

GCSE GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 Living with the physical environment

Specimen 2015

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.
- Answer **two** questions in Section B.
- Answer question 5 and **either** question 6 **or** question 7 in Section C.
- You must answer the questions on 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 01.9.

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)

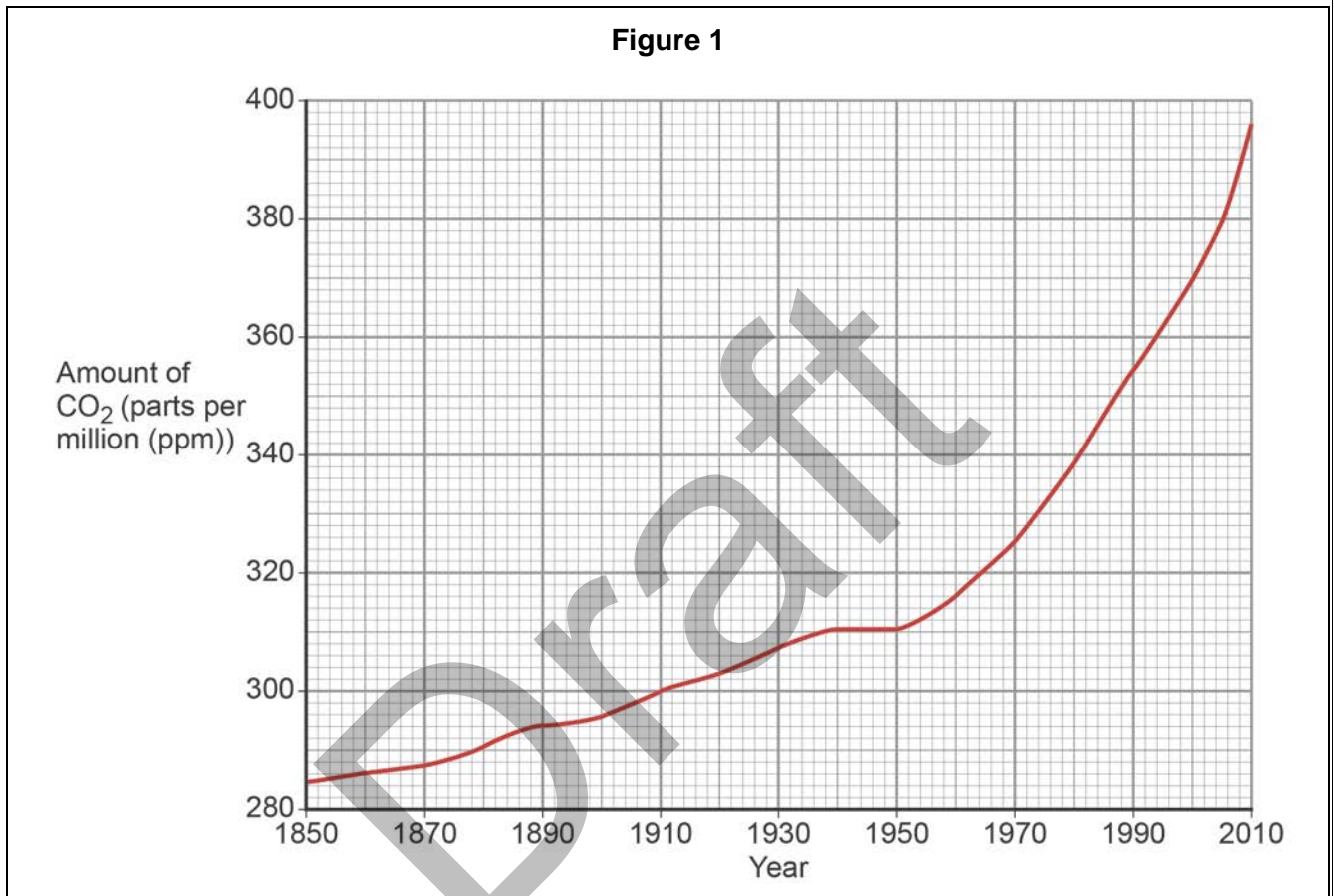
Candidate signature _____

Section A The challenge of natural hazards

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 1 The challenge of natural hazards

Study **Figure 1**, a graph showing changes in the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere.



- 0 1** . **1** Describe the change in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere shown in **Figure 1**.

[2 marks]

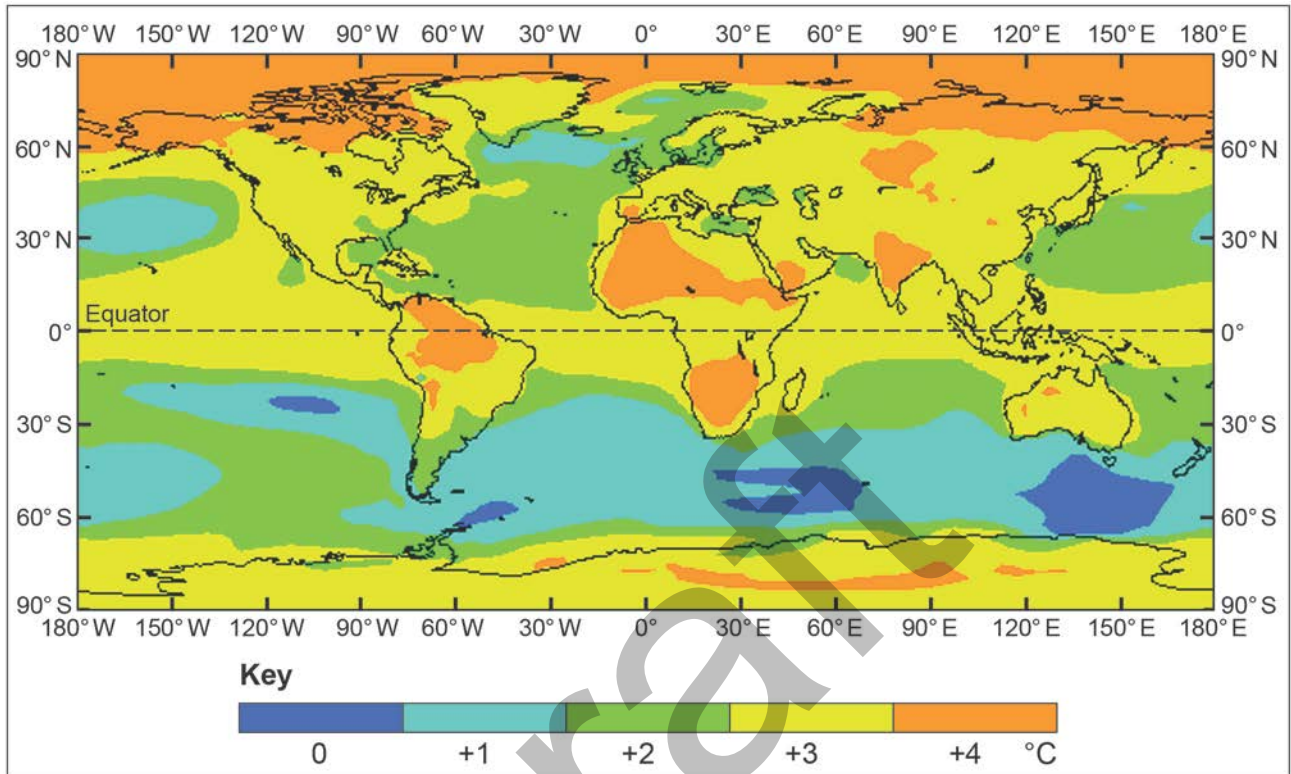
- 0 1** . **2** Outline **one** reason why the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has changed over time.

[2 marks]

Question 1 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 2**, a map showing how global surface temperatures might change by 2070.

Figure 2



0 1 . 3 Using **Figure 2**, which **two** of the following statements are true? Shade **two** circles only.

A Changes in temperature are likely to be lowest in equatorial areas. ☐

B Temperatures in Asia are likely to rise by 1 °C. ☐

C Temperatures over most of the sea areas north of 60 °N are expected to increase by 4 °C. ☐

D Temperatures over the whole of Africa are likely to rise by 3 °C or 4 °C. ☐

E The central parts of the continents are expected to have the lowest rise in temperature. ☐

F The rise in sea temperatures is likely to be greatest south of the equator. ☐

[2 marks]

0 1 . **4** 'The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.'

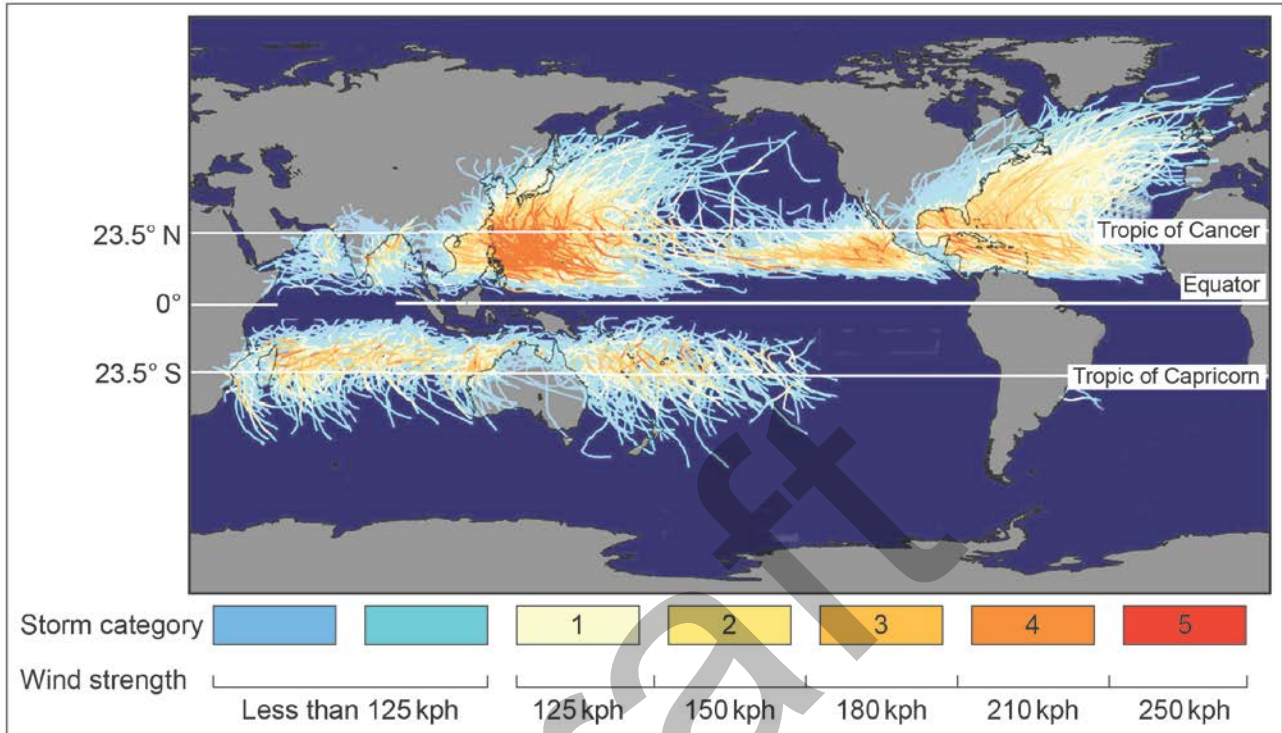
Use evidence to support this statement.

[6 marks]

Question 1 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 3**, a world map showing the tracks and strengths of tropical storms.

Figure 3



0 1 . 5 Complete the paragraph below.

[2 marks]

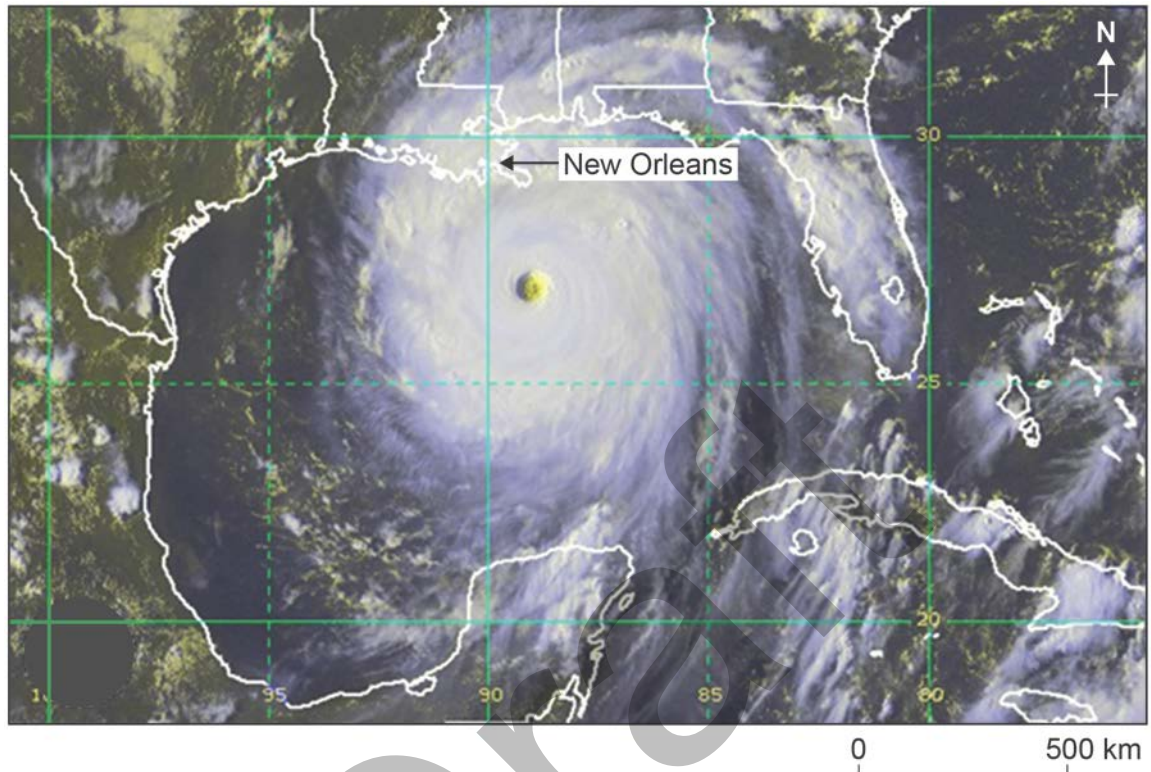
Most tropical storms are found between latitudes 10° and 30° north and south of the equator. Tropical storms are more common in the hemisphere. The greatest number of category four tropical storms happen in theOcean.

0 1 . 6 Give **one** condition that is needed for a tropical storm to form.

[1 mark]

Study **Figure 4**, a satellite image of Hurricane Katrina shortly before it crossed New Orleans in the USA.

Figure 4



0 1 . 7 Using **Figure 4** only, describe **two** features of this tropical storm.

2 x 2 [4 marks]

Feature 1:

Feature 2:

0 1 . 8 Give **two** reasons why tropical storms eventually lose their energy.

[2 marks]

Reason 1:

Reason 2:

Question 1 continues on page 10

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Question 1 continues on the next page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Study **Figure 5a**, a photograph showing an area in Haiti affected by an earthquake in 2010, and **Figure 5b**, a photograph showing an area in Montserrat affected by a volcanic eruption in 2006.

Figure 5a



Figure 5b



Section B Physical landscapes in the UK

Answer **two** questions from the following: Question 2, Question 3, Question 4.

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

Question **0 2** ☐

Question **0 3** ☐

Question **0 4** ☐

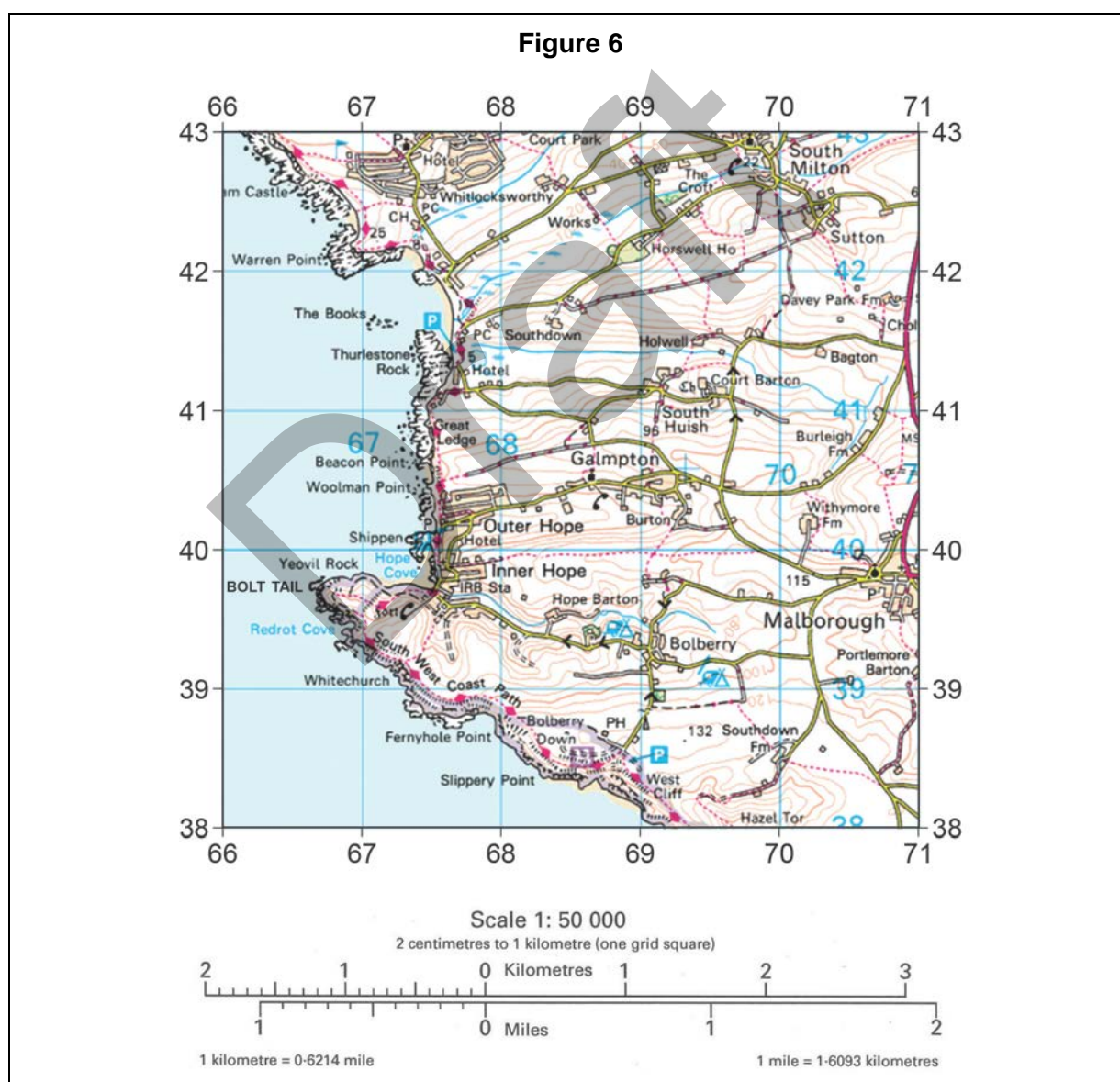
CORRECT METHOD ☒

WRONG METHODS



Question 2 Coastal landscapes in the UK

Study **Figure 6**, a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of part of the coast of South West England.



0 2 . 1 Using **Figure 6**, match the three coastal features shown in the table below to the correct grid references.

Shade **one** circle for **each** coastal feature.

Choose from the following grid references:

A 673398

B 669421

C 668428

D 670397

Coastal feature	Grid reference			
Wave cut platform	A <input type="radio"/>	B <input type="radio"/>	C <input type="radio"/>	D <input type="radio"/>
Headland	A <input type="radio"/>	B <input type="radio"/>	C <input type="radio"/>	D <input type="radio"/>
Beach	A <input type="radio"/>	B <input type="radio"/>	C <input type="radio"/>	D <input type="radio"/>

[3 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 7**, a photograph of Bolt Tail (6639) shown in **Figure 6**.

Figure 7



0 2 . 2 Using **Figures 6 and 7**, in which direction was the photographer facing when the picture was taken? Shade **one** circle only.

A North east

☐

B North west

☐

C South east

☐

D South west

☐

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3 Name **one** process of erosion that may affect these cliffs.

[1 mark]

Study **Figure 8**, a photograph showing sea defences at Beesands in Devon.

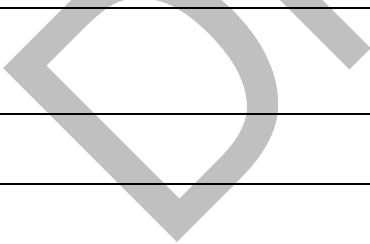
Figure 8



0 2 . 4 Explain how sea defences such as those shown in **Figure 8** help to protect the coastline.

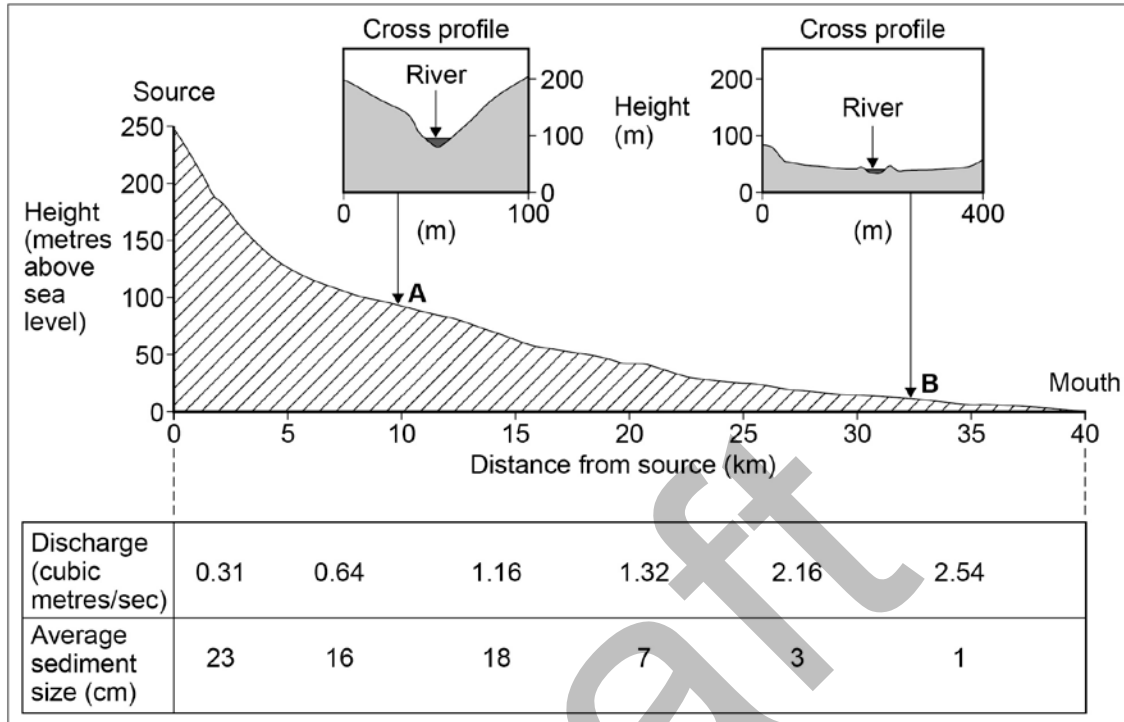
[4 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page



Question 3 River landscapes in the UK

Study **Figure 10**, a diagram showing the long profile and two cross profiles of a river in the Lake District.

Figure 10

0 3 . 1 Describe the shape of the river's long profile.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 2 Suggest why the cross profile of the river valley changes between **A** and **B**.

[2 marks]

0 3 . 3 Suggest why the size of sediment carried by the river decreases downstream.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 4 Give **one** reason for the increase in river discharge downstream from the source.

[1 mark]

Study **Figure 11**, a photograph showing the effects of river flooding in Somerset in 2014.

Figure 11

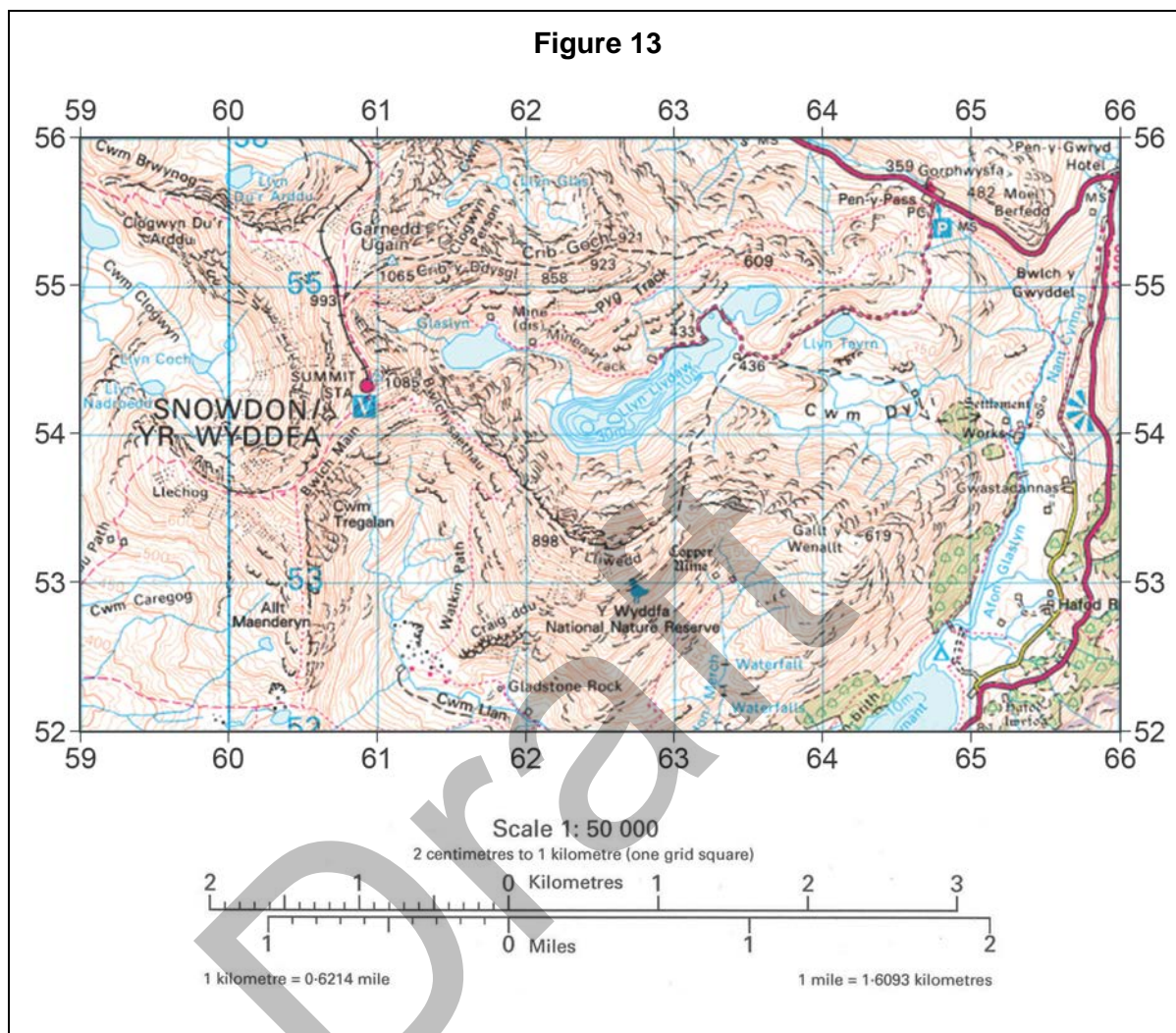


0 3 . 5 Explain how the effects of river flooding such as those shown in **Figure 11** can be reduced.

[4 marks]

Question 4 Glacial landscapes in the UK

Study **Figure 13**, a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of part of North Wales.



0 4 . 1 Identify the glacial landform at each of the following grid references.

Grid reference: 653532. Shade **one** circle only.

A glacial trough

☐

B pyramidal peak

☐

C truncated spur

☐

Grid reference: 616546. Shade **one** circle only.

A corrie lake

☐

B drumlin

☐

C hanging valley

☐

[2 marks]

Study **Figure 14**, a photograph of Crib Goch (6255) shown in **Figure 13**.

Figure 14



0 4 . 2 Using **Figures 13 and 14**, name the lake shown in the photograph.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 3 Crib Goch is an arête. Give **two** features of this arête.

[2 marks]

Feature 1:

Feature 2:

Question 4 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 15**, photographs showing tourist activity in Snowdonia.

Figure 15

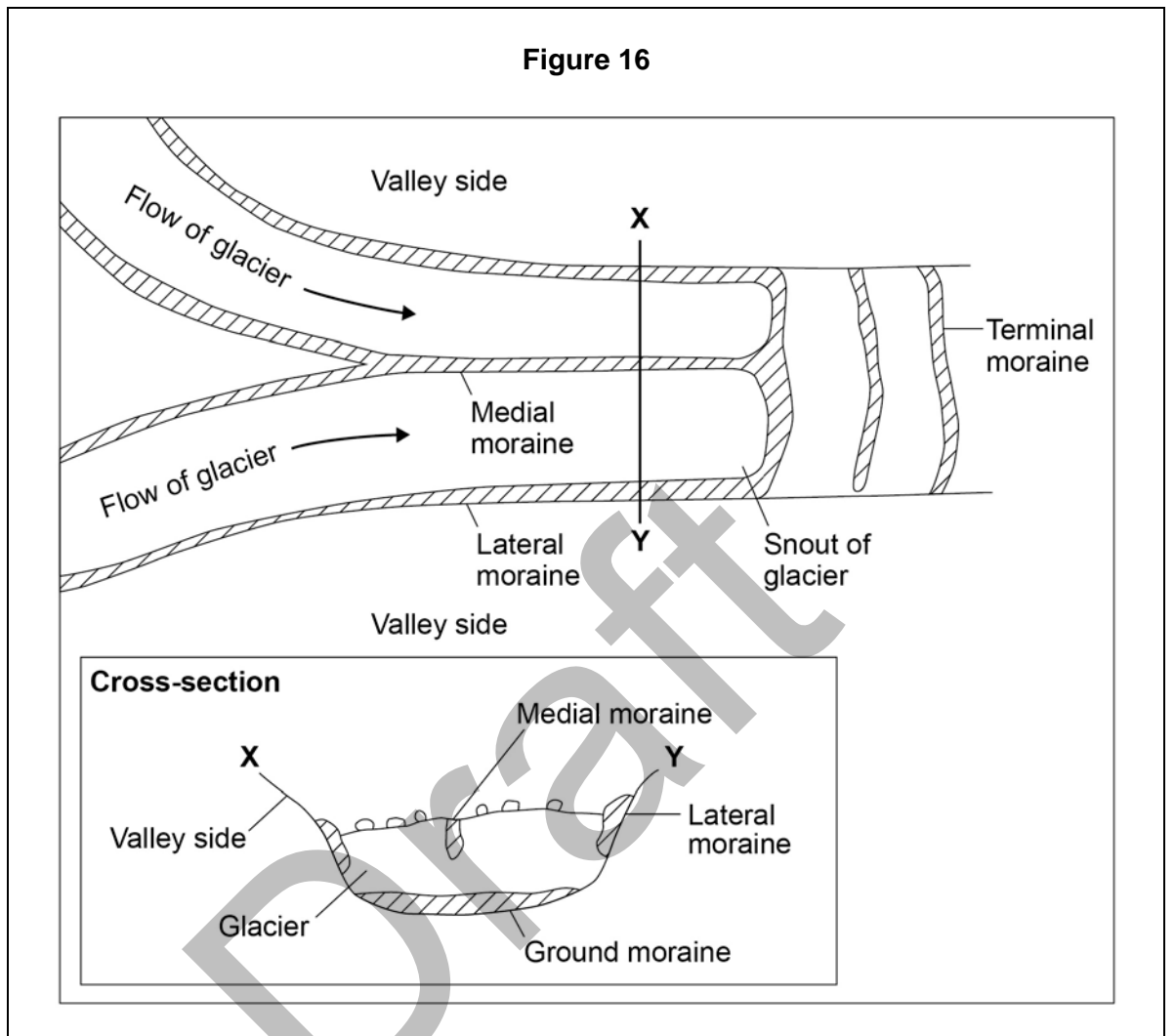


0 4 . 4 Explain how tourism might put pressure on the physical environments shown in **Figure 15**.

[4 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 16**, diagrams showing glacial moraines.



0 **4** . **5** Use **Figure 16** to help explain the formation of **one** type of moraine.

[6 marks]

Type of moraine:

End of Section B

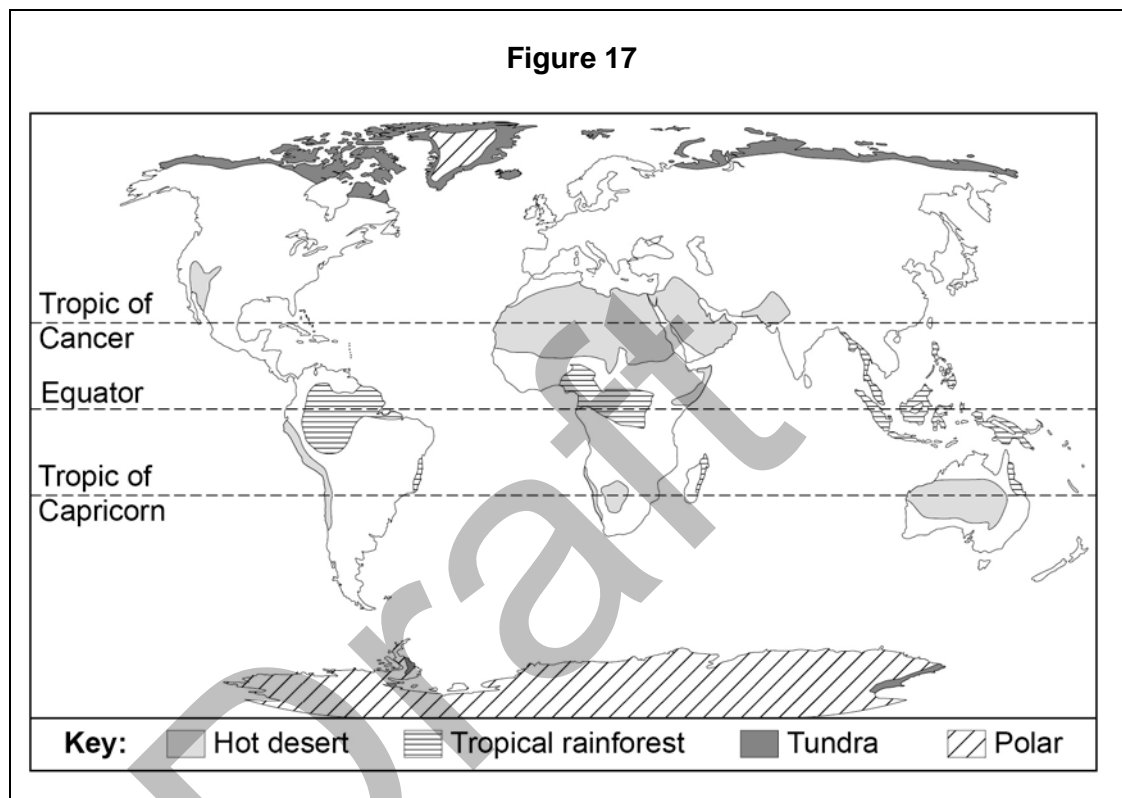
Turn over for Section C

Section C The living world

Answer Question 5 and **either** Question 6 **or** Question 7.

Question 5 The living world

Study **Figure 17**, a world map showing some large-scale global ecosystems.



0 5 . 1 Using **Figure 17**, which **one** of the following statements is correct? Shade **one** circle only.

- A** Most areas of tundra are found on the edges of land masses. ☐
- B** The largest polar area is found north of the equator. ☐
- C** There are no areas of tundra south of the equator. ☐
- D** There are no polar areas south of the Tropic of Capricorn. ☐

[1 mark]

0 5 . **2** Compare the distribution of tropical rainforests and hot deserts.

[3 marks]

0 5 . **3** Which **one** of the following statements describes the climate of a tropical rainforest? Shade **one** circle only.

- A** Mild temperatures (10–18 °C), rainfall all year (approximately 1000 mm) ☐
- B** High temperatures all year (over 30 °C), very dry (250 mm of rainfall per year) ☐
- C** High temperatures all year (25–27 °C), rainfall in every month (1800–2000 mm per year) ☐
- D** Wide range of temperatures (15–30 °C), seasonal rainfall (approximately 750 mm) ☐

[1 mark]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 18**, a photograph showing part of the tropical rainforest in Central Africa.

Figure 18



05 . **4** Describe and explain the features of vegetation in the tropical rainforest.

Use **Figure 18** and your own knowledge.

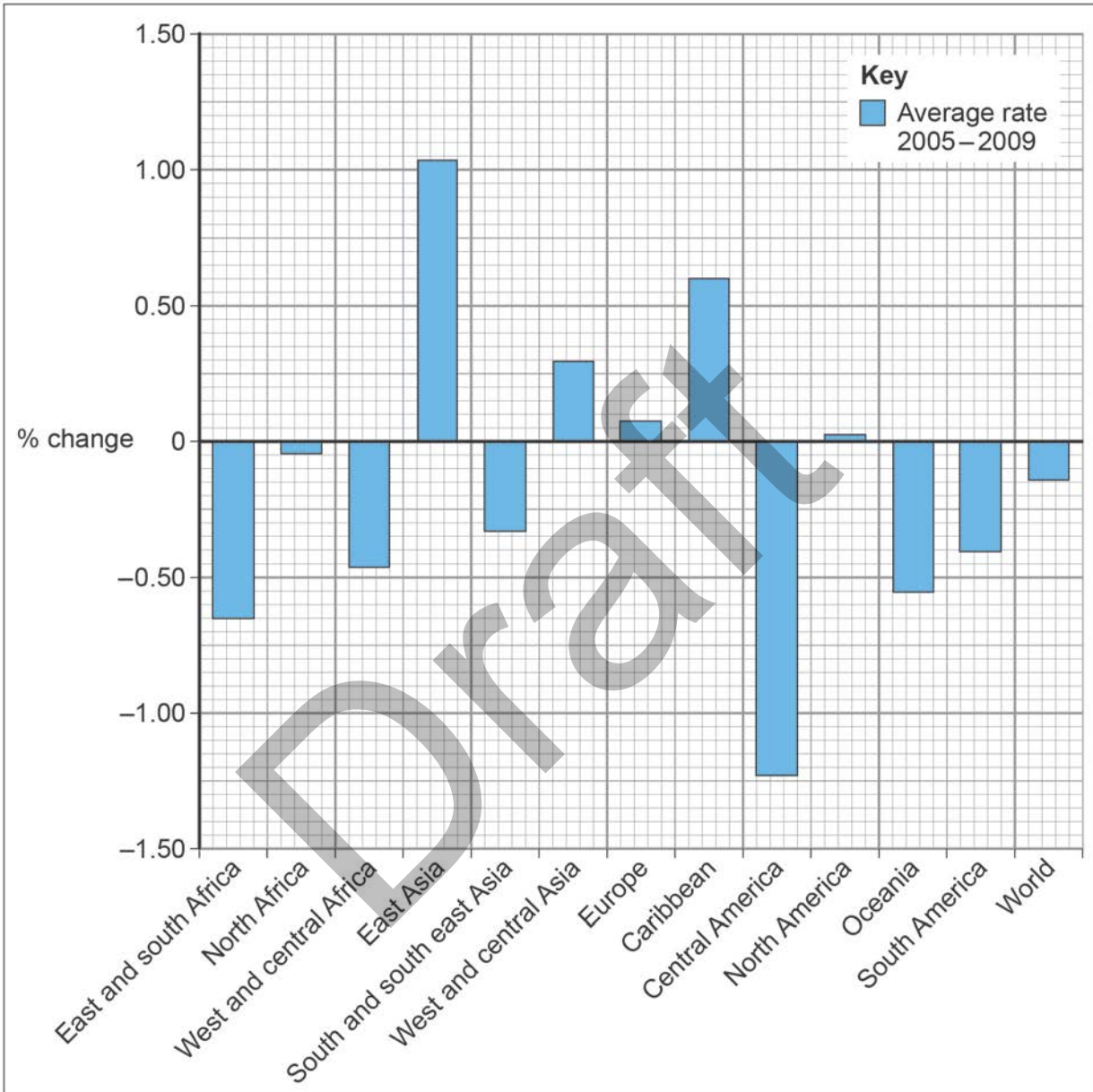
[6 marks]

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Question 5 continues on the next page

Study **Figure 19**, which shows how the forested areas of the world changed between 2005 and 2009.

Figure 19



0 5 . 5

Which region of the world had the greatest rate of deforestation between 2005 and 2009?

[1 mark]

0 5 . 6 Figure 19 shows a significant change in global forested areas.

Outline **one** possible environmental impact of deforestation.

[2 marks]

0 5 . 7 Suggest **one** reason why sustainable tropical rainforest management requires international co-operation.

[2 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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