Vrite your name here Surname	Other na	ames
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Geogra	ohv A	
	ysical Environment	
Paper 1: The Phy	ysical Environment	Paper Reference 1GA0/01

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.

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.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are questions where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
 - you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶

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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 \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

answer, p	ut a	line through the box $oxtimes$ and then mark your new answer with a	cross \boxtimes .
UK landscap	es a	re constantly being changed by different processes.	
(a) (i) State	one	example of a sedimentary rock.	(1)
\times	A	schist	
\times	В	slate	
\times	C	basalt	
\times	D	chalk	
(ii) State	one	e characteristic of a sedimentary rock.	(1)
(b) Identify	the l	ocation of one area of granite landscape in the UK.	(1)
\boxtimes	Α	South Wales	
\times	В	South west England	
\times	C	East Anglia	
\boxtimes	D	South east England	
			(1)
	UK landscap (a) (i) State (ii) State (b) Identify (UK landscapes a (a) (i) State one A B C D (ii) State one A B C D (c) (i) Farming	B slate C basalt D chalk (ii) State one characteristic of a sedimentary rock. (b) Identify the location of one area of granite landscape in the UK. A South Wales B South west England C East Anglia

(ii) Explain one way in which farming affects the landscape.	(2)
/T . I	
(Total for Question 1 = 6 ma	rks)

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 $\ \square$.

Co	asta	l laı	ndscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.		
2	2 (a) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.				
		(i)	Identify one erosional landform shown in the coastal landscape on Figure 1.	(1)	
		(ii)	State one type of biological weathering that might have an impact on this landscape.	(1)	
		(iii)	Rip rap is an example of hard engineering.		
			Explain one way rip rap helps protect coastal landscapes.	(2)	

Question 3: River landscapes and processes If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box $\ \square$. River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes. **3** (a) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet. (i) Identify **one** landform in the river landscape shown in Figure 3. (1) (ii) State **one** type of chemical weathering that might have an impact on this river landscape. (1) (iii) Channelisation is an example of hard engineering. Explain **one** way channelisation helps manage river landscapes. (2)

Question 4: Glaciated upland landscapes and processes

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box $ oxdot igl]$.					
Glaciated upland landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.					
4 (a) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.					
(i) Identify one landform in the glaciated landscape shown in Figure 5.	(1)				
(ii) State one type of mechanical weathering that might have an impact on this glaciated upland landscape.	(1)				
(iii) Tourism has both negative and positive effects on glaciated upland landscape Explain one way that tourism has a negative effect on glaciated upland	s.				
landscapes.	(2)				

Examine how phys	sical processes work to	ogether in the format	ion of the
drumlin shown in	rigure o.		(8)
			(0)
		(Total for Qu	estion 4 = 12 marks)

SECTION B Weather hazards and climate change

	Weather hazards and climate change	
5	The UK's climate experiences significant variations.	
	(a) (i) State one natural cause of climate change in the past.	(1)
1	(ii) State two sources of evidence for natural climate change in the past.	(2)
2		
	(iii) Study Figure 7 in the Resource Booklet. Calculate the range of average temperatures for the four locations in Figure 7.	(1)
	(iv) The prevailing wind, which is shown in Figure 7, influences the climate of the UK.	
	Explain one way prevailing wind affects the climate of the UK.	(3)
	(Total for Question 5 = 7 ma	rks)

б	Extreme clin	nate	and weather conditions can create major hazards for people.	
	(a) Study Fig	gure	8 in the Resource Booklet.	
	(i) Ident	tify t	he location on the globe which has low pressure.	(1)
	X	A	North Pole	
	\boxtimes	В	30° North	
	\boxtimes	C	South Pole	
	\times	D	0° (the Equator)	
			the following sources of geographical information would you select gate the weather conditions at location X?	(1)
	\boxtimes	A	average temperature graph	
	\boxtimes	В	infrared satellite image	
	\times	C	average rainfall graph	
	\boxtimes	D	Saffir-Simpson magnitude data	
	(iii) Loca	tion	Y experiences dry conditions.	
			ne reason why atmospheric circulation contributes to the climatic	
	cond	lition	ns at Y.	(3)

(b) (i)	Explain one human cause of drought.	(2)
(ii)	Suggest one impact of drought for people living in a developed country.	(3)
(c) (i)	Study Figure 9a.	
	Identify the feature shown at X.	(1)
		(1)

	(ii)	Study Figures 9b and 9c.	
		Explain two reasons for the link between sea surface temperatures and cyclone distribution.	
			(4)
1			
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2			

a named developed country.	(8)
Named developed country	
	(Total for Question 6 = 23 marks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS

SECTION C

Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management

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

- **7** Biodiversity is influenced by the interrelationship and interaction of biotic and abiotic factors.
 - (a) Define the term 'abiotic'.

(1)

- (b) Study Figure A below.
 - (i) Complete the line graph in Figure A using data from the table below.

(3)

Height above sea level (m)	Vegetation type (ecosystem)
0–900	Tropical Rainforest
900–1800	Temperate Forest



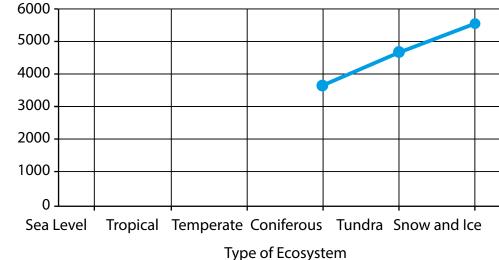


Figure A

Changes in large ecosystems up a mountain in South America

affect the distribution of ecosystems.	(4)
Moorland is one of the UKs main terrestrial ecosystems.	
(i) State two other UK terrestrial ecosystems.	(2)
(ii) Study Figure 10 in the Resource Booklet which shows an area of moorlan the UK.	d in
Identify the feature at 075887.	
	(1)
(iii) Give the direction from the farm in 1189 to the nature reserve in 0887.	(4)
	(1)

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	State two goods or services provided by tropical rainforests.	(2)
(ii)	Explain two ways in which plants have adapted to living in a tropical rainforest.	(4)

(iii) Study Figure 11 in the Resource Booklet.	
Explain why there are differences in these nutrient cycles.	(4)
	(4)

In this question, 4 of the marks awarded will be for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and for your use of specialist terminology.

*(iv) Assess the following statement.

Climate change presents a greater threat to tropical rainforests than
it does to deciduous woodlands.

	()
	(12)

(Total for Question 7 = 34 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C - 34 MARKS

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