Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					

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General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2013

Geography

GEOG1

Unit 1 Physical and Human Geography

Tuesday 14 May 2013 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- the Ordnance Survey map extract (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

2 hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Answer Question 1 and one other question from Section A and Question 5 and one other question from Section B.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 120.
- Each question is worth 30 marks.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- Where appropriate, sketch maps and diagrams should be used to illustrate answers and reference made to examples and case studies.
- You are advised to spend about 60 minutes on Section A and about 60 minutes on Section B.



For Exam	iner's Use
Examine	r's Initials
Question	Mark
1	
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6	
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8	
TOTAL	

Section A

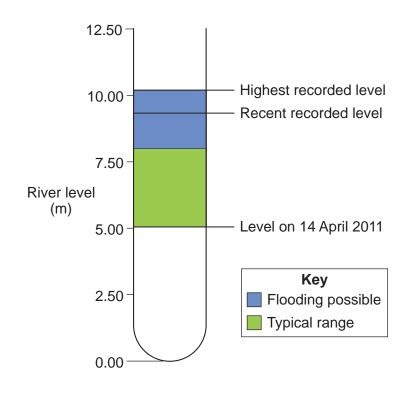
Answer Question 1 and one other question from this section.

1 Rivers, Floods and Management
 1 (a) (i) Define the term 'magnitude-frequency analysis' of flood risk.

(2 marks)

1 (a) (ii) Figure 1 shows information on levels of the River Ouse at the Foss Barrier on 14 April 2011.

Figure 1





Comment on the usefulness of the information in Figure 1 with reference to magnitude-frequency analysis of flood risk.
(3 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page



1 (b) Study Figure 2 which shows a flood management strategy.

Figure 2



1 (b) (i)	Using Figure 2 only, describe this flood management strategy.
	(4 marks)
	Extra space



1 (b) (ii)	Comment on advantages and disadvantages of this flood management strategy.
	(6 marks)
	Extra space
	Question 1 continues on the next page



1 (c)	Physical factors are more important than human factors in affecting river discharge.
	Discuss this view.



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2	Cold Environments	
2 (a) (i)	Explain what is meant by 'the glacial budget'.	
	(3 ma	rks)
2 (a) (ii)	Study Figure 3 which shows the position of Mer de Glace glacier, near Chamonix France between 1644 and 1977.	Χ,
	Figure 3	
	Les Tines O 250 m Bonnenuict 1863 1842 Les Bois Key Ner de 1977 Glace glacier Ner de 1977 Glace glacier	
	Describe the changes in the position of the glacier shown in Figure 3.	
	(3 ma	rks)



2 (b) (i)	Draw a labelled sketch to show the characteristics of eskers.
	(4 marks)
2 (b) (ii)	Explain the formation of eskers.
	(5 marks)
	Question 2 continues on the next page



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2 (c)	Describe how and explain two or more ways in which ice moves (such as internal deformation, rotational, compressional and extensional flow and basal sliding).



	(15 marks) Extra space
1	
	Extra space
	Extra space

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3	(Coastal Environments
3 (a) (i)) [Distinguish between eustatic and isostatic sea level change.
		(3 marks
3 (a) (ii	1	Study Figure 4 which shows observed and predicted sea level change between 800 and 2100. Figure 4
	2.0 1.8	
	1.6	Observed sea level change
	1.4	Tredictions for 2100.
	1.2	Pfeffer et al., 2008
Sea level rise	1.0	-1.0
(m)	0.8	$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac$
	0.6	-0.6
	0.4	
	0.2	1000 lovel
	0.0	0.0
	-0.2	
	-0.4 18	



	Describe the trends shown in Figure 4 .	
	(3 marks)	
Question 3 continues on the next page		



	Draw a labelled sketch to show the characteristics of one landform associated with a coastline of submergence.
	(4 marks
(b) (ii)	Explain the formation of this landform.
(b) (ii)	Explain the formation of this landform.
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3 (c)	Discuss the relative importance of two or more processes responsible for shaping the coast (such as marine erosion, transportation; deposition and land-based sub-aerial weathering, mass movement and runoff).
	Overtion 2 continues on the west ways
	Question 3 continues on the next page

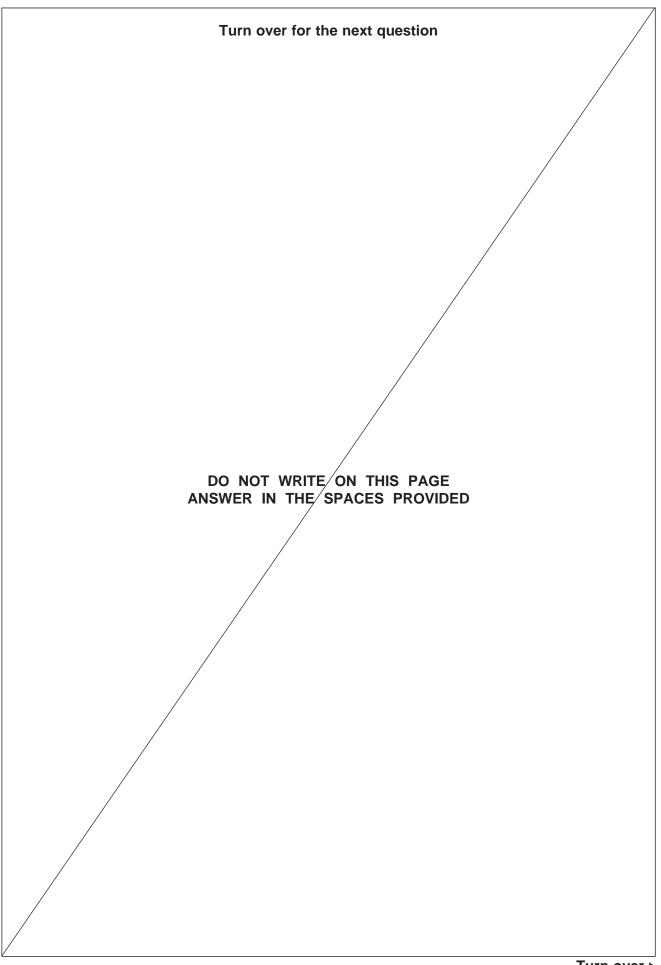




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4	Hot Desert Environments and their Margins
4 (a) (i)	Outline sources of water in hot desert environments.
	(3 marks)
	(e mante)

4 (a) (ii) Study Figure 5 which shows some effects of flooding in Death Valley, California.







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	Use Figure 5 to suggest how flooding may affect desert landforms.	
		(3 marks)
4 (b) (i)	Draw a labelled sketch to show the characteristics of yardangs.	
		(4 marks)
	Question 4 continues on the next page	

4 (b) (ii)	Explain the formation of yardangs.
	(5 marks)
	Firther and a
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4 (0)	Evolois ture or many course of evidity (evols on atmosphanic pressure, winds
4 (c)	Explain two or more causes of aridity (such as atmospheric pressure, winds, continentality, relief and cold ocean currents).
	continuing, rener and cold cocan carrents).



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Question 4 continues on the next page



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End of Section A



Section B

Answer Question 5 and one other question from this section.

5	Population Change
5 (a)	Study Figure 6 , on the insert, which is a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of Leeds showing four different settlement areas A , B , C and D .
	Choose two of the settlement areas shown in Figure 6.
	Using Figure 6 only , contrast the characteristics of the two settlement areas that you have chosen.
	Areas chosen
	(4 marks)
	Extra space
	Question 5 continues on the next page



5 (b) (i)	For two areas of settlement that you have studied, contrast the socio-economic characteristics of the residents.
	(5 marks)
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	Extra opass
5 (b) (ii)	Use your settlement case studies to comment on the implications for social welfare.



(6 marks)
Extra space

Question 5 continues on the next page

Please note that due to copyright restrictions we are unable to electronically publish the OS map extract used for Question 5(a).

Please refer to Landranger Map 104, Leeds & Bradford (eastings 24–33, northings 34–46).

Copies of this question paper can be purchased online from the AQA shop, and each question paper includes an Ordnance Survey map extract.



5 (c)	With reference to two case studies of countries at different stages of development, assess the success of attempts to manage population change.



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Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

30



6	Food Supply Issues
6 (a)	Define the term 'the geopolitics of food'.
	(2 marks)
6 (b) (i)	Study Figure 7 which shows world grain production from 1960 to 2009.
	Figure 7
	Due to copyright restrictions we are unable to electronically publish the graph.
	Describe the trends shown in Figure 7 .
	(3 marks)



6 (b) (ii) Study Figure 8 which identifies causes of food insecurity in Haiti.

Figure 8

Natural causes

Natural disasters worsen Haiti's situation. In the 2008 hurricane season, 70% of Haiti's agriculture was destroyed, creating pockets of severe malnutrition.

The January 2010 earthquake, centred in Port-au-Prince, killed approximately 200 000 people, with millions left hungry and homeless.

Vulnerability

Poverty: 76% of Haitians live on under US\$2 per day and 56% on under US\$1 per day.

Haiti is classed as a food deficit country with a 48% reliance on imported food.

Food insecurity

Human causes

- Multiple corrupt regimes
- Environmental degradation, especially deforestation
- HIV/AIDS
- · Over-reliance on aid
- Unfair trade

Comment on the information provided in Figure 8 .
(5 marks)

Question 6 continues on the next page



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6 (c)	Explain how agricultural systems may be classified.
· (-)	
	(5 marks)
	(o mano)
	Evilia angga
	Extra space



6 (d)	Discuss issues resulting from:
	 the growing demand from richer countries for high value food exports from poorer countries
	all-year demand for seasonal produce.
	Question 6 continues on the next page





	(15 marks)
Extra space	



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7	Energy Iss	ues		
7 (a)	Define the	term 'renewable energy'.		
				(2 marks)
7 (b) (i)		re 9 which shows the pe selected countries in 200	rcentages of electricity pro	ovided by renewable
		Fig	ure 9	
		Country	% of electricity provided by renewable sources	
		UK	7.9	
		Germany	17.0	
		Spain	25.9	
		Netherlands	9.4	
		Denmark	27.4	
	Describe th	e information shown in F	Figure 9.	
				(3 marks)
		Question 7 continu	es on the next page	, 7





7 (b) (ii) Study Figure 10 which describes wave energy and tidal energy in the UK in 2011.

Figure 10

We can harness energy from both waves and tides. Both need a great deal more research if they are to work efficiently and be usable without damaging the coastal environment. Wave energy is one of the least developed types of renewable energy but a number of experimental projects are currently taking place in the UK.

The Limpet device, located off Islay in the Scottish Hebrides, consists of a coastal gully leading into a concrete chamber. Waves entering force air into the chamber under pressure. This is used to drive a turbine to generate electricity.

Tidal power is likely to provide much larger quantities of energy. Several possible sites for such schemes in the UK have already been identified, but huge costs and high environmental risks are slowing down development. The likeliest site today is in the Severn Estuary. The shores of the Severn comprise large and important coastal marshes which are home to thousands of birds.

With the help of Figure 10 , summarise issues associated with the development of wave energy and tidal energy.
(5 marks)



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7 (c)	Comment on the effects of acid rain.
	(5 marks)
	Evtra snaca
	Extra space
	Question 7 continues on the next page



supply, consumption and trade.



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8	Health Is:	sues			
8 (a)	Define the term 'morbidity'.				
8 (b) (i)		ure 11 which shows life n in Manchester betwe			
		Quintile	Males (Years)	Females (Years)	
		1 Least deprived	78	82	
		2	76	80	
		3	73	78	
		4	72	78	
		5 Most deprived	70	76	
	Describe t	the information shown i	in Figure 11 .		



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8 (b) (ii) Study **Figure 12** which shows selected information relating to deaths in Manchester from 2006 to 2008.

Figure 12

Indicator	Manchester	England average	England range
Excess winter deaths	10.4	15.6	
Infant deaths	6.26	4.84	
Deaths from smoking	360.3	206.8	
Early deaths: heart disease and stroke	125.0	74.8	
Early deaths: cancer	159.7	114.0	
Road injuries	46.4	51.3	

 Significantly worse than England average 	Key	Enç ave	For when d	
Significantly better than England average	England worst	25 th percentile	75 th percentile	England best

omment on the information snown in Figure 12 .	
(5 mark	

Question 8 continues on the next page



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- ()	
8 (c)	Use a local case study to describe how health care is provided.
	(5 marks)
	Extra space



8 (d)	With reference to one infectious disease, discuss its impact on health, economic development and lifestyle.				
	Question 8 continues on the next page				

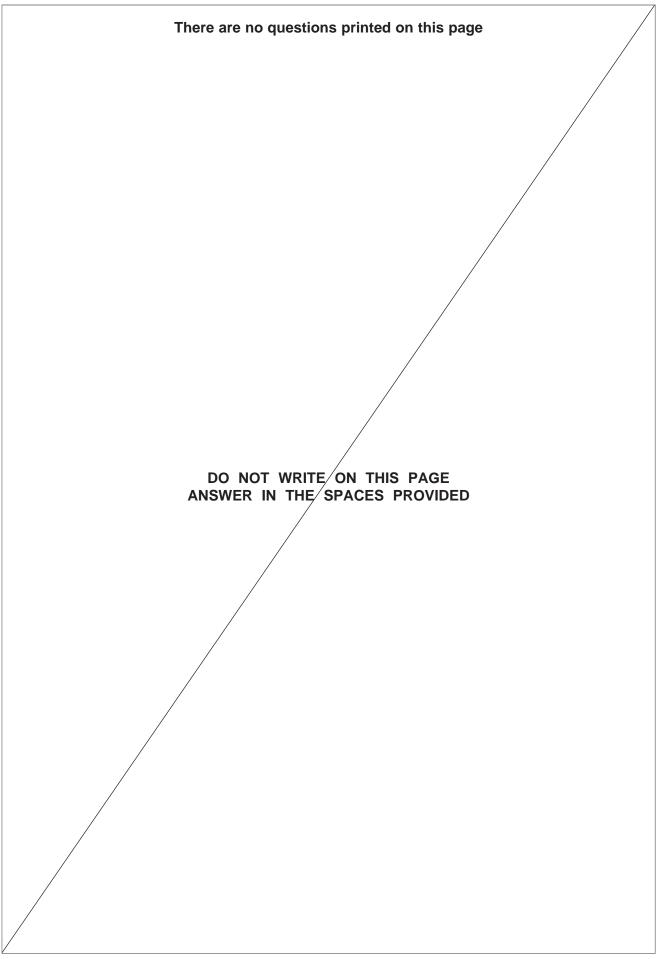


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END OF QUESTIONS







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