

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

AS GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 Physical Geography and People and the Environment

Tuesday 12 May 2020

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section A.
- Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5 in Section B.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 80.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
TOTAL	



For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD

WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

Section A

Answer **one** question in this section.

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Question 1 Water and carbon cycles

0 1 . 1

In systems in physical geography, which of the following correctly defines negative feedback?

[1 mark]

- A** Changes in a system amplify, or speed up, the impacts of an initial action.
- B** Changes in a system decrease, or slow down, the impacts of an initial action.
- C** When there is a balance between the inputs and outputs of a system.
- D** When there is a transfer of energy beyond the boundary of the system.



0 1 . 2 In the carbon cycle, which of these represents the process of respiration?

[1 mark]

- A** Carbohydrate + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water + energy
- B** Carbon dioxide + water + sunlight → carbohydrate + oxygen + energy
- C** Carbonic acid + calcium carbonate → calcium bicarbonate
- D** Organic compounds → carbon dioxide + methane

0 1 . 3 Outline the process of combustion in the carbon cycle.

[3 marks]

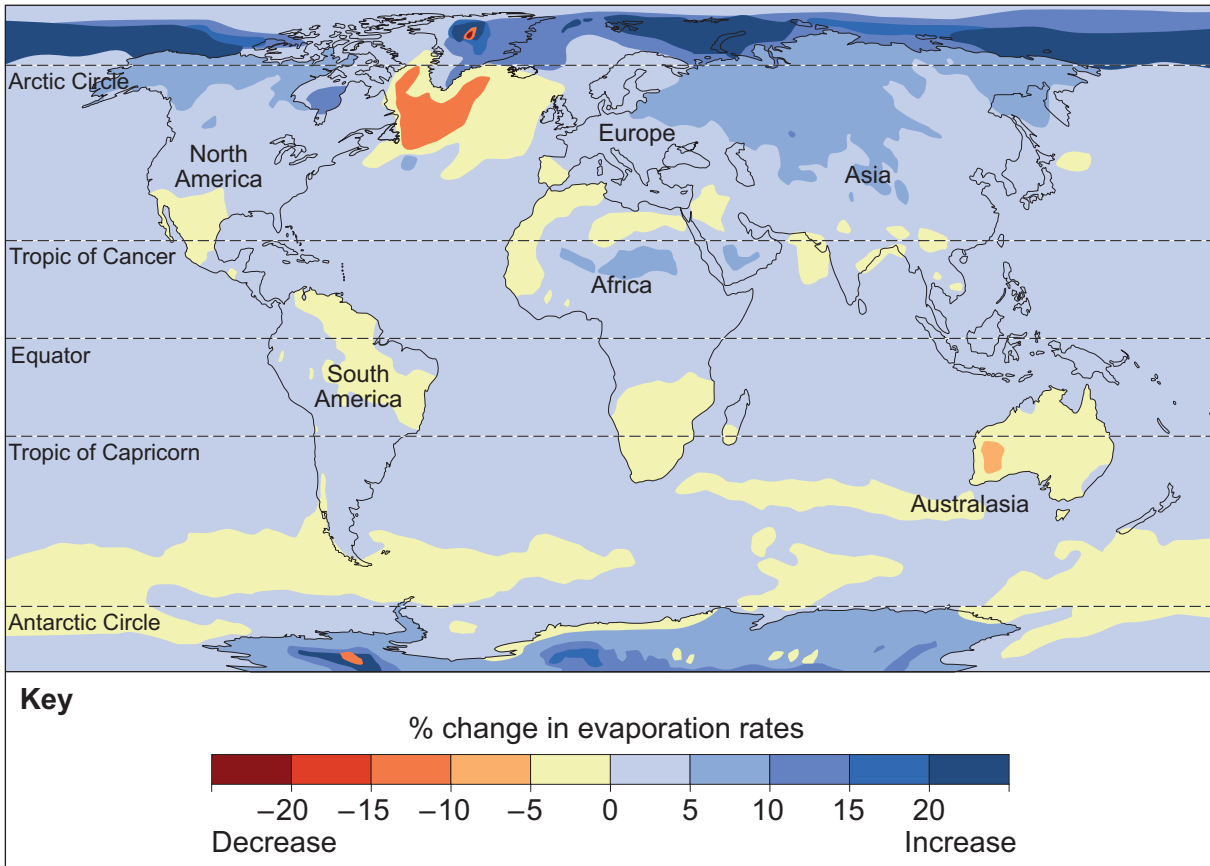
Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Figure 1 shows information about predicted changes to the annual rate of evaporation from the surface of the Earth between 2016 and 2035.

Figure 1



0 1 . 4 Analyse the information shown in Figure 1.

[6 marks]



Question 2 Coastal systems and landscapes

0 2 . 1 In systems in physical geography, which of the following correctly defines negative feedback?

[1 mark]

- A** Changes in a system amplify, or speed up, the impacts of an initial action.
- B** Changes in a system decrease, or slow down, the impacts of an initial action.
- C** When there is a balance between the inputs and outputs of a system.
- D** When there is a transfer of energy beyond the boundary of the system.

0 2 . 2 What is a spit?

[1 mark]

- A** A beach that is found higher than the current shoreline formed by a fall in sea level relative to the land.
- B** A gently sloping expanse of eroded rock at the base of a cliff formed by wave erosion.
- C** A horseshoe shaped feature on a beach composed of deposited sand and gravel with seaward facing points.
- D** A long narrow ridge of sand or shingle with one end connected to the shore and the other extending into the sea or estuary.

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

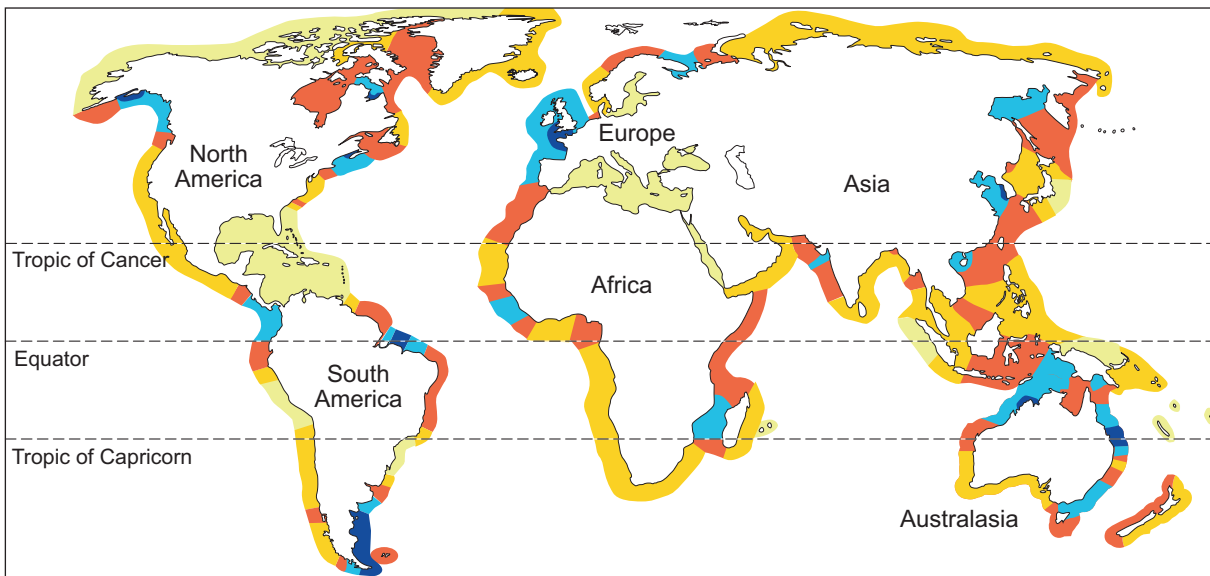


0 2 . 3 Outline the process of coastal hydraulic action.

[3 marks]

Figure 2 shows information about tidal ranges at coasts around the world.

Figure 2



Key

- Microtidal (less than 1.0 m)
- Lower mesotidal (1.0 – 2.0 m)
- Upper mesotidal (2.1 – 3.5 m)
- Lower macrotidal (3.6 – 5.0 m)
- Upper macrotidal (more than 5.0 m)

Note:

Tidal range is the difference in height of the sea water at high and low tide.

Microtidal refers to the smallest tidal ranges, mesotidal to the middle tidal ranges and macrotidal to the largest tidal ranges.



Question 3 Glacial systems and landscapes

0 3 . **1** In systems in physical geography, which of the following correctly defines negative feedback?

[1 mark]

- A** Changes in a system amplify, or speed up, the impacts of an initial action.
- B** Changes in a system decrease, or slow down, the impacts of an initial action.
- C** When there is a balance between the inputs and outputs of a system.
- D** When there is a transfer of energy beyond the boundary of the system.

0 3 . **2** What is a drumlin?

[1 mark]

- A** A curved ridge of deposited glacial debris dumped at the point of furthest extent of ice advance.
- B** A rock shaped by a glacier. It has a smooth gently sloping up-valley slope and a jagged steep down-valley side.
- C** An armchair shaped hollow on a mountainside, with a steep backwall, over-deepened base and a rock-lip on the down-valley side.
- D** An elongated small hill shaped by a glacier, with a tapered end pointing in the direction of ice movement.



0 3 . 3

Explain why many cold environments are described as fragile environments.

[3 marks]

Question 3 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

Figure 3 shows information about possible changes to permafrost by the year 2100.

Figure 3



World map showing possible changes in permafrost by the year 2100
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Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

Question 4 Hazards

0 4 . 1 What is tephra?

[1 mark]

- A** Ash, dust and rock fragments ejected during a volcanic eruption.
- B** Destructive fast-flowing mudflows down the slopes of a volcano.
- C** Large waves generated by seismic activity.
- D** Rapidly moving clouds of hot ash, gas and lava erupted from a volcano.

0 4 . 2 Which of the following describes a fatalistic attitude to natural hazards?

[1 mark]

- A** Governments create regulations to ensure developers modify buildings to make them hazard resistant.
- B** Natural hazards create so much fear that residents move elsewhere to live.
- C** People accept the risk but choose to do nothing to reduce the risk from the natural hazard they face.
- D** People take actions to mitigate the impacts of the natural hazards they face.



0 4 . 3

Outline conditions that may lead to intense wildfires.

[3 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Figure 4 is taken from an internet article about the Loma Prieta earthquake that struck the San Francisco Bay Area in 1989. It is a recollection from a survivor writing in 2018.

Figure 4



Question 5 Contemporary urban environments**0 5 . 1** What is deindustrialisation?**[1 mark]**

- A** A decline in the manufacturing sector as a proportion of the economy.
- B** The process where people and industry move towards the edge of urban areas.
- C** When governments attract foreign direct investment from large TNCs.
- D** Where affluent young people move into an area increasing property prices.

0 5 . 2 Which of the following describes the concept of liveability?**[1 mark]**

- A** The changes experienced in western cities in the late twentieth century.
- B** The demands made on global natural resources by individuals or groups of people.
- C** The existing urban population lives without compromising the ability of future populations to live with the same quality of life.
- D** The quality of life is enhanced for people by good access to services which meet their needs.



0 5 . 3 Outline the concept of urban resurgence.

[3 marks]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Figure 5 is an internet article about the city of Miami in Florida.

Figure 5

Miami is a Walk on the Vibrant Side of Cultural Diversity
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