

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

# Geography A

## Paper 1: The Physical Environment

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon  
**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference  
**1GA0/01**

**You must have:**  
Resource Booklet (enclosed)  
Calculator

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section A answer Question 1 and **two** questions from Questions 2, 3 and 4.
- In Section B and Section C answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Where asked you must **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 94.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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## SECTION A

### The Changing Landscapes of the UK

Answer all parts of Question 1. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1 UK landscapes are made up of different rock types.

(a) (i) Identify **one** example of an igneous rock.

(1)

- A** chalk
- B** granite
- C** sandstone
- D** schist

(ii) State **one** characteristic of igneous rocks.

(1)

(b) Freeze thaw is an example of a weathering process.

State **one** other weathering process that affects the landscape.

(1)

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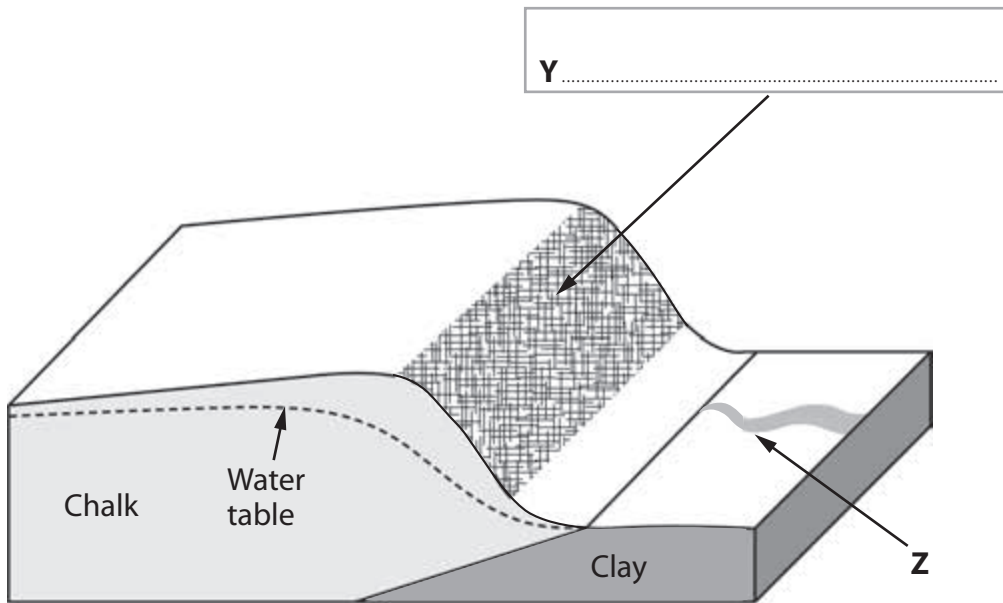
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(c) Study Figure 1 below.

(i) Label the landform feature **Y** shown on Figure 1.

(1)



**Figure 1**

**A geological cross-section through a lowland (sedimentary) landscape**

(ii) Explain **one** reason why a stream is found at **Z**.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)**



Answer only two questions from Question 2 (Coastal Landscapes and Processes),  
Question 3 (River Landscapes and Processes) and  
Question 4 (Glaciated Upland Landscapes and Processes).

**Question 2: Coastal Landscapes and Processes**

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box  .

2 Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

(a) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the landform at 708518.

(1)

(b) State **one** method of sediment transport along the UK coastlines.

(1)

(c) Wave action is important along this stretch of coastline.

Explain **one** way in which destructive waves can increase the rate of coastal erosion.

(2)

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(d) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of different physical processes in the formation of the bar shown in Figure 2b.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)



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**Question 3: River Landscapes and Processes**

**If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box  .**

**3** River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

(a) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the landform at 517988.

(1)

(b) State **one** type of erosion that takes place in a river.

(1)

(c) The velocity of a river changes with distance downstream.

Explain **one** reason why river velocity usually increases with distance downstream.

(2)



(d) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of different physical processes in the formation of the meander shown in Figure 3b.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)



**Question 4: Glaciated Upland Landscapes and Processes**

**If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box  .**

**4** Glaciated upland landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

(a) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the landform at 328282.

(1)

(b) State **one** type of glacial erosion that operated in the UK during the last ice age.

(1)

(c) Glaciers advance and retreat.

Explain **one** reason why a glacier may retreat.

(2)

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(d) Study Figure 4b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of different physical processes in the formation of the crag and tail shown in Figure 4b.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS**



SECTION B

Weather Hazards and Climate Change

Answer all questions in this section. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

5 Global climate is changing due to natural causes and human activities.

(a) (i) Identify **one** natural cause of climate change.

(1)

- A factories
- B volcanoes
- C rice farming
- D car exhaust

(ii) State **two** greenhouse gases.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

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(b) Study Figure 5 below.

Mean monthly temperature (°C)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	5	5	7	10	13	15	18	17	15	10	7	5

**Figure 5**

**Mean monthly temperatures in Reading, England**

(i) Calculate the modal value of the mean monthly temperatures shown in Figure 5.

(1)

.....°C

(ii) Explain **one** reason why temperature varies seasonally in the UK.

(3)

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**(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)**

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6 Tropical cyclones develop under specific conditions and in certain locations.

(a) Study Figure 6a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify which latitudinal zone is affected most by tropical cyclones.

(1)

- A 30°N – 60°N
- B 10°N – 30°N
- C 0° – 10°N
- D 0° – 10°S

(ii) Explain **one** reason why tropical cyclones do not travel far inland.

(3)

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(c) State **two** reasons why a drought may be hazardous to people.

(2)

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2 .....

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(d) Study Figure 6d in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **two** reasons why deforestation in Queensland may cause drought.

(4)

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 6 = 23 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS**



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## SECTION C

### Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management

Answer all questions in this section. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 7(f).

7 Deciduous woodland is one of the UK's main ecosystems.

(a) Name **one** tree species found in deciduous woodlands in the UK.

(1)

(b) Study Figure 7a below.

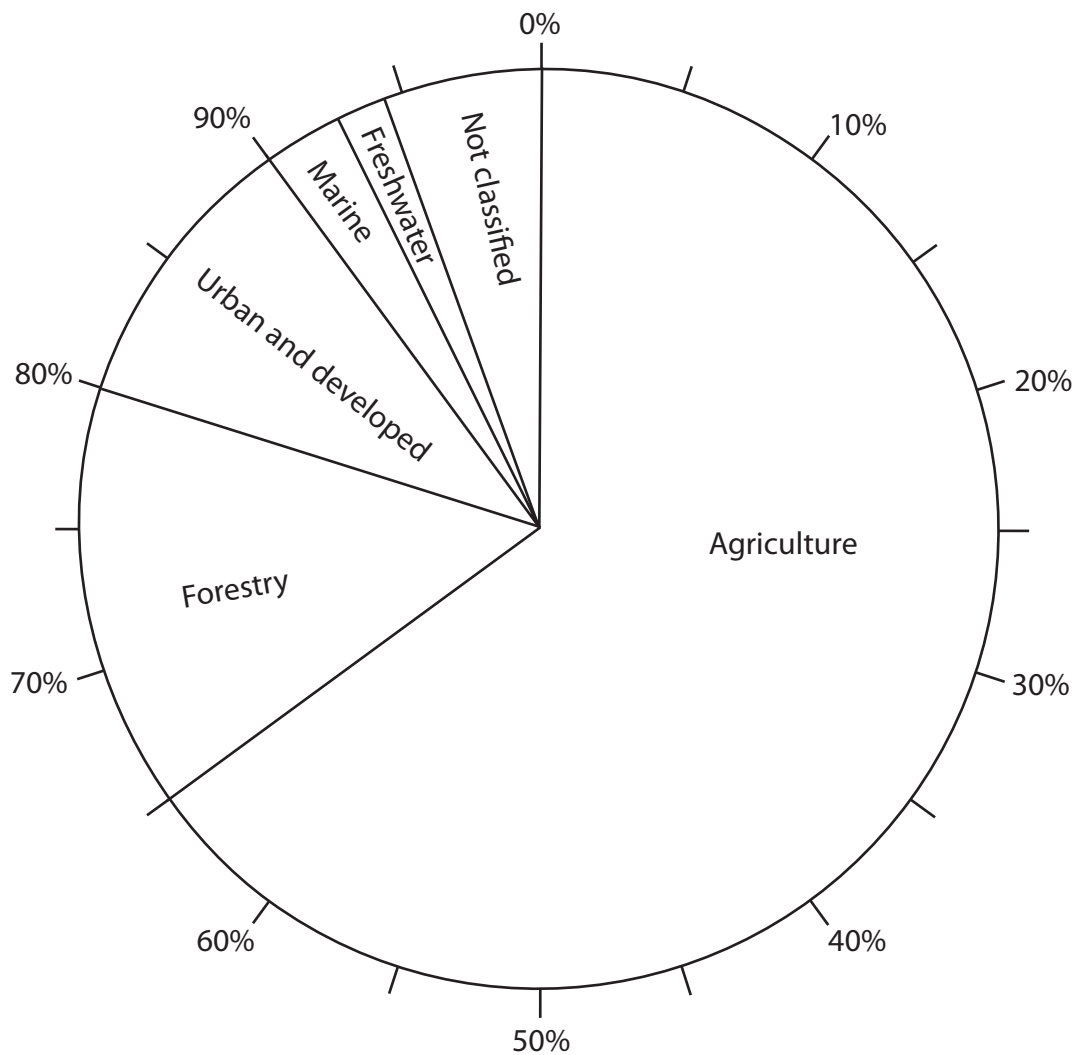


Figure 7a

Pie chart showing land use in the UK



(i) Identify the percentage of the UK's land use which is forestry. (1)  
.....%

(ii) The total area of the UK is 23 500 000 hectares (ha).  
Calculate the area of forestry in the UK.  
You must show your working in the space below. (2)  
..... ha

(c) Large-scale ecosystems (global biomes) are found in different parts of the world.

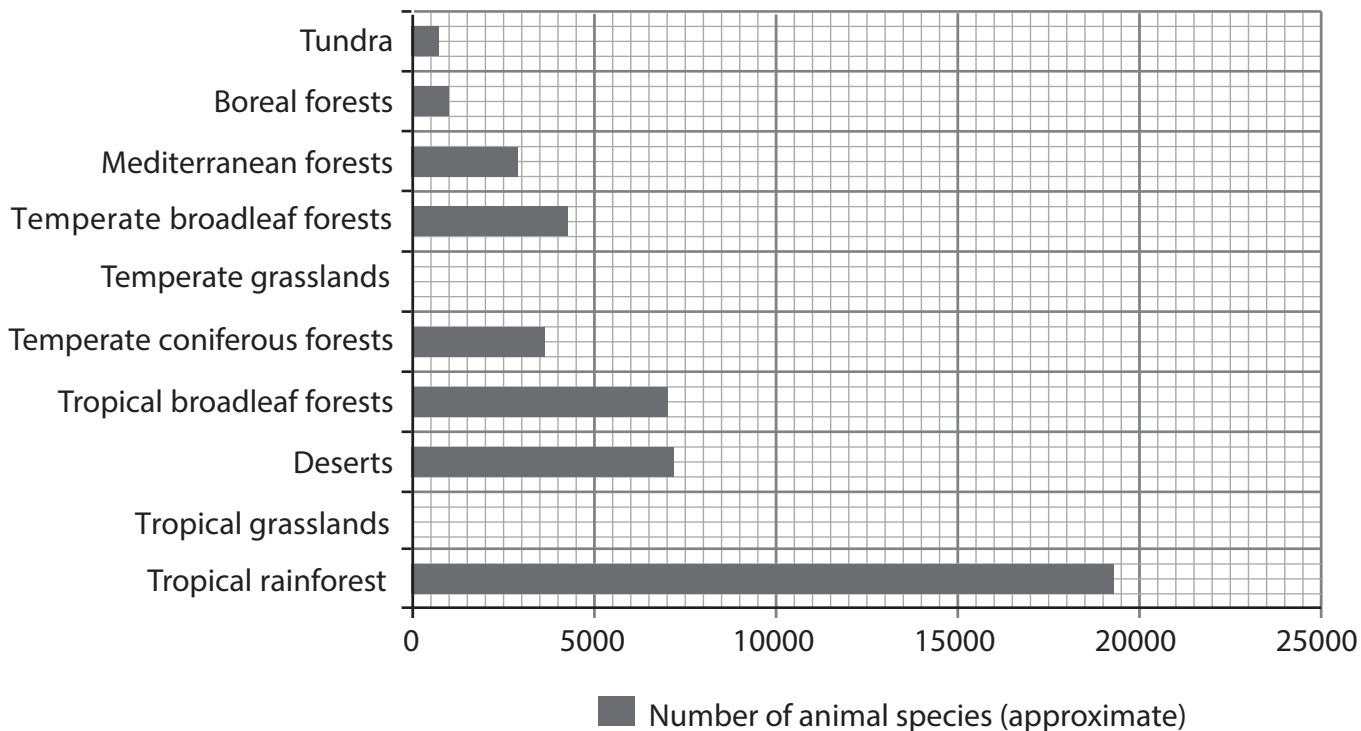
(i) Study Figure 7b in the Resource Booklet.  
Identify the continent with the smallest area of desert. (1)

- A Asia
- B Europe
- C North America
- D Africa

(ii) Explain **one** way climate influences the distribution of deserts. (3)  
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(d) Study Figure 7c below.



**Figure 7c**

**Number of animal species in selected large-scale ecosystems**

(i) Plot the data from the table below on Figure 7c.

(2)

Large-scale ecosystem	Number of animal species
Tropical grasslands	7 500
Temperate grasslands	4 000

(ii) Explain **one** reason why Tropical rainforests have a very high biodiversity.

(2)

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(e) Tropical rainforests provide goods and services for people, but are also under threat.

Study Figure 7d below.

The amount of land lost to deforestation in 1995 was 29 059 km<sup>2</sup>.  
In 2015 the amount of land lost to deforestation had fallen by 80%.

**Figure 7d**

**Information about deforestation in Brazil**

(i) Calculate the amount of land lost to deforestation in 2015.

Answer to one decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... km<sup>2</sup>

(ii) Explain **two** causes of deforestation in tropical rainforests.

(4)

1 .....

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(iii) Study Figure 7e in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason why the annual rate of deforestation has changed since 2004.

(4)

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**In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.**

(f) Assess the role of biotic and abiotic characteristics in the functioning of tropical rainforests.

(8)

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)  
(Total for Question 7 = 34 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 34 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS**



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**Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

# **Geography A**

**Paper 1: The Physical Environment**

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon

**Resource Booklet**

Paper Reference

**1GA0/01**

**Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.**

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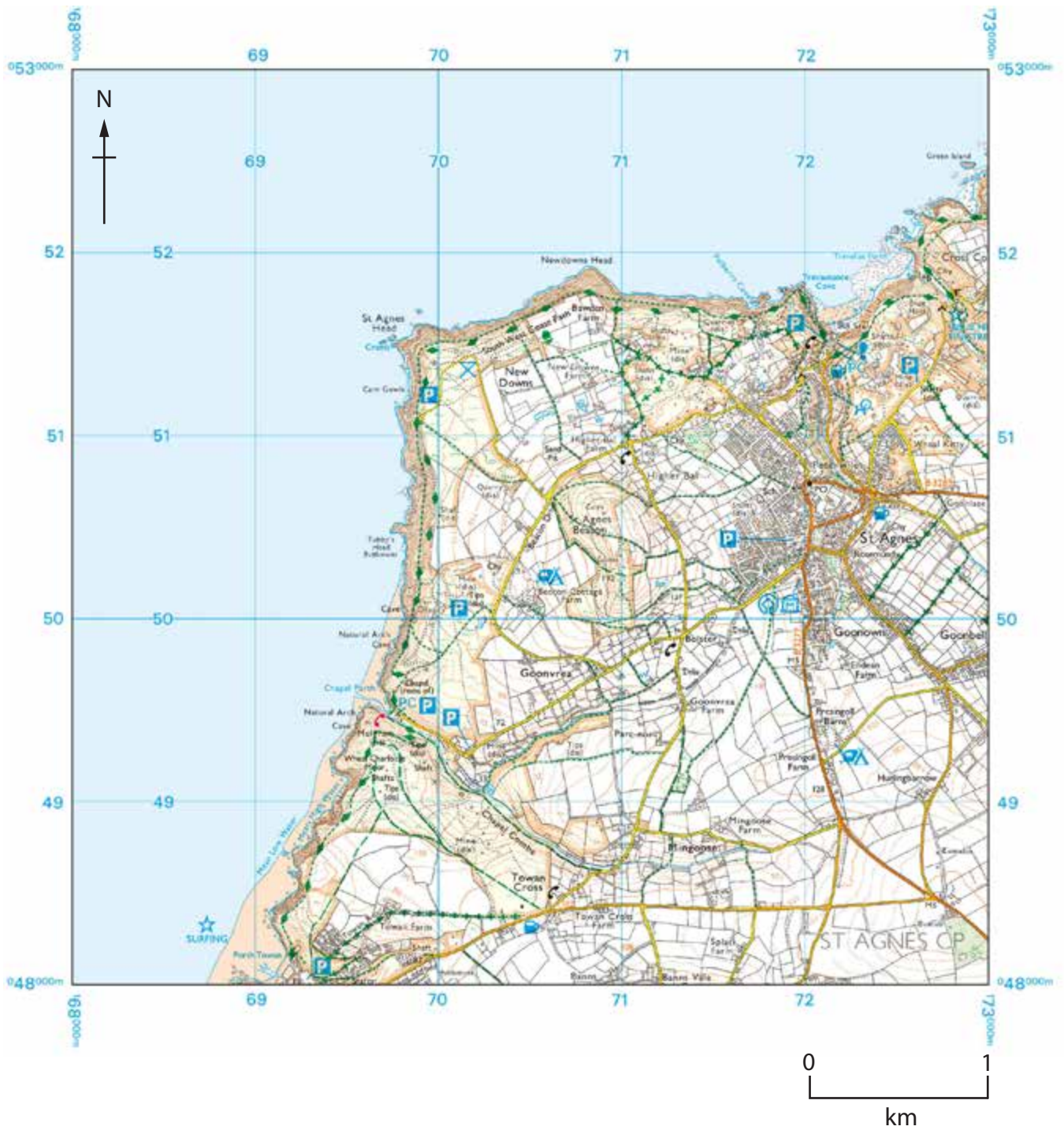
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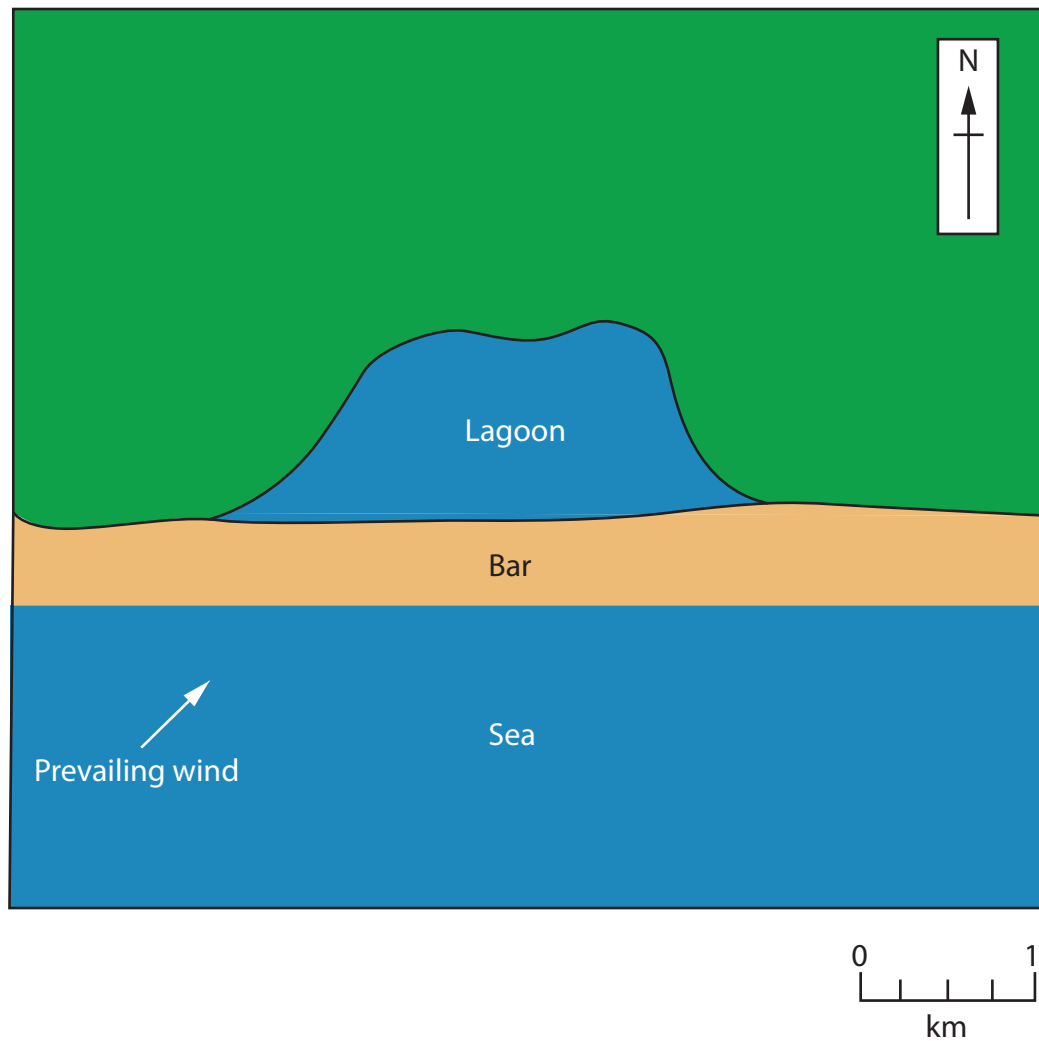


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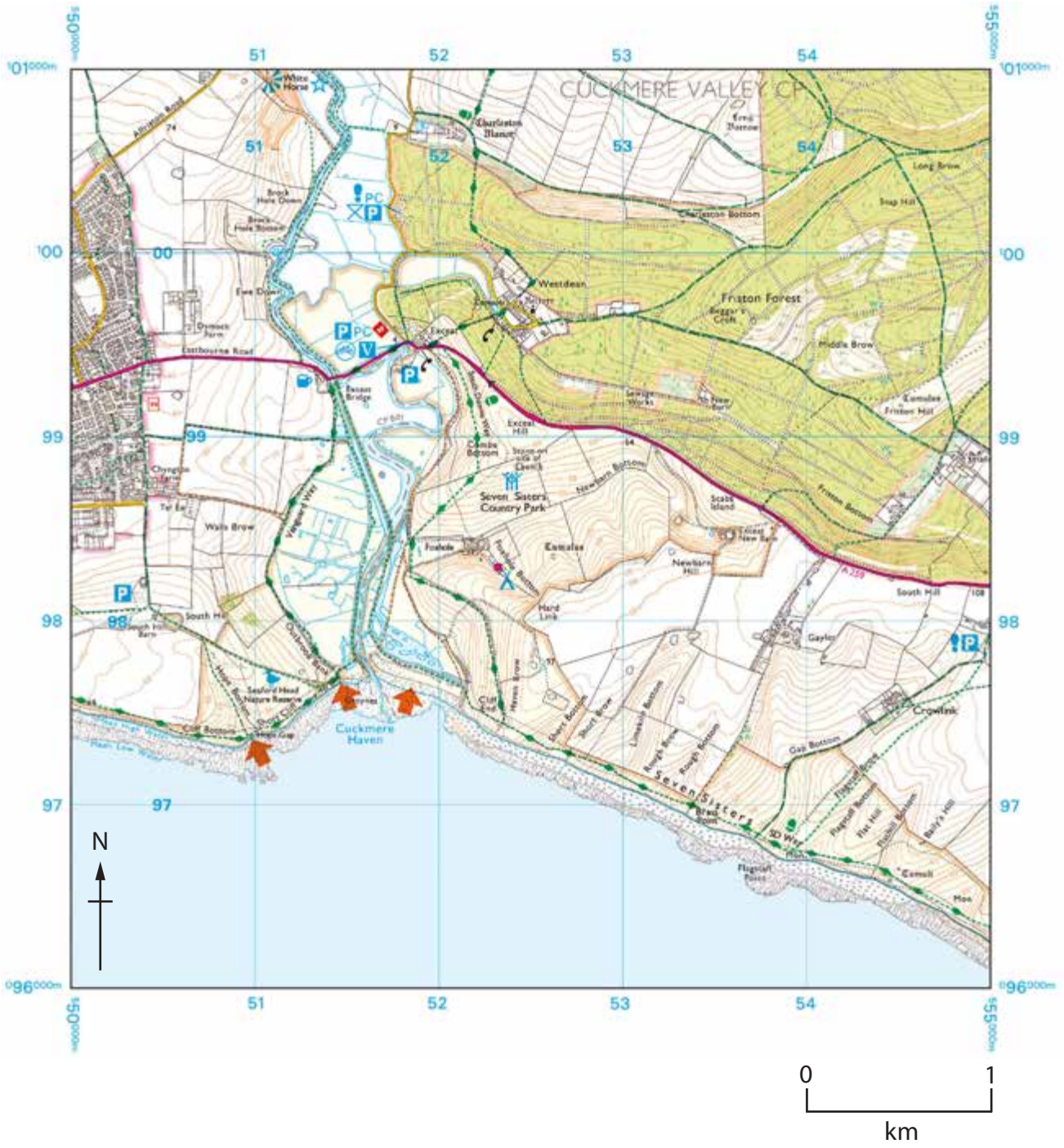
SECTION A



**Figure 2a**  
**Ordnance Survey map of coastline near St Agnes, Cornwall, England**

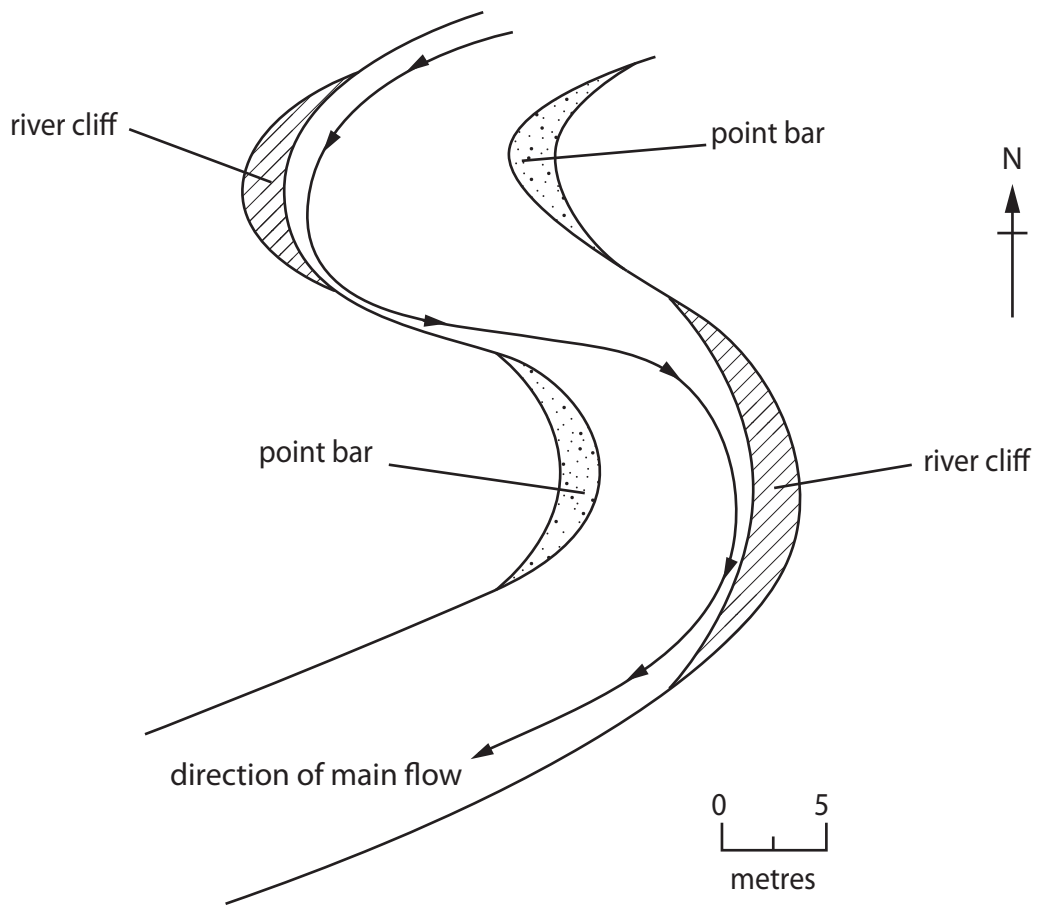


**Figure 2b**  
**A diagram showing a bar**

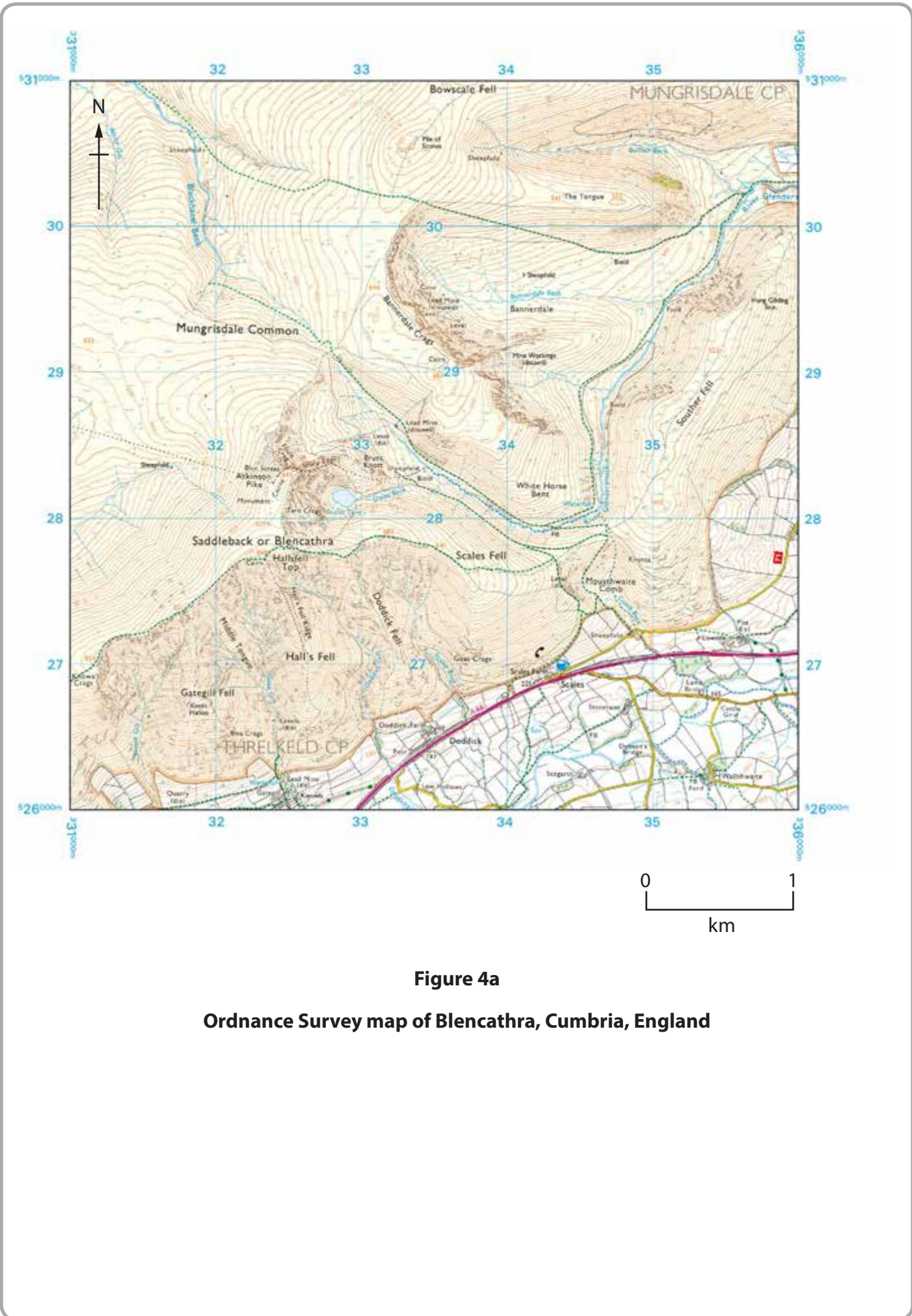


**Figure 3a**  
**Ordnance Survey map of Birling Gap, Sussex, England**

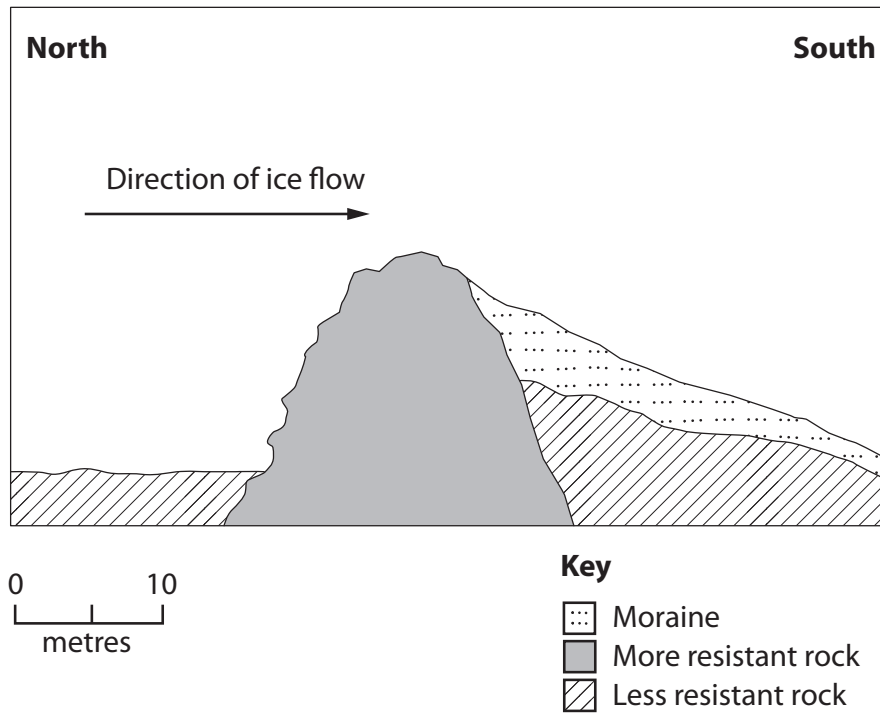




**Figure 3b**  
**A diagram showing a meander**

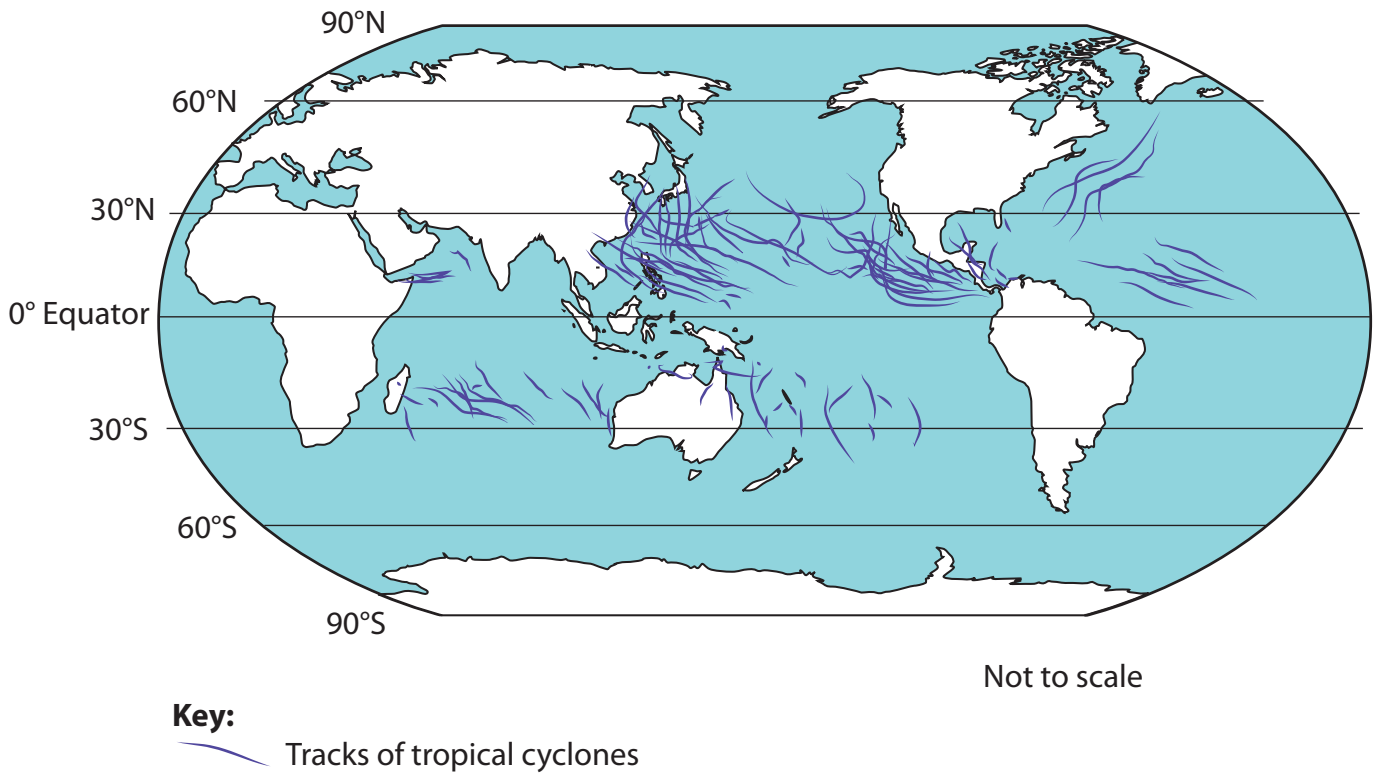


**Figure 4a**  
**Ordnance Survey map of Blencathra, Cumbria, England**

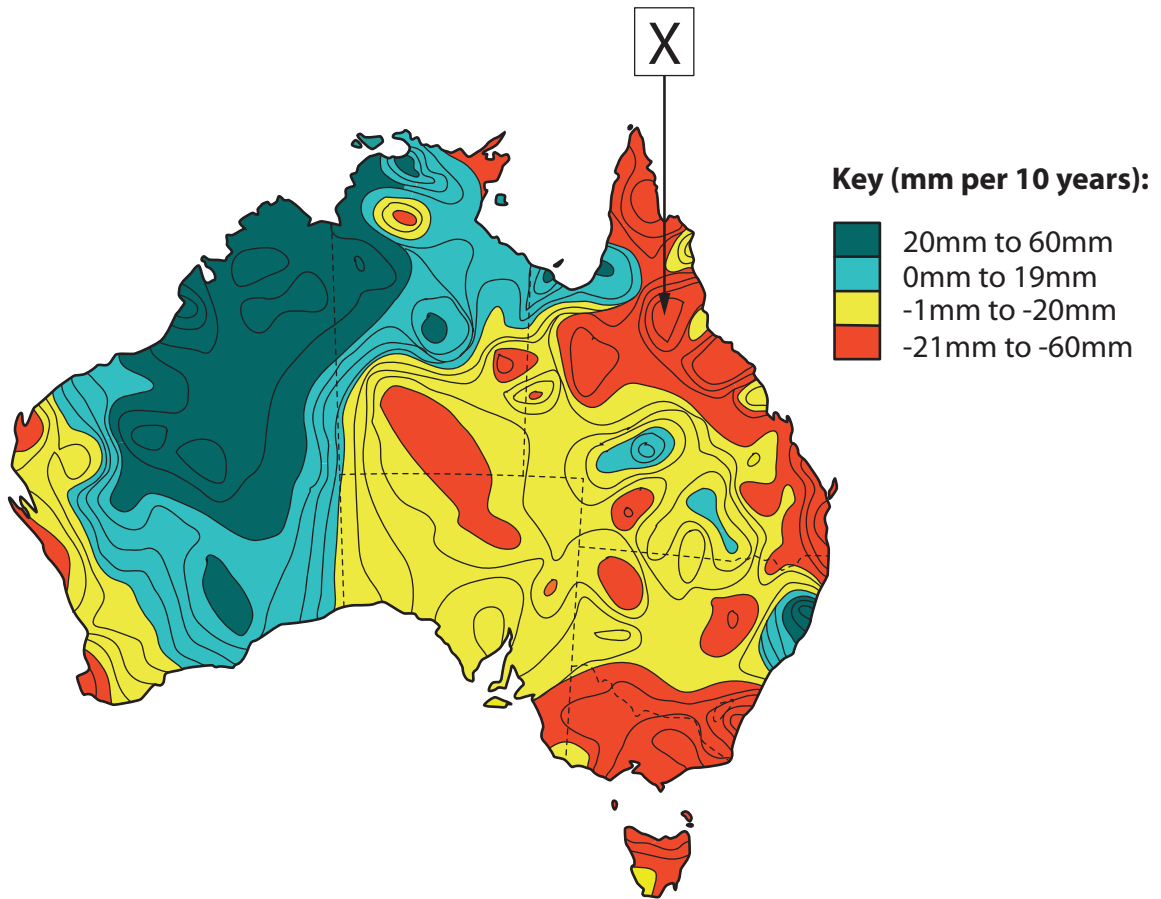


**Figure 4b**  
**A diagram showing a crag and tail**

**SECTION B**



**Figure 6a**  
**Map showing the tracks of tropical cyclones in 2015**



**Figure 6c**

**Map showing the change in total rainfall in Australia per 10 years, 1970-2010**

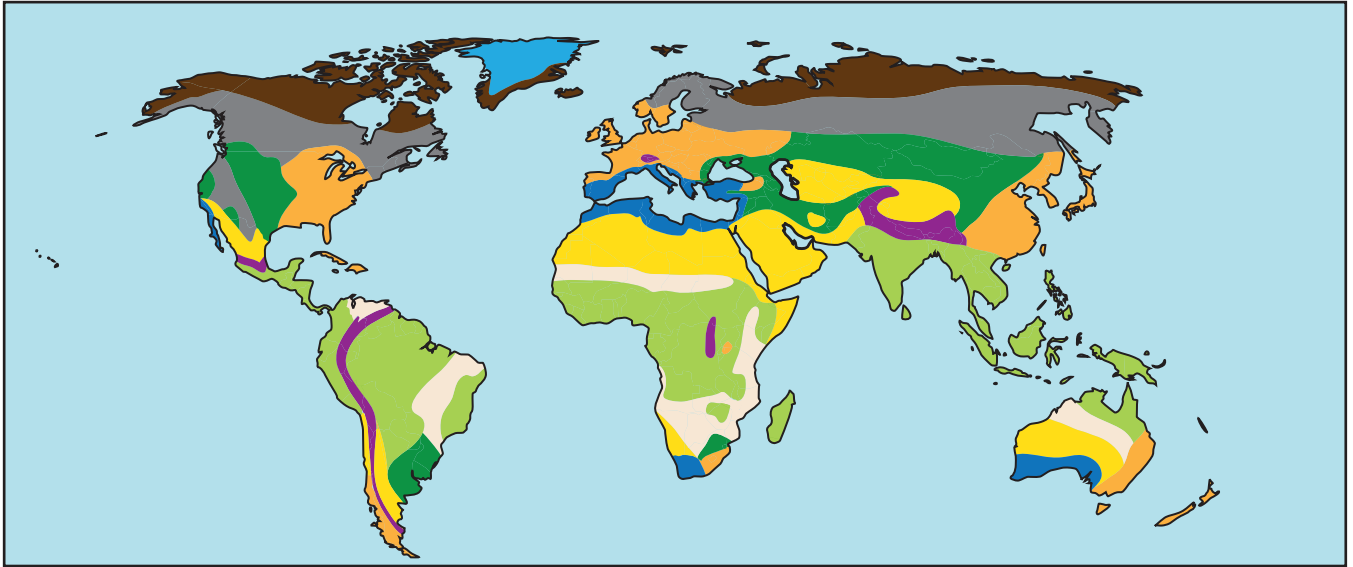


1. The rate of deforestation tripled between 2008/9 and 2013/14.
2. Deforestation in Queensland is contributing to nearly a third of Australia's rising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Figure 6d**

**An aerial photograph showing an area of forest clearance in Queensland, Australia**

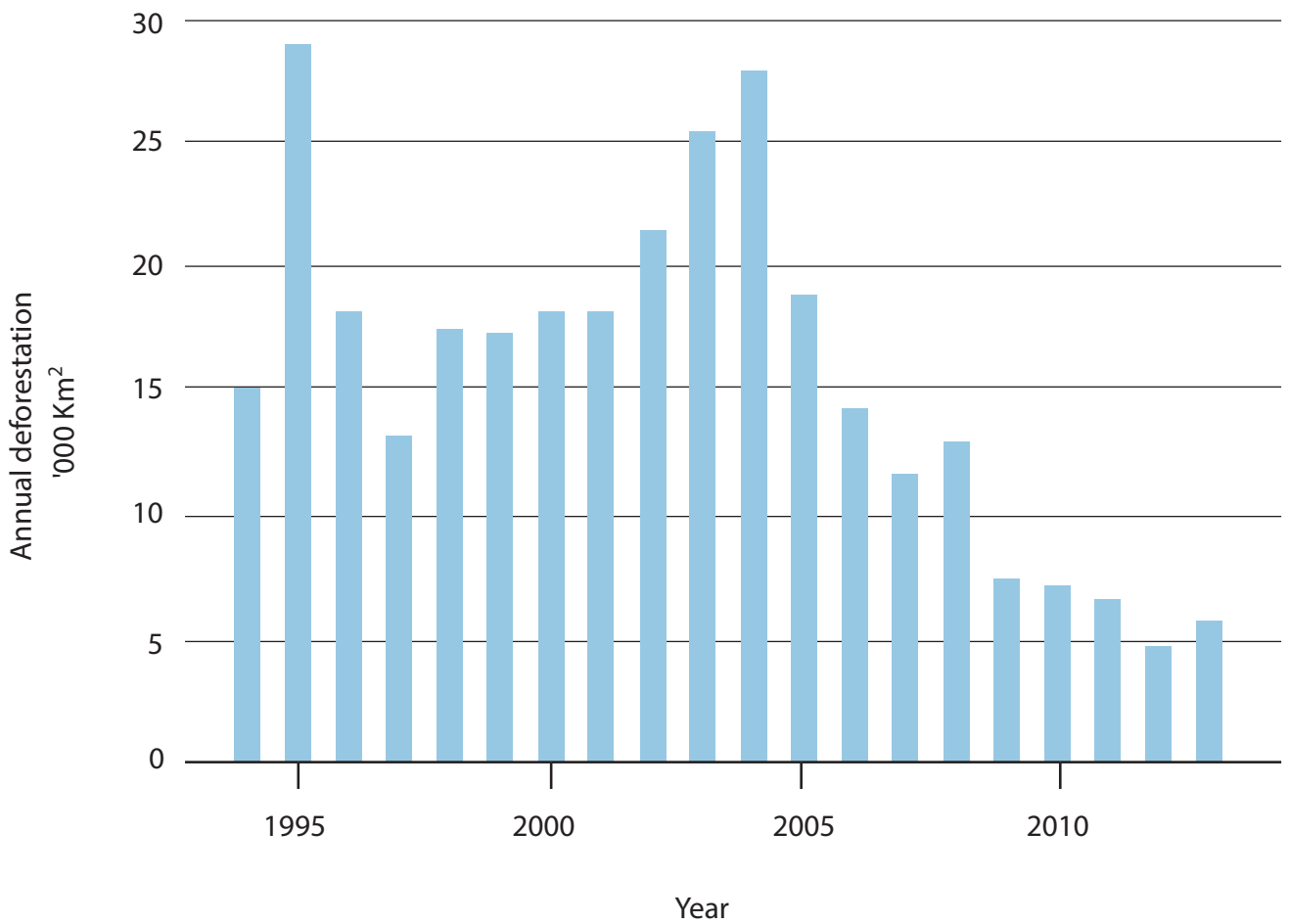
SECTION C



- |                 |         |           |           |                     |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Tropical forest | Savanna | Desert    | Chaparral | Temperate forest    |
| Boreal forest   | Tundra  | Mountains | Polar ice | Temperate grassland |

**Figure 7b**

**Map showing the global biomes**



**Figure 7e**  
**Annual rate of deforestation in Brazil, 1994–2013**



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Figure 6b 2017 Guardian News and Media Limited

Figure 6c <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/change/index.shtml#tabs=Tracker&tracker=trend-maps>

Figure 6d <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/sep/17/deforestation-surges-in-queensland-ahead-of-crackdown-on-land-clearing#img-2>

Figure 7b [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/use/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_054002](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/use/?cid=nrcs142p2_054002)

Figure 7e <http://www.economist.com/news/science-and-technology/21603409-how-brazil-became-world-leader-reducing-environmental-degradation-cutting?zid=313&ah=fe2aac0b11adef572d67aed9273b6e55>

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