

Please write clearly in block capitals.	
Centre number	Candidate number
Surname	
Forename(s)	
Candidate signature	

AS **GEOGRAPHY**

Unit 1 Physical and Human Geography

Tuesday 17 May 2016

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of the 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 marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 120.
- Each question is worth 30 marks.
- 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.

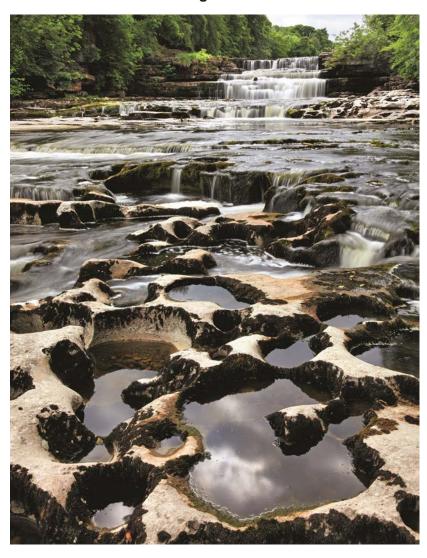


Section A

Answer Question 1 and one other question from this section.

- 1 Rivers, Floods and Management
- 1 (a) Figure 1 is a photograph of part of the River Ure in North Yorkshire.

Figure 1



1	(a) (i)	Describe landforms resulting from fluvial erosion shown in Figure 1 .	[4 marks]



		Extra space
1	(a) (ii)	Explain the formation of a waterfall. [4 marks]
		Extra space
		Question 1 continues on the next page



(b)	Explain the role of rejuvenation in the formation of river terraces.	[7 ma	
	Extra space		



1	(c)	With reference to two case studies, discuss the impact of river flooding in areas of the world.	contrasting	
		areas or the world.	[15 marks]	
		Question 1 continues on the next page		



Extra space	 	 	



2 Cold Environments

2 (a) Figure 2 is a photograph showing the area around a glacier in the Canadian Rockies.

Figure 2



(a) (i)		nown
	•	narks]
	(a) (i)	(a) (i) Outline evidence that suggests frost shattering is an active process in the area shin Figure 2. [3 r

Question 2 continues on the next page



2	(a) (ii)	Describe how frost shattering influences the development of glacial landform	ns. [4 marks]
		Eytro oppos	
		Extra space	
2	(b)	Figure 3 shows the influence of glaciation on drainage in North Yorkshire.	
		Figure 3	
		rigure 3	
		Teesdale ice North Sea ice N	
		Lake Wheeldale Hackness +	
		Newtondale Scarborough North York Moors	
		NOTH FOR WOODS	
		Forms Valley	
		Pickering Forge Valley Lake Pickering	
		Pickering Forge Valley	
		River Derwent — Malton Yorkshire	
		River Derwent Solution Solution Pickering Forge Valley Lake Pickering Filey Malton Yorkshire Wolds	
		River Lake Pickering Forge Valley Lake Pickering Filey Malton Yorkshire Wolds Vale of York glacier River Derwent Kirkham Abbey Gorge 0 10 km	
		River Lake Pickering Walton Vale of York glacier Kirkham Abbey Gorge Wolds Key Filey F	
		River Lake Pickering Forge Valley Lake Pickering Filey Malton Yorkshire Wolds Vale of York glacier River Derwent Kirkham Abbey Gorge 0 10 km	



2 (b) (i) Summarise the changes in drainage (surface water) before, do shown in Figure 3.		Summarise the changes in drainage (surface water) before, during and after shown in Figure 3 .	glaciation
			[3 marks]
2	(b) (ii)	Describe a meltwater channel and explain its formation.	
			[5 marks]
		Question 2 continues on the next page	



		Extra space	
2	(c)	'Antarctica is the last great wilderness.' Discuss issues relating to its use.	[15 marks]



Extra space				
Extra space		 	 	
Extra space				
Extra space			 	
Extra space		 	 	
Extra space				
Extra space		 	 	
Extra space				
Extra space				
Extra space		 	 	
Extra space				
Extra space		 	 	
Extra space		 	 	
Extra space				
Extra space		 	 	
Extra space				
Extra space		 	 	
	Extra space			

Turn over for the next question

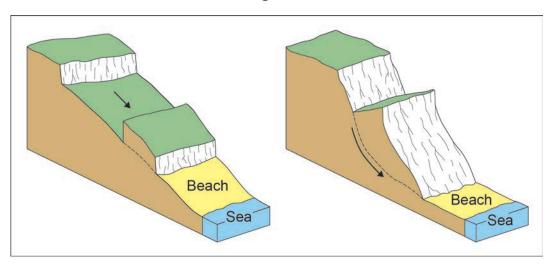




3 Coastal Environments

3 (a) Figure 4 is a diagram showing two different types of mass movement on a coastline.

Figure 4



3 (a) (i)		With the help of Figure 4 , suggest how mass movement can occur along a coastline. [3 marks]



(a) (ii)	Describe how mass movement can change coastal landforms.	[4 marks]
		
	Extra space	

Question 3 continues on the next page



3 (b) Figure 5 is a photograph of a sea stack at Flamborough Head, East Yorkshire.

Figure 5



3	(b) (i)	Draw an annotated sketch to describe this sea stack.
---	---------	--

[3 marks]



3	(b) (ii)	Explain the formation of a sea stack.	[5 marks]
		Extra space	
		Question 3 continues on the next page	





c)	Discuss the costs and benefits of coastal management in one area you have studi

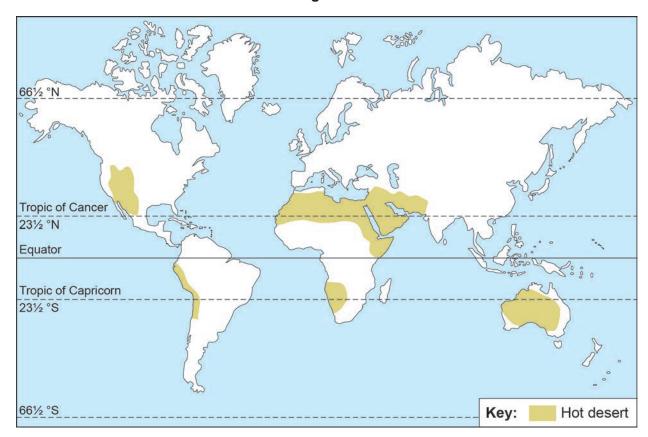


Turn over for the next question



- 4 Hot Desert Environments and their Margins
- 4 (a) Figure 6 shows the location of hot deserts.

Figure 6



Summarise the distribution of hot deserts shown in Figure 6 .	[3 marks]



4	(b)	Describe how climate affects soils in hot deserts.	[4 marks]
		Extra space	
4	(c) (i)	Outline how wind transports material in hot deserts.	[3 marks]
		Question 4 continues on the next page	



4 (c) (ii) Figure 7 is a photograph of a landform influenced by wind erosion.

Figure 7



With the help of Figure 7, explain how wind erosion influences the development of hot desert landforms.

[5 marks]



7-1 \	
(d)	Discuss the relative importance of human and physical causes of desertification. [15 ma



Extra space	 	
Extra space		







Section B

Answer Question 5 and one other question from this section.

5 Population Change

5 (a) Figure 8 is a table of six countries at different stages of development, ranked according to wealth and showing information on two population indicators.

Figure 8

Rank according	Country	Life exp	ectancy	Population density per
to wealth 2013	Country	1970	2013	sq km 2013
1	USA	71	79	33
2	UK	72	81	266
3	Brazil	59	75	24
4	Bolivia	46	67	9
5	India	49	66	394
6	Bangladesh	48	70	1101

5	(a) (i)	Outline the changes in life expectancy between 1970 and 2013 for the countries shown in Figure 8 .	wn
		[3 mari	ks]



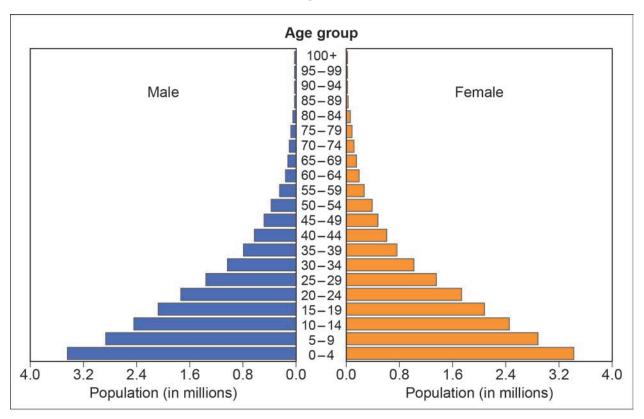
5	(a) (ii)	Comment on the relative usefulness of the two population indicators in Figu showing different stages of development.	re 8 for
			[5 marks]
			
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Extra space	
		Question 5 continues on the next page	





5 (b) Figure 9 is a population pyramid showing the population structure of Uganda in 2014.

Figure 9



Describe Uganda's population structure in **Figure 9** and explain how this structure is likely to change if the country progresses through the demographic transition.

[7 marks]



	Extra space
c)	Contrast the characteristics of two settlement areas you have studied and comment the implications for social welfare. [15 main



Extra space		
Extra space	 	
Extra space		

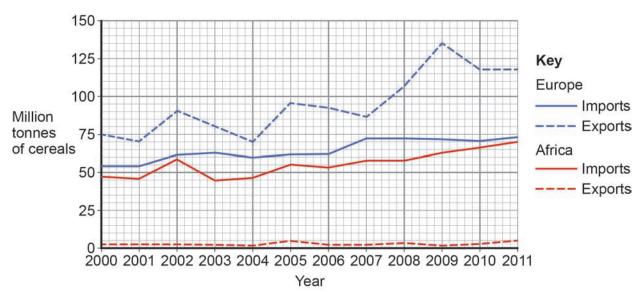




6 Food Supply Issues

6 (a) Figure 10 is a comparative line graph showing imports and exports of cereals for Europe and Africa.

Figure 10



6 (a) (i) Contrast the imports and exports of cereals shown in F	Figure '	10.
--	----------	-----

[4 mai	rks _.
--------	------------------

Extra space			

Question 6 continues on the next page



6	(a) (ii)	Comment on one or more environmental aspect(s) of the global trade in foo such as cereals.	dstuffs,
		dustrias dereals.	[5 marks]
		Extra space	
•	41.		
6	(b)	Explain how genetic modification can lead to an increase in food production.	[6 marks]
			



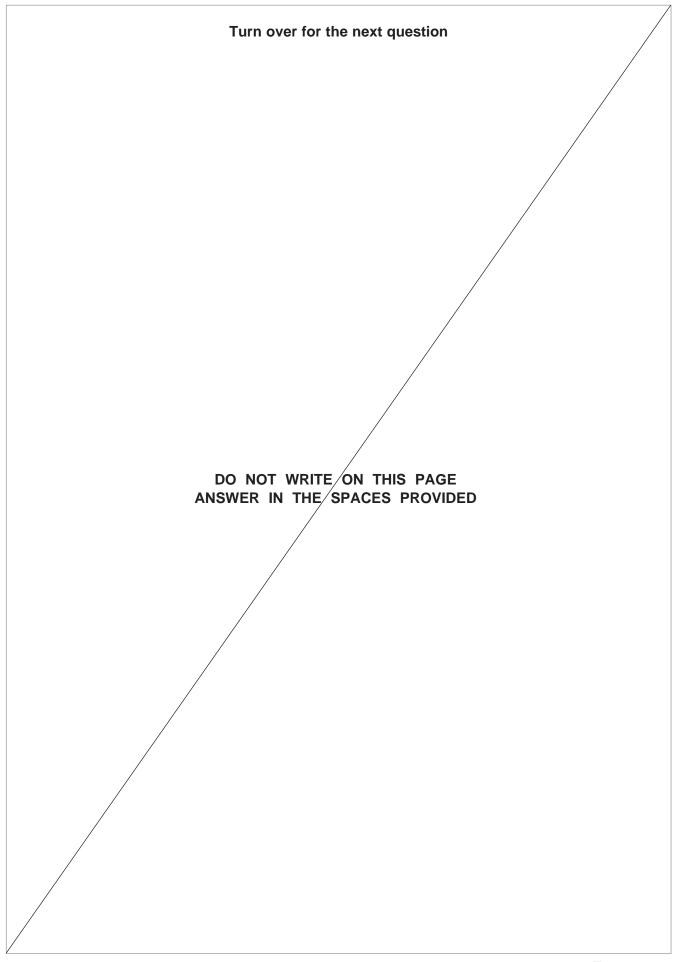
	Extra space
6 (c)	Describe and justify how agricultural food production systems can be classified.
	[15 marks]
	Question 6 continues on the next page





Extra space	 	
Extra space		







7 Energy Issues

7 (a) Figure 11 is an extract from a geographical publication about fracking in 2014.

Figure 11

Fracking in Britain involves pumping water, sand and chemicals into natural gas-bearing layers of shale leading to the fracture of the rock. The natural shale gas escapes through the fractures to be collected at the surface.



Fracking vs wind power

Supporters of fracking argue that utilising Britain's natural shale gas could stimulate the economy and cut carbon dioxide emissions.

They say that the proposal to increase offshore wind power, to reduce emissions by 2020, is too expensive because it will receive three times the value of generated electricity in subsidies – too much money for very little.

Shale gas could cut the cost of energy, helping an ailing economy. Furthermore, fracking does better on all three of the usual claims used for a green economy – climate change, energy security and jobs.

7	(a) (i)	Describe the distribution of areas licensed for fracking shown in Figure 11 .	[4 marks]



		Extra space
7	(a) (ii)	With the help of Figure 11 , comment on the possible benefits of fracking in providing a clean, economic and reliable supply of energy. [5 marks]
		Extra space
		Question 7 continues on the next page



7 (b)	Explain the impact of fuelwood gathering on the environment.	[6 marks]
	Extra space	



7	(c)	'There is the potential for a sustainable energy supply and a sustainable le energy consumption.' Discuss this view.	evel of	
		energy consumption. Discuss this view.	[15 marks]	
				
				
				
				
		Question 7 continues on the next page		





Extra space		





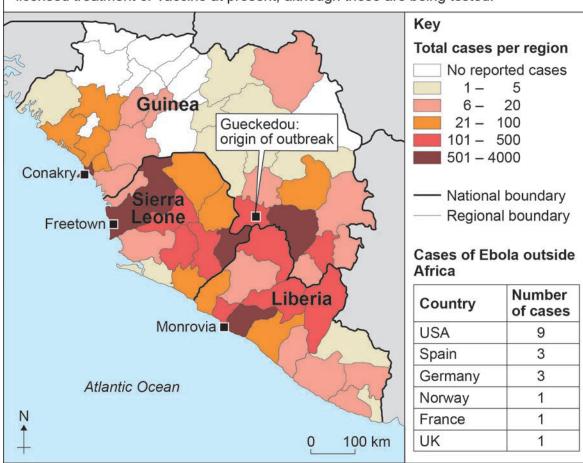


8 Health Issues

8 (a) Figure 12 shows the distribution of Ebola cases in part of West Africa and cases outside Africa up to November 2014.

Figure 12

Ebola is a serious infectious disease, often proving fatal. It is caused by a virus and is spread by close, direct contact with bodily fluids from an infected person. There is no licensed treatment or vaccine at present, although these are being tested.



ŏ	(a) (I)	Describe the distribution of Ebola cases shown on the map in Figure 12.	[4 marks]



	Extra space
(a) (ii)	With the help of Figure 12 , comment on the fact that the Ebola outbreak in 2014 became a matter of global concern.
	[5 marks
	Extra space



8	(b)	Explain why malnutrition is widespread in certain parts of the world.	[6 marks]
		Extra space	



8 (c)	Discuss the impacts of one non-communicable disease on health, economic	ic
	development and lifestyle.	[15 marks]
	Question 8 continues on the next page	



Extra space	 	
Extra space		

END OF QUESTIONS

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2016 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

