Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					

A	Q	A	

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2014

Geography

GEOG1

Unit 1 Physical and Human Geography

Monday 12 May 2014 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

• 2 hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Answer Question 1 and one other question from Section A and Question 5 and one other question from Section B.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 120.
- Each question is worth 30 marks.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- Where appropriate, sketch maps and diagrams should be used to illustrate answers and reference made to examples and case studies.
- You are advised to spend about 60 minutes on Section A and about 60 minutes on Section B.



Section A

Answer Question 1 and one other question from this section.

1 Rivers, Floods and Management

1 (a) Figure 1a is a map showing the characteristics of the drainage basins of Clapham Beck and Austwick Beck and Figures 1b and 1c are storm hydrographs of Clapham Beck and Austwick Beck, following the same storm.

Figure 1a

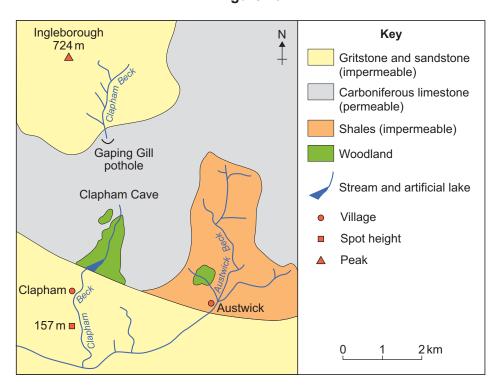


Figure 1b

Clapham Beck

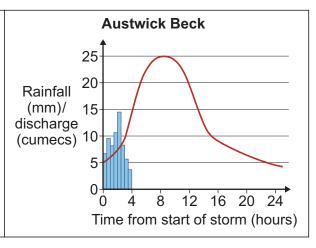
25

Rainfall (mm)/ 15
discharge (cumecs) 10

0 4 8 12 16 20 24

Time from start of storm (hours)

Figure 1c





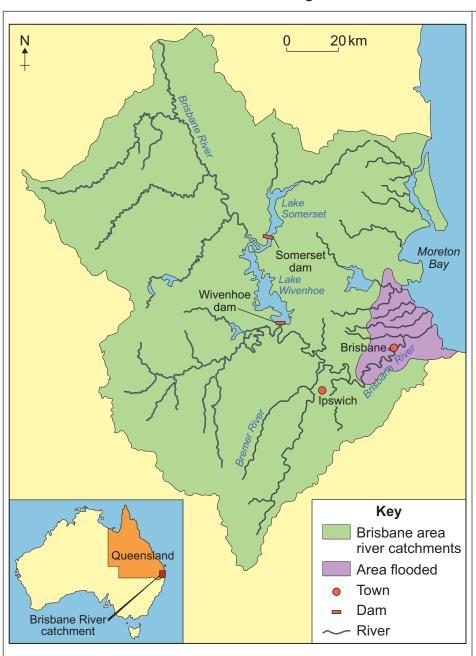
1 (a) (i)	Contrast the hydrographs shown in Figures 1b and 1c .	[4 marks]
	Extra space	
1 (a) (ii)	Use Figure 1a to explain the contrasts between the hydrographs shown Figures 1b and 1c .	in [5 marks]
	Question 1 continues on the next page	



Extra space	

1 (b) Figure 2 is an extract from a geographical magazine about flooding in Brisbane, Australia in January 2011.

Figure 2



Brisbane has a long history of flooding, dating back to the 1840s when records began. Until 2011, the most devastating flood had occurred in January 1974.

The Wivenhoe dam was built in the early 1980s in response to the devastation caused by the 1974 flood. In 2011, the rainfall was more prolonged and of greater intensity. It is estimated that in the 7 days leading up to the 2011 flood, the Brisbane catchment received 40% more rainfall than during the equivalent period in 1974.

All this rain meant that management of water releases from Wivenhoe dam became a critical issue. Some flood engineers believe that earlier water releases from the dam were too small, so later releases were much greater than should have been required. A massive release on 11 January was in large part responsible for flooding in Brisbane.



causes	igure 2 only, of flooding.	, comment o	on the rela	itive impor	tance of phy	sical and hun
						[6
Extra s	pace					

Question 1 continues on the next page



1 (c)	Discuss advantages and disadvantages of soft engineering as a river floor management strategy.	od
		[15 marks]



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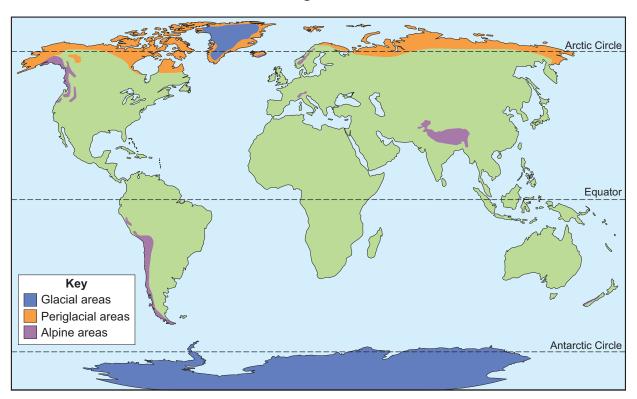
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2 Cold Environments

2 (a) Figure 3 shows the distribution of cold environments.

Figure 3

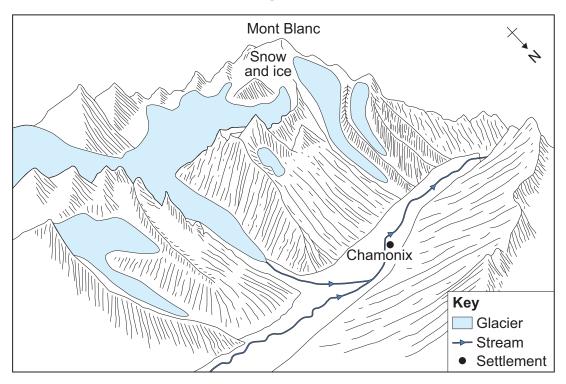


Describe the distribution of cold environments shown in Figure 3 . [4 marks]
Extra space



2 (b) (i) Figure 4 is a sketch of the area around Chamonix in the French Alps.

Figure 4



Describe the landforms shown in Figure 4 . [4 marks]
Extra space
Question 2 continues on the next page



2 (b) (ii)	Explain the formation of a glacial trough. [7 marks]
	Extra space



2 (c)	'More recent developments in tundra areas and the Southern Ocean (such as oil in Alaska, fishing, tourism) are more sustainable than earlier uses (such as traditional economies, whaling, sealing).'
	Discuss this view.
	[15 marks]
	Question 2 continues on the next page





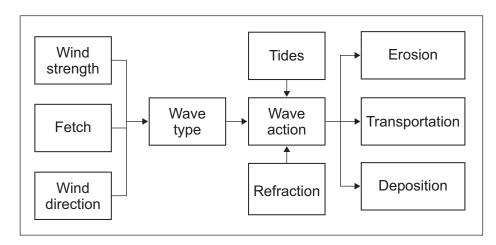
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3 Coastal Environments

3 (a) Figure **5** shows parts of the coastal system.

Figure 5



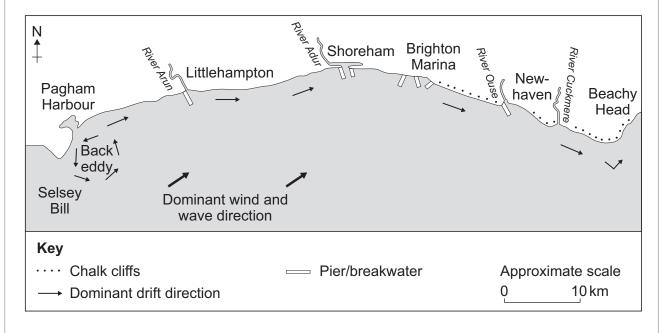
Outline links between different parts of the coastal system shown in Figure 5.

[4 marks]
Extra space
Question 3 continues on the next page



3 (b) (i) Figure 6 is a sketch map of part of the South Downs sediment cell in southern England.

Figure 6



Comment on the movement of material shown in Figure 6 . [4 marks]
Extra space



3 (b) (ii)	Explain how soft engineering could protect a coastline. [7 marks]
	Extra space
	Question 3 continues on the next page



3 (c)	Describe the characteristics, and explain the formation, of two or more resulting from coastal deposition (such as beaches, spits, bars, dunes salt marshes).	e landforms and
		[15 marks]



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Turn over for the next question



- 4 Hot Desert Environments and their Margins
- **4 (a) (i)** Figure **7** is a photograph of Las Vegas, south-western USA.

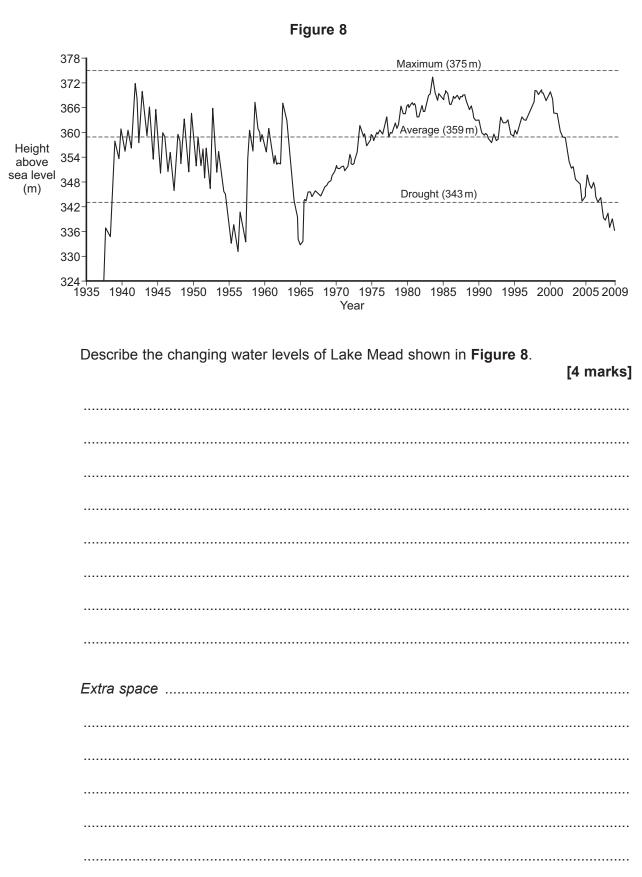
Figure 7



Describe the development that has taken place in Las Vegas, shown in Figure 7.	
[4 marks]	
Extra space	



4 (a) (ii) Figure 8 shows the water levels of Lake Mead at the Hoover Dam, near Las Vegas. The Hoover Dam was built in the 1930s.



Question 4 continues on the next page



4 (a) (iii)	To what extent is development sustainable in areas such as south-western USA or southern Spain?	
	[7 marks]	
	Extra space	



4 (b)	Explain the role of wind action in the formation of desert landforms (such as deflation hollows, yardangs, zeugen and sand dunes).	
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End of Section A



Section B

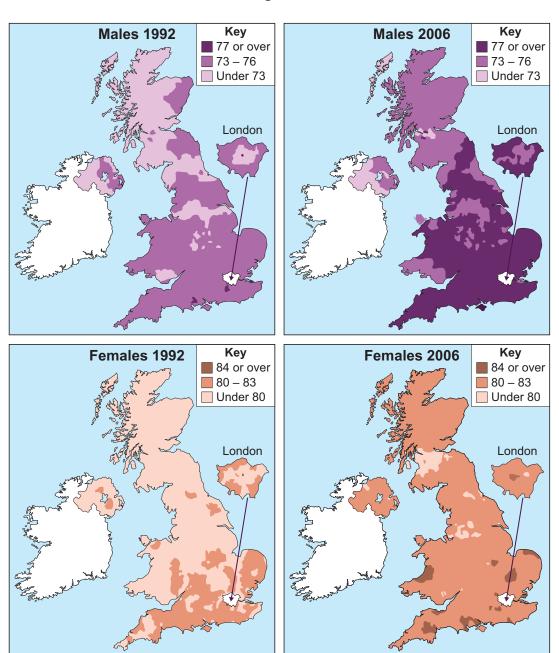
Answer Question 5 and one other question from this section.

5 5 (a) (i)	Population Change Define the term 'infant mortality rate'.	[2 marks]
5 (a) (ii)	Suggest why 'infant mortality rate' is a useful development indicator.	[3 marks]
	Question 5 continues on the next page	



5 (b) Figure 9 shows changes in life expectancy of males and females in the UK between 1992 and 2006.

Figure 9





5 (b) (i)	Summarise the main changes shown in Figure 9 . [4 marks]
	Extra space
= (1) (1)	
5 (b) (ii)	Describe social and political implications of the changes shown in Figure 9 . [6 marks]
	[o marks]



	Extra space
5 (c)	'The positive impacts of population change on the character of rural and urban areas outweigh the negative impacts.'
	To what extent do you agree with this view? [15 marks]



Extra space

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

30



6	Food Supply Issues
6 (a)	Figure 10 shows world cereal production and area harvested from 1961–2004.
	Due to copyright restrictions we are unable to electronically publish Figure 10.
	Comment on the trends shown in Figure 10. [4 marks]
	Extra space



6 (b) (i)	Define the term 'environmental stewardship'.	[2 marks]
6 (b) (ii)	Describe how environmental stewardship can influence the level and national food production in the European Union.	ture of
		[5 marks]
	Extra space	
	Question 6 continues on the next page	



6 (c)	Figure 11 shows dietary energy supply per person per day in 2003.
	Due to copyright restrictions we are unable to electronically publish Figure 11.
	Describe the pattern shown in Figure 11 . [4 marks]
	[+ marks]



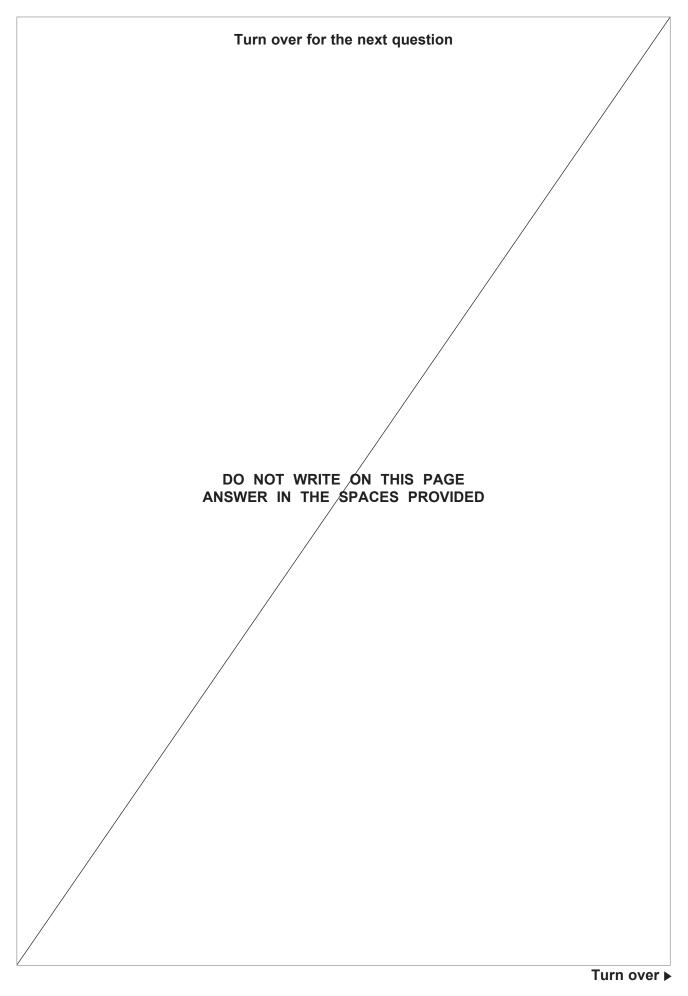
6	(d)	Explain how two or more of the following strategies can lead to an increase in food production:
		appropriate/intermediate technology;
		commercialisation;
		land colonisation;
		land reform.
		[15 marks]
		Question 6 continues on the next page





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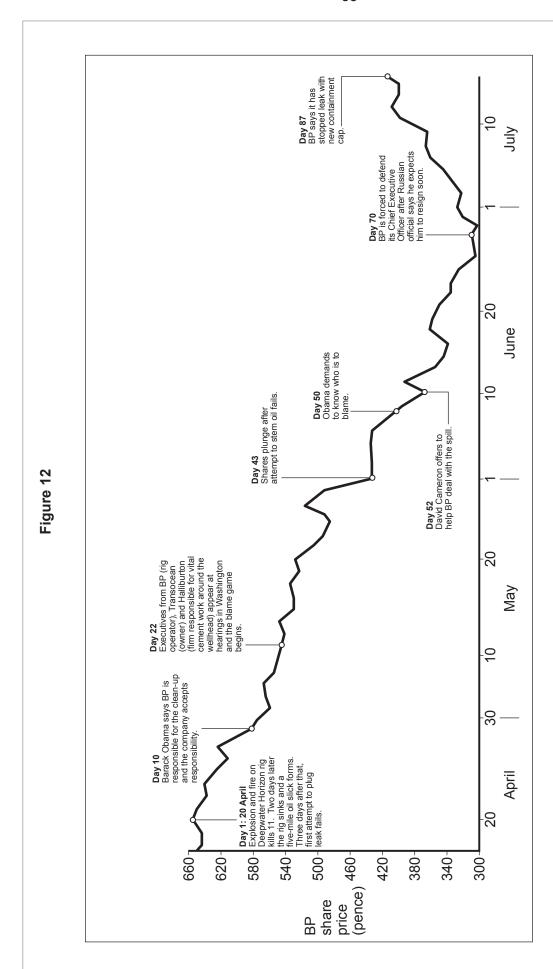






7	Energy Issues
7 (a) (i)	What is meant by 'co-operation in world affairs' in the context of the geopolitics of energy?
	[2 marks]
7 (a) (ii)	Figure 12 is a graph from a newspaper showing the BP share price following the oil spill from the Deepwater Horizon rig in the Gulf of Mexico in April 2010. The rig was operated by BP, a British-based TNC.
	Describe how Figure 12 illustrates conflict in world affairs relating to energy production.
	[5 marks]
	Extra space





Question 7 continues on the next page



7 (b) (i) Figure 13 shows the amount of electricity generated from selected renewable sources in the UK from 2008 to 2010.

Figure 13

			ricity gene gawatt hou	
Renewable source		2008	2009	2010
Wind operay	Onshore	5792	7564	7137
Wind energy	Offshore	1305	1740	3046
Solar power		17	20	33
Hydroplostrigity	Small scale	568	598	511
Hydroelectricity	Large scale	4600	4664	3092

Jescribe and comment on the trends shown in Figure 13. [4 marks	;]
Extra space	



7 (b) (ii)	Outline disadvantages of solar power. [4 marks]
	Extra space
7 (c)	To what extent can transport be developed to encourage sustainability? [15 marks]



Extra space	
	•••••



8 Health Issues

8 (a) (i) Figure 14 shows information for three different areas in Leeds Metropolitan District (MD).

Figure 14

	Wealth indicator		Health indicator	
Area type: area name	Average house purchase price (£)	Job seekers' allowance (%)	Coronary heart disease prevalence (%)	Limiting long term illness (%)
Inner city: Lincoln Green	63 421	13.17	2.25	25.29
Suburban: Cookridge	215 089	3.25	4.70	17.64
Rural-urban fringe: Scarcroft	307 437	1.46	4.30	15.12
Leeds MD	180 530	4.71	3.55	17.98

Comment on the information shown in Figure 14 . [4 marks]
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Question 8 continues on the next page

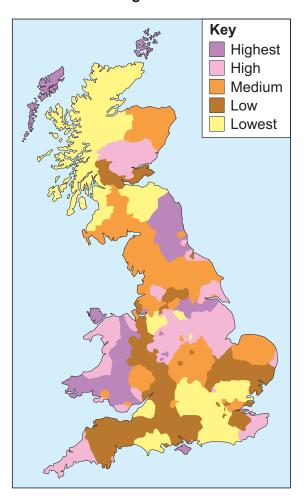


8 (a) (ii)	Describe how age and/or gender can influence access to facilities for health care.
	[5 marks]
	Extra space
8 (b) (i)	Define the term 'obesity'. [2 marks]



8 (b) (ii) Figure 15 shows the distribution of obesity in England, Scotland and Wales.

Figure 15



Describe the distribution of obesity shown in Figure 15 .
[4 marks]
Question 8 continues on the next page



	Extra space
8 (c)	Discuss advantages and disadvantages of contrasting health care approaches in two or more countries at different stages of development.
	[15 marks]



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END OF QUESTIONS



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