Please check the examination details Candidate surname	s below before en	Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Numbe	Candidate Number
Monday 18 Ma	ay 202	20
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)) Paper	Reference 1GA0/01
Geography A Paper 1: The Physical En	<u> </u>	

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.

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 .

- 1 UK landscapes consist of a range of different rock types.
 - (a) (i) State **one** example of a sedimentary rock.

(1)

(ii) Identify **one** characteristic of a sedimentary rock.

(1)

- A formed by cooling
- B crystal structure
- **D** formed by heating

(b) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.	
Describe the relief of the landscape in grid square ${f A}$.	
	(2)
(c) Explain one way in which forestry can affect the landscape.	
	(2)
(Total for Question	n 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	2: Coastal	Landscapes	and	Processes
------------	------------	------------	-----	------------------

If you answer	Question	2 put a	cross in	the box	Χ.
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	If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box $ lacksquare$.	
2	Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.	
	(a) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.	
	Identify landform X shown on Figure 2a.	(4)
		(1)
	■ A arch	
	■ B spit	
	□ wave cut platform	
	(b) State one type of weathering process.	(4)
		(1)
	(c) Groynes are an example of hard engineering.	
	Explain one disadvantage of using groynes to protect the coast.	
		(2)

E	xamine the role of geology and physical processes in the formation of the	
C	oastal landforms shown in Figures 2b and 2c.	(8)



			(T	otal for Que	stion 2 = 12	marks)

		Question 3: River Landscapes and Processes	
		If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box $\; oxdots$.	
River la	ands	scapes are constantly being changed by different processes.	
(a) Stu	ıdy F	Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.	
Ide	ntify	y landform Y shown on Figure 3a.	
			(1)
×	Α	interlocking spurs	
×	В	levee	
X	C	point bar	
X	D	river cliff	
(b) Sta	te o	ne type of erosion process.	
			(1)
(-) [
(C) EX	olain	one way that neavy rainfall can cause flooding in river landscapes.	(2)
	(a) Studential Idea	(a) Study For Identify A B C D (b) State of	If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box ☑. River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes. (a) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet. Identify landform Y shown on Figure 3a. ☑ A interlocking spurs ☑ B levee ☑ C point bar



(d) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.			
Examine the advantages and disadvantages of the flood defences (washlands and floodplain zoning) shown in Figure 3b.			
	(8)		

/T + 1 (O + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)
. , ,

	Overtion A. Clarista d Union d Londonno and Drasses	
	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 labelled Z on Figure 4a.	
		(1)
	■ A arête	
	■ B hanging valley	
	■ C terminal moraine	
	□ truncated spur	
	(b) State one type of mass movement process.	
		(1)
	(c) Explain one way in which glaciers transport material.	
		(2)

10

Examine the advantages and disadvantages of human activities	es in the glaciated
upland landscape shown in Figure 4b.	
	(8)



	(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)
	(Total for Question 4 – 12 marks)
1	

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 \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 .

- **5** The global climate was different in the past.
 - (a) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.
 - (i) Identify the year with the lowest mean temperature.

(1)

- **■ B** 1310
- **C** 1470
- **■ D** 1920
- (ii) Calculate the range of temperatures shown in Figure 5.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

.....°C



(Total for Question 5 = 7 ma	arks)
	(3)
(c) Explain one negative effect that climate change is having on the environment.	(2)
(b) State one type of evidence for natural climate change.	(1)

	- 1			
6	The atmos	sphe	ere operates as a global system transferring heat and energy.	
	(a) Study	Figu	re 6a in the Resource Booklet.	
	(i) Ide	entif	y one warm ocean current shown in Figure 6a.	
				(1)
		Α	California	
	\boxtimes	В	Gulf Stream	
	\boxtimes	C	Labrador	
	\times	D	Peru	
			one way in which ocean currents redistribute heat energy across	
	the	e Eai	rtn.	(2)
				(-)

(b) The causes of drought are complex.	
(i) Explain one human cause of drought.	(4)
	(-1)
(ii) Explain one way in which the government of a country can respond to drought.	
to drought.	(2)

(i) Study Figure 6h in the Pessures Pooklet	
(i) Study Figure 6b in the Resource Booklet.	
Calculate the number of major hurricanes affecting the USA in 2016.	(1)
(ii) State one condition of the ocean required for a hurricane to form.	(1)
Natural hazards, such as hurricanes, can have serious impacts on people and the environment.	
(iii) Study Figure 6c in the Resource Booklet.	
Suggest two impacts of Hurricane Maria on Dominica.	
Use evidence from Figure 6c in your answer.	
	(4)



The impacts of hurricanes (tropical cyclones) are less sthan in emerging or developing countries.	serious in developed countries
	(8)
	(0)

(Total for Question 6 = 23 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS

SECTION C

Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 7e.

- **7** (a) The biosphere is a vital system.
 - (i) Define the term **biosphere**.

(1)

Study Figure 7a below which shows information about selected large-scale ecosystems.

Large-scale ecosystem	Estimated area (million km²)
Boreal forest	16
Desert	32
Temperate forest	15
Tropical rainforest	22.5
Tropical grassland	21.5
Temperate grassland	10.5
Tundra	7.5

Figure 7a

The estimated area of selected large-scale ecosystems

(ii) Calculate the percentage (%) of the total land area shown in Figure 7a which is covered by temperate forest.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)



(b) Wetlands are one of the UK's main terrestrial ecosystems.

Study Figure 7b below.

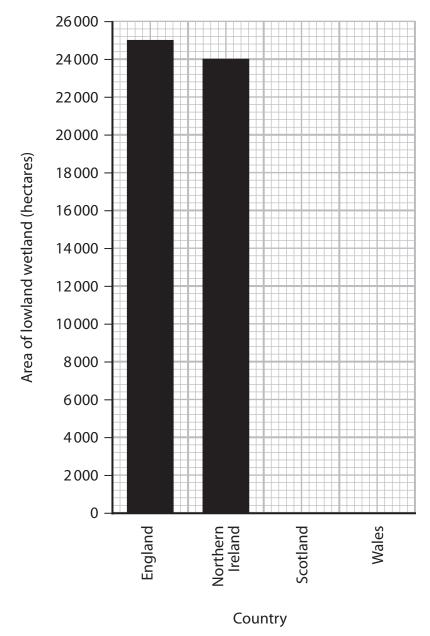


Figure 7b

The area of lowland wetland in the different countries of the UK

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

(2)

Country	Area of lowland wetland (hectares)
Scotland	22 000
Wales	8 000



(ii) State one other main terrestrial ecosystem in the UK.	(1)
(c) Tropical rainforest ecosystems are under threat.	
Study Figure 7c in the Resource Booklet.	
(i) Suggest one reason why this area of tropical rainforest is under threat.	
Use evidence from Figure 7c in your answer.	(3)
Study Figure 7d below.	

Year	Forest cover (km²)
2000	3 505 932
2015	3 321 065

Figure 7d

Forest cover in the tropical rainforest in Brazil

(ii) Calculate the percentage (%) decrease in forest cover in the tropical rainforest in Brazil between 2000 and 2015.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)



Study Fi	gure 7e	in the	Resource	Booklet.
----------	---------	--------	----------	----------

(iii) Suggest **two** ways that ecotourism may help the sustainable management of this area of tropical rainforest.

Use evidence from Figure 7e in your answer.

	I
l	
	2

St	udy Figure 7f in the Resource Booklet.	
	Suggest two ways in which this deciduous woodland has adapted to	
(1)	the environment.	
	Use evidence from Figure 7f in your answer.	
		(4)
(ii)	Explain one way in which climate change may be a threat to deciduous	
(ii)	Explain one way in which climate change may be a threat to deciduous woodlands ecosystems.	(2)
(ii)		(3)
	woodlands ecosystems.	



(8)

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

e)	Eva	luate	the	tol	lowing	sta	temen [•]	t.

Climate is the most important factor influencing the distribution	of different
large-scale ecosystems.	

	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 34 MARKS
(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and us	se 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)

Monday 18 May 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference 1GA0/01

Geography A

Paper 1: The Physical Environment

Resource Booklet

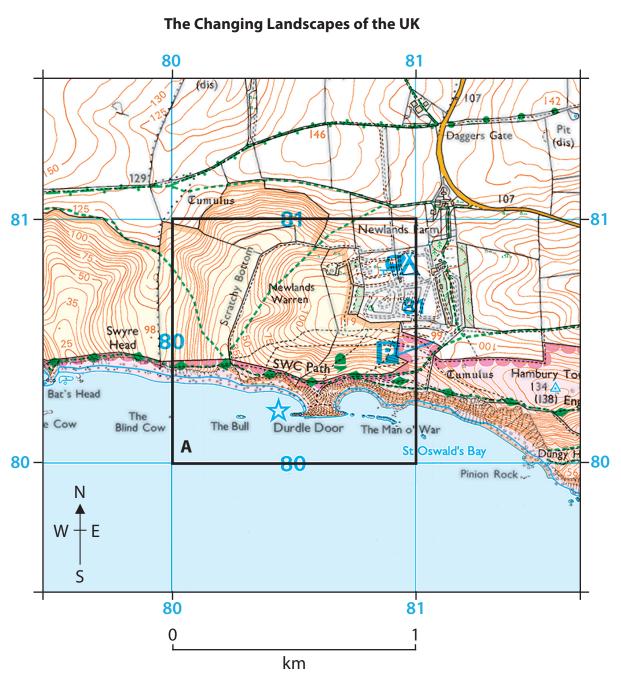
Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶









SECTION A

Key Height and natural features

52 · Ground survey height284 · Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

Vertical face/cliff 75 60 50 Boulders Loose Outcrop Scree rock Water; mud Sand; sand and shingle

Figure 1

Map extract showing an area of South Dorset, England



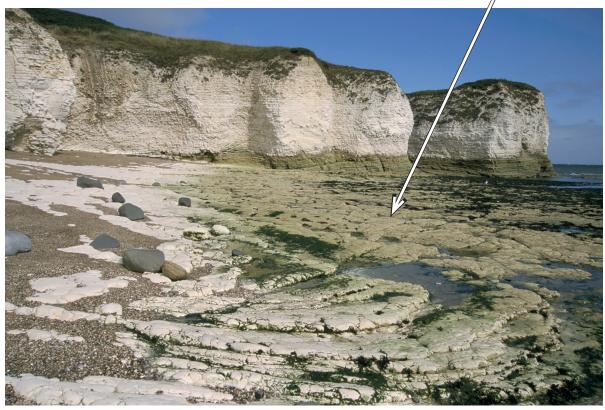


Figure 2a
Flamborough Head in East Yorkshire, England

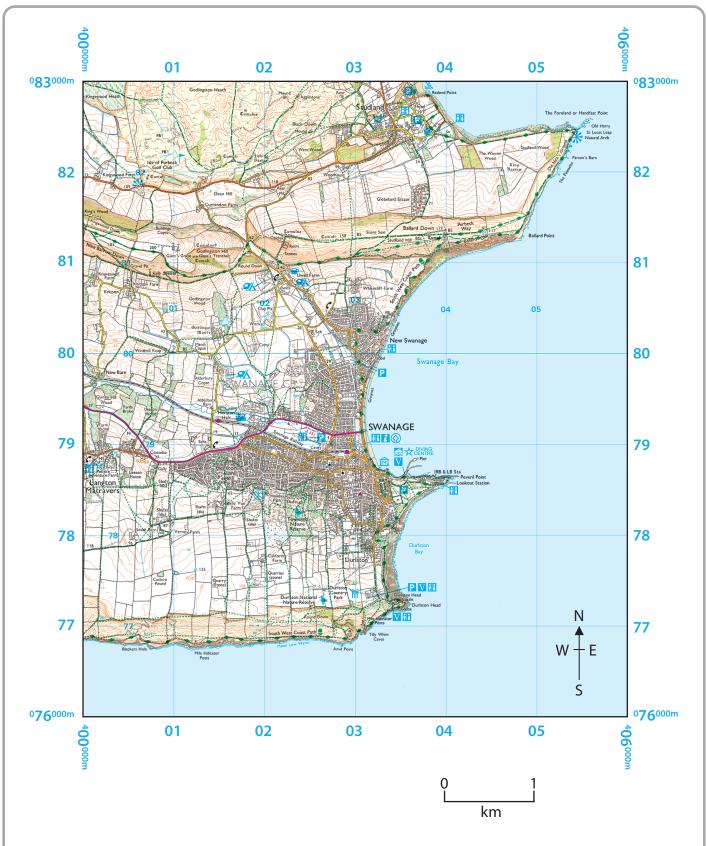
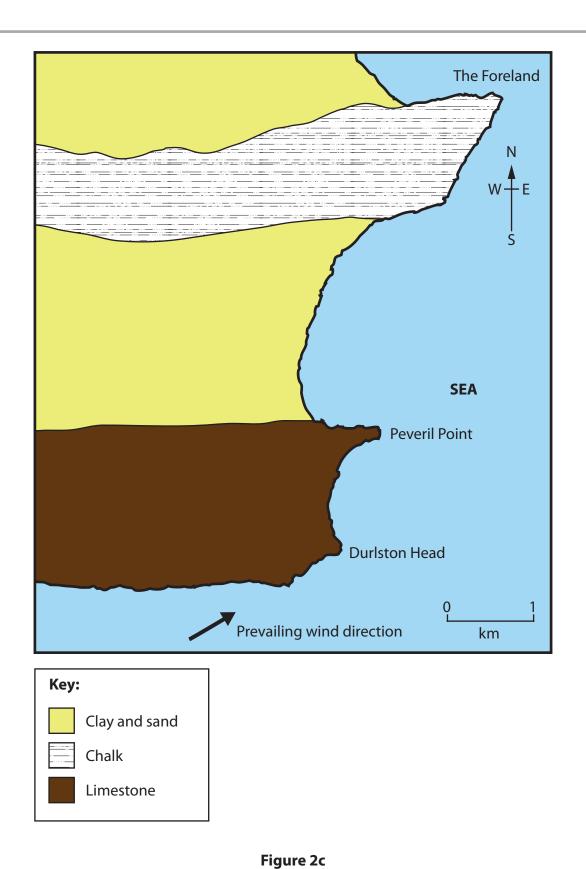


Figure 2b

Map extract of the South Dorset coastline, England



riguie 20

Sketch map showing the geology along the South Dorset coastline, England

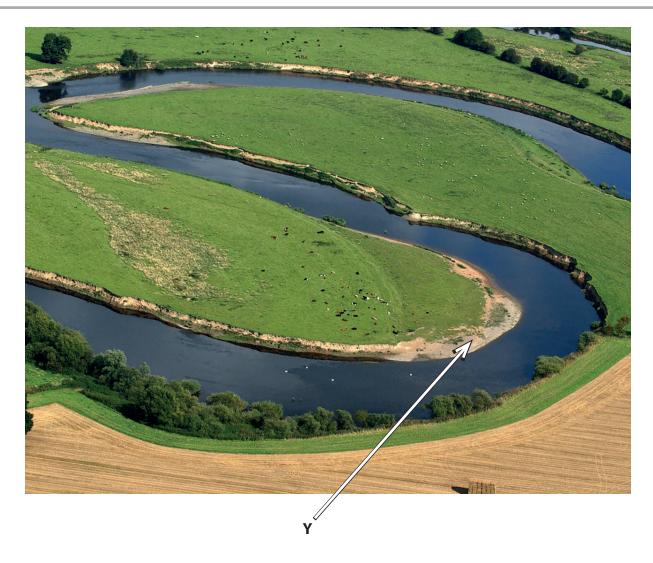


Figure 3a

Meanders on the River Severn in Shropshire, England





Parts of the floodplain were once used for housing and industry but some of the buildings have now been demolished. The scheme provides protection against a 1 in 25-year flood event.

When the area is not flooded it provides an outdoor space for lots of different activities. The floodplain provides safe storage of 450 000 m³ of water – equivalent to 180 Olympic sized swimming pools.

£4.5 million scheme to create an area of washlands along the River Beam and its tributary.

The scheme protects over 570 homes and businesses, including the Ford car plant in Dagenham.

Figure 3b

A map showing the location of washlands in Beam Valley Country Park, Dagenham, England

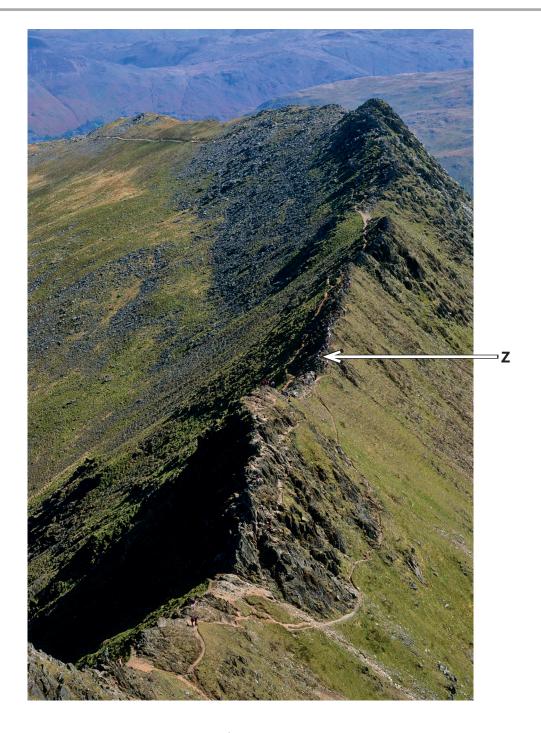


Figure 4a

A glaciated upland landscape in the Lake District, England

1896, takes thousands of tourists to the summit of A railway, opened in Snowdon each year.

Wales. There is a café highest mountain in Snowdon is the at the summit.

Pen-Y-Pass is a popular starting point for the walk to the summit.

The youth hostel at

Snowdon each year. More than 365 000 people climb to the summit of

lake which is used for hydro-electric Llyn Llydaw is a power.

Slate mining and copper mining used to be important in this area. The water in Llyn Llydaw is still coloured by washings from the closed copper mines.

Figure 4b

GIS map extract showing a glaciated upland landscape in Snowdonia, Wales

SECTION B Weather Hazards and Climate Change

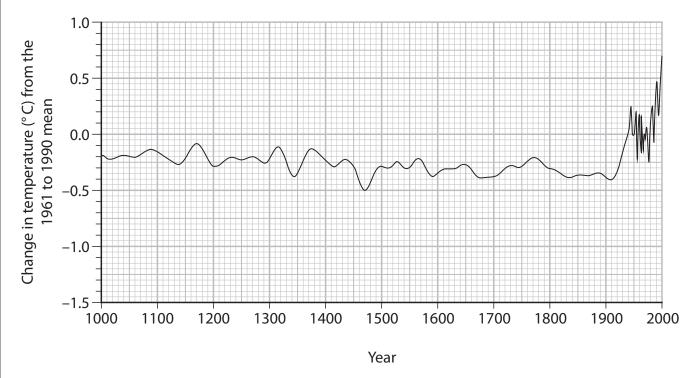


Figure 5

Changes in the mean temperature in the Northern Hemisphere over the past 1000 years

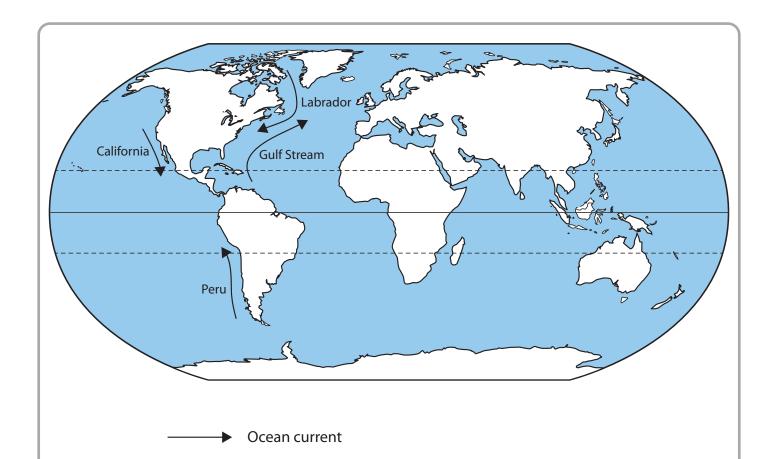


Figure 6a
Selected global ocean currents

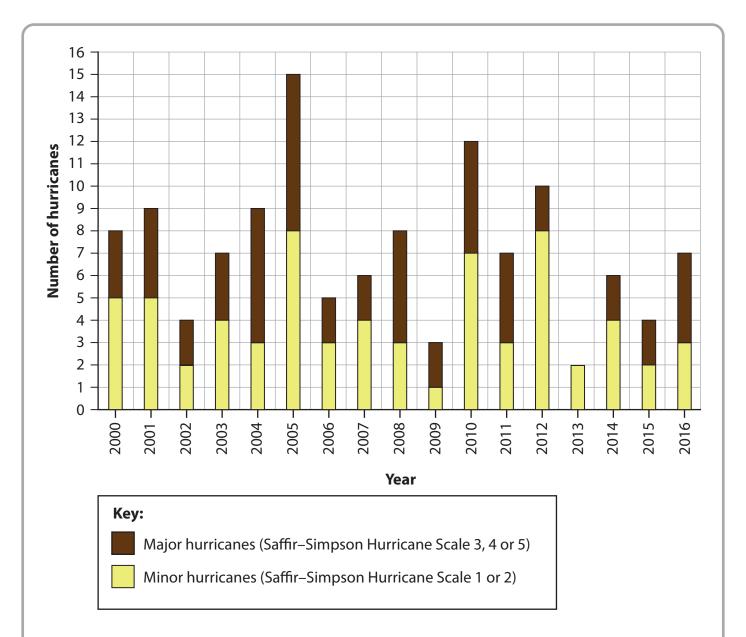


Figure 6b

Number of hurricanes affecting the USA, 2000–2016



Figure 6c

Effects of Hurricane Maria in Dominica, an island in the Caribbean

SECTION C
Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management



Figure 7c

Human activity in an area of tropical rainforest in Brazil

According to the website, these ecolodges provide unique and authentic cultural experiences in an unspoiled setting. They directly support the sustainable development of local people and help to protect wildlife and create local employment. They respect local construction types and use building materials from the forest.

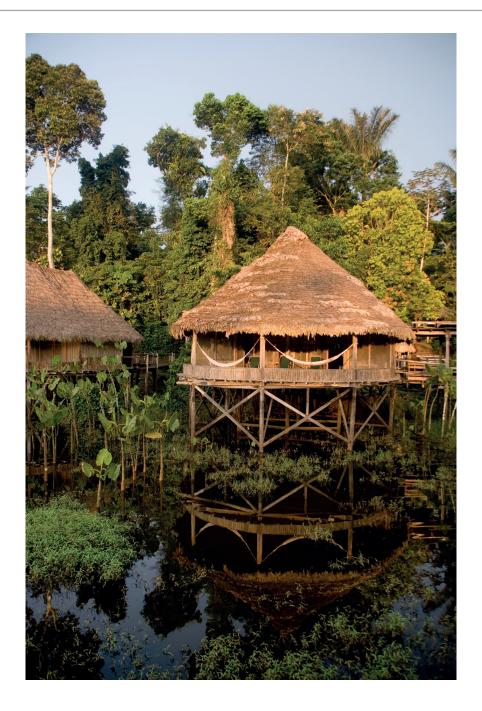


Figure 7e

Rainforest ecolodge in Ecuador



Figure 7f

An area of deciduous woodland

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Figure 6a Sourced from: http://www.geocraft.com/WVFossils/last_400k_yrs.html

Figure 6b NOAA/NASA Goddard MODIS Rapid Response Team

Figure 6c © GREGG NEWTON/Stringer/Getty Images

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