



**GCE AS/A level**

1201/01

**GEOGRAPHY – G1**

**Changing Physical Environments**

P.M. MONDAY, 12 May 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

**Suitable for Modified Language Candidates**

1201  
010001

### **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need **one** 12 page answer book.

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of the answer book.

### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Each question carries **25** marks.

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 the quality of written communication used in your answers.

**THIS PAPER REQUIRES THAT YOU MAKE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE USE OF APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES IN SUPPORT OF YOUR ANSWERS. SKETCH-MAPS AND DIAGRAMS SHOULD BE INCLUDED WHERE RELEVANT.**

**G1 – CHANGING PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS**

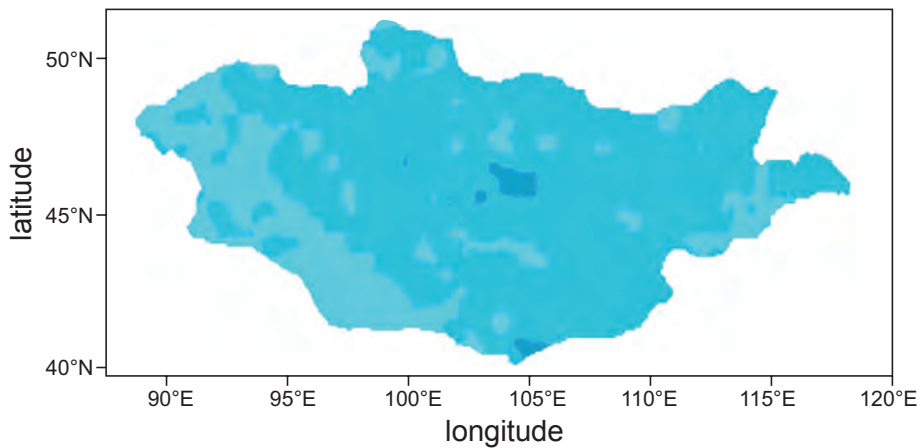
*Answer all questions.*

*Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.*

**Figure 1: Distribution of dzuds in Mongolia**

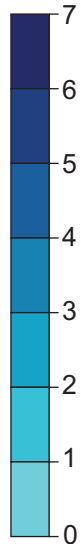
A dzud is an extreme weather event where summer drought is followed by a severe winter.

**Figure 1a: Frequency of dzuds 1961–1990**

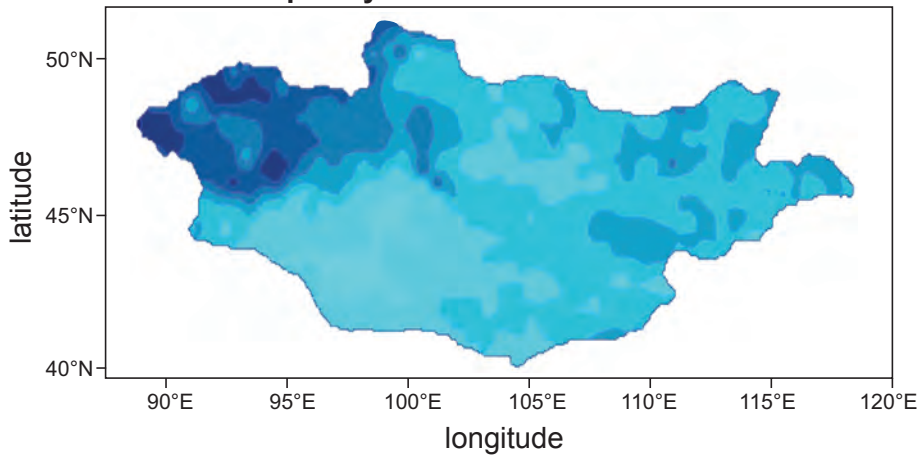


Source: adapted from <http://www.nicap.net>

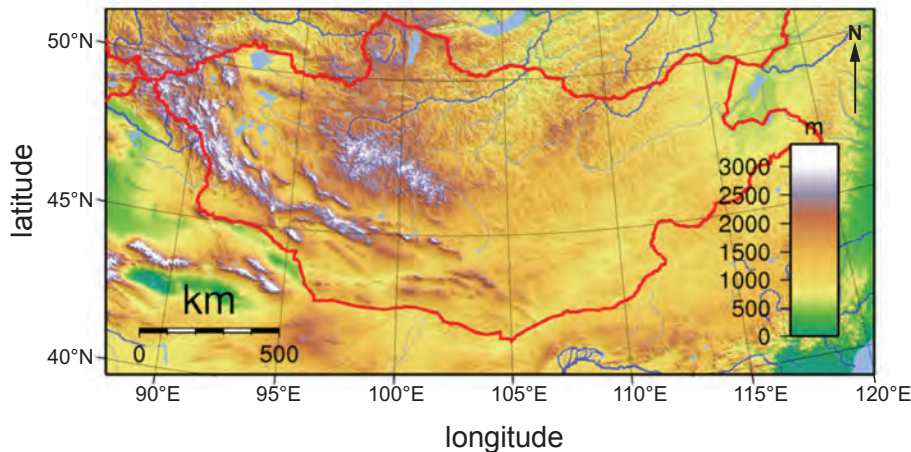
Key  
Number of  
dzuds per  
10 years



**Figure 1b: Predicted frequency of dzuds 2071–2100**



**Figure 1c: Topography of Mongolia**



Source: wikipedia

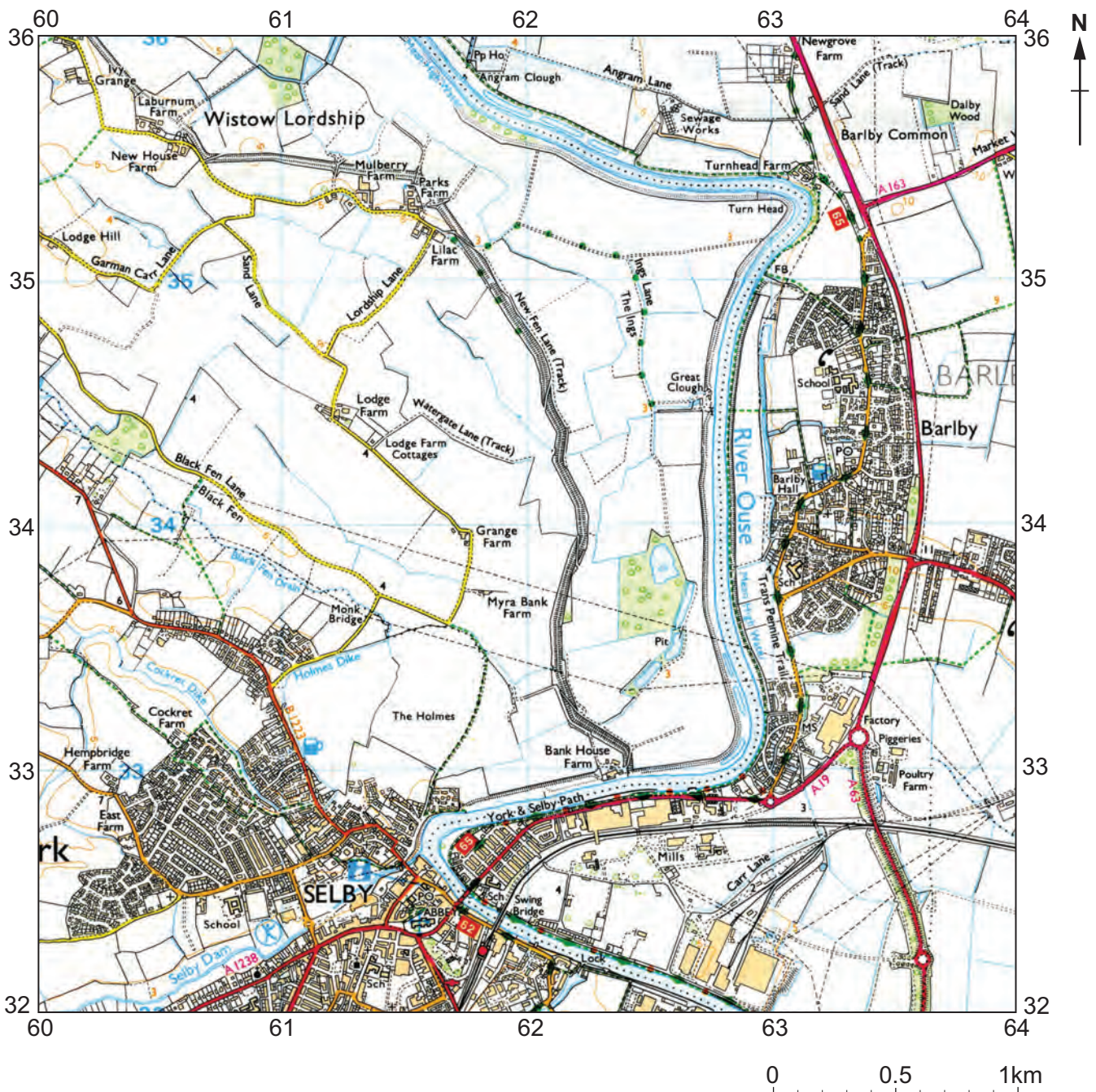
1. (a) Use **Figure 1** to describe the changing distribution of dzuds predicted in Mongolia. [5]
- (b) Outline the characteristics and causes of **one** short-term climate change. [10]
- (c) Describe and explain **two** impacts of climate change on society. [10]

**Figure 2: Deaths from earthquakes related to development level and mean magnitude, 1980-2009**

<b>Development level</b>	Earthquakes that resulted in no deaths	Earthquakes that resulted in 1–9 deaths	Earthquakes that resulted in 10–100 deaths	Earthquakes that resulted in over 100 deaths
% that occurred in Low Income Countries (LIC)	6.5%	10.1%	9.7%	14.8%
% that occurred in Middle Income Countries (MIC)	70.6%	73.6%	77.1%	76.2%
% that occurred in High Income Countries (HIC)	22.9%	16.3%	13.2%	9.0%
<b>Mean magnitude (Richter Scale)</b>	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.7

2. (a) Use **Figure 2** to describe variations in deaths from earthquakes. [5]
- (b) Compare local and regional impacts of **one or more** tectonic events. [10]
- (c) Outline **two** strategies used to manage **either** tectonic **or** flood hazards. [10]
















Figure 3: 1:25 000 extract of part of the valley of the River Ouse, North Yorkshire








3. (a) Use evidence from **Figure 3** to describe **three** potential (possible) economic impacts of the River Ouse flooding. [7]
- (b) Outline how Ordnance Survey maps can be used in an investigation into changing physical environments. [8]
- (c) Evaluate the main conclusions of an investigation into a changing physical environment that you have completed. [10]

*You should state clearly the question that you have investigated.*







ROADS AND PATHS

-  M1 or A6(M)
-  A 35
-  A 31(T) or A35
-  B 3074
-  Dual carriageway
-  Trunk or Main road
-  Secondary road
-  Narrow road with passing places
-  Road under construction
-  Road generally more than 4 m wide
-  Road generally less than 4 m wide
-  Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced
-  Path
-  National Trail / Long Distance Route;  
Recreational route
-  National cycle network number










PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

-  Footpath
-  Bridleway
-  Byway open to all traffic
-  Road used as a public path
-  Other routes with public access




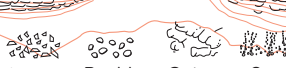








TRANSPORT FEATURES

-  Multiple track
-  Single track
-  Standard gauge
-  Cutting; tunnel; embankment
-  Station, open to passengers; siding
-  Bus or coach station

SELECTED TOURIST FEATURES

-  Camp site
-  Caravan site
-  Camping and caravan site
-  Recreation / leisure / sports centre
-  Golf course or links
-  Theme / pleasure park
-  Preserved railway
-  Public house/s
-  Other tourist feature

HEIGHT, GENERAL FEATURES AND VEGETATION

-  52 · Ground survey height
-  284 · Air survey height
-  Vertical face/cliff
-  75 Contours are  
60 at 5 metres  
50 vertical height
-  Loose rock
-  Boulders
-  Outcrop
-  Scree
-  Coniferous trees
-  Non-coniferous trees
-  Coppice
-  Flood embankment

END OF PAPER