

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

3110U10-1



MONDAY, 23 MAY 2022 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1: Changing Physical and Human Landscapes

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Question 1	28	
Question 2	28	
Writing accurately	3	
Question 3	24	
Question 4	24	
Total	83	

either
or

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Folder.

In addition to this paper you may use a calculator and a 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 from 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 lined 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.

Your ability to communicate and organise your ideas will be assessed in questions that are worth 6 or 8 marks. The accuracy of your writing will be assessed in your answer to question 2(c).



JUN23110U10101

SECTION A – CORE THEMES

Answer **all** questions in this section.

THEME 1: Landscapes and Physical Processes

1. Study the OS map extract of the area around Llandovery in the Resource Folder.

- (a) (i) In which of the following grid squares do the rivers Afon Dulais and Afon Tywi meet? **Tick (✓)** the correct answer in the box below. [1]

Grid Square	Tick (✓)
7132	
3172	
7131	

- (ii) Give the direction of flow of the Afon Dulais. [1]

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- (iii) Describe the relief (shape of the land) in Box A shown on the map. Use map evidence. [4]

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- (iv) The process of abrasion takes place in the Afon Dulais. Describe this process. [2]

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- (b) (i) The scale of the map has a ratio of 1:50 000.
The distance between Llanwrda and Llandovery railway stations is 12 cm on the map. Calculate the actual distance in kilometres. Show your working. [2]

Answer kilometres

- (ii) Suggest how the route of the railway line has been affected by landforms. Use map evidence to help your answer. [3]

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(iii) Different processes change river landforms.
Suggest why landforms in Box B have changed over time. Use evidence from the map to support your answer. [6]

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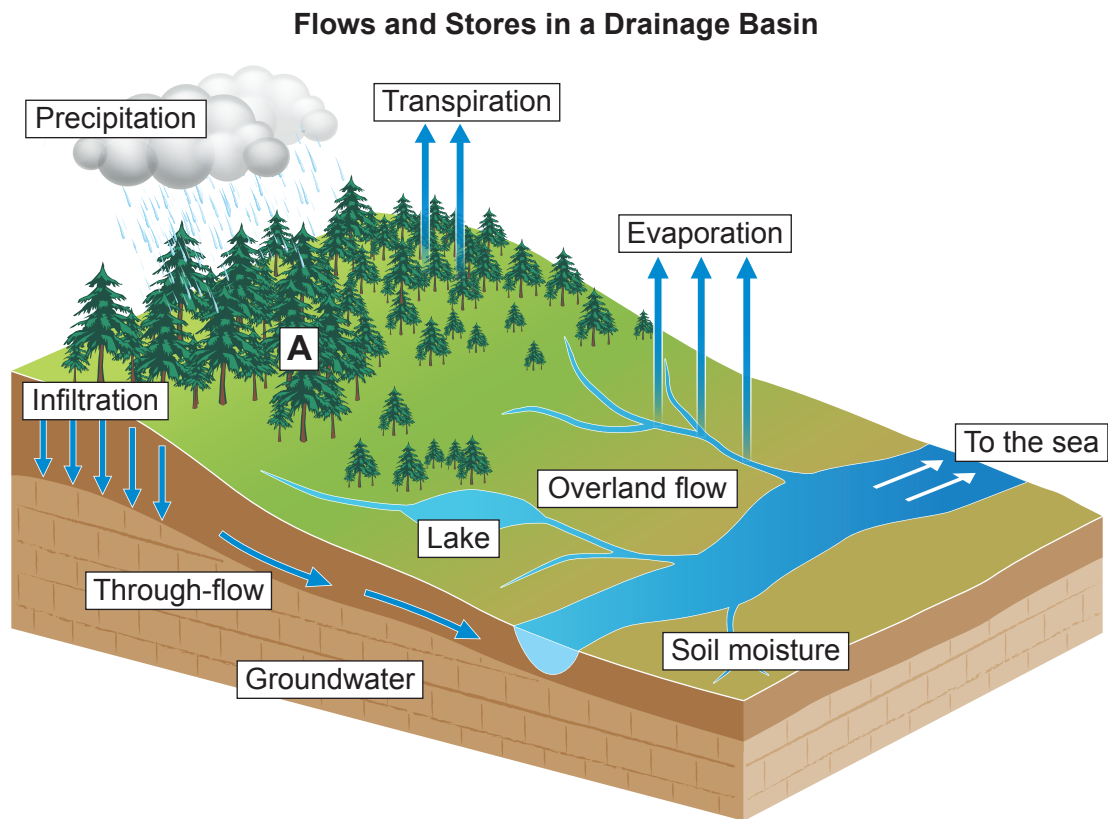
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ON THIS PAGE**

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05



(c) Study the diagram below.



(i) Give the correct label for box A. **Tick (✓)** the correct answer from the box below.

[1]

Label	Tick (✓)
Interception	
Transportation	
Deposition	

(ii) Identify **one** flow and **one** store of water in a drainage basin.

[2]

Flow

Store



(iii) Changes in weather and climate can affect the balance between stores and flows in a drainage basin in the UK. Explain why. [6]

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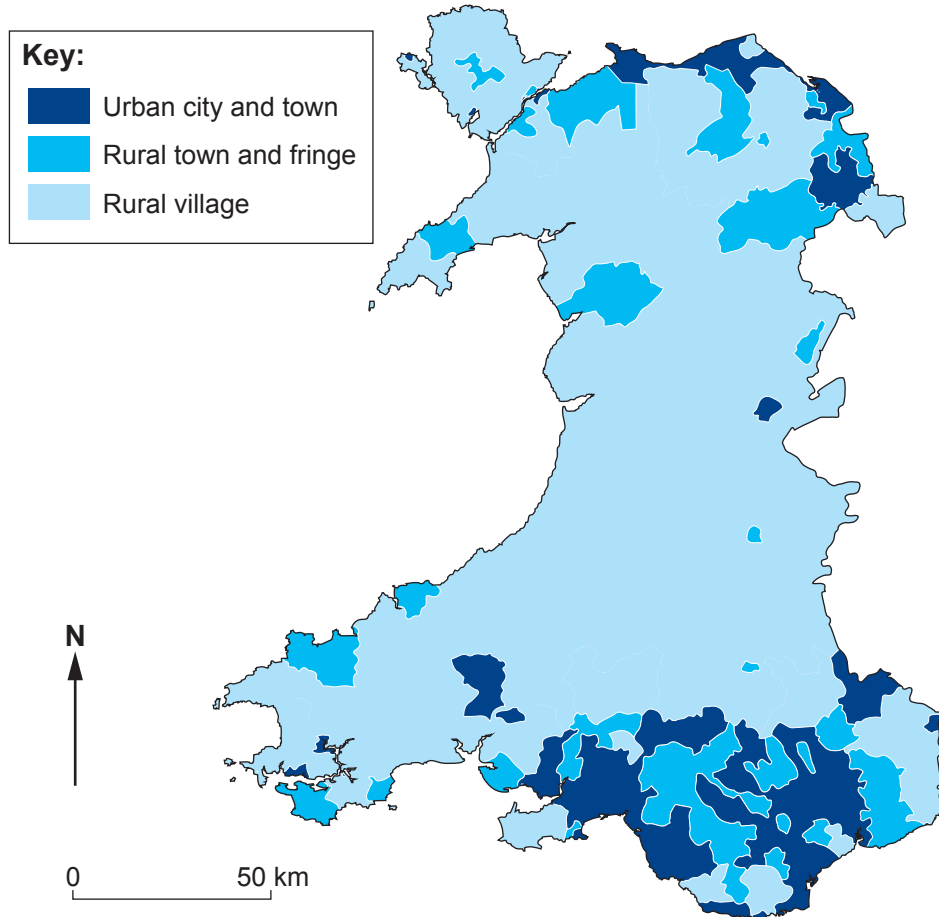
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End of Question 1



THEME 2: Rural-Urban Links

2. (a) Study the map below.

Classification of Urban and Rural Areas in Wales

(i) **Tick (✓) three** statements from the box below that are true.

[3]

Statement	True (✓)
Around 70% of Wales can be classed as rural.	
North Wales is the most urbanised.	
Most of central and west Wales consists of rural settlements.	
There are no villages in central Wales.	
Around 10% of Wales can be classed as urban.	
More urban settlements are in south-east and north-east Wales.	

(ii) **Tick (✓) two** characteristics of a rural settlement from the list below.

[2]

Characteristics of a Rural Settlement	Rural (✓)
Large number of shops and businesses.	
Low population density.	
Surrounded by farmland and countryside.	
Many brownfield sites to build on.	
Linked together by a varied transport network.	

(iii) Give **one** reason why mid-Wales is mainly rural.

[2]

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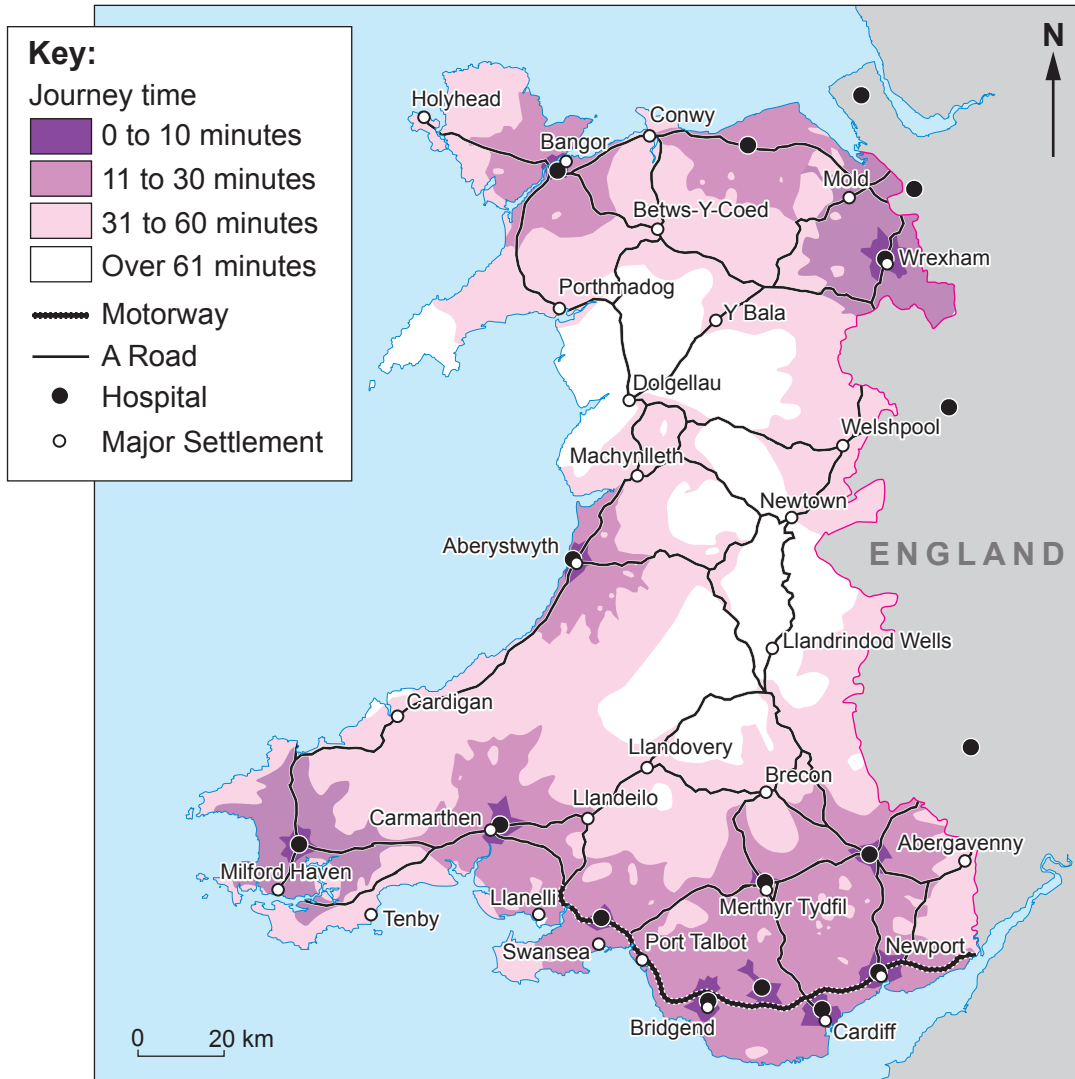
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(b) Study the map below.

Journey times to Accident and Emergency (A&E) Hospitals for people living in Wales



(i) Describe the pattern of journey times to Accident and Emergency (A&E) hospitals for people living in Wales. [3]

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(ii) Access to health care is a challenge facing people who live in remote rural areas of Wales. Describe **two** other challenges. [4]

1

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2

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(iii) Explain why the increasing importance of urban areas is contributing to deprivation in rural areas of Wales. [6]

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

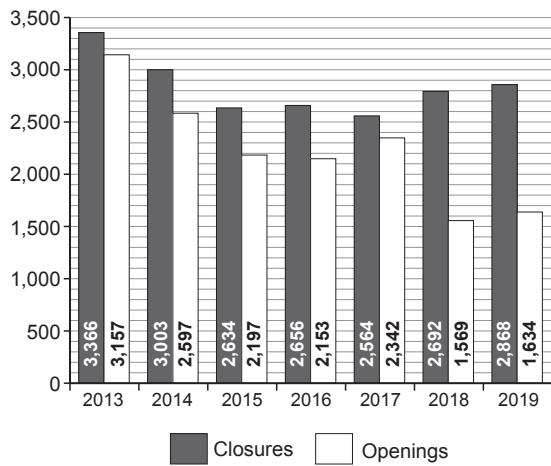
Redeveloped High Street



High Street Shop Closures



UK High Street Shop Closures and Openings 2013–2019



Source: Local Data Company

Out of Town Shopping Centre



Strategies that have been used to improve town centre high streets have been successful. To what extent do you agree?

Use the **Resource Box** to support your answer. You may refer to other examples you have studied. [8]

The accuracy of your writing will be assessed in your answer to this question. [3]

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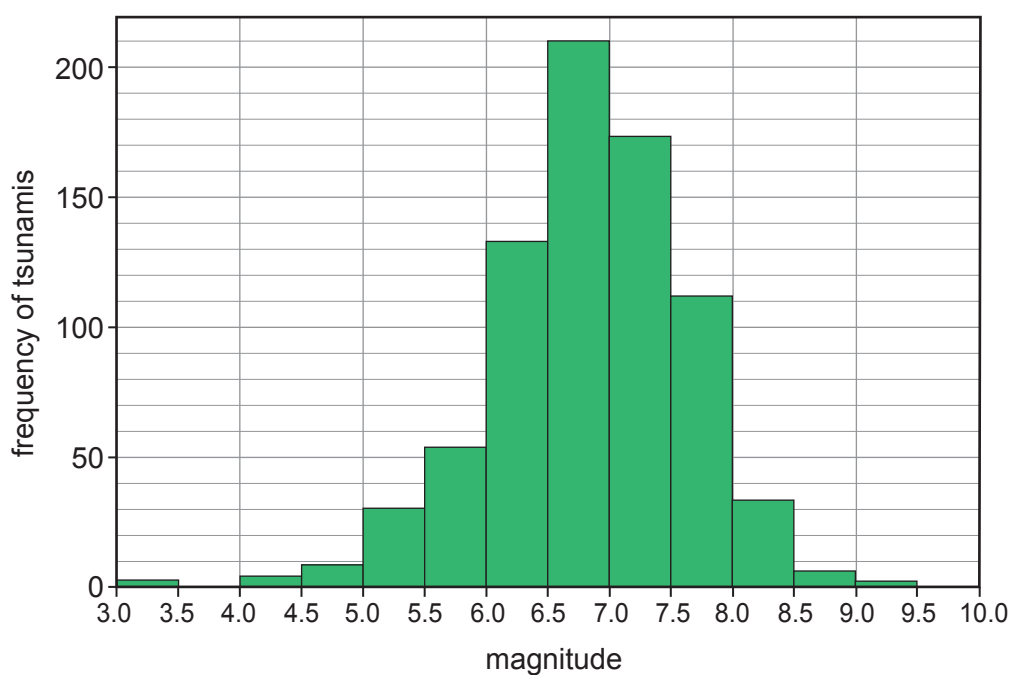
SECTION B – OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section, **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

THEME 3: Tectonic Landscapes and Hazards

3. (a) Study the histogram below.

Earthquake magnitudes that caused tsunamis: 1900–2008



- (i) How many tsunamis were caused by earthquakes of magnitude 6 to 6.5? [1]
-
- (ii) Give the modal class of earthquake magnitudes that caused tsunamis. [1]
-



(iii) Give **two** reasons why a histogram was used to present this data rather than a bar chart. [2]

1

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2

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(iv) Explain why fewer tsunamis are caused by low magnitude earthquakes. [2]

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(b) Study the map below. It shows the volcanic islands of Hawaii, in the Pacific Ocean.



(i) Describe the location of Mauna Loa, the largest of Hawaii's volcanoes. [2]

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(ii) Mauna Loa is an example of a shield volcano. Describe **two** features of a shield volcano. [4]

1

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2

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(iii) The Hawaiian Islands have been created by a volcanic hot-spot.
Explain why hot-spots can create chains of volcanoes. You may use a diagram to help your answer. [4]

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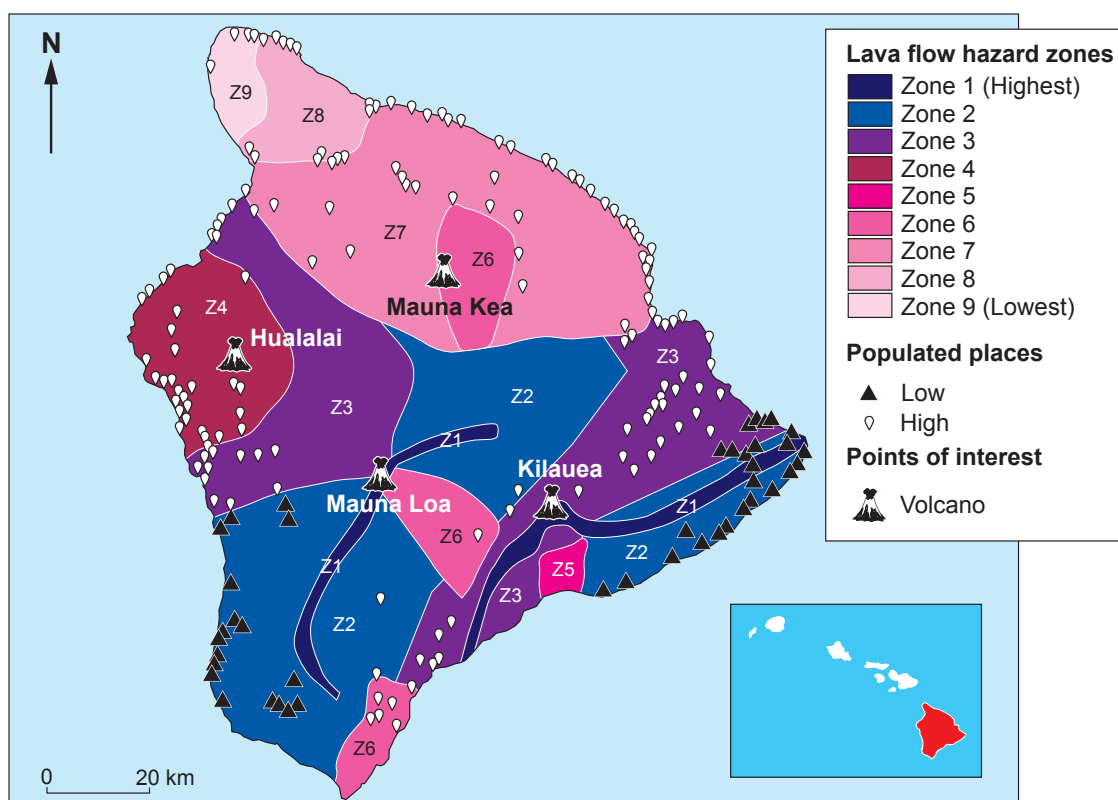
(c) Study the information in the Resource Box below.

Resource Box – Volcanic Eruptions on Big Island, Hawaii

Kilauea Lava Flows



Big Island, Hawaii: Hazard Zones and Populated Areas



Fact File

- The Hawaiian Volcano Observatory (HVO) monitors hazards from active volcanoes from 100 field stations with scientific instruments transmitting data 24 hours a day. The data is used to produce hazard maps to advise the population and emergency planners.
- The Kilauea volcano eruption in 2018 destroyed dozens of homes and burned hundreds of hectares of farmland, but the damage was confined to the Big Island. 2,000 people were evacuated in the 2018 eruption but there were no casualties.
- Tourism authorities reported that summer bookings for hotels on Big Island have fallen by almost 50 percent since the Kilauea volcano began spewing lava and toxic gases. Tourism generates US\$166 million per year for all of the Hawaiian Islands.

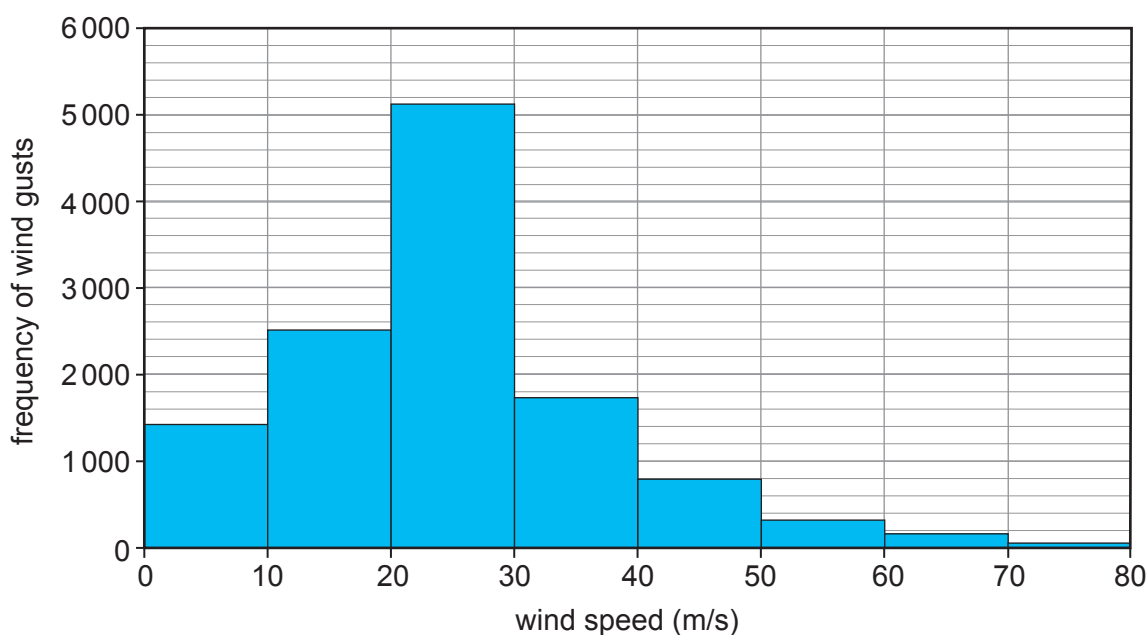


If you have answered Question 3 **do not** answer Question 4

THEME 4: Coastal Hazards and their Management

4. (a) Study the histogram below.

Average strength of wind gusts during a hurricane season in Miami, Florida



(i) How many wind gusts had a wind speed between 10 and 20m/s? [1]

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(ii) Give the modal class of wind speed. [1]

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(iii) Give **two** reasons why a histogram was used to present this data rather than a bar chart. [2]

1

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2

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(iv) Explain why the strength of wind during tropical storms concerns some people who live in coastal communities. [2]

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- (b) Study the map below. It shows the areas of Bangladesh, South Asia, that are at high risk of coastal flooding.

Coastal Flooding in Bangladesh



(i) Describe the areas of Bangladesh at risk from coastal flooding. [2]

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(ii) Describe **one** social and **one** economic factor that can increase the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impact of flooding. [4]

Social

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Economic

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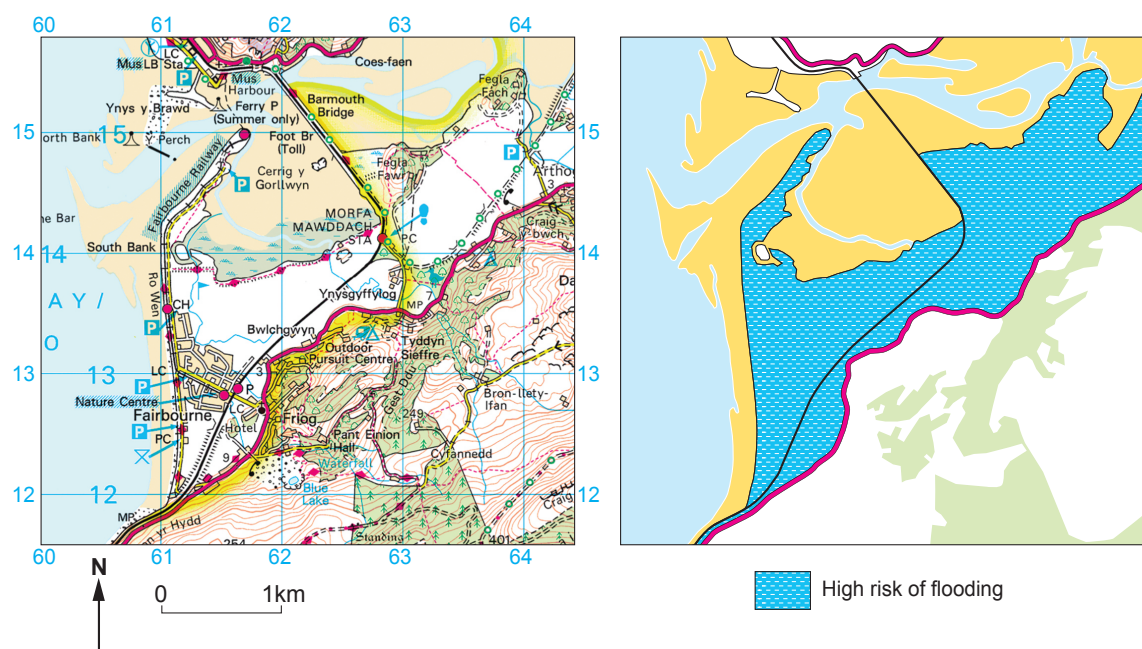
(iii) Explain why climate change is increasing the risk of flooding in coastal areas. [4]

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

Resource Box – Fairbourne on the west coast of Wales



The land is very flat, only just above sea level and at risk of flooding.

Storm waves at Fairbourne



Fact File

- Councils must decide whether to maintain or build new coastal defences through their Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). The SMP for Fairbourne has recommended that the village will enter **managed retreat** in 2025. The council will then stop maintaining the sea defences.
- The council argues that it is unsafe and unsustainable to continue to protect low lying communities in the face of rising sea levels.
- There are 421 homes with over 850 residents living in Fairbourne. House prices have fallen by more than 40%. Many of the residents are elderly and retired.
- Villagers are angry that their village will be lost to the sea and they will have to move away. They have been described as 'Britain's First Climate Refugees'.
- Fairbourne's attractive 2-mile-long Blue Flag beach has attracted many tourists every year since Victorian times. There are several businesses that support locals and visitors.



Additional space for question 4(c) only:

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End of Question 4

END OF PAPER





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MONDAY, 23 MAY 2022 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY

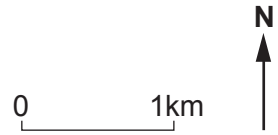
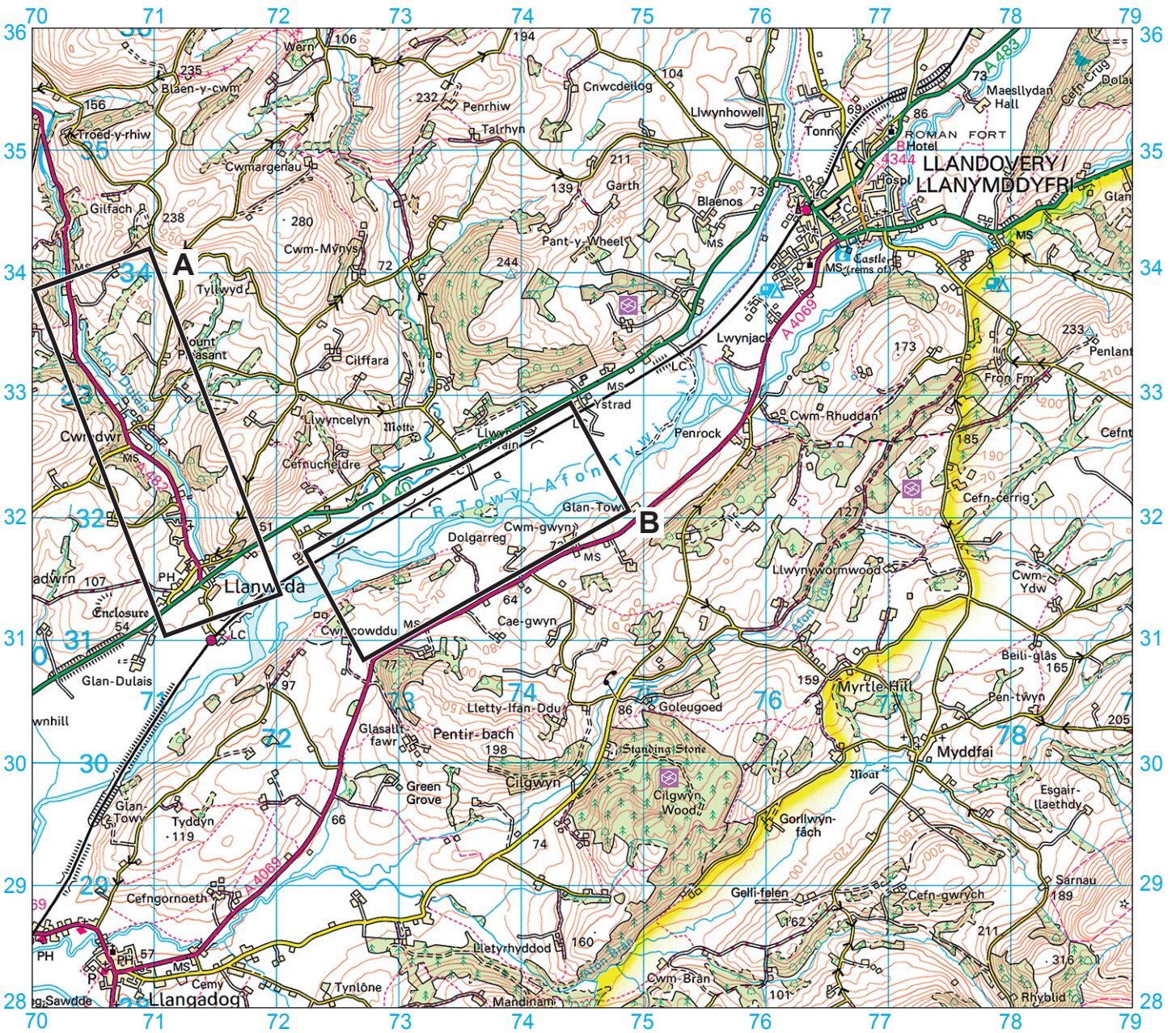
Unit 1: Changing Physical and Human Landscapes

1 hour 30 minutes

RESOURCE FOLDER

This folder is for use with questions in **Unit 1: Changing Physical and Human Landscapes**.
This folder need not be handed in with your answer booklet.

OS Map Extract Sheet 146 Lampeter & Llandovery



Landranger series (1:50 000 scale) LANDRANGER MAP SYMBOLS



ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

Service area
S
M1
Elevated
Junction number
1

Unfenced
Dual carriageway
A 470
Footbridge
A 493
Main road
Road under construction
Secondary road
B 4518
Narrow road with passing places
A 855
Bridge
B 885
Road generally more than 4m wide
Road generally less than 4m wide
Other road, drive or track
Path
Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5)
14% to 20% (1 in 7 to 1 in 5)
Gates / Road tunnel
Ferry P
Ferry V
Ferry (passenger) / Ferry (vehicle)

RAILWAYS

Track multiple or single
Track under construction
Light rail system, narrow gauge or tramway
Bridges, footbridge
Tunnel, cutting
Station, (a) principal
Siding
Light rail system station
Level crossing
Viaduct, embankment

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY Not shown on maps of Scotland

Footpath
Bridleway
Restricted byway (not for use by mechanically propelled vehicles)
Byway open to all traffic

Public rights of way shown on this map have been taken from local authority definitive maps and later amendments.
The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of the mapping will allow.
Rights of way are liable to change and may not be clearly defined on the ground. Please check with the relevant local authority for the latest information. Rights of way are not shown on maps in Scotland.

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

National Trail, Scotland's Great Trails, European Long Distance Path and selected Recreational Routes
On-road cycle route
Traffic-free cycle route
Cycle Network number; National / Regional

Other route 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. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland

Danger Area
Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

BOUNDARIES

National
District
County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough
National Park

WATER FEATURES

Marsh or salting
Towpath
Lock
Ford
Sand
Dunes
Mud
Cliff
Slopes
Flat rock
High water mark
Low water mark
Lighthouse (in use)
Beacon
Lighthouse (disused)
Shingle
Weir
Normal tidal limit
Footbridge
Aqueduct
Canal
Lake
Canal (dry)

LAND FEATURES

Cutting, embankment
Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
Buildings
Important building (selected)
Bus or coach station
Glass structure
Heliport
Current or former place of worship; with tower with spire, minaret or dome
Place of worship
Triangulation pillar
Mast
Wind pump
Wind turbine
Windmill with or without sails
Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
Coniferous wood
Non-coniferous wood
Mixed wood
Orchard
Park or ornamental ground
Access land (symbols indicate owner or agency - see below)
Forestry Commission
Natural Resources Wales
National Trust; always open, limited access - observe local signs
National Trust for Scotland; always open, limited access - observe local signs

ABBREVIATIONS See website for full list

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	Mus	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Coll	College	PH	Public house
Fm	Farm	Sta	Station
Ho	House	Sch	School
Hospl	Hospital	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
MP	Milepost	Univ	University

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

+	Site of antiquity	VILLA	Roman	⚔ 1066	Site of battle (with date)
★	Visible earthwork	Castle	Non-Roman		

HEIGHTS

Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

ROCK FEATURES

Cliff - 650
Outcrop - 600
Cliff - 580
Scree

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 natural summit.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Viewpoint 180°
Viewpoint 360°
Visitor centre
Walks / trails
Nature reserve
Picnic site
Youth hostel
Golf course or links
Garden / arboretum
Camp site / Caravan site
Camping and caravan site
Selected places of tourist interest
Information centre, all year / seasonal
Parking
Park & Ride, all year / seasonal
Phone, public / emergency / roadside assistance
Recreation / leisure / sports centre
World Heritage site or area