Write your name here Surname	Other na	ames
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Geograph Advanced Subsidia Paper 1: Dynamic L	ary	
Tuesday 15 May 2018 – Af Time: 1 hour 45 minutes		Paper Reference 8GE0/01
You must have: Resource Booklet (enclosed) Calculator, ruler		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.
- Answer all questions in Section A and EITHER Section B OR Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.
- Calculators may be used.
- Any calculations must show all stages of working out and a clear answer.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶





Answer Section A and EITHER Section B OR Section C.

SECTION A: TECTONIC PROCESSES AND HAZARDS

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

1	(a)	Sta	te one tectonic hazard that can cause coastal flooding.	(1)
	(b)		udy Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet. Compare the economic damage caused by tectonic hazards before and after 2006.	
			2000.	(2)
		(ii)	Suggest one reason for the differences shown.	(3)

	(c)	Explain two characteristics of volcanic hotspots.	(4)
2			



(d) Explain why volcanic eruptions vary in their magnitude.	(6)

tectonic hazards.		(12)



TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 28 MARKS

SECTION B: GLACIATED LANDSCAPES AND CHANGE

Do not answer Section B (Glaciated Landscapes and Change) if you have answered Section C (Coastal Landscapes and Change).

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

If you answer Section B put a cross in the box $\ \square$.

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

2 (a) State **one** process of mass movement that occurs in glaciated landscapes.

(1)

- (b) Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet, which shows past and predicted changes in the global permafrost area.
 - (i) Calculate the percentage loss of permafrost area between 1900 and 2100. Show your working.

(2)

9



(ii) Suggest one way in which these changes may affect periglacial landscapes.	(3)
(c) Explain two reasons for the location of present day periglacial landscapes.	(4)
1	
2	
2	
2	

(d) Explain the natural causes of long-term climate change.	(6)



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(e) Assess the threats to the	ne economic and	environmental v	alue of glacial lar	ndscapes. (12)

(Total for Question 2 = 28 marks)
(10tal 101 Question 2 – 20 marks)

(2)

(a) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

A group of students collected data about footpath erosion near Easedale Tarn, a fragile, glaciated landscape in the Lake District.

They measured vegetation cover across a transect on:

- 1. a managed footpath
- 2. an unmanaged footpath.

They presented their findings as two kite diagrams.

(i) Identify **two** impacts of footpath management.

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why footpath management is necessary in this fragile glaciated landscape. (2) (iii) Identify **one** qualitative method the students might use to compare these two transects. (1)



(iv) The students also collected data at ten sites along the unmanaged footpath, measuring width at 250-metre intervals away from the car park up a slope.	
	They used this data to test the relationship between the width of the footpath and distance from the car park.	
	Explain how the use of a statistical method would help their investigation about footpath erosion.	
		(4)

(b)	You have carried out primary fieldwork to investigate glacial landscapes and change.	
	Assess the accuracy and reliability of the primary data that you collected as part of your geographical investigation.	(0)
	Coographical anguiry quactions	(9)
	Geographical enquiry question:	

(Total for Question 3 = 18 marks)
(111mile)



Use your knowledge and understanding from across your course of study, along with the information in Figure 4, to answer this question.			
4	Study Figures 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d in the Resource Booklet.		
	Evaluate the importance of tectonic processes and weather conditions in creating distinctive glacial landscapes in New Zealand.	(16)	
••••			





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(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 62 MARKS

SECTION C: COASTAL LANDSCAPES AND CHANGE

Do not answer Section C (Coastal Landscapes and Change) if you have answered Section B (Glaciated Landscapes and Change).

If you answer Section C put a cross in the box $\ \square$.

You must use the Resource Booklet provided.

5 (a) State **one** process of mass movement that occurs in coastal landscapes.

(1)

- (b) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet, which shows global sea level changes before and after 1950.
 - (i) Calculate the percentage sea level change between 1950 and 2010.Show your working.

(2)

... %



(ii) Suggest one way in which these changes may affect coastal landscapes.	(3)
(c) Explain two physical reasons why some locations are at risk from coastal floodin	ng. (4)
2	

(d) Explain how vegetation helps stabilise sandy coastlines.	(6)



(e) Assess the social and economic risks of rapid coastal retreat.	(12)

(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)
(10tal for Question 5 – 20 marks)



(2)

6	(a)	Study Figure 6 in the Resource Booklet.	
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A group of students collected data about footpath erosion at Studland Bay, a sand dune coastline in Southern England.

They measured vegetation cover across a transect on:

- 1. a managed footpath
- 2. an unmanaged footpath.

They presented their findings as two kite diagrams.

(i) Identify **two** impacts of footpath management.

(ii) Suggest one reason why footpath management is necessary in sandy coastal landscapes.

(2)

(iii) Identify one qualitative method the students might use to compare these two transects.

(1)





(iv) The students also collected data at ten sites along the unmanaged footpath, measuring width at 30-metre intervals away from the car park, northwards.	
They used this data to test the relationship between the width of the footpath and distance from the car park.	
Explain how the use of a statistical method would help their investigation about footpath erosion.	
	(4)

(b) You have carried out primary fieldwork to investigate coastal landscapes and change.			
		Assess the accuracy and reliability of the primary data that you collected as part of your geographical investigation.	(9)
		Geographical enquiry question:	



(Total for Question 6 – 18 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 18 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 18 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 18 marks)



Use your knowledge and understanding from across your course of study, along with the information in Figure 7, to answer this question.			
7	Study Figures 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d in the Resource Booklet.		
	Evaluate the importance of tectonic and marine processes in creating distinctive coastal landscapes in New Zealand.	(5.5)	
		(16)	
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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 62 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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