

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C112U10-1



WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY 2025 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY B – Component 1

Investigating Geographical Issues

1 hour 45 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	32	
SPaG	4	
2.	32	
3.	32	
Total	100	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A calculator and a ruler if required.

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.
 Answer **all** questions.
 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.
 You are reminded that assessment will take into account your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately in your answer to Question 1(d).



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Theme 1: Changing Places - Changing EconomiesAnswer **all** questions.

1. (a) (i) Study
- Figure 1.1**
- .

Figure 1.1: Definitions of some terms to do with people who work

Letter	Definition
A	People who come from another country to work
B	People who work in television and media
C	People who do seasonal work
D	People who work from home using phones and computers
E	People who move from one country to another to work
F	People who travel to work each day

Complete the table below by adding the correct letter from **Figure 1.1** to give the correct definition of the terms. [2]

Term	Letter
Commuter	
Teleworker	

- (ii) Commuting and teleworking influence where people live. Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of working from home. [2]

Advantage:

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Disadvantage:

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- (iii) Explain why numbers of commuters in the UK have changed over time. [4]

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- (iv) Describe some of the issues in UK villages that have become commuter settlements. [4]

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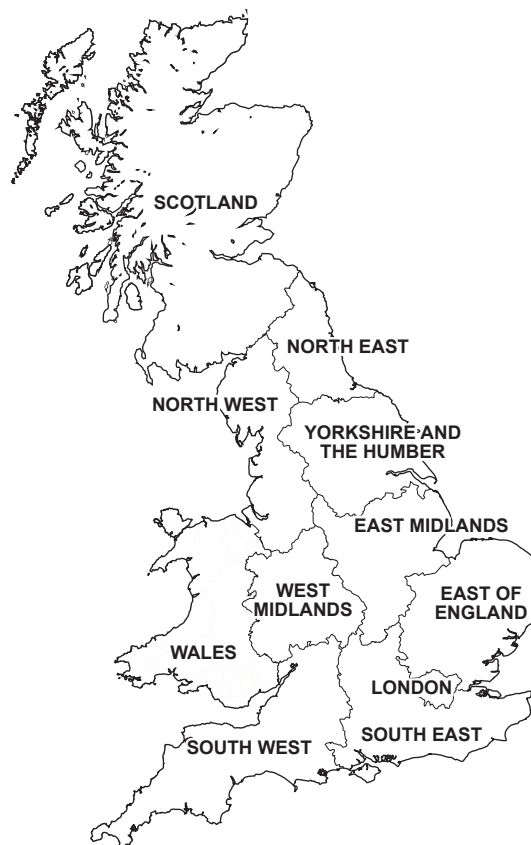
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(b) Study **Figure 1.2**.

Figure 1.2: Data showing the average commuting time, distance and use of cars in UK regions

Region	Average commuting distance (miles)	Average commuting time (minutes)	% who travel to work by car
London	20	85	27
South East	28	67	75
North West	21	58	73
North East	21	61	76
West Midlands	22	56	79
East Midlands	25	54	80
Yorkshire & the Humber	22	57	75
South West	21	49	75
East of England	31	65	76
Wales	19	48	81
Scotland	25	62	68



(i) Tick (✓) the **two** correct statements about commuting using **Figure 1.2**.

[2]

Statement	Tick (✓)
London has the longest average commuting time.	
North West has the shortest average commuting time.	
North East has the longest average commuting distance.	
East of England has the shortest average commuting distance.	
Scotland has the lowest % of workers who travel by car.	
Wales has the highest % of workers who travel by car.	



- (ii) What is the **median** value for the average commuting **distance** shown in **Figure 1.2**? [1]

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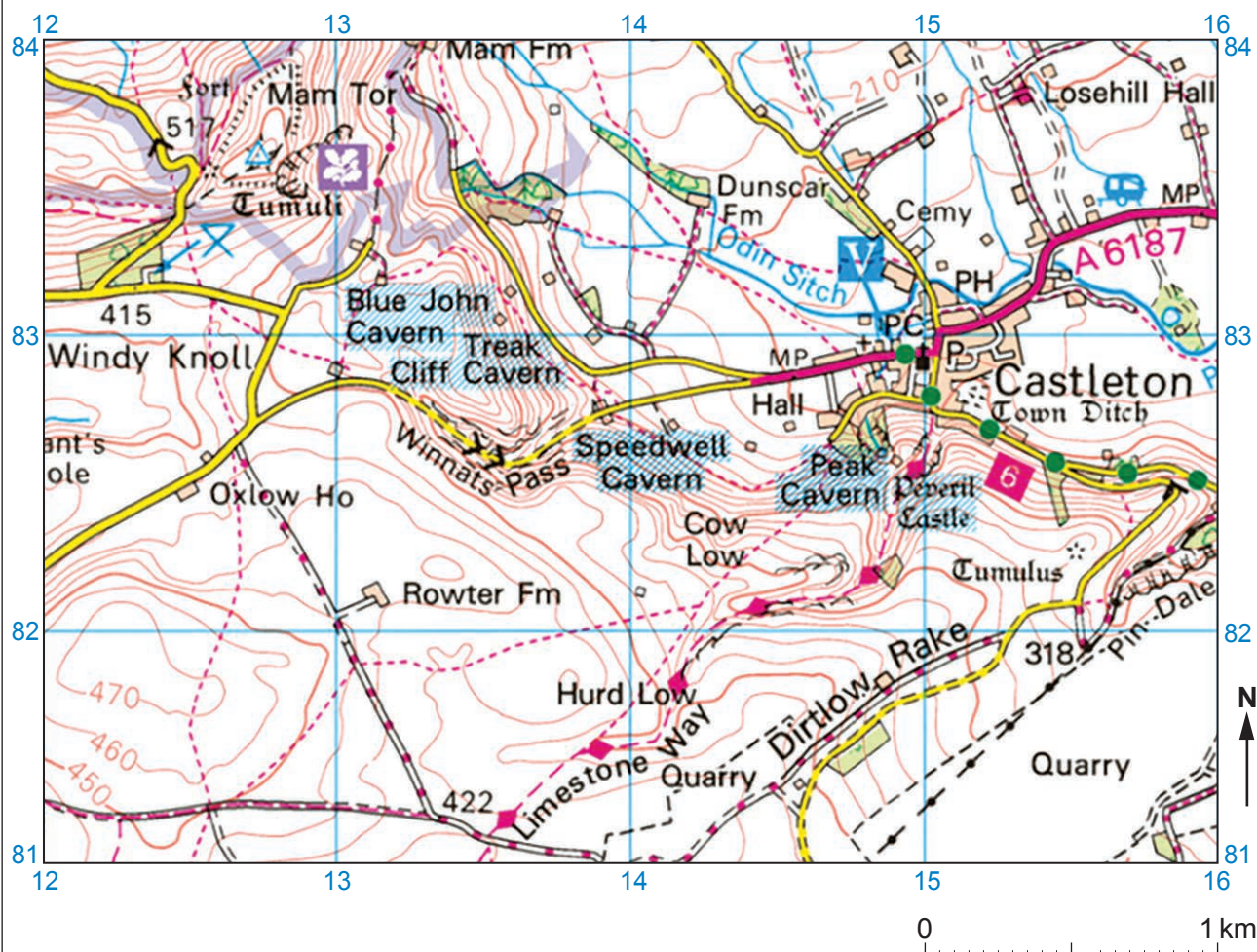
- (iii) Calculate the **range** of the data for the average commuting **time** shown in **Figure 1.2**.
Show your working in the box below. [2]

Range = minutes



(c) Study **Figure 1.3**.

Figure 1.3: OS Map extract of Castleton, a honeypot area of the Peak District National Park in the UK. There are many caverns (caves) and other features in this area.



- (i) Give **three** pieces of map evidence from **Figure 1.3** (other than named caverns) to suggest why Castleton is a honeypot site. Use the OS map key on the back page. [3]

Map Evidence 1:

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Map Evidence 2:

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Map Evidence 3:

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- (ii) Give **two** reasons why too many visitors can cause damage to honeypot sites. [4]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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(d) Study **Figure 1.4**.

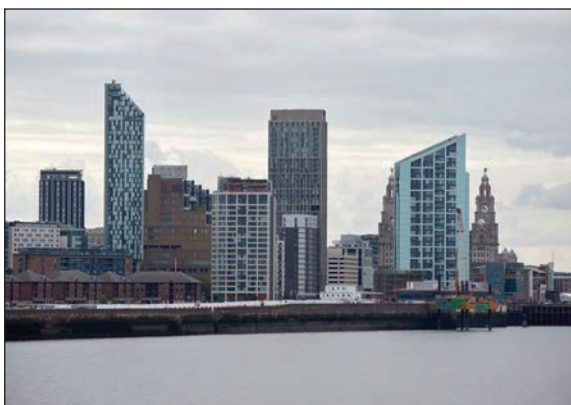
Figure 1.4: The Liverpool Waters project, an example of a multi-purpose zone



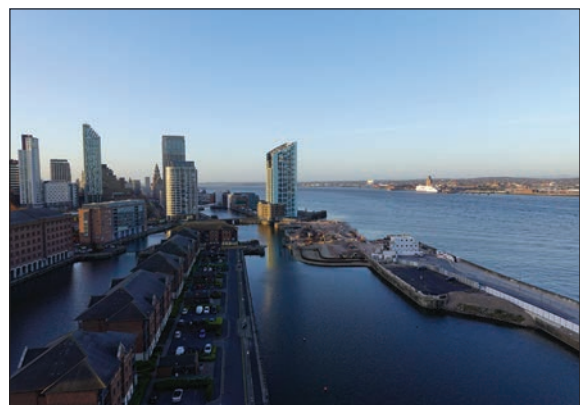
Building the new Everton Football Club stadium

Fact Box

- The Liverpool Waters project plans to redevelop derelict docks on the River Mersey.
- The project will cost approximately £5 billion.
- There will be coffee shops, restaurants, shops and offices.
- Leisure facilities will include a health club, canoe club, fitness centre and hotels.
- A new stadium for Everton Football Club is being constructed.
- A central park will provide open space.
- There will be 600 new homes including apartments and some affordable housing.



New apartments and offices along the River Mersey



New ferry/cruise ship terminal



[8]

[4]

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Additional space for Question 1(d) only:

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End of Question 1



Theme 2: Changing Environments

Answer **all** questions.

2. (a) River landscapes are the result of many different processes.

- (i) Match the process with the correct definition by drawing lines to link them. One has been done for you. [4]

Process	Definition
Abrasion	The movement of rocks and material down a slope
Mass movement	Rocks carried by the river smash against the river bank
Weathering	The breaking down of rock in place
Attrition	The dissolving of minerals in river water
Solution	Rocks carried by the river smash against each other

- (ii) Within a river basin, there are flows, stores and outputs.

Circle the correct answer in each of the following sentences. [3]

Term	Circle the correct answer
Vegetation is	(a flow / a store / an output).
Infiltration is	(a flow / a store / an output).
Transpiration is	(a flow / a store / an output).



- (b) (i) Explain why creating a reservoir affects natural river processes. [4]

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- (ii) Give **one economic** impact of managing a river by hard engineering methods. [1]

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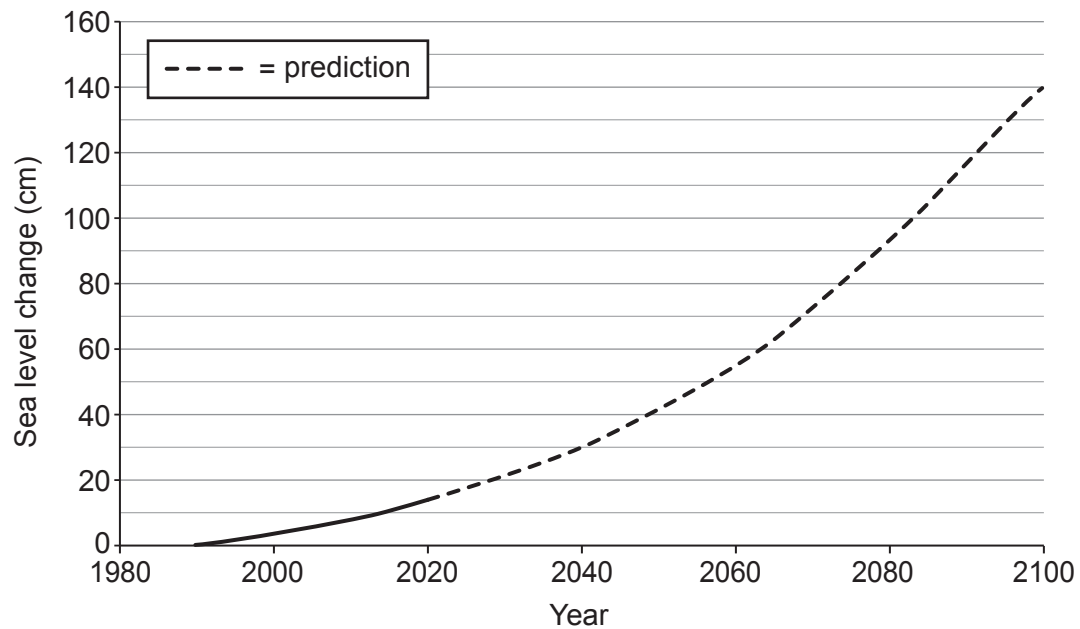
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- (c) (i) One consequence of climate change is rising sea levels.

Study **Figure 2.1**.

Figure 2.1: Graph of predicted global sea level change 1990–2100



Describe the trend for global sea level change between 1990 and 2100 shown in **Figure 2.1**.

Use figures in your answer.

[3]

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- (ii) Give **two** reasons why a line graph is the most appropriate technique to show the data in **Figure 2.1**. [2]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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- (iii) Explain the consequences of changes in sea level for people living in coastal communities. [4]

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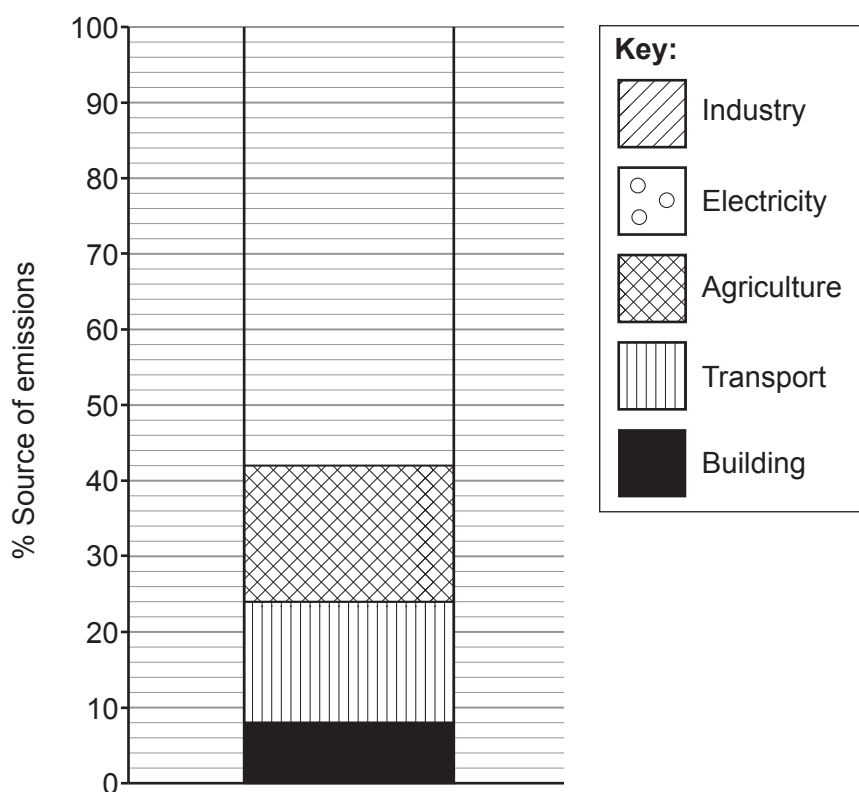
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- (iv) One cause of global warming is greenhouse gas emissions.

Study **Figure 2.2**.

Figure 2.2: Source of global greenhouse gas emissions



Complete the graph in **Figure 2.2** by adding the following data. Use the correct shading from the key. [2]

Electricity	28%	Industry	30%
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- (v) Choose **one** other appropriate graphical technique which could be used to show the data in **Figure 2.2**. [1]

Examiner
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	Tick (✓)
Kite diagram	
Line graph	
Scatter graph	
Pie chart	
Triangular graph	



(d) Study **Figure 2.3**.

Figure 2.3: Some climate change initiatives



‘It is only actions by governments and not actions by individuals that will reduce the global impacts of climate change.’
How far do you agree?

[8]

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Theme 3: Environmental ChallengesAnswer **all** questions.

3. (a) There are many processes that occur in an ecosystem.

(i) Complete the sentences using words from the box below.

[3]

secondary consumers	rocks	primary producers
decomposition	soil	sun
photosynthesis	herbivores	recycling

Plants are an example of

They use energy from the to produce food by

the process of

(ii) Describe the nutrient cycle in an ecosystem. You may draw a labelled diagram if you wish.

[3]

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(iii) Name a small-scale ecosystem **in the UK** you have studied.

Name of ecosystem

Explain why managing this ecosystem can be challenging.

[4]

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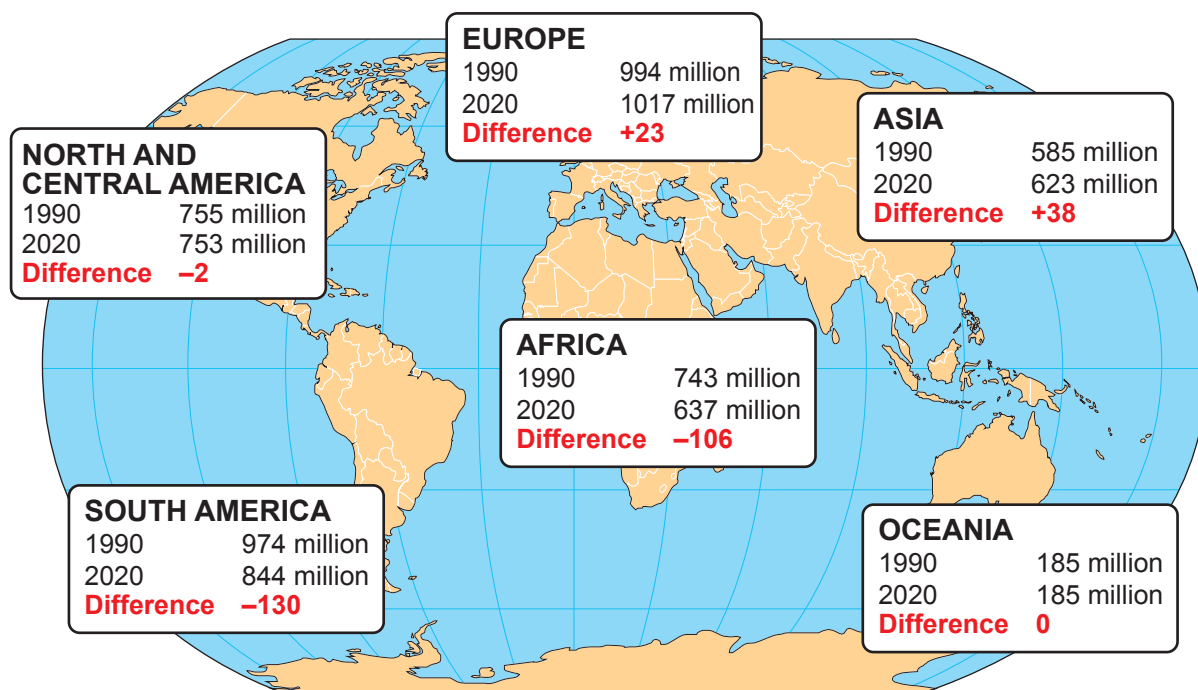
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(b) (i) Study **Figure 3.1**.**Figure 3.1: Changes in global forest area 1990–2020 (hectares)**Use **Figure 3.1**. Tick (✓) the **three** correct statements in the table below.

[3]

Statement	Tick (✓)
Africa has lost more forest than South America.	
Asia has had the greatest gain in forest.	
South America has had the greatest loss of forest.	
Africa has lost less forest than North and Central America.	
Europe has gained less forest than Asia.	
North and Central America gained more forest than Europe.	



- (ii) Calculate the % loss of forest in South America between 1990 and 2020.
Show your working in the box below.

[2]

Examiner
only

Answer: %



- (c) (i) Global water supply and demand is constantly changing.

What is meant by the term 'water footprint'?

[1]

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- (ii) Tick (✓) the correct definition of the term 'over-abstraction' of water.

[1]

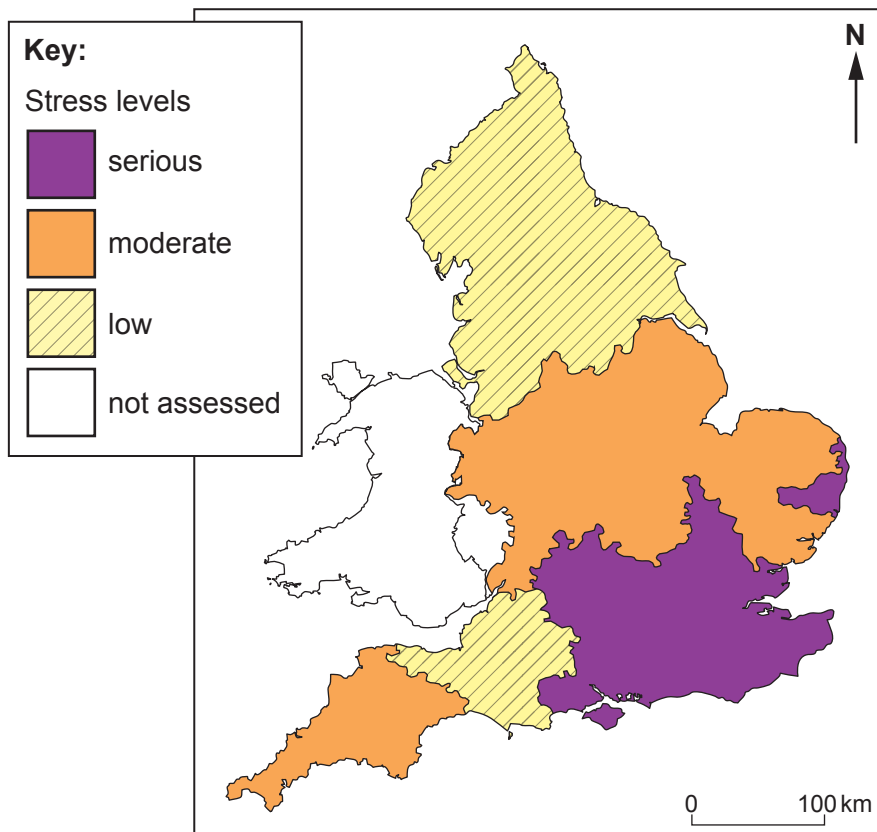
Definition	Tick (✓)
Where water soaks into the ground to replace water lost	
Where sediment is taken out of a reservoir	
Where water is taken out of a source at a faster rate than it is recharged	
Where water is taken from one area and transferred to another	



- (iii) Water stress is when demand is greater than supply.

Study **Figure 3.2**.

Figure 3.2: Water stress in England



Describe the pattern of water stress in England, as shown in **Figure 3.2**.

[3]

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- (iv) Explain **two** ways that individuals could help to reduce pressure on water supply. [4]

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Way 1:

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Way 2:

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(d) Study **Figure 3.3**.

Figure 3.3: Global water issues



Children collecting water in an African village Aerial view of houses with pools in the USA



Dried up river bed in Spain



Reservoir and dam in Wales

Analyse the environmental and economic reasons why water supply and demand vary in different parts of the world. [8]

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End of Question 3

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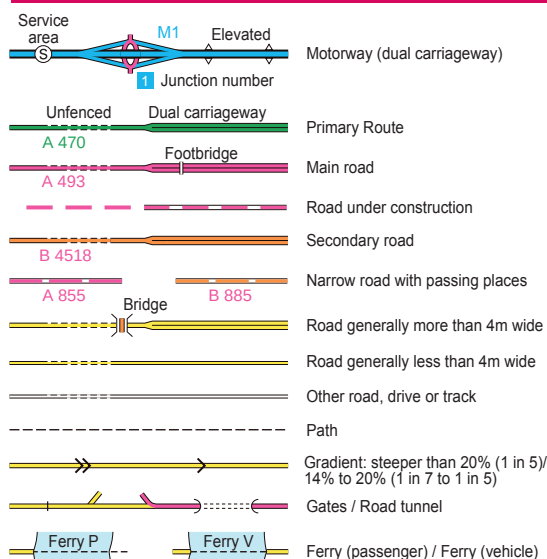
Landranger series (1:50 000 scale)

LANDRANGER MAP SYMBOLS

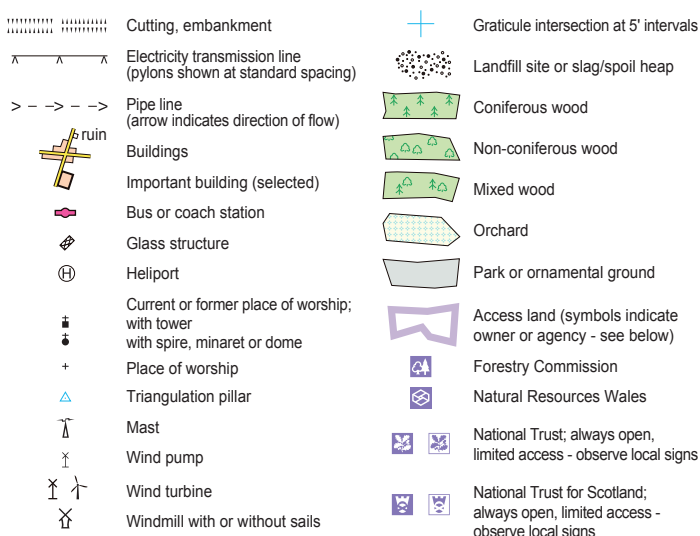


ROADS AND PATHS

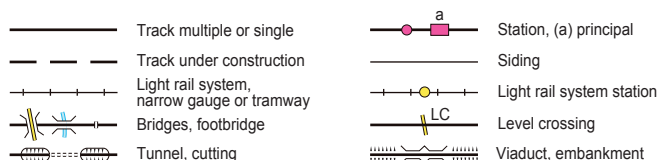
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LAND FEATURES

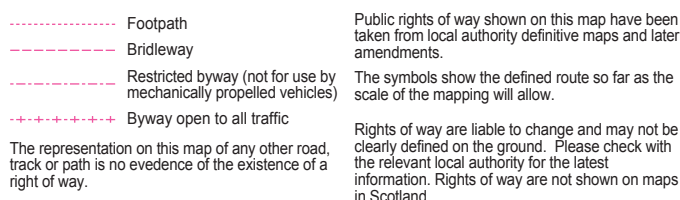


RAILWAYS

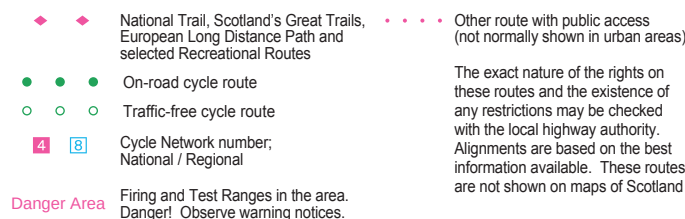


PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

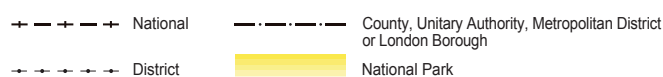
Not shown on maps of Scotland



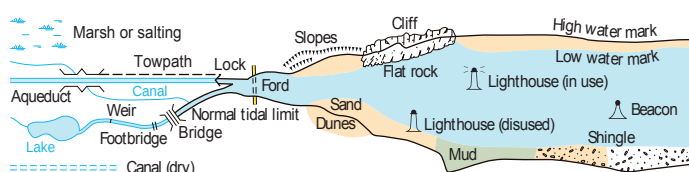
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BOUNDARIES



WATER FEATURES



ABBREVIATIONS

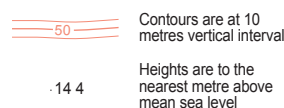
See website for full list

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

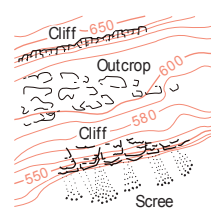
+	Site of antiquity	VILLA	Roman	1066	Site of battle (with date)
☆	Visible earthwork	Castle	Non-Roman		

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

