

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C111U10-1



WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY 2025 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY A – Component 1

Changing Physical and Human Landscapes

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	34	
2.	34	
SPaG	4	
either 3.	16	
or 4.	16	
Total	88	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may use a calculator and ruler if required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

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

Answer **both** questions in Section **A**.

Answer **one** question in Section **B**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the additional page(s) at the end 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.

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately will be assessed in your answer to Question 2(d)(iii).



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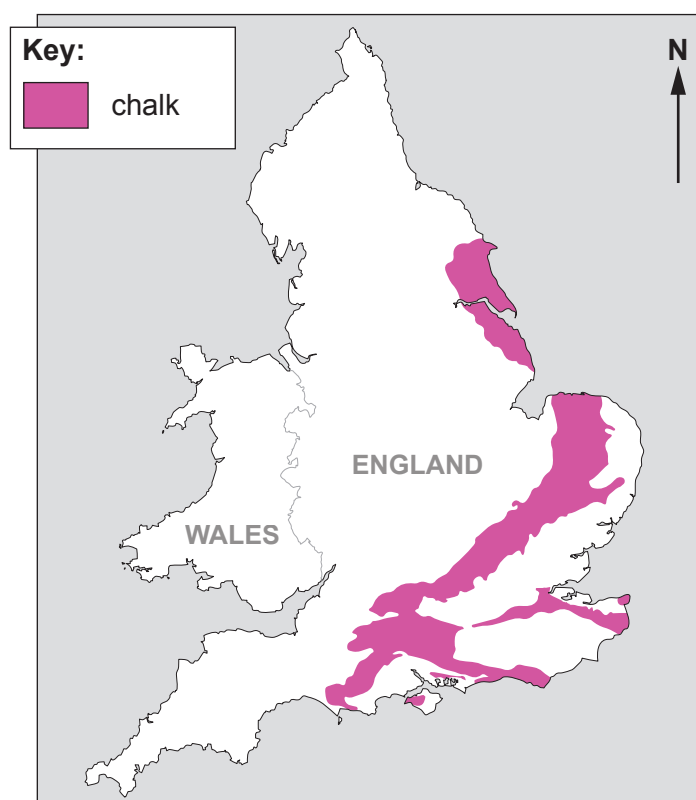
SECTION A: CORE THEMES

Answer **all** questions in this section.

CORE THEME 1: Landscapes and Physical Processes

1. Study **Map 1.1** below.

Map 1.1: The distribution of chalk landscapes in England



- (a) (i) Describe the distribution of chalk landscapes in England.

[3]

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- (ii) Geology is one factor that makes UK landscapes distinctive.
Name **one** other factor.

[1]

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- (iii) Name a distinctive landscape you have studied.

Describe **one** strategy that has been used to manage visitors in this location. [3]

Name of landscape:

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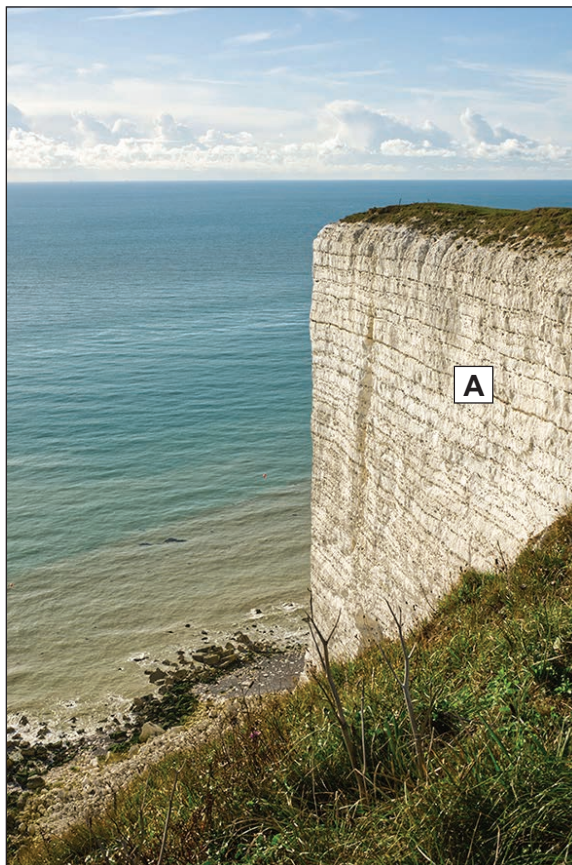
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- (b) Study **Photograph 1.2** below.

Photograph 1.2: A chalk cliff in East Sussex



- (i) Identify the small-scale feature at **A**.

[1]

Tick (✓) the correct box below.

Feature	Tick (✓)
Slip-off slope	
Rock pool	
Bedding plane	



- (ii) Complete the paragraph below by selecting the correct terms from the box. [3]

attrition	wave-cut notch	slump	hydraulic action
spit	rock fall	rock pool	slip-off slope
			abrasion

Waves use pebbles from the beach to erode the foot of the cliff through the process of Repeated wave action can result in the formation of a Eventually, overhanging rocks can collapse suddenly to the beach below in a

- (iii) Erosion at the foot of cliffs can also trigger landslides.
Give **two** other reasons why landslides occur along some coastlines of the UK. [4]

Reason 1:

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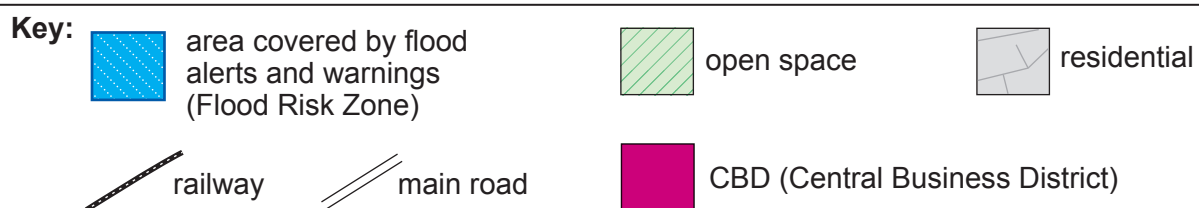
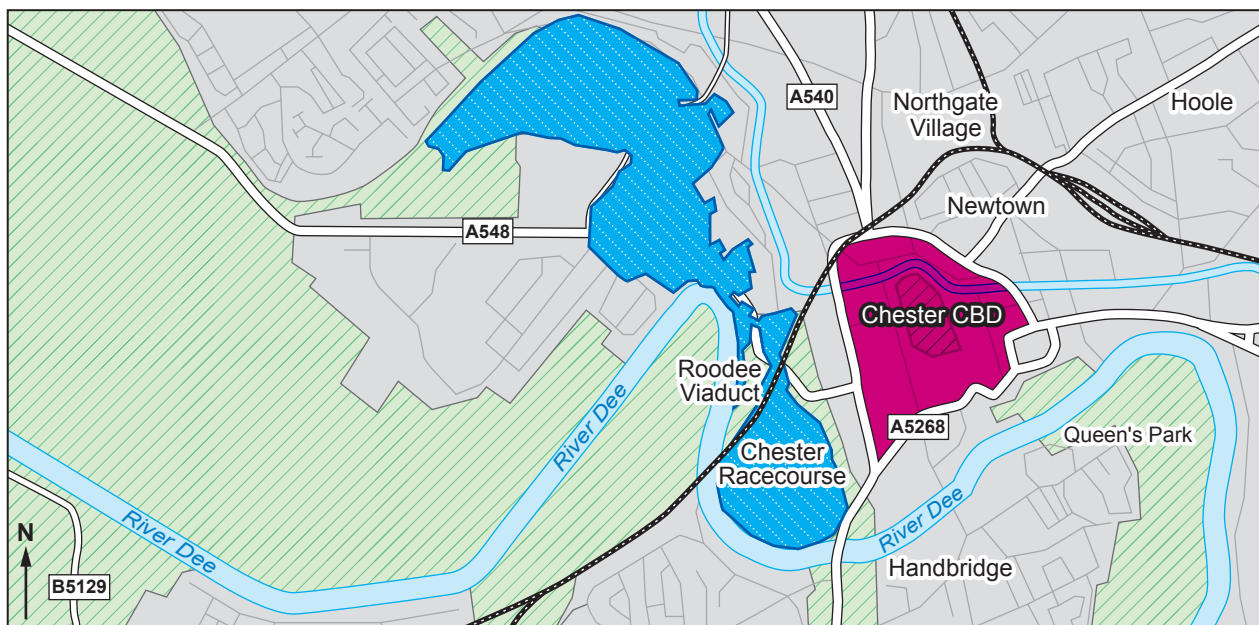
Reason 2:

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- (c) Study **Map 1.3** below. It shows an area covered by flood alerts and warnings.

Map 1.3: The River Dee at Chester



- (i) Give **two** land uses which are in the flood risk zone.

[2]

Land Use 1:

Land Use 2:



- (ii) Circle the correct answer in the statement below. [1]

The risk of flooding in some parts of Chester is 1% or greater. This can also be expressed as a (**1:100** / **1:500** / **1:1000**) risk of flooding.

- (iii) Human factors often increase the risk of river flooding. Explain why. [6]

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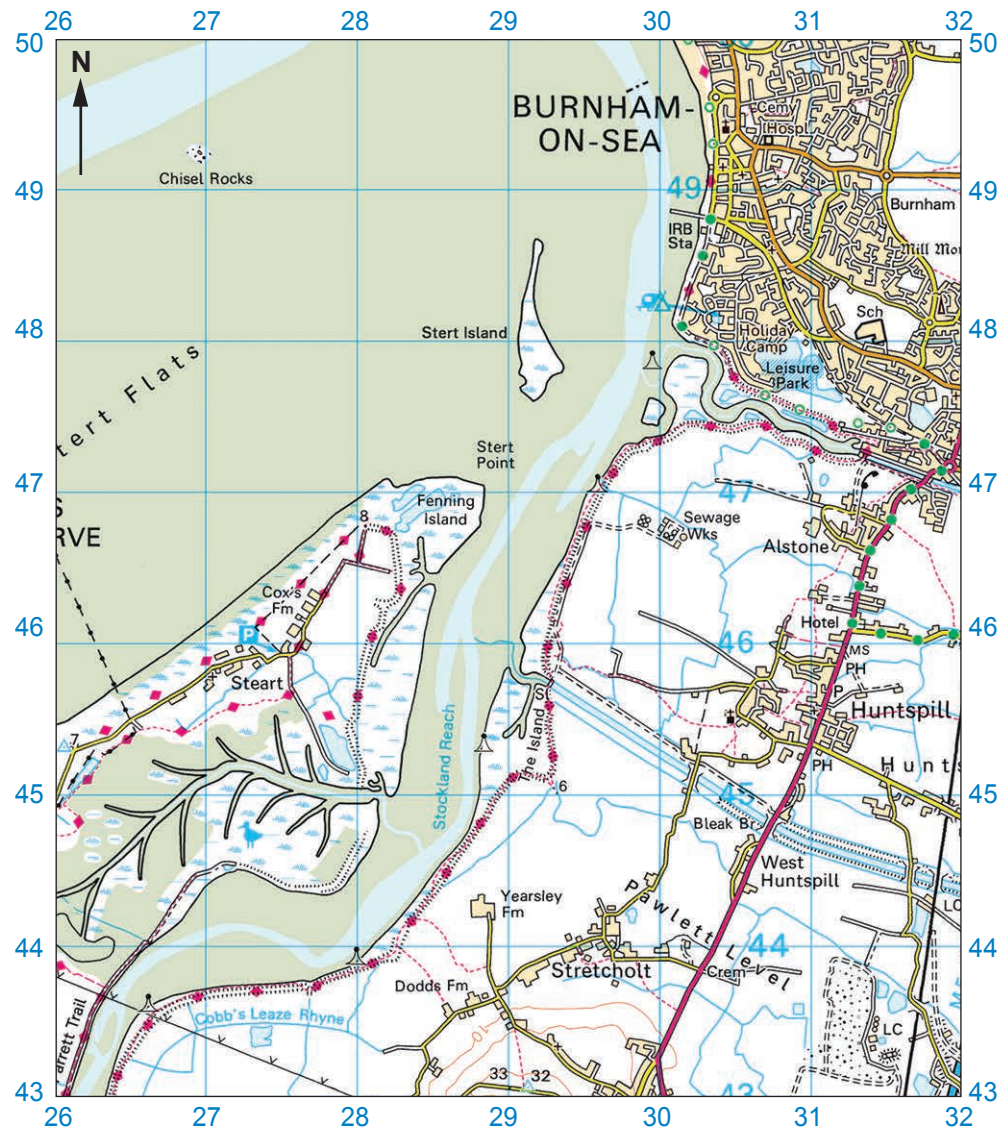
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Examiner
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- (d) Study **OS Map 1.4** below and the key on page 40.
The map shows the western part of the Somerset Levels, which is an area of flat, low-lying land.

OS Map 1.4: Part of the Somerset Levels



- (i) Describe the location of the village of Huntspill in grid squares 3045 and 3145. [2]



(ii) Study **OS Map 1.4** on page 8 and **Resource Box 1.5** on pages 9 and 10.

Resource Box 1.5: The Somerset Levels and its Coastline

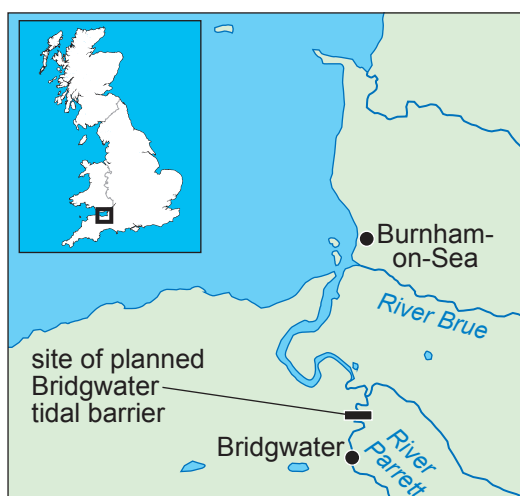
- The Somerset Levels is an area of flat and low-lying land, consisting of a coastal plain and wetlands.
- Drainage ditches called rhynes (grid square 2743) have been used to turn natural wetland into farmland.

The Huntspill River



- The Huntspill River (grid square 3144) is an important drainage ditch.
- Dredging is currently used to remove sediment from the rivers.
- The River Parrett is tidal – this means that at high tide seawater travels a long way upstream and increases the volume of water in the river.
- A tidal barrier (flood defence) at Bridgwater should be completed by the end of 2027. This will have gates that can be closed to prevent high-water levels travelling upstream.
- Burnham-on-Sea is a popular seaside resort, located close to the mouth of the River Brue (grid square 3047).

The location of Bridgwater and Burnham-on-Sea



The mouth of the River Brue



- The sea wall at Burnham-on-Sea was completed in 1988. Vehicle access points to the seafront can be closed during storms using sealed gates.

The sea wall at Burnham-on-Sea



- The prevailing winds are from the south-west.
- Storm Ciarán damaged this coastline during November 2023.



Use the resources to suggest why climate and human activity are two important causes of landform change in this area. [

[8]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Additional space for Question 1(d)(ii) only:

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End of Question 1



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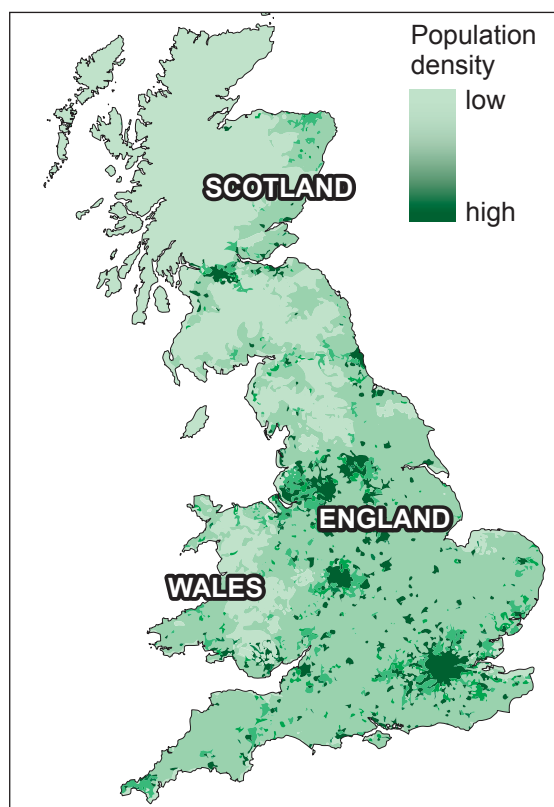


CORE THEME 2: Rural-Urban Links

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2. (a) Study **Map 2.1a** and **Map 2.1b** below.

Map 2.1a: Population density in Great Britain



Map 2.1b: Light emitted from the surface of Great Britain (as seen at night)



- (i) Describe the pattern of population density in Great Britain. Use **Map 2.1a**. [3]

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- (ii) Describe the relationship between population density and the amount of light emitted. Use **Maps 2.1a** and **2.1b**. [1]

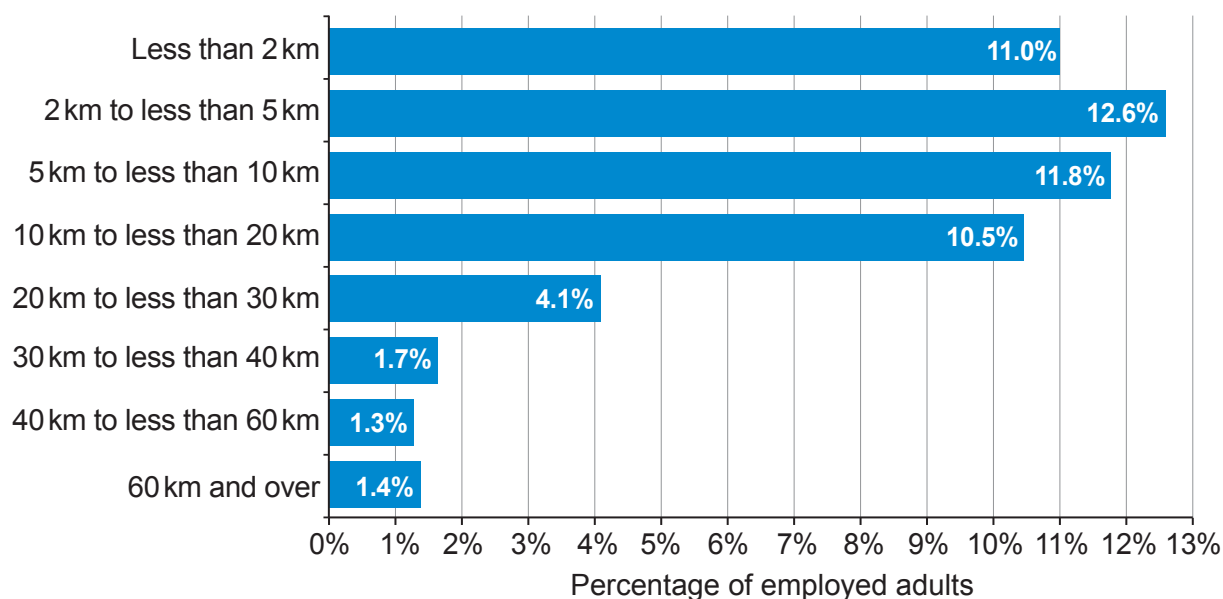
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(b) Study **Graph 2.2** below.

Graph 2.2: Distance travelled to work in England and Wales, 2021



(i) Give the modal class for the distance travelled to work. [1]

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(ii) Give the percentage of employed adults that travel more than 20 km to work. [1]

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(iii) Complete the sentence below. [1]

The regular movement of workers from their home to work is known as

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(iv) Urban areas are closely linked to their surrounding rural areas by this flow of workers along transport routes. Describe **one** other way in which urban and rural areas are linked. [3]

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- (c) Study **Table 2.3** below. It shows information about population change between the 2011 and 2021 censuses for England and Wales.

Table 2.3: Population change in England and Wales, 2011–2021

Population in 2011	56.1 million
Decrease due to deaths	–5.3 million
Increase due to births	+6.8 million
Change due to migration	+2.0 million
Population in 2021	?

- (i) Calculate the population for England and Wales in 2021.
Show your working in the box below.

[2]

Answer million



- (ii) Give **two** reasons why migration into the UK brings benefits to the country. [4]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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- (d) (i) Global cities are connected with other places at a global scale. Describe **two** ways in which global cities are well-connected. [4]

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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- (ii) Explain why there are social and cultural patterns within an HIC global city you have studied. [6]

Name of HIC global city

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(iii) Study the information in **Resource Box 2.4** on pages 19 and 20.

Resource Box 2.4: Information about Mexico City (Ciudad de México)

The location of Mexico City



- Mexico City is the capital city of Mexico with a population of just over 22 million (2023).
- Approximately a quarter of the population of Mexico lives in and around the city.
- The city is surrounded by mountains and is at an altitude of 2240 metres.

An aerial view of the business centre



People waiting for a train at a railway station



- The city also has an extensive bus network.
- It has numerous World Heritage Sites and museums.
- There are also lots of parks and green spaces and a large university.



Informal housing in the city



Residents collecting drinking water



- Some neighbourhoods are unsafe.
- Air pollution can hang over the city.
- There are frequent traffic jams.

Valle de Bravo – a popular weekend destination for residents of Mexico City



Additional space for Question 2(d)(iii) only:

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End of Question 2



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SECTION B: OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section.
Choose **either** Question 3 (Theme 3) **or** Question 4 (Theme 4).

THEME 3: Tectonic Landscapes and Hazards

3. (a) Give **two** impacts of earthquakes on infrastructure. [2]

Impact 1:

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Impact 2:

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- (b) Explain why ocean trenches are found at destructive plate margins. [4]

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- (c) Study **Map 3.1** below. It shows the location of Goma, a city in the Democratic Republic of Congo in Africa.

Examiner
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Map 3.1: The Location of Goma



- (i) Complete the box below to give the latitude and longitude of Goma.

[2]

	Latitude	Longitude
Goma	 °S	29°



- (ii) Study the information in **Resource Box 3.2** on pages 26 and 27.

Resource Box 3.2: Information about a volcanic area on a constructive boundary

Mount Nyiragongo, near Goma

- Mount Nyiragongo is a steep-sided stratovolcano which is 3470 metres high.
- The main crater is about 2 kilometres wide and contains a lava lake.
- The volcano's magma contains high levels of carbon dioxide which can be toxic.

The crater during an eruption

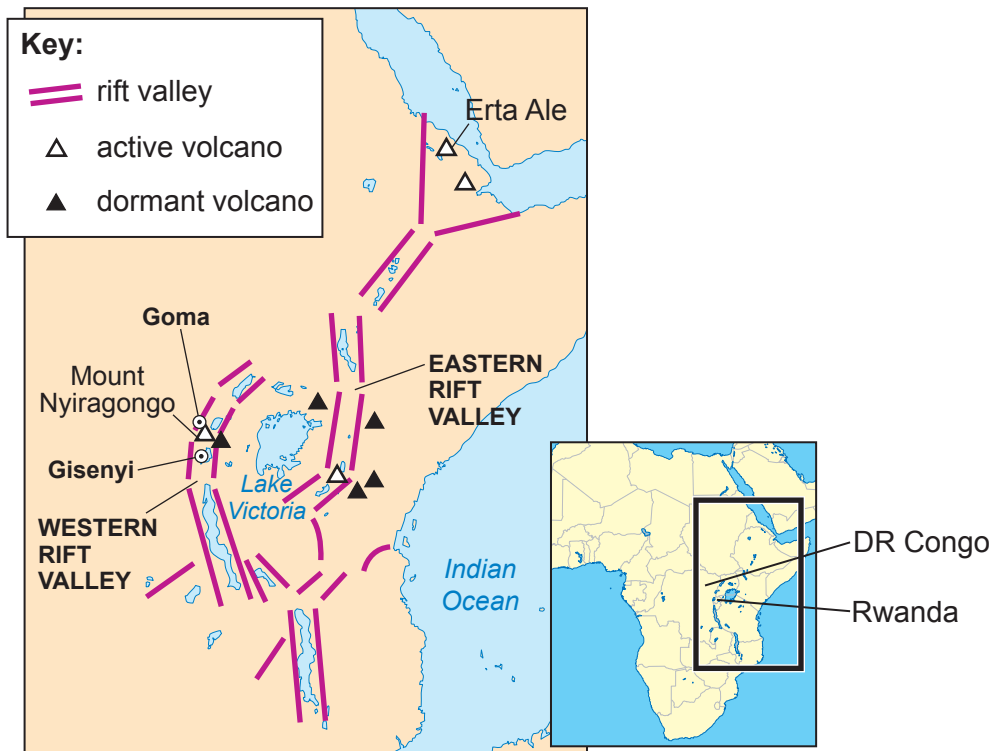


- The volcano is active, having erupted in 1977, 2002 and 2021.
- It is on a constructive boundary in the East African Rift Valley where the Nubian plate is moving away from the Somali plate.



The East African Rift Valley

A volcanic area on a constructive plate boundary



The Location of Mount Nyiragongo

- Mount Nyiragongo is located in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), close to the border with Rwanda
- It is about 10 kilometres north of the cities of Goma in the DRC and Gisenyi in Rwanda.
- Goma's population is 670 000 and Gisenyi's is 270 000.
- During the eruption of 2021, the lava reached speeds of 64 km/hour moving towards Goma and the border with Rwanda.
- Both the DRC and Rwanda are classified as Low Income Countries (LICs).

Residents fleeing Goma in May 2021



Additional space for Question 3(c)(ii) only:

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End of Question 3



THEME 4: Coastal Hazards and their Management

If you have answered Question 3, **do not** answer Question 4.

4. (a) Give **two** ways in which the risk of coastal floods could be reduced. [2]

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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- (b) Explain why sea level rise may lead to more environmental refugees in the future. [4]

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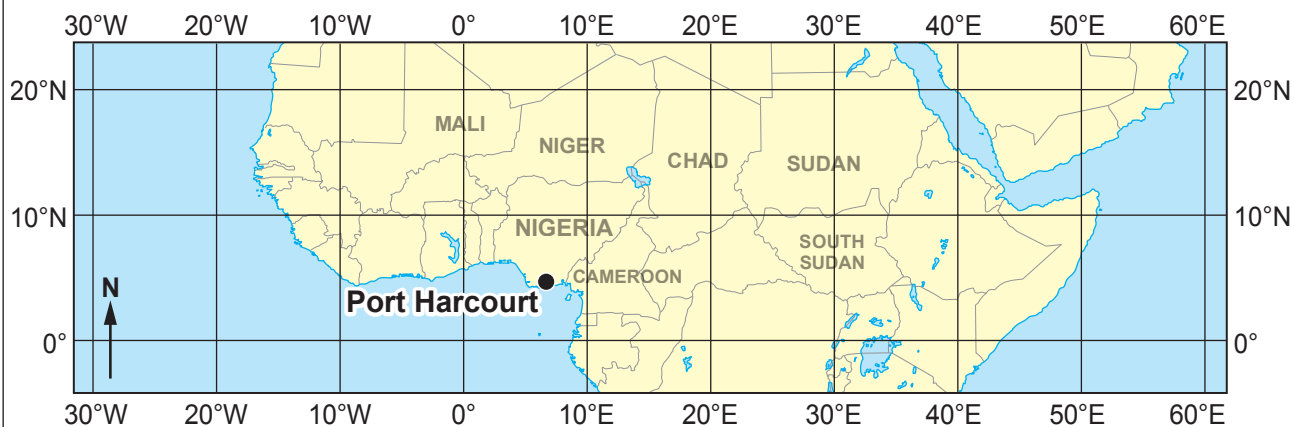
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- (c) Study **Map 4.1** below. It shows the location of Port Harcourt, a city in Nigeria.

Map 4.1: The Location of Port Harcourt



- (i) Complete the box below to give the latitude and longitude of Port Harcourt. [2]

	Latitude	Longitude
Port Harcourt	 °N	7°



(ii) Study the information in **Resource Box 4.2** on pages 32 and 33.

Resource Box 4.2: Information about low-lying coastal areas near mouths of rivers

- New Orleans (a large city in the USA) is located at the mouth of the Mississippi river.
- Millions of people live near the mouths of major rivers in Bangladesh, Egypt, Vietnam, Cambodia and Nigeria.

Waterfront homes at the mouth of the Mekong River, Vietnam



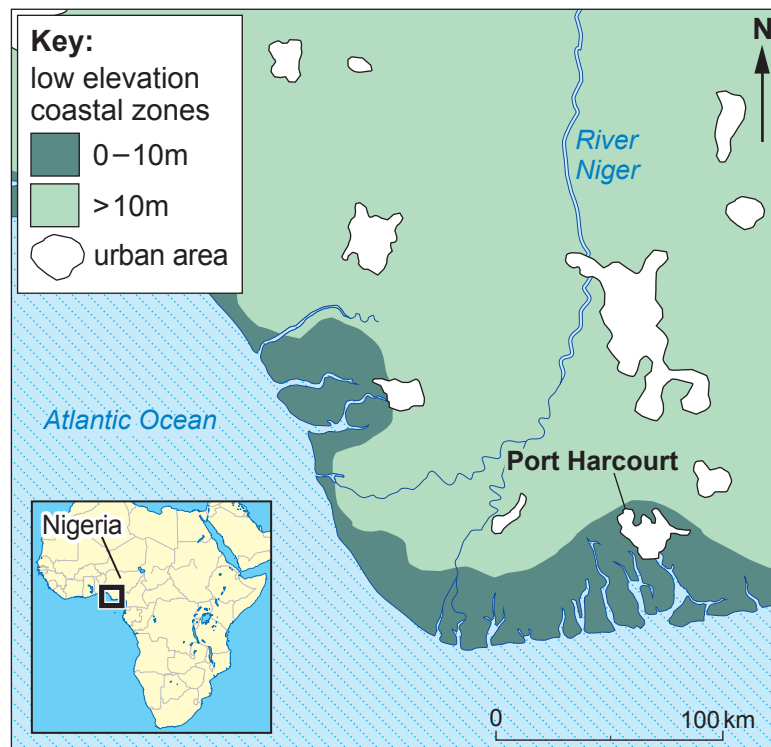
Satellite image of the mouth of the River Niger in Nigeria, Africa



- The River Niger enters the sea at the Gulf of Guinea on the Atlantic Ocean.
- It extends over a huge area.



The Location of Port Harcourt, Nigeria



- The population of Port Harcourt in 2023 was 1.9 million and it is a densely populated city.
- The city experiences a heavy rainfall season and a very short dry season.
- People living in the city are also affected by sinking of the land.
- Nigeria is currently on its way to becoming a Newly Industrialised Country (NIC).



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End of Question 4

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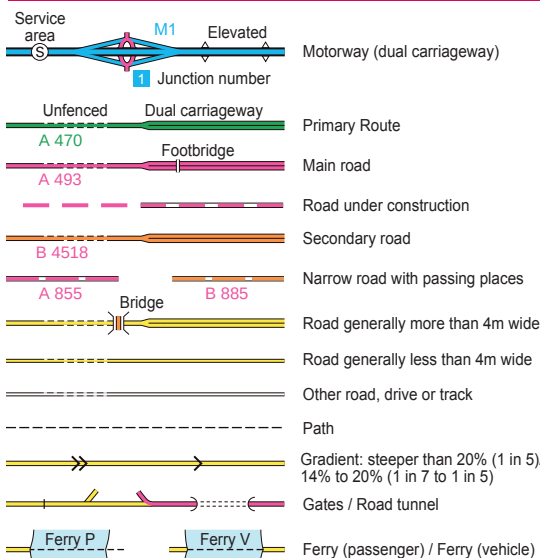
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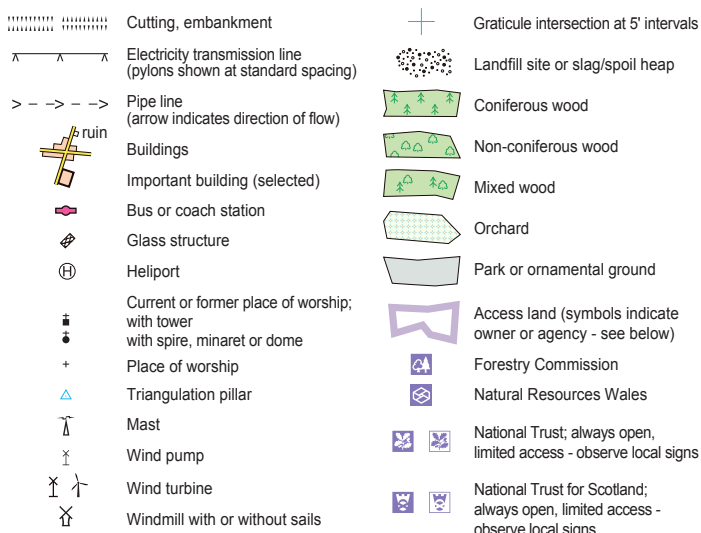


Landranger series (1:50 000 scale)

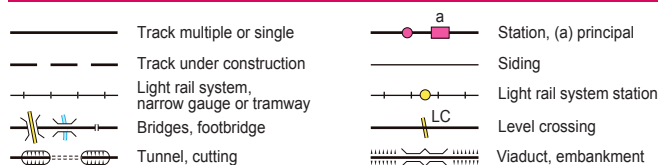
LANDRANGER MAP SYMBOLS

ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

LAND FEATURES

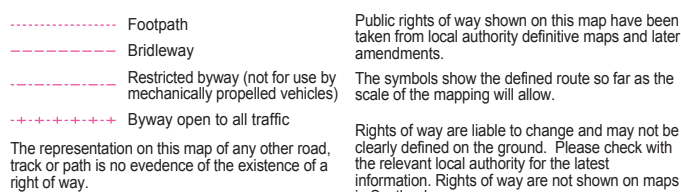


RAILWAYS

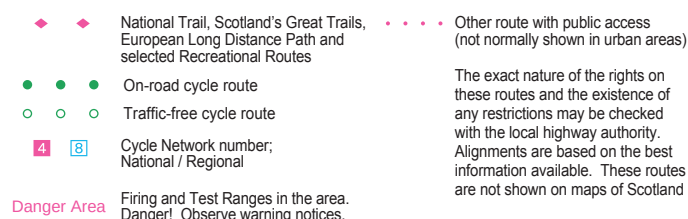


PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

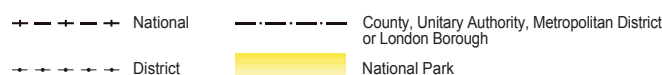
Not shown on maps of Scotland



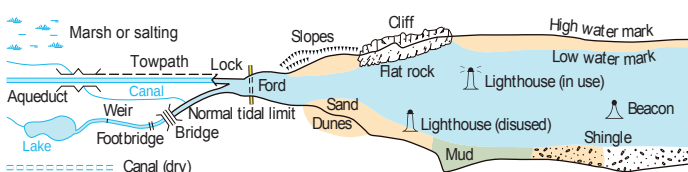
OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS



BOUNDARIES



WATER FEATURES



ABBREVIATIONS

See website for full list

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	Mus	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Coll	College	PH	Public house
Fm	Farm	Sta	Station
Ho	House	Sch	School
Hospl	Hospital	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
MP	Milepost	Univ	University

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

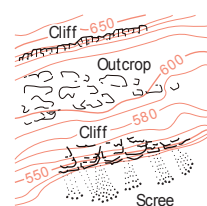
+	Site of antiquity	VILLA	Roman	1066	Site of battle (with date)
☆	Visible earthwork	Castle	Non-Roman		

HEIGHTS



Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

ROCK FEATURES



TOURIST INFORMATION

