

# GCSE GEOGRAPHY

## Paper 1 Living with the physical environment

Specimen

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil
- a ruler.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the bottom of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in Section A and Section B.
- Answer **two** questions in Section C.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.


### Information


- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 88.
- Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 01.8.

### Advice

For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer(s).

CORRECT METHOD  WRONG METHODS    

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

Please write clearly, in block capitals, to allow character computer recognition.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname

Forename(s)

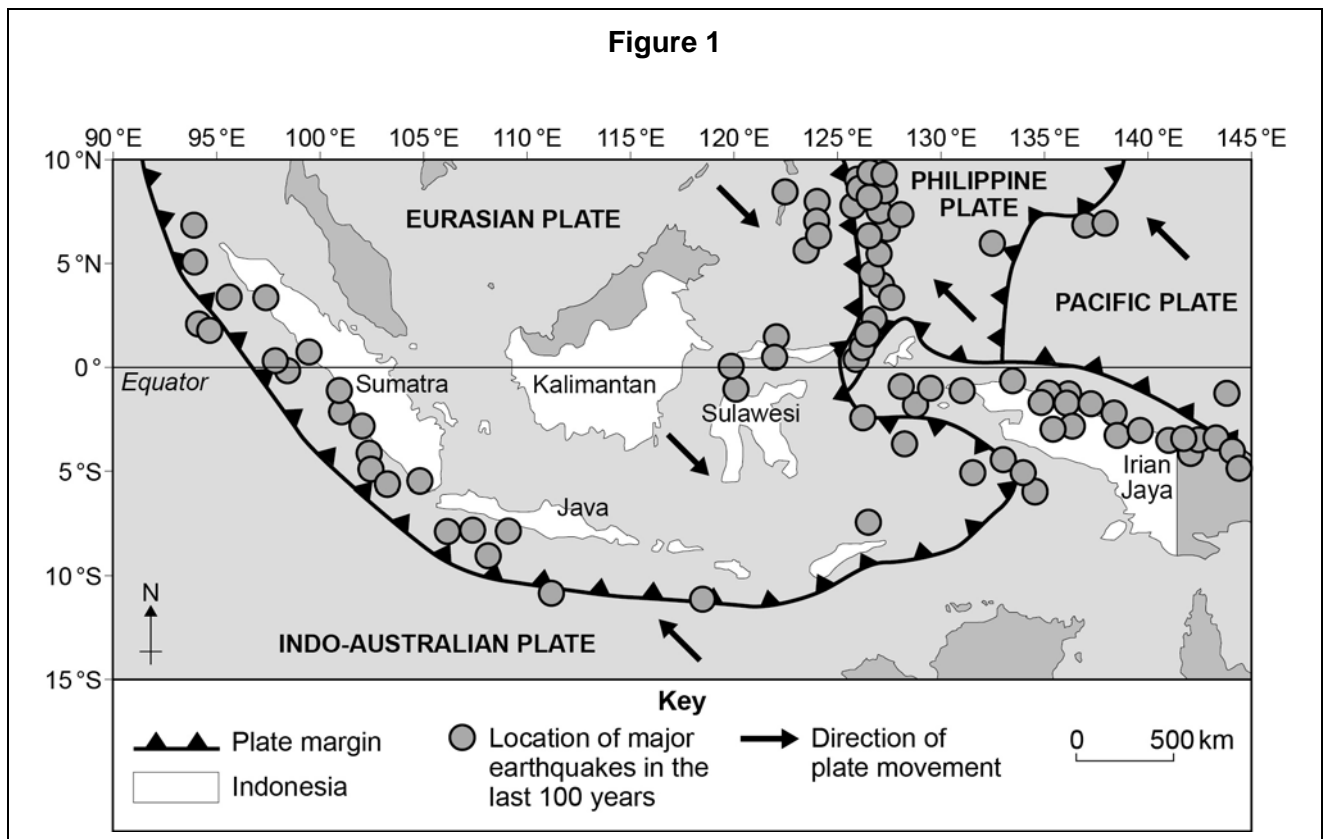
Candidate signature \_\_\_\_\_

## Section A The challenge of natural hazards

Answer **all** questions in this section.

### Question 1 The challenge of natural hazards

Study **Figure 1**, a map showing the distribution of major earthquakes in part of south east Asia.



**0 1** . **1** Describe the distribution of major earthquakes shown in **Figure 1**.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 1** . **2** Outline **one** reason for the distribution of earthquakes in **Figure 1**.

**[2 marks]**

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**Question 1 continues on the next page**

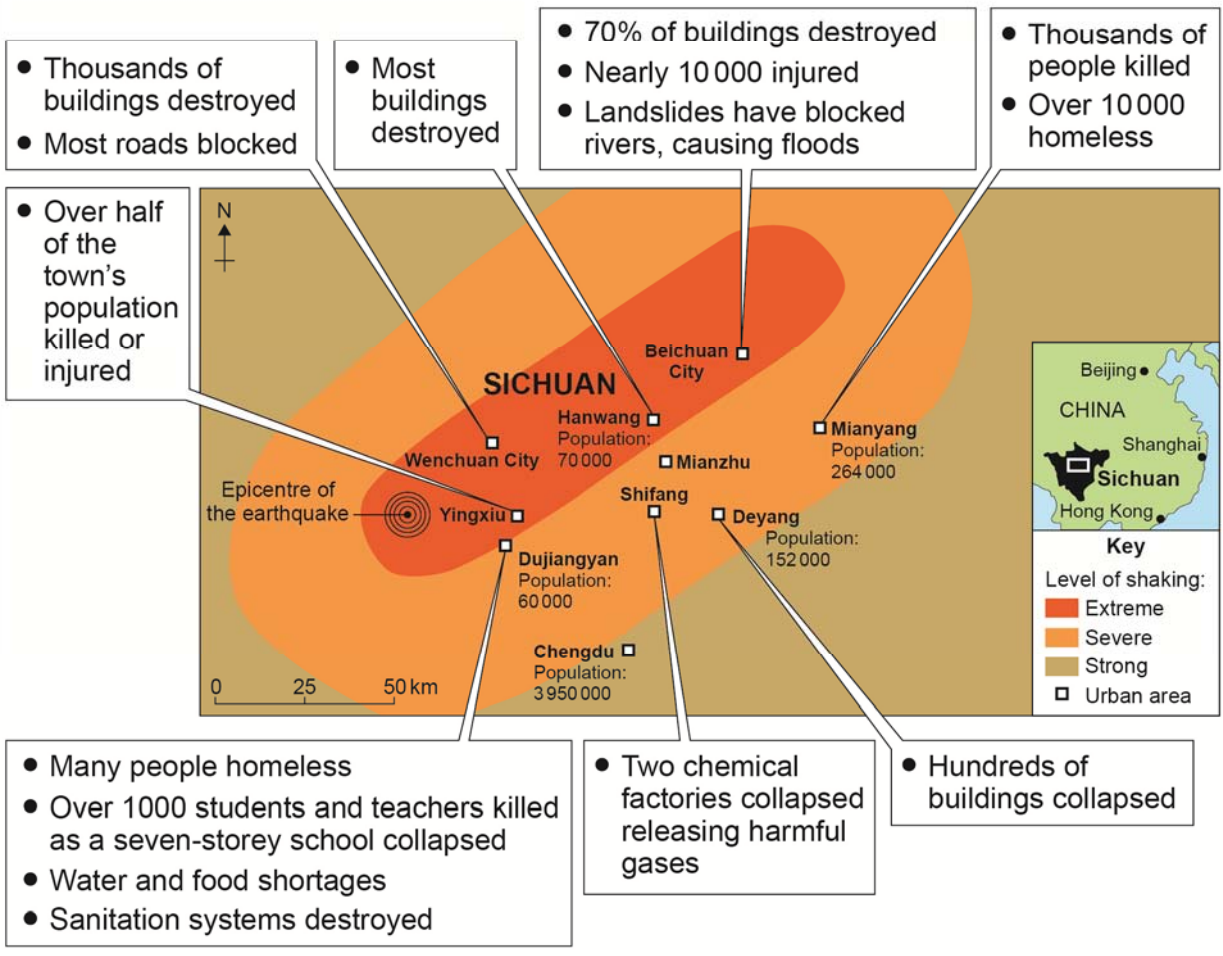
Study **Figure 2**, information about an earthquake in China in 2008.

**Figure 2**

One of the most powerful earthquakes ever experienced in China has hit the province of Sichuan. The earthquake has destroyed large areas of towns and cities. Roads and railways have been damaged. Water and electricity supplies have been affected in many cities. The earthquake has caused a number of landslides. Shaking was felt 1500 km away in the capital city of Beijing, where several buildings were evacuated because of fear of collapse.



**Damage in Beichuan City**



**0 1** . **3** Using **Figure 2**, which **two** of the following natural hazards were caused by the earthquake in China?

Shade **two** circles only.

- A Wildfires
- B Landslides
- C Volcanoes
- D Tsunamis
- E Floods

**[2 marks]**

**0 1** . **4** Using **Figure 2** and your own knowledge, suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.

**[6 marks]**

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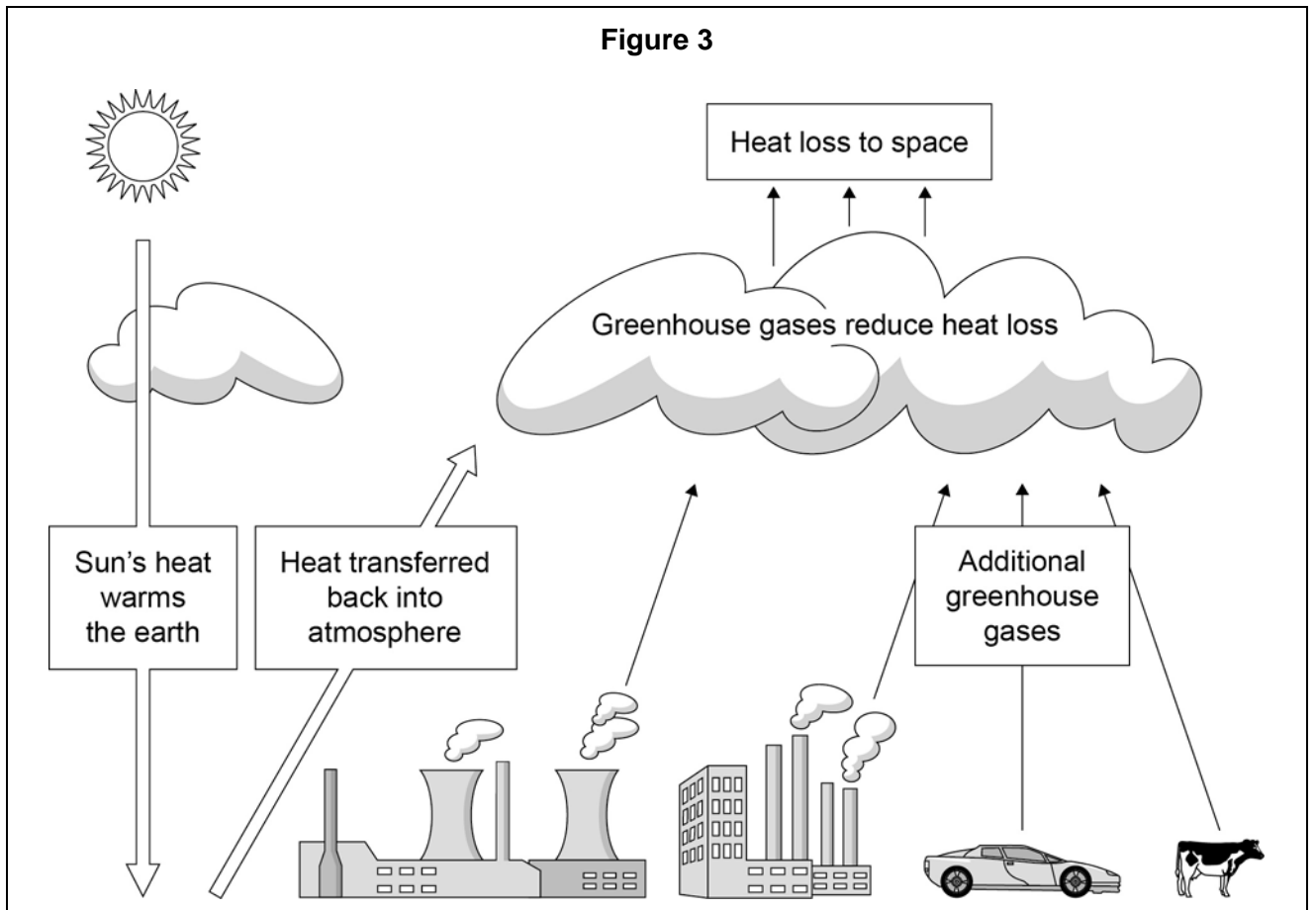
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**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**0 1 . 5** Study **Figure 3**, a diagram showing the process of global warming, a cause of climatic change.



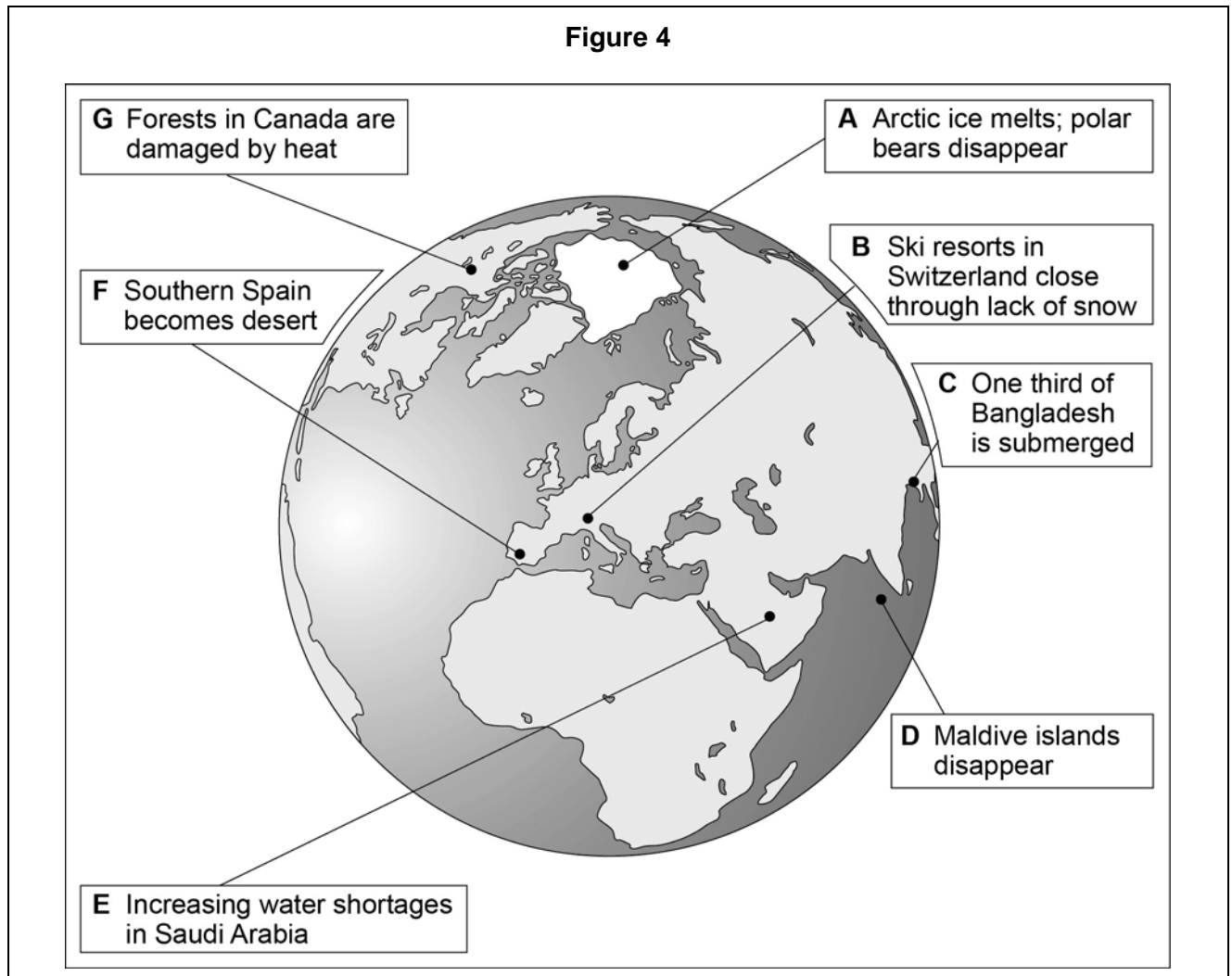
Identify **two** sources of greenhouse gases suggested by **Figure 3**.

[2 marks]

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

Study **Figure 4**, a diagram describing some of the effects of climatic change.



**0 1 . 6** Use **Figure 4** to give **two** countries which might be affected by climatic change under each of the headings in the table below.

Complete the table by using the letters from the labels in **Figure 4**.

[3 marks]

Increase in temperature	Decrease in rainfall	Rise in sea level

Question 1 continues of the next page

**0 1** . **7** Outline **one** strategy which aims to reduce the rate of climate change (mitigation). **[4 marks]**

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**0 1**

**8**

Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the effects of tropical storms.

**[9 marks]**

**[+ 3 SPaG marks]**

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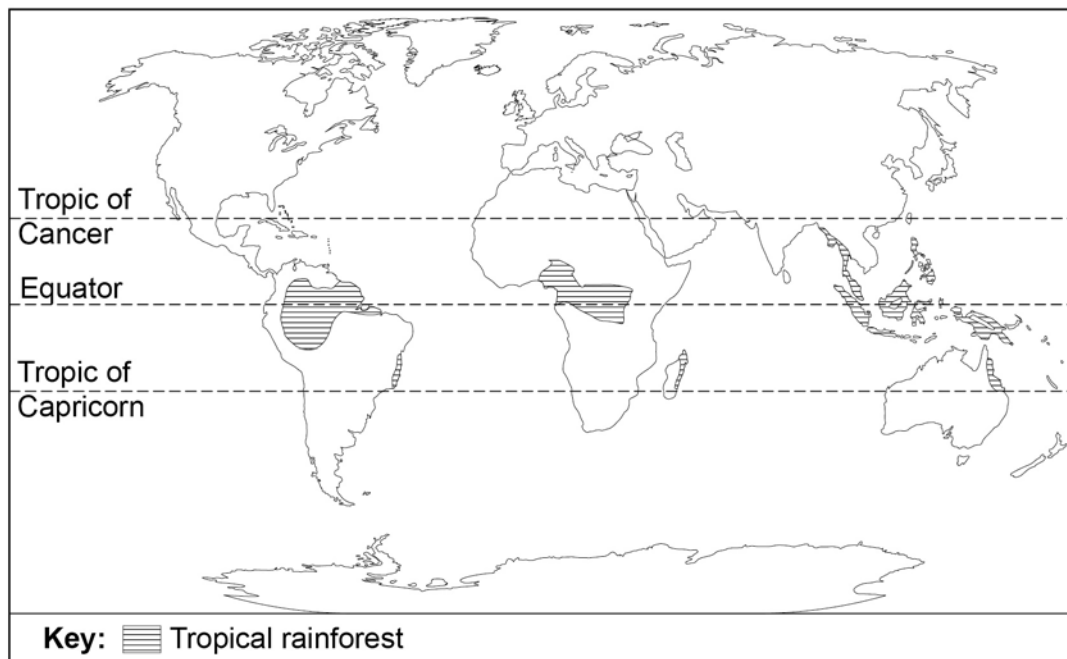
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**End of Section A**

**Turn over for Section B**

**Section B The living world**Answer **all** questions in this section.**Question 2 The living world****0 2** . **1** Study **Figure 5**, a world map showing the distribution of tropical rainforest.**Figure 5**

In which **two** of the following continents are tropical rainforests found?

Shade **two** circles only.

**A** North America

**B** South America

**C** Asia

**D** Antarctica

**E** Europe

**[2 marks]**

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

Study **Figure 6**, an example of a tropical rainforest climate.

**Figure 6**

Month	Temperature (° C)	Rainfall (mm)
January	28	282
February	28	280
March	28	300
April	27	285
May	28	195
June	28	100
July	28	73
August	29	65
September	29	72
October	29	114
November	28	167
December	28	228

**0 2** . **2** What is the annual temperature range shown in **Figure 6**?

Shade **one** circle only.

**A** 28 ° C

**B** 17 ° C

**C** 9 ° C

**D** 2 ° C

**[1 mark]**

**0 2** . **3** What is the total annual rainfall shown in **Figure 6**?

Shade **one** circle only.

**A** 3875 mm

**B** 2161 mm

**C** 1521 mm

**D** 742 mm

[1 mark]

**0 2** . **4** Which **one** of the following describes the length of the growing season in a tropical rainforest climate?

Shade **one** circle only.

**A** 12 months

**B** 9 months

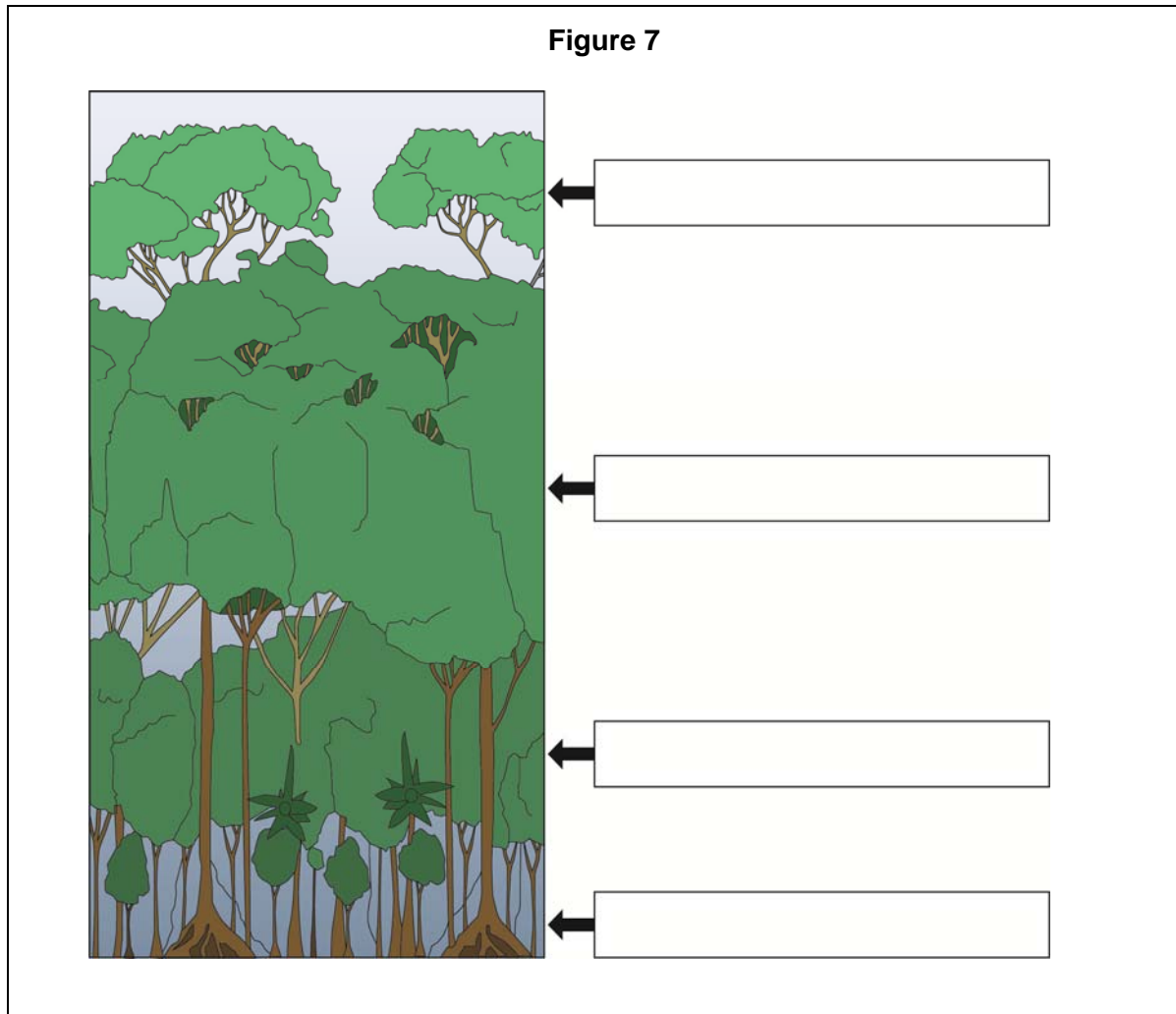
**C** 7 months

**D** 1 month

[1 mark]

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**0 2** . **5** Study **Figure 7**, a diagram showing the different plant layers in a tropical rainforest.



Complete the diagram above.

Write the correct label in each box.

Choose from the labels below.

**Canopy**

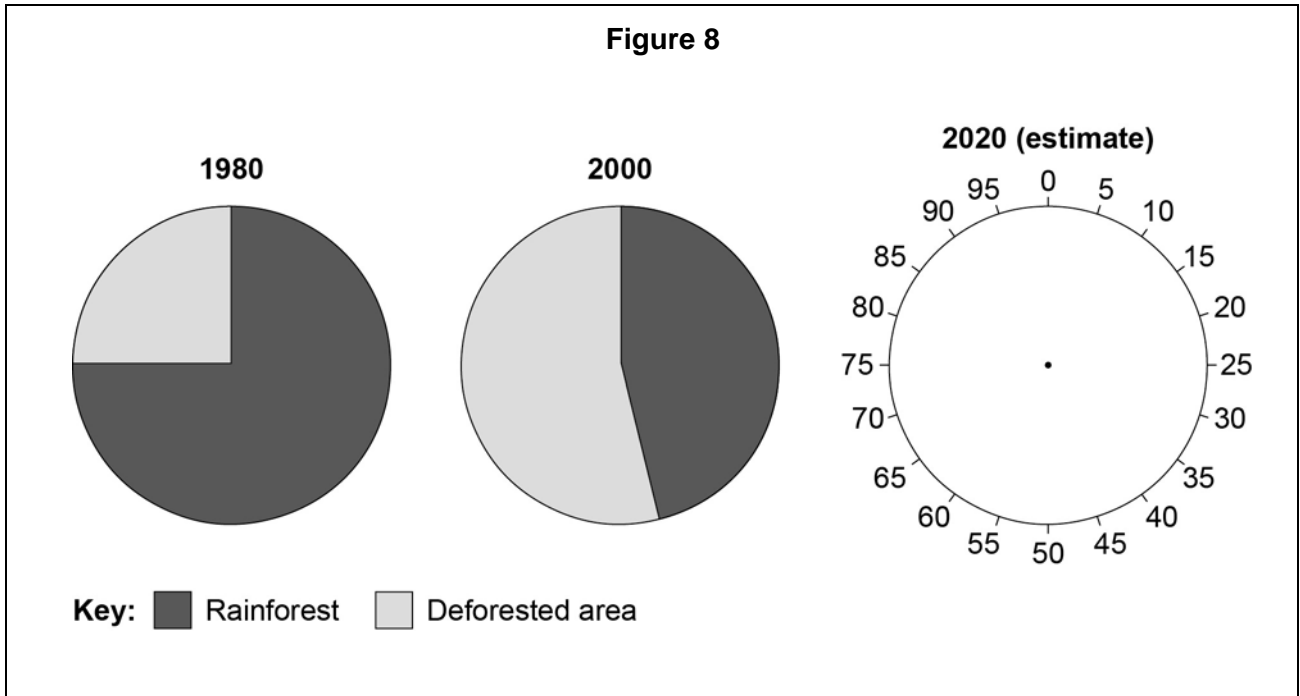
**Emergents**

**Forest floor**

**Under canopy**

**[2 marks]**

Study **Figure 8**, pie charts showing deforestation in Borneo, a country in south east Asia between 1980 and 2020 (estimate).



**0 2** . **6** Complete the pie chart for 2020 (estimate).

Use the following information:

**Rainforest = 35%**

**Deforested area = 65%**

**[1 mark]**

**0 2** . **7** Suggest **two** reasons why the rate of deforestation varies between different countries. **[2 marks]**

**Reason 1:**

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**Reason 2:**

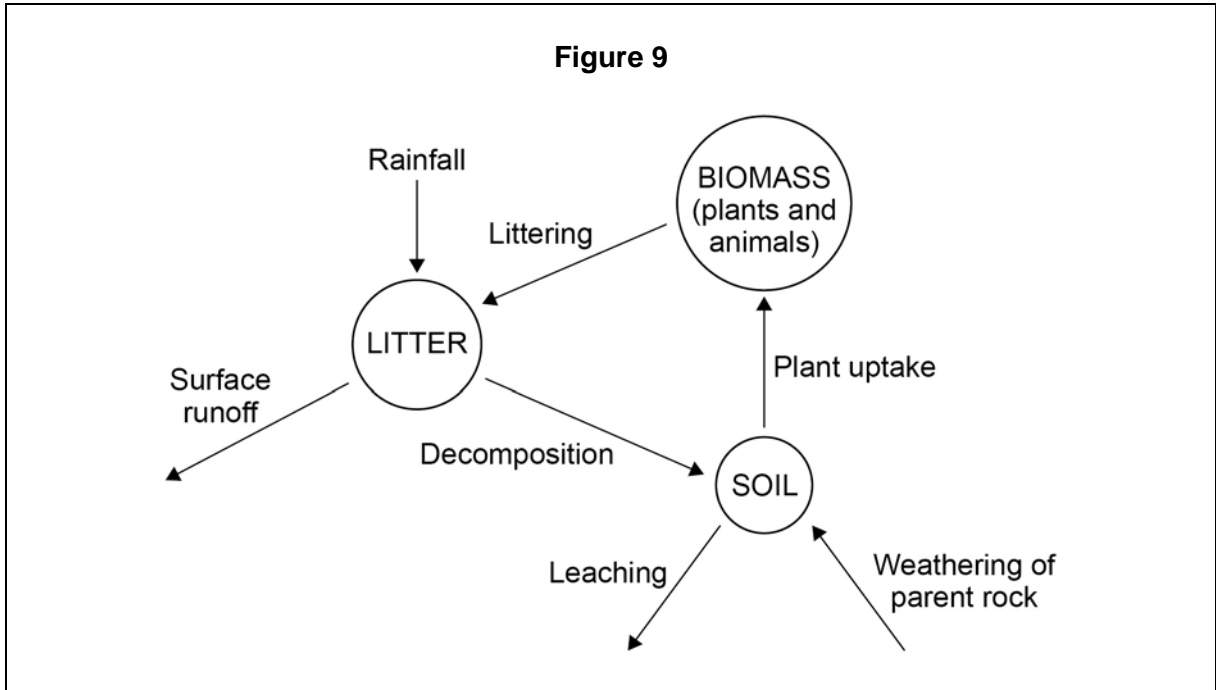
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**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**0 2** . **8** Study **Figure 9**, a diagram showing the nutrient cycle.



Explain why the diagram shown in **Figure 9** is an example of nature's recycling system.

**[6 marks]**

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### Section C Physical landscapes in the UK

Answer **two** questions from the following:

Question 3 (Coasts), Question 4 (Rivers), Question 5 (Glacial).

Shade the circle below to indicate which **two** optional questions you will answer.

Question **0 3**

Question **0 4**

Question **0 5**

CORRECT METHOD

WRONG METHODS



#### Question 3 Coastal landscapes in the UK

**0 3** . **1** The following paragraph describes how coastal processes are linked.

Complete the paragraph. Choose the correct words from the list below.

**deposition**

**transported**

**weathering**

**[2 marks]**

Erosion and ..... break down rocks in coastal areas.

Sediment is ..... by the action of waves

and tides. Once the waves and tides have lost energy.....

takes place.

**0 3 . 2** Study **Figure 10**, a diagram showing features of coastal erosion.

Complete the diagram by using the following terms:

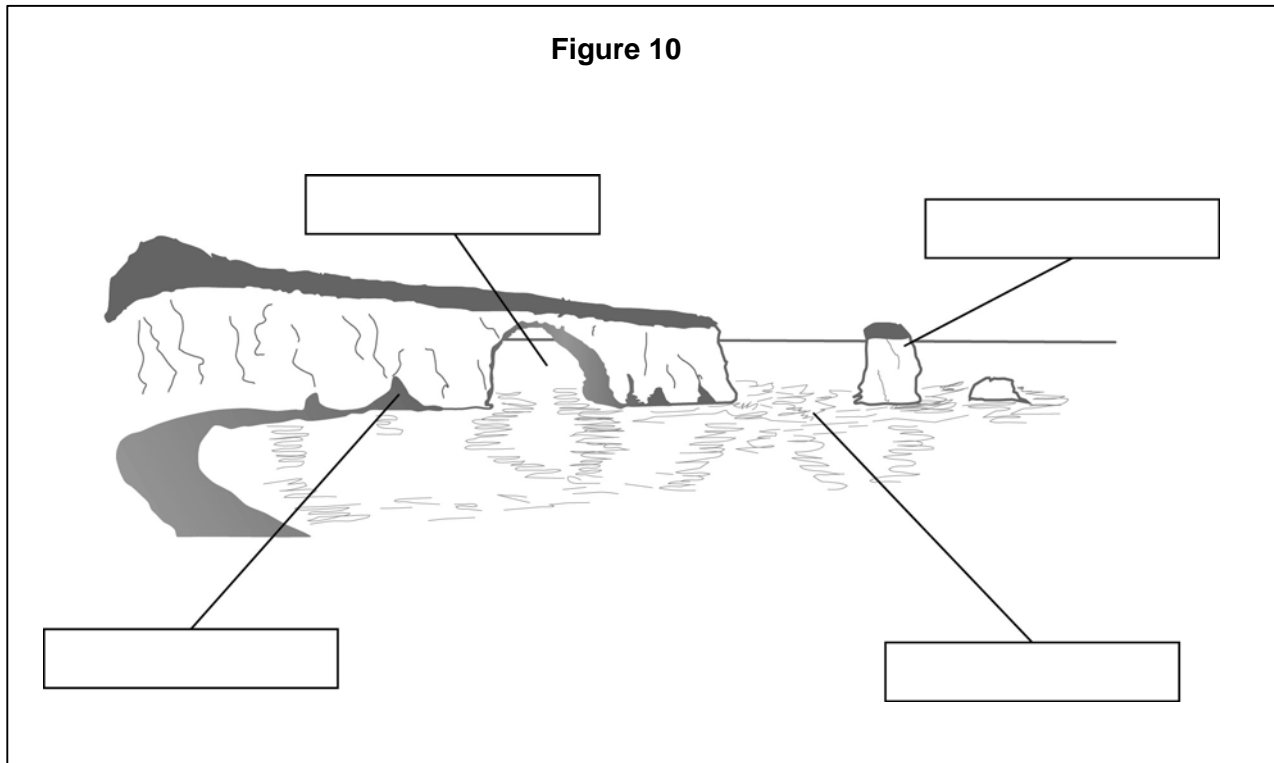
**Arch**

**Cave**

**Stack**

**Wave-cut platform**

**[3 marks]**



**Question 3 continues on the next page**

**0 3** . **3** Study **Figure 11**, a photograph showing storm damage in a coastal area.

**Figure 11**



Suggest why the coastal area shown in **Figure 11** needs to be protected from the effects of physical processes.

**[4 marks]**

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**0 3 . 4** Study **Figure 12**, a photograph showing soft engineering.

**Figure 12**



With the help of **Figure 12**, explain how soft engineering is used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.

**[6 marks]**

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**Question 4 River landscapes in the UK**

**0 4 . 1** Study **Figure 13**, a diagram showing features of a lowland river valley.

Complete the diagram using the following terms:

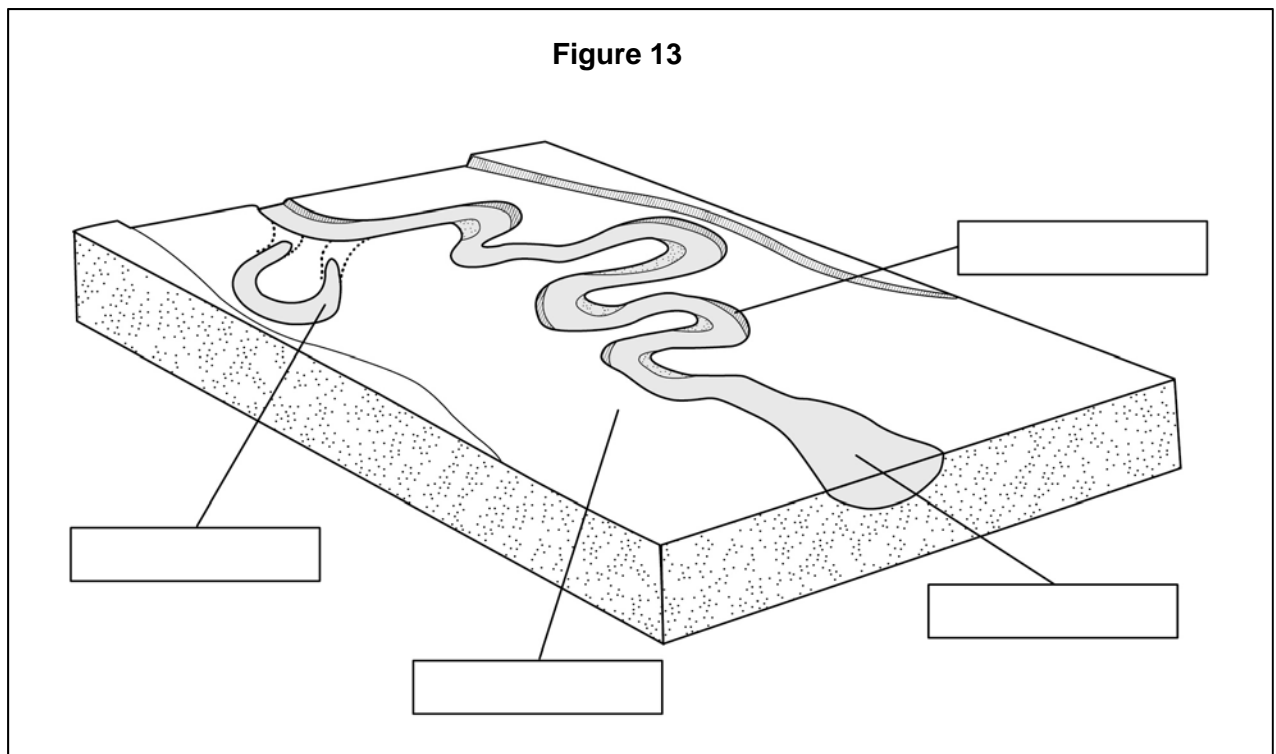
**Meander**

**Estuary**

**Flood plain**

**Ox-bow lake**

**[3 marks]**



**0 4** . **2** The following paragraph describes how sediment is transported by a river.

Complete the paragraph. Choose the correct words from the list below.

**saltation**

**suspension**

**traction**

**[2 marks]**

Sediment is moved downstream by rivers in a number of ways. Small sediments are carried in ..... while larger pebbles are moved along the river bed in small 'hops'. This movement is called.....  
Larger material is pushed along the river bed by .....

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**0 4** . **3** Study **Figure 14**, a photograph showing urban flooding.

**Figure 14**



With the help of **Figure 14**, explain how physical and human factors can increase the risk of river flooding.

**[6 marks]**

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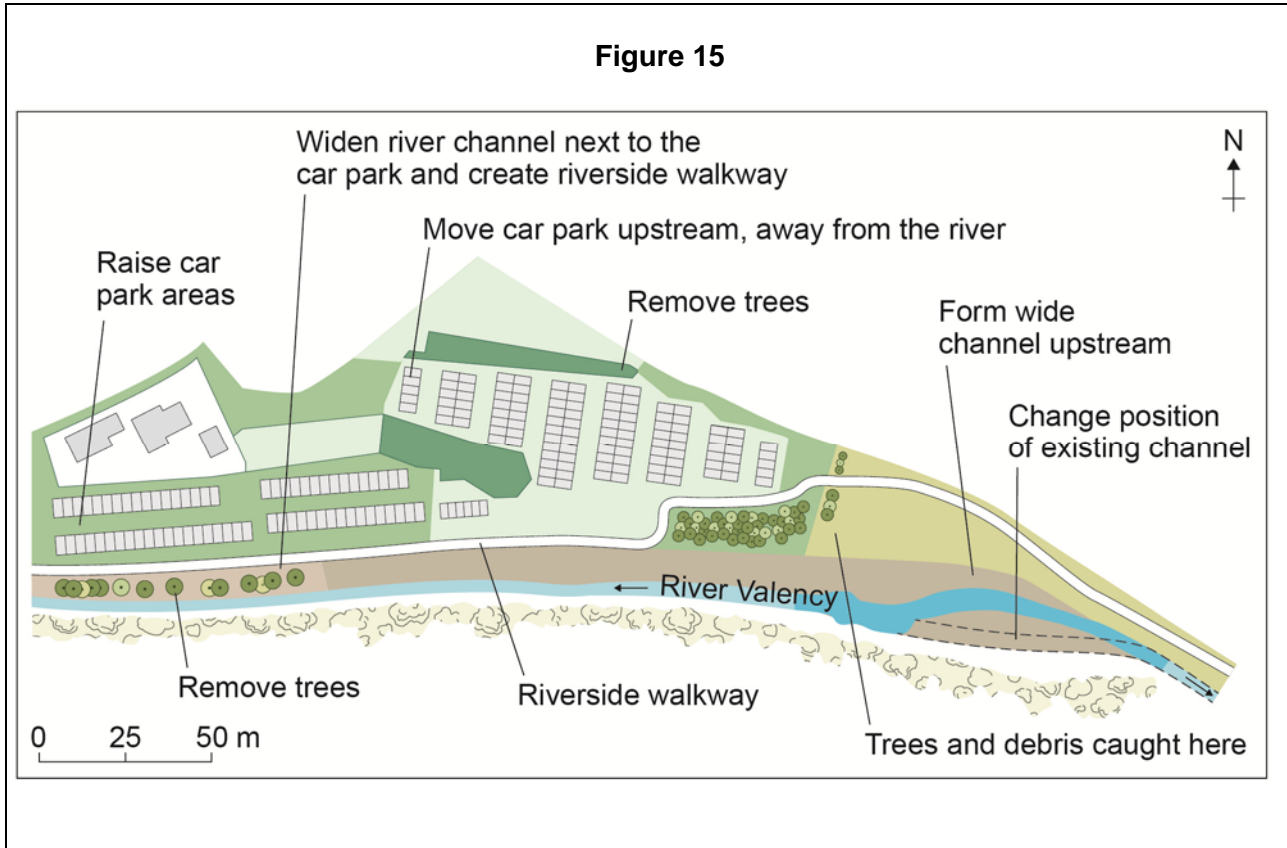
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**0 4 . 4** Study **Figure 15**, a diagram of a flood management scheme.



Suggest how the flood management scheme shown in **Figure 15** helps reduce the risk of flooding.

**[4 marks]**

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**Question 5 Glacial landscapes in the UK**

**0 5** . **1** The following paragraph describes how glacial processes shape the landscape in upland areas.

Complete the paragraph. Choose the correct words from the list below.

**abrasion**

**plucking**

**weathering**

**[2 marks]**

In upland areas, the effects of freeze-thaw ..... can be significant. As ice moves over the land it can rip material out of the ground. This type of erosion is called ..... Moving glaciers often carry fragments of rock which smooth the bedrock by a process of .....

**0 5** . **2** Study **Figure 16**, a diagram showing the features produced by glaciation.

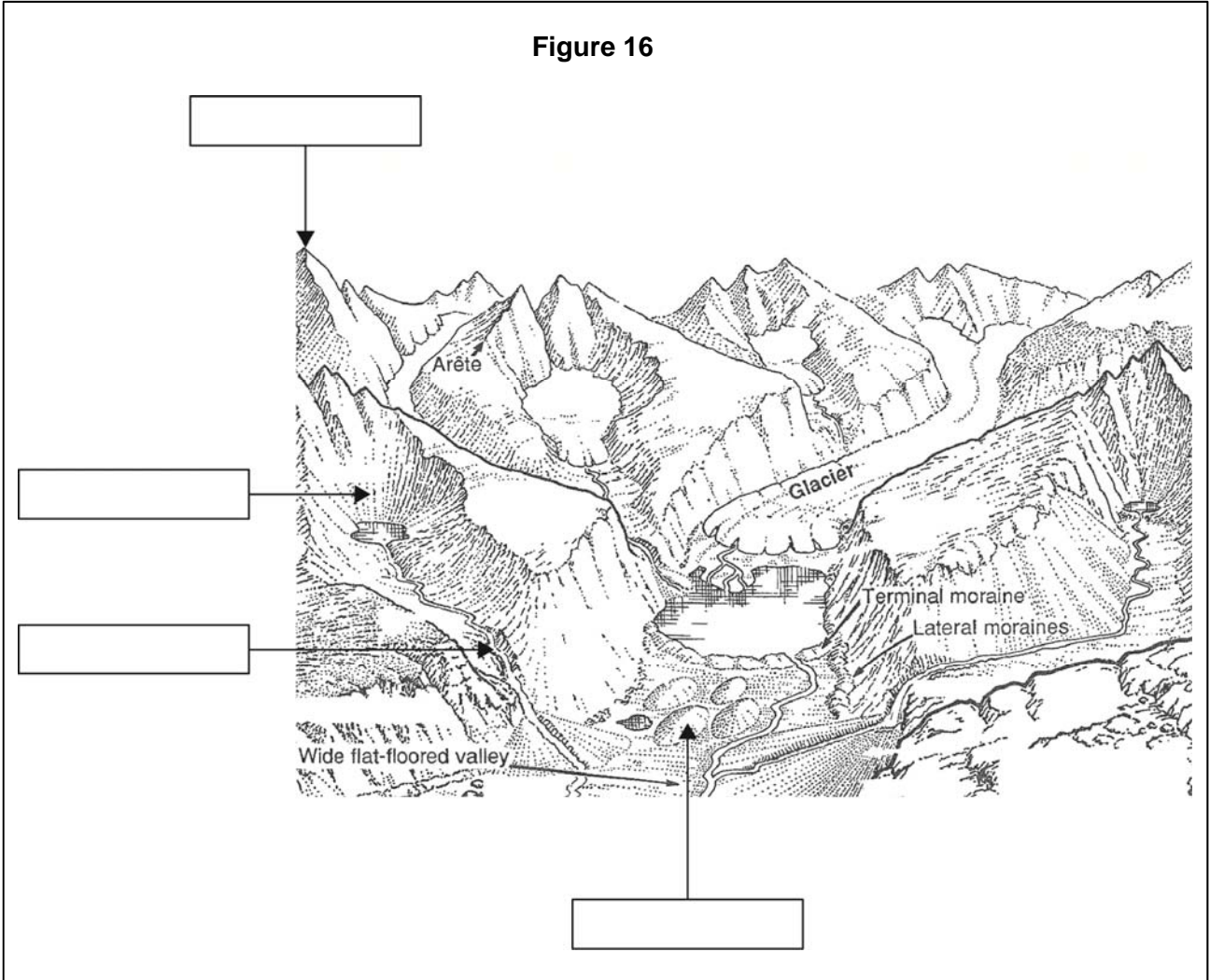
Complete the diagram by using the following terms:

**Corrie**

**Drumlin**

**Hanging valley**

**Pyramidal peak**  
[3 marks]



**Question 4 continues on the next page**



**0 5** . **4** Study **Figure 18**, a photograph of a glaciated upland area.

**Figure 18**



Suggest why land use conflicts might occur in the glaciated upland area shown in **Figure 18**.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**

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