

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C111U10-1



FRIDAY, 17 MAY 2024 – AFTERNOON

GEOGRAPHY A – Component 1

Changing Physical and Human Landscapes

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	34	
2.	34	
SPaG	4	
either 3.	16	
or 4.	16	
Total	88	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may use a calculator and ruler if required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **both** questions in Section **A**.

Answer **one** question in Section **B**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the additional page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terms accurately will be assessed in your answer to Question 2(d).



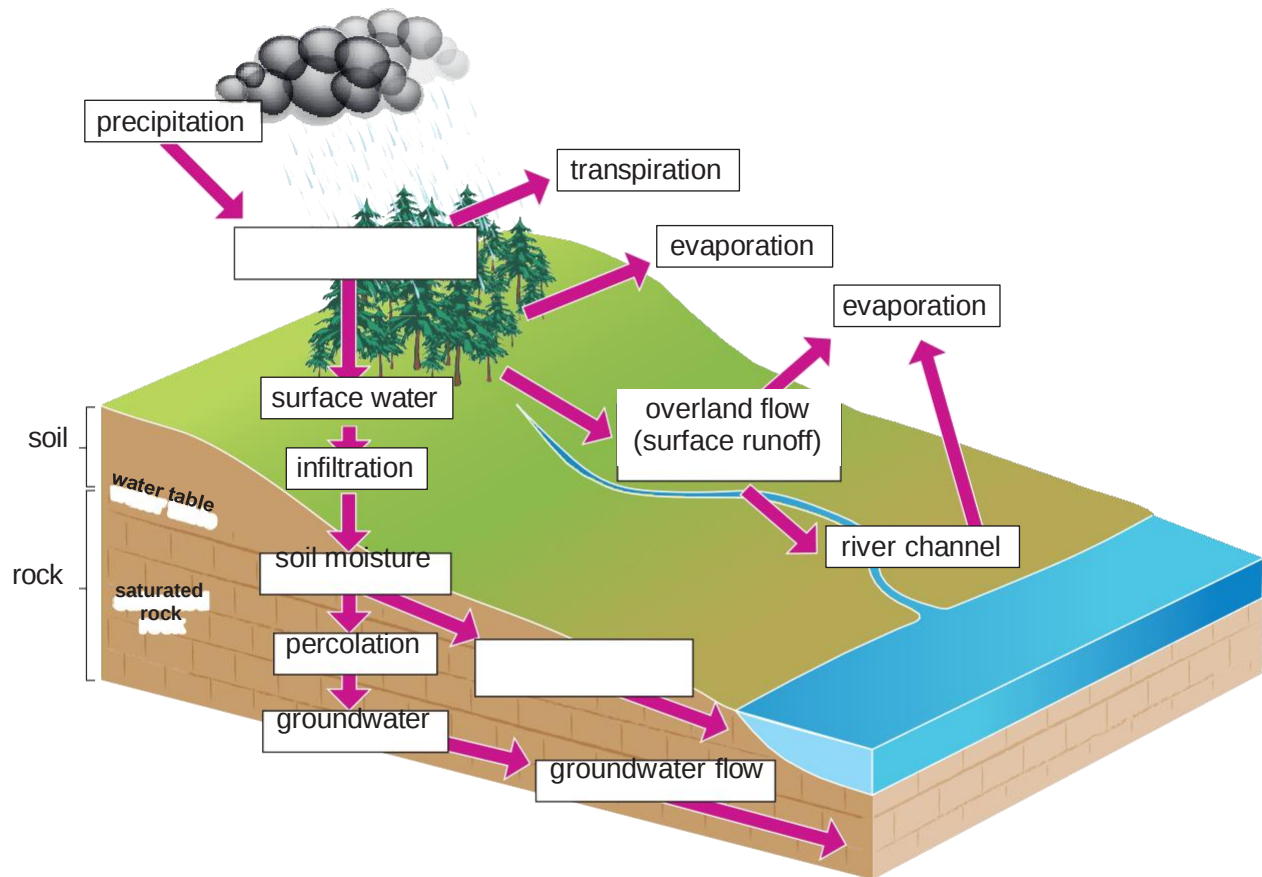
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SECTION A: CORE THEMES

Answer **all** questions in this section.

CORE THEME 1: Landscapes and Physical Processes

1. (a) Study
- Diagram 1.1**
- .

Diagram 1.1 – Flows and Stores of Water in UK Drainage Basins

- (i) Name
- one**
- store of water shown on the diagram.

[1]

- (ii) Complete the diagram by inserting the
- two**
- correct processes from the list below.

[2]

condensation

throughflow

interception

channel flow



(iii) Explain the relationship between infiltration and overland flow (surface runoff). [4]

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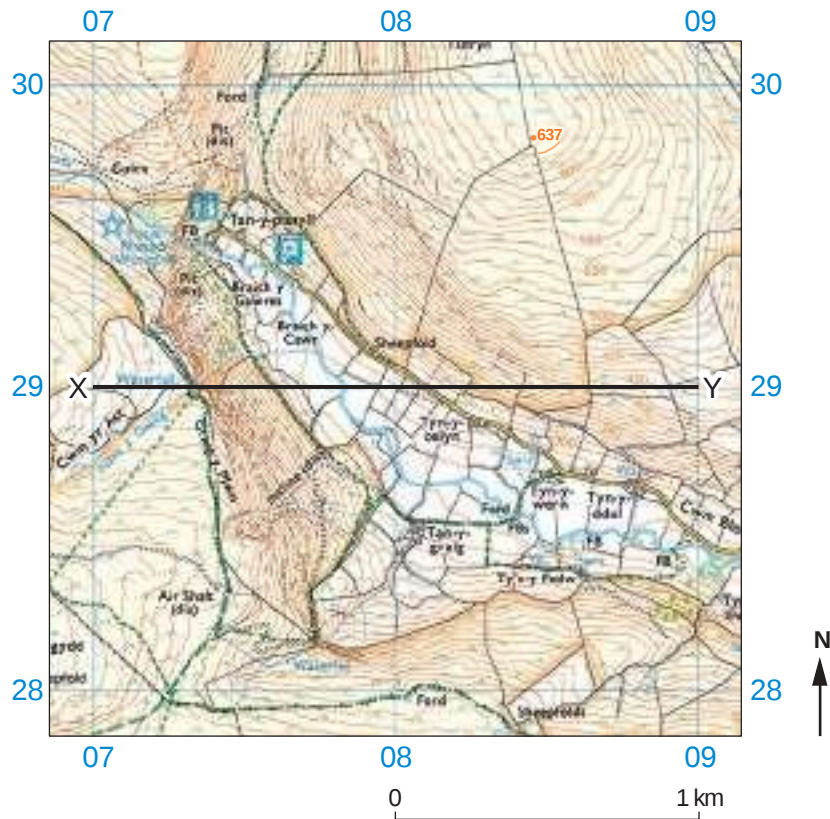
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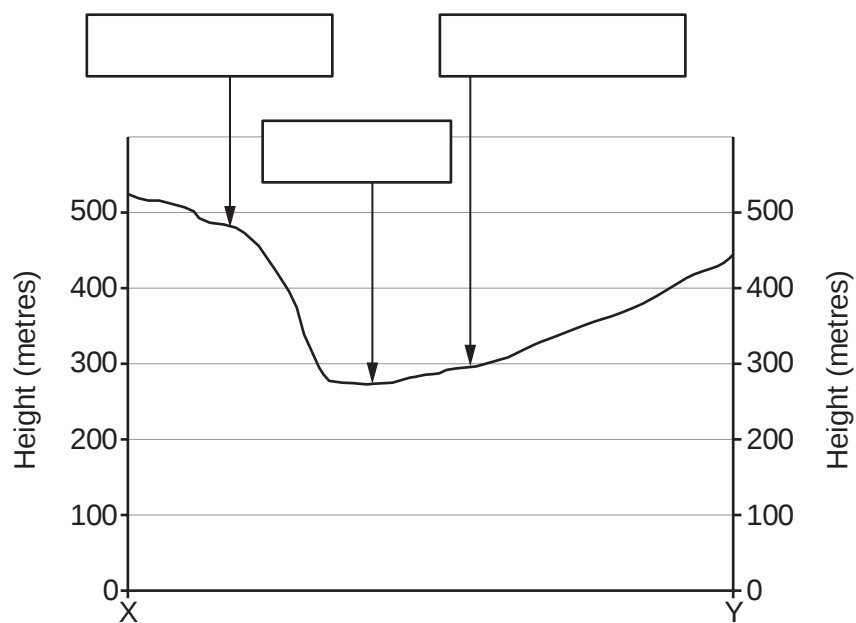
- (b) Study **OS Map 1.2** (an upland area of the UK) and **Cross-Section 1.3**.

OS Map 1.2



Cross-Section 1.3

The cross-section has been drawn along grid line 29 from X to Y



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- You may use annotated diagrams.



(c) Study **Photograph 1.4**.

Photograph 1.4 – Part of the Antrim Coast in Northern Ireland



(i) Identify **two** coastal landforms in the photograph. [2]

Landform 1

Landform 2

(ii) Processes such as hydraulic action occur along this coastline. Describe the process of hydraulic action. [3]

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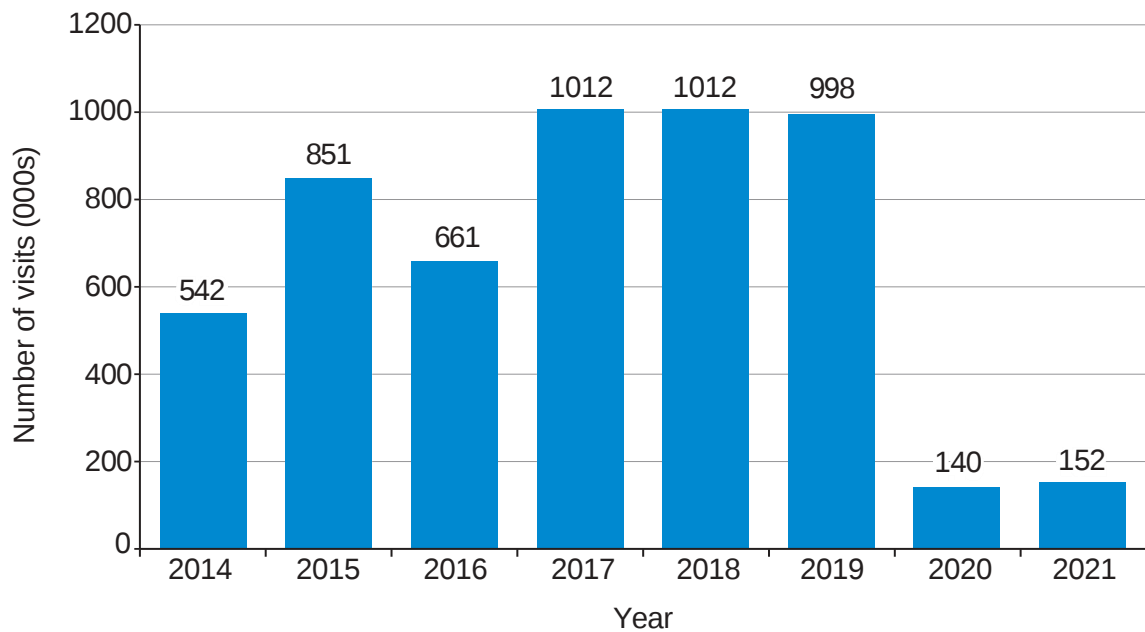
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(d) Study **Graph 1.5**.

Graph 1.5 – Number of Visits to the Giant’s Causeway on the Antrim Coast 2014–2021



- (i) Calculate the range in the number of visits shown in the graph.
Show your working.

[2]

Answer: thousand

- (ii) Tick (✓) **one** alternative graphical technique that could be used to show this data.

[1]

	Tick (✓)
Scatter graph	
Triangular graph	
Line graph	



(e) Study **Resource Box 1.6**.

Resource Box 1.6 – Information about the Giant’s Causeway

The Giant’s Causeway is a natural rock formation. It was formed by volcanic activity to create a distinctive landscape.



Map to show the location of the Giant’s Causeway



- The Giant's Causeway is a World Heritage Site. It is also a designated coast of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- It is the most popular tourist attraction in Northern Ireland.
- There is a public footpath through the site and visitors are allowed to walk along the rocks.

Summer Visitors to the Giant's Causeway



- The National Trust (a conservation charity) looks after the area, which includes a visitor centre and four walking trails.
- The visitor centre charges a fee for non-members. It uses the money raised to maintain the site.
- It is possible to get to the site without going through the visitor centre.
- The National Trust is studying the impact of tourism on the Antrim Coast.

Should visitor numbers be managed in distinctive landscapes such as the Giant's Causeway? Justify your reasons.

[8]

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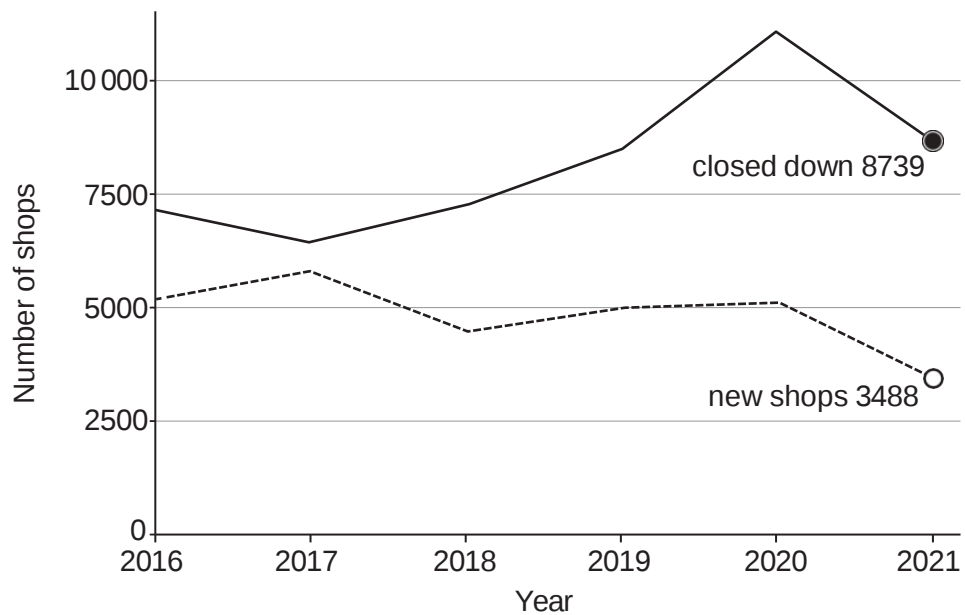
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CORE THEME 2: Rural-Urban Links

2. (a) Study **Graph 2.1**.

**Graph 2.1 – Number of new shops and shops that closed down in the UK
2016–2021**



(i) Describe the trend for the number of new shops shown on the graph. [2]

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(ii) Give **one** reason why technology has led to shops closing down. [2]

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- (iii) Describe **two** ways in which UK high streets have changed in order to attract more shoppers.

[4]

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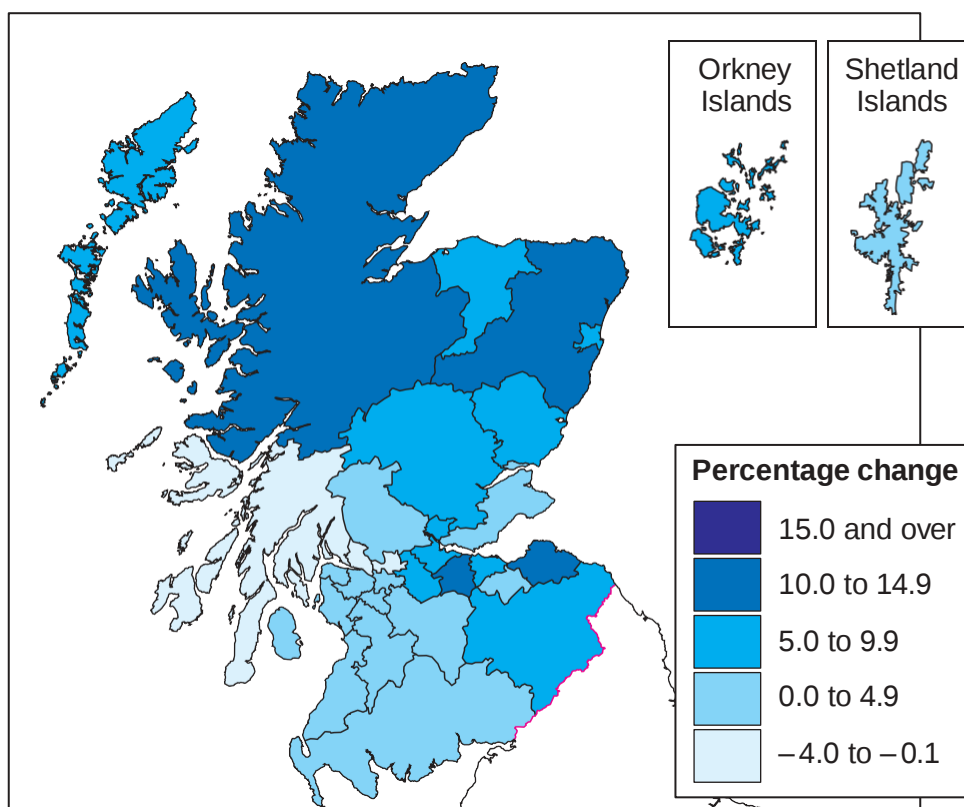
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(b) Study **Map 2.2**.

Map 2.2 – Population Change in Scotland



(i) Name the mapping technique used in **Map 2.2**. [1]

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(ii) Give **two** ways in which this map could be improved. [2]

Way 1

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Way 2

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- (iii) Describe how economic and/or social factors can affect birth rates and death rates in the UK.

[4]

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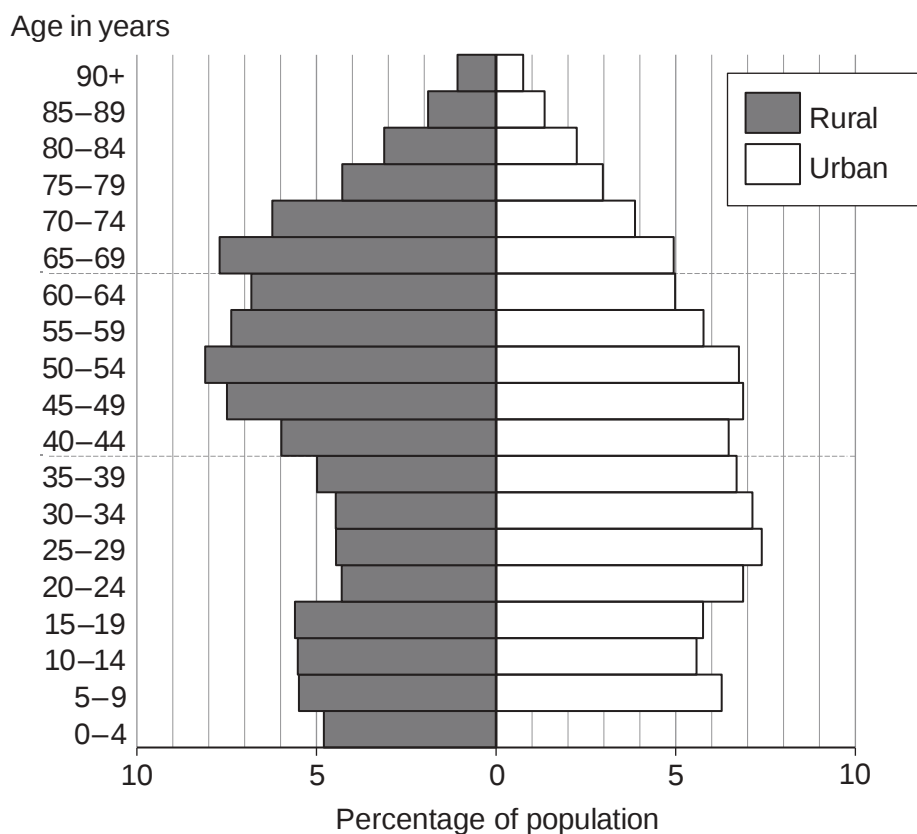
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(c) Study **Graph 2.3**.**Graph 2.3 – Population Pyramid for England 2016**

(i) Complete the population pyramid using the following data. [1]

Urban	Age Group 0–4	7%
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(ii) Describe the difference in population structure between rural and urban areas for each of the following age groups. [2]

0–39

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65–90+

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- (iii) Give **one** reason why migration within the UK can affect the population structure of some areas. [2]

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- (iv) Explain why an ageing population has consequences for the UK. [6]

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(d) Study the information in **Resource Box 2.4**.

Resource Box 2.4 – Some strategies to create sustainable rural communities in the UK

A screenshot from a UK Government website – August 2021



Source: www.gov.uk

A mobile bank on a weekly visit to a rural area in Devon



Wooden lodges at a holiday park in rural Wales



Community bus used for taking passengers to and from a supermarket in rural Suffolk



[8]

[4]



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Additional space for Question 2(d) only:

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End of Question 2



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SECTION B: OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section.
Choose **either** Question 3 (Theme 3) **or** Question 4 (Theme 4).

THEME 3: Tectonic Landscapes and Hazards

3. (a) Study **Map 3.1**.

Map 3.1 – The Canary Islands



- (i) Calculate the distance between Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Arrecife (Lanzarote). [2]
Show your working.

Answer kilometres



- (ii) Mount Teide is a stratovolcano located in the centre of Tenerife.

Give **two** features of a stratovolcano.

[2]

Feature 1

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Feature 2

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- (b) Explain why earthquakes can have a major impact on people's health.

[4]

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(c) Study the information in **Resource Box 3.2**.

Resource Box 3.2 – Two ways of reducing the risks associated with earthquakes in Japan

An example of new building technology



Workers install ball bearing slides to earthquake-proof a house

An example of improved emergency planning



Earthquake drill in Tokyo using an overturned bus



1. New building technology
2. Improved emergency planning

[8]

You may refer to examples you have studied.



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End of Question 3



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THEME 4: Coastal Hazards and their Management

If you have answered Question 3, **do not** answer Question 4.

4. (a) Study **Map 4.1**.

Map 4.1 – The Canary Islands



- (i) Calculate the distance between Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Arrecife (Lanzarote). [2]

Show your working.

Answer kilometres



- (ii) Sea levels are expected to rise in the near future as a result of climate change.

Give **two** challenges that some small islands will face as a result of this expected sea level rise. [2]

Challenge 1

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Challenge 2

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- (b) Explain why human factors can increase vulnerability to coastal flooding in some parts of the world. [4]

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(c) Study **Resource Box 4.2.**

Resource Box 4.2 – Two ways of reducing the risk of coastal flooding in the UK

An example of ‘hold the line’



Flood protection work along the seafront at Blackpool

An example of ‘managed retreat/realignment’



A new wetland wildlife reserve in Bridgewater Bay, Somerset, created by a managed retreat scheme



1. 'Hold the line'
2. 'Managed retreat/realignment'

[8]



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Additional space for Question 4(c) only:

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End of Question 4

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