

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

GCSE – **NEW**



C111U10-1



GEOGRAPHY A – Component 1
Changing Physical and Human Landscapes

TUESDAY, 22 MAY 2018 – AFTERNOON

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 a ruler if required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **both** questions in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

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

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

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages 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.

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



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SECTION A: CORE THEMES

Answer all of the questions in this section.

CORE THEME 1: Landscapes and Physical Processes

1. (a) Study Photo 1.1 below.

Photo 1.1 – A river meander

- (i) Name the feature at A. Tick (✓) the correct answer below.

[1]

	Tick (✓)
slip-off slope	
plunge pool	
river cliff	



(ii) Processes such as hydraulic action occur along this river.
Describe the process of hydraulic action.

[3]

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(iii) Explain why deposition occurs on the inside bend of meanders.

[4]

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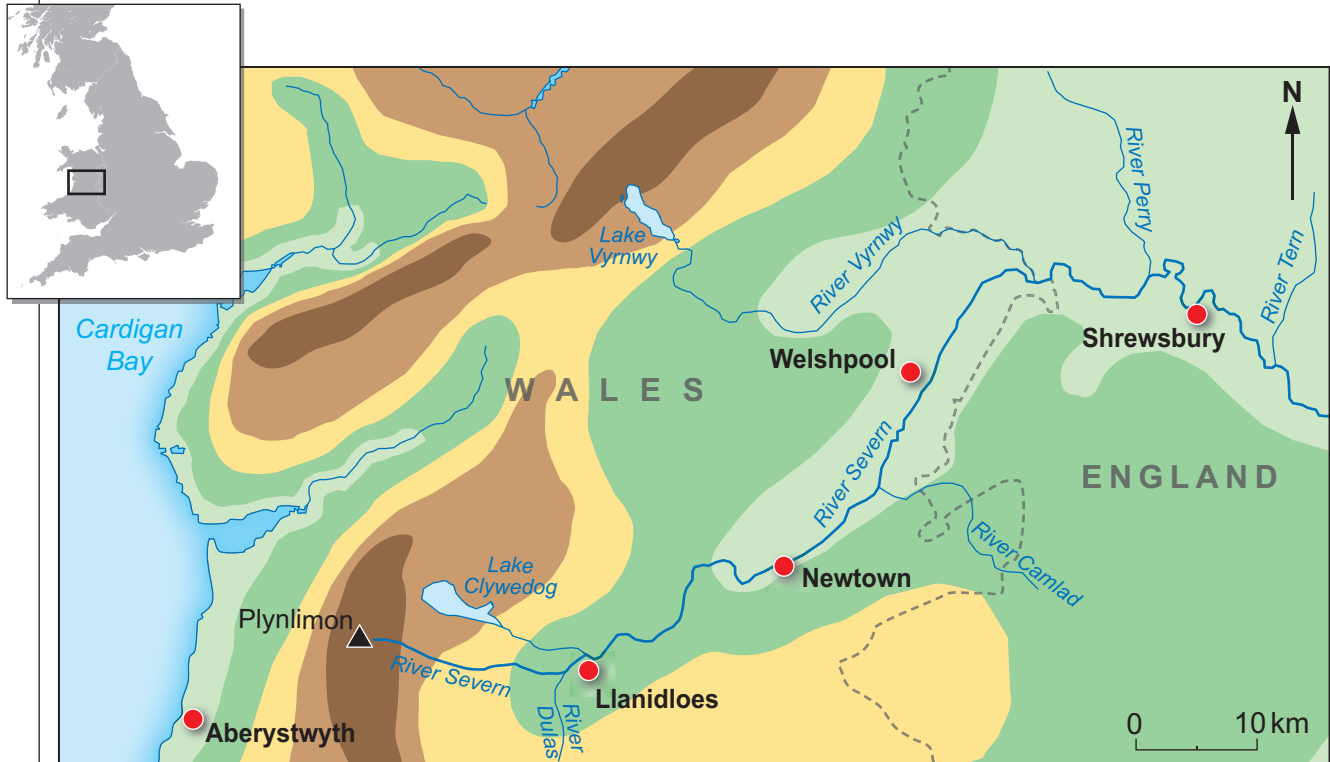
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



(b) Study Map 1.2 below.

Map 1.2 – The upper catchment area of the river Severn



Key:

	over 600 m
	400 - 599 m
	200 - 399 m
	100 - 199 m
	less than 100 m
	England/Wales border

- (i) Use information from the map to circle the correct answer in the sentences below. [4]

The straight line distance between Newtown and Welshpool is **15 / 20 / 25** km.

From Newtown the river Severn flows in a **north easterly / north westerly / south westerly** direction towards the England/Wales border.

4 / 5 / 6 tributary rivers join the river Severn between Plynlimon and Shrewsbury.

The river Severn drops over **100 / 200 / 400** metres in height between Plynlimon and Llanidloes.



(ii) Give **two** reasons why the upper catchment area (drainage basin) of some rivers in the UK can contribute to flooding further downstream. [4]

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- (c) Study Table 1.3 below. It shows the number of floods that occurred in Shrewsbury between 1998 and 2014.

Table 1.3 – Floods in Shrewsbury

Year	Number of floods in that year	Month
1998	1	October
2000	3	October November December
2002	1	February
2004	1	February
2007	2	June July
2014	1	February

- (i) Tick (✓) **one** statement below which best describes the occurrence of flooding in Shrewsbury. Use information from Table 1.3. [1]

	Tick (✓)
River flooding occurs at random intervals.	
River flooding occurs at regular intervals.	
River flooding occurs during the winter months.	



- (ii) Calculate the mean amount of floods per year that occurred in Shrewsbury between 1998 and 2014. [3]

Show your working in the space below.

..... mean number of floods per year.

- (iii) Describe **two** hard engineering strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of river flooding. [4]

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- (iv) Give **one** reason why some people do not want money spent on river flood management. [2]

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(d) Study Photos 1.4 and 1.5 below. Both show landform change on the same cliff coastline in Norfolk.

Photo 1.4



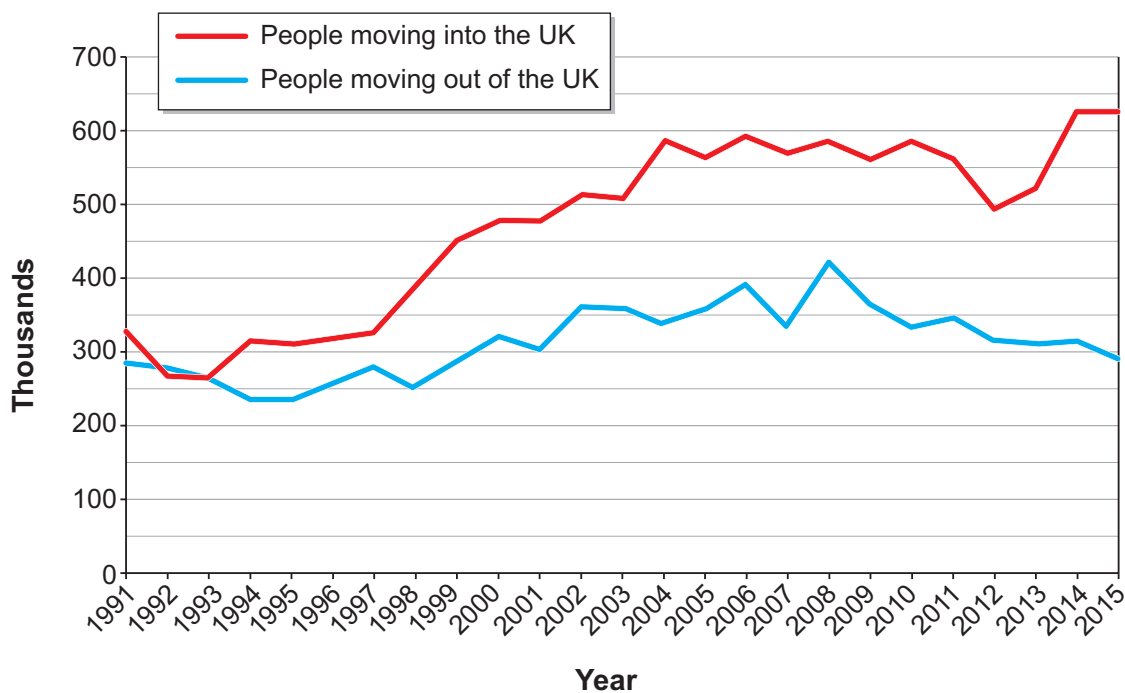
Photo 1.5



CORE THEME 2: Rural-Urban Links

2. (a) Study Graph 2.1 below.

Graph 2.1 – International migration in the UK (1991-2015)



(i) What is migration? Tick (✓) **one** definition below.

[1]

	Tick (✓)
When more people move out of a place than enter it.	
When people move between places.	
When people move each day between home and work.	



- (ii) Use information from Graph 2.1 to circle the correct answer in the sentences below. [4]

More people left the UK than moved into the UK between **1991 and 1993 / 1992 and 1993 / 1993 and 1994.**

The number of people moving into the UK increased most rapidly between **1995 and 1997 / 1999 and 2001 / 2012 and 2014.**

Between 2004 and 2013 the number of people moving into the UK each year **stayed the same / increased / fluctuated.**

In 2015, the difference between the number of people moving into the UK and the number leaving each year was **310 / 330 / 360** thousand.

- (b) Study Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 – The number of migrants coming from some European countries to the UK in 2015

Country of origin	Numbers
Spain	33,000
Poland	27,000
France	22,000
Italy	16,000
Romania	15,000
Germany	12,000

- (i) Name **one** suitable mapping technique to represent the numbers in Table 2.2. [1]

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- (ii) Give **one** reason why your selected mapping technique is a suitable way to show this data. [3]

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(c) In 2015 London (a global city) was the destination of more than a third of all international migrants to the UK.

(i) What are push factors? Tick (✓) **one** answer from the statements below. [1]

	Tick (✓)
Factors that attract people to move to a new home.	
Factors that force people to move away from their existing home.	
Factors that make people stay at their existing home.	

(ii) Give **two** pull factors that attract people to global cities. [2]

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(iii) Describe **two** ways in which **one** global city you have studied is connected to other places. [4]

Name of global city

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(iv) Global cities in LICs and NICs have informal economies.
Explain why informal jobs are important for people and the economy. [6]

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(d) Counter-urbanisation is the movement of people and businesses from larger cities to smaller towns and rural areas.

Give **two** reasons why counter-urbanisation takes place. [4]

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(e) Study the information in the Resource Box below.

Resource Box – Information about Elsenham in Essex

Elsenham is a village in Essex, 42 miles North of Central London.

Facts about Elsenham:

- The railway station is on the commuter line into London.
- It is 4 miles from a junction on the M11 motorway which links London to Cambridge.
- Population has grown from 1,217 (1971) to 2,446 (2011).
- Services include a village hall, public house, post office, shop and a primary school.

Table 2.3 – Average house prices (2017)

	Average house prices (£)
Elsenham	380,000
London	523,000
UK	207,000

Photo 2.4 – People from Elsenham protesting about plans to build a large new housing estate on farmland next to their village



Examiner only

Should permission be given to build large new housing estates on the edge of villages such as Elsenham? Justify your answer by referring to evidence in the Resource Box.

[8]

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



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 below. It shows New Zealand, a high income country (HIC) in the southern hemisphere.

Map 3.1 – Map of New Zealand

Describe the location of Christchurch in New Zealand.

[2]

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(b) Christchurch is close to a destructive plate margin.

(i) Tick (✓) **two** features found at destructive plate margins in the list below. [2]

Feature	Tick (✓) two
Shield volcano	
Stratovolcano	
Rift valley	
Mid-ocean ridge	
Ocean trench	

(ii) Explain why the process of subduction occurs at destructive plate margins. [4]

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(c) Study the Resource Box below.

Resource Box – Information about earthquakes in New Zealand

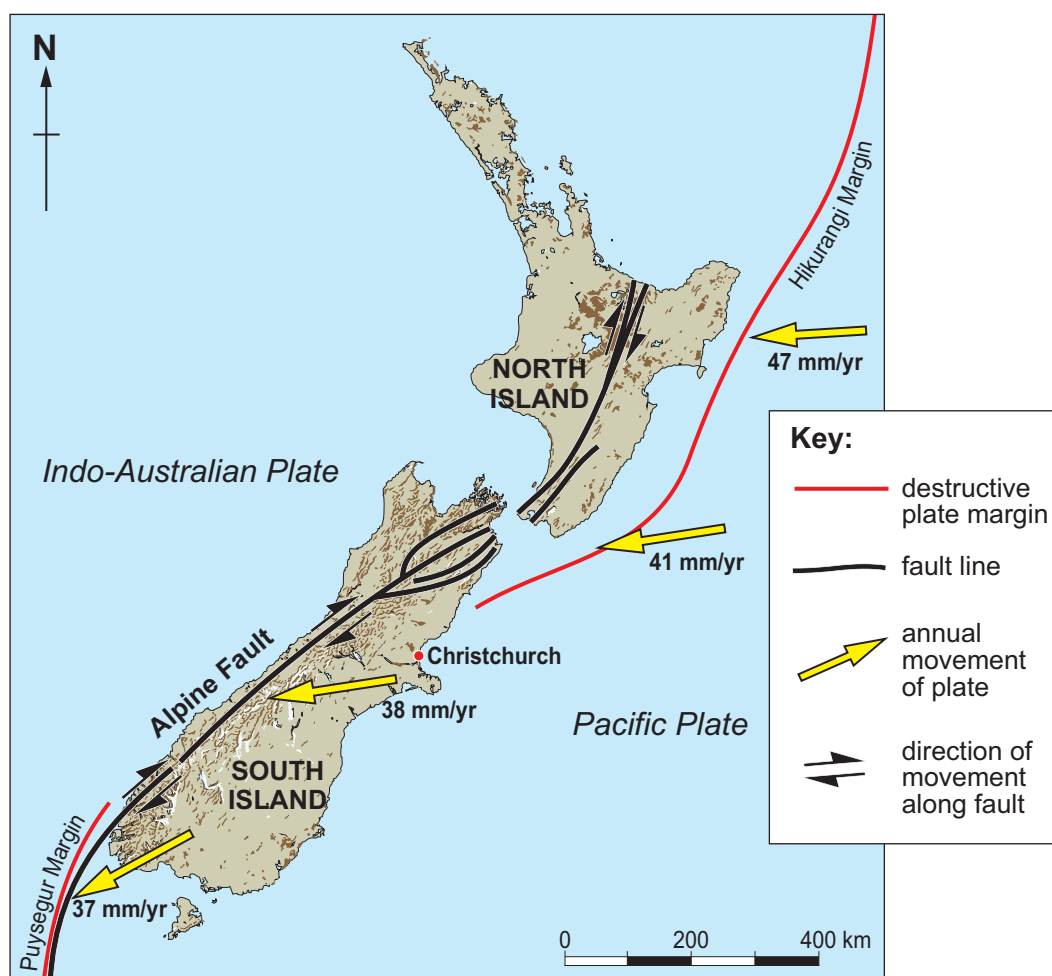
Christchurch has experienced 3 earthquakes in recent years:

- 2011 – 6.3 magnitude
- February 2016 – 5.7 magnitude
- November 2016 – 7.8 magnitude

During the November 2016 earthquake:

- two people died
- the earthquake created a 2 metre high tsunami. People were given warnings to head for higher land
- there were several strong aftershocks.

Map 3.2 – Plate movement in New Zealand



Resource Box continued

Photo 3.3 – Damage to homes and businesses in Christchurch after the 2011 earthquake



‘Christchurch, New Zealand, is less vulnerable to earthquakes than other communities in tectonic zones.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use evidence from the Resource Box to support your answer. [8]

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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 below. It shows New Zealand, a high income country (HIC) in the southern hemisphere.

Map 4.1 – Map of New Zealand



Describe the location of Christchurch in New Zealand.

[2]

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(b) The Christchurch region experienced serious flooding in 2014.

- (i) One strategy which may be used to reduce the risk of flooding is to hold the line. Tick (✓) **two** correct characteristics of hold the line in the list below. [2]

Characteristic	Tick (✓) two
Use hard engineering	
Build coastal defences further out to sea	
Allow land to flood naturally	
Do nothing	
Sea defences are regularly maintained	

- (ii) Explain why managed retreat is used along some stretches of coastline. [4]

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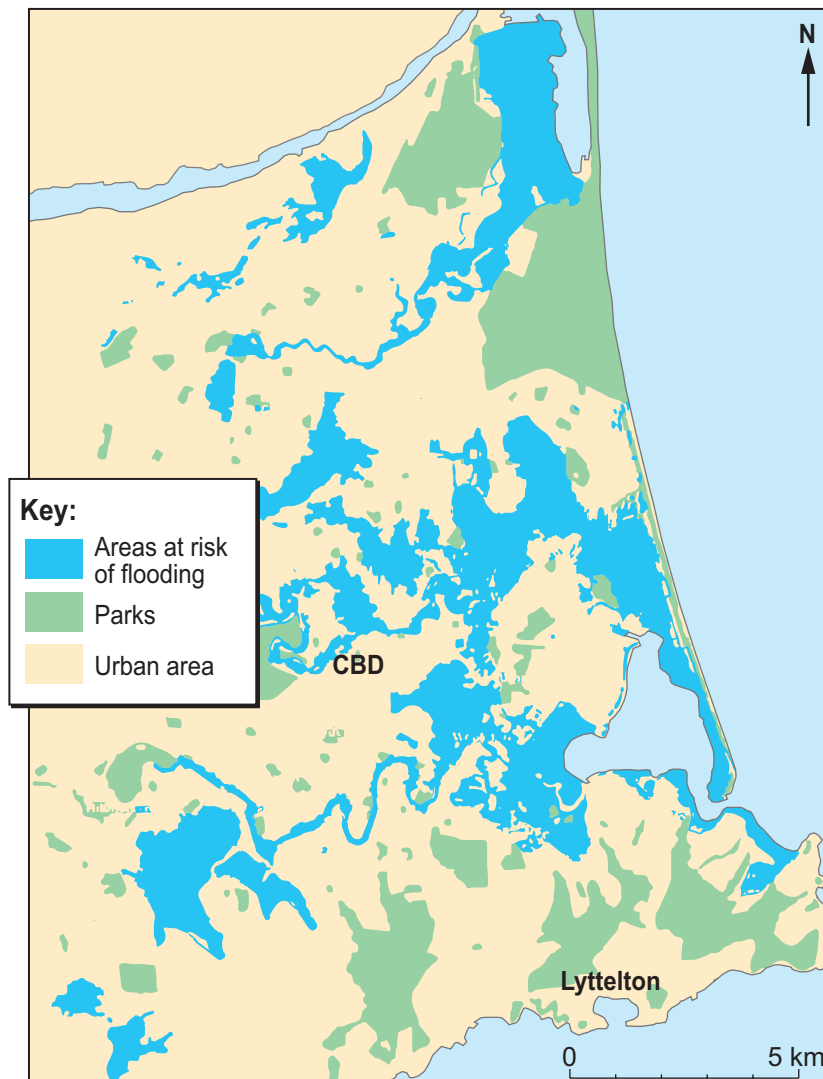
(c) Study the Resource Box below.

Resource Box – Information about coastal flooding in Christchurch, New Zealand

Christchurch experienced coastal floods in March 2014.

- Strong south to southwesterly winds with gusts of 120 kilometres per hour.
- 160 mm of rainfall fell at the port town of Lyttelton – a suburb of Christchurch.
- The 2011 earthquake had caused the level of the land to fall in many places, with an average drop of 200-300mm.

Map 4.2 – Map of areas vulnerable to coastal flooding in Christchurch



Resource Box continued

Photo 4.3 – Flood damage to businesses in Christchurch after the 2014 floods



‘Christchurch, New Zealand, is less vulnerable than other coastal communities to the effects of coastal flooding.’
To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use evidence from the Resource Box to support your answer. [8]

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End of Question 4

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