



**GCSE
GEOGRAPHY**

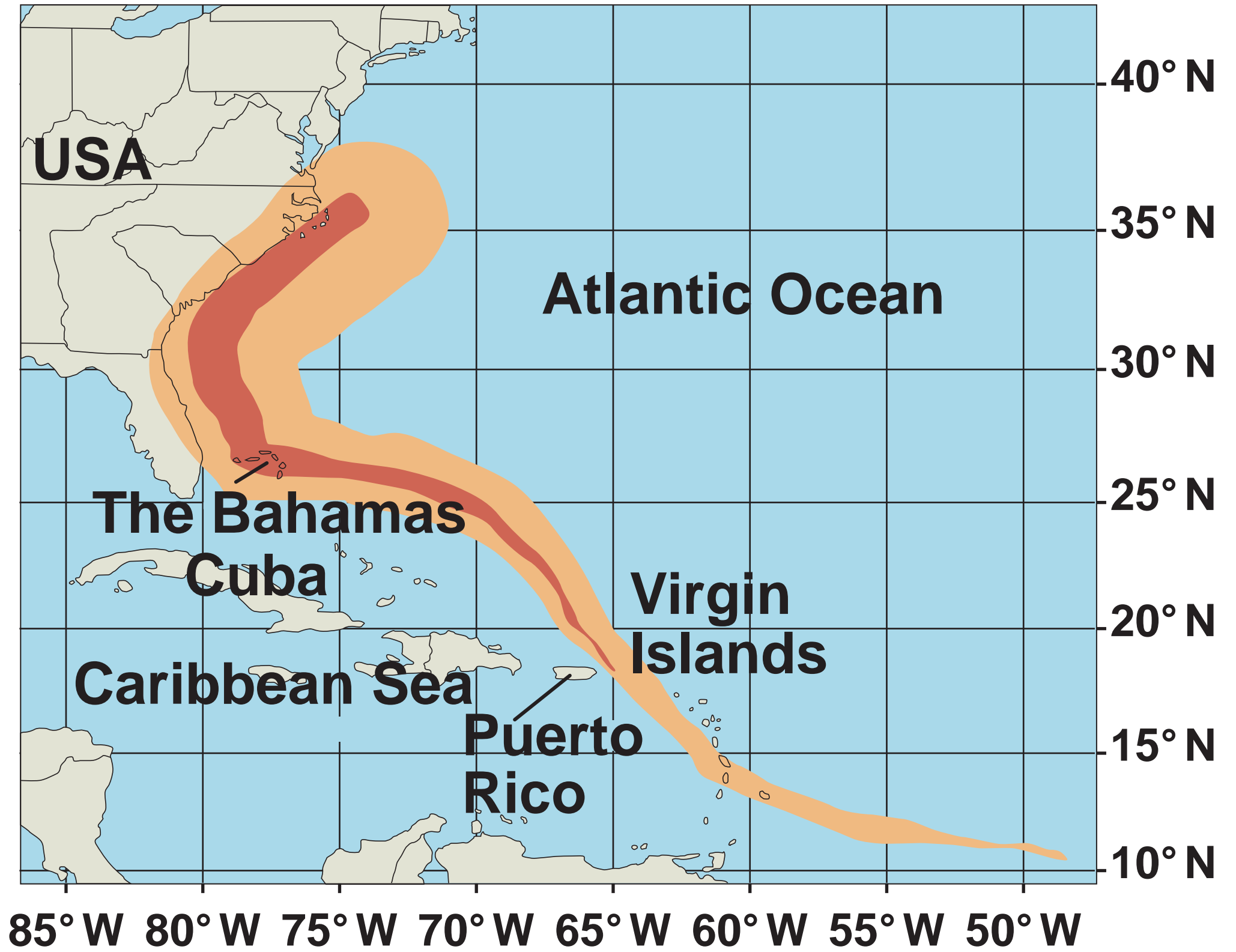
**Paper 1 Living with the
Physical Environment**

8035/1

Insert

[Turn over]

FIGURE 1 – For use with Question 1



KEY

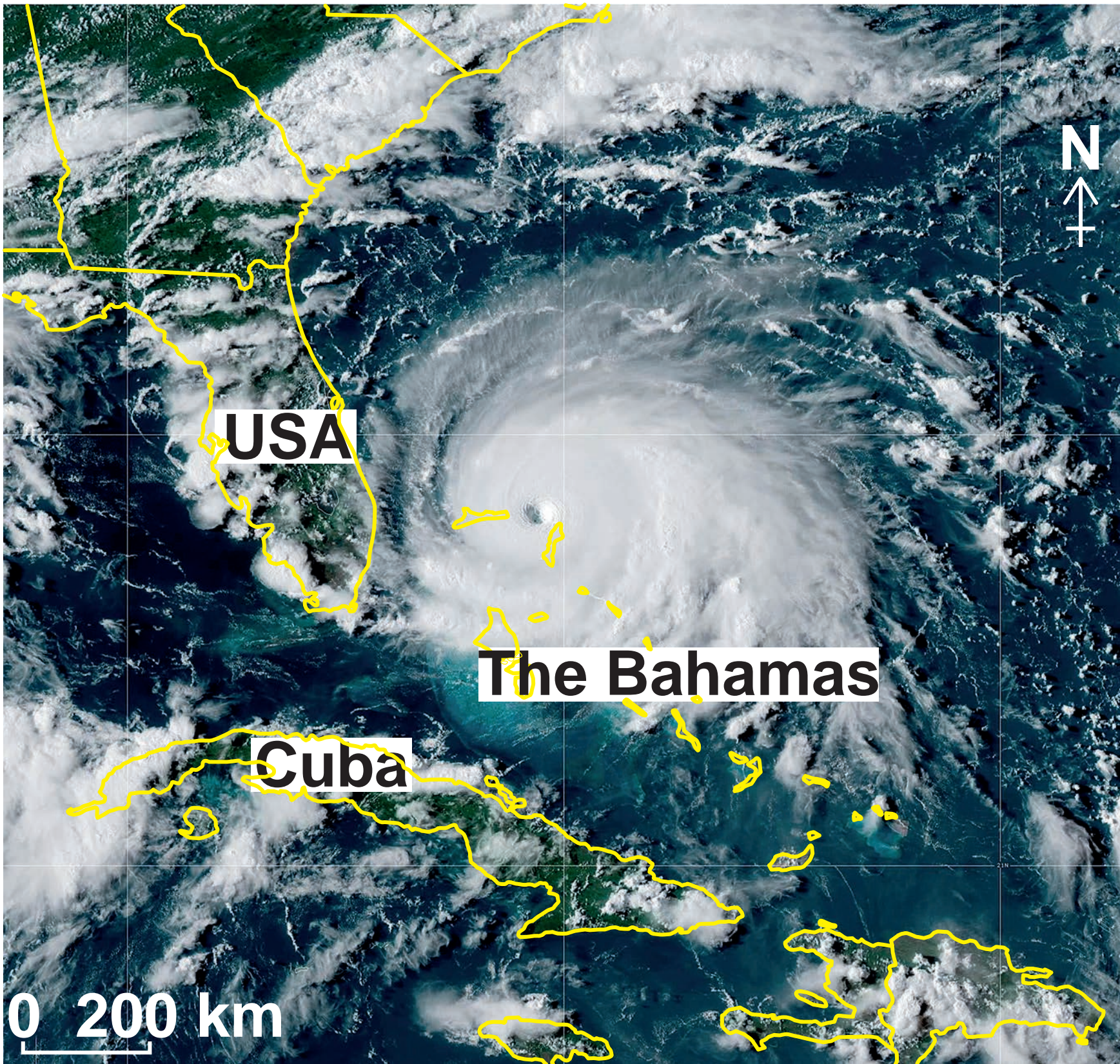
 Tropical storm force

 Hurricane force



0 500 1000 km

FIGURE 2 – For use with Question 1



[Turn over]

FIGURE 4 – For use with Question 1

An image shows a large area of moorland. A large part of what is shown is on fire.

Higher summer temperatures and lower rainfall in some areas have increased the risk of moorland fires.

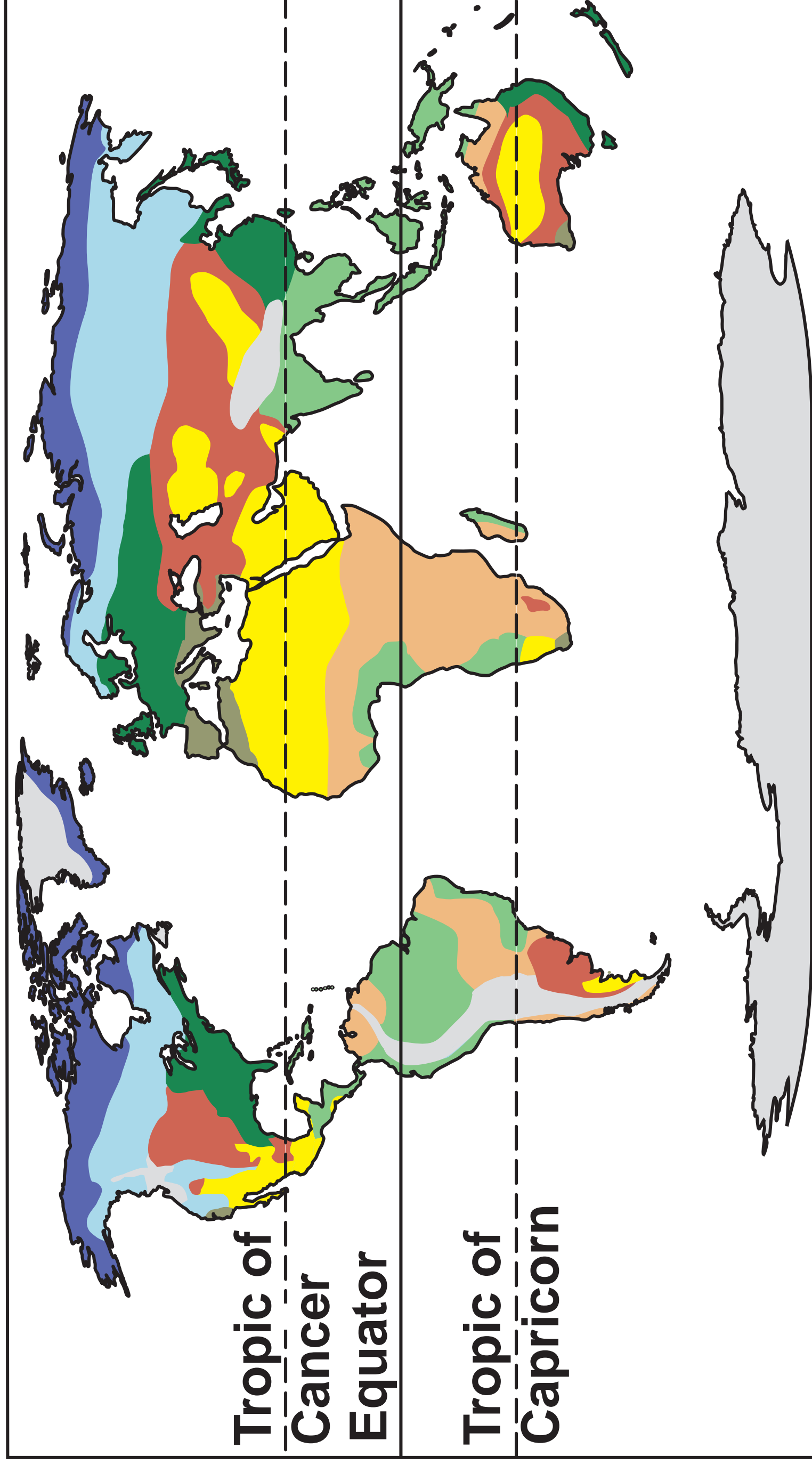


An image shows a row of houses. A large amount of water is shown in front of and up to the houses.

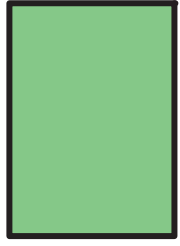
Higher rainfall and more storm events have increased the risk of flooding.

[Turn over]

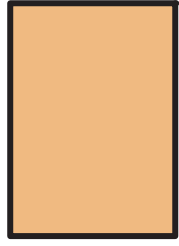
FIGURE 5 – For use with Question 2



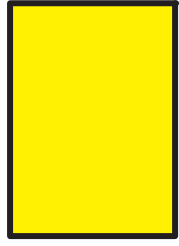
KEY



Tropical forest



Savanna



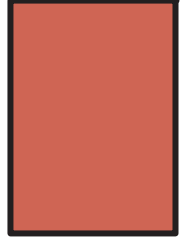
Desert



**Polar and
high-mountain ice**



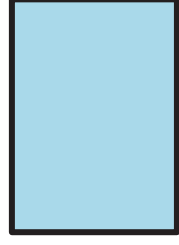
Mediterranean



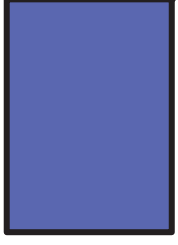
Temperate grassland



Temperate deciduous forest



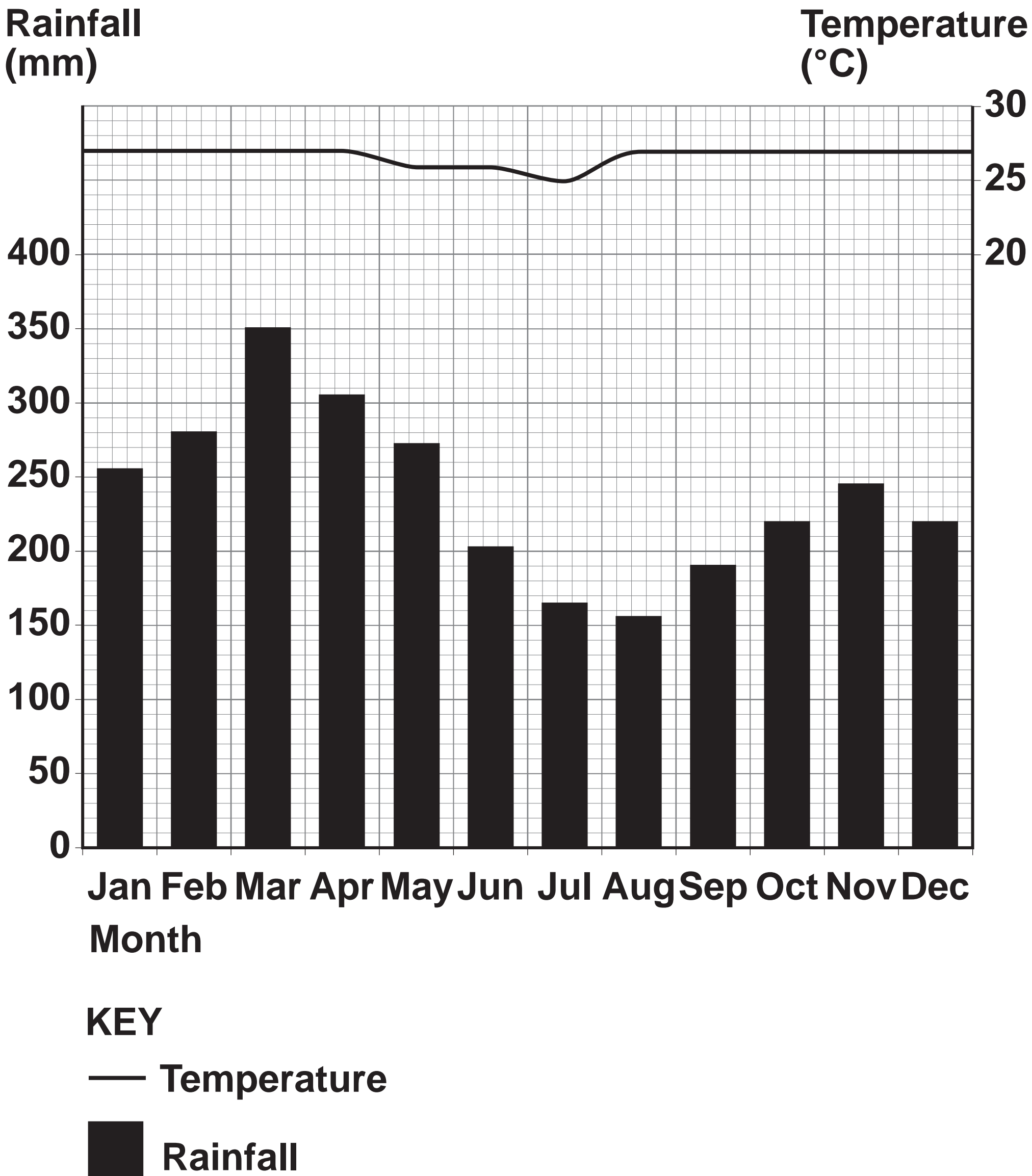
Coniferous forest



Tundra (arctic and alpine)

[Turn over]

FIGURE 6 – For use with Question 2





[Turn over]

FIGURE 7 – For use with Question 2

**Tropical
primary
forest loss
(million
hectares)**

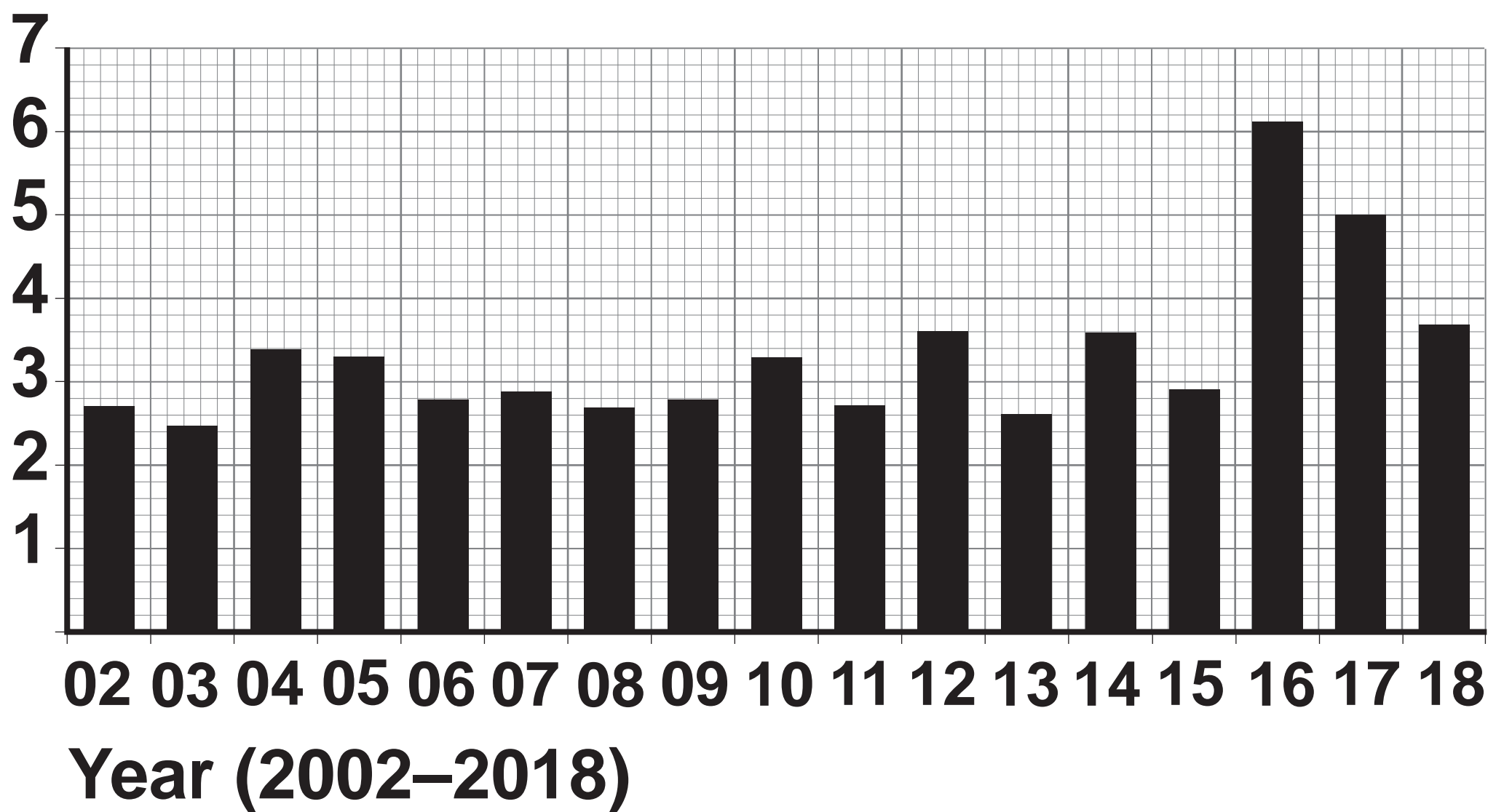


FIGURE 8 – For use with Question 2

An image shows a forest landscape. Within the landscape there is a cleared area of land. Here the ground can be seen alongside the remains of a number of tree trunks.

[Turn over]

FIGURE 9 – Hot desert environment

A hot desert landscape



An image shows a desert landscape containing hills and areas of sand.

Gold mining in Western Australia



An image shows a large, multi-layered, excavated area. Within this area there are a number of large diggers and lorries.

FIGURE 10 – Cold environment

A tundra and mountain landscape



An image shows an area of land containing many areas of ice and water. In the background there are snow-covered mountains.

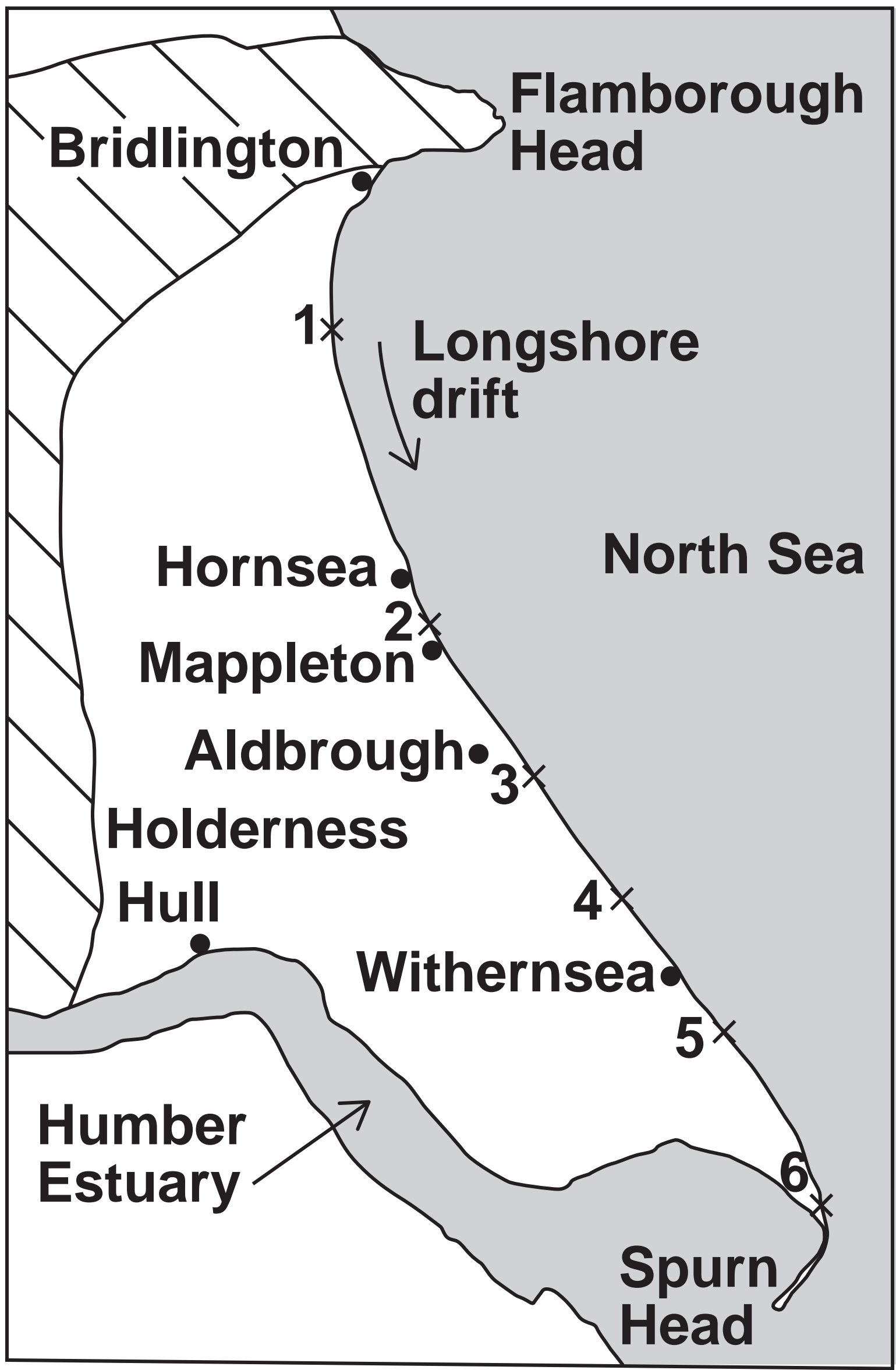
Oil drilling in Alaska



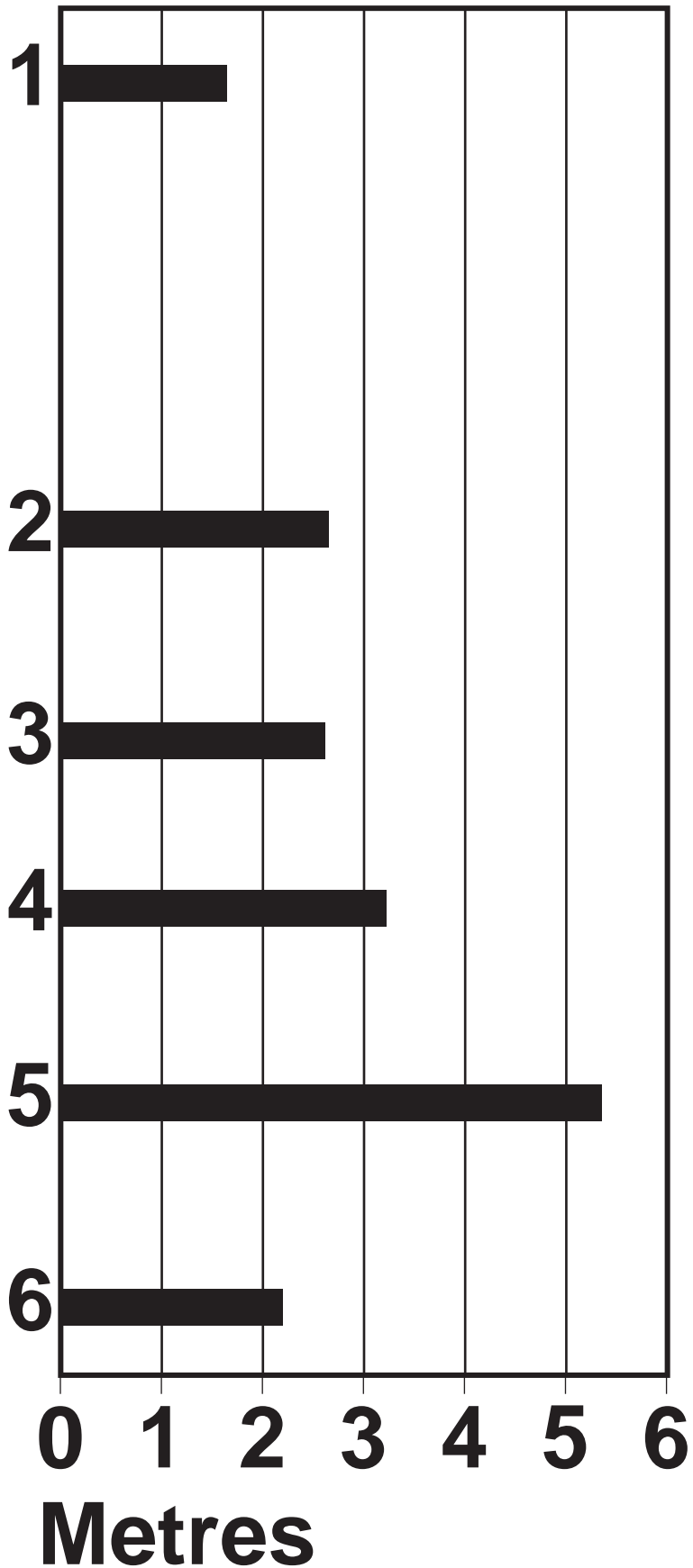
An image shows facilities and large industrial equipment within a landscape of snow and ice.

[Turn over]

FIGURE 11 – For use with Question 3



Average annual rate of erosion, 2003 – 2017



KEY

● Settlement



Chalk

× Site where erosion rate recorded

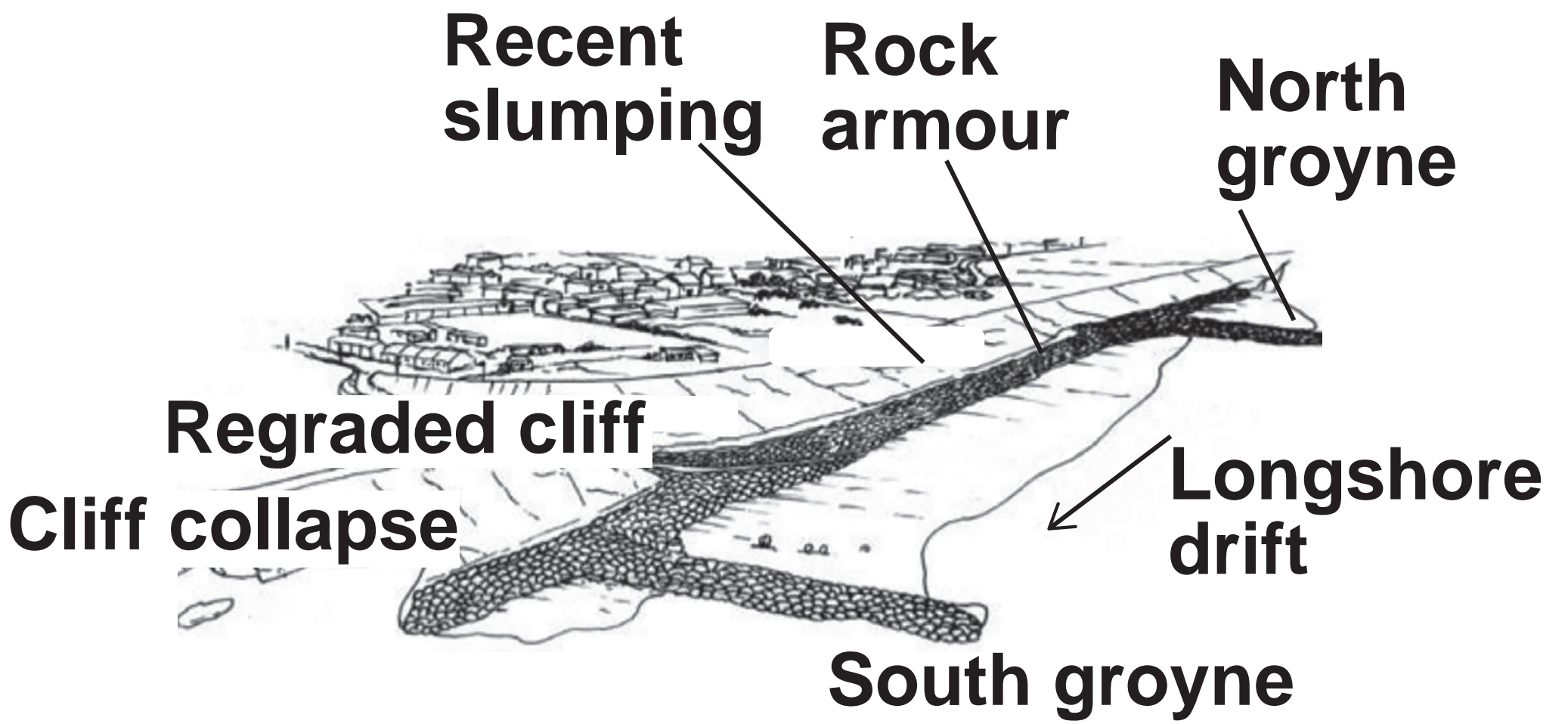
The Holderness coastline is made up of soft boulder clays (till) left behind after the ice sheets melted.

[Turn over]

FIGURE 12 – For use with Question 3



FIGURE 13 – For use with Question 3



[Turn over]

FIGURE 15 – For use with Question 4



FIGURE 16 – For use with Question 4

Local resident

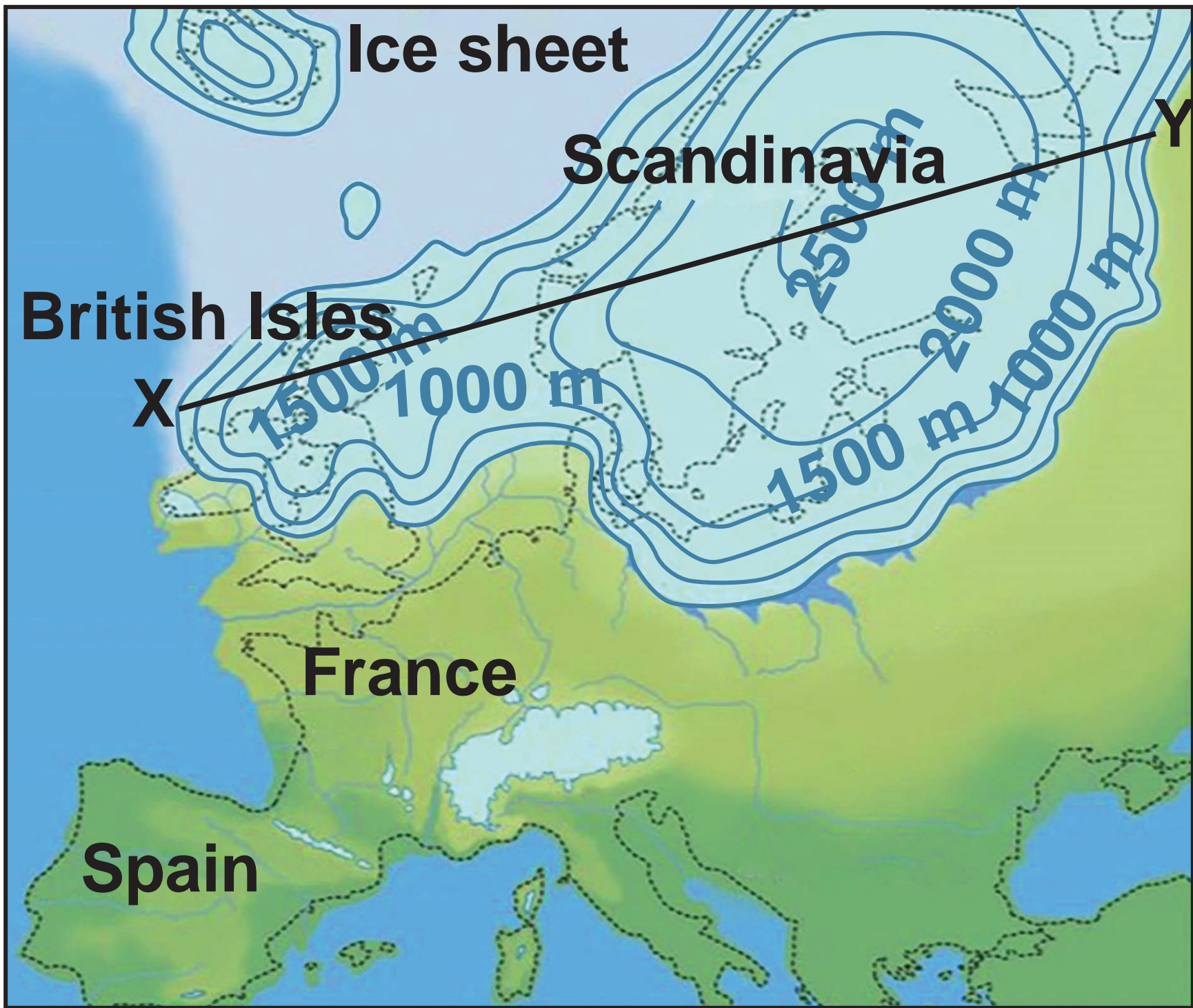
“I live in a house that is near to the river on a floodplain. I think that the government should pay for hard engineering projects such as dams and flood walls.”

Environment Officer

“Soft engineering is the way forward. Strategies such as planting trees and river restoration are kinder to the environment and cost less money, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.”

[Turn over]

FIGURE 17 – For use with Question 5



KEY

-  Ice sheets and glaciers
-  -1000 m— Depth of ice
-  Present day coastline
-  Sea

0 500 km



FIGURE 19 – For use with Question 5



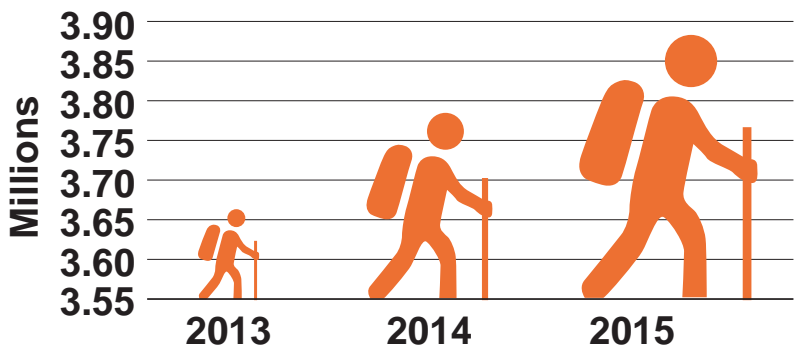
[Turn over]

FIGURE 20 – For use with Question 5

Visitor numbers

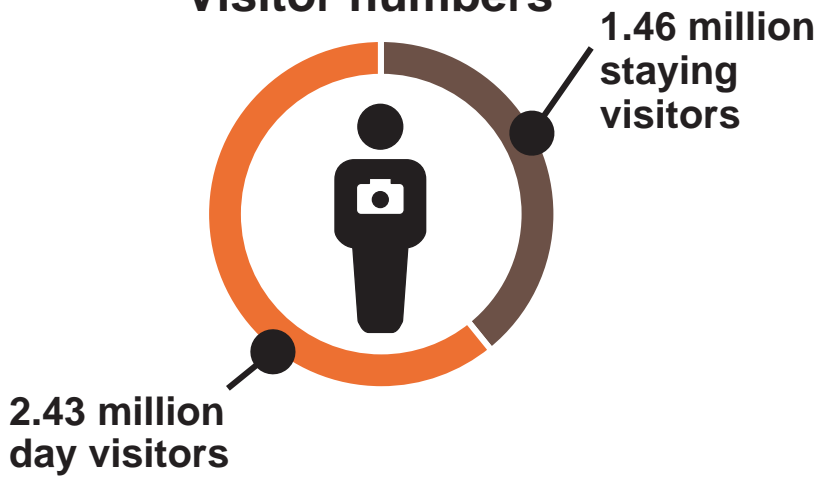
3.89 million people visited the National Park in 2015

Increasing visitor numbers



During 2015 there were more day visitors than staying visitors to Snowdonia

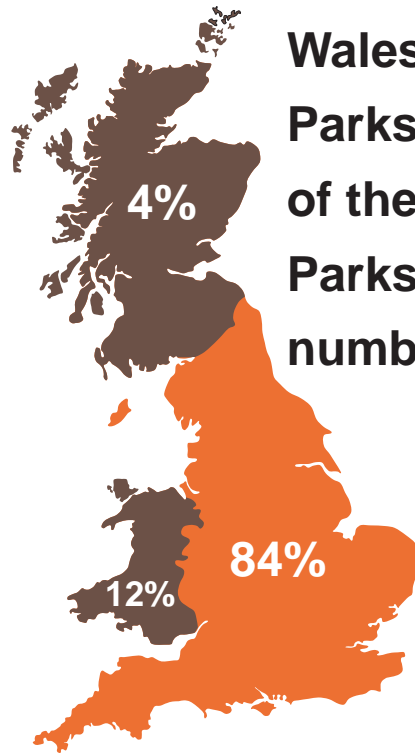
Visitor numbers



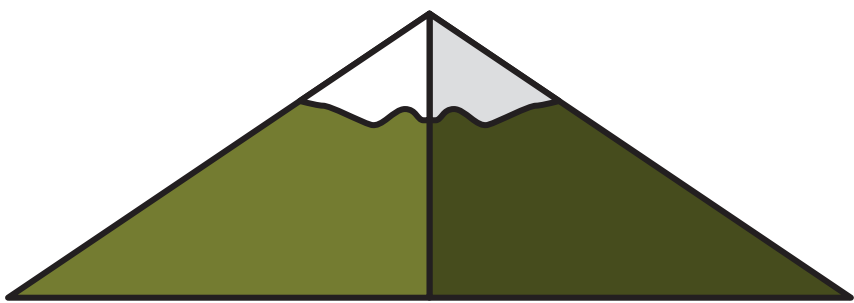
The estimated spend per visitor for Snowdonia is

£122,

which is the second highest of all the UK National Parks



Wales' National Parks have **12%** of the UK National Parks' total visitor numbers



595 000

Visitors to Snowdon annually



BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2022 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

G/KL/Jun22/8035/1/Insert/E2

