Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information				
Candidate surname		Other names		
Centre Number Candidate No Pearson Edexcel Inter		nal GCSE (9-1)		
Monday 22 May 202	23			
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 10 minutes)	Paper reference	4GE1/01R		
Geography PAPER 1: Physical geogra	phy			
You must have:		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 **two** questions from Questions 1, 2 **and** 3.
- In Section B, answer **one** question from Questions 4, 5 **and** 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 there may be more space than you need.
- Calculators may be used.
- Where asked you must show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶





SECTION A

Answer TWO questions from this section.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

	If you answer Question 1, put a cross in the box $ oxdots$.	
1	River environments	
	(a) Name the landform created by erosion in a river.	(1)
	A salt marsh	
	■ B meander	
	■ C spring	
	■ D delta	
	(b) (i) Identify when deposition in a river is most likely to take place.	(1)
	A when a river flows through a V-shaped valley	,
	■ B when a river begins at its source	
	C when a river flows over a waterfall	
	D when a river has a slow velocity	
	(ii) State what is meant by the term drainage basin .	(4)
		(1)
	(iii) Explain one reason for poor water quality in a river.	(2)



Explain two transfers in the hydrological cycle shown.	(4)
(d) Explain how one physical factor can affect river regimes.	
	(3)
(e) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.	
Identify the feature of a river valley labelled X .	(1)



(f) Explain why water shortages can occur.	(4)

Analyse the causes of the river flood. Refer to the resources in your answer. (8)	(g) St	udy Figure 1c and Figure 1d in the Resource Booklet.	
	Ar	nalyse the causes of the river flood.	
	Re	efer to the resources in your answer.	
			(8)



(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

Coastal envi	ronments	
a) Identify t	he soft engineering technique used on coastlines.	(1)
A	rock armour	(1)
⊠ B	groynes	
⊠ C :	sea wall	
	peach replenishment	
b) (i) Identi	fy the best definition of a coral reef ecosystem.	(1)
× A	an ecosystem consisting of sandy deposits	
X B	an ecosystem made of small animals (polyps) living together in water with a temperature of 23–27°C	
	an ecosystem consisting of small shrubs and trees	
	an ecosystem where plants and animals are adapted to both salt and fresh water	
(ii) State	one abiotic feature of an ecosystem.	(1)
(iii) Expla	in one factor that can affect the distribution of mangrove ecosystems.	(2)



udy Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet. ggest two ways deposition can affect coastal landforms.	
	(4)
plain one factor that affects the rate of coastal erosion.	(3)
	(3)
udy Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.	
me the type of weathering taking place at X .	
	(1)

(f) Explain the formation of a coastal arch.	(4)



(g)	Study Figure 2c and Figure 2d in the Resource Booklet.	
	Analyse why conflicts between development and conservation occur in coastal areas.	
	Refer to the resources in your answer.	(0)
		(8)

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

	If you answer Question 3, put a cross in the box $ igsim $	
3	Hazardous environments	
	(a) Identify the natural hazard.	(1)
	■ A car emission pollution	(1)
	■ B nuclear meltdown	
	C oil slick from a ship	
	D volcanic eruption	
	(b) (i) Identify a factor that affects development of tropical cyclones.	(1)
	A large areas of high pressure	
	■ B warm sea surface temperatures	
	C an undersea earthquake	
	D pyroclastic flows	
	(ii) State one measure of tropical cyclone intensity.	(1)
	(iii) Explain how the Coriolis force affects tropical cyclones.	(2)



(c) Explain the formation of a constructive plate margin.	(3)
d) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.	
Suggest two short-term impacts of the earthquake shown.	(4)
e) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.	
Identify the feature shown at X on the diagram.	(1)



(f) Explain the long-term impacts of tropical cyclones.	(4)



(g)	(g) Study Figure 3c and Figure 3d in the Resource Booklet.	
Analyse the reasons why people continue to live in areas prone to volcanic eruptions.		
	Refer to the resources in your answer.	(8)



l	r
	(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS



SECTION B

Geographical enquiry

Answer ONE question from this section.

	If you answer Question 4, put a cross in the box $ lacksquare$.	
4	Investigating river environments	
	You have studied a river environment as part of your own geographical enquiry.	
	Title of your geographical enquiry	
	(a) Explain why your fieldwork location was suitable for this enquiry.	(2)
	(b) Explain one quantitative method you chose for data collection.	(3)



(c) Explain one advantage of a technique you used to present your fieldwork data.	(3)
(d) Explain two techniques you used to analyse your data.	(4)
1	
2	



	ne the most important factor
affecting river discharge.	
Evaluate how far the data collection methods use	ed supported the student in
achieving their aim.	(8)



(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

nvestigating coastal environments	
You have studied a coastal environment as part of your own geographical enquiry.	
Fitle of your geographical enquiry	
a) Explain why your fieldwork location was suitable for this enquiry.	(2)
b) Explain one quantitative method you chose for data collection.	(3)



(c) Explain one advantage of a technique you used to present your fieldwork dat	ta. (3)
(d) Explain two techniques you used to analyse your data.	(4)
1	
2	





The aim of the student's enquiry was to determine the most important affecting a beach profile.	t factor
Evaluate how far the data collection methods used supported the stude achieving their aim.	
	(8)



(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

If you answer Question 6, put a Investigating hazardous environments		
Investigating hazardous environments You have studied a hazardous environment as part of your own geographical enquiry. Title of your geographical enquiry		
(b) Explain one quantitative method you chose for da	ta collection. (3)	



(c) Explain one advantage of a technique you used to present your fieldwork data.	(3)
(d) Explain two techniques you used to analyse your data.	(4)
1	
2	





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	m of the stude fluences local			etermine th	e most impor	tant characte	eristic
	e how far the	data collect	ion metho	ods used su	oported the s	tudent in	
							(8)



(Т	otal for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9-1)

Monday 22 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 10 minutes)

Paper reference

4GE1/01R

Geography

PAPER 1: Physical geography

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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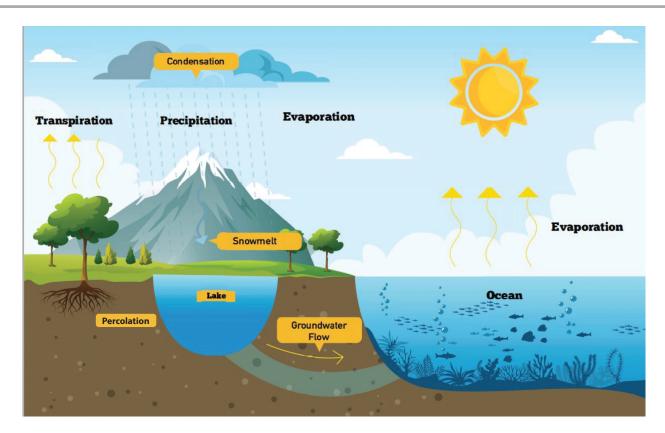
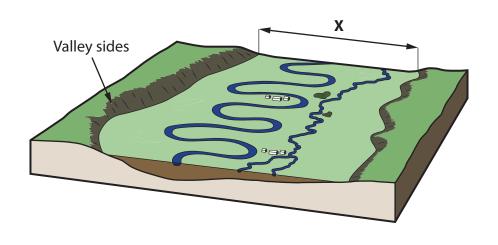


Figure 1a
The hydrological cycle



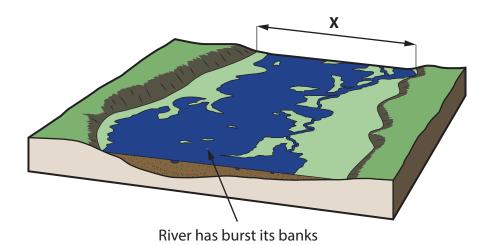


Figure 1b River features

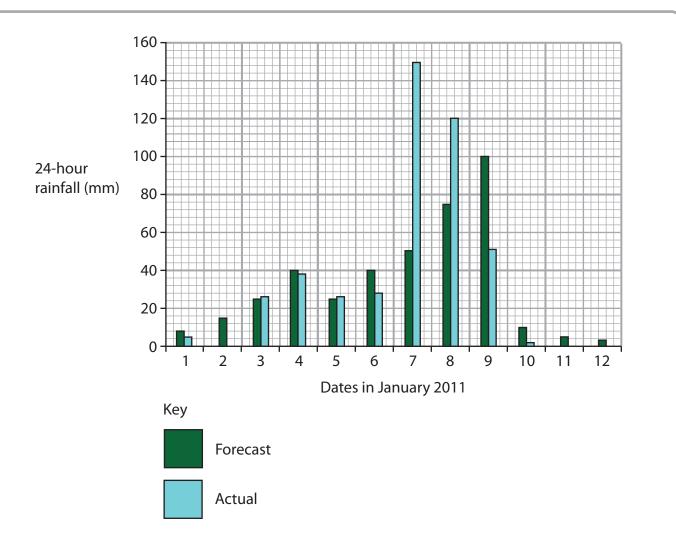
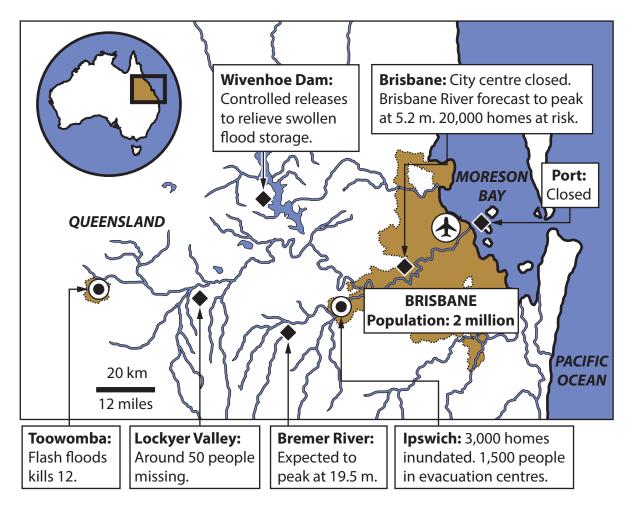


Figure 1c

Actual and predicted rainfall for 12 days in January 2011 for River Brisbane catchment

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Key



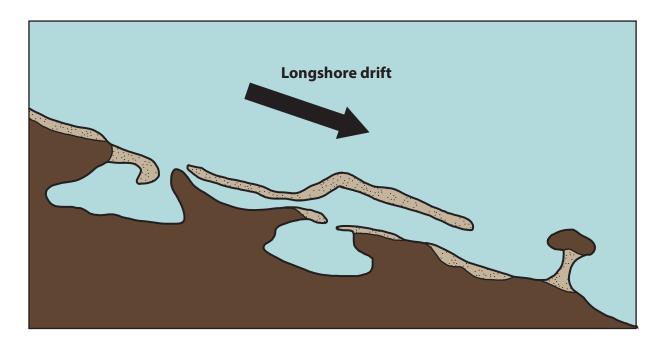
Cities

Point of interest

Flooded area

Figure 1d

Map showing an area around Brisbane where flooding occurred in 2011



Key



Sand



Rock

Figure 2a
Features caused by coastal deposition

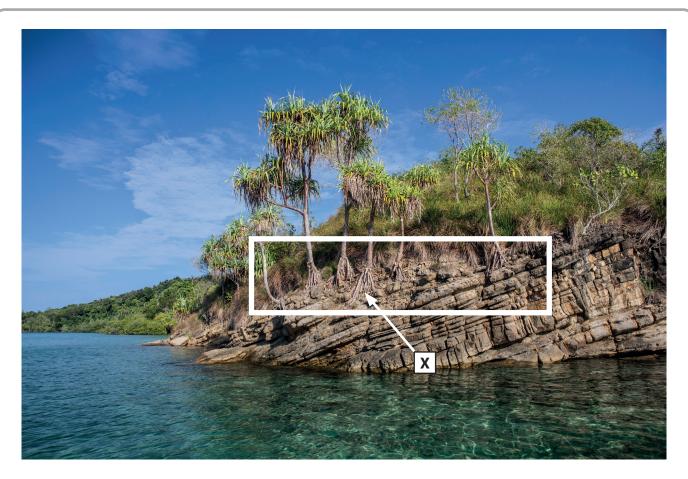


Figure 2b
A coastline in Raja Ampat, Indonesia

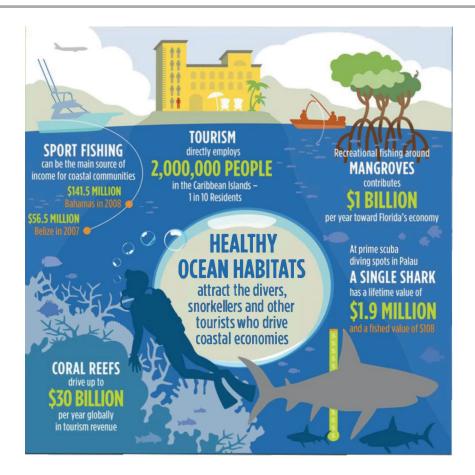


Figure 2c

Reasons for development of coastlines

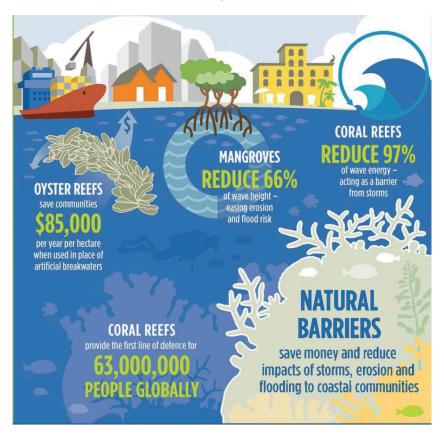


Figure 2d
Reasons for conservation of coastlines









Figure 3a

Earthquake impacts

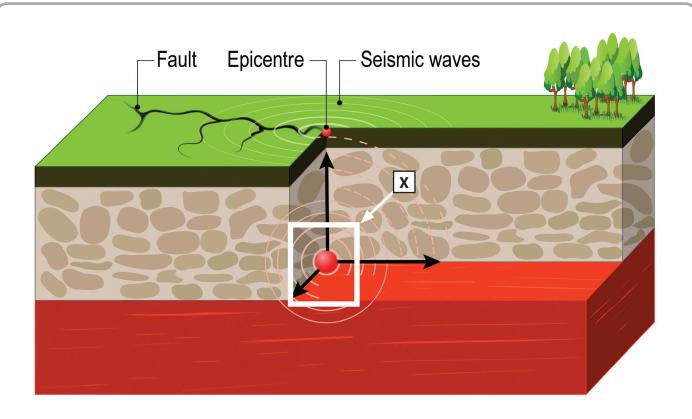


Figure 3b

Cross section of an earthquake zone





Farming with fertile soil in the shadow of a volcano in Indonesia.



Geothermal energy production from volcanic areas in Iceland.

Figure 3c

Areas prone to volcanic eruptions

Country/ state	Role	GDP per capita in 1000's US \$ (2020)	Comment
New Zealand	Government scientist	42	We have excellent prediction and prevention techniques, which means we can manage the volcanic risk effectively.
Italy	Tourism guide	32	I live by Mt Etna as it provides a source of income for my family. I would have great difficulty getting a job in tourism elsewhere.
Papua New Guinea	Fisherman	3	We have no choice. We cannot afford to go anywhere else. If the volcano erupts that is our fate.

Figure 3d

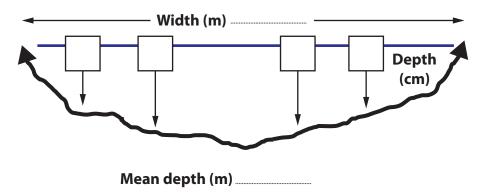
Responses from a range of people when asked for comment on why they continued to live in areas prone to volcanic eruptions

- Choose 5 sites along a river, at 300m intervals.
- Measure river depth, width and velocity.
- Record sediment characteristics.
- Identify land use and draw a field sketch.

Figure 4a
Information on the student's data collection methods

River fieldwork recording sheet

Measure river depth.



Measuring river velocity.

Site	1	2	3	4	5
Distance					
Time					
Velocity					

Measure sediment size and roundness at each site.

Site	1	2	3	4	5
Sediment size (cm)					
Sediment roundness					

Figure 4b

Data collection sheet

- Choose 5 sites along a beach, at 300m intervals.
- Measure slope angle to make beach profiles.
- Record any coastal management techniques.
- Record sediment characteristics.

Figure 5a Information on the student's data collection methods

Beach profile recording sheet

• Measure angle at every change in the gradient of the beach.

	Angle (°)	Distance between ranging poles (m)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

• Measure sediment size and roundness at each site.

Site	1	2	3	4
Pebble size (cm)				
Pebble roundness				

Figure 5b

Data collection sheet

- Choose 5 sites at 500m intervals moving away from the school.
- Measure temperature, humidity and windspeed.
- Measure rainfall.
- Record land use.

Figure 6a Information on the student's data collection methods

Weather characteristics recording sheet

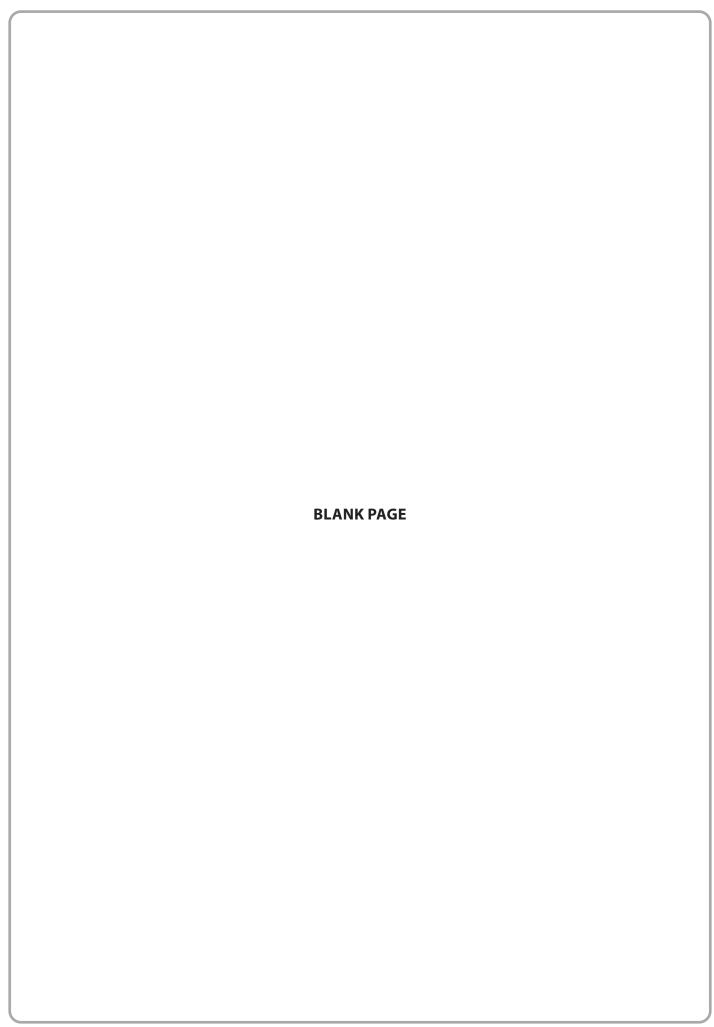
• Measure rainfall and humidity at each site every day for 2 weeks.

	Rainfall (mm)	Humidity (mb)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

• Record land use and windspeed at each site.

Site	Land use	Windspeed (km/h)
1		
2		
3		
4		

Figure 6b Data collection sheet



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