Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		2



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2110U10-1



TUESDAY, 17 MAY 2022 - AFTERNOON

GEOGRAPHY – AS unit 1 CHANGING LANDSCAPES

2 hours

For Examiner's use only				
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded		
	16			
Either 1 and 2	16			
or 3 and 4	16			
J and 4	16			
5.	22			
6.	24			
7.	18			
Total	96			

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

In Section A, answer either questions 1 and 2 or questions 3 and 4.

Answer all questions in Section B.

If further space is required you should use the additional page(s) at the back of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question; you are advised to divide your time accordingly.

This paper requires that you make as full use as possible of appropriate examples and reference to data to support your answers. Sketch maps and diagrams should be included where relevant.

A plain page is available near the back of the booklet for you to add any relevant sketch maps and diagrams you may wish to include. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.



Section A: Changing Landscapes

Answer either questions 1 and 2 or questions 3 and 4 from your chosen landscape.

Make the fullest possible use of examples and data to support your answers.

Coastal Landscapes

Answer questions 1 and 2 if this is your chosen landscape.

Figure 1a: Pendine Sands, Carmarthenshire, Wales



Source: www.coastradar.com





Source: www.geograph.org.uk

1. (a)	(i) Use Figures 1a and 1b to compare the characteristics of the two beaches. [5]

Turn over.

	(ii) Suggest one reason why the beach in Figure 1a is backed by sand dunes.	[3]
b)	Assess the importance of constructive waves in the development of beach profiles.	[8]
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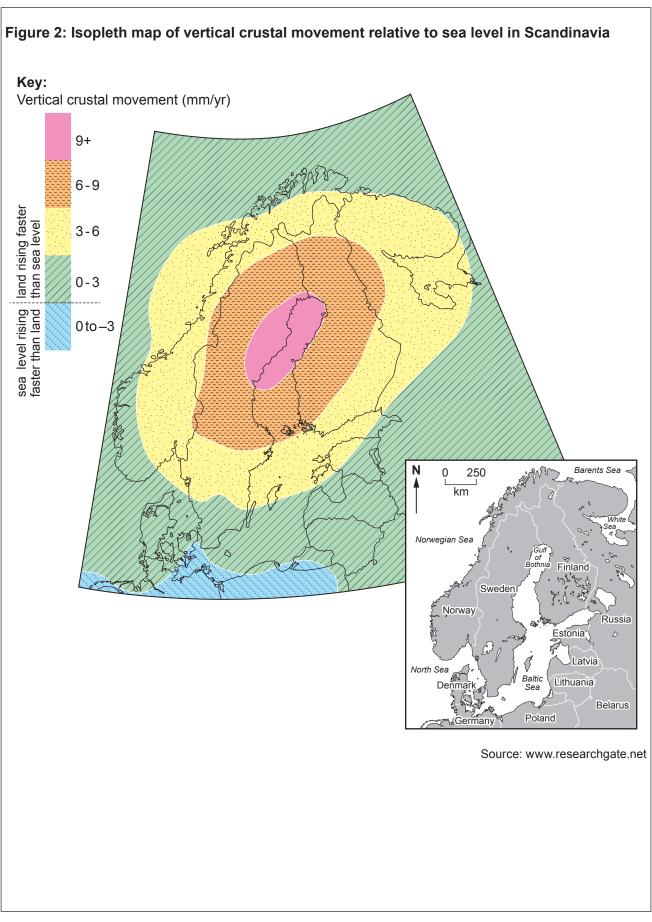
Additional space for Question 1(b) only:

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2. (a)	(i) Use Figure 2 to describe the pattern of vertical crustal movement relative to sea level.	a [5]
		····•
	(ii) Suggest one reason for the variations seen in Figure 2 .	[3]
		····•



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(b)	Examine the role of one mass movement process in the development of one or more coastal landforms. [8]	
ddit	ional space for Question 2 (b) only:	
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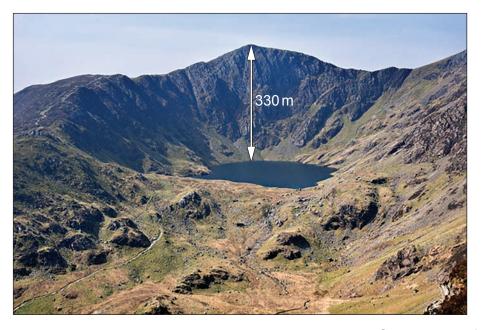
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Glaciated Landscapes

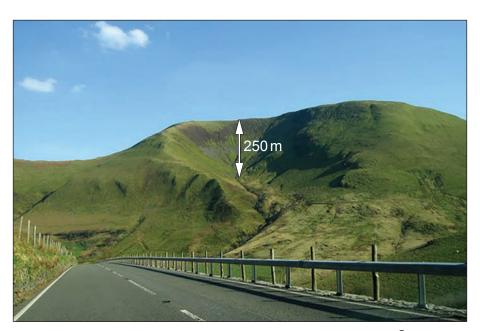
Answer questions 3 and 4 if this is your chosen landscape.

Figure 3a: Cwm Cau, Snowdonia, Wales



Source: www.geologywales.co.uk

Figure 3b: Craig Rhiw-erch, Snowdonia, Wales



Source: www.geograph.org.uk



(i)	Use Figures 3a and 3b to compare the characteristics of the two cirques.
<u></u>	
<u></u>	
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(ii)	Suggest one reason for the difference in the characteristics of the backwall two cirques.
	two cirques.
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(b) Assess t	the importance of ice thickness as a factor affecting the rate of glacial	erosion. [8]
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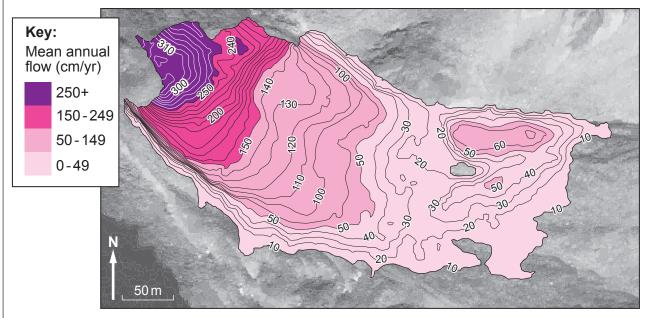


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Figure 4: Mean annual flow velocities of the Hinteres Langtalkar glacier, Austria



Source: zobodat.at

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	(ii) Suggest one reason why the flow velocity varies.	[3]
b)	Examine the role of one mass movement process in the development of one periglacial landforms.	e or more [8]
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Additional space	for Question 4(b) only	/:		
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Section B: Tectonic Hazards

Answer all questions.

Make the fullest possible use of examples and data to support your answers.

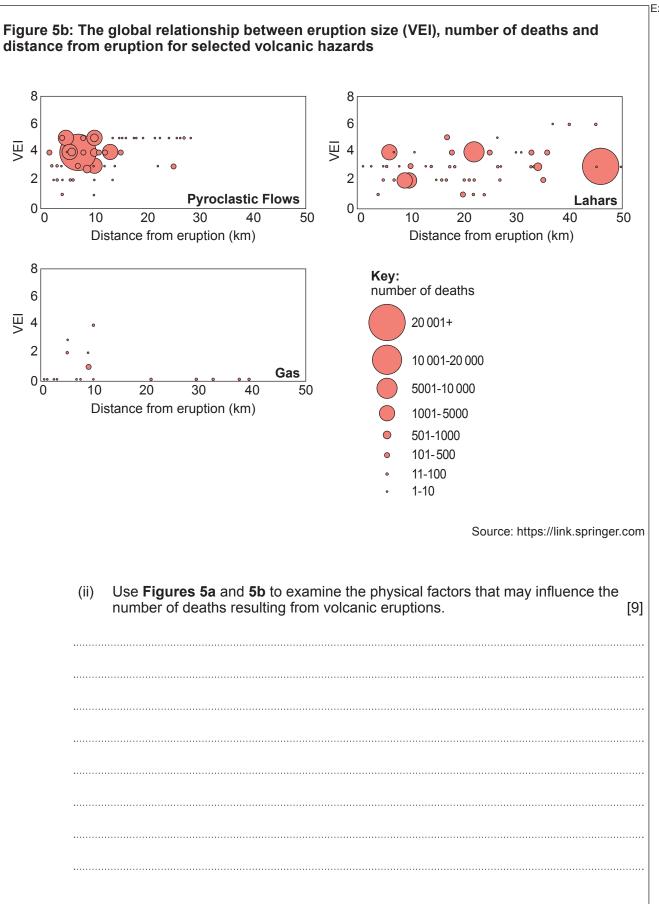
Figure 5a: Global deaths as a result of selected volcanic hazards, 1600-2010

Deaths	Volcanic hazard					
91484	Pyroclastic Flows					
65 024	Indirect (Starvation and disease)					
55 277	Waves (Tsunami)					
37 451	Lahars (Primary)					
8126	Tephra					
6801	Lahars (Secondary)					
5230	Avalanches					
2151	Gas					
1163	Floods (Jökulhlaups)					
887	Lava Flows					
765	Seismicity					
142	Lightning					
274 501						

Adapted from: https://link.springer.com

5.	(a)	(i)	Use Figure 5a to analyse the relative significance of the different causes of death.	[5]
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(i) explosive eruptions	[4]
(A) The same of the same	ι ·.
(ii) effusive eruptions	[4]
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Figure 6a: The extent of infrastructure exposure to lahars and pyroclastic flows in selected South East Asian countries

	% cities (20000+) exposed to lahars	% cities (20 000+) exposed to pyroclastic flows	% ports exposed to lahars	% ports exposed to pyroclastic flows	% main roads exposed to lahars	% main roads exposed to pyroclastic flows	% airports exposed to lahars	% airports exposed to pyroclastic flows
Indonesia	44	32	8	7	24	14	12	7
Papua New Guinea	38	13	10	15	12	0	6	6
Philippines	33	20	4	9	14	7	13	9

Adapted from: http://globalvolcanomodel.org

6.	(a)	(i)	State the range of percentage of ports exposed to lahars. [1]
		(ii)	Calculate the mean percentage of main roads exposed to pyroclastic flows. Show your working. [2]

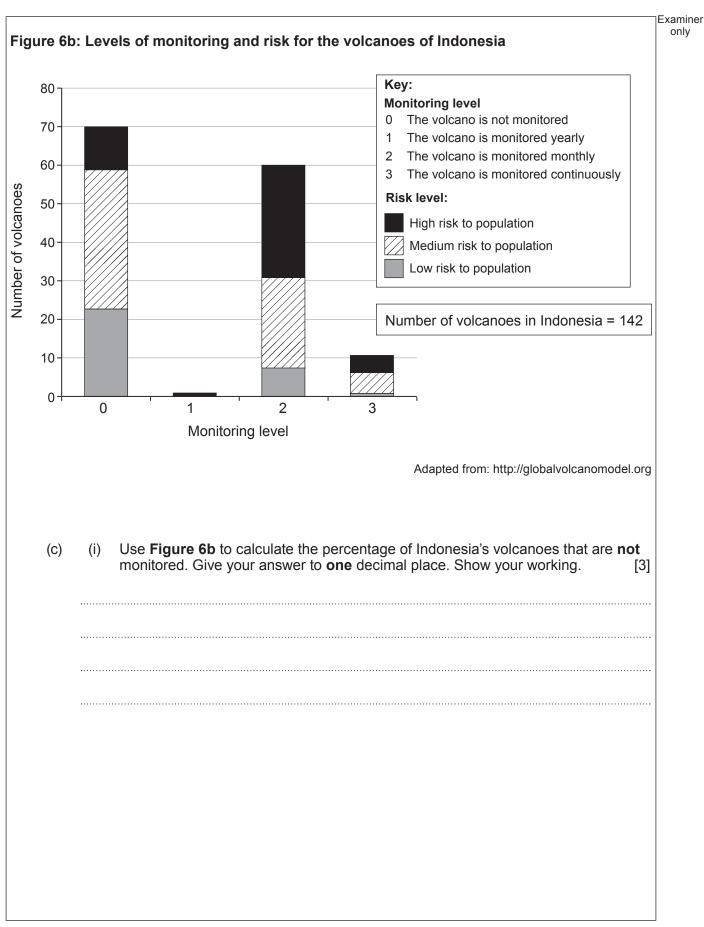


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(b) Use the information infrastructure.	on in Figure 6a to suggest which hazard is the greatest threat to	[5]



only



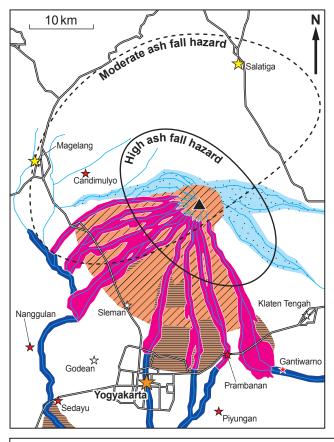


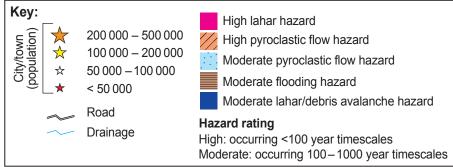
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(ii) Use Figure 6b to compare risk levels for volca those that are monitored monthly.	anoes that are not monitored and [3]



Figure 6c: Hazard map of the Mount Merapi volcano area, Indonesia





Source: https://gunungmerapi.weebly.com

Figure 6d: Installing volcano monitoring equipment in Indonesia



Source: https://www.usgs.gov



(d)	Use Figures 6a to 6d to examine human reasons why there may be variations in the severity of impacts associated with volcanic eruptions. [10]	
•••••		
	ional space for Question 6 (d) only:	



(a) Explain l	now the processes associated with earthquakes produce o	[10]
dditional spac	e for Question 7 (a) only:	



26

(b)	Examine the success of one or more long-term responses to the effects of earthquake hazards. [8]
dditi	onal space for Question 7(b) only:
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