Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0

GCSE

3110U10-1

S25-3110U10-1

TUESDAY, 13 MAY 2025 – 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	
either	Question 3	24	
or	Question 4	24	
	Total	83	

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01

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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 additional 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)(ii).

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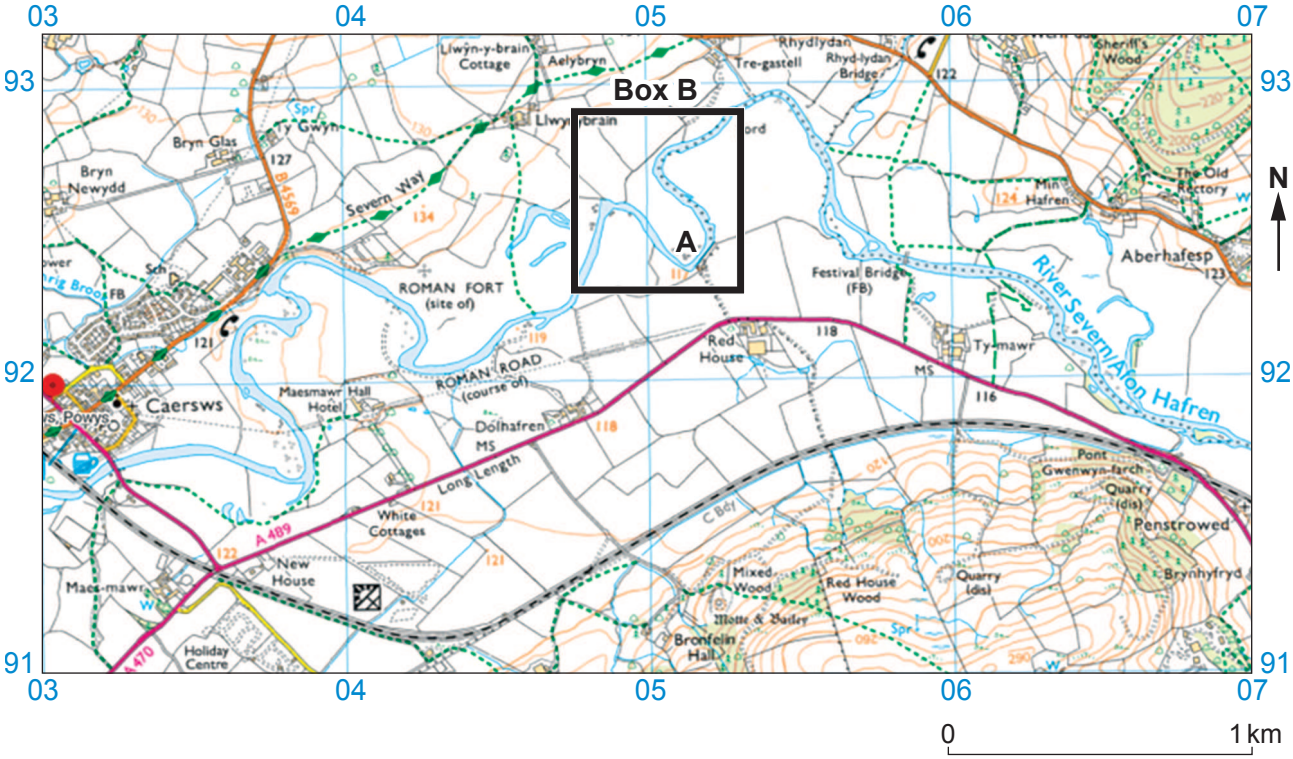
SECTION A – CORE THEMES

Answer **all** questions in this section.

THEME 1: Landscapes and Physical Processes

1. (a) Study the OS map extract below. It shows an area near Caersws, in Mid-Wales. An OS 1:25 000 map key is included at the back of this paper.



(i) Give the name of the river shown on the map. [1]

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(ii) Identify landform **A** labelled on the map. Tick (✓) the correct answer from the box below. [1]

	Tick (✓)
Plunge pool	
River cliff	
Slip-off slope	

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(iii) Give **two** characteristics of the river shown in this map extract. [2]

Characteristic 1: .....

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Characteristic 2: .....

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(iv) Suggest how the course of the river in **Box B** may change in the future. Use map evidence. [3]

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(v) Explain why river processes cause landforms to change more dramatically during storm conditions. [4]

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(b) Study the data below.

Peak flow for the River Severn at Bewdley, Worcestershire, 2011–2021

Year	Peak flow (m^3/sec)
2011	358
2012	266
2013	371
2014	464
2015	261
2016	360
2017	211
2018	257
2019	328
2020	534
2021	526

(i) Calculate the interquartile range for the data. Show your working. [3]

Answer ..... m^3/sec

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(ii) Why does the interquartile range confirm that the peak river flows in 2020 and 2021 caused problems? [2]

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(iii) Describe how **two** hard engineering strategies reduce the risks of river flooding. [4]

Strategy 1: .....

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Strategy 2: .....

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(iv) Give **one** reason why some people argue that money should not be spent on hard engineering strategies. [2]

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Study the photos below. They show two distinctive landscapes in Wales.

Landscape A

Landscape B

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(c) Compare the factors that make these two landscapes distinctive. [6]

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Additional space for Question **1**(c) only:

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End of Question 1

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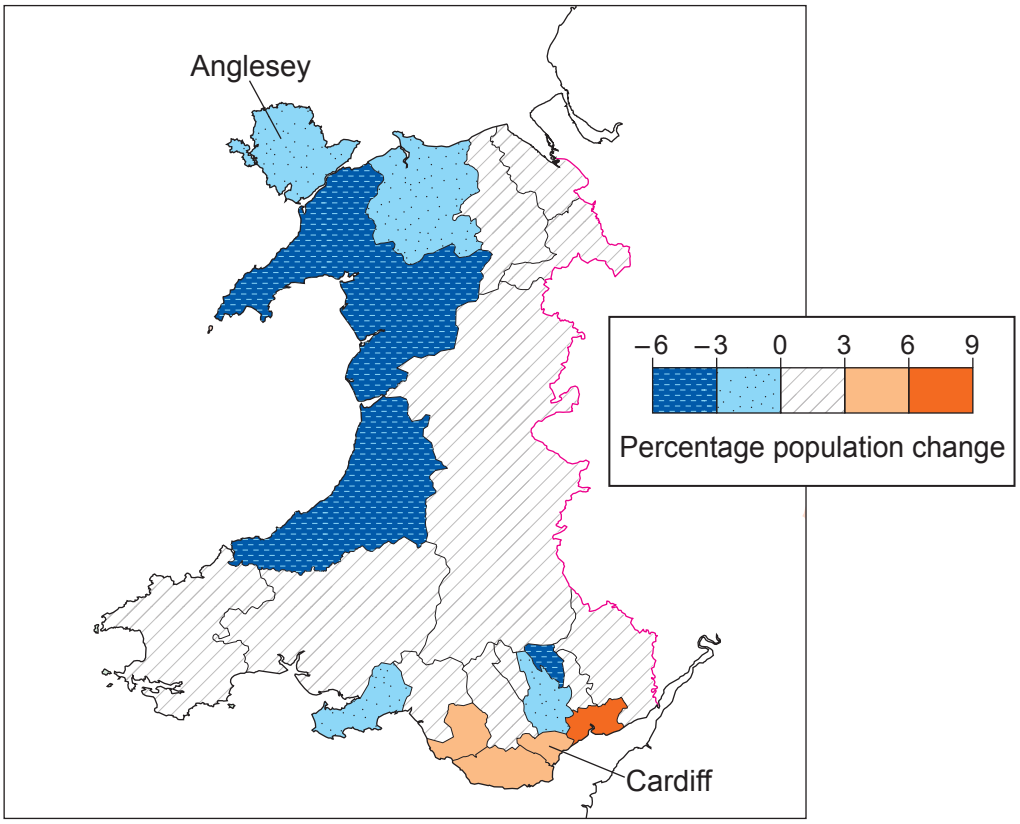
THEME 2: Rural-Urban Links

2. (a) Study the map below.

Percentage population change in Welsh local authorities, 2011–2021



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

The largest increase in population has taken place in **(West / North / South)** Wales.

The population of Anglesey has **(decreased by between 3% and 6% / decreased by between 0% and 3% / increased by between 0% and 3%)**.

The population in Cardiff has increased by **(4.2% / 6.5% / 2.2%)**.

(6 / 4 / 1) region(s) in Wales grew by more than the UK average of 6%.

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(ii) This type of map is called a choropleth map.

Give **two** disadvantages of using a choropleth map to represent data. [2]

Disadvantage 1: .....

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Disadvantage 2: .....

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(iii) Birth rates remained low in Wales between 2011 and 2021.

Give **one** reason for low birth rates in Wales. [2]

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(iv) Suggest how the population changes shown on the map may lead to problems for rural communities in north-west Wales. [4]

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(b) Study the photo below.

Housing development on a greenfield site near Buxton in Derbyshire, England.

(i) Describe what is meant by a greenfield site. [2]

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(ii) Suggest why some people may be against the development of houses on sites such as this. [4]

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(c) (i) Describe how pull factors have led to the migration of people into a global city you have studied. [4]

Name of city .....

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(ii) Cities well connected with the rest of the world are more likely to become global cities. Explain why. [6]

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

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Additional space for Question 2(c)(ii) only:

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End of Question 2

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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 map below, showing the location of the volcanic island of La Palma.

La Palma, Canary Islands

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(i) Describe the location of the island of La Palma. Use map evidence only. [3]

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(ii) The northern half of La Palma consists of a large caldera, the Caldera de Taburiente.

Describe the processes which lead to the formation of a caldera. You may use a diagram if you wish. [4]

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(b) Cumbre Vieja, a volcano in the southern part of La Palma, erupted on 20 September 2021.

Study the photo below.

(i) Suggest **one** likely impact of this eruption on people living nearby. Use evidence from the photo. [3]

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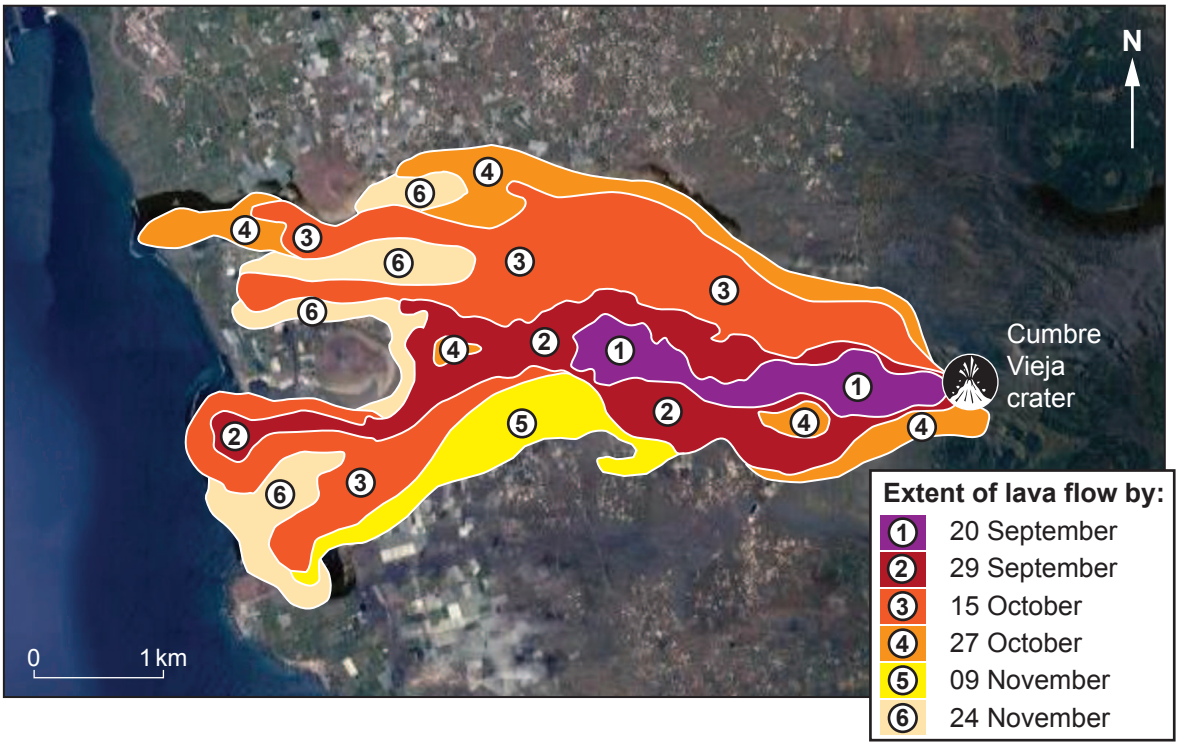
(ii) Study the GIS image below.

Lava flows from the Cumbre Vieja eruption, September to November 2021



Tick (✓) **three** correct statements below to describe the lava flows from the Cumbre Vieja eruption. [3]

	Statement	Correct (✓)
A	The lava flows reached the coast on 20 September.	
B	At its widest, the lava flow was 0.5 kilometres.	
C	The lava flow travelled 2.9 kilometres on the first day of the eruption.	
D	The lava from the eruption generally flowed in a west to east direction.	
E	The lava flowed towards the west coast of the island.	
F	The largest flow of lava took place between 29 September and 15 October.	

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(iii) Study the map on page 14 and read the information in the fact box below.

Fact Box

- The eruption of Cumbre Vieja lasted for three months and lava flows destroyed more than 3000 homes and large areas of farmland in La Palma.
- It also sent huge quantities of volcanic ash and poisonous sulphur dioxide gas into the atmosphere.
- No deaths were caused by the eruption.
- The Canary Islands are popular tourist destinations.

Suggest how this volcanic eruption may have affected people and the economy across the Canary Islands. Use information from the resources to help your answer. [5]

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(c) The Canary Islands are part of Spain, a High Income Country.

Social and economic factors often interact to make communities in High Income Countries less vulnerable to tectonic hazards than communities in Low Income Countries. Explain why. [6]

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Additional space for Question **3**(c) only:

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End of Question 3

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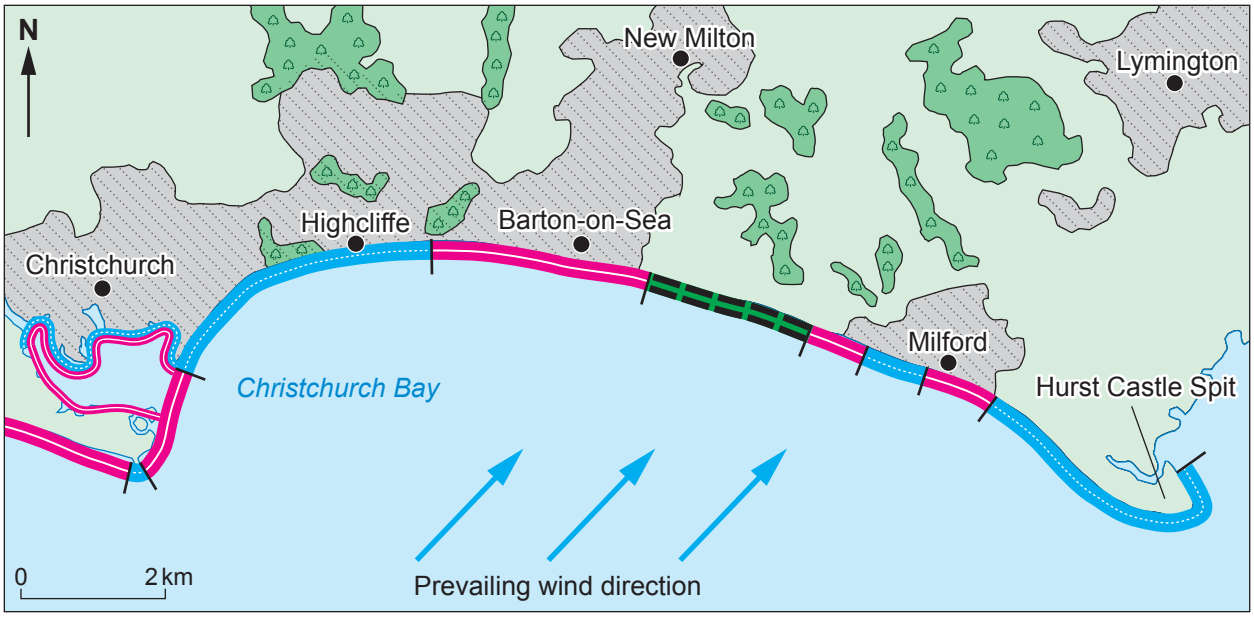
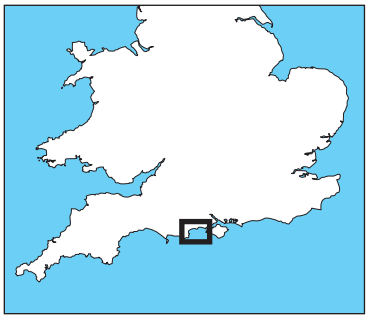
If you have answered Question 3 **do not** answer Question 4

THEME 4: Coastal Hazards and their Management

4. (a) Study the map below.

Shoreline Management Plan, Christchurch Bay, Dorset





Key:

- built-up area
- farmland
- woodland
- managed retreat
- hold the line
- no active intervention

(i) Describe the location of Barton-on-Sea. Use map evidence only. [3]

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(ii) Describe what a Shoreline Management Plan is used for. [4]

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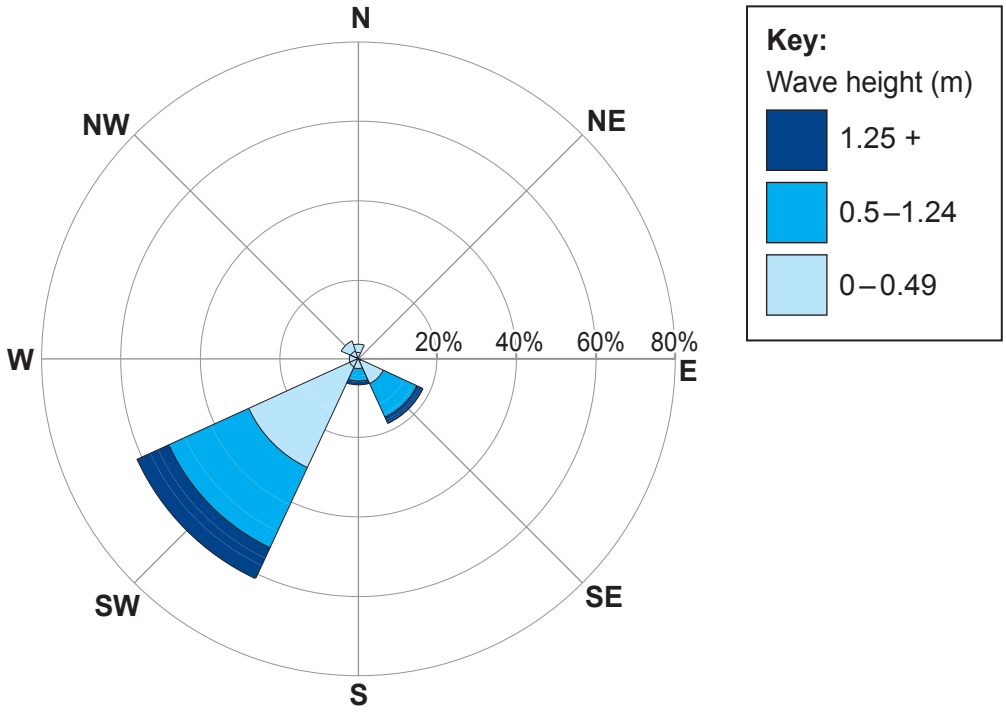
(iii) Study the diagram below.

Graph of wave heights and directions in Christchurch Bay



Tick (✓) **three** correct statements below to describe the wave pattern in Christchurch Bay. [3]

	Statement	Correct (✓)
A	60% of waves are higher than 2 m.	
B	Waves from the south-east are larger than waves from the south-west.	
C	Most waves approach Christchurch Bay from the south-west.	
D	The largest waves are more common than the smallest waves.	
E	About 10% of all waves are higher than 1.25 m.	
F	About half of waves from the south-west are smaller than 0.5 m.	

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(b) (i) The cliffs in Christchurch Bay are eroding at a rate of one to two metres per year.

Study the photo below.

Suggest **one** way in which people are being affected by this erosion.
Use evidence from the photo. [3]

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(ii) Study the map on page 20.

Suggest why the Shoreline Management Plan recommends different management strategies along the coast in Christchurch Bay. Use evidence from the resources to support your answer. [5]

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(c) Christchurch Bay is part of the UK coastline. The UK is a High Income Country.

Social and economic factors often interact to make communities in High Income Countries less vulnerable to coastal erosion than communities in Low Income Countries. Explain why. [6]

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Additional space for Question **4**(c) only:

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End of Question 4

END OF PAPER

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Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.	Examiner only

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Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.	Examiner only

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Explorer series (1:25 000 scale)

EXPLORER MAP SYMBOLS

Ordnance Survey

ROADS AND PATHS — Not necessarily rights of way

- M1 or A6(M) — Motorway
- A 35 — Dual carriageway
- A 30 — Main road
- B 3074 — Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road under construction
- Road generally more than 4m wide
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5); 14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)
- Ferry — Ferry; Ferry P (passenger only)
- Path
- Service area
- Service area
- 7 Junction number
- T1 Toll road junction
- London River Services

RAILWAYS

Standard gauge: Single track; Multiple track

Station, open to passengers; Siding; London Underground

Road over; Road under; Level crossing; Cutting; Embankment; Tunnel

Narrow gauge tramway or light rail system; Station

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY — Not shown on maps of Scotland

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Byway open to all traffic
- Road used as a public path

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other routes 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.
- Recreational route (◇ alternative route)
- National Trail
- Traffic-free cycle route
- 1 1 National cycle network route number – traffic free; on road
- Permissive footpath
- Permissive bridleway

  Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.

DANGER AREA — Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

MANAGED ACCESS — Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws.

BOUNDARIES

- National
- County; England
- Unitary Authority (UA), London Borough (LB), Metropolitan District (Met Dist) or District (Scotland & Wales are solely Unitary Authorities)
- Civil Parish (CP); England or Community (C); Wales
- National Park boundary

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

- Water
- Mud
- Sand
- Shingle

The contour interval on Explorer maps are shown at 5m and/or 10m vertical interval, to provide the most detailed heighting available.

Contours; Vertical face/cliff; Outcrop

5m; 10m; Scree; Loose rock; Boulders

Survey height;
52 · Ground
284 · Air

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. 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 highest natural summit.

VEGETATION — Limits of vegetation are defined by positioning of symbols

- Coniferous trees
- Non-coniferous trees
- Coppice
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Bracken, heath or rough grassland
- Marsh, reeds or saltings

ACCESS LAND (England and Wales)

- Access information point
- Access land
- Access land in wooded area
- within sand
- Coastal margin

Access land portrayed on this map is intended as a guide to land normally available for access on foot, for example access land created under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and land managed by National Trust, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust and Natural Resources Wales. Some restrictions will apply; some land shown as access land may not have open access rights; always refer to local signage.

The depiction of rights of access does not imply or express any warranty as to its accuracy or completeness. Observe local signs and follow the Countryside Code. Visit: gov.uk/government/publications/the-countryside-code

GENERAL FEATURES

- Gravel pit
- Sand pit
- Other pit or quarry
- Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
- pylon pole — Electricity transmission line
- Solar farm
- Slopes
- Place of worship
- Current or former place of worship; with tower; with spire, minaret or dome
- Triangulation pillar
- Mast
- Windmill with or without sails
- Wind pump
- Wind turbine
- Building; important building
- Glasshouse
- Youth hostel
- Bunkhouse, camping barn or other hostel
- Bus or coach station
- Lighthouse; disused lighthouse
- Beacon

ABBREVIATIONS — See website for full list

BP	Boundary post	Liby	Library	Pol Sta	Police station
BS	Boundary stone	Mkt	Market	Resr	Reservoir
CH	Clubhouse	Meml	Memorial	Sch	School
F Sta	Fire Station	MP; MS	Milepost; Milestone	TH	Town hall
FB	Footbridge	Mon	Monument	NTL	Normal tidal limit
Ind Est	Industrial Estate	PO	Post office	W; Spr	Well; spring

TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

- Art gallery (notable / important)
- Boat hire
- Boat trips
- Building of historic interest
- Cadw
- Camp site
- Camping and caravan site
- Caravan site
- Castle or fort
- Cathedral or Abbey
- Country park
- Craft centre
- Cycle hire
- Cycle trail
- English Heritage
- Fishing
- Forestry Commission visitor centre
- Garden or arboretum
- Golf course or links
- Heritage centre
- Historic Scotland
- Horse riding
- Information centre
- Information centre, seasonal
- Mountain bike trail
- Museum
- National Trust
- Nature reserve
- Other tourist feature
- Parking
- P&R Park and ride, all year
- P&R Park and ride, seasonal
- Phone; public, emergency, roadside assistance
- Picnic site
- Preserved railway
- Public house(s)
- PC Public toilets
- Recreation, leisure or sports centre
- Slipway
- Theme or pleasure park
- Viewpoint
- Visitor centre
- Walks or trails
- Water activities
- Water activities (board)
- Water activities (paddle)
- Water activities (powered)
- Water activities (sailing)
- Watersports centre (multi-activity)
- World Heritage site / area

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