

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

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Geography A

Unit 2: The Natural Environment

Higher Tier

Tuesday 24 January 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5GA2H/01

You do not need any other materials.

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 only **one** question from questions 1, 2, 3 **or** 4.
- In Section **B** answer **either** question 5 **or** 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
 - *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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6/7/7/4/4/3



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PEARSON

SECTION A – THE PHYSICAL WORLD

Answer only ONE question from Section A.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Topic 1: Coastal Landscapes

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box

- 1 (a) Study Figure 1a.

It shows coastal landforms.

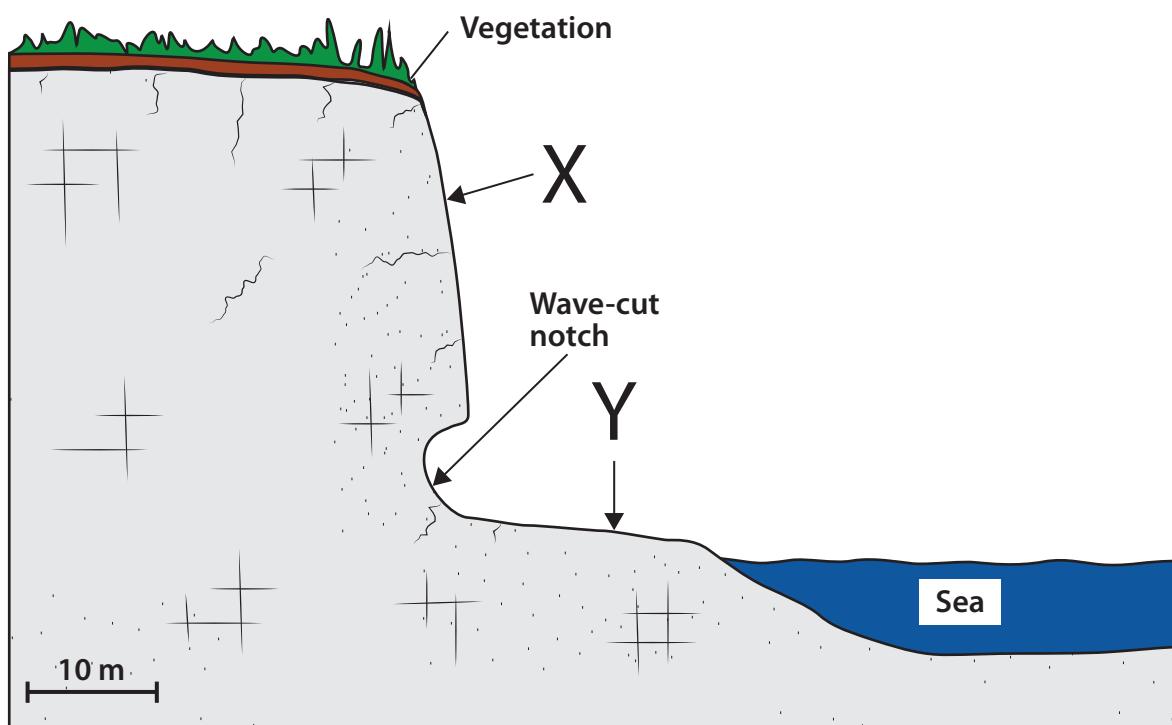


Figure 1a

- (i) Name landforms X and Y shown on Figure 1a.

(2)

X

Y

(ii) Describe landforms X and Y shown on Figure 1a.

(3)

(iii) Physical weathering can affect the landforms shown on Figure 1a.

Explain the process of physical weathering.

(3)



(iv) Explain the formation of headlands and bays.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)



(b) Study Figure 1b.

It shows the length of coastline where erosion is taking place in some European countries.

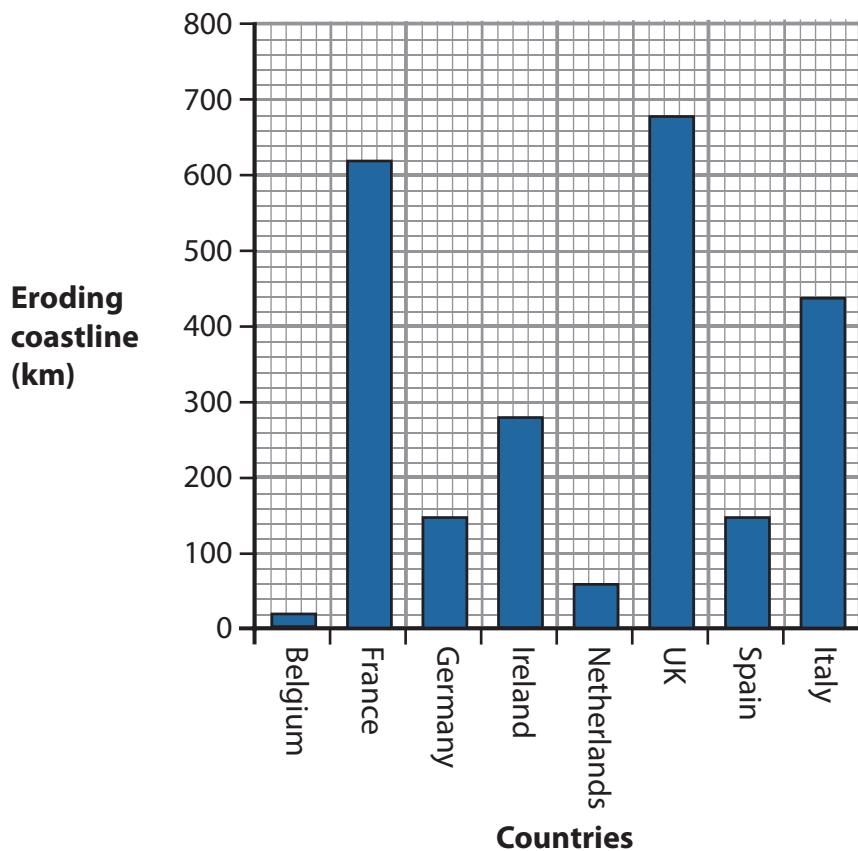


Figure 1b

- (i) Describe the differences shown on Figure 1b.

Use coastline erosion data in your answer.

(3)



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(ii) Soft engineering is a way of managing the coastline.

Outline the advantages and disadvantages of soft engineering techniques.

(4)



- (c) Explain how the effects of coastal flooding can be reduced through prediction and prevention.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



Topic 2: River Landscapes

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box

- 2 (a) Study Figure 2a.

It shows river landforms.

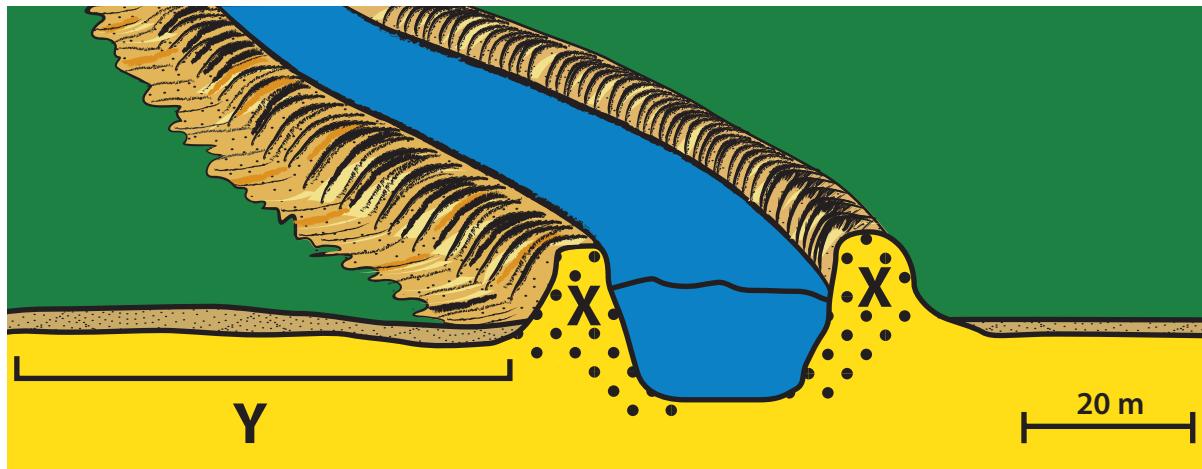


Figure 2a

- (i) Name landforms **X** and **Y** shown on Figure 2a.

(2)

X

Y

- (ii) Describe landforms **X** and **Y** shown on Figure 2a.

(3)

(iii) Mass movement can occur in river valleys.

Explain the process of mass movement.

(3)



(iv) Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)



(b) Study Figure 2b.

It shows the cost of river flood damage in the UK between 2004 and 2010.

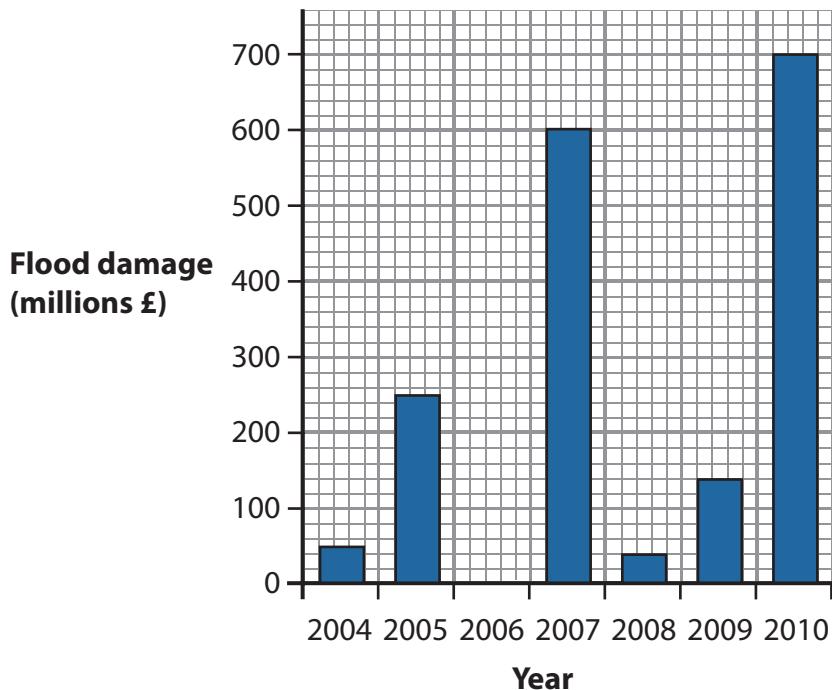


Figure 2b

- (i) Describe the changes shown on Figure 2b.

Use river flood damage data in your answer.

(3)



(ii) Soft engineering is a way of managing river flooding.

Outline the advantages and disadvantages of soft engineering techniques.

(4)



- (c) Explain how the effects of river flooding can be reduced through prediction and prevention.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 1 3 4 0

Topic 3: Glaciated Landscapes

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box

- 3 (a) Study Figure 3a.

It shows a cross-section of upland glacial landforms.

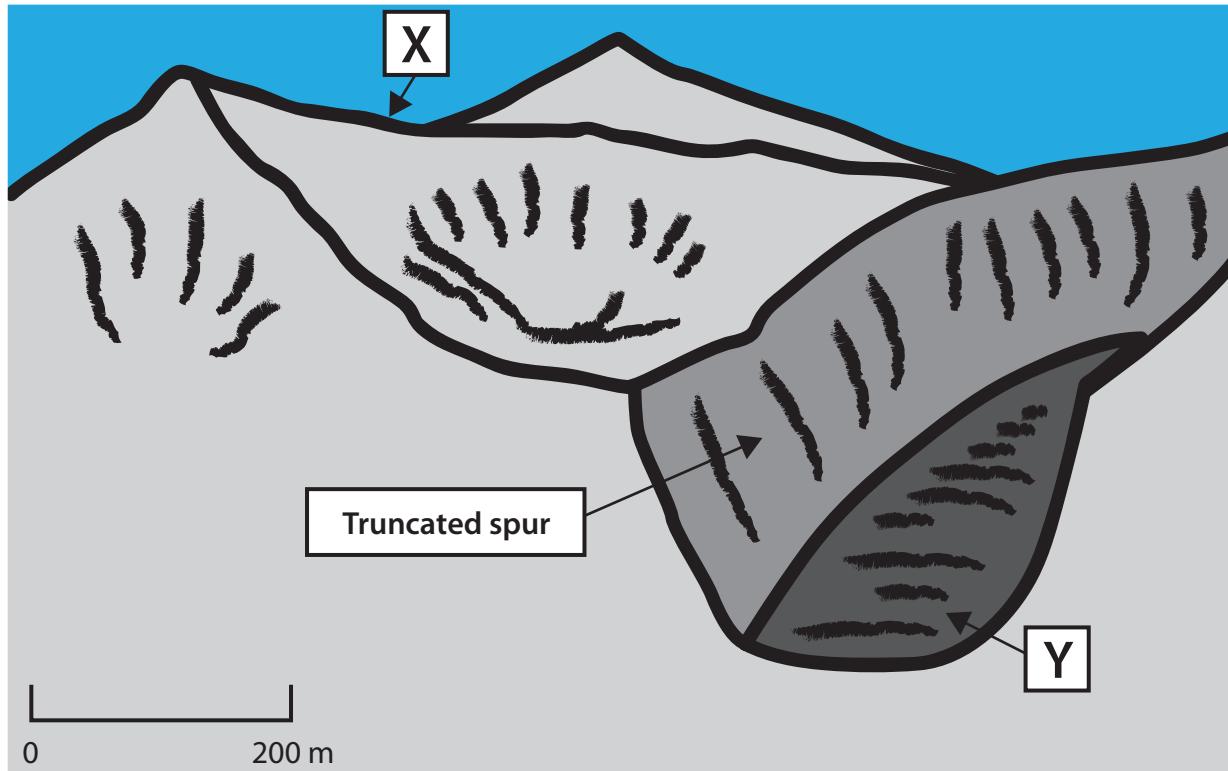


Figure 3a

- (i) Name landforms X and Y shown on Figure 3a.

(2)

X

Y

(ii) Describe landforms X and Y shown on Figure 3a.

(3)

(iii) Freeze thaw weathering can affect the landforms in Figure 3a.

Explain the process of freeze thaw.

(3)

(iv) Explain the formation of a corrie.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)



(b) Study Figure 3b.

It shows the number of deaths caused by avalanches between 2004 and 2010 in the French Alps.

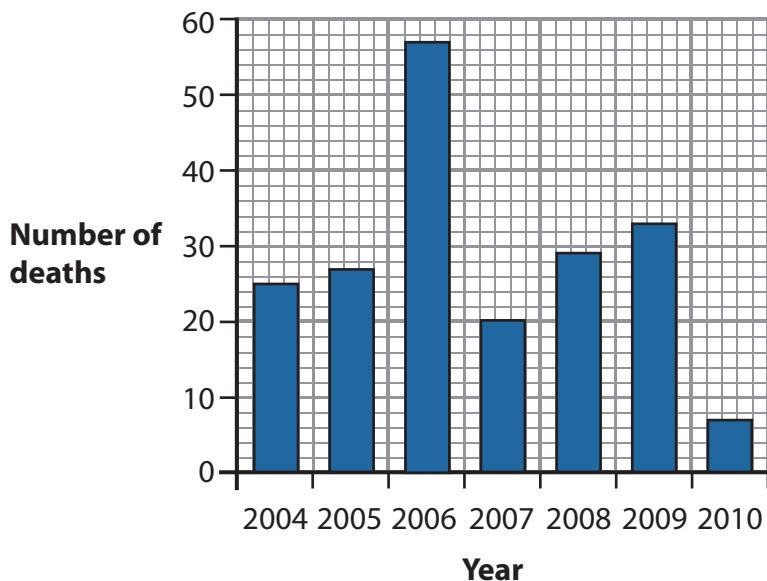


Figure 3b

- (i) In how many years were there more than 20 deaths?

(1)

- (ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 3b.

Use avalanche death data in your answer.

(3)



(iii) Outline the effects of an avalanche on people and the environment.

(3)



- (iv) Explain how the effects of avalanches can be reduced by prediction and prevention.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



Topic 4: Tectonic Landscapes

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box

- 4 (a) Study Figure 4a.

It shows the distribution of volcanoes around the Pacific Ring of Fire.
Dates have been given for some eruptions.

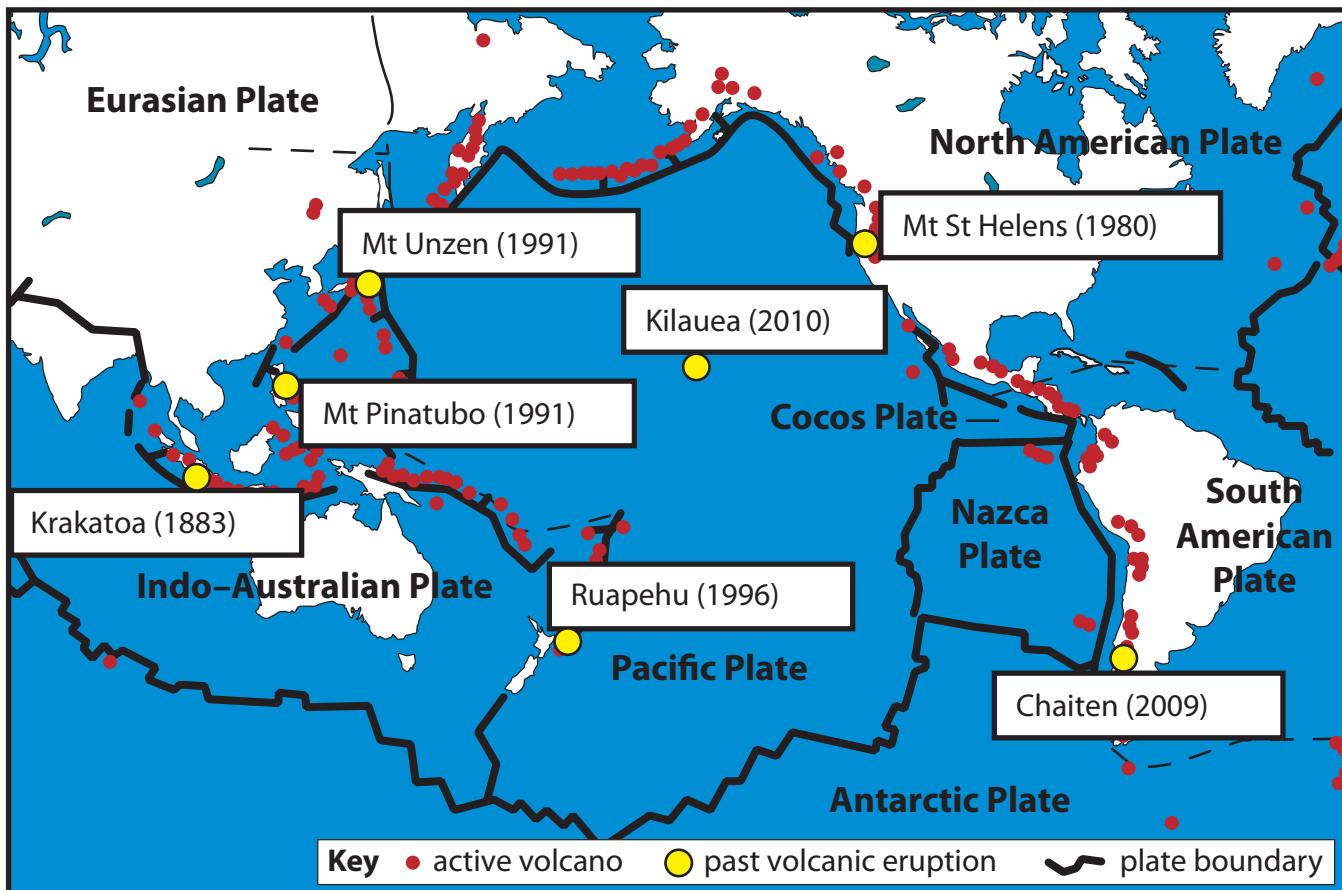


Figure 4a

- (i) The dates of seven volcanic eruptions are shown on Figure 4a.

Which **one** occurred before 1950?

(1)



(ii) Describe the distribution of volcanoes shown in Figure 4a.

Use evidence from Figure 4a in your answer.

(4)

(iii) The volcano Kilauea shown on Figure 4a is found in the middle of a plate.

What type of volcano is this?

(1)



(iv) Explain the formation of volcanoes at convergent plate boundaries.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

(4)



(b) Study Figure 4b.

It shows the number of earthquakes greater than magnitude 7 between 2004 and 2010.

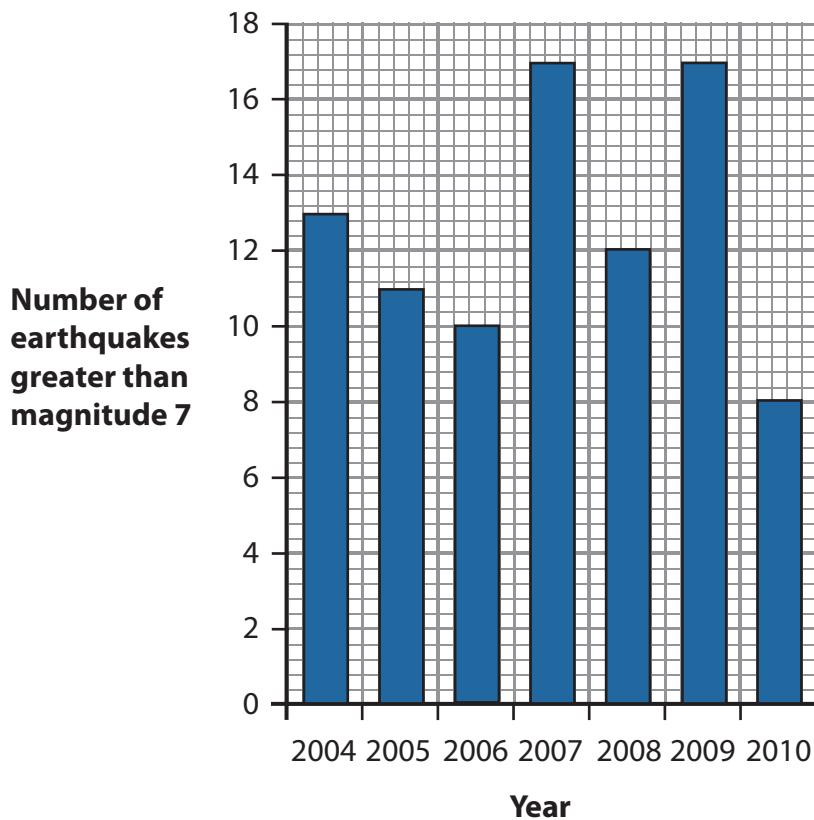


Figure 4b

- (i) What is the difference between the number of earthquakes in 2009 and 2010 shown on Figure 4b?

(1)

-
- (ii) In how many years are there more than 10 earthquakes shown on Figure 4b?

(1)



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 2 3 4 0

(iii) Outline ways in which earthquakes can be measured.

(3)

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(iv) Suggest reasons why people continue to live in areas affected by earthquakes.

(4)

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- (c) Explain how the effects of volcanic eruptions are reduced through prediction and prevention.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 2 5 4 0

25

Turn over ►

SECTION B – ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Topic 5: A Wasteful World

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box

- 5 (a) Study Figure 5a.

It shows a choropleth diagram of a carbon footprint for the United Kingdom.

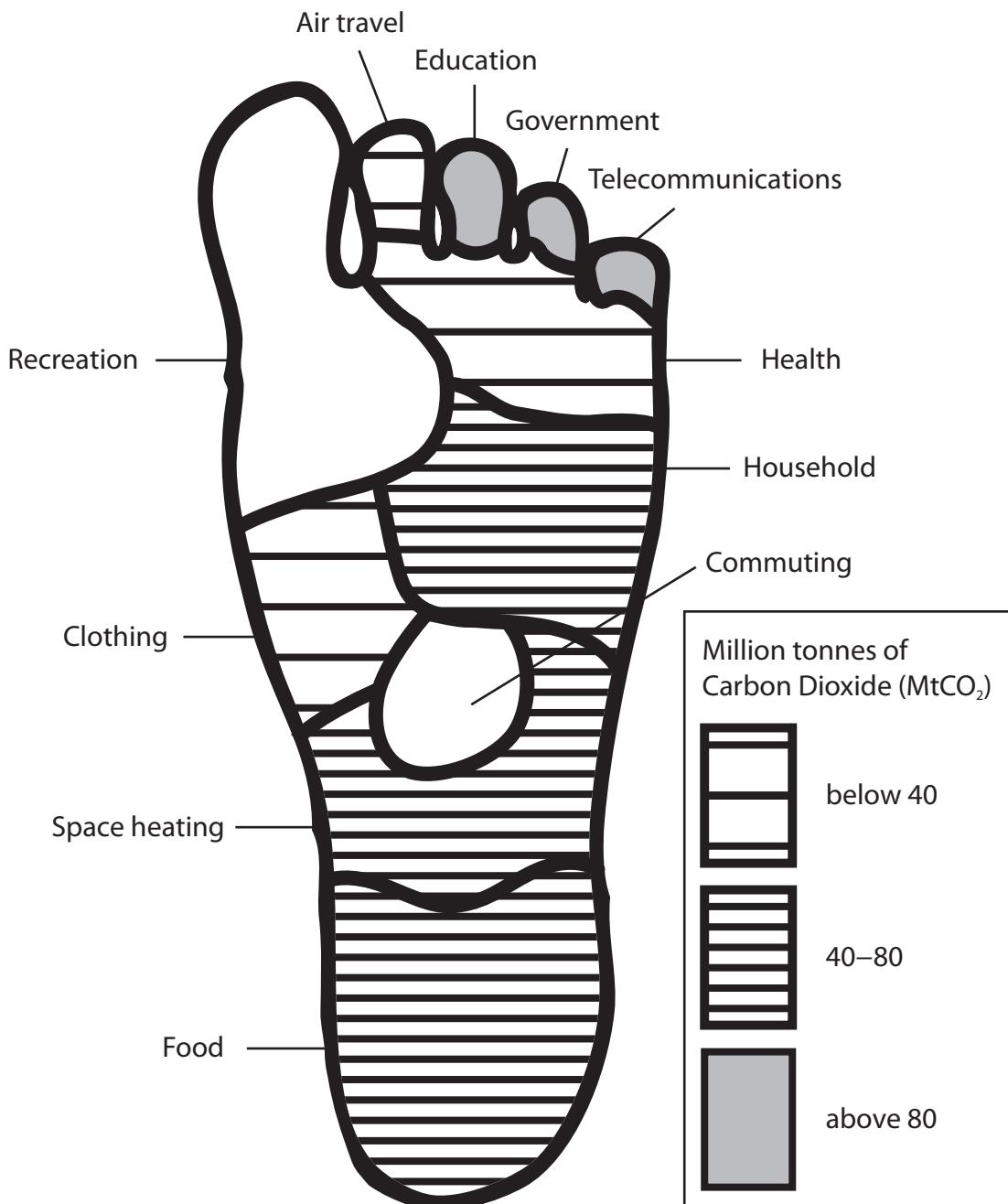


Figure 5a



- (i) Complete Figure 5a for recreation and commuting.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Activity | MtCO ₂ |
|------------|-------------------|
| Recreation | 116 |
| Commuting | 48 |

- (ii) State the values of MtCO₂ for

(2)

Air travel

Household

- (iii) State **one** way the carbon footprint for transport can be reduced.

(1)

- (iv) Define the term carbon footprint.

(2)



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 2 7 4 0

- (v) Explain how schools and/or homes can reduce the amount of energy that they use.

(4)



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Question 5 continues on the next page



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 2 9 4 0

(b) Study Figure 5b.

It shows the amount of waste produced by selected High Income Countries (HICs), Middle Income Countries (MICs) and Low Income Countries (LICs).

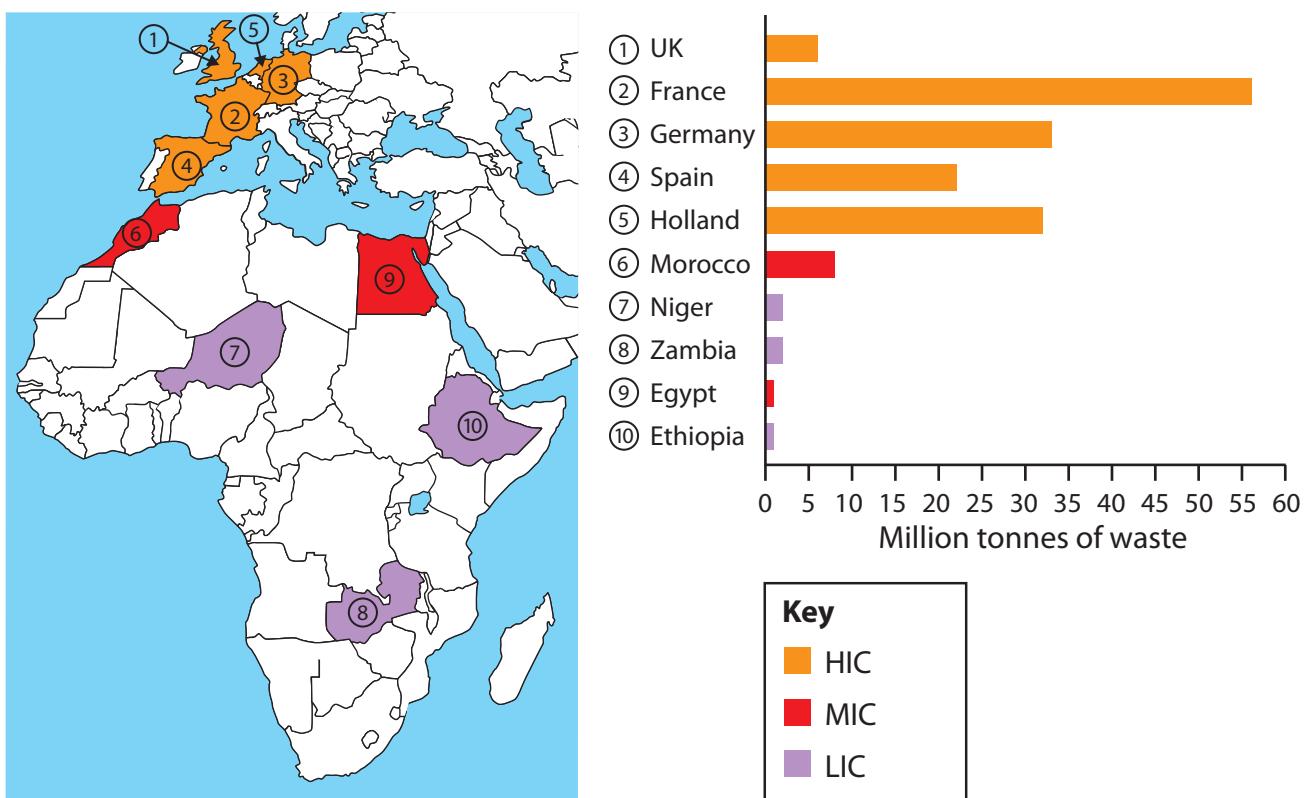


Figure 5b

- (i) Which country produces the greatest amount of waste?

(1)



(ii) Describe the differences in waste production shown on Figure 5b.

Use waste production data in your answer.

(3)

(iii) HICs have been described as 'throw away' societies.

Explain why.

(4)



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 3 1 4 0

*(c) Choose **one** study of recycling on a local scale.

Explain how waste is recycled and recycled material is used.

(6)

Chosen local study



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Question 6 is on the next page



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 3 3 4 0

Topic 6: A Watery World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box

- 6 (a) Study Figure 6a.

It is a map showing the percentage of the population with safe drinking water in some High Income Countries (HICs), Middle Income Countries (MICs) and Low Income Countries (LICs).

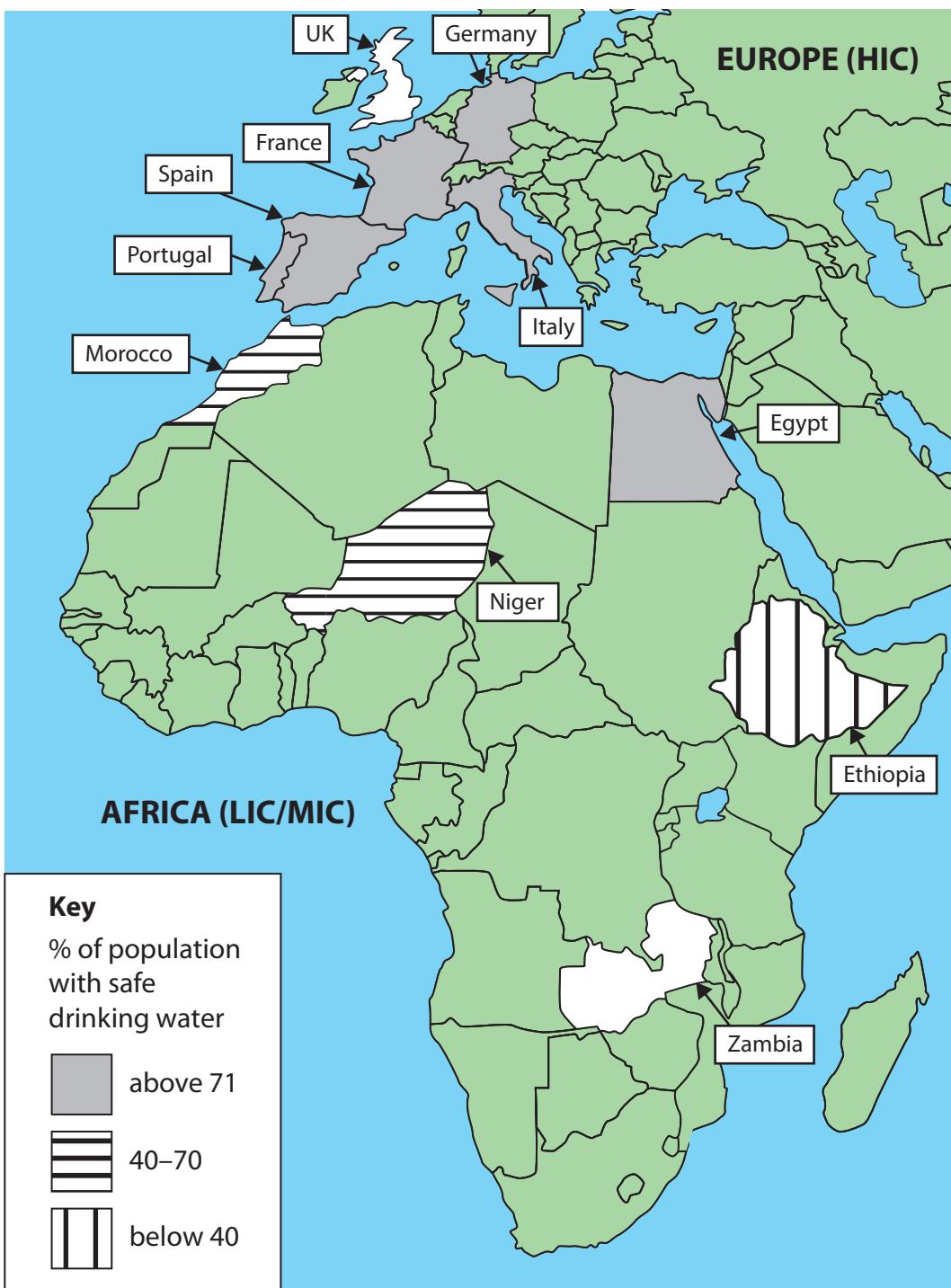


Figure 6a



- (i) Complete Figure 6a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Country | Percentage (%) of population with safe drinking water |
|---------|---|
| UK | 99 |
| Zambia | 48 |

- (ii) Which country has less than 40% access to safe drinking water?

(1)

- (iii) Describe the differences in percentage of the population with safe drinking water shown on Figure 6a.

Use safe drinking water data in your answer.

(3)



P 3 9 9 2 5 R A 0 3 5 4 0

(iv) HICs are described as 'showering societies'.

Explain why.

(4)



(b) Study Figure 6b.

It shows a water management scheme used in Lesotho, Africa.



Figure 6b

- (i) Describe the effects on the environment of water management schemes, such as the one shown in Figure 6b.

You may use evidence from Figure 6b.

(3)

(ii) Appropriate technology can be used in LICs to manage water supply.

What is meant by appropriate technology?

(2)

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(iii) Explain how appropriate technology has been used to manage the water supply in LICs.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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*(c) Choose a case study of water transfer which has caused conflicts between two or more areas.

Explain how water transfer can cause conflicts.

(6)

Chosen case study

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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