



GCE A LEVEL

A110U10-1



S23-A110U10-1



Part of WJEC

**WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY 2023 – MORNING**

**GEOGRAPHY – A level component 1**  
**Changing Landscapes and Changing Places**

1 hour 45 minutes

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Folder.  
A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.  
A calculator.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of the answer booklet.

Answer in Section A, **either** questions 1, 2 and **either 3 or 4** (Coastal Landscapes) **or** questions 5, 6 and **either 7 or 8** (Glaciated Landscapes).

Answer questions 9, 10 and, **either 11 or 12** in Section B (Changing Places).

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part-question; you are advised to divide your time accordingly.

**This paper requires that you make as full use as possible of appropriate examples and reference to data to support your answers. Sketch maps and diagrams should be included where relevant.**

### Section A: Changing Landscapes

Answer **either** questions 1 **and** 2 and **either** 3 **or** 4 **or** questions 5 **and** 6 and **either** 7 **or** 8 from your chosen landscape.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

#### Coastal Landscapes

Answer questions 1 **and** 2 and **either** 3 **or** 4 if this is your chosen landscape.

**Figure 1: Selected impacts of coastal erosion in two Nigerian states**



State	Average erosion rate (hectares/year)	Coastal population (millions)	Economic losses due to erosion (millions US\$)	
			Infrastructure (buildings, power grids)	Agriculture
Cross River	169.3	1.0	89	13
Lagos	24.9	10.2	835	124

Source: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34758>

1. (a) Use **Figure 1** to analyse variations in the impacts of coastal erosion. [5]
- (b) Outline how sediment is transported by the coastal processes of (i) longshore drift and (ii) solution. [8]

2. (a) Use **Figure 2** in the **Resource Folder** to:
- (i) State the six-figure grid reference of the viewpoint.  
Write the answer in your booklet. [1]
  - (ii) Identify and locate, using four-figure grid references, **two** different landforms that suggest coastal erosion has taken place.  
Write the answers in your booklet. [4]
- (b) Suggest how seasonal variations in coastal processes may influence the characteristics of **one** coastal landform. [8]

**Either,**

3. Assess the relative importance of fluvial processes in the formation of landforms in low energy coastal environments. [15]

**Or,**

4. Examine the positive impacts of coastal processes on human activity. [15]

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### Glaciated Landscapes

Answer questions 5 and 6 and **either 7 or 8** if this is your chosen landscape.

**Figure 3: Selected potential impacts of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in Nepal**



Glacial lake	Expansion rate (million cubic metres/year)	Population potentially affected	Potential economic losses of GLOF (thousands US\$)	
			Infrastructure (buildings, power grids)	Agriculture
Thulagi	0.53	165 068	234	335 784
Imja Tsho	0.50	96 767	932	2037

Source: <https://lib.icimod.org/record/27755>

5. (a) Use **Figure 3** to analyse variations in the potential impacts of glacial lake outburst floods. [5]
- (b) Outline how glaciers move by (i) internal deformation and (ii) basal sliding. [8]

6. (a) Use **Figure 4** in the **Resource Folder** to:
- (i) State the six-figure grid reference of the viewpoint.  
Write the answer in your booklet. [1]
  - (ii) Identify and locate, using four-figure grid references, **two** different landforms that suggest glacial erosion has taken place.  
Write the answers in your booklet. [4]
- (b) Suggest how post-glacial processes may influence the characteristics of **one** glacial landform. [8]

**Either,**

7. Assess the relative importance of processes of glacial deposition in the formation of landforms in lowland glacial landscapes. [15]

**Or,**

8. Examine how glacial budgets vary over different timescales. [15]



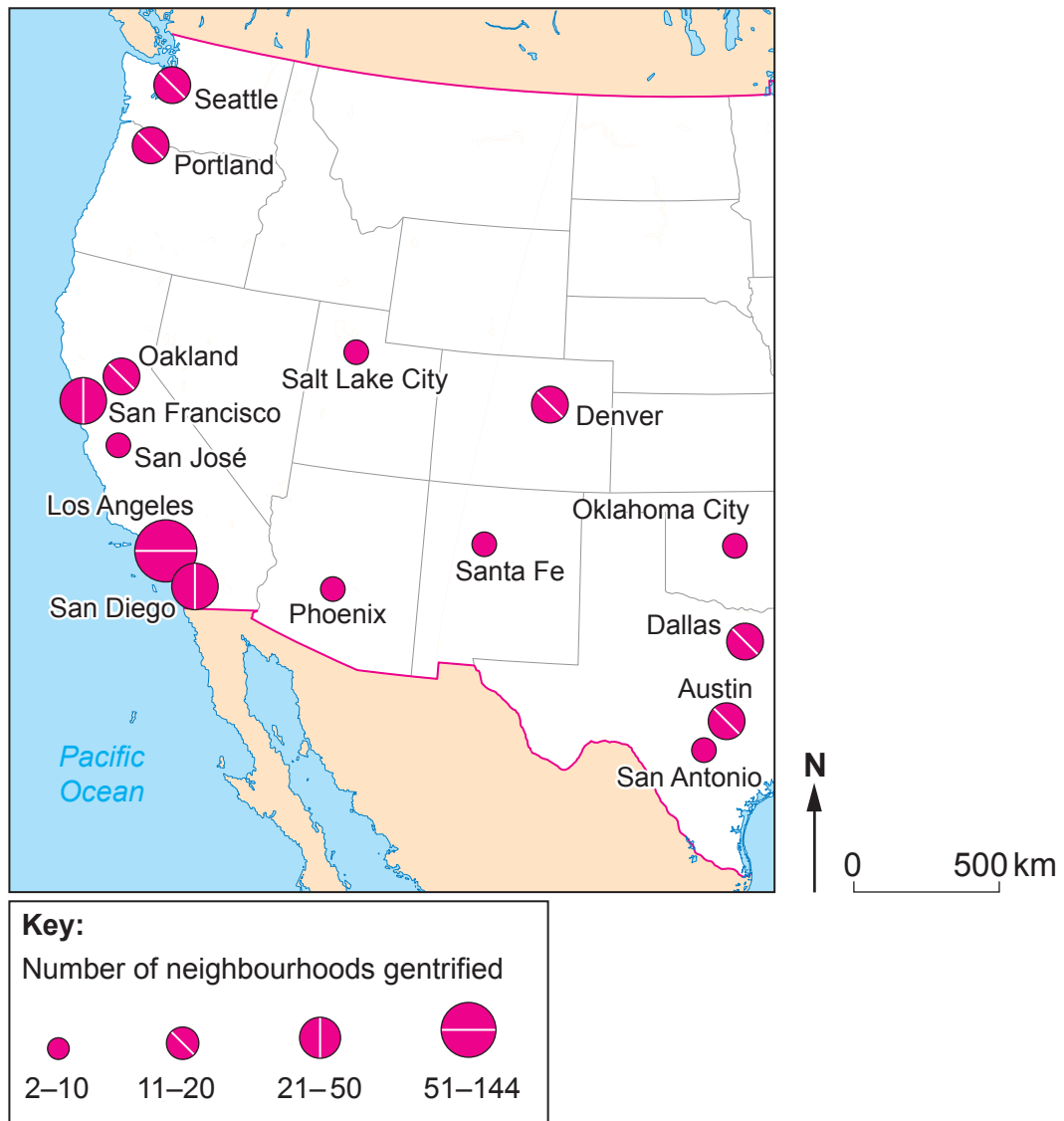
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**Section B: Changing Places**

Answer questions 9 and 10 and either 11 or 12.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

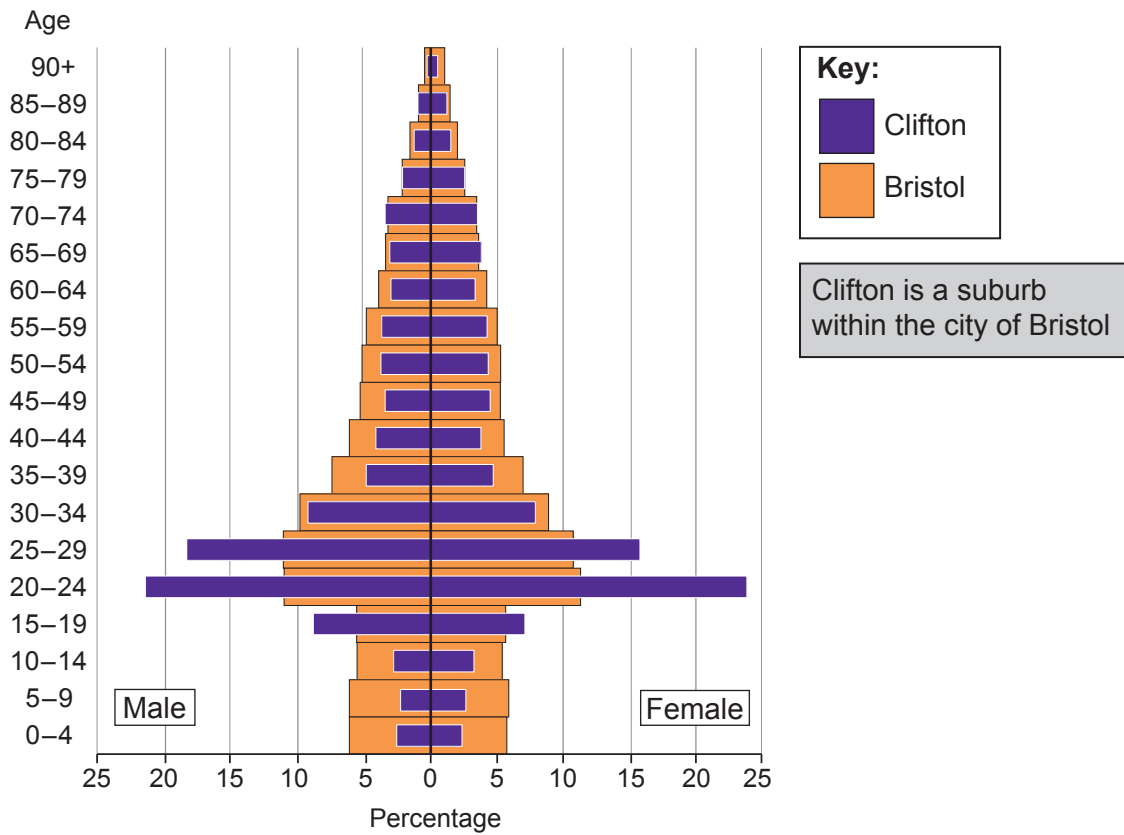
**Figure 5: Number of neighbourhoods gentrified in selected cities in western USA, 2000–2013**



Source: <https://ncrc.org/gentrification/>

9. (a) Use **Figure 5** to analyse the pattern of gentrification. [5]
- (b) Explain why cities with high levels of gentrification may experience social changes. [8]

**Figure 6: Population structure of Bristol and Clifton, 2019**



Source: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/documents/20182>

10. (a) Use **Figure 6** to compare the age characteristics of the populations shown. [5]
- (b) Outline **two** inequalities associated with change in rural communities. [8]

**Either,**

11. Examine ways in which place meanings and representations can influence change in one or more places. [15]

**Or,**

12. Assess the consequences of industrial decline in urban places. [15]

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Explorer series (1:25 000 scale)  
**EXPLORER MAP SYMBOLS**



**ROADS AND PATHS** Not necessarily rights of way

- Motorway
- Dual carriageway
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road under construction
- Road generally more than 4m wide
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5); 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)
- Ferry; Ferry P (passenger only)
- Path
- Service area
- Junction number
- Toll road junction
- London River Services

**RAILWAYS**

- Standard gauge
- Single track
- Multiple track
- Road over
- Road under
- Level crossing
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Tunnel
- Station
- London Underground
- Narrow gauge tramway or light rail system

**PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY** Not shown on maps of Scotland

- Footpath
  - Bridleway
  - Byway open to all traffic
  - Road used as a public path
- The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.

**OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS**

- Other routes with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). The exact nature of the rights on these routes and the existence of any restrictions may be checked with the local highway authority. Alignments are based on the best information available.
- Recreational route (alternative route)
- National Trail
- Traffic-free cycle route
- National cycle network route number – traffic free; on road
- Permissive footpath
- Permissive bridleway
- Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.
- Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws.

**BOUNDARIES**

- National
- County; England
- Unitary Authority (UA), London Borough (LB), Metropolitan District (Met Dist) or District (Scotland & Wales are solely Unitary Authorities)
- Civil Parish (CP); England or Community (C); Wales
- National Park boundary

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

- Site of antiquity
- VILLA Roman
- Visible earthwork
- Site of battle (with date)
- Castle Non-Roman

**HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES**

- Water
  - Mud
  - Sand
  - Shingle
  - Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the highest natural summit.
- The contour interval on Explorer maps are shown at 5m and/or 10m vertical interval, to provide the most detailed heighting available.
- 

**VEGETATION** Limits of vegetation are defined by positioning of symbols

- Coniferous trees
- Non-coniferous trees
- Coppice
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Bracken, heath or rough grassland
- Marsh, reeds or saltings

**ACCESS LAND (England and Wales)**

- Access information point
  - Access land
  - Access land in wooded area within sand
  - Coastal margin
- Access land portrayed on this map is intended as a guide to land normally available for access on foot, for example access land created under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and land managed by National Trust, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust and Natural Resources Wales. Some restrictions will apply; some land shown as access land may not have open access rights; always refer to local signage.
- The depiction of rights of access does not imply or express any warranty as to its accuracy or completeness. Observe local signs and follow the Countryside Code. Visit: gov.uk/government/publications/the-countryside-code

**GENERAL FEATURES**

- Gravel pit
- Sand pit
- Other pit or quarry
- Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
- Electricity transmission line
- Solar farm
- Slopes
- Place of worship
- Current or former place of worship; with tower
- Current or former place of worship; with spire, minaret or dome
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Windmill with or without sails
- Wind pump
- Wind turbine
- Building; important building
- Glasshouse
- Youth hostel
- Bunkhouse, camping barn or other hostel
- Bus or coach station
- Lighthouse; disused lighthouse
- Beacon

**ABBREVIATIONS** See website for full list

BP	Boundary post	Liby	Library	Pol Sta	Police station
BS	Boundary stone	Mkt	Market	Resr	Reservoir
CH	Clubhouse	Meml	Memorial	Sch	School
F Sta	Fire Station	MP; MS	Milepost; Milestone	TH	Town hall
FB	Footbridge	Mon	Monument	NTL	Normal tidal limit
Ind Est	Industrial Estate	PO	Post office	W; Spr	Well; spring

**TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION**

- Art gallery (notable / important)
- Boat hire
- Boat trips
- Building of historic interest
- Cadw
- Camp site
- Camping and caravan site
- Caravan site
- Castle or fort
- Cathedral or Abbey
- Country park
- Craft centre
- Cycle hire
- Cycle trail
- English Heritage
- Fishing
- Forestry Commission visitor centre
- Garden or arboretum
- Golf course or links
- Heritage centre
- Historic Scotland
- Horse riding
- Information centre
- Information centre, seasonal
- Mountain bike trail
- Museum
- National Trust
- Nature reserve
- Other tourist feature
- Parking
- Park and ride, all year
- Park and ride, seasonal
- Phone; public, emergency, roadside assistance
- Picnic site
- Preserved railway
- Public house(s)
- Public toilets
- Recreation, leisure or sports centre
- Slipway
- Theme or pleasure park
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks or trails
- Water activities
- Water activities (board)
- Water activities (paddle)
- Water activities (powered)
- Water activities (sailing)
- Watersports centre (multi-activity)
- World Heritage site / area



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For use with questions 2 and 6

**RESOURCE FOLDER**  
**(OS Explorer Map key on back page)**



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**Please turn over for OS Explorer Map Key**

Figure 4: Glaciated Landscapes of the Cairngorm Mountains, Scotland

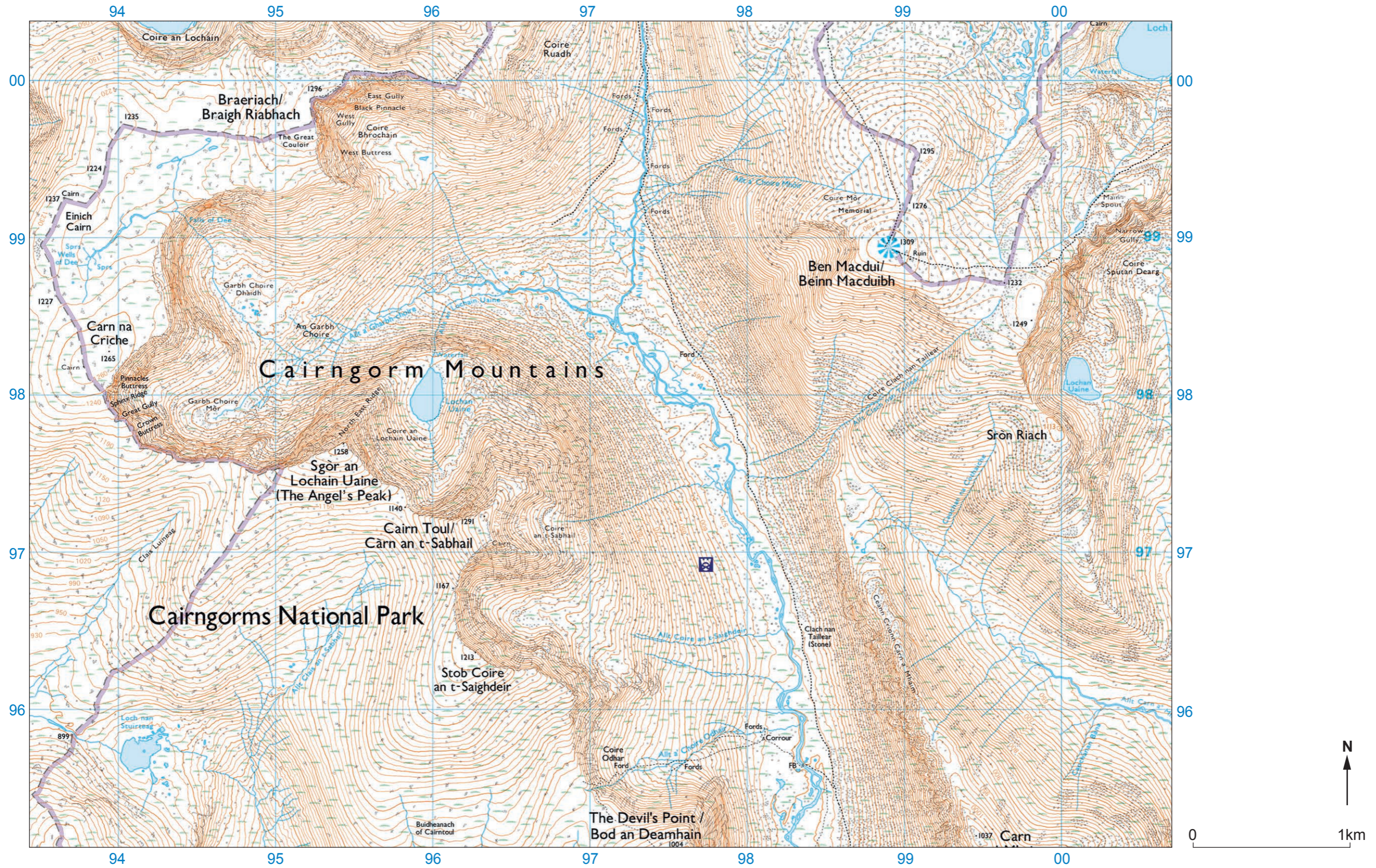


Figure 2: Coastal Landscapes of Skye, Scotland



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