

**Paper Reference 1GA0/01**  
**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

# **Geography A**

## **Paper 1: The Physical Environment**

**Monday 18 May 2020 – Morning**

# **Resource Book**

**Do not return this Resource Book with the Question Paper.**

## Contents

For some Figures there is a modified colour and modified black and white diagram. You may use whichever version is easier for you to view. Some diagrams are only in modified colour but you are then provided with a description of the diagram.

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SECTION A

The Changing Landscapes of the UK

Figure 1 – Colour

Map extract showing an area of South Dorset, England

Key:

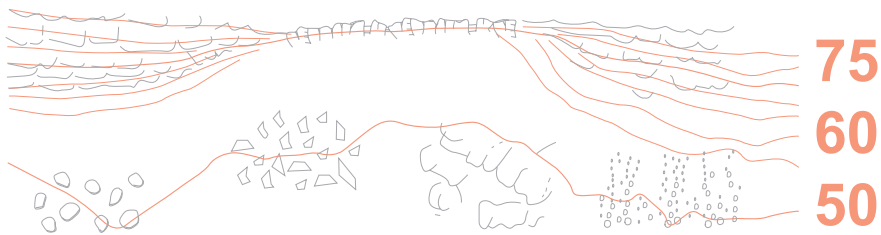
Height and natural features

52' Ground survey height

284' Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

Vertical face/cliff



Boulders Loose Outcrop Scree  
rock

Water; mud

Sand; sand and shingle

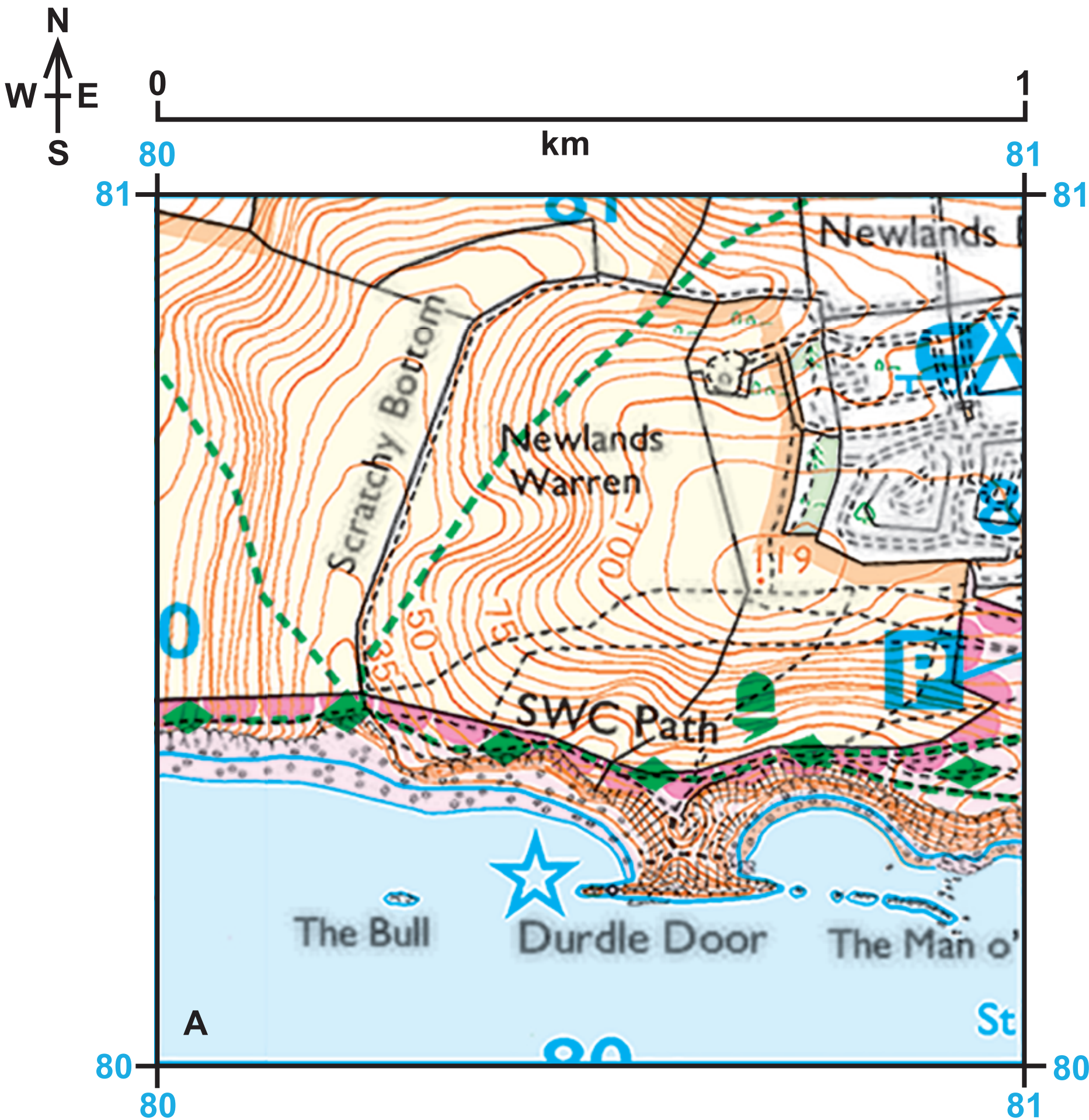


Figure 1 – Black and White (Part 1)

Map extract showing an area of South Dorset, England

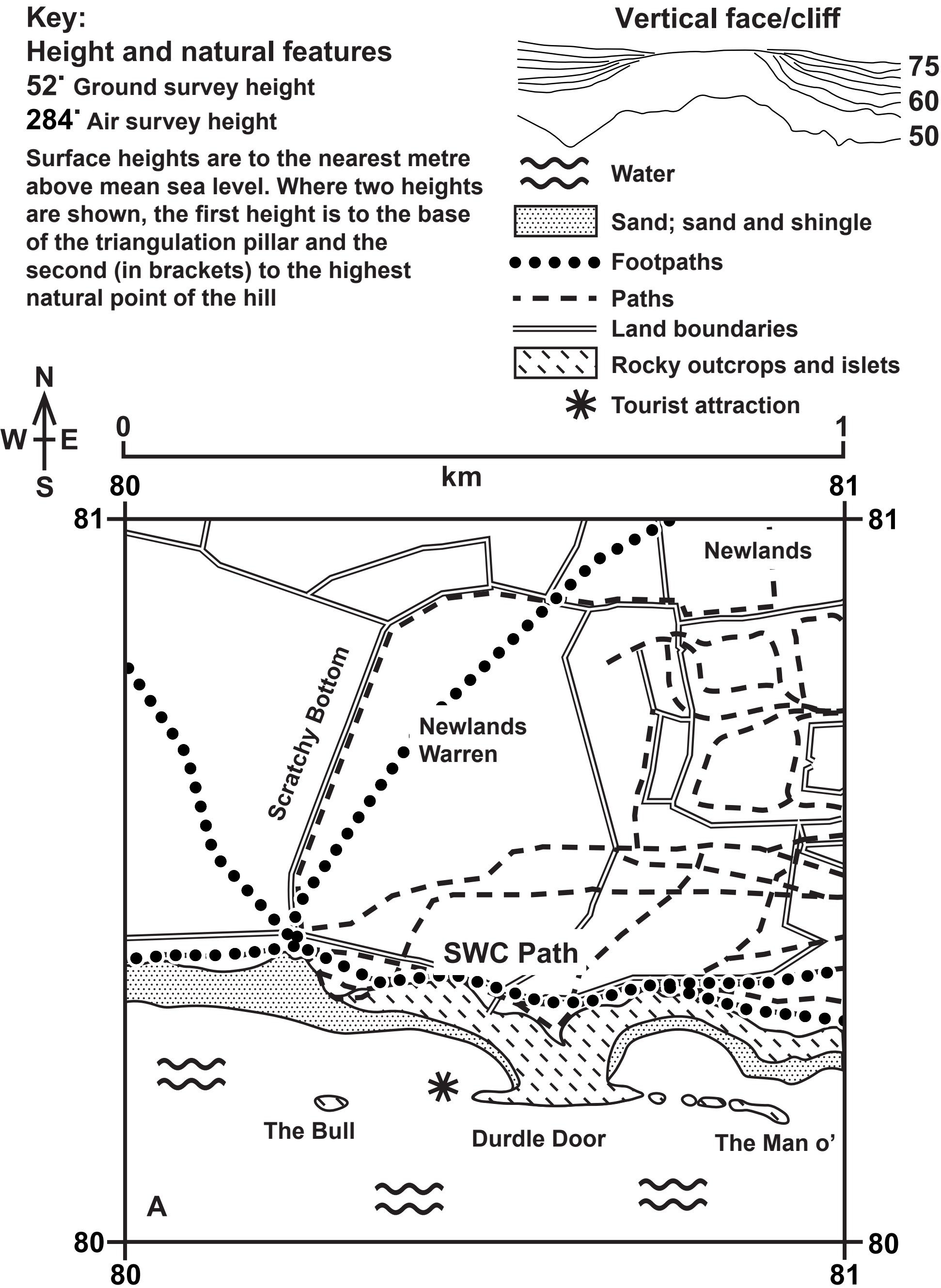




Figure 1 – Black and White (Part 2)

Map extract showing an area of South Dorset, England

Key:

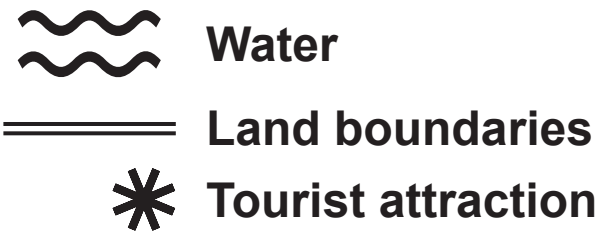
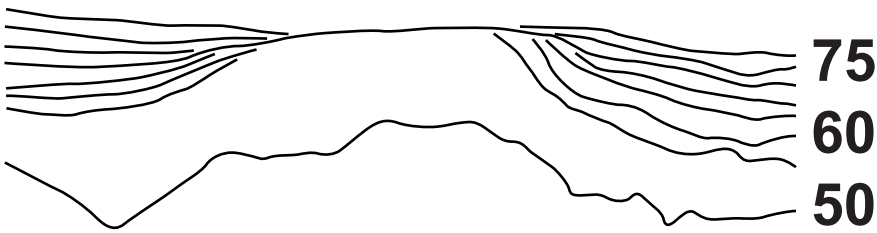
Height and natural features

52' Ground survey height

284' Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

Vertical face/cliff



Height (metres above sea level):

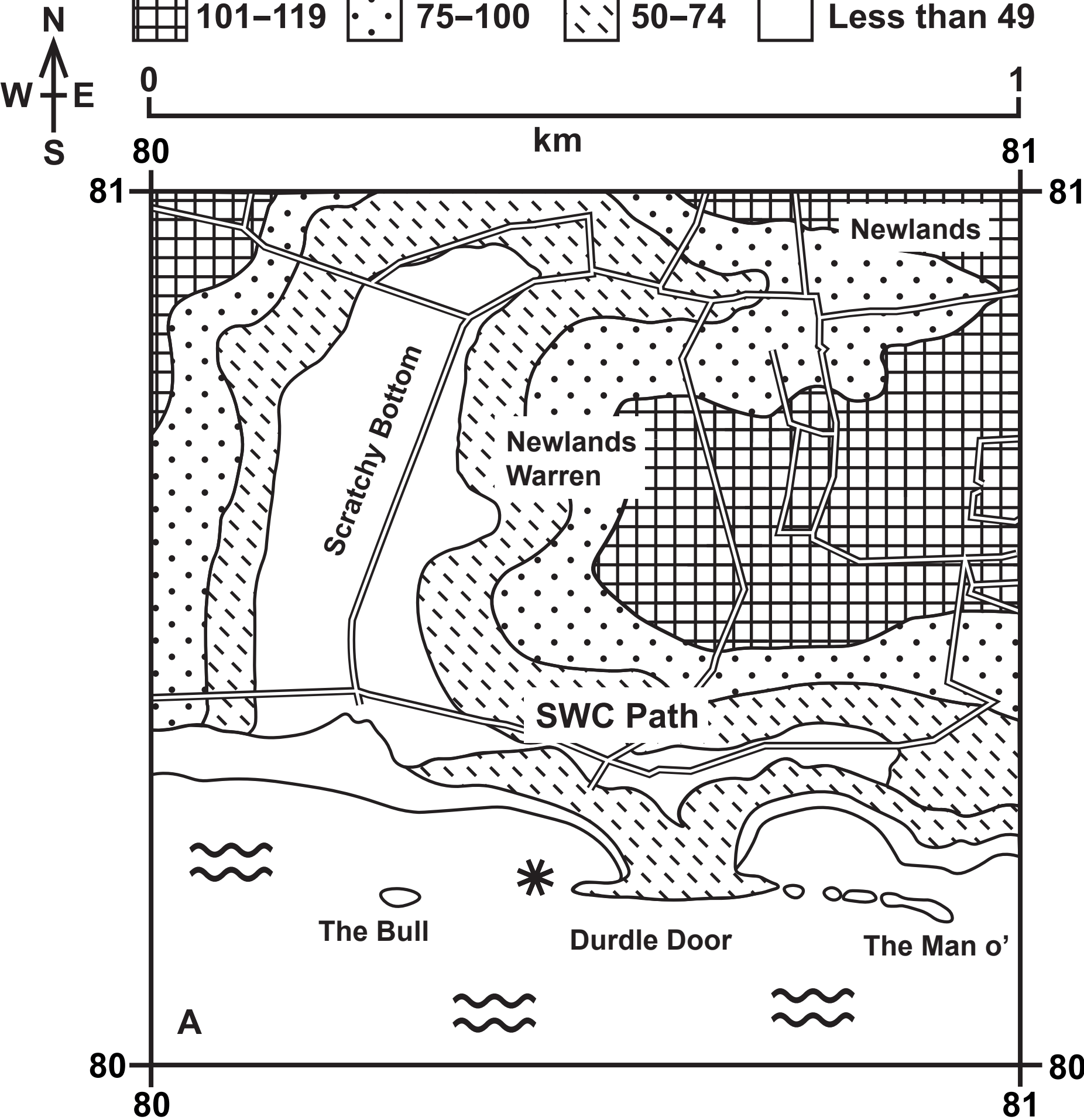


Figure 1 – Black and White (Part 3)

Map extract showing an area of South Dorset, England

Key:

Height and natural features

52' Ground survey height

284' Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

Vertical face/cliff

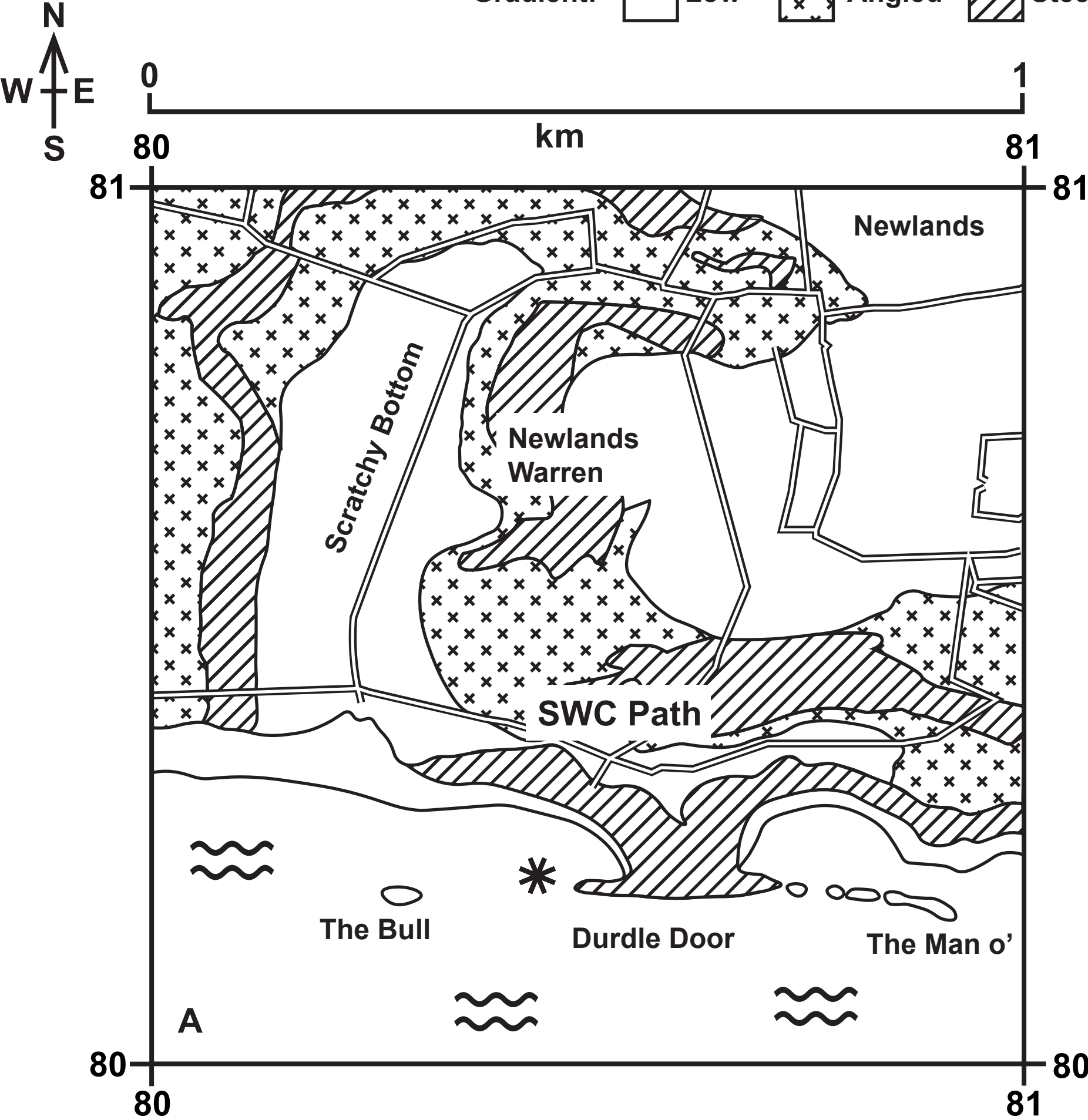
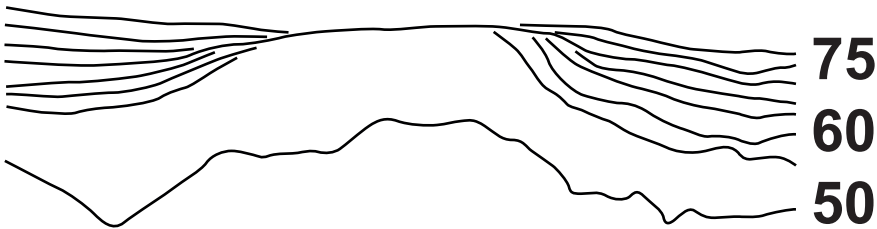
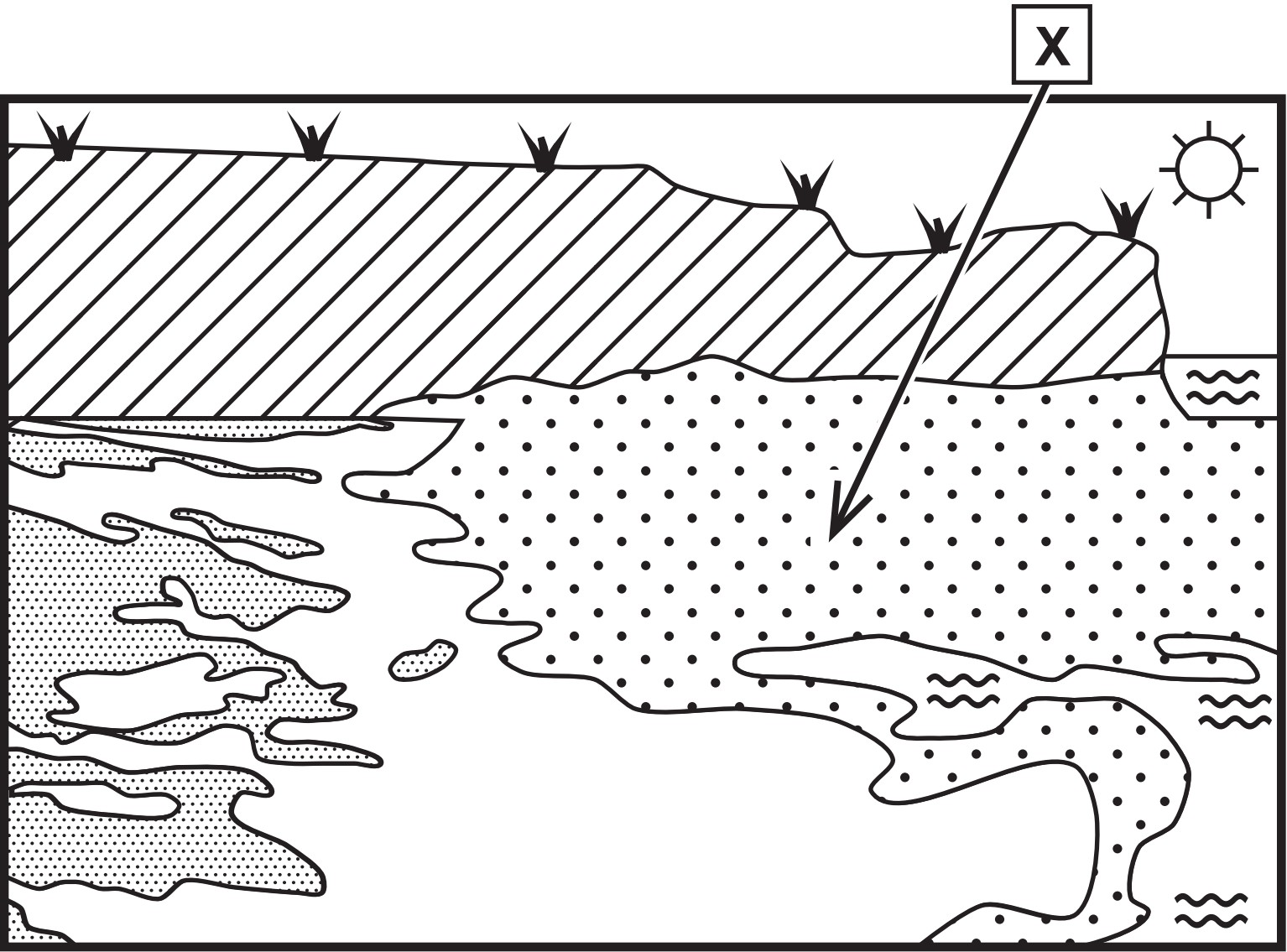
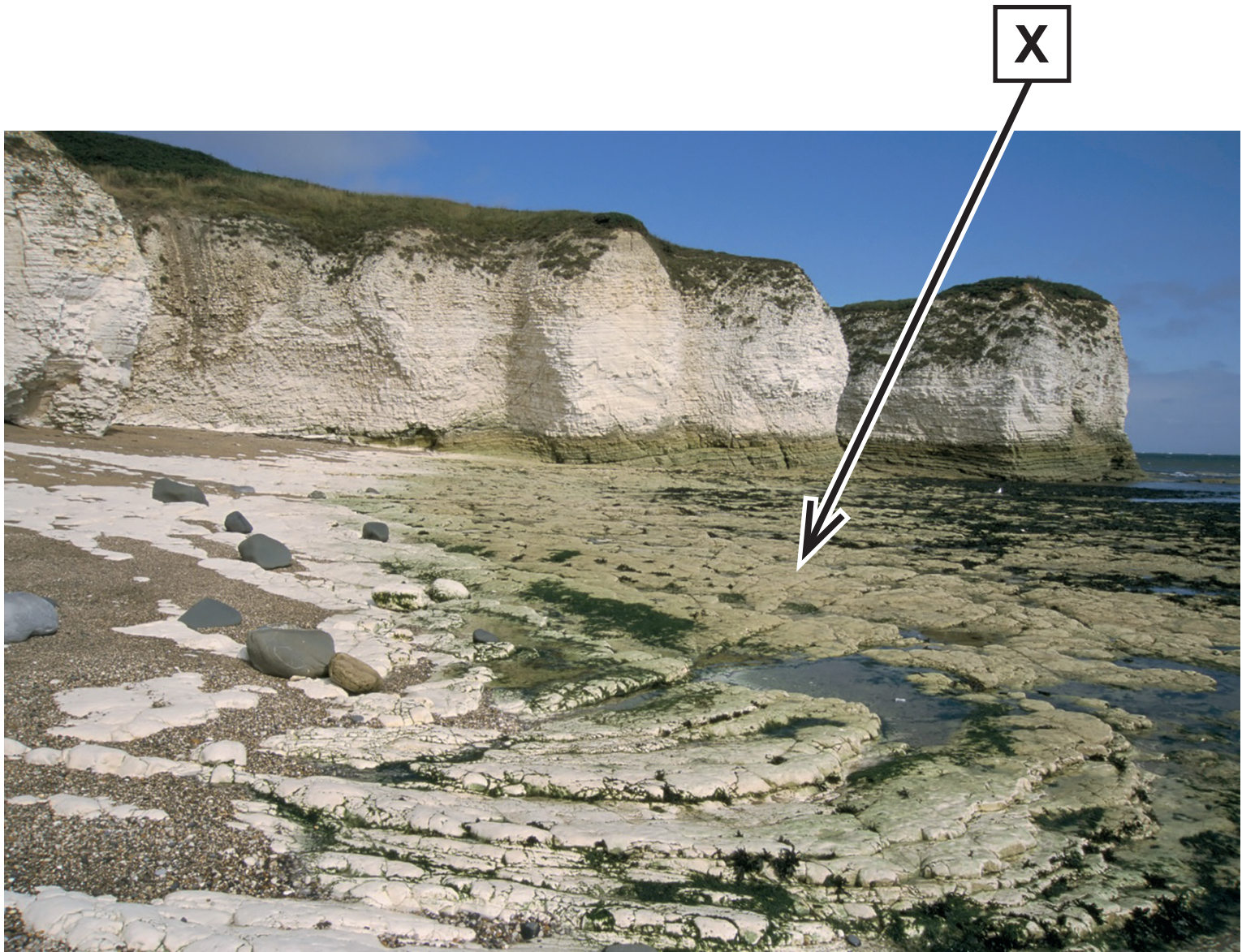




Figure 2a  
Flamborough Head in East Yorkshire, England



Key:



Cliff



Vegetation



Shingle beach

Sea



Flat rock



Rocks covered in seaweed



Sun

There is some sea water overlaying the rocks



Figure 2b – Colour

Map extract of the South Dorset coastline, England



Figure 2b – Black and White  
Map extract of the South Dorset coastline, England

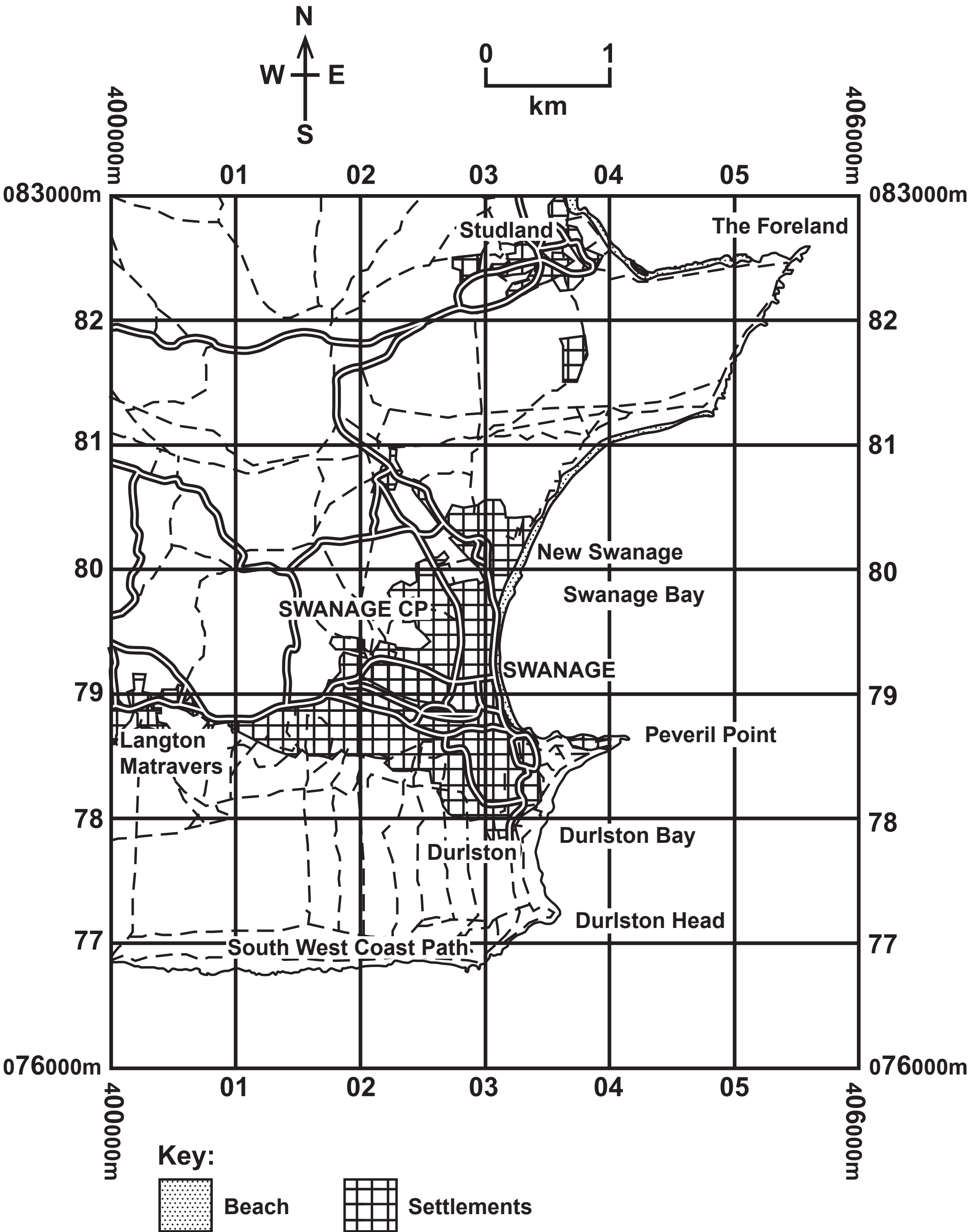




Figure 2c

Sketch map showing the geology along the South Dorset coastline, England

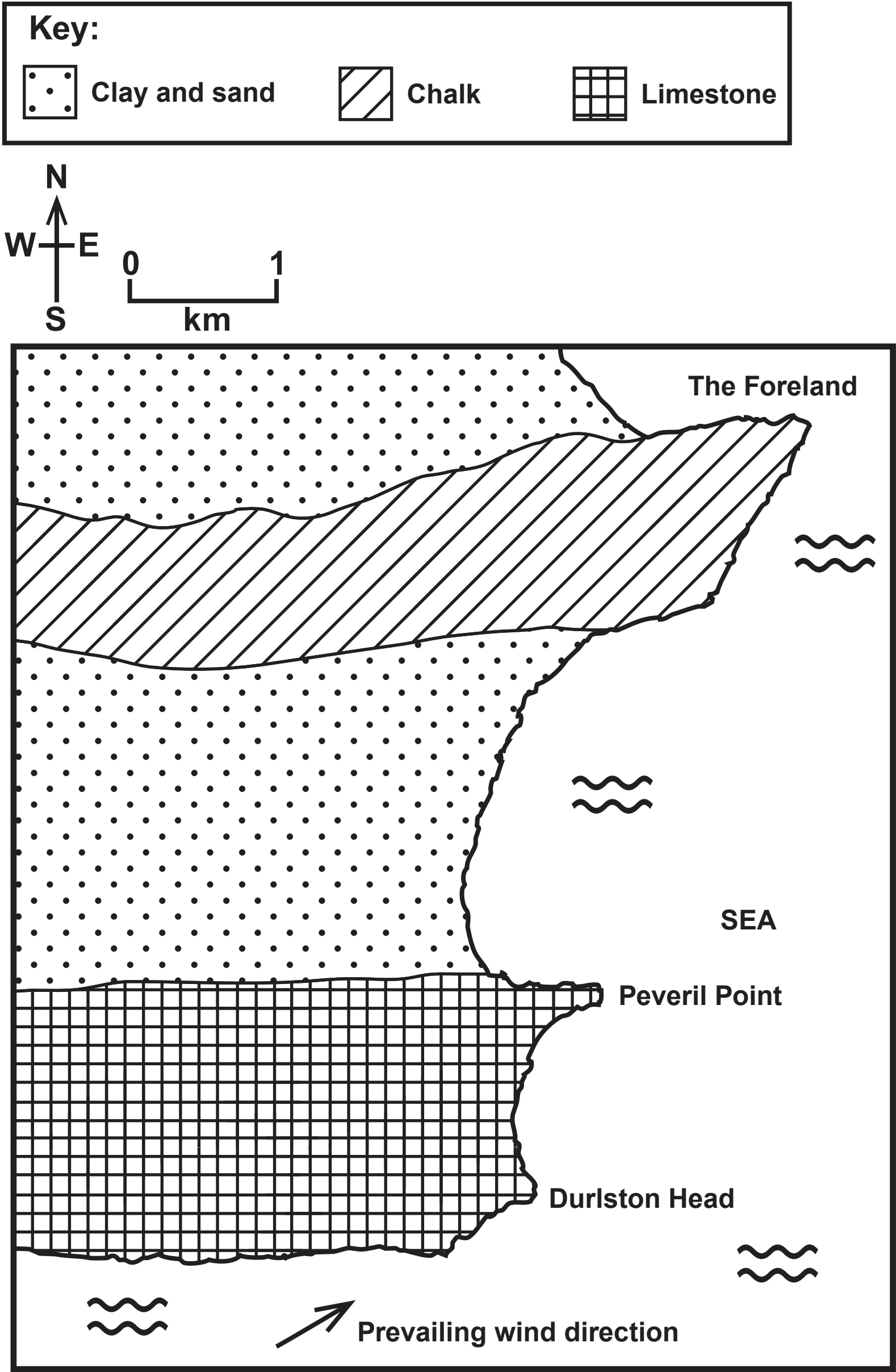
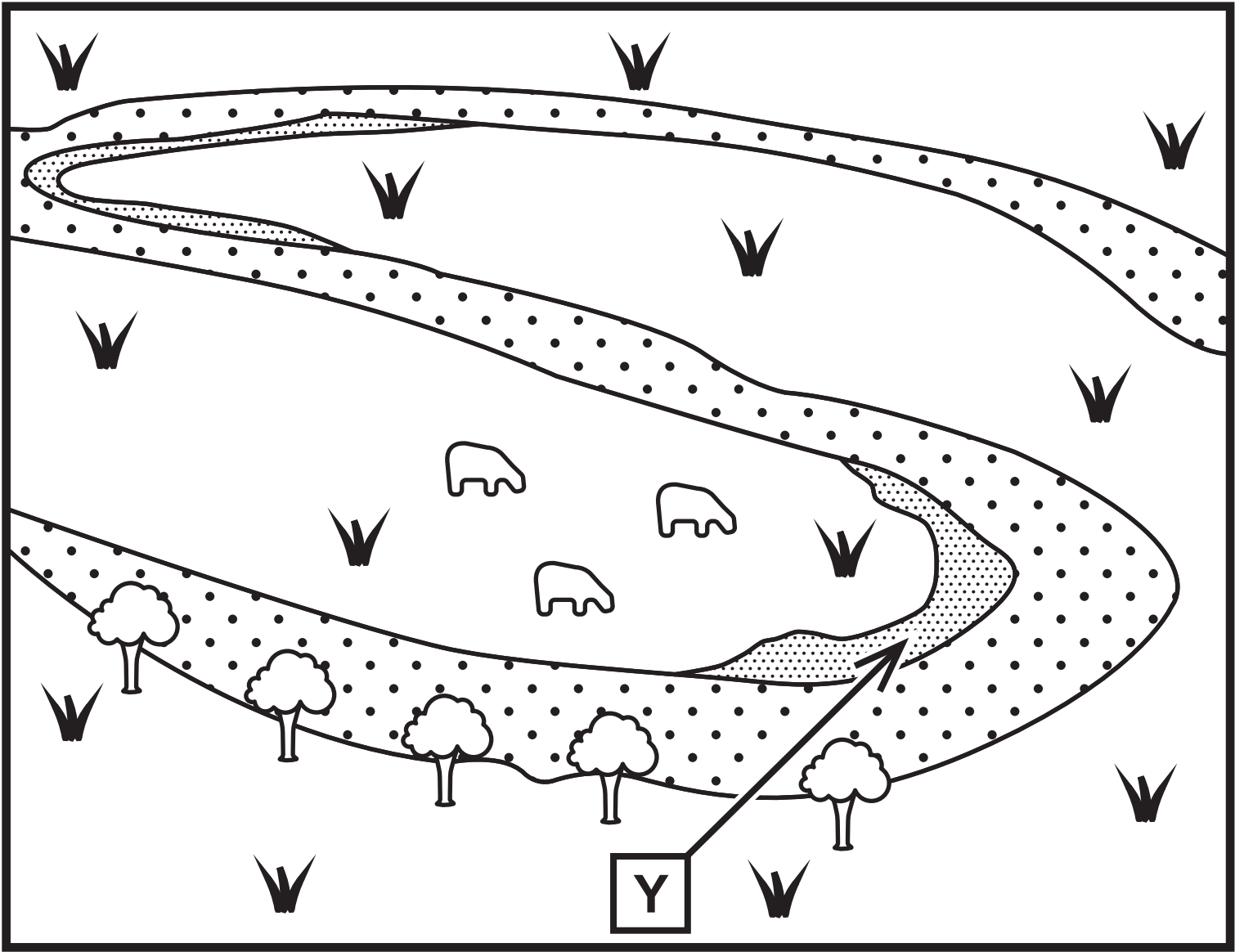
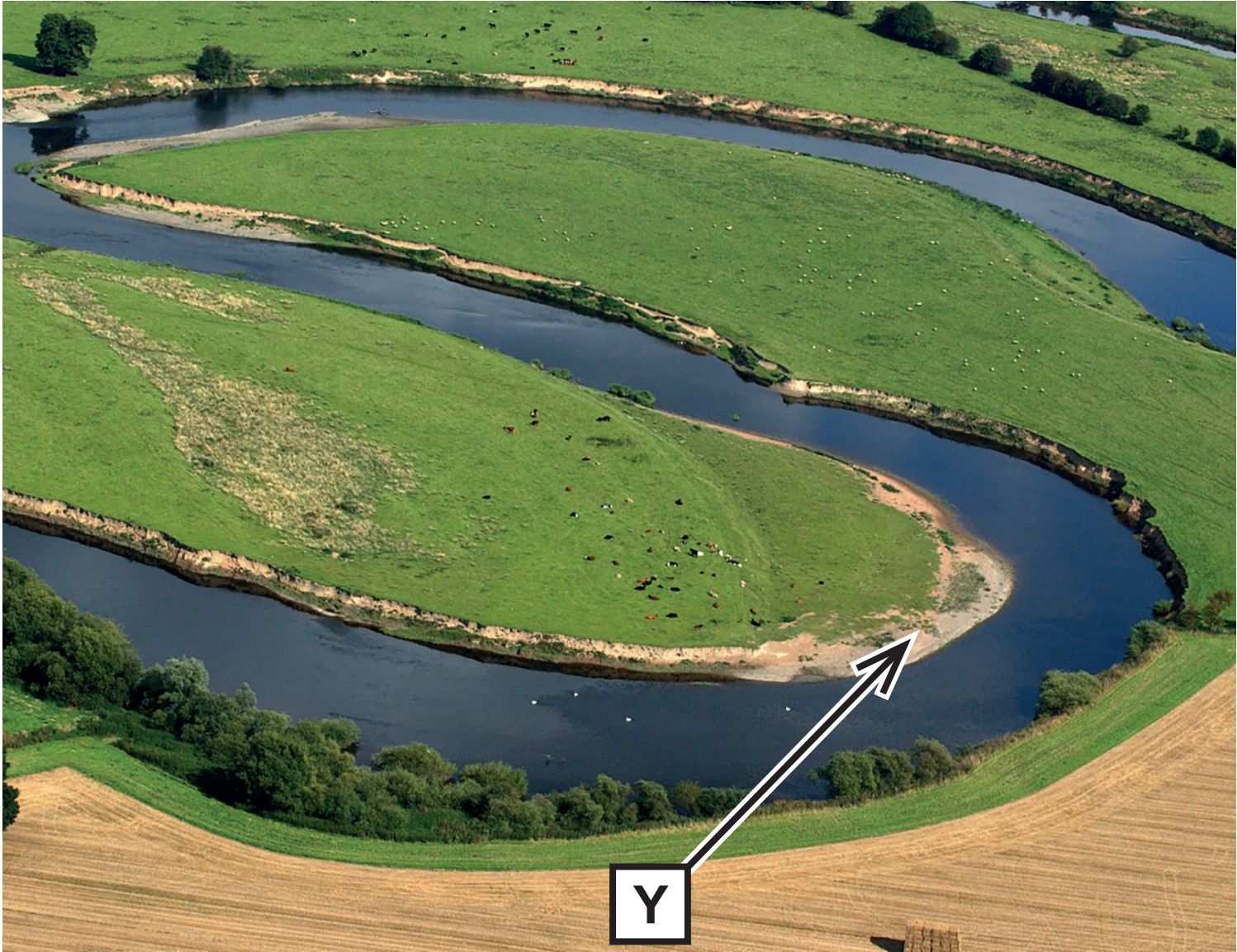


Figure 3a

Meanders on the River Severn in Shropshire, England



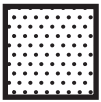
Key:



River



Fields



Deposited sediment



Trees



Farm animals

Figure 3b – Colour

A map showing the location of washlands in Beam Valley Country Park, Dagenham, England

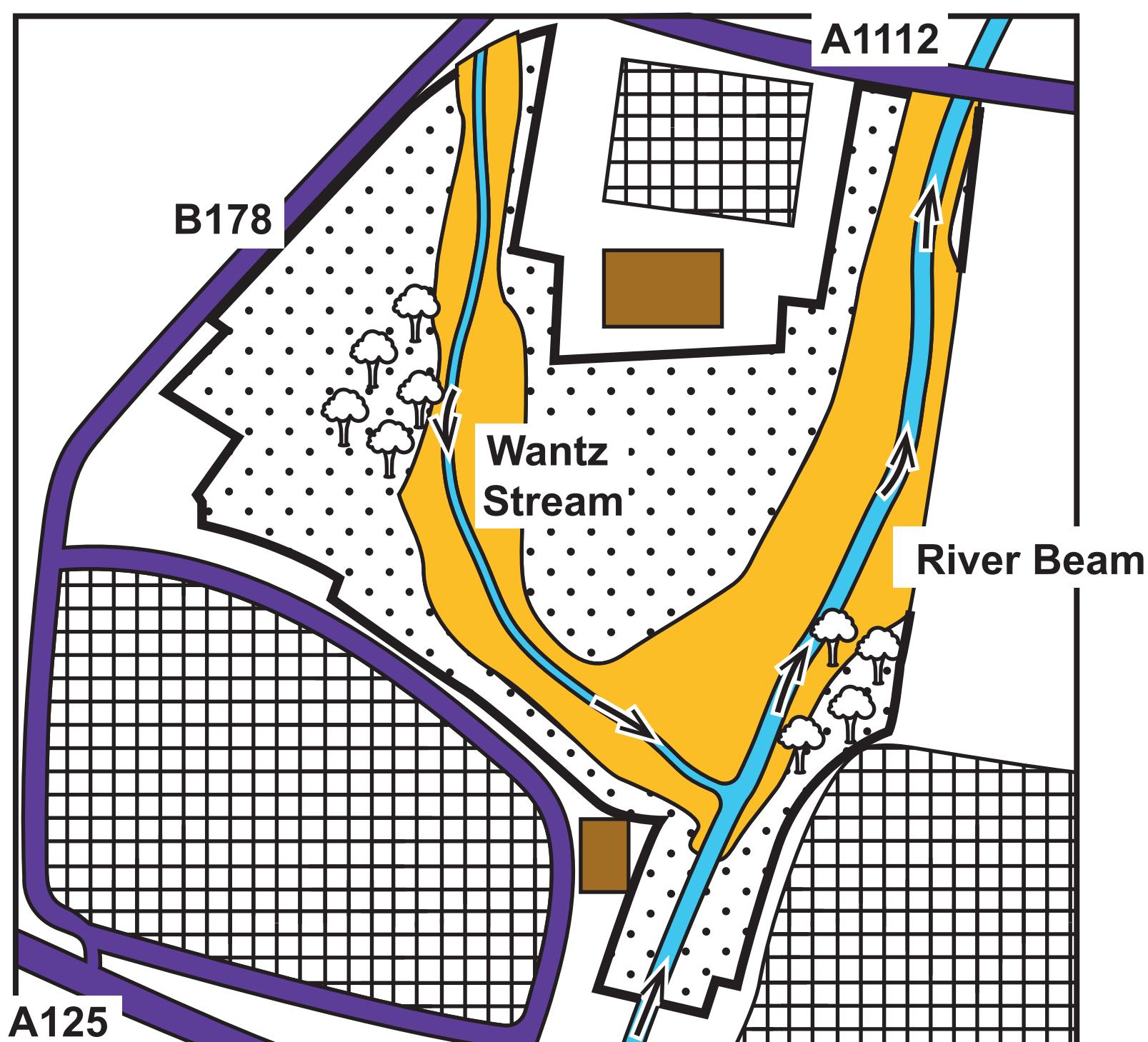
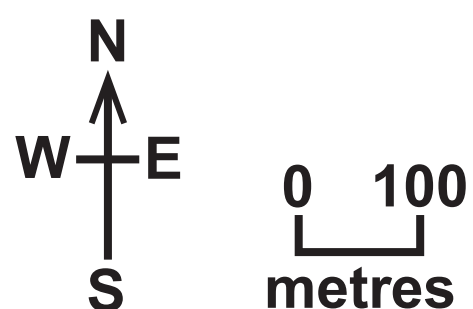
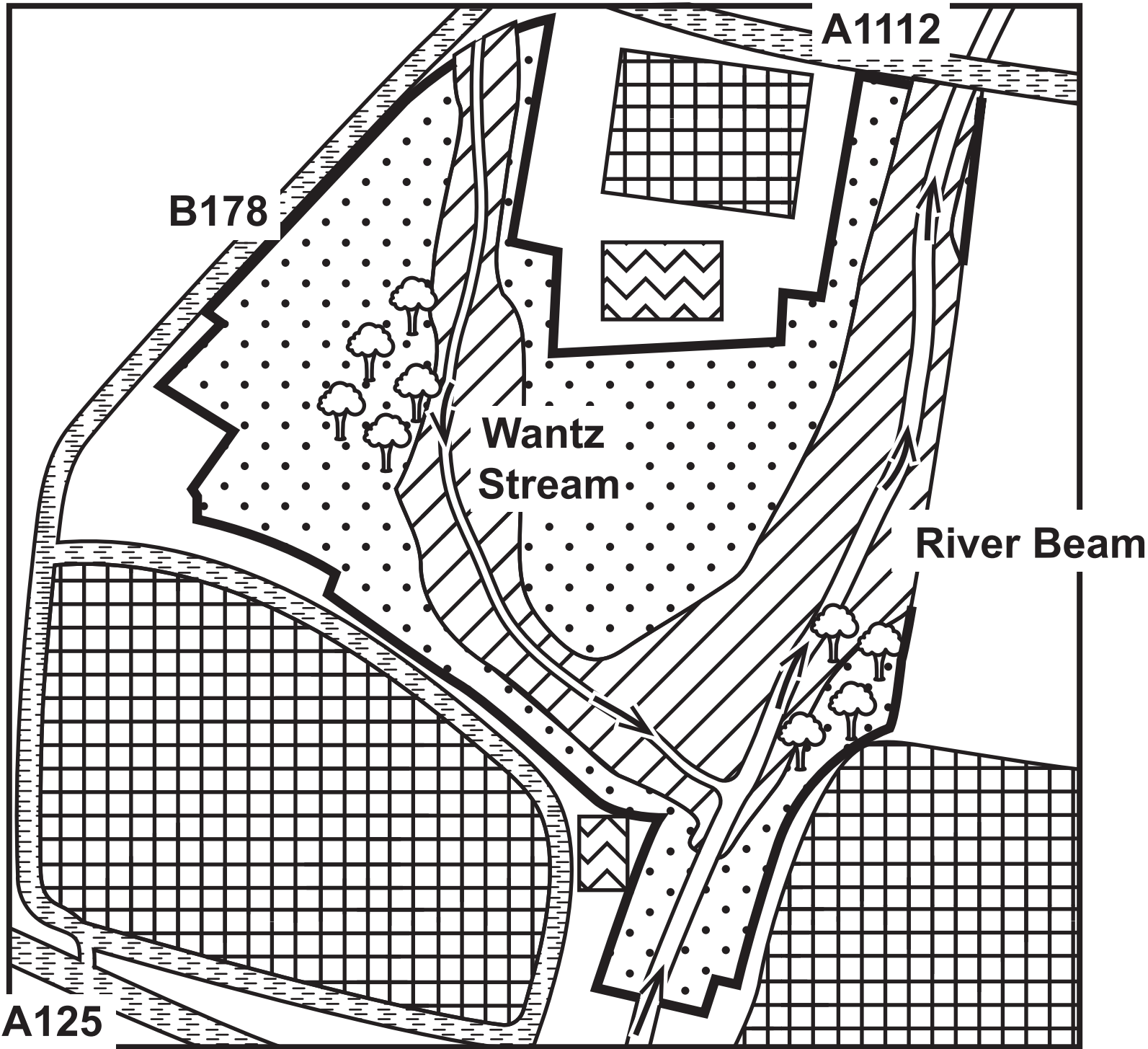
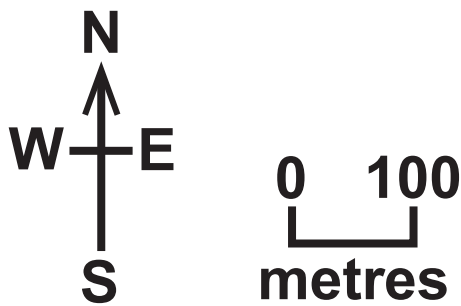




Figure 3b – Black and White

A map showing the location of washlands in Beam Valley Country Park, Dagenham, England



## Figure 3b – Information

Parts of the floodplain were once used for housing and industry but some of the buildings have now been demolished.

When the area is not flooded it provides an outdoor space for lots of different activities.

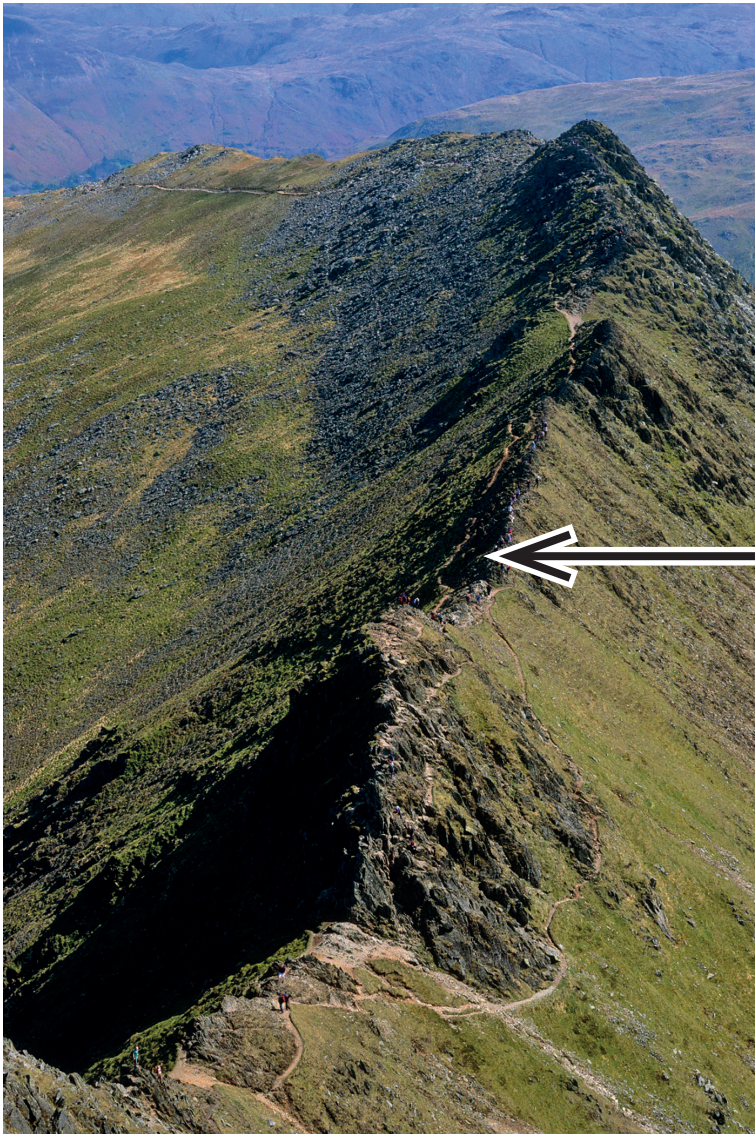
**£4.5** million scheme to create an area of washlands along the River Beam and its tributary.

The scheme provides protection against a **1 in 25**–year flood event.

The floodplain provides safe storage of **450 000 m<sup>3</sup>** of water – equivalent to **180** Olympic sized swimming pools.

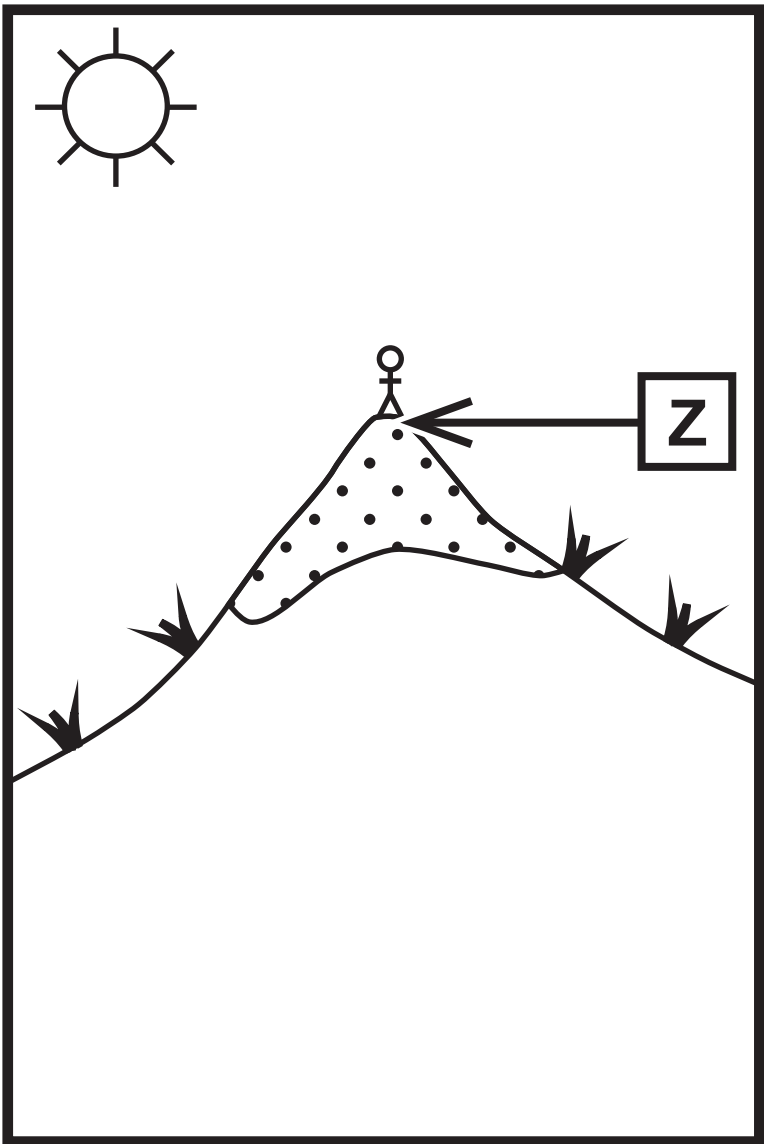
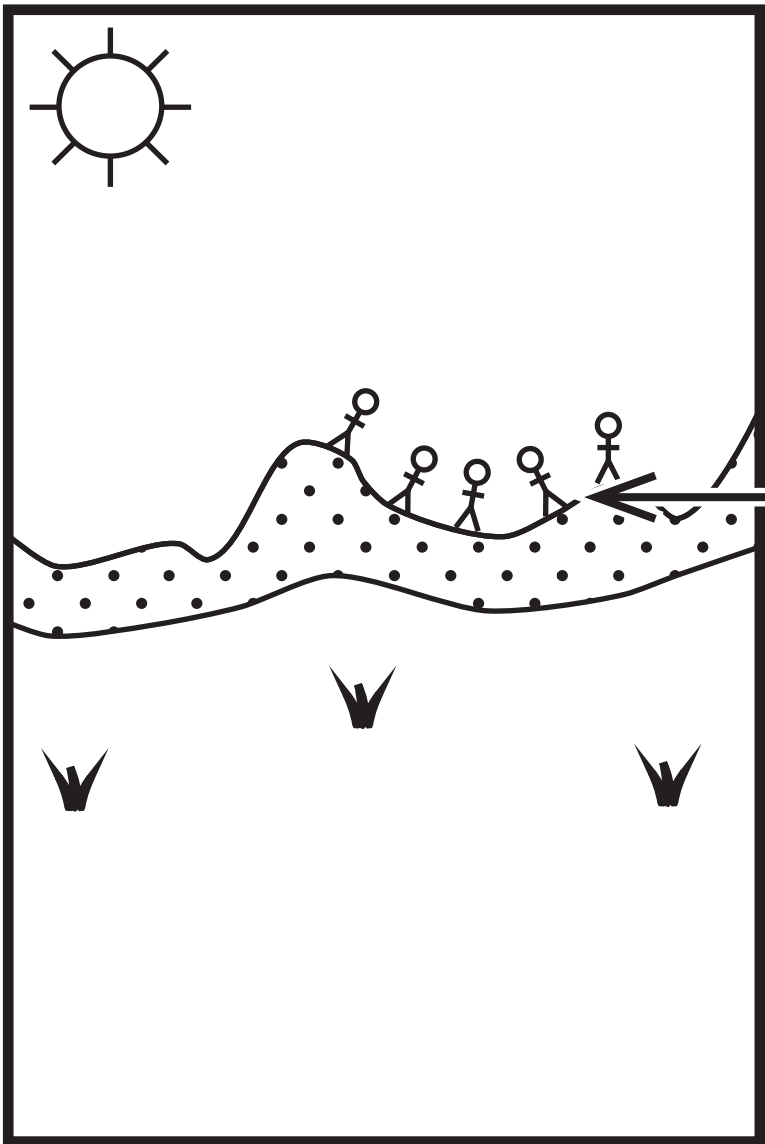
The scheme protects over **570** homes and businesses, including the Ford car plant in Dagenham.

Figure 4a  
A glaciated upland landscape in the Lake District, England



Side View

Front View



Key:




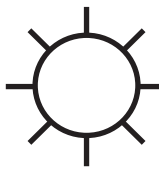
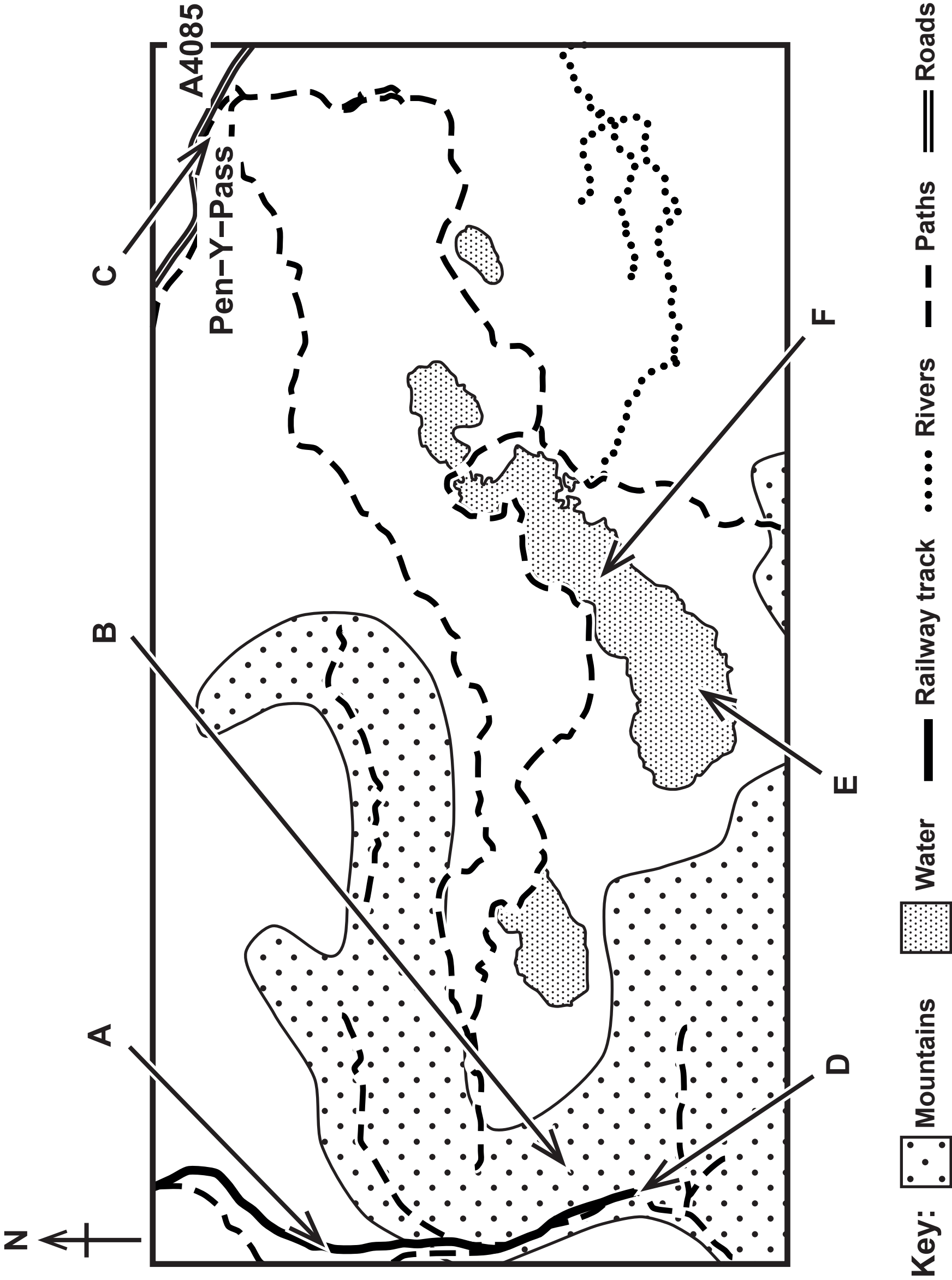
	Rock		Vegetation		People		Sun
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Figure 4b

GIS map extract showing a glaciated upland landscape in Snowdonia, Wales



## Figure 4b – Information

- A** A railway, opened in **1896**, takes thousands of tourists to the summit of Snowdon each year.
- B** Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales. There is a café at the summit.
- C** The youth hostel at Pen–Y–Pass is a popular starting point for the walk to the summit.
- D** More than **365 000** people climb to the summit of Snowdon each year.
- E** Llyn Llydaw is a lake which is used for hydro–electric power.
- F** Slate mining and copper mining used to be important in this area. The water in Llyn Llydaw is still coloured by washings from the closed copper mines.



SECTION B  
Weather Hazards and Climate Change

Figure 5

Changes in the mean temperature in the Northern Hemisphere over the past 1000 years

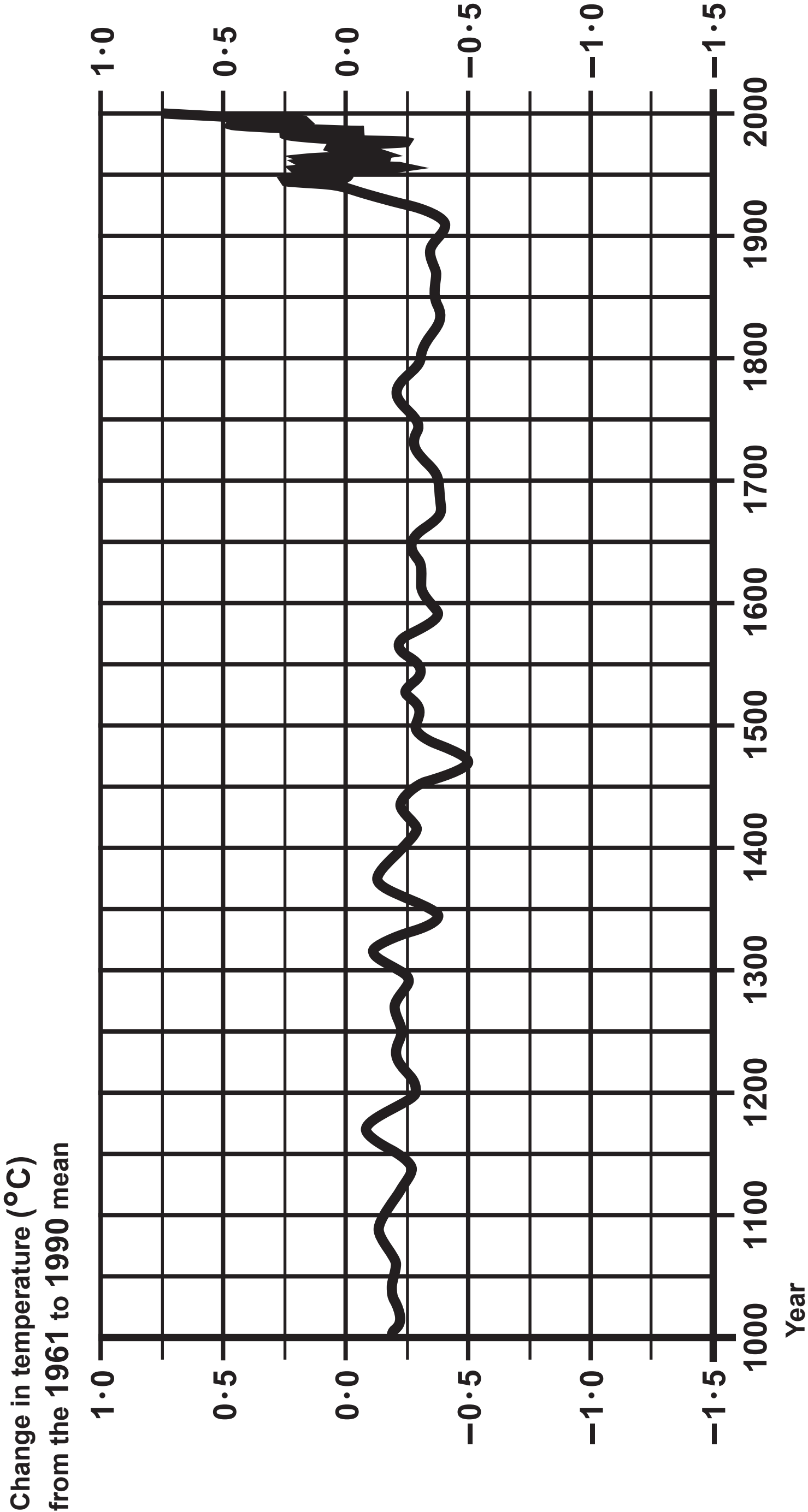


Figure 6a

Selected global ocean currents

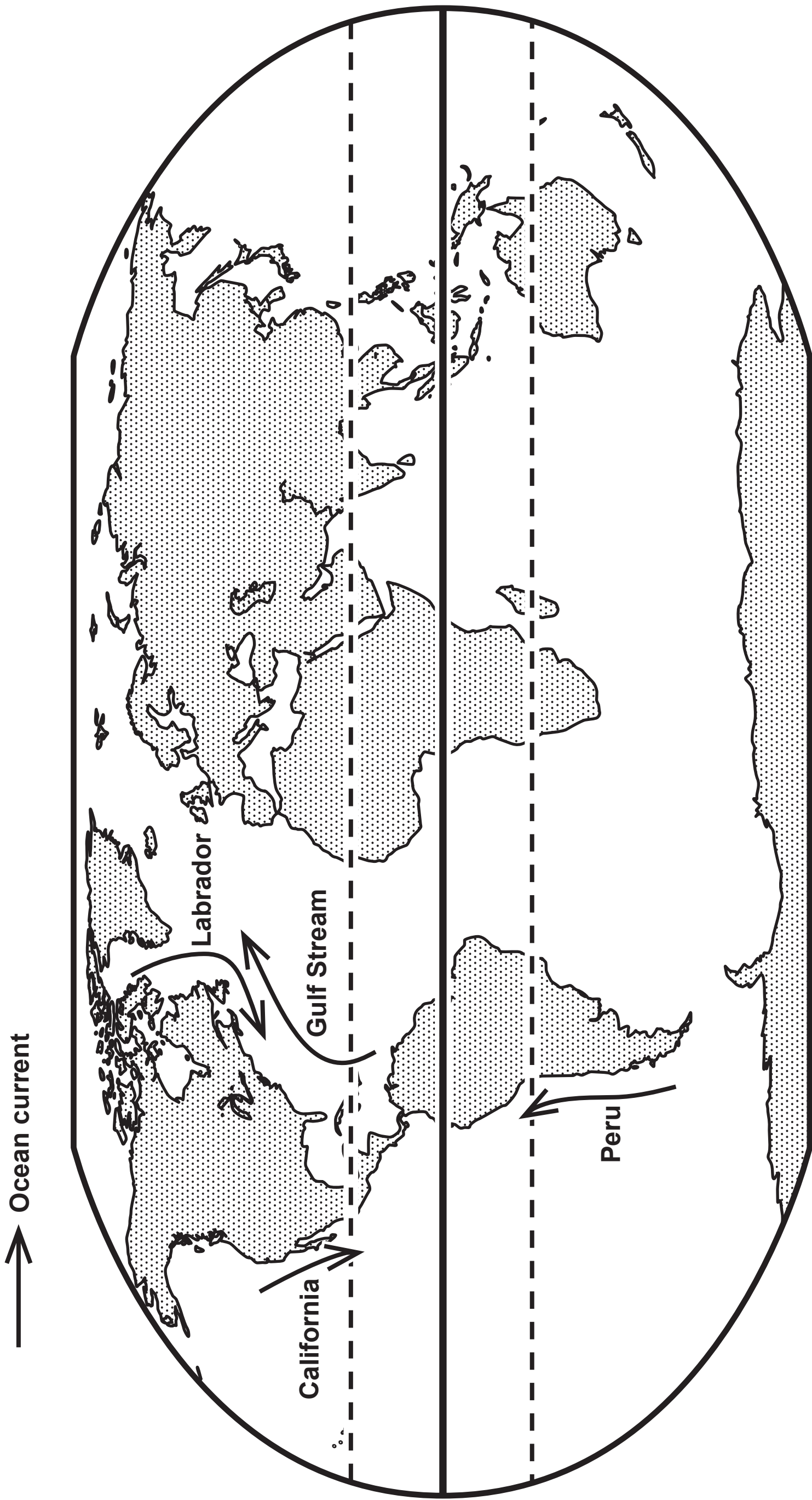


Figure 6b

## Number of hurricanes affecting the USA, 2009–2016



## Number of hurricanes

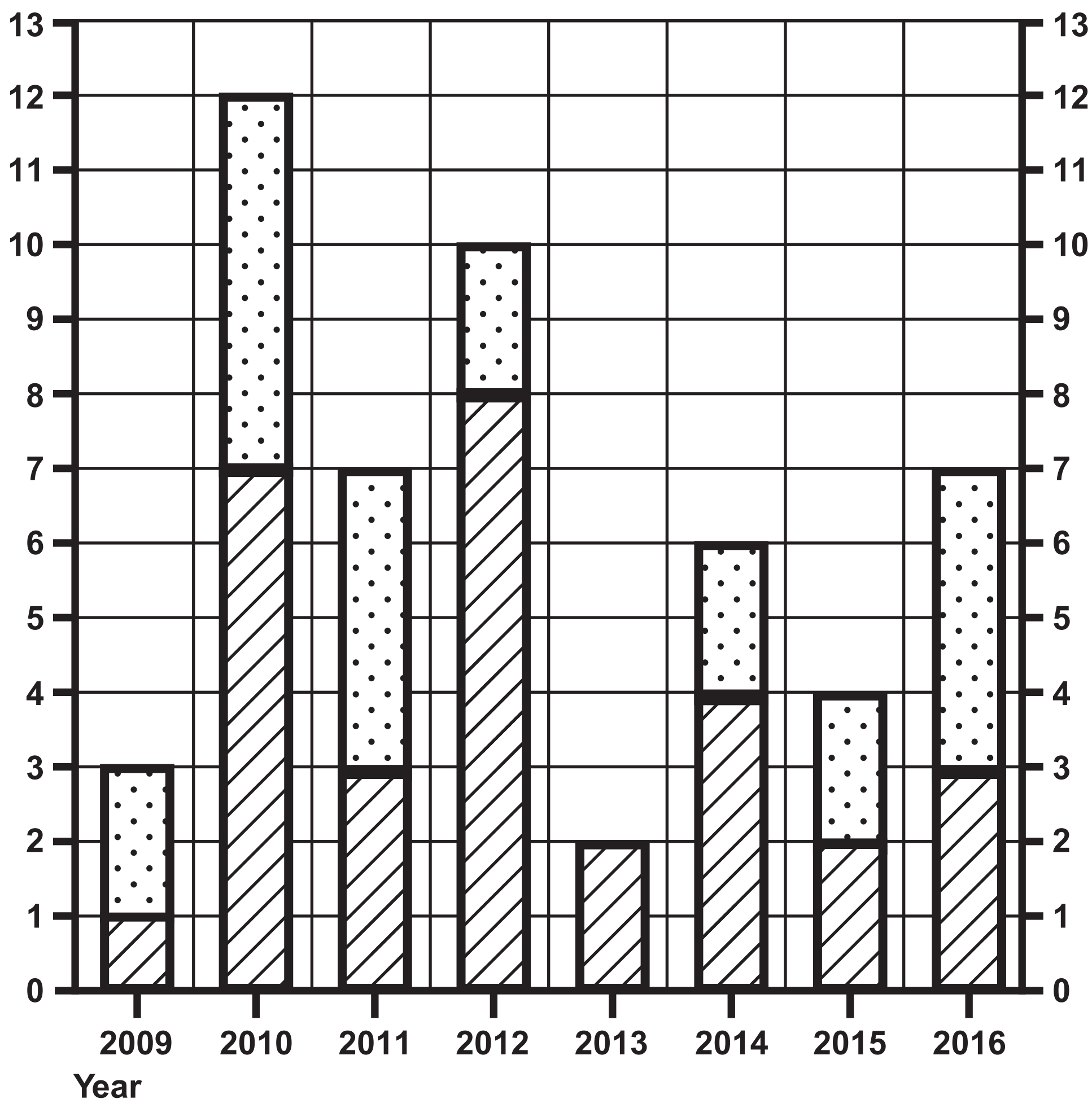







Figure 6c  
Effects of Hurricane Maria in Dominica, an island in the Caribbean





Key:


 Rubble

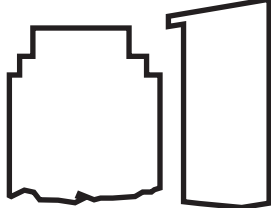
 Damaged power lines

 Clouds

 Mini Bus

 Boarded windows and doors

 Broken windows

 Damaged Houses

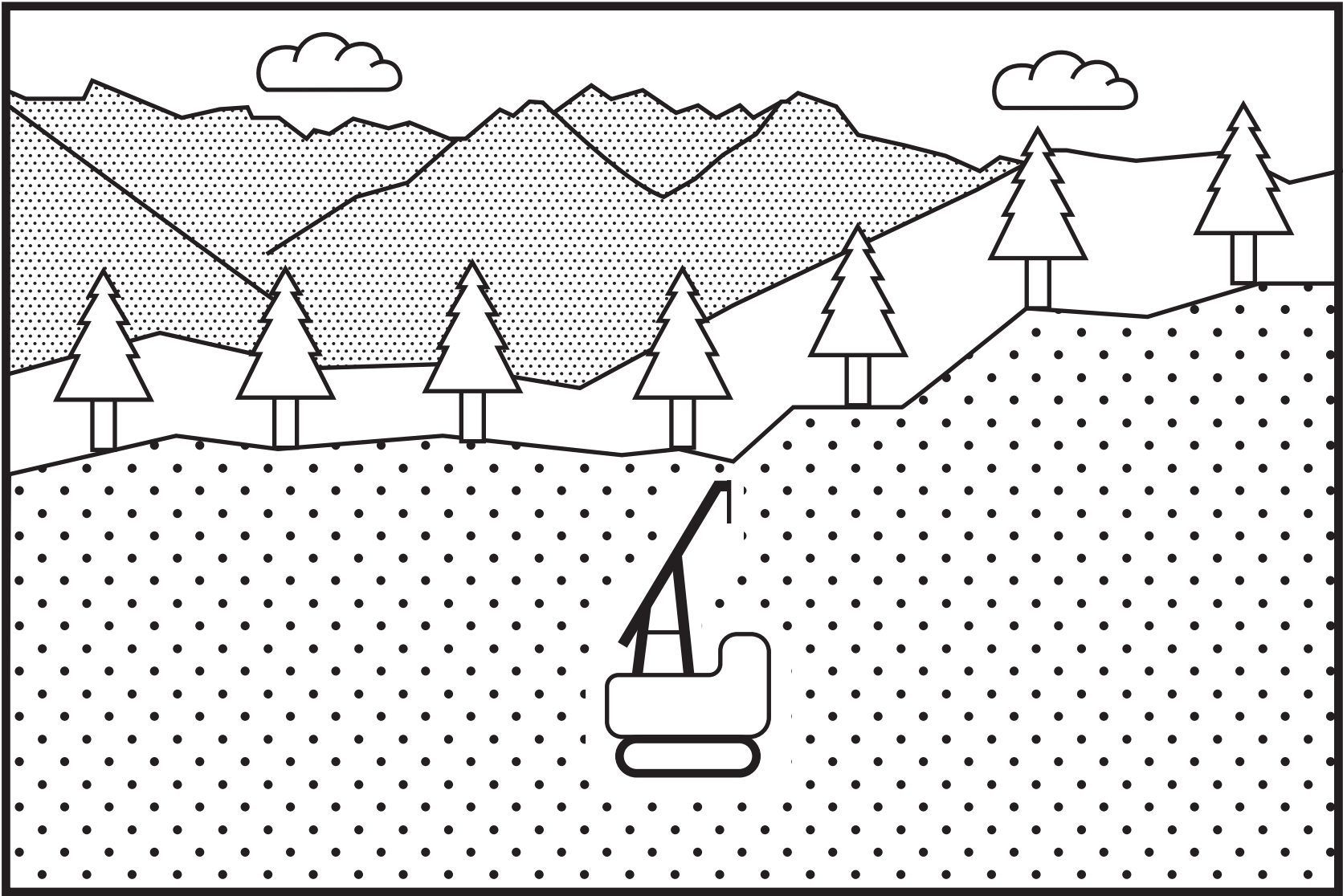


SECTION C

Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management

Figure 7c

Human activity in an area of tropical rainforest in Brazil



Key:

 Felled trees

 Mountain forest

 Clouds

 Trees

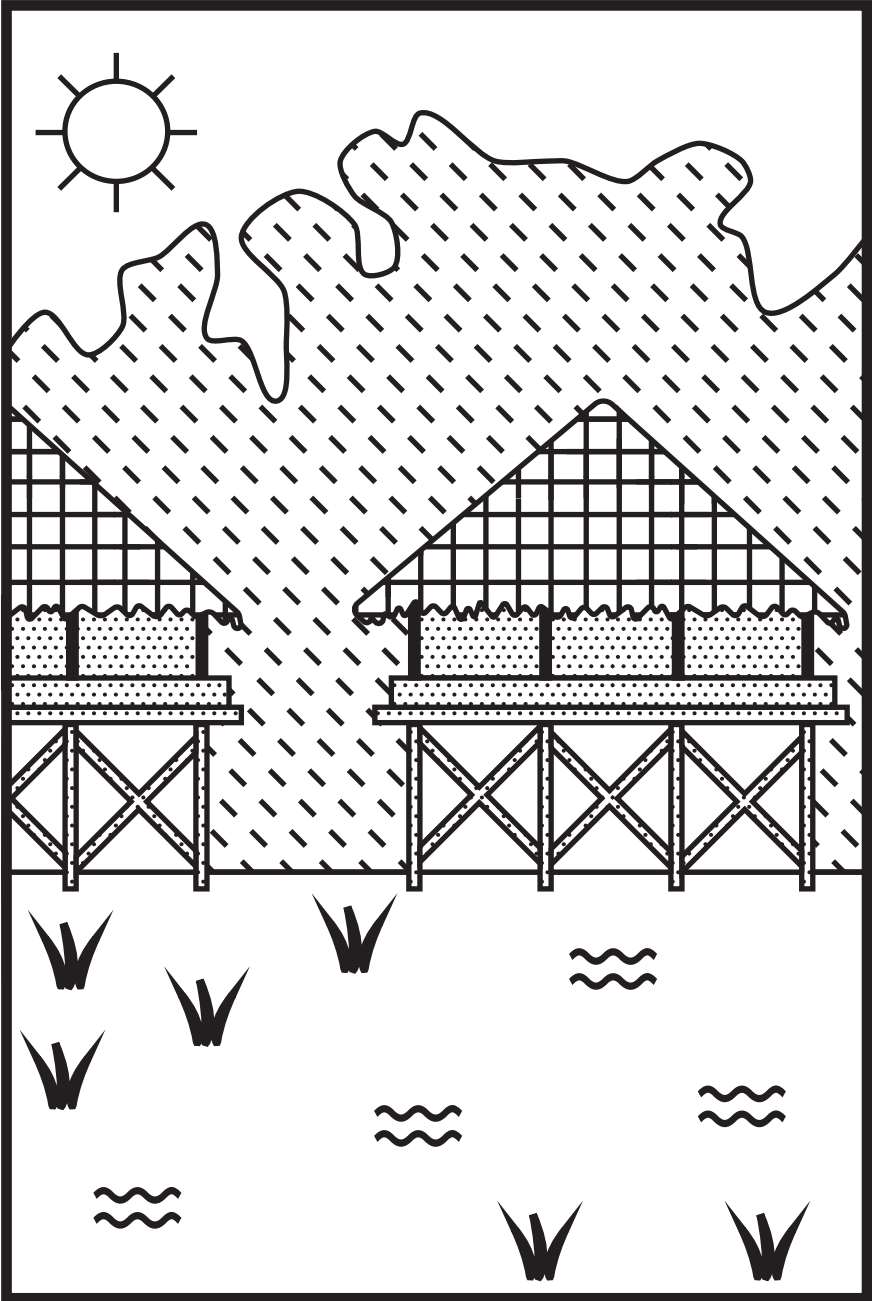
 Crane



Figure 7e

Rainforest ecolodge in Ecuador

According to the website, these ecolodges provide unique and authentic cultural experiences in an unspoiled setting. They directly support the sustainable development of local people and help to protect wildlife and create local employment. They respect local construction types and use building materials from the forest.



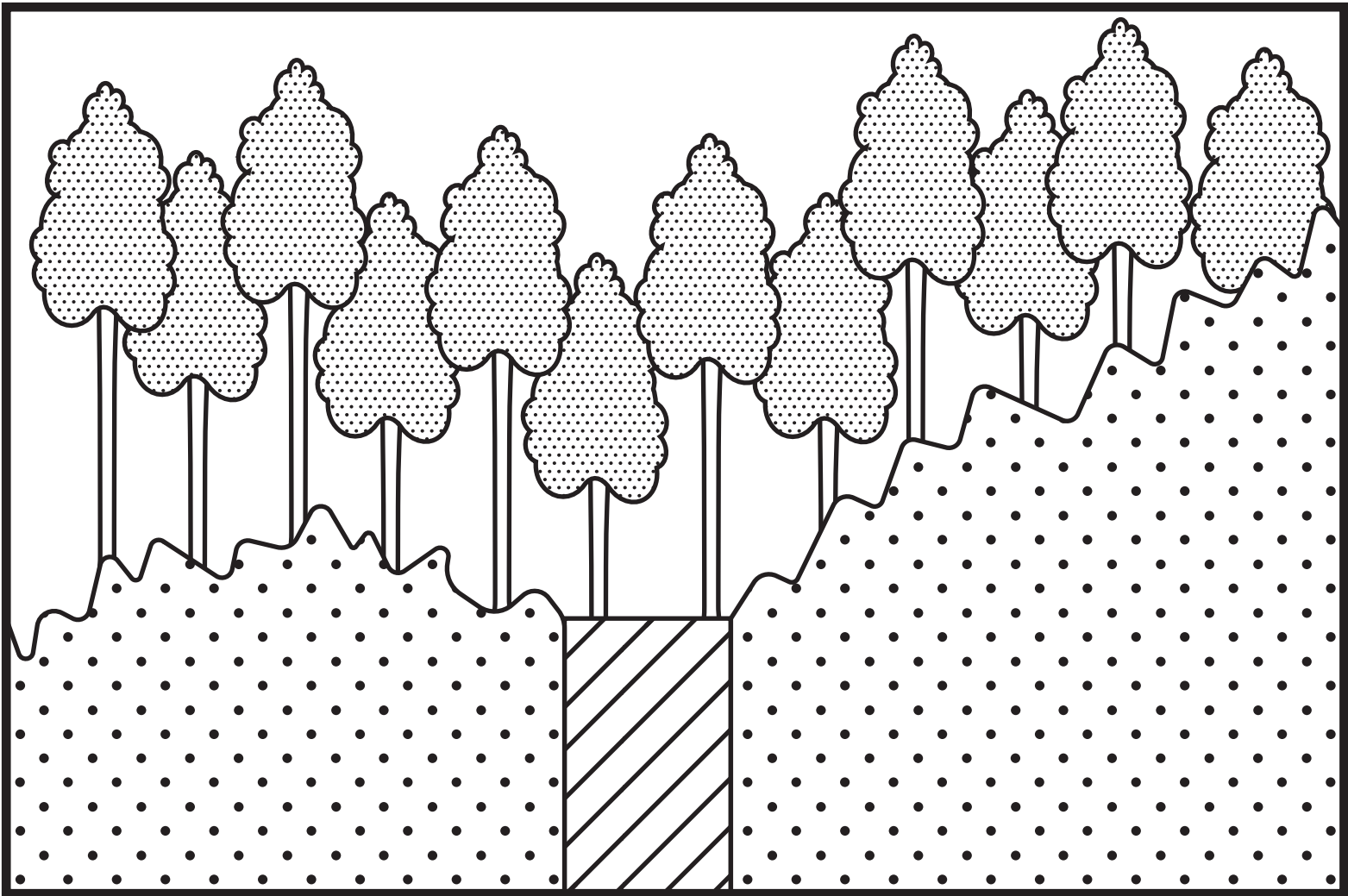
Key:

-  Trees
-  Water
-  Vegetation
-  Sun
-  Reeds
-  Wood



Figure 7f

An area of deciduous woodland



Key:



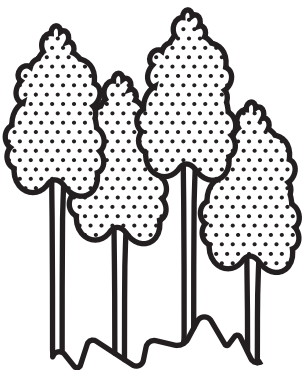
Bushes



Woodland path



Golden / brown leaves



Silver Birch trees



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**Figure 4b Imagery © 2018 Google, Digital Globe, Get Mapping PLC, Map data © 2018**

**Figure 5 Sourced from: <http://www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/6i.html>**

**Figure 6a Sourced from: [http://www.geocraft.com/WVFossils/last\\_400k\\_yrs.html](http://www.geocraft.com/WVFossils/last_400k_yrs.html)**

**Figure 6b NOAA/NASA Goddard MODIS Rapid Response Team**

**Figure 6c © GREGG NEWTON/Stringer/Getty Images**

**Figure 6d © NurPhoto/Getty Images**

**Figure 7c © Gerry Ellis/Minden Pictures/Getty Images**

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