Please check the examination details	below	before ente	ring your can	didate information
Candidate surname			Other name	s
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9-1) Tuesday 21 Ma		Number 201	9	Candidate Number
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 10 minute	es)	Paper Re	eference 4	GE1/01R
Geography Paper 1: Physical Geogra	aphy	,		
You must have: Resource Booklet (enclosed), calcu	ılator			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 ▶



P59901A
©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.
1/1/1/1/1/1



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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 \square .

-			
1	RIVAR	L hVIroi	nments
	1/1/51		111161163

(a) Identify the statement below that best describes the channel shape in the upper course of a river.

(1)

- A narrow river channel with shallow sides
 B narrow river channel with steep sides
 C wider river channel with shallow sides
 D widest river channel with very shallow sides
- (b) (i) Identify **one** process of river transportation.

(1)

- A suspension
 B abrasion
 C attrition
 D deposition
- (ii) State **one** store in the hydrological cycle.

(1)

(iii) Explain **one** method of water transfer in the hydrological cycle.

(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

c) Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet. Suggest two ways in which water quality can be affected by people.	
suggest two ways in which water quality can be uncered by people.	(4)
d) Explain one way precipitation can affect a river regime.	
	(3)
e) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.	
Identify the river landform at X.	(4)
	(1)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(f) Explain the formation of an oxbow lake.	(4)
(g) Study Figure 1c and Figure 1d in the Resource Booklet.	
Analyse the reasons why areas differ in their risk of river flooding.	(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 1 – 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

		y the statement below that best describes the characteristics of a uctive wave.	(1)
	X	A long wavelength and weak backwash	
	×	B short wavelength and strong backwash	
	X	C long wavelength and strong backwash	
	X	D short wavelength and weak backwash	
(b) (i)	Ide	entify one depositional landform.	(1)
	×	A headland	
	×	B spit	
	X	C cave	
	×	D stack	
(ii) Sta	te one type of weathering that affects coastal landscapes.	(1)
(ii	i) Ex _l	plain the process of longshore drift.	(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Suggest two ways geology influences the shape of this coastline.	(4)
(d) Explain one physical factor that influences the distribution of coral reef ecosystems.	
	(3)
(e) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.	
Identify the coastal landform X.	(1)
	(= /



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(f) Explain the formation of a cliff.	(4)
(g) Study Figure 2c and Figure 2d in the Resource Booklet.	
Analyse the reasons for the choice of the different hard engineering strategi shown.	es
	(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

		If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box $ oxdots$.	
		ify the statement below that best describes a destructive (convergent) plin.	
	×	A the plates pull apart and magma rises	(1)
	\boxtimes	B the plates push together and both plates are destroyed	
	×	C the plates pull apart and volcanoes erupt	
	×	D the plates push together and one plate is destroyed	
(b)	(i) Ic	dentify one measurement of a volcanic hazard.	(1)
		A Volcanic Mercalli Scale	
	[■ B Volcanic Saffir-Simpson Scale	
		☑ C Volcanic Explosivity Index	
		D Volcanic Eruption Source	
	(ii) St	tate one human factor that affects the impact of a tectonic hazard.	(1)
	(iii) E	xplain one physical impact of a volcanic eruption.	(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

	Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.	
	Suggest two factors that influence the distribution of a tropical cyclone.	(4)
(d)	Explain one way a hotspot can lead to a tectonic hazard.	(2)
		(3)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(e) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.	
Identify the building design characteristic in Box X that makes this bu resistant to collapse.	ilding more
	(1)
(f) Explain why people live in areas at risk from hazardous events.	
(1) Explain wity people live in areas at tisk from flazardous events.	(4)
(g) Study Figure 3c and Figure 3d in the Resource Booklet.	
(g) Study Figure 3c and Figure 3d in the Resource Booklet. Analyse the use of GIS in managing earthquake risk.	
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)
	(8)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS
(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B

Geographical Enquiry

Answer ONE question from this section.

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box $\ oxdiv$.

4	Invest	igating	River	Envi	ronments.
---	--------	---------	-------	------	-----------

A group of students have undertaken a study exploring changes in a river channel.

(a) (i) Identify **one** risk that the students may identify when undertaking a risk assessment for this investigation.

(1)

(ii) State **one** way that this risk could be managed.

(1)

Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet. It shows some sample data from one site on a river. A cork float was used to measure the time taken to travel between two points.

(iii) Calculate the mean time taken for the cork float to travel from site A to site B.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

.....seconds



(iv) Complete Figure 4b below for samples 1 and 4 using data in Figure 4a (in the Resource Booklet).

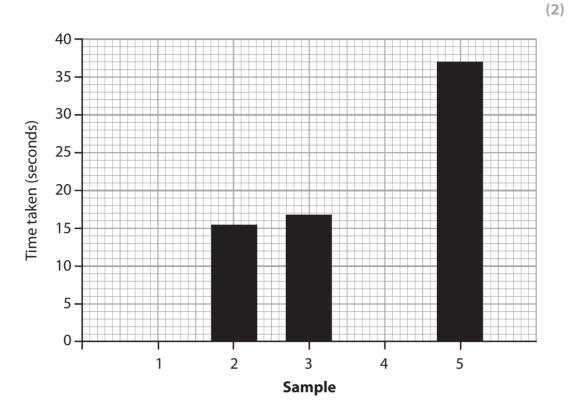


Figure 4b

Time taken for float to travel between site A and B

(v) Sample 5 shows an anomalous result.Suggest one possible explanation for this.

(2)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) To extend the river study, students were asked to use one additional quantitative and one qualitative technique.	
Describe the two additional fieldwork techniques the students may have selected	. (4)
Quantitative	
Qualitative	
You have studied river processes as part of your own geographical enquiry.	
You have studied river processes as part of your own geographical enquiry. (c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection methods in relation to the purpose of the study.	(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total f	or Question 4 = 20 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box $ lacksquare$.	
A group of students have investigated processes and landforms along a stretch of coastline.	
(a) (i) Identify one risk that the students may identify when undertaking a risk assessment for this investigation.	(1)
(ii) State one way that this risk could be managed.	(1)
Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet. It shows some sample data about shingle size along a stretch of coastline.	
(iii) Calculate the mean shingle size across the five sites.	
Give your answer to one decimal place.	
You must show all your workings in the space below.	(2)
	mm
	coastline. (a) (i) Identify one risk that the students may identify when undertaking a risk assessment for this investigation. (ii) State one way that this risk could be managed. Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet. It shows some sample data about shingle size along a stretch of coastline. (iii) Calculate the mean shingle size across the five sites. Give your answer to one decimal place. You must show all your workings in the space below.

(iv) Complete Figure 5b below for sites 1 and 4 using data in Figure 5a (in the Resource Booklet).

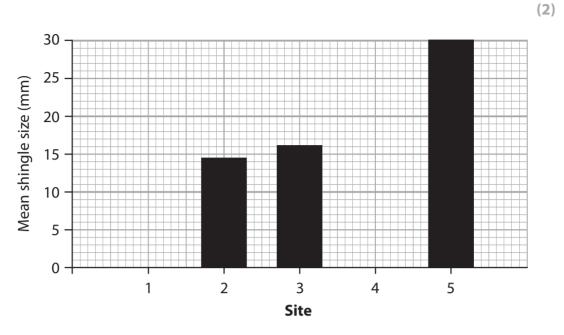


Figure 5b

Shingle size along a stretch of a coastline

(v) Site 5 shows an anomalous result.

Suggest **one** possible explanation for this.

(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

	al fieldwork techniques the	students may have	
selected.			(4)
Quantitative			(- /
•			
Qualitative			
ou have studied a coastal env Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(0)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
) Evaluate the effectiveness			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)
Evaluate the effectiveness purpose of the study.			(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

	If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box $oxdot$	
5	Investigating Hazardous Environments.	
	A group of students have investigated the physical processes involved in an extreme weather event, by recording a weather diary.	
	(a) (i) Identify one risk that the students may identify when undertaking a risk assessment for this investigation.	(1)
	(ii) State one way that this risk could be managed.	(1)
	Study Figure 6a in the Resource Booklet. It shows some sample data about wind speed recordings during a tropical storm.	
	(iii) Calculate the mean wind speed across the five samples.	
	Give your answer to one decimal place.	
	You must show all your workings in the space below.	(2)
		no no h
		mph

THIS AREA

(iv) Complete Figure 6b below for sites 1 and 4 using the data in Figure 6a (in the Resource Booklet).

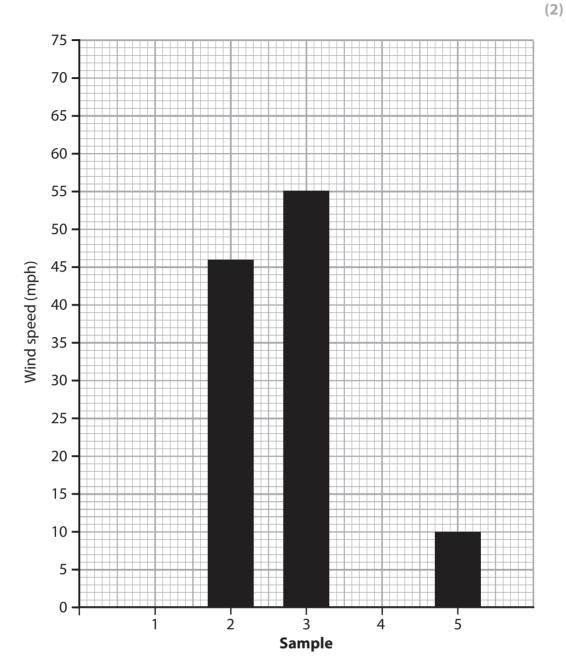


Figure 6b
Wind speed during a tropical storm

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(v) Sample 5 shows an anomalous result. Suggest one possible explanation for this.	(2)
 (b) To extend the hazardous environment study, students were asked to use one additional quantitative and one qualitative technique. Describe the two additional fieldwork techniques the students may have selected. 	(4)
Quantitative	
Qualitative	

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the data collection method purpose of the study.	ods in responding to the (8)
Enquiry question	



	\supset \otimes
	DO 7
	W TO
	227
	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
	AREA
(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)	_
TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS	
	8
	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS
	VRITE
	N H
	SAREA
	DO NO
	OT WRI
	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
	REA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



BLANK PAGE

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9-1)

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 10 minutes)

Paper Reference 4GE1/01R

Geography

Paper 1: Physical Geography

Resource Booklet

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶



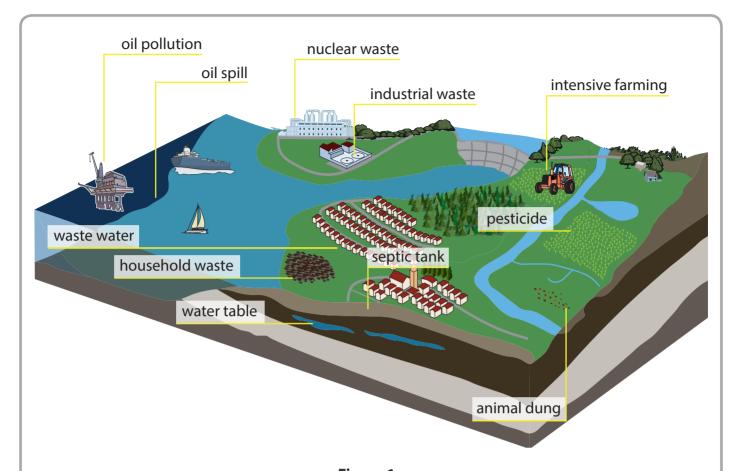


Figure 1a

Factors influencing water quality

(Source: Reproduced with the permission of QA International, www.ikonet.com from the book "The Visual Dictionary". © QA International, 2003. All rights reserved.")



Figure 1b
A fluvial landscape in southwest Iceland

(Source: © David Holmes)

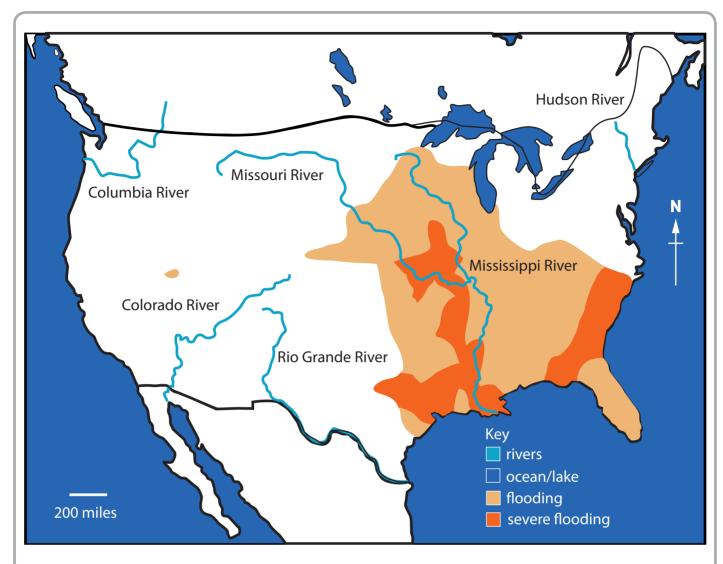
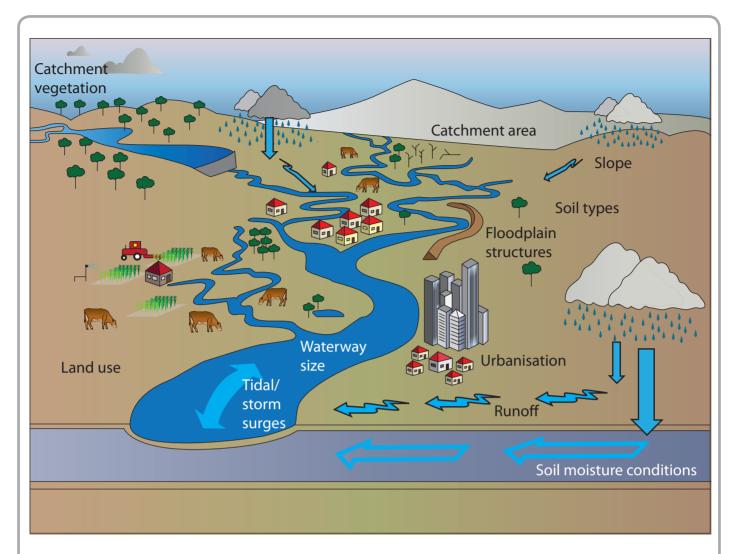


Figure 1c

Levels of river flood risk across the USA in 2016



Key Rainfall

Figure 1d

Factors affecting river flooding

(Source from: © The State of Queensland 2018)

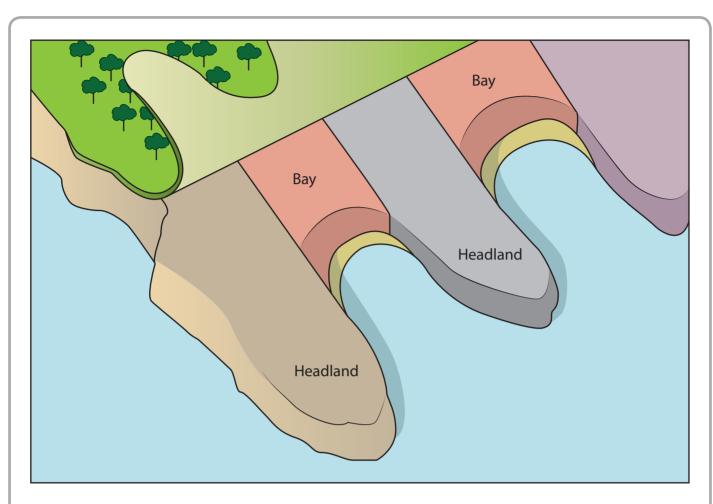


Figure 2a

An example of a coastal landscape

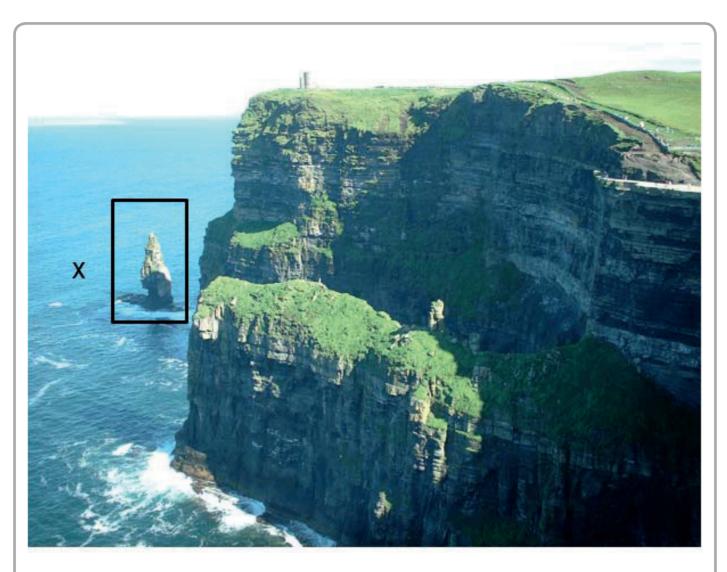
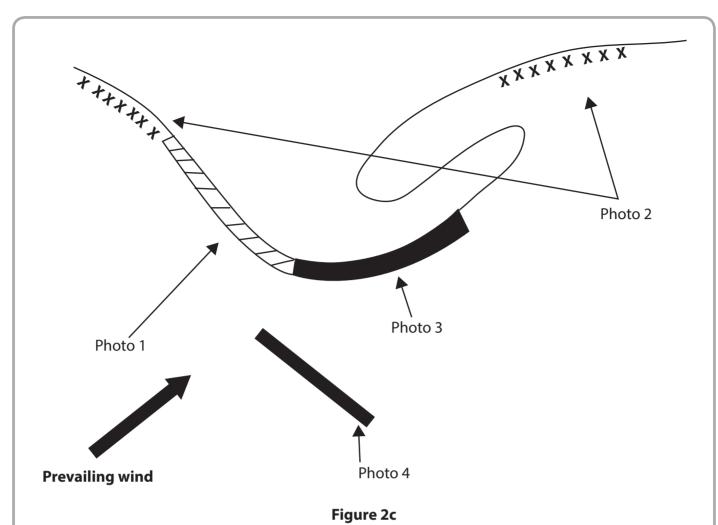


Figure 2b

A coastal landscape in the Republic of Ireland

(Source: © David Holmes)



Different approaches to shoreline management along a stretch of coastline



Photo 1.
Rock Armour.
Medium maintenance cost.
High cost per metre, £1,350 – £6,000.

Photo 2
Beach Groynes:
Medium maintenance cost.
High cost per metre, £1,600 – £4,700.



Photo 3. Sea Wall. Low maintenance cost. High cost per metre, £700 – £5,400.

Photo 4.
Offshore Breakwater.
Medium maintenance cost.
High cost per metre, £2,500 – £7,000.

Figure 2d

Photographic evidence of beach management techniques referred to in Figure 2c

(Source: Photo 1: © Mark Godden/Shutterstock)

(Source: Photo 2: © Paul Wishart/Shutterstock)

(Source: Photo 3: © Sasha Samardzija/Shutterstock)

(Source: Photo 4: © Ondrej Huk/Getty Images)



KEY:

= Sea temperature range from 24°C to 27 °C

→ = Direction of tropical cyclone

Figure 3a

Characteristics of tropical cyclones



Figure 3b

An earthquake resistant building

("Sourced from: Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand Photograph by Alastair McLean")

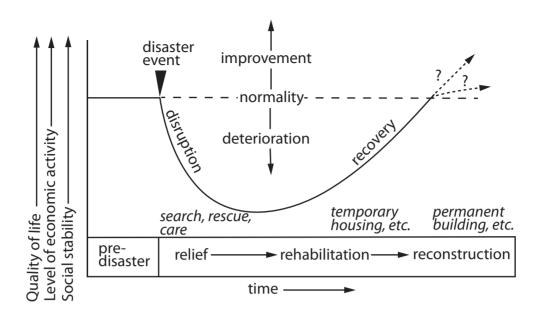


Figure 3c

A timeline to show the changes in quality of life for people living in regions affected by hazardous events

(Source from: © Chris Park)

Stage 1
Data collection

- GIS team find data to describe the hazard area before the disaster.
- This includes information on roads, buildings
- Local services
- Satellite images

Stage 2 Data presentation and sharing

- Data gathered is presented and shared to the teams at the disaster site.
- This is often in the form of maps for ease of use

Stage 3 Use in assessment

- GIS allows teams to assess the damage by comparing current and past satellite data.
- Relief teams can use maps to help identify areas that are most at risk

Stage 4 Use in the field

- Teams on the ground can use GIS to help coordinate the most effective response.
- This could include where to send food and supplies or heavy lifting equipment

Figure 3d

Flow diagram showing how GIS supports short-term planning in response to natural hazards

Sample	Time taken (seconds)
1	13.1
2	15.4
3	16.8
4	20.0
5	37.0

Figure 4a
River data collected by a group of students

Site	Mean shingle size (mm)
1	8.1
2	14.5
3	16.1
4	15.0
5	30.0

Figure 5a

Coastal data collected by a group of students

Sample	Average Wind speed (mph)
1	60.0
2	46.0
3	55.0
4	70.0
5	10.0

Figure 6a

Hazardous environment data collected by a group of students