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Surname			Other names		
Pearson Edexcel		Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Level 1/Level 2					
GCSE (9–1)					
<h1>Geography A</h1>					
<h2>Paper 1: The Physical Environment</h2>					
Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2016 Time: 1 hour 30 minutes				Paper Reference 1GA0/01	
You must have: Resource Booklet, calculator					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.
- In Section A answer question 1 and **two** questions from questions 2, 3 and 4.
- In Section B and Section C answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 94.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are questions where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

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

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SECTION A

The changing landscapes of the UK

Answer **all** parts of question 1. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1 UK landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

(a) (i) State **one** example of a sedimentary rock.

(1)

- A schist
- B slate
- C basalt
- D chalk

(ii) State **one** characteristic of a sedimentary rock.

(1)

(b) Identify the location of **one** area of granite landscape in the UK.

(1)

- A South Wales
- B South west England
- C East Anglia
- D South east England

(c) (i) Farming is one example of an activity that affects the landscape.

State **one** other example of a human activity that affects the landscape.

(1)

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(ii) Explain **one** way in which farming affects the landscape.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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**Answer only two questions from Question 2 (Coastal landscapes and processes),
Question 3 (River landscapes and processes)
and Question 4 (Glaciated upland landscapes and processes).**

Question 2: Coastal landscapes and processes

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box .

Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

2 (a) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify **one** erosional landform shown in the coastal landscape on Figure 1.

(1)

(ii) State **one** type of biological weathering that might have an impact on this landscape.

(1)

(iii) Rip rap is an example of hard engineering.

Explain **one** way rip rap helps protect coastal landscapes.

(2)

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(iv) Study Figure 2.

Examine how physical processes work together in the formation of the spit shown in Figure 2.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

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Question 3: River landscapes and processes

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box .

River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

3 (a) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify **one** landform in the river landscape shown in Figure 3.

(1)

(ii) State **one** type of chemical weathering that might have an impact on this river landscape.

(1)

(iii) Channelisation is an example of hard engineering.

Explain **one** way channelisation helps manage river landscapes.

(2)

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(iv) Study Figure 4.

Examine how physical processes work together in the formation of the oxbow lake shown in Figure 4.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

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Question 4: Glaciated upland landscapes and processes

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box .

Glaciated upland landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

4 (a) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify **one** landform in the glaciated landscape shown in Figure 5.

(1)

(ii) State **one** type of mechanical weathering that might have an impact on this glaciated upland landscape.

(1)

(iii) Tourism has both negative and positive effects on glaciated upland landscapes.

Explain **one** way that tourism has a negative effect on glaciated upland landscapes.

(2)

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(iv) Study Figure 6.

Examine how physical processes work together in the formation of the drumlin shown in Figure 6.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 36 MARKS

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SECTION B

Weather hazards and climate change

5 The UK's climate experiences significant variations.

(a) (i) State **one** natural cause of climate change in the past. (1)

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(ii) State **two** sources of evidence for natural climate change in the past. (2)

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(iii) Study Figure 7 in the Resource Booklet.
Calculate the range of average temperatures for the four locations in Figure 7. (1)

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(iv) The prevailing wind, which is shown in Figure 7, influences the climate of the UK.
Explain **one** way prevailing wind affects the climate of the UK. (3)

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

6 Extreme climate and weather conditions can create major hazards for people.

(a) Study Figure 8 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the location on the globe which has low pressure.

(1)

- A North Pole
- B 30° North
- C South Pole
- D 0° (the Equator)

(ii) Which of the following sources of geographical information would you select to investigate the weather conditions at location X?

(1)

- A average temperature graph
- B infrared satellite image
- C average rainfall graph
- D Saffir-Simpson magnitude data

(iii) Location Y experiences dry conditions.

Explain **one** reason why atmospheric circulation contributes to the climatic conditions at Y.

(3)

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(b) (i) Explain **one** human cause of drought.

(2)

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(ii) Suggest **one** impact of drought for people living in a developed country.

(3)

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(c) (i) Study Figure 9a.

Identify the feature shown at X.

(1)

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(ii) Study Figures 9b and 9c.

Explain **two** reasons for the link between sea surface temperatures and cyclone distribution.

(4)

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SECTION C

Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 7(d)(iii).

7 Biodiversity is influenced by the interrelationship and interaction of biotic and abiotic factors.

(a) Define the term 'abiotic'

(1)

(b) Study Figure A below.

(i) Complete the line graph in Figure A using data from the table below.

(3)

Height above sea level (m)	Vegetation type (ecosystem)
0–900	Tropical Rainforest
900–1800	Temperate Forest

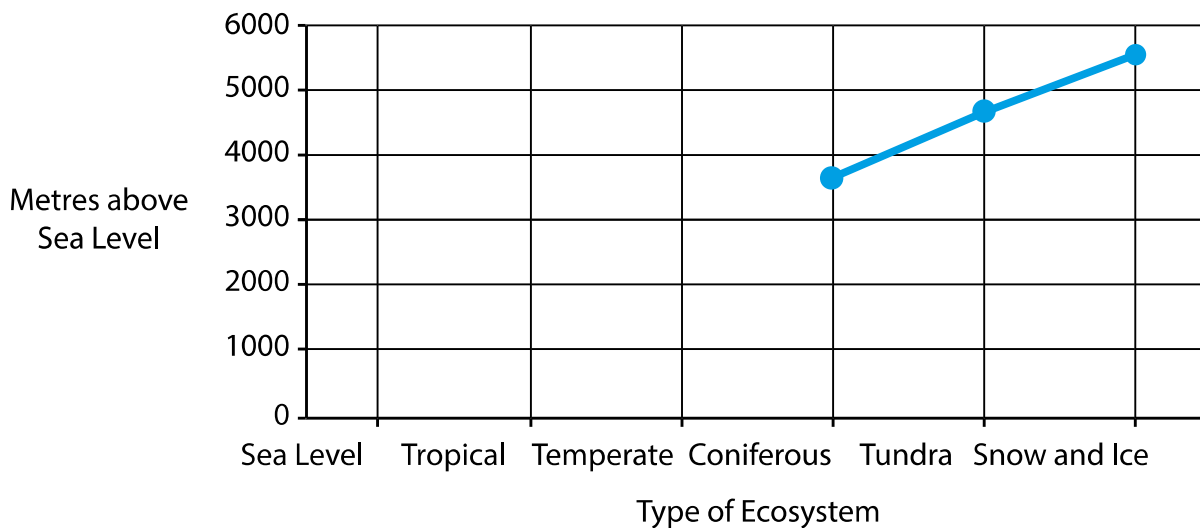


Figure A

Changes in large ecosystems up a mountain in South America

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- (ii) With reference to the line graph in Figure A, explain how changes in altitude affect the distribution of ecosystems.

(4)

- (c) Moorland is one of the UKs main terrestrial ecosystems.

- (i) State **two** other UK terrestrial ecosystems.

(2)

- (ii) Study Figure 10 in the Resource Booklet which shows an area of moorland in the UK.

Identify the feature at 075887.

(1)

- (iii) Give the direction from the farm in 1189 to the nature reserve in 0887.

(1)

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(d) (i) State **two** goods or services provided by tropical rainforests.

(2)

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(ii) Explain **two** ways in which plants have adapted to living in a tropical rainforest.

(4)

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(iii) Study Figure 11 in the Resource Booklet.

Explain why there are differences in these nutrient cycles.

(4)

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(Total for Question 7 = 34 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 34 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

