Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Friday 17 May 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GA0/01**

Geography A

PAPER 1: The Physical Environment

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed), Calculator, Ruler

Total Marks

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

1 The UK's landscape is made up of different rock types.

(a) Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the rock type shown in Figure 1a.

(1)

☒ **A** basalt

☒ **B** granite

☒ **C** sandstone

☒ **D** slate

(b) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the width of the valley between **X** and **Y**.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... km

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(ii) Identify the feature located in grid square 2407.

(1)

- ☒ **A** Angle Tarn
- ☒ **B** Langdale Pikes
- ☒ **C** Oxendale Beck
- ☒ **D** Raven Crag

(c) Explain **one** way in which weathering affects landscapes.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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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 ☒ .

2 Coastal erosion and deposition create distinctive landscapes.

(a) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify landform **X**.

(1)

- ☒ **A** bar
- ☒ **B** headland
- ☒ **C** spit
- ☒ **D** wave cut platform

(b) Define the term **slumping**.

(1)

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(c) Explain **one** way seasonal changes in the UK's weather can affect rates of coastal erosion.

(2)

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(d) Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of different physical processes in the formation of the coastal landforms shown in Figures 2b and 2c.

You must use evidence from Figures 2b and 2c in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

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Question 3: River Landscapes and Processes

If you answer Question 3, put a cross in the box ☒ .

3 River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

(a) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify landform **Y**.

(1)

☒ **A** gorge

☒ **B** interlocking spur

☒ **C** meander

☒ **D** oxbow lake

(b) Define the term **saltation**.

(1)

(c) Explain **one** reason why sediment shape usually becomes more rounded downstream.

(2)

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(d) Study Figures 3b and 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the causes of the river flooding shown in Figures 3b and 3c.

You must use evidence from Figures 3b and 3c in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

Question 4: Glaciated Upland Landscapes and Processes

If you answer Question 4, put a cross in the box ☒ .

4 A variety of processes interact to shape glaciated upland landscapes.

(a) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify landform **Z**.

(1)

- ☒ **A** corrie
- ☒ **B** ground moraine
- ☒ **C** hanging valley
- ☒ **D** truncated spur

(b) Define the term **plucking**.

(1)

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(c) Explain **one** way that tourism can lead to changes in glaciated upland landscapes.

(2)

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(d) Study Figures 4b and 4c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of erosional and depositional processes in the formation of the glacial landforms shown in Figures 4b and 4c.

You must use evidence from Figures 4b and 4c in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

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SECTION B

Weather Hazards and Climate Change

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 6(h).

5 The atmosphere operates as a global system transferring heat and energy.

(a) Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Name the circulation cells labelled **A**.

(1)

.....

(ii) Explain why air is rising in the area labelled **B**.

(2)

.....

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.....

(b) Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the rainfall total at **X**.

(1)

☒ **A** 0–99mm

☒ **B** 100–199mm

☒ **C** 200–299mm

☒ **D** 300+mm

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(ii) Explain **one** reason why rainfall totals vary across the UK.

You must use evidence from Figure 5b in your answer.

(3)

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

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6 The global climate was different in the past.

(a) State **one** piece of evidence for natural climate change.

(1)

.....

(b) Study Figure 6a in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the range of annual CO_2 emissions shown in Figure 6a.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... billion tonnes

(c) Study Figures 6b and 6c in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **two** impacts of climate change.

You must use evidence from Figure 6b and Figure 6c in your answers.

(4)

Impact one (Figure 6b)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Impact two (Figure 6c)

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.....

.....

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(d) Explain **one** human cause of drought.

(2)

(e) Explain **one** reason why droughts are hazardous.

(3)

(f) Tropical cyclones are extreme weather events.

Study Figure 6d in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the latitudes within which Tropical Cyclone Asani travelled.

(1)

- ☒ **A** 0–4°N
- ☒ **B** 4–6°N
- ☒ **C** 7–17°N
- ☒ **D** 18–24°N

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(g) Study Figure 6e in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the mean of the maximum wind speeds shown in Figure 6e.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... km/h

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

(h) Assess the importance of the different impacts of tropical cyclones in a named emerging or developing country.

(8)

Named emerging **or** developing country

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 27 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS

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SECTION C

Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

7 Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world.

(a) (i) Identify which **one** of the following is found between 50° N and 65° N.

(1)

☒ **A** boreal forest

☒ **B** desert

☒ **C** tropical grassland

☒ **D** tropical rainforest

(ii) State **two** characteristics of temperate grassland.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

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(b) Study Figure 7a below.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Precipitation (mm)	13	11	12	8	17	19	40	42	30	33	21	16
Temperature (°C)	–28	–26	–22	–12	0	11	15	12	5	–7	–22	–25

Figure 7a

Mean monthly precipitation and temperature data for tundra

(i) Identify which **one** of the following months has the highest precipitation.

(1)

☒ **A** February

☒ **B** April

☒ **C** July

☒ **D** August

(ii) Calculate the median temperature shown in Figure 7a.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... °C

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(c) Explain **two** ways that the biosphere provides resources for people.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

.....

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.....

(d) State **one** way that human activity is degrading the UK's marine ecosystems.

(1)

.....

.....

(e) Study Figure 7b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the percentage of the UK's woodland found in Wales.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You must show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... %

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(f) Explain **one** way nutrients are transferred from the biomass to the soil store in deciduous woodlands.

(3)

(g) Explain **one** reason why deciduous woodlands have a lower biodiversity than tropical rainforests.

(3)

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(h) Tropical rainforests are under threat.

Explain **one** way that a named region of tropical rainforest has been managed sustainably.

(3)

Named region

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(i) Assess the importance of different causes of deforestation in tropical rainforests.

(8)

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(Total for Question 7 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

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Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GA0/01**

Geography A

PAPER 1: The Physical Environment

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A



Figure 1a

Rock in Pembrokeshire, Wales

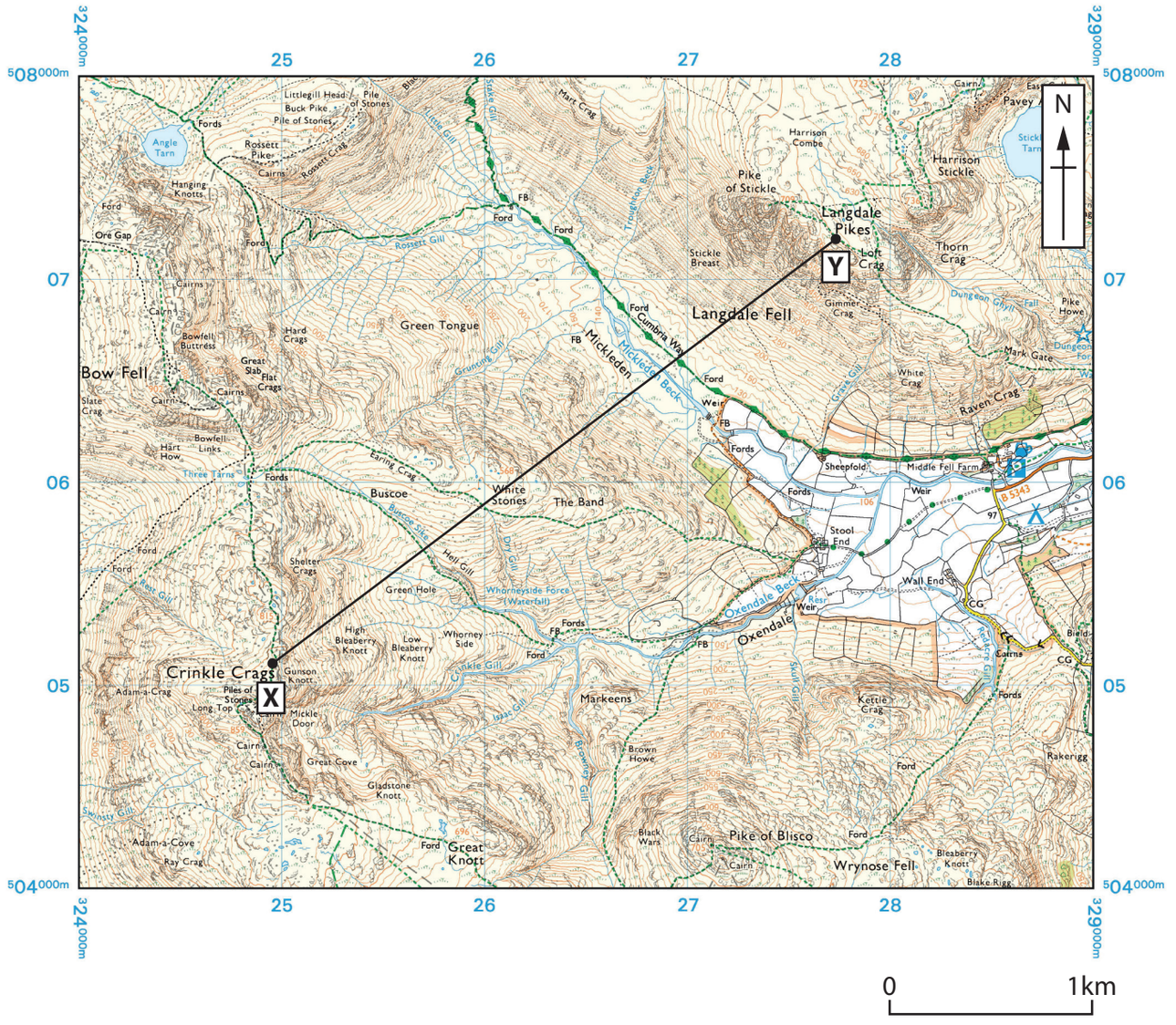


Figure 1b

An upland landscape in the Lake District, England

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Figure 2a

A coastal landscape in Devon, England

This is a discordant coastline.

They are formed from chalk which has joints and faults in it.

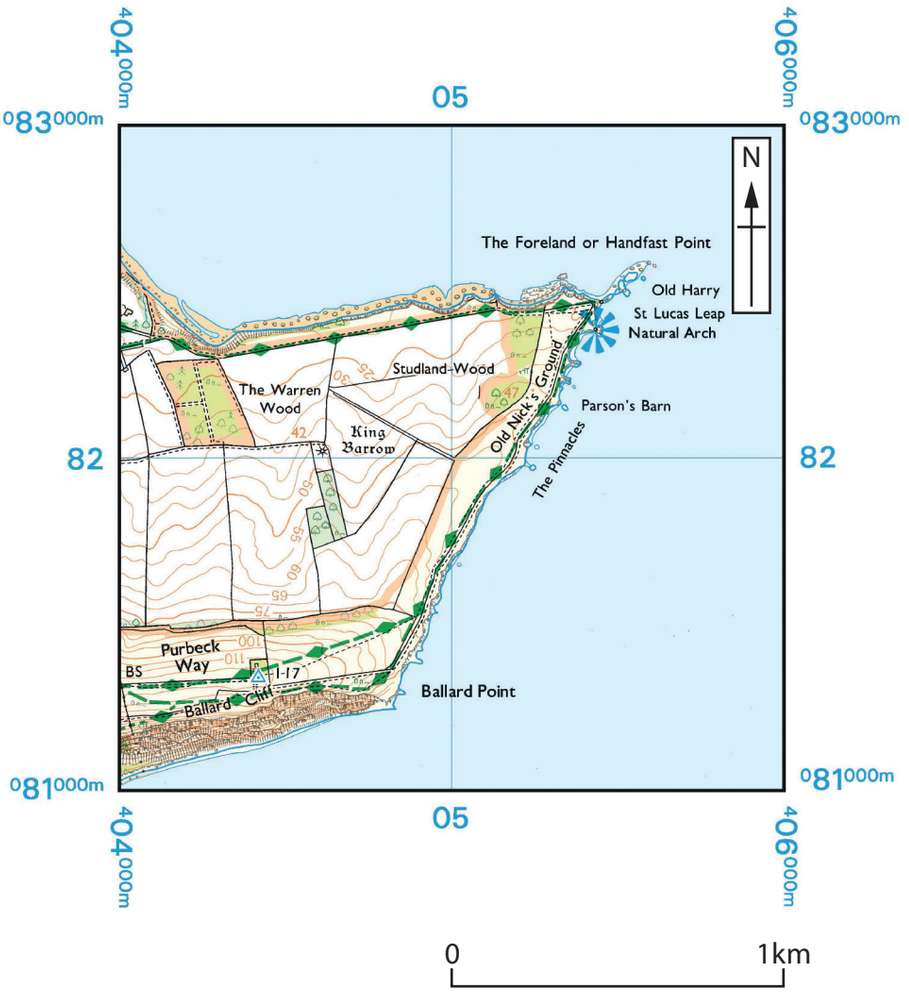


These landforms are affected by mass movement processes.

They have been affected by a range of erosional processes.

Figure 2b

Old Harry Rocks in Dorset, England



Key

HEIGHTS	1 metre = 3.2808 feet
50	Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
144	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 natural summit.

WATER FEATURES

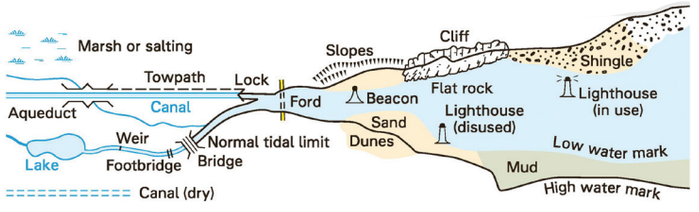


Figure 2c

OS map extract showing a part of the Dorset coastline, England

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Figure 3a

A river landscape in Shropshire, England

There was heavy rainfall over several weeks and a large storm on 12th January.

Upstream, the River Avon flows through several villages and towns.



The main rock type is clay, which is impermeable (does not let water pass through).

There are few flood defences in this area.

Figure 3b

The River Avon valley near Fordingbridge, Hampshire on 13th January 2023



Key

HEIGHTS	1 metre = 3.2808 feet
50	Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
144	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 natural summit.

VEGETATION	
	Coniferous wood
	Mixed wood
	Non-coniferous wood
	Orchard

Figure 3c

OS map extract showing the River Avon at Fordingbridge, Hampshire

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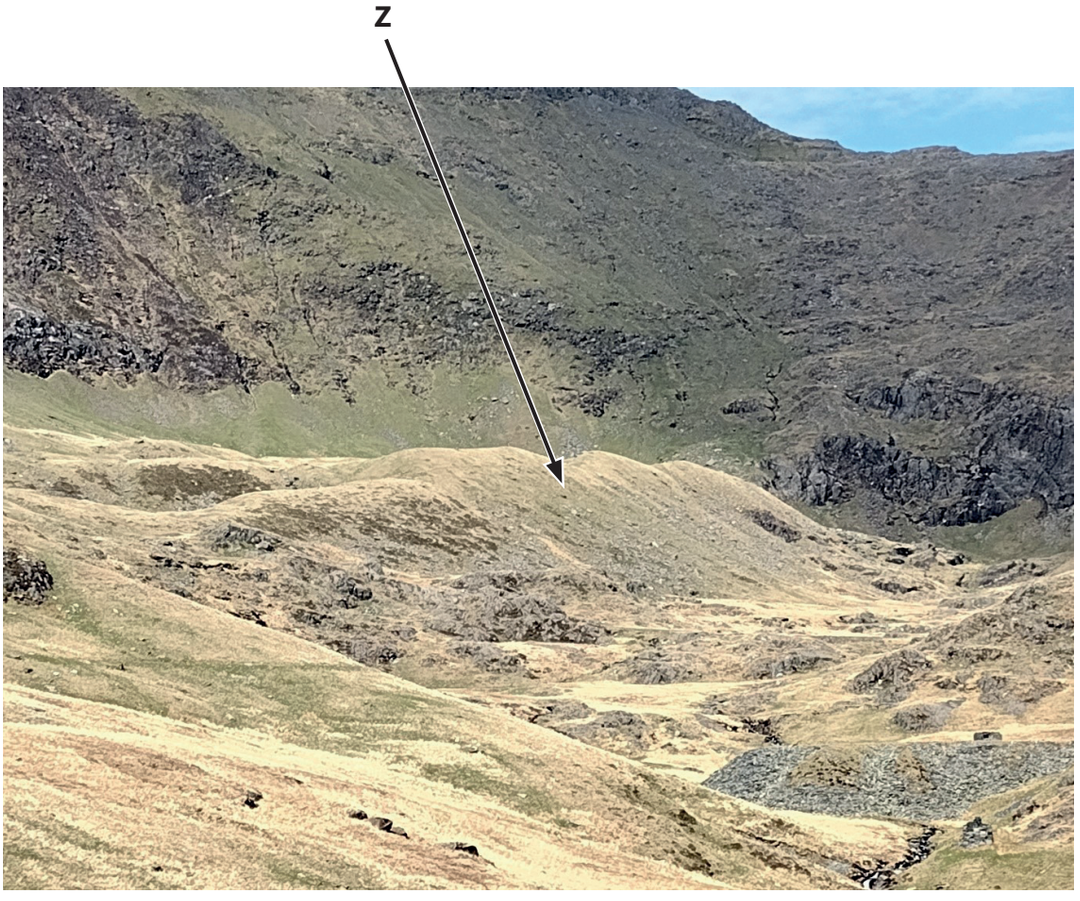


Figure 4a

A relict glacial upland landscape in Gwynedd, Wales

There is a roche moutonnée in the foreground.

The Nant Ffrancon valley is a glacial trough.



The glacier shaped the roche moutonnée.

There are other landforms in the Nant Ffrancon valley such as truncated spurs.

Figure 4b

Glacial landforms in Nant Ffrancon, Wales



Key

HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

52 • Ground survey height

284 • Air survey height

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.

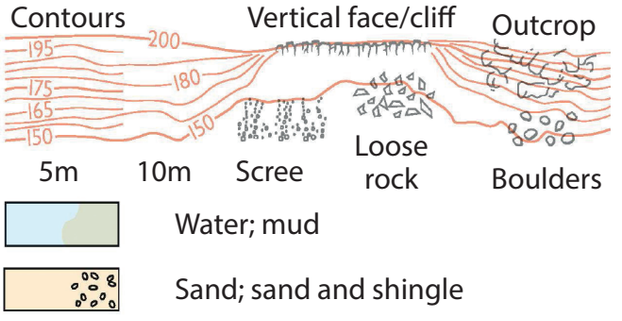


Figure 4c

OS map extract showing Nant Ffrancon, Wales

SECTION B

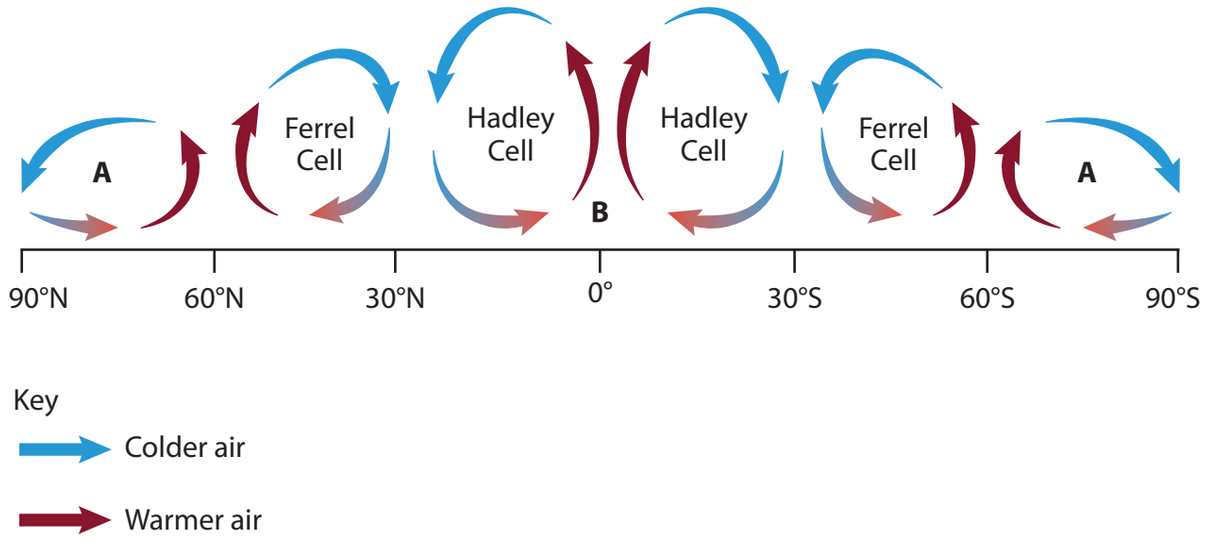


Figure 5a

The global circulation of the atmosphere

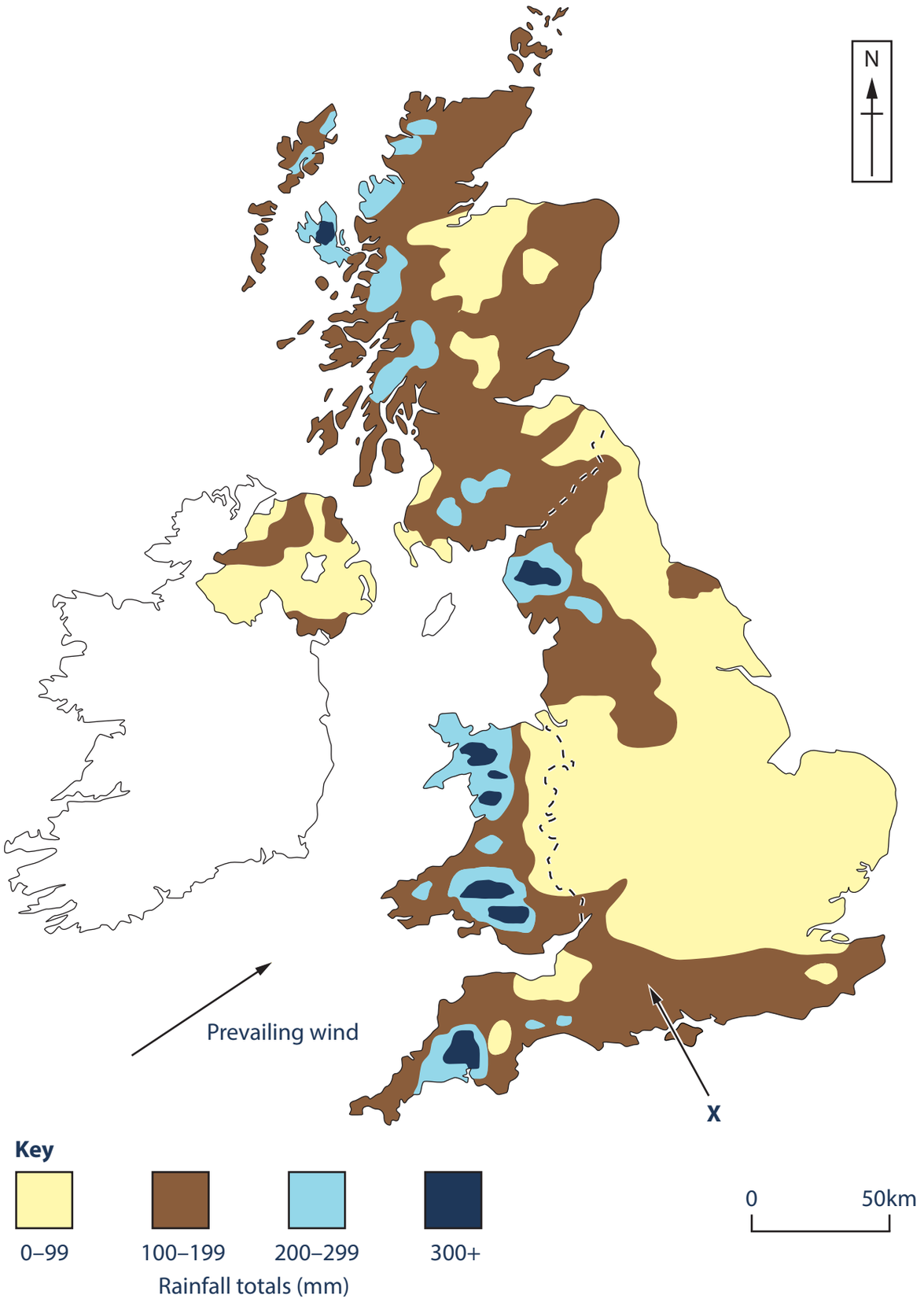


Figure 5b

Rainfall totals in the UK, December 2022

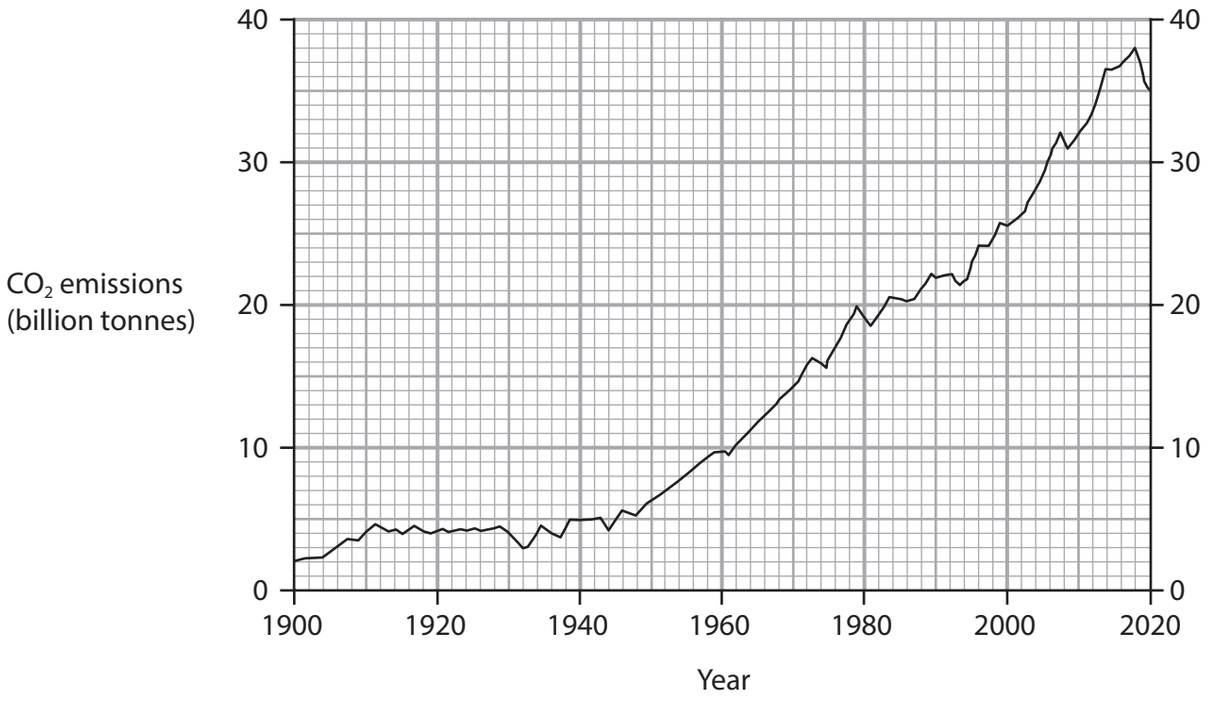


Figure 6a

Global atmospheric annual carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from fossil fuels, 1900–2020



Figure 6b

A negative impact of climate change



Figure 6c

A negative impact of climate change

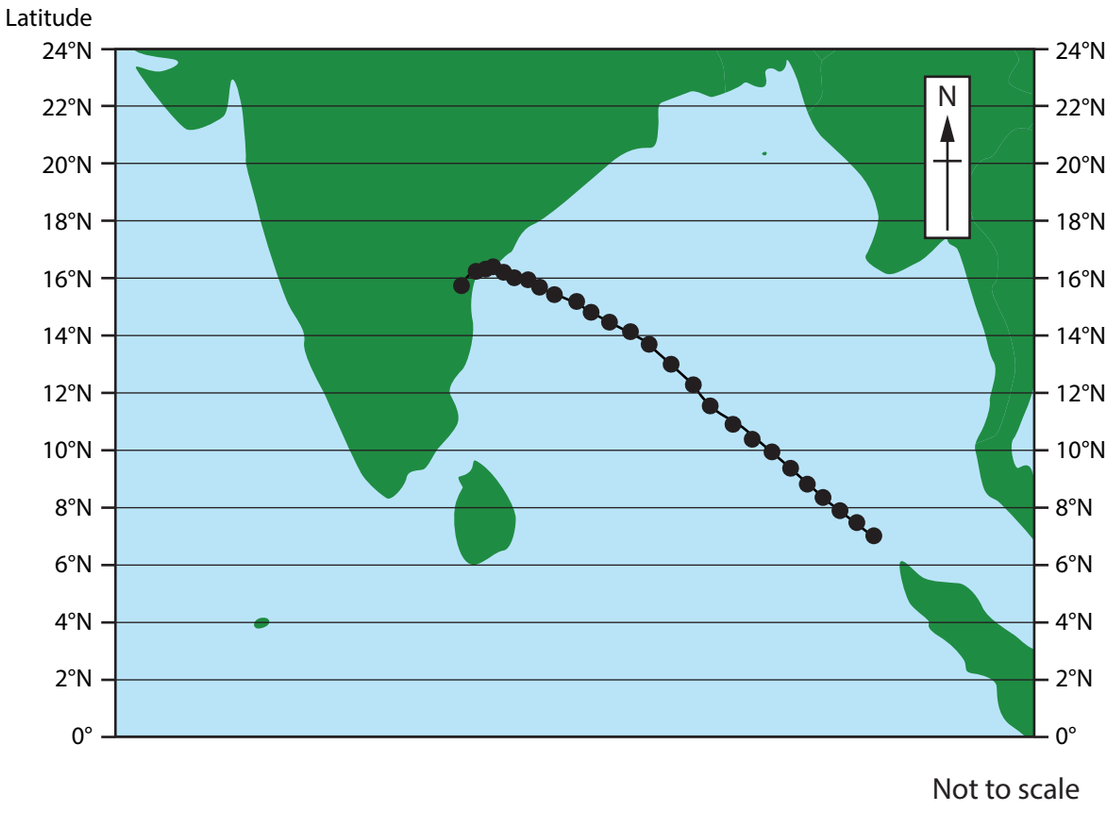


Figure 6d

The track of Tropical Cyclone Asani, May 2022

Tropical cyclone	Maximum wind speed (km/h)
Eunice	230
Pam	250
Fantala	250
Winston	280
Marcus	250
Harold	230
Yasa	230

Figure 6e

Maximum wind speeds for selected tropical cyclones

SECTION C

Country	Area of woodland (km^2)
England	13,230
Northern Ireland	1,180
Scotland	14,860
Wales	3,100
Total cover	**32,370**

Figure 7b

Area of woodland in each country in the UK in 2021

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