

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C111U10-1



S23-C111U10-1



MONDAY, 22 MAY 2023 – 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	

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01

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(c)(ii).



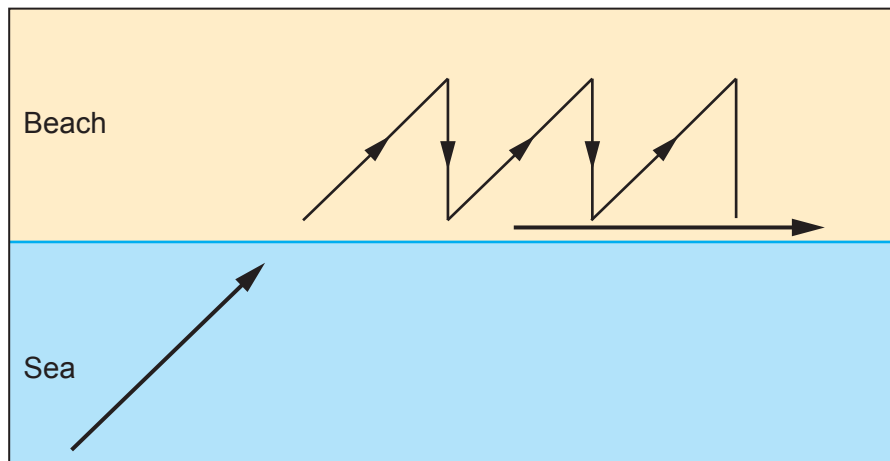
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SECTION A: CORE THEMES

Answer **all** questions in this section.

CORE THEME 1: Landscapes and Physical Processes

1. (a) Landforms are shaped by various processes.
Study **Diagram 1.1** below. Longshore drift is a process of transportation.

Diagram 1.1 – Longshore Drift

- (i) Which of the following terms is another process of transportation?
Underline the correct answer.

[1]

saltation

abrasion

weathering

- (ii) Describe how longshore drift transports sediment along a beach.

[3]

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(iii) Give **one** reason why spits are formed by longshore drift.

[2]

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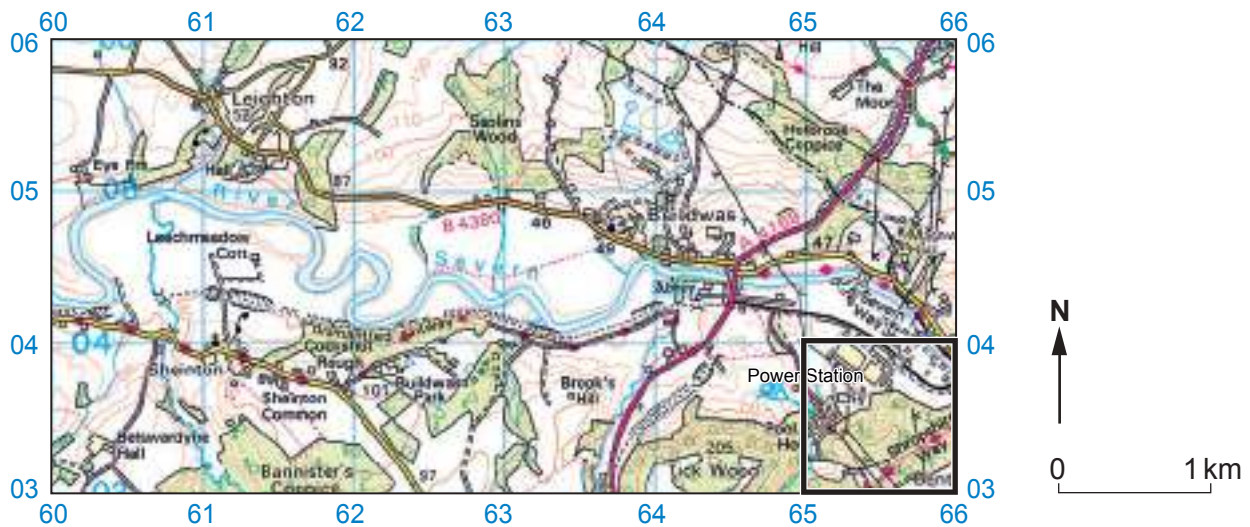
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- (b) Study **OS Map 1.2** below. It shows part of the course of the River Sever in Shropshire.

OS Map 1.2 – Part of the River Sever



- (i) Give the four figure grid reference for the Power Station in the square outlined in black. [1]

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- (ii) Describe the relief (shape of the land) shown on **OS Map 1.2**. [4]

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- (iii) The scale of the map has a ratio of 1:50 000. The distance between Leighton and Buildwas is 6 cm on the map. Calculate the distance in kilometres. Show your working in the box below. [2]

Answer: km

- (c) Study **OS map 1.2** and **Photograph 1.3** below. They show meanders on the River Severn.

- (i) The photograph was taken near the village of Leighton in grid square 6105. In which general direction was the photograph taken? Tick (✓) the correct box below. [1]

Direction	Tick (✓)
West	
North-west	
East	

Photograph 1.3 – Meanders on the River Severn



(ii) Explain why slip-off slopes form on meanders.

[4]

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(d) (i) Describe **two** effects of river flooding in a location in the UK which you have studied.

[4]

UK location studied:

Effect 1:

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Effect 2:

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- (ii) Give **two** reasons why some people think that soft engineering strategies should be used to reduce the risk of river flooding. [4]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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Tewkesbury is one town which has suffered many floods in the past.
Study **Resource Box 1.4** below.

Resource Box 1.4

The course of the River Severn

The source of the River Severn is at Plynlimon (height 752 m) in Wales.



- Tewkesbury was badly affected by floods in 2007.

The River Severn rose to dangerous levels in 2012



- 34 new flood defences were built by 2008, providing protection to 30 000 homes.
- The River Severn rose to dangerous levels again in 2012 and 2014 but only isolated villages downstream from Tewkesbury suffered any damage.
- The flood plain at the nature reserve near the town centre provides natural flood protection.



- (iii) 'Physical factors are more important than human factors in causing flooding in Tewkesbury.' How far do you agree with this statement?

[8]



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Additional space for Question 1(d)(iii) only:

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End of Question 1



CORE THEME 2: Rural-Urban Links

2. (a) Study **Table 2.1** below. It shows the predicted percentage population growth of 10 of the largest global cities between 2011–2025.

Table 2.1 – Predicted Percentage Population Growth, 2011–2025

Global City	Predicted Percentage Population Growth
Beijing	+44%
Dhaka	+53%
Kolkata	+36%
Los Angeles	+23%
Manila	+33%
New York	+20%
Rio de Janeiro	+17%
Sao Paulo	+15%
Shanghai	+40%
Tokyo	+5%

- (i) Name the global city which is predicted to have a growth rate eight times that of Tokyo. [1]

- (ii) The population of Tokyo in 2011 was 39 million. Calculate the predicted population of Tokyo in 2025. Show your working in the box below. [2]

Answer: million



- (iii) Give **two** reasons why people migrate from one country to another country. [4]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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- (iv) Describe how a global city you have studied is connected to the rest of the world through tourism and/or trade. [4]

Name of global city:

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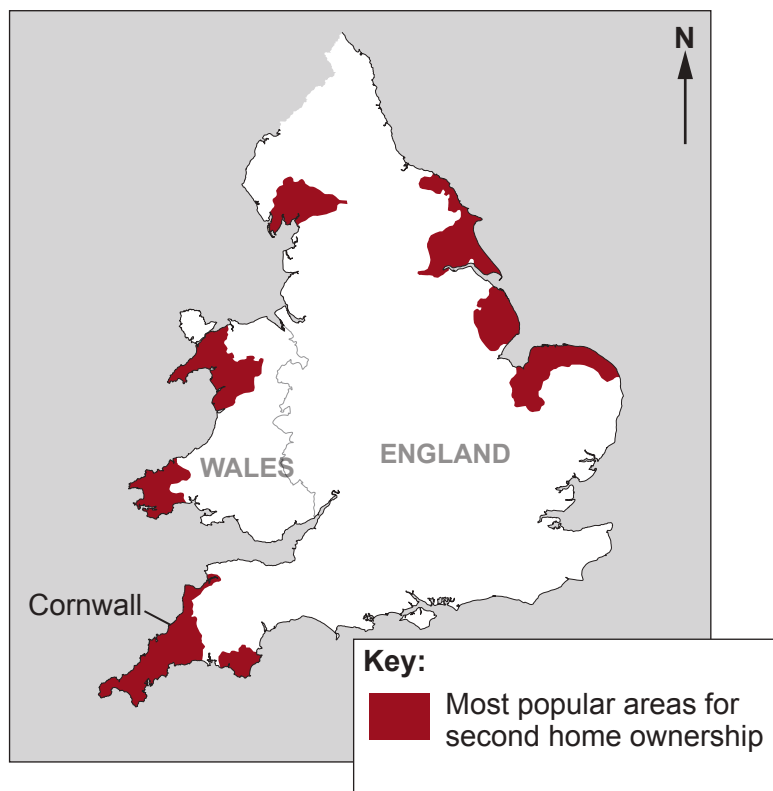
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(b) Study **Map 2.2**.

Map 2.2 – The most popular areas in England and Wales for second home ownership



(i) Use the map to tick (✓) **three** correct statements in the table below.

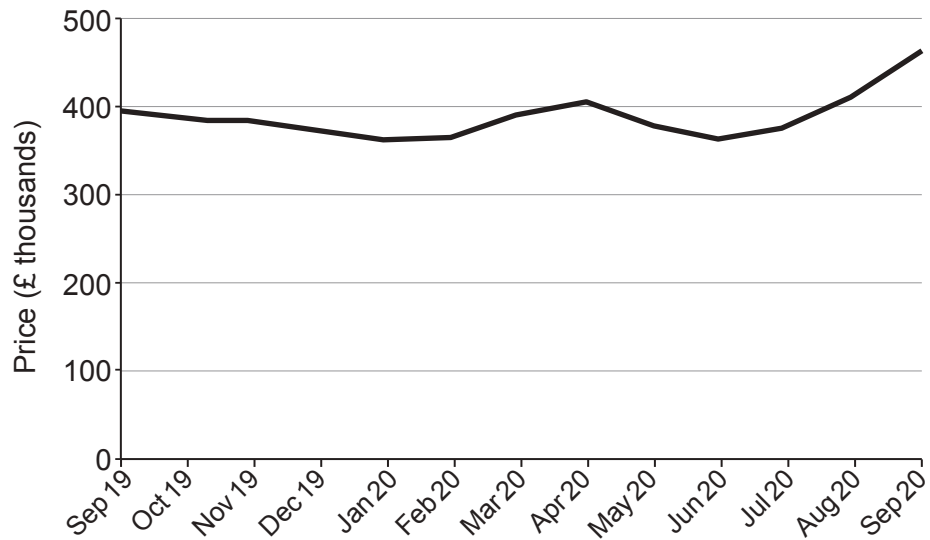
[3]

	Statements about areas most popular for second home ownership	Tick (✓)
1	All areas have a coastline.	
2	There are two areas in south-east England.	
3	These areas cover about 40% of England and Wales.	
4	The distribution of these areas is clustered.	
5	There are two areas in south-west England.	
6	The distribution of these areas is scattered.	



Study **Graph 2.3** below.

Graph 2.3 – Average prices of detached properties in Cornwall from September 2019 to September 2020



- (ii) Describe the trend in average prices of detached properties in Cornwall. [2]

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- (iii) Second home ownership is one cause of deprivation in some rural communities. Define the term deprivation. [2]

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(iv) Explain why some rural areas face poverty and deprivation.

[6]

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Additional space for Question 2(b)(iv) only:

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- (c) Study **Diagram 2.4** below. A sustainable community is one which is designed to have minimum negative impact on the environment.

Diagram 2.4 – Egan’s Wheel



- (i) Name **two** ways to reduce negative impacts on the environment to create sustainable communities. [2]

Way 1:

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Way 2:

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Study the information in **Resource Box 2.5** below.

Resource Box 2.5 – Shopping in Lancaster

Lancaster has suffered from competition from internet shopping and out of town shopping.

High street shop closure, 2019



A variety of strategies have been used to improve the quality of the environment, to win back customers.

Two strategies are shown below:

Improvements in the town centre



Changes to transport

Park and Ride: motorists can park their cars on the outskirts of the city and take a bus into the centre.



- Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer to this question. [4]



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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) Define the term caldera.

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- (b) Explain why human factors increased vulnerability in **one** earthquake event you have studied.

[4]

Earthquake event studied:

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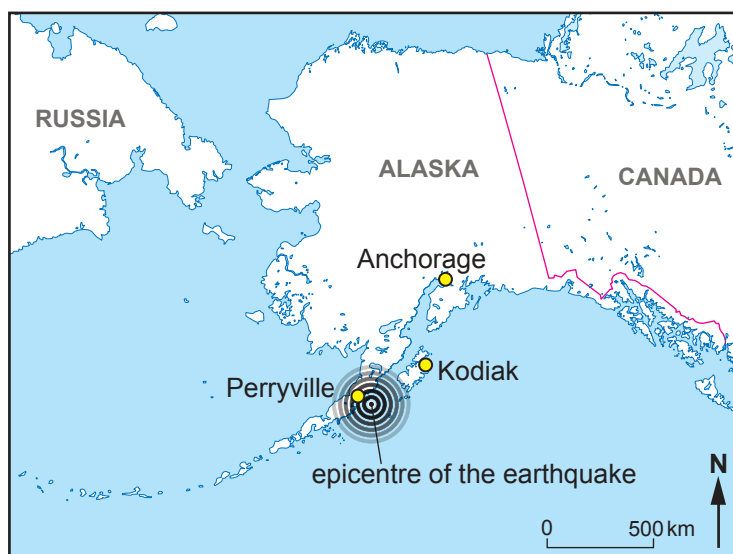
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- (c) Study **Map 3.1** below. It shows the location of the 2021 earthquake in Alaska, USA.

Map 3.1 – Alaska earthquake, 2021



- (i) Describe the location of the earthquake within Alaska.

[2]

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Study the information in **Resource Box 3.2** below.

Resource Box 3.2 – Information about earthquakes in Alaska, USA

Alaska has more earthquakes than any other part of the USA.

Alaska has:

- one 'great' earthquake (magnitude 8 or above) every 13 years
- 320 earthquakes magnitude 4 to 5 per year.

In 1964 Alaska had the second largest earthquake ever recorded with a magnitude of 9.2.

The 1964 earthquake showing tsunami damage along the waterfront at Kodiak



- In July 2021, the earthquake (magnitude 8.2) occurred offshore.
- It was the strongest earthquake globally since 2018.
- No casualties or serious damage were reported.
- A tsunami warning was issued but later cancelled.

A road sign in Alaska



- Since 1964 the population of Alaska has more than doubled.
- Many new buildings are now designed to withstand intense shaking; some older buildings have been reinforced.
- Development has been discouraged in some very hazardous areas.



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End of Question 3



THEME 4: Coastal Hazards and their Management

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

4. (a) Define the term Shoreline Management Plan. [2]

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- (b) Explain why there are different opinions about managed retreat in **one** low lying coastline you have studied. [4]

Low lying coastline studied:

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- (c) Study **Map 4.1** below. It shows the location of the village of Shishmaref in Alaska, USA.

Map 4.1 – Shishmaref, Alaska



- (i) Describe the location of Shishmaref within Alaska.

[2]

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Study the information in **Resource Box 4.2** below.

Resource Box 4.2 – Information about Shishmaref, Alaska, USA

The village of Shishmaref is home to about 600 people.

The retreating coast of Shishmaref



- Rising temperatures have resulted in less sea ice.
- This allows higher storm surges to reach the shore.
- The coastline is vulnerable to erosion.
- In recent years the coast has been retreating at an average rate of 3.3 m per year.

Sea defences washed into the sea near the village of Shishmaref



- Coastal management strategies have been funded by both the local and national governments.
- In 2007 \$6.5 million was spent on additional sea wall construction in an attempt to hold back the sea.
- Another option would be to abandon the village of Shishmaref and move elsewhere.





Additional space for Question 4(c)(ii) only:

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End of Question 4

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