

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

3110U10-1



S19-3110U10-1

GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1: Changing Physical and Human Landscapes

TUESDAY, 21 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON

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	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource folder.

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. Do not use 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.

If additional space is required 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)(iii).



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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 in the Resource Folder. It shows an area of coastline around Pwllheli in North Wales. A key for the OS map appears on the back page of the Resource Folder.

- (i) Identify the landform **A**.

Tick (✓) **one** choice below.

[1]

Landform	Tick (✓)
Beach	
Wave-cut platform	
Headland	

- (ii) Give the six figure grid reference of the lighthouse at Point **B** on the map.

Tick (✓) **one** choice below.

[1]

Grid reference	Tick (✓)
348389	
387349	
349388	
389348	

- (iii) Complete the following paragraph by underlining the correct answer in each of the brackets. [3]

The sand spit extends towards the (**west** / **north-east** / **north-west**) from Crochan Berw in grid square 3834. The distance to the lighthouse at Point **B** is (**0.6** / **2.5** / **0.3**) kilometres from Crochan Berw. The track along the northern edge of the sand spit is open to (**all traffic** / **horses only** / **pedestrians only**).



(iv) Describe the process of longshore drift.

[3]

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(v) Analyse how longshore drift and other processes have affected the shape of the landforms along the coastline on this map. Use evidence from the map to help your answer.

[6]

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(b) Study the photographs below.

Flooding in Carlisle, North-West England, December 2015

Photo 1



Photo 2



(i) Give the drainage basin process shown in **Photo 1**.

Tick (✓) the correct answer from the box below.

[1]

Process	Tick (✓)
Infiltration	
Overland Flow	
Interception	
Throughflow	

(ii) Suggest **one** impact of the 2015 flood on people in Carlisle. Use evidence from the photographs. [3]

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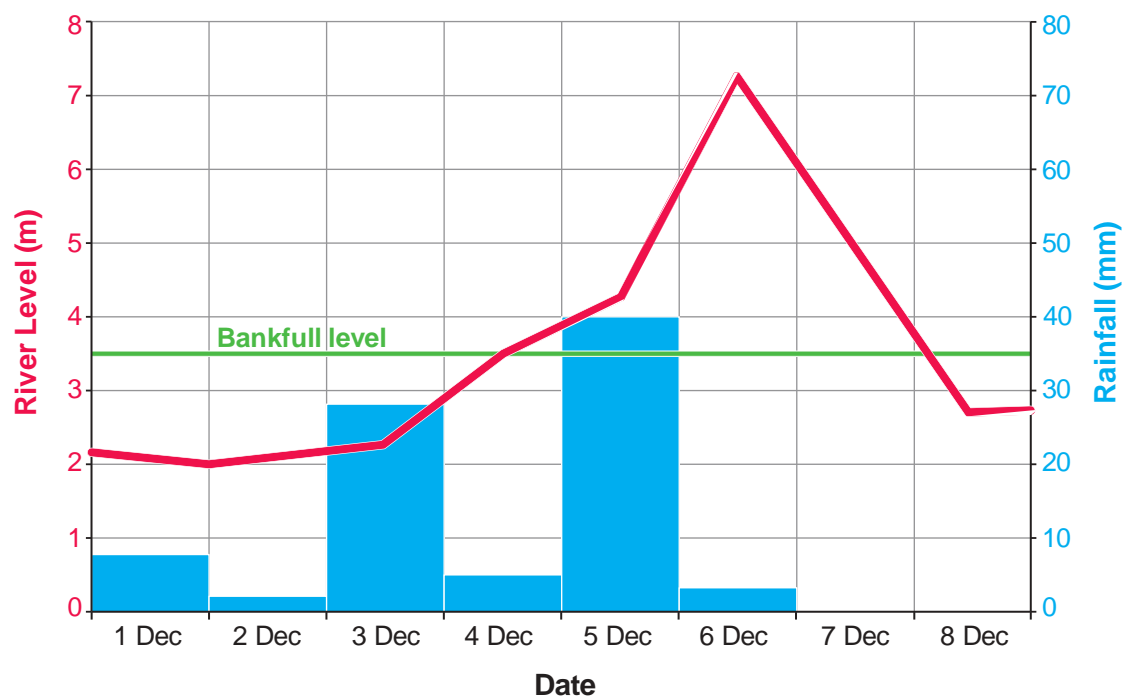
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(c) Study the storm hydrograph below.

A storm hydrograph for the River Eden at Carlisle during the 2015 flood



- (i) Bankfull level is the river level above which the channel overflows to cause a flood. Give the number of days Carlisle was flooded. [1]

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- (ii) Describe the relationship between rainfall and river level from 1st to 8th December. [3]

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- (iii) Explain why the shape of a storm hydrograph can be affected by different land uses. [6]

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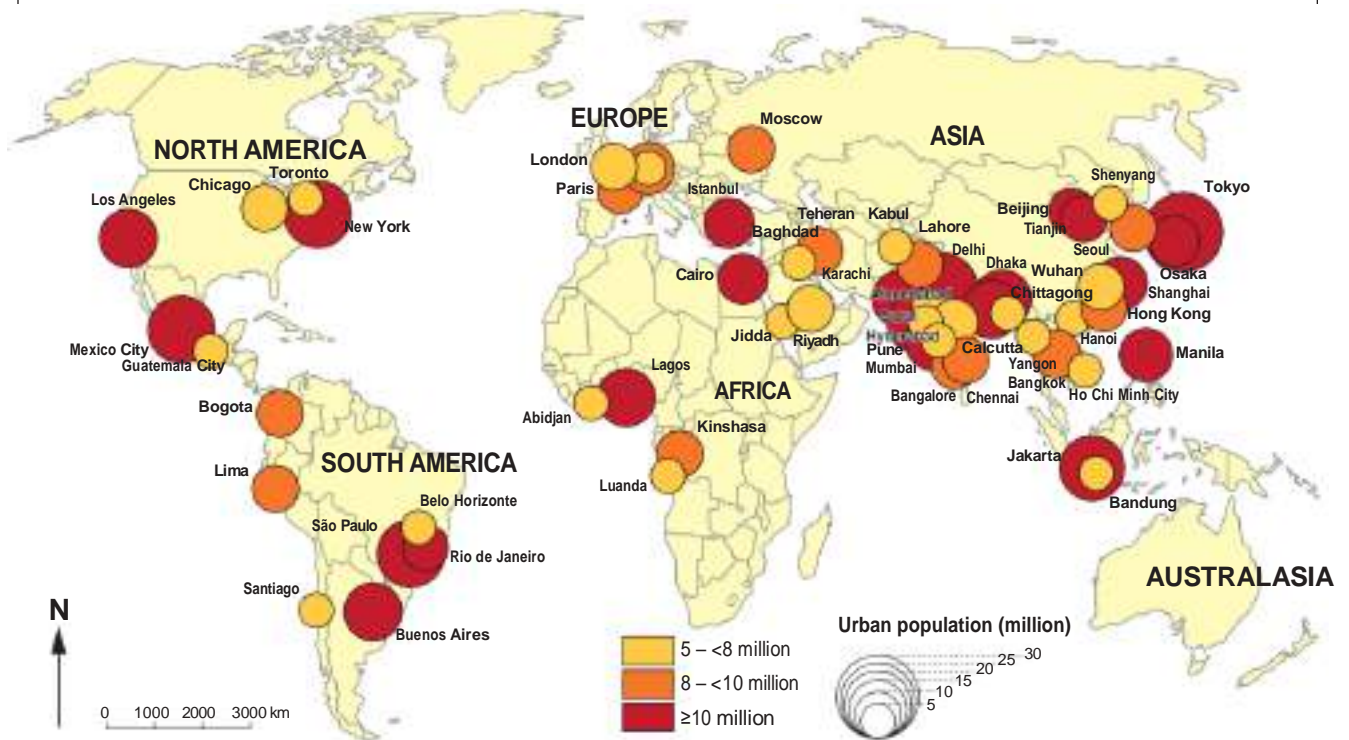
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End of Question 1



THEME 2: Rural-Urban Links

2. (a) Study the map below.

The World's Largest Global Cities(i) Tick (✓) **three** statements in the box below that are true.

[3]

Statement	True (✓)
Los Angeles is the largest global city.	
The greatest concentration of global cities is in South Asia.	
London has a population of less than 8 million.	
New York has a population of 30 million.	
The majority of global cities have a population of between 8 and 10 million.	
Tokyo is the largest global city.	



- (ii) Global cities often grow because of migration.
Describe **two** pull factors which can lead to migration to global cities. [4]

Factor 1

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Factor 2

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- (b) Retailing is an important function in towns and cities in the UK. Retailing in UK towns and cities is changing. Study the data below.

**Openings and Closures of Shops in UK
Urban Areas 2015-2016**

Type of Location	Difference in number of retail units
Town centre high street shops	-373
Out of town retail park shops	+304
Town centre shopping centre	+22

Source: Local Data Company

**Vacant shops in Newport,
Wales**



- (i) Give the type of location in which more retail units have closed than opened. [1]

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Newport, South Wales, has one of the highest percentages of vacant city centre retail units in the UK.

Total number of retail units in Newport city centre	Number of vacant retail units in Newport city centre
507	138

Source: Local Data Company

- (ii) Calculate the percentage of vacant retail units in Newport to one decimal place. Show your working. [2]

Answer



- (iii) Give **two** reasons why many people prefer to shop in out of town retail parks than in town centre high streets. [4]

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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- (c) (i) What is a brownfield site? [2]

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- (ii) Give **two** reasons why brownfield sites are often preferred to greenfield sites for new developments. [4]

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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- (iii) Study the **Resource Box** below.

Resource Box

In recent years, the dockland area of Bristol has undergone major change.

The development of Bristol Docks has created a commercial environment of café bars, restaurants, shops and other tourist and leisure facilities generating over 3 000 new jobs in a previously run-down part of the city. There are also sports facilities, an industrial museum and a maritime heritage museum.

Part of Bristol Docks before redevelopment



Bristol Docks Waterfront



Millennium Square, Bristol Docks



New housing development in Bristol Docks



To what extent do you agree that sites such as Bristol Docks have been developed sustainably?

Use the **Resource Box** and **Egan's Wheel** to support your answer. You may also refer to examples you have studied. [8]

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

Egan's Wheel



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End of Question 2



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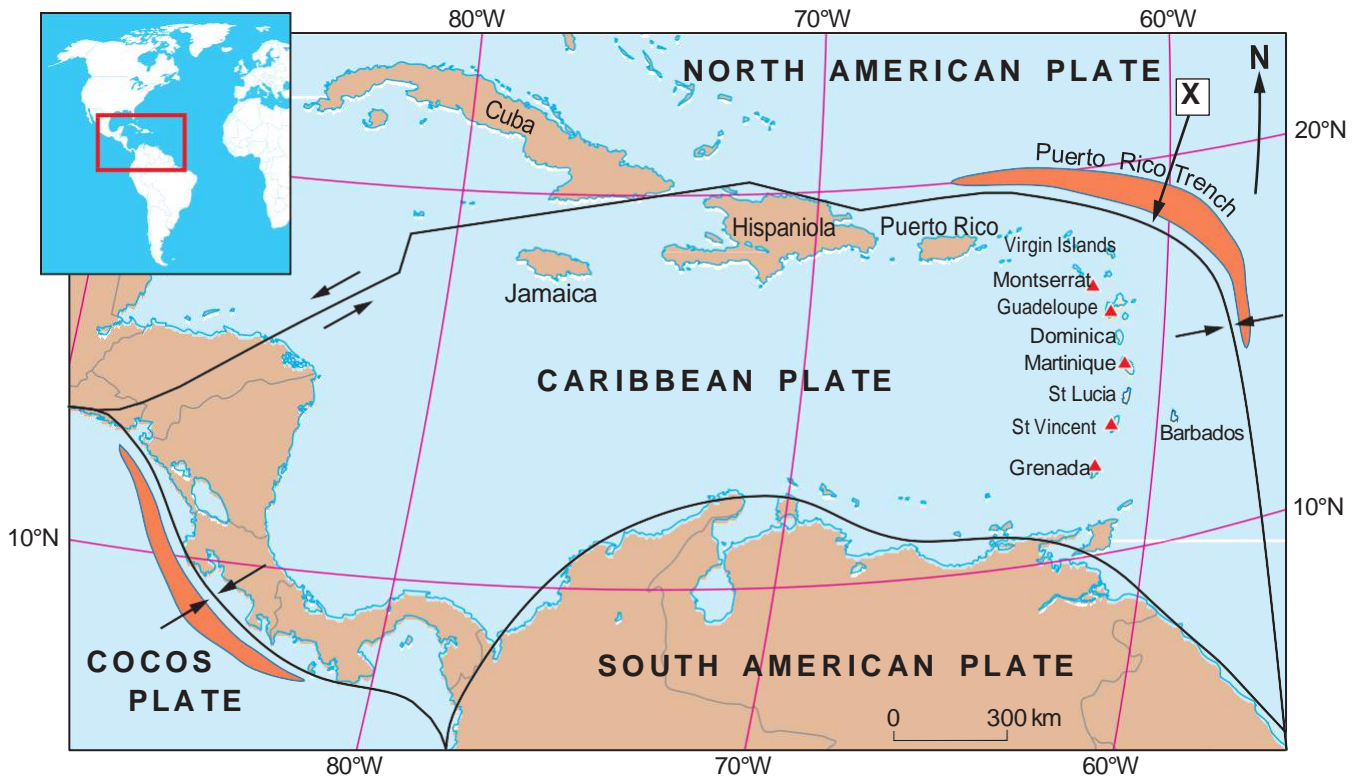
SECTION B – OPTIONS

Answer **one** question in this section, **either** Question 3 or Question 4

THEME 3: Tectonic Landscapes and Hazards

3. (a) Study the map below.

Plate boundaries in the Caribbean region



Key:

- ▲ Active volcanoes
- Plate boundary
- Trench
- Direction of plate movement

- (i) Give the name of **one** active volcanic island shown on the map. [1]

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- (ii) Complete the box below to give the latitude and longitude of Puerto Rico. [2]

Puerto Rico	Latitude	Longitude
	18°° West



- (iii) Complete the following paragraph choosing your answers from the box below. [4]

mantle	rift valleys	core	constructive
subduction	conservative	convection	divergence
destructive	stratovolcanoes	crust	hot spots

The Earth's.....is made up of segments called plates which move relative to each other. At **X**, the Caribbean Plate is colliding with the North American Plate. This is called a plate margin where the process ofleads to one plate sinking underneath the other and melting. Landforms like.....are often formed at this type of boundary.

- (iv) Explain why ocean trenches are formed where two plates collide. You may use a diagram to help your answer. [4]

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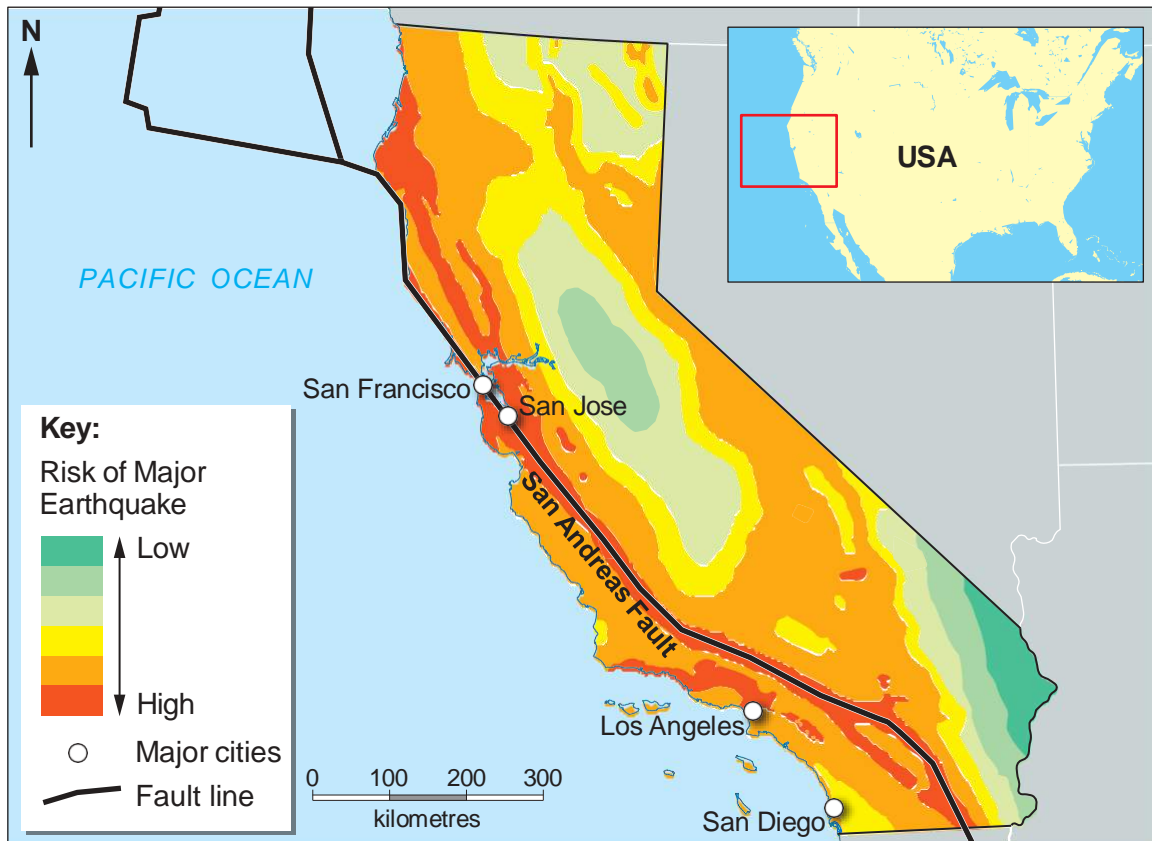
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(b) Study the map below.

Earthquake Hazard Risk in California, USA



(i) Describe the pattern of high risk earthquakes in California.

[3]

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(ii) Suggest **one** way this map might help planners in San Francisco to reduce the risks associated with earthquakes.

[2]

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(iii) Explain why earthquakes can affect infrastructure in large cities.

[2]

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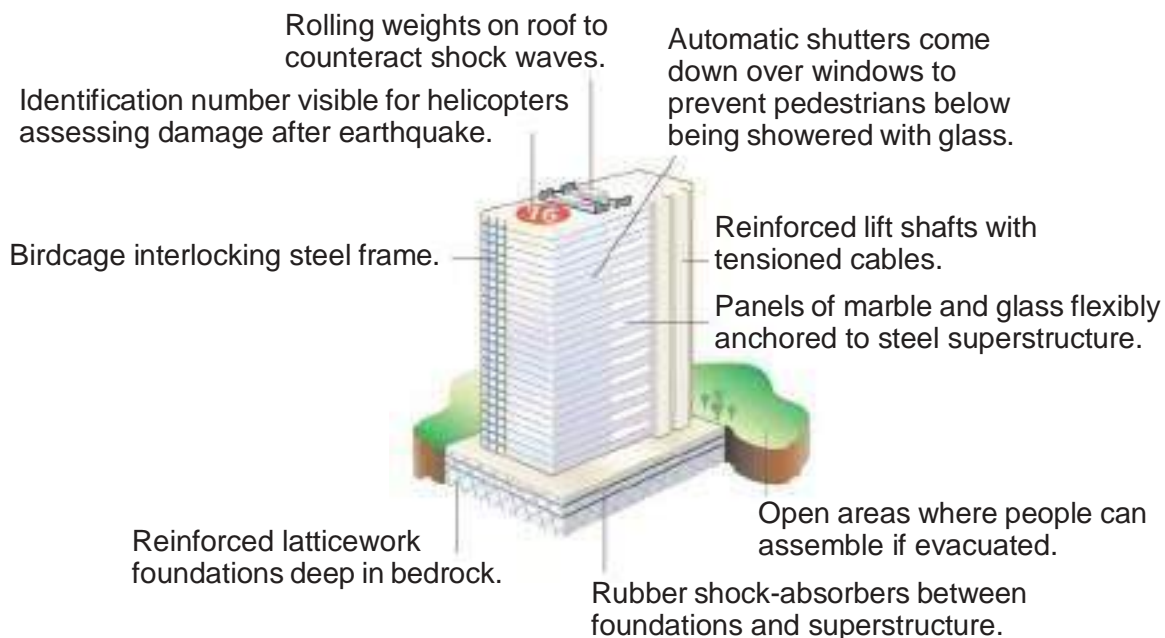
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(c) Study the resources below.

Earthquake Resistant Design



Earthquake Drill in California



Evaluate different strategies that can be used to protect people in different places that experience powerful earthquakes. [6]

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End of Question 3



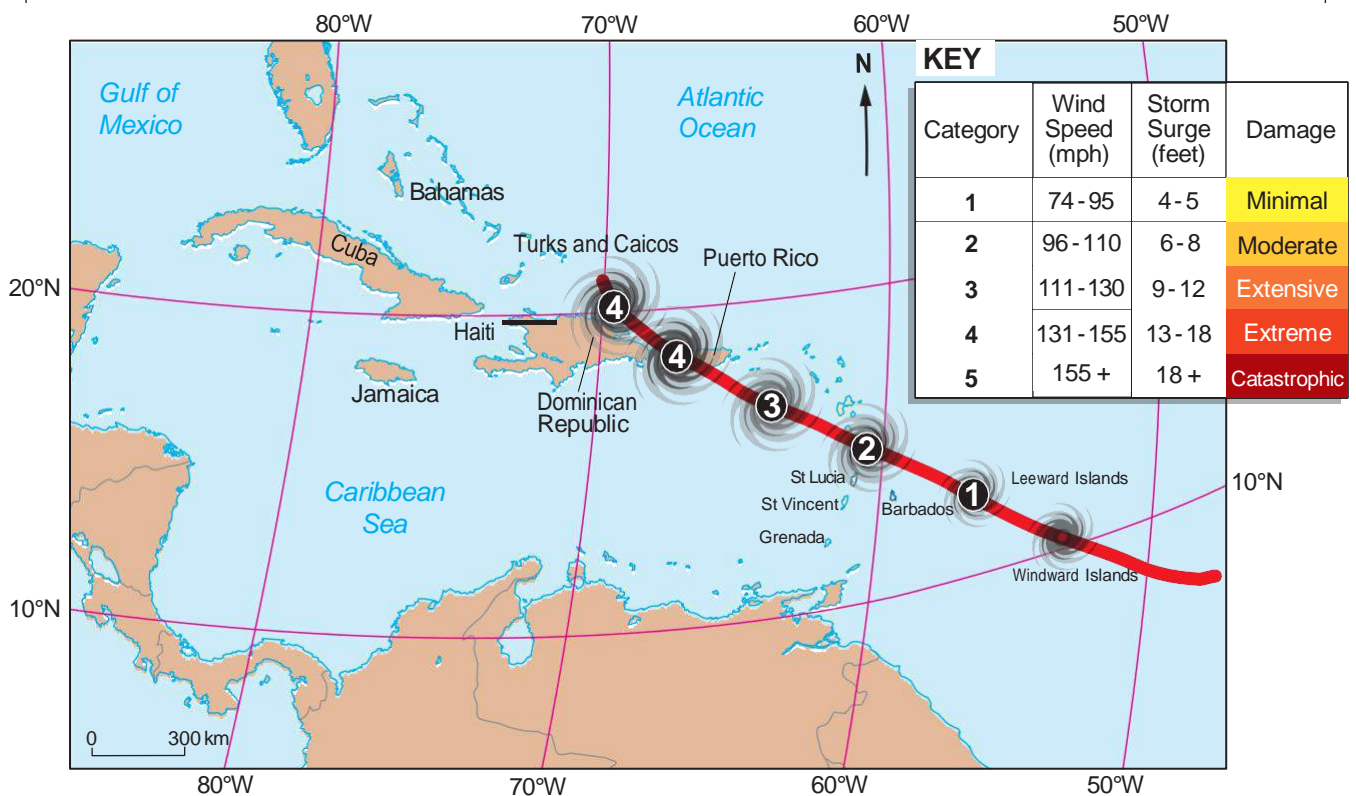
If you have answered Question 3 **do not** answer Question 4.

THEME 4: Coastal Hazards and their Management

4. (a) Study the information box and map below.

Hurricane Maria was a severe storm that affected parts of the Caribbean in September 2017. Hurricanes can cause severe flooding from storm surges, where the sea level is raised at the centre of the storm and when strong winds drive large waves onto the coast.

Hurricane Maria in the Caribbean, September 2017



- (i) Give the name of **one** island affected by Hurricane Maria when it was at category 4.

[1]

.....

- (ii) Complete the box below to give the latitude and longitude of Puerto Rico.

[2]

Puerto Rico	Latitude	Longitude
	18°° West



- (iii) Complete the following paragraph choosing your answers from the box below. [4]

sparsely	geology	evenly	wealth
soils	education	relief	strength
health	densely	rainfall	direction

Severe weather events can pose a risk for people living in coastal environments. Physical factors that increase the risk can include the low-lying of many coastal areas which means they can be easily flooded.

Another physical factor is the and frequency of events.

Human factors include the number of people affected as coastal areas are often more populated and the of a country which determines whether it can afford to protect its people.

- (iv) Explain why rising sea levels are likely to be a problem in the future for people who live in Small Island States. [4]

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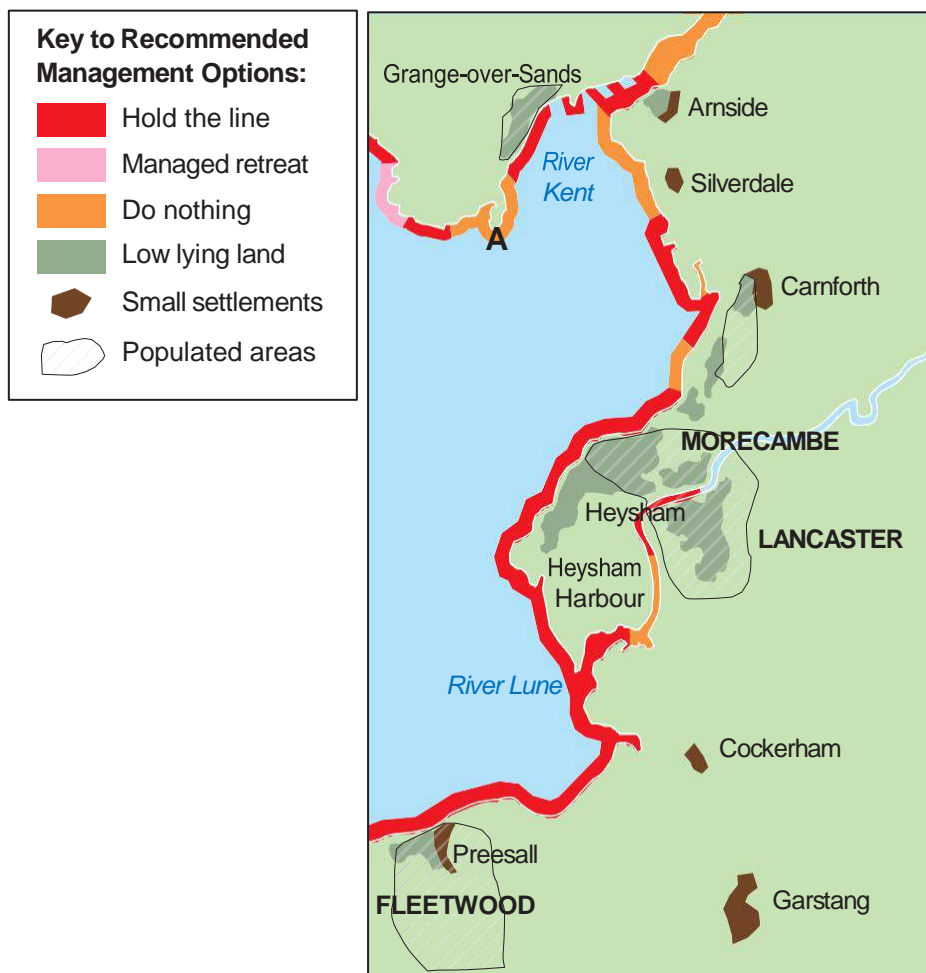
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(b) Study the map below.

Shoreline Management Plan, NW England



- (i) Describe the distribution of areas where 'Hold the Line' is the planned option to manage this stretch of coastline. [3]

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- (ii) Suggest **one** reason why the planned option is to 'Do Nothing' in the Area **A** in the north of the map. [2]

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- (iii) The opinions of residents who live at the coast are often different to those of local councils about how the coastline should be managed.

Give **one** reason to explain this. [2]

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End of Question 4

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Explorer series (1:25 000 scale)

EXPLORER MAP SYMBOLS

ROADS AND PATHS		Not necessarily rights of way	
	Motorway		Service area
	Dual carriageway		Junction number
	Main road		Toll road junction
	Secondary road		Service area
	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 P (passenger only)		London River Services
	Path		

RAILWAYS	
	Single track
	Multiple track
	Station, open to passengers
	Siding
	Narrow gauge tramway or light rail system
	Road over
	Road under
	Level crossing
	Cutting
	Embankment
	Tunnel
	Station

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY		Not shown on maps of Scotland	
	Footpath		Byway open to all traffic
	Bridleway		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
	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.	
	Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.
	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
	VILLA Roman
	Visible earthwork
	Site of battle (with date)
	Non-Roman

HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES	
	Water
	Mud
	Sand
	Shingle
	Ground
	Air
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
	Loose rock
	Boulders
	Scree
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		Scrub
	Non-coniferous trees		Bracken, heath or rough grassland
	Coppice		Marsh, reeds or saltings
	Orchard		



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	
	Sand pit
	Other pit or quarry
	Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
	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
BS	Boundary stone	Mkt	Market
CH	Clubhouse	Meml	Memorial
F Sta	Fire Station	MP; MS	Milepost; Milestone
FB	Footbridge	Mon	Monument
Ind Est	Industrial Estate	PO	Post office
Pol Sta	Police station	Resr	Reservoir
Sch	School	TH	Town hall
NTL	Normal tidal limit	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
	Park and ride, all year
	Park and ride, seasonal
	Phone; public, emergency, roadside assistance
	Picnic site
	Preserved railway
	Public house(s)
	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



GCSE

3110U10-1A

GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1 – Changing Physical and Human Landscapes

TUESDAY, 21 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON



S19-3110U10-1A

RESOURCE FOLDER

This folder is for use with questions in Unit 1.
This folder need not be handed in with your answer booklet.

Ordnance Survey Explorer sheet 254 (1:25 000), Llyn Peninsula East

OS Map extract of an area of coastline around Pwllheli, North Wales

