

Surname	
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Centre Number	
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I declare this is my own work.	

AS GEOGRAPHY

7036/1

Paper 1 Physical Geography and People and the Environment

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

MATERIALS

For this paper you must have:

- the colour insert (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.



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INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- 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 on blank pages.
- If you need additional extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO



Only ONE answer per question is allowed.

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

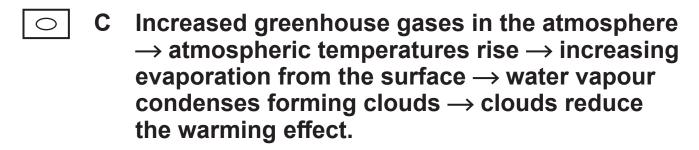
Which of the following describes the cryospheric store of water? [1 mark]

- A All water stored as liquid in the atmosphere.
- **B** All water stored as vapour in the atmosphere.
- C All water stored in its liquid state at the Earth's surface.
- D All water stored in its solid state in glaciers, ice caps and sea ice.



	h of	the following outlines a positive feedback in the cle? [1 mark]
0	A	Increased CO_2 in the atmosphere \rightarrow warmer temperatures \rightarrow plants grow quicker removing CO_2 from the atmosphere by photosynthesis \rightarrow levels of atmospheric CO_2 reduced.

0	В	Increased CO ₂ in the atmosphere acts as a
		greenhouse gas → atmosphere warms up →
		methane released as permafrost melts →
		levels of greenhouse gases increase.



D Increased water vapour in the atmosphere acts as a greenhouse gas → atmosphere warms up → more water is evaporated from the oceans → vapour increases in the atmosphere.



0 1.3
Outline features of a flood hydrograph. [3 marks]



FIGURE 1 and FIGURE 2 are on pages 2 and 3 of the insert. FIGURE 1 shows levels of urbanisation and CO₂ emissions for selected countries, in different continents, in 1960. FIGURE 2 shows levels of urbanisation and CO₂ emissions for the same selected countries in 2019. 0 1 . 4 Analyse the data shown in FIGURE 1 and FIGURE 2. [6 marks]





[0 	scale of change	s to stores of c	arbon in a
tropical rain	forest you have	studied. [9 ma	arks]





0 1 . 6
'There is always a balance between the inputs and outputs of water in a drainage basin.'
To what extent do you agree with this statement? [20 marks]











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[End of Question 1]



QUESTION 2 Coastal systems and landscapes 0 2 . 1 Which of the following are all landforms of coastal deposition? [1 mark] A Beaches, barrier beaches, compound spits, offshore bars. B Beaches, caves, Dalmatian coasts, spits. C Cliffs, offshore bars, spits, tombolos.

platforms.

Tombolos, rias, sand dunes, wave cut



0 2] . _2	
		the following outlines a positive feedback ast? [1 mark]
0	A	Erosion occurs at the base of a cliff \rightarrow a wave-cut platform begins to form \rightarrow erosion extends the platform \rightarrow waves have further to travel and lose energy \rightarrow erosion decreases.
0	В	Vegetation begins to grow in sediments of saltmarshes \rightarrow vegetation traps more sediment \rightarrow height of the marsh increases \rightarrow length of time inundated by the sea reduces \rightarrow vegetation growth increases.
0	С	Storms erode sediment from a beach \rightarrow sediment deposited as offshore bars \rightarrow waves break earlier \rightarrow erosion reduces \rightarrow after the storm, waves return sediment to the beach.
0	D	Waves erode the base of a cliff \rightarrow undercutting leaves the cliff unsupported \rightarrow cliff collapses leaving debris at the base \rightarrow cliff is protected from powerful waves \rightarrow rates of erosion are

reduced.



0 2 . 3
Outline features of integrated coastal zone management. [3 marks]

FIGURE 3 and FIGURE 4 are on pages 4 and 5 of the insert.

FIGURE 3 shows total populations and numbers of people living in areas at risk of coastal flooding in selected countries, in different continents, in 2020.

FIGURE 4 shows predicted total populations and numbers of people living in areas at risk of coastal flooding in the same countries in 2100.



0 2 . 4
nalyse the data shown in FIGURE 3 and FIGURE 4. 6 marks]



With reference to a coastal landscape beyond the UK that you have studied, assess the extent to which people will be able to successfully adapt to the risks they face in living on the coast in the future. [9 marks]





0 2 . 6
'Submergent coastal landforms will develop faster than emergent features in the future.'
To what extent do you agree with this statement? [20 marks]



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[End of Question 2]



QUESTION 3 Glacial systems and landscapes 0 3 . 1 Which of the following describes the distribution of alpine cold environments? [1 mark] A At the extreme northern and southern latitudes, almost entirely above 60° north and 60° south. B At low altitudes and low latitudes where temperatures are too warm for glaciers to develop. C In areas of high altitude in major mountain ranges, often with active valley glaciers.

In areas at any latitude, but surrounding areas

that are currently occupied by glaciers.



0 3	. 2	
		the following outlines a positive feedback in ronments? [1 mark]
0	A	Atmosphere warms up \rightarrow more vegetation grows in warmer environments \rightarrow CO ₂ removed from atmosphere \rightarrow reduces warming.
0	В	Atmosphere warms \rightarrow sea ice melts \rightarrow more sunlight allows phytoplankton to photosynthesise more in oceans \rightarrow CO ₂ removed from atmosphere \rightarrow limits atmospheric warming.
0	С	Sea ice melts \rightarrow darker surfaces exposed \rightarrow less solar radiation reflected \rightarrow more insolation absorbed \rightarrow temperatures rise \rightarrow more melting.
0	D	Temperatures rise \rightarrow increased evaporation of water \rightarrow increased cloud formation \rightarrow more precipitation falls as snow \rightarrow snow reflects incoming solar radiation \rightarrow less warming.



0 3 . 3					
Outline features of an outwash plain. [3 marks]					

FIGURE 5 and FIGURE 6 are on pages 6 and 7 of the insert.

FIGURE 5 shows the total population and average age of people in districts in regions of Alaska in 2019.

FIGURE 6 shows the predicted total population and predicted average age of people in the same districts in 2045.



0 3 . 4
Analyse the data shown in FIGURE 5 and FIGURE 6. [6 marks]



successfully ada	nt to which people will be able to apt to the risks they face in the future adscape beyond the UK that you have as]





0 3 . 6				
'The characteristics and distribution of periglacial landscapes will change rapidly in the future.'				
To what extent do you agree with this statement? [20 marks]				





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[End of Section A]

[Turn over for Section B]



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in this section.

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5.

QUESTION 4 Hazards

0 4 . 1

Which of the following summarises the process of slab pull? [1 mark]

- A A driving force of plate movement generated at mid-ocean ridges. Newly formed crust cools, becomes denser and so moves away from the centre of the ridge.
- B A driving force of plate movement generated at a subduction zone as an old, cold dense plate sinks into the mantle beneath.
- C Forces generated at conservative plate margins as one plate drags past another.
- D Warm convection currents within the mantle act like a conveyor belt, driving and carrying the plates of the lithosphere.



0 4.2 Which of the following describes primary impacts of tropical storms? [1 mark]			
0	A	Children's education and well-being suffer as infrastructure such as schools need to be re-built.	
0	В	Death and injury due to flying debris, fallen power lines and storm surges.	
0	С	Future food security is reduced as farmers have to re-plant crops and food prices increase due to scarcity.	
0	D	Insurance costs increase and residents are unable to return home for many months.	



0 4 . 3
Summarise the formation of rift valleys. [3 marks]

FIGURE 7 and FIGURE 8 are on pages 8 and 9 of the insert.

FIGURE 7 shows the number of people affected by different natural hazards globally between 2000 and 2019.

FIGURE 8 shows the number of deaths from different natural hazards globally between 2000 and 2019.



0 4 . 4		
Analyse the [6 marks]	data shown in FIGURE 7 and	FIGURE 8.



Assess the extent to which the frequency and magnitude of volcanic activity is more predictable at some plate margins than others. [9 marks]





0 4 . 6
'Earthquakes have a greater impact on the human characteristics of place than the physical characteristics of place.'
With reference to a recent seismic event you have studied, how far do you agree with the statement above? [20 marks]













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[End of Question 4]



QUESTION 5 Contemporary urban environments 0 5 . 1 Which of the following is a cause of the rise of the service economy? [1 mark] Increased energy consumption in urban areas \circ leads to increased demand for fossil fuel extraction. Increasing wealth in urban areas increases \bigcirc В demand for leisure and retail facilities. Population growth in urban areas increases demand on agriculture in the surrounding countryside. Rapid urbanisation increases the demand for

concrete and steel production.



	the following are features of fortress nents? [1 mark]
○ A	Spaces in urban areas that have become the focus of the production and consumption of culture.
B	Self-contained urban areas found beyond the edge of existing cities, developing as cities in their own right.
○ C	Urban spaces designed around security, protection, surveillance and exclusion.
D	Urban spaces where properties have been renovated and improved by wealthy individuals, forcing out less affluent residents
[Turn ove	er]



0	5	3

Summarise the causes of social segregation in urban areas. [3 marks]

FIGURE 9 and FIGURE 10 are on pages 10 and 11 of the insert.

FIGURE 9 and FIGURE 10 show populations in those urban areas in different regions of the world that, by the year 2000, had populations over 300 000.

FIGURE 9 shows total populations living in those urban areas in 1950.

FIGURE 10 shows total populations living in the same urban areas in 2020.



0 5 . 4
Analyse the data shown in FIGURE 9 and FIGURE 10. [6 marks]



0 5 . 5 Assess the extent to which incineration is a more sustainable approach to waste management than landfill. [9 marks]





0 5 . 6
'Counter-urbanisation affects the human characteristics of place more than the physical characteristics of place.'
With reference to an urban area you have studied, how far do you agree with the statement above? [20 marks]











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END OF QUESTIONS



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Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.



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