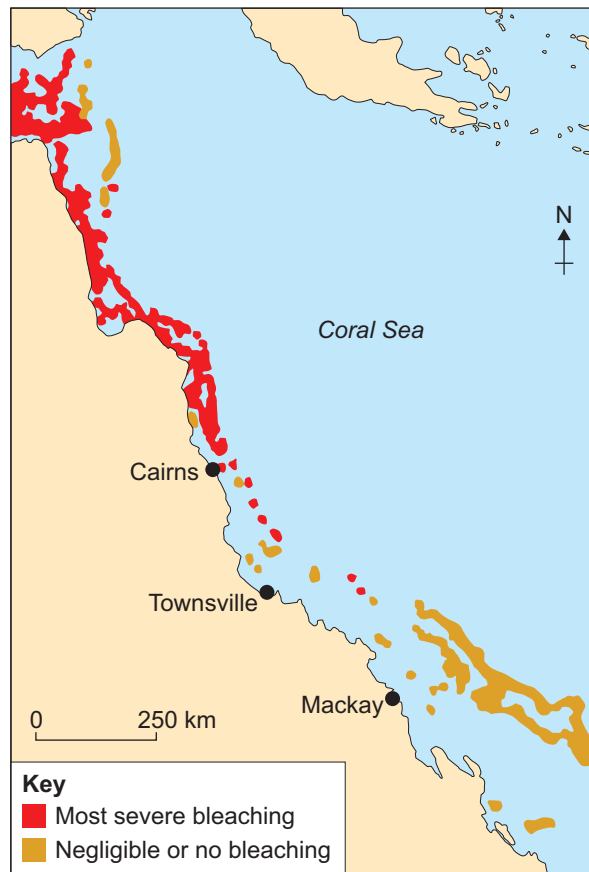
Note: The global human footprint combines the pressures of infrastructure, human land use and human access on natural areas.

Figure 11b
Change in the global human footprint between 1993 and 2009



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Figure 12a – coral bleaching in the Great Barrier Reef (GBR), Australia, in 2016



Note: When water is too warm, corals will expel the algae living in their tissues causing the coral to turn completely white. This is the process of coral bleaching.

Figure 12b – estimated change in sea water pH caused by human-created CO₂ between the 1700s and the 1990s

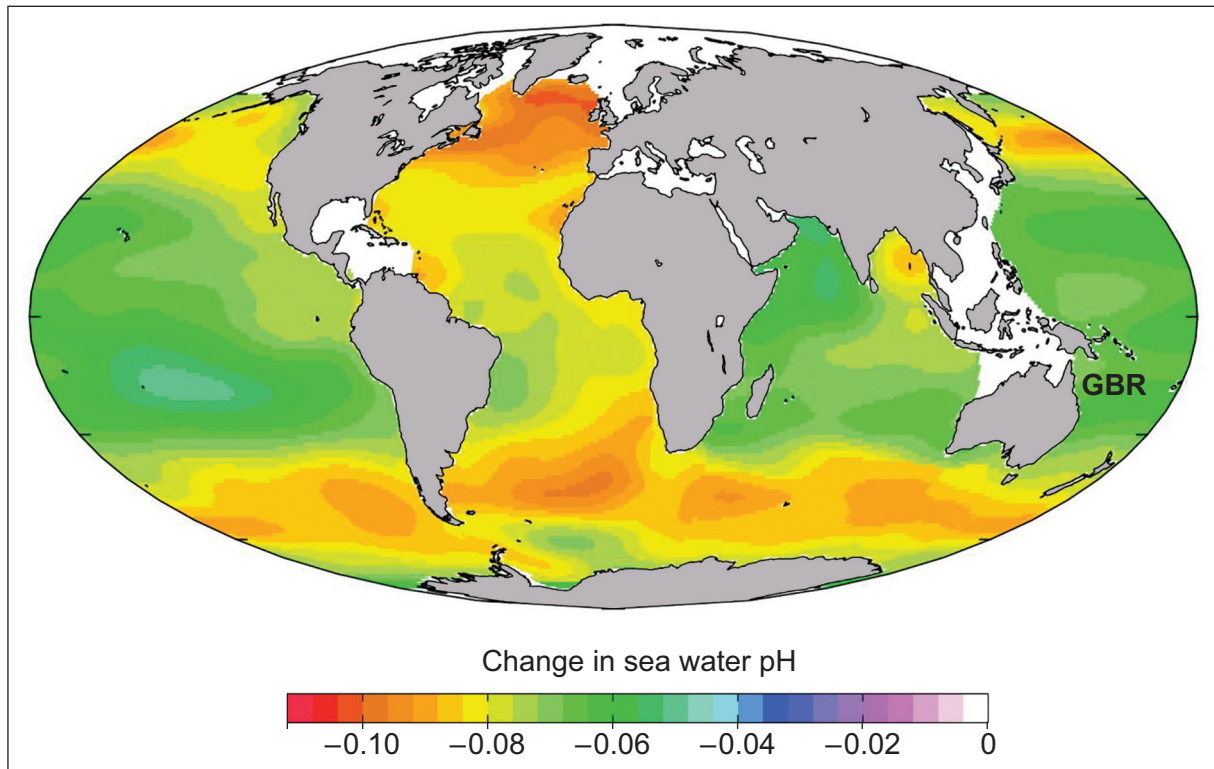
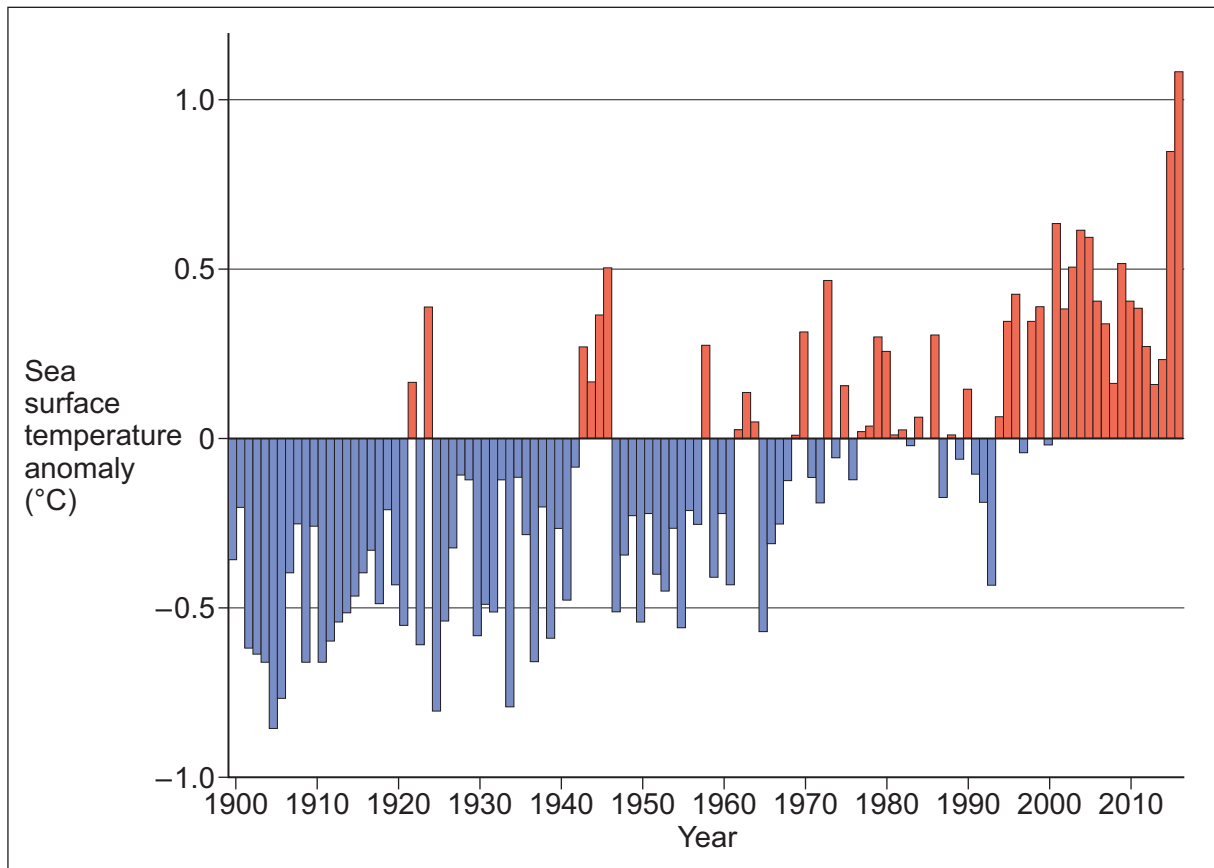


Figure 12c – sea surface temperature anomaly for the Coral Sea, Australia, between 1900 and 2016



Note: The anomaly is measured against the mean for the period 1960–1991.

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