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GCSE GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 1

CHANGING PHYSICAL AND HUMAN LANDSCAPES

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT MATERIALS

1 hour 30 minutes

Section	Question	Mark	SPaG
A	1	28	
	2	28	3
B	either 3	24	
	or 4	24	
Total		80	3

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may require a calculator and a ruler.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **both** questions in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages 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 communicate and organise your ideas will be assessed in questions that are worth 6 or 8 marks. Your ability to use specialist language, spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 2 (d)(ii).

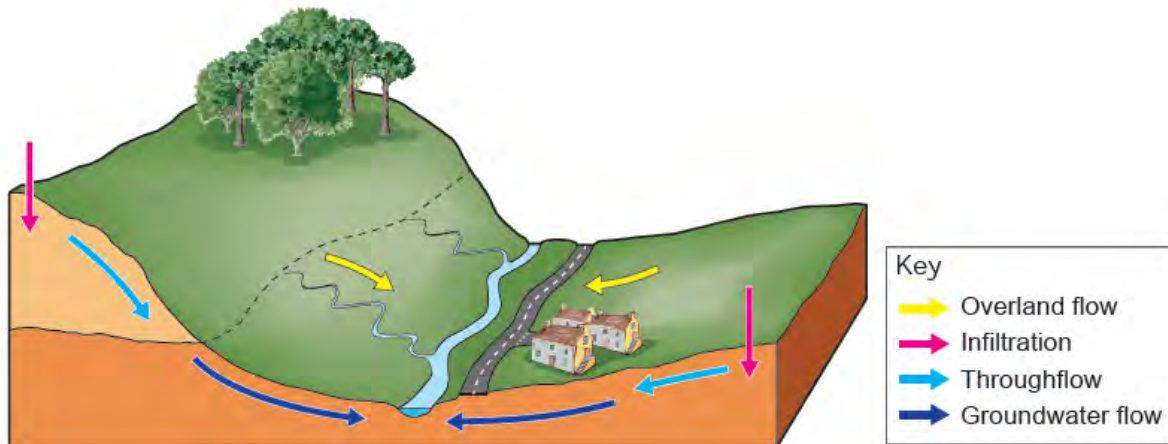
SECTION A CORE THEMES

Answer **all** of the questions in this section.

THEME 1: Landscapes and physical processes

1. (a) Study diagram 1.1 below. It shows the flow of water in a drainage basin.

Diagram 1.1



- (i) What is a drainage basin? Tick (✓) the correct definition below. (1)

Definition	Tick (✓)
The place where a river starts to flow.	
The point at which one river flows into another.	
The area from which a river and its tributaries collect water.	

- (ii) Complete the following sentences using **four** terms from the box below. (4)

throughflow	infiltration	evaporation
overland flow	transpiration	groundwater flow

..... travels across saturated or impermeable land surfaces.

..... is the flow of water through rocks.

..... is the vertical movement of water into the soil.

..... is the movement of water downhill through the soil.

- (iii) Give **one** reason to explain why steep slopes, such as the one shown in Diagram 1.1, can cause flooding after heavy rain. (2)

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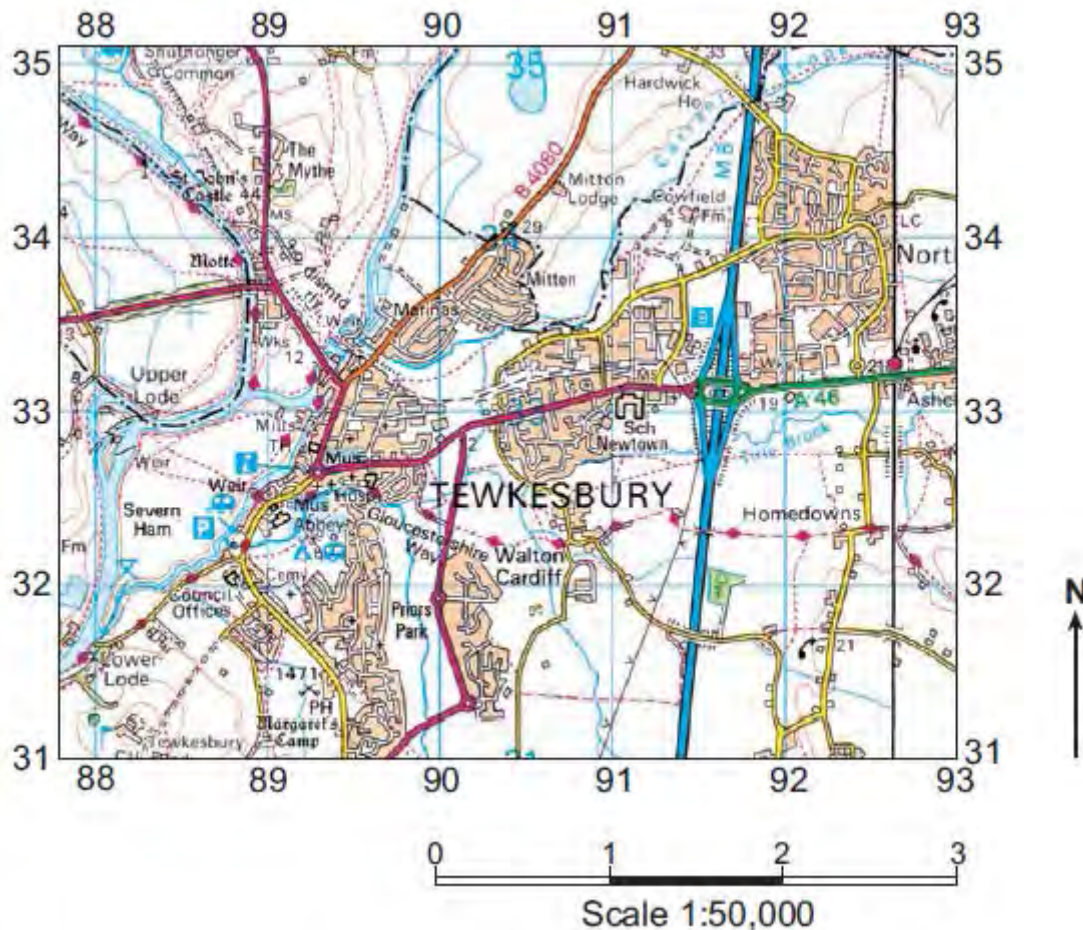
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- (b) Study the OS map extract below. It shows the town of Tewkesbury which was badly flooded in July 2007. A full key is printed on page 22.

Map 1.2 An O.S. extract at a scale of 1:50,000



- (i) In which grid square is the Abbey? Circle the correct answer below. (1)
- 8932 3289 8832
- (ii) Describe the relief of the area shown on Map 1.2. Use evidence from the map to support your answer. (3)

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(iii) Identify **two** different urban land uses in Tewkesbury. (2)

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(iv) Suggest how **one** human factor increases the risk of river flooding in Tewkesbury. (3)

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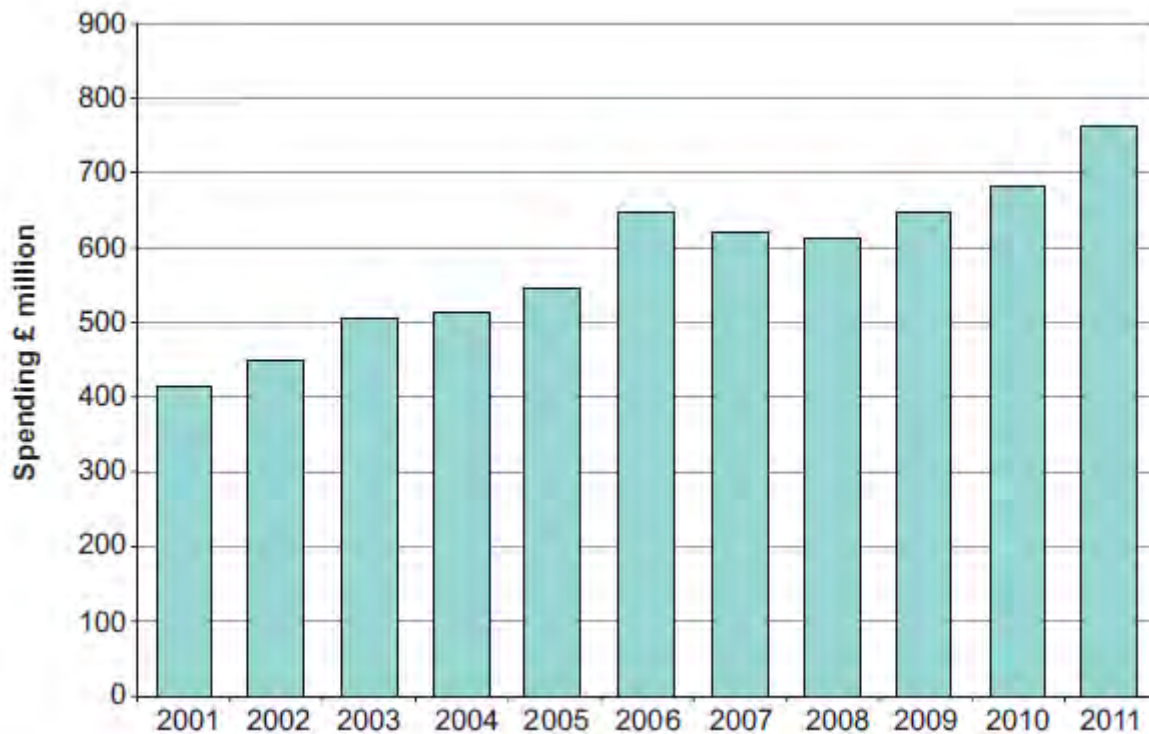
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(c) Study the graph below.

Graph 1.4 UK spending on flood defences



(i) Describe the trend in spending on river flood defences between 2001 and 2011. (2)

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(ii) Outline how **one** river management scheme works to prevent flooding. Use a named place in Wales or elsewhere in the UK to support your answer. (4)

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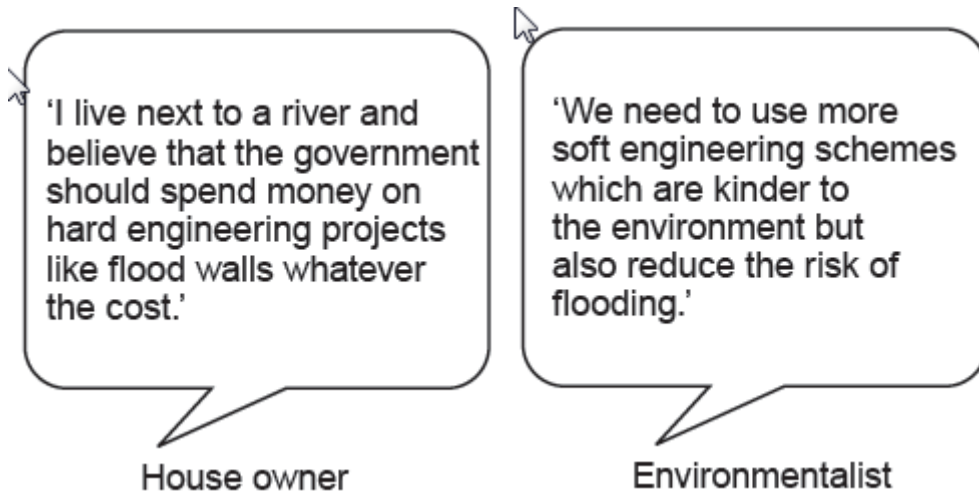
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(d) Study the information below.



Which is the best option for the future management of river flooding in Wales or any other part of the UK? Justify your answer. (6)

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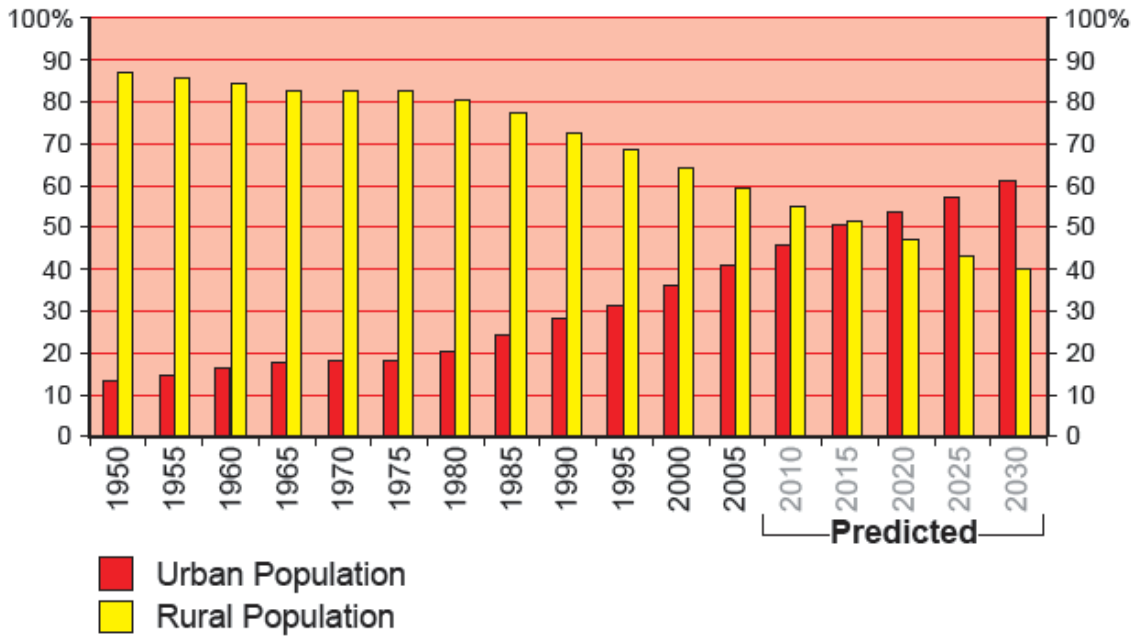
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End of question 1

THEME 2: Rural-urban links

2. (a) Study Graph 2.1 below. Use it to answer the questions below.

Graph 2.1 The percentage of China’s population living in urban and rural areas



(i) What percentage of the population lived in **rural** areas in 1950? (1)

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(ii) By how much is China’s **urban** population predicted to grow between 2010 and 2030? Show how you worked out your answer. (2)

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(b) Study the world map below.

Map 2.2 the location of the world's ten largest cities in 2008.



(i) Use Map 2.2 to describe the distribution of these cities. (3)

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(ii) Suggest **one** possible limitation of Map 2.2 for a GCSE student researching urban growth. (2)

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(c) (i) List **four** pull factors that attract people to urban areas in Low Income Countries. (4)

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- (c) Study the photograph below. It shows an informal settlement in a Low Income Country.

Photograph 2.3 An informal settlement in Nairobi, Kenya



- (ii) Give **one** other name for an informal settlement. (1)

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- (iii) Use Photograph 2.3 to suggest **two** problems that are likely to occur in **this** informal settlement. (6)

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(d) Many parts of the UK are experiencing counter-urbanisation.

(i) What is counter-urbanisation? Tick (✓) the correct definition below. (1)

Definition	Tick (✓)
The movement of people and businesses from urban to rural areas.	
The movement of people and businesses from rural to urban areas.	
The movement of people and businesses from one country to another.	

(ii) Explain why counter-urbanisation has created social and economic issues for people in rural areas of Wales or other parts of the UK. (8)

The accuracy of your writing will be assessed in your answer to this question. (3)

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End of question 2

SECTION B OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section, either question 3 or question 4.

THEME 3: Tectonic Landscapes and Hazards

3. (a) Study Map 3.1 below.

Map 3.1 The location of Mt Etna (an active volcano) on the island of Sicily



- (i) Use information from Map 3.1 to circle **three** correct answers in the paragraph below. (3)

Mt Etna is located in the **north east / north west / south east** of Sicily.

The nearest town to Mt Etna is **Messina / Catania / Syracuse**. Palermo is approximately **60 / 100 / 160** kilometres from the volcano.

- (ii) Outline **two** reasons that explain why people living close to active volcanoes may be at risk. (4)

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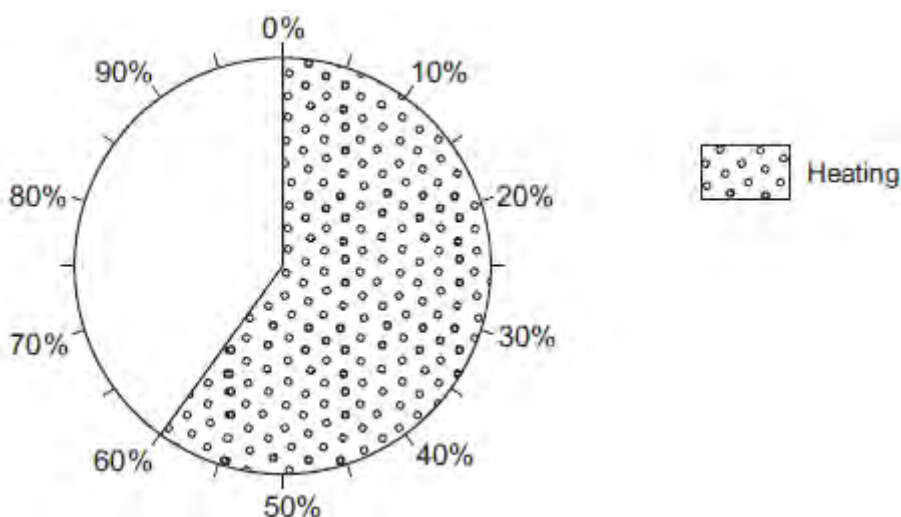
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(b) Study Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Uses of geothermal energy in Iceland

How geothermal energy is used	% used in this way
Heating	60
Electricity generation	17
Fish Farming	10
Other	13

(i) Use data from Table 3.2 to complete the pie chart below. (3)



(ii) Other than geothermal energy, give **one** way in which volcanoes can benefit people. (2)

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(iii) Describe strategies used to reduce the risks associated with volcanoes in **one** named location. (4)

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(c) Study the map and the information about the Solomon Islands.

Map 3.3 The location of the Solomon Islands



The Solomon Islands are a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. In 2013 the islands were affected by an earthquake of magnitude 8 on the Richter scale. It created a tsunami that killed at least 5 people in the Solomon Islands. The tsunami was 0.9 metres high. It flooded some remote coastal villages and a small town. The town's airport was severely damaged. Average wealth in the Solomon Islands (measured using GNI) is US\$1,600 per person.

'Remote islands are more vulnerable to tectonic hazards than any other location.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? (8)

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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) Study the maps below. They show part of the coastline of Suffolk, England. This coastline is eroding. The small village of Dunwich is located here. In the past, Dunwich was a very large town and it had an important harbour. Most of the town was destroyed by coastal erosion between 1286 and 1362.

Map 4.1 The location of Dunwich



- (i) Use information from Map 4.1 to circle the correct **three** answers in the paragraph below. (3)

Dunwich is located **2 / 3 / 4** miles to the **south-south-east / south-south-west / south** of Walberswick. The approximate coastline until the year 1286 formed a long **spit / headland / bay** which extended southwards from the mouth of the River Blythe.

- (ii) Outline **two** physical reasons that explain why some coastlines erode relatively quickly. (4)

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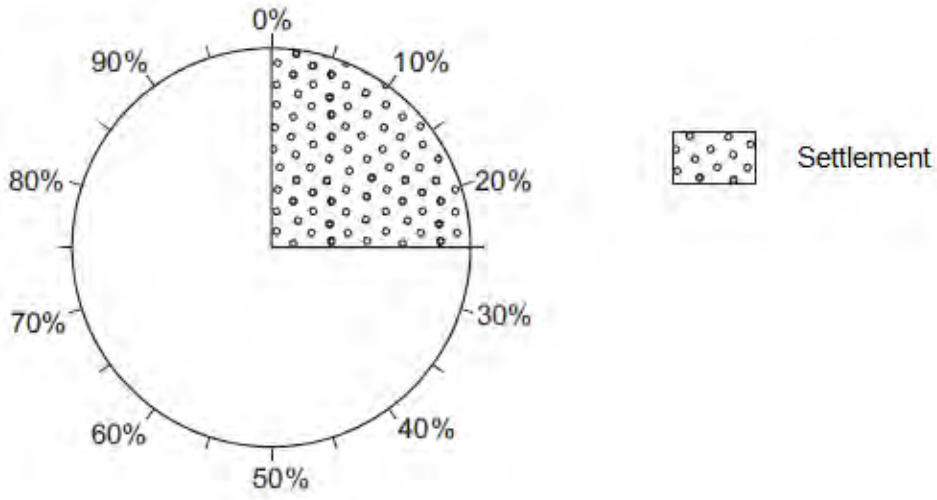
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(b) Study Table 4.2 below. It shows coastal land uses in Suffolk.

Table 4.2 Coastal land uses in Suffolk

Type of land use	% of this land use in coastal areas of Suffolk
Settlement	25
Low quality farmland	22
Infrastructure e.g. roads	10
High quality farmland	43

(i) Use data from Table 4.2 to complete the pie chart below. (3)



(ii) Give **one** reason why land uses are considered when decisions are made about coastal defences. (2)

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(ii) Describe hard engineering strategies used to reduce the risk of coastal erosion in one location you have studied. (4)

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(c) Study the map and the information about the islands of Tuvalu.

Map 4.3 The location of Tuvalu



Tuvalu is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. The highest point anywhere in Tuvalu is only 4.6 metres above sea level. The islands are vulnerable to the effects of cyclones when storm surges can be over 3 metres in height. Flooding from Cyclone Pam in 2015 damaged fresh water drinking supplies. It is estimated that a sea level rise of between 20 and 40 centimetres would make it impossible for people to continue to live on Tuvalu. Average wealth in Tuvalu (measured using GNI) is US\$5,840 per person.

'Remote islands are more vulnerable to coastal hazards than any other location.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? (8)

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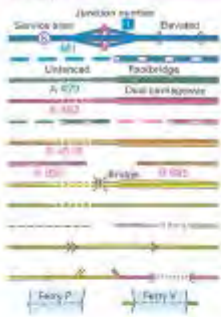
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End of Question 4

OS Landranger® (1:50 000 scale)
Map symbols

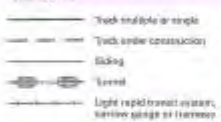
ROADS AND PATHS



Not necessarily rights of way

- Motorway (dual carriageway)
- Motorway under construction
- Primary Road
- Main road
- Primary Road / Main road under construction
- Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- Path / Other road, drive or track
- Goadleer: 205 (1 to 5) and 206, 145, 11 to 31 or 225, 11 to 51
- Gas or Road Tunnel
- Ferry (passenger) / Ferry (vehicle)

RAILWAYS



- Bridge / Footbridge
- Level crossing
- Viaduct
- Station, not principal
- Light rapid transit system station

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY



The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow. Rights of way are not shown on maps of Scotland.

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.

Designated Areas Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Designated Observing working notices.

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other roads with public access, not normally shown in urban areas. Abbreviations are based on the best information available. These roads are not shown on maps of Scotland.
- Headed Trail, European Long Distance Route, Long Distance Route, selected Transalpine Routes
- National/Regional Cycle Network
- Surface cycle route
- National/Regional Cycle Network route

WATER FEATURES



HEIGHTS

Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval.

144 Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level.

Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground at the base of the pillar and not necessarily to the summit.

ROCK FEATURES



LAND FEATURES



- Cutting / embankment
- Quarry
- Spill area, refuse tip or dump
- Coniferous wood
- Non-coniferous wood
- Wood heap
- Gravel / Part of agricultural ground
- Forestry Commission private land
- Wildcat Test (always open)
- Woodland Trust (limited access, observe local signs)
- Wildcat Test for Food and

BOUNDARIES



ANTIQUITIES

- Site of monument
- Stone monument
- Battlefield (with text)
- Visible pathmark
- Roman
- Iron-Age

TOURIST INFORMATION



ABBREVIATIONS

- CG Coastguard
- CH Church
- MP Milepost
- MS Milestone
- P Post office
- PC Public convenience (on road works)
- PH Public house
- TH Town Hall, Guildhall or town hall