

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Geography A

Unit 1: Geographical Skills and Challenges

Foundation Tier

Tuesday 19 May 2015 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5GA1F/01

You must have:

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Ordnance Survey Map Extract (enclosed)

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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 54.
- 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.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A – GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS

Answer ALL questions in this section.

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

- 1 (a) Study the Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract and Figure 1 (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Find Northrepps in grid square 2439.

Which **one** of the following terms best describes the **shape** of this settlement?

(1)

- ☐ **A** nucleated
- ☐ **B** dispersed
- ☐ **C** scattered
- ☐ **D** linear

- (ii) Feature X is a lighthouse. Find the lighthouse on the OS map.

In which grid square is it found?

(1)

- ☐ **A** 2639
- ☐ **B** 2142
- ☐ **C** 2341
- ☐ **D** 1543

- (iii) What is the land use at Y?

(1)

- ☐ **A** A caravan site.
- ☐ **B** A golf course.
- ☐ **C** A mixed wood.
- ☐ **D** A farm.



(b) (i) Locate the North Norfolk Railway which runs between Sheringham and Holt.

What is the distance (to the nearest km) along the railway line from Weybourne Station (118419) to Holt Station (094396)?

(1)

- ☐ **A** 4km
- ☐ **B** 5km
- ☐ **C** 6km
- ☐ **D** 7km

(ii) There is a small airstrip shown in grid squares 2337 and 2338 near Northrepps.

The height of the airstrip is:

(1)

- ☐ **A** 0–10m
- ☐ **B** 20–40m
- ☐ **C** 50–60m
- ☐ **D** 70–90m



P 4 4 7 0 3 A 0 3 1 2

(c) North Norfolk has a particular type of physical landscape.

Complete the paragraph by filling in the gaps using some of the words in the box below.

(4)

west	marshes	steep	railway	closely
south	forests	widely	east	north

The relief of north Norfolk is generally flat with
spaced contour lines.

In grid square 0537, the ground slopes down in a direction towards the

.....

The River Glaven is found in the of the map
extract.

Around the mouth of this river there are
which are an important wildlife habitat for birds.

(d) Describe the **distribution** of woodland shown on the OS map extract.

(3)

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(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)



2 (a) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Outline **one** reason why this location has been chosen for a planned wind turbine.

(2)

(ii) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Use the data provided to complete the shading in the pie chart (Figure 2c) below.

(1)

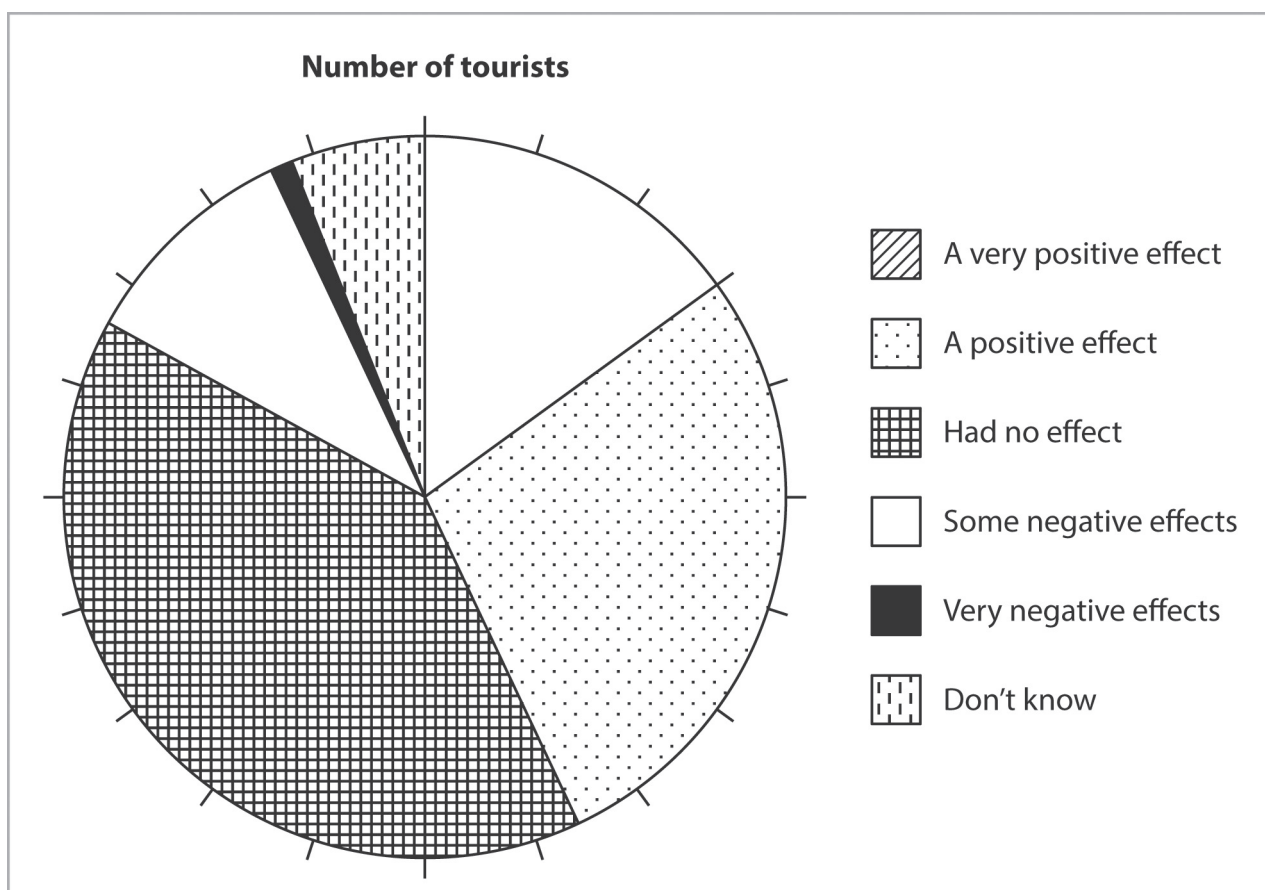


Figure 2c

Pie chart of the results from a survey about the visual effects of new wind turbines on the countryside



(iii) State **two** possible problems with using the survey data to support building the planned wind turbine at Bodham Hill.

(2)

Problem 1

Problem 2

(b) Outline **one** way Geographical Identification Systems (GIS) might be used to find out more information about an area such as Bodham Hill.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)



*** 3** Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet and the OS map extract.

A group of GCSE students carried out their Controlled Assessment in north Norfolk.

For **one** of the topics shown on Figure 3:

State a suitable geographical **question** or **hypothesis** for a geographical enquiry.

Describe the primary and secondary information you would need to collect to investigate your question or hypothesis.

It may help you to use an appropriate plan or geographic enquiry sequence.

(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



SECTION B – CHALLENGES FOR THE PLANET

Answer ALL questions in this section.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 5*(c).

4 (a) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Choose **two** statements from the list below that describe predicted sea level change.

(2)

- ☐ **A** 82cm is the upper range of prediction in 2100.
- ☐ **B** Stays roughly the same.
- ☐ **C** Decreases by 38cm in 2050.
- ☐ **D** 2050 sees the most sea level change.
- ☐ **E** Sea temperature warms.
- ☐ **F** 2050 predicted range of rise is 16cm.

- (ii) Complete the paragraph below about the causes of climate change in the last 10,000 years.

Use some of the words in the box.

(4)

Sun	surface	oxygen	profile	diameter
ash	cooler	warmer	ice	drier

The shape of the Earth's orbit around the

varies from elliptical to nearly circular.

Volcanic eruptions release large amounts of

into the atmosphere.

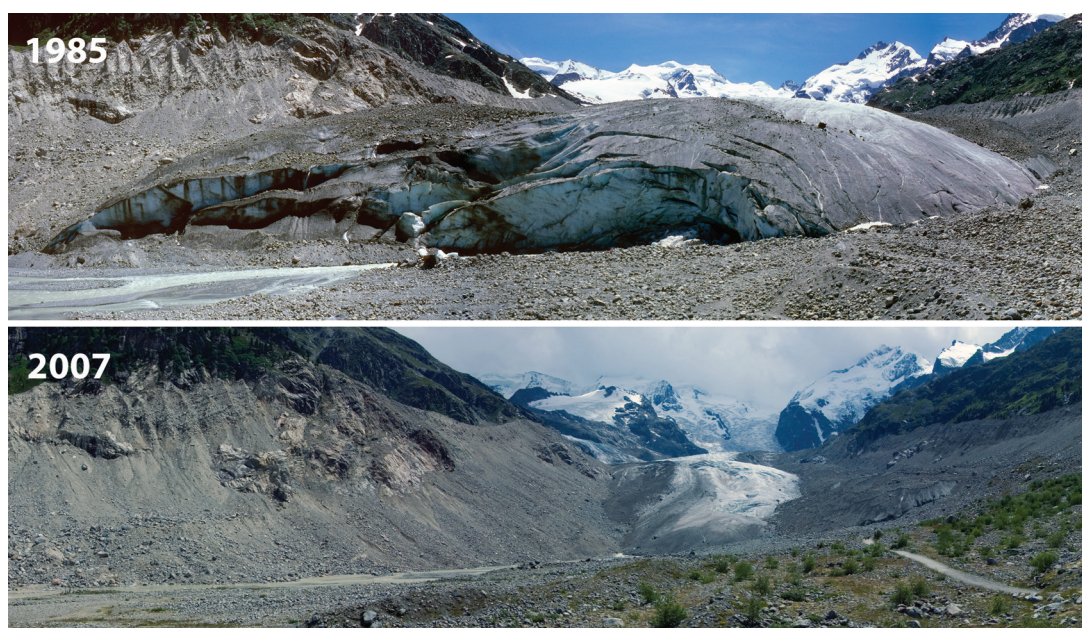
This acts as a barrier and reduces the amount of solar radiation reaching the

Earth's

This means the Earth's climate is as a result.



(b) Study Figure 4b below.



(Source: © Jürg Alean)

Figure 4b

An example of glacier retreat in Switzerland between 1985 and 2007

(i) Climate change is causing rapid retreat of glaciers in some parts of the world.

Which **one** of the following is the best description of glacial retreat?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Glaciers remain stationary.
- ☐ **B** Glaciers get longer.
- ☐ **C** Glaciers get smaller.
- ☐ **D** Glaciers get thicker.

(ii) Outline **one** reason why there are different attitudes about climate change.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(c) Explain **one** reason why the amount of methane in the Earth's atmosphere is increasing.

(2)

(d) Describe **one** local response to climate change.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 13 marks)



5 (a) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Which **one** of the following best describes the **change** in the amount of deforestation between 2004 and 2012?

(1)

- ☐ **A** It has decreased in most years.
- ☐ **B** It has increased every year.
- ☐ **C** Most years have shown no change.
- ☐ **D** It has decreased every year.

(ii) Between which two years was there the biggest change in the amount of deforestation?

(1)

- ☐ **A** From 2004–2005
- ☐ **B** From 2005–2006
- ☐ **C** From 2009–2010
- ☐ **D** From 2011–2012

(b) Using examples, outline the **effects** of resource extraction on tropical rainforest environments.

(4)

[illegible]

(6)

(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 54 MARKS

Pearson Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 1: Geographical Skills and Challenges

Paper 1F and 1H

Tuesday 19 May 2015 – Afternoon

Resource Booklet

Paper Reference

5GA1F/01

5GA1H/01

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Information

- This Resource Booklet contains photographs, tables, graphs and diagrams needed for use with the Unit 1 Geographical Skills and Challenges examination. This Resource Booklet is for use with both Foundation and Higher tiers.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A – GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS



(Source: © www.mike-page.co.uk)

Figure 1

An oblique aerial photograph looking from Overstrand towards Cromer



(Source: www.genatec.co.uk)

Figure 2a

A picture to show how a planned large wind turbine would look at Bodham Hill (grid square 1338), north Norfolk

Tourist opinions	Number of tourists
A very positive effect	15
A positive effect	28
Has no effect	40
Some negative effects	10
Very negative effects	1
Don't know	6

Figure 2b

Results from a survey of 100 tourists about the visual effects of new wind turbines on the countryside (Scottish Highlands in June 2002)

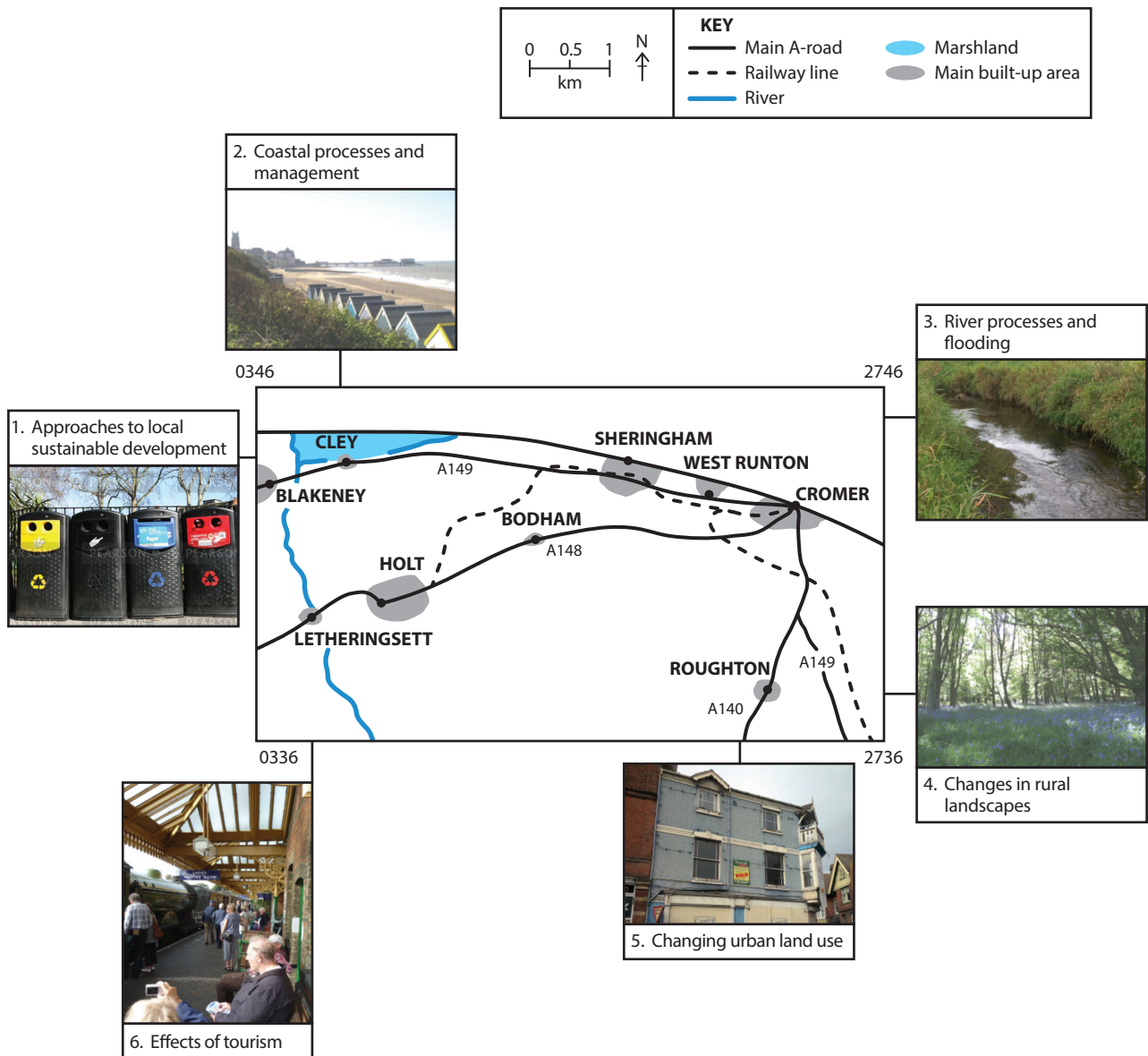


Figure 3

Examples of possible fieldwork topics in north Norfolk

SECTION B – CHALLENGES FOR THE PLANET

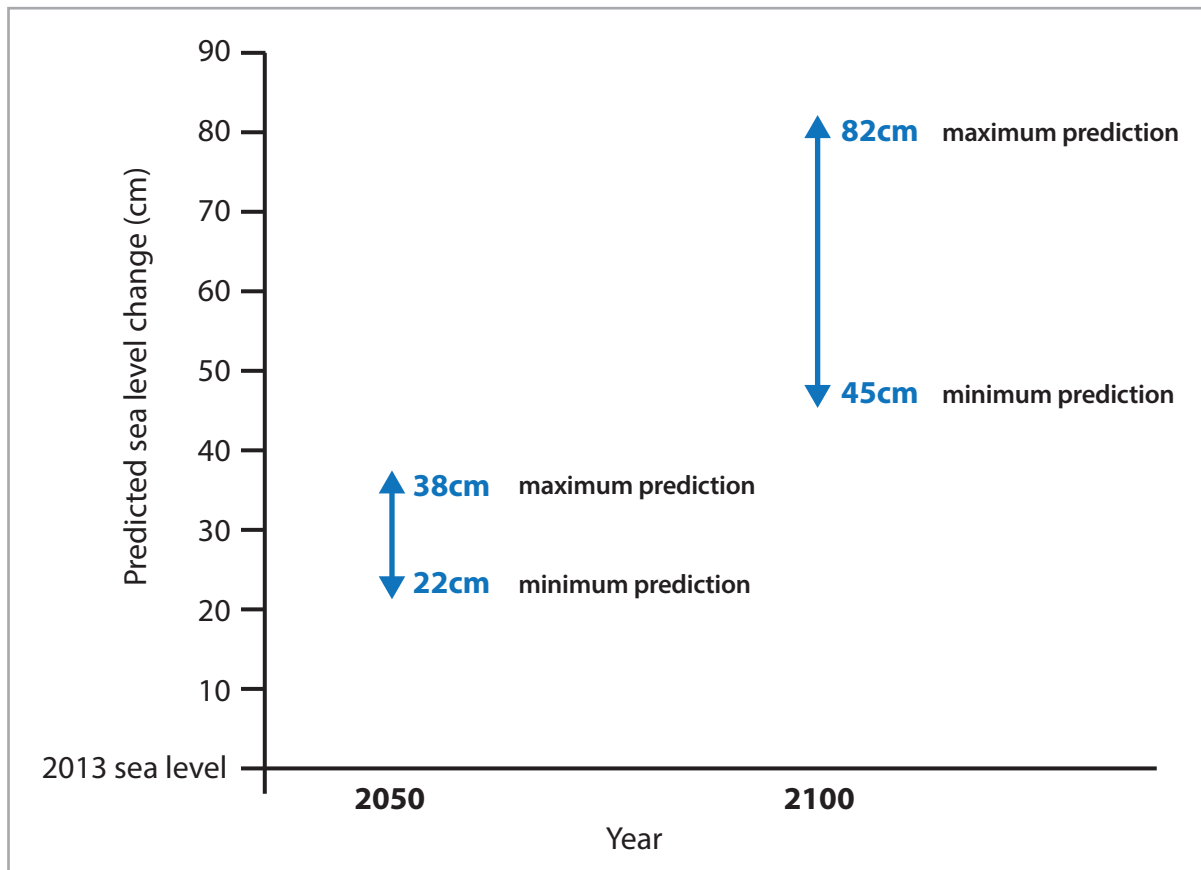
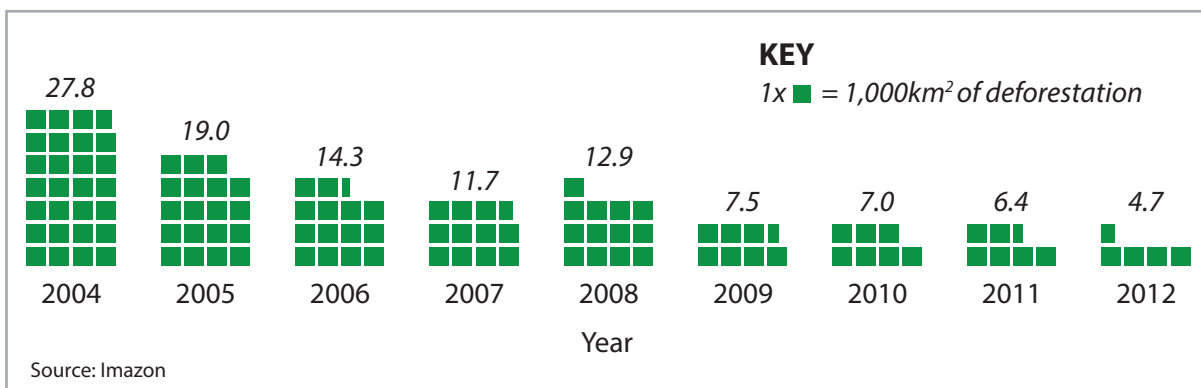


Figure 4a

Predicted global sea level changes in 2050 and 2100



(Source: © The Economist Newspaper Limited, London, Sept 14 2013)

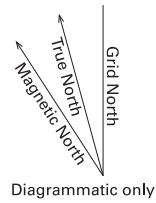
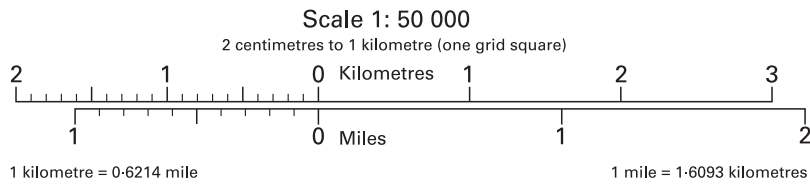
Figure 5

An estimate of annual deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon rainforest, 2004 to 2012

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ROADS AND PATHS

Service area Junction number Elevated

Unfenced A 470 Dual carriageway A 493 Footbridge

B 4518 A 855 Bridge B 885

Path / Other road, drive or track

Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5), 14% to 20% (1 in 7 to 1 in 5)

Gates, Road tunnel

Ferry P Ferry V

RAILWAYS

Track multiple or single

Track under construction

Siding

Tunnel, cuttings

Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway

Not necessarily rights of way

Motorway (dual carriageway)

Primary Route (recommended through route)

Main road

Road under construction

Secondary road

Narrow road with passing places

Road generally more than 4m wide

Road generally less than 4m wide

Bridges, footbridge

Level crossing

Viaduct, embankment

Station, (a) principal

Light rapid transit system station

WATER FEATURES

Marsh or salting

Towpath Lock

Aqueduct Canal

Weir Normal tidal limit

Footbridge Bridge

Canal (dry)

Beacon Sand Dunes

Cliff

Shingle

Flat rock

Lighthouse (in use)

Lighthouse (disused)

Mud

Low water mark

High water mark

HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3.2808 feet

Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

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

ROCK FEATURES

Outcrop

Cliff

Scree

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

Footpath

Bridleway

Restricted byway

Byway open to all traffic

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

On-road cycle route

Traffic-free cycle route

National Cycle Network number

Regional Cycle Network number

National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

Danger Area

Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

BOUNDARIES

National

District

County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough

National Park

ANTIQUITIES

Site of antiquity

Battlefield (with date)

Visible earthwork

Roman

Non-Roman

TOURIST INFORMATION

Camp site / caravan site

Garden

Golf course or links

Information centre (all year / seasonal)

Nature reserve

Parking, Park and ride (all year / seasonal)

Picnic site

Recreation / leisure / sports centre

Selected places of tourist interest

Telephone, public / roadside assistance

Viewpoint

Visitor centre

Walks / Trails

World Heritage site or area

Youth hostel

ABBREVIATIONS

Br Bridge

Cem Cemetery

CG Cattle grid

CH Clubhouse

Fm Farm

Ho House

MP Milepost

MS Milestone

Mus Museum

P Post office

PC Public convenience (in rural areas)

PH Public house

Sch School

TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent

LAND FEATURES

Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)

Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)

Buildings

Important building (selected)

Bus or coach station

Current or former place of worship

Place of worship

Glass structure

Helipoint

Triangulation pillar

Mast

Wind pump, wind turbine

Windmill with or without sails

Graticule intersection at 5' intervals

Cutting, embankment

Landfill site or slag/spoil heap

Coniferous wood

Non-coniferous wood

Mixed wood

Orchard

Park or ornamental ground

Forestry Commission land

National Trust (always open / limited access, observe local signs)

National Trust for Scotland (always open / limited access, observe local signs)