

Centre No.						Paper Reference					Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						7	2	0	9	/	0	1

Paper Reference(s)

7209/01

London Examinations

GCE

Geography

Ordinary Level

Paper 1

Tuesday 19 May 2009 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Examiner's use only

ANSWER

Team Leader's use only

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Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature.
Check that you have the correct question paper.

Check that you have the correct question paper.
Answer **FOUR** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

**Answer FOUR questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.
Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.**

Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.
Indicate which question you are answering.

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

line through the box () and then indicate your new question with a cross (). Some parts of questions must also be answered with a cross in a box ().

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets; e.g. (2).

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in the margin. There are 8 questions in this question paper. All questions carry 25 marks.

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Advice to Candidates

You are advised to spend the first fifteen minutes reading through the paper carefully.

You are advised to spend the first fifteen minutes
Write your answers neatly and in good English.

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Turn over

Answer FOUR questions only.

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box .

1. (a) Study Figure 1 which shows the area around the epicentre of a recent earthquake in Japan.

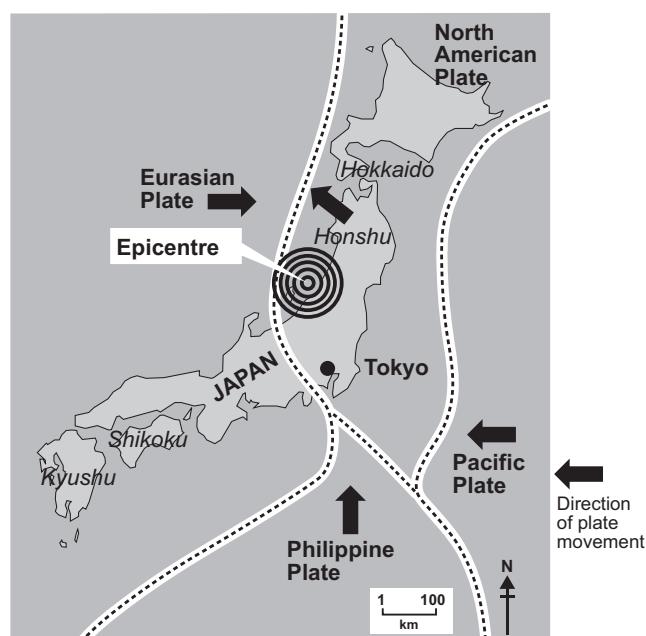


Figure 1

- (i) How many tectonic plates meet close to Japan?

.....
.....
.....
(1)

- (ii) State how the Eurasian and Philippine plates differ in their direction of movement.

.....
.....
.....
(1)

- (iii) State what is meant by the terms:

1. tectonic plate

.....
.....

2. epicentre.

.....
.....
.....

(4)



(iv) What happens at the boundary between the Eurasian and North American plates to cause an earthquake?

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(4)

(b) Explain why earthquakes are likely to cause most damage in:

1. urban areas

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.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. low-income countries (LICs).

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.....

(6)



3

Turn over

- (c) Referring to examples, describe how the damaging effects of earthquakes can be reduced.

Leave
blank

(9)

Q1

(Total 25 marks)



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Turn over

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If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows the River Rhône.

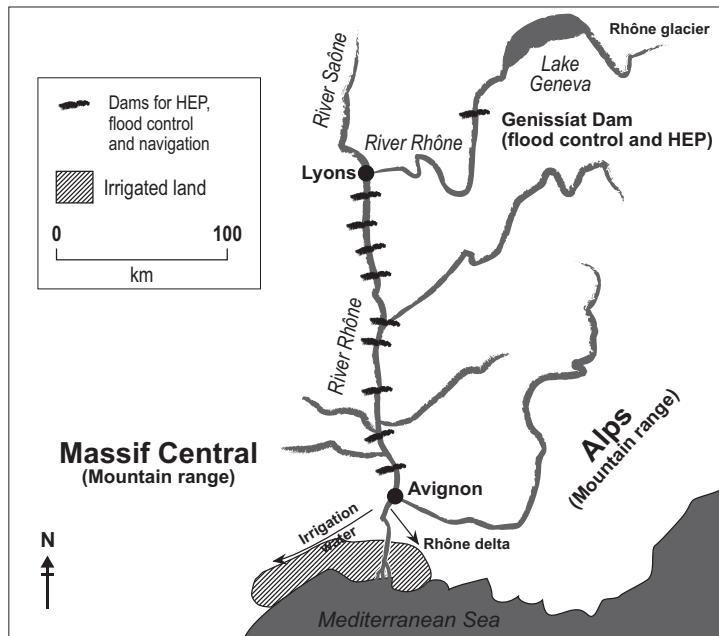


Figure 2

- (i) Where is the source of the Rhône? Put a cross () in the correct box.

- Lyons
Rhône delta
Rhône glacier

(1)

- (ii) Suggest why the Rhône is naturally liable to flooding.

.....
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(3)



(iii) The Rhône is managed for a number of purposes including flood control. State **two** other purposes.

1
.....

2
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Leave
blank

(iv) Explain how dams help the management of a river.

(4)



N 3 3 4 3 6 A 0 7 3 2

7

Turn over

(b) Describe the ways in which rivers are misused by people.

Leave
blank

(6)



(c) With reference to examples, explain the advantages and problems of irrigation.

Leave
blank

(9)

(Total 25 marks)

Q2



9
Turn over

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If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box .

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows a coastal area made up of different rock types.

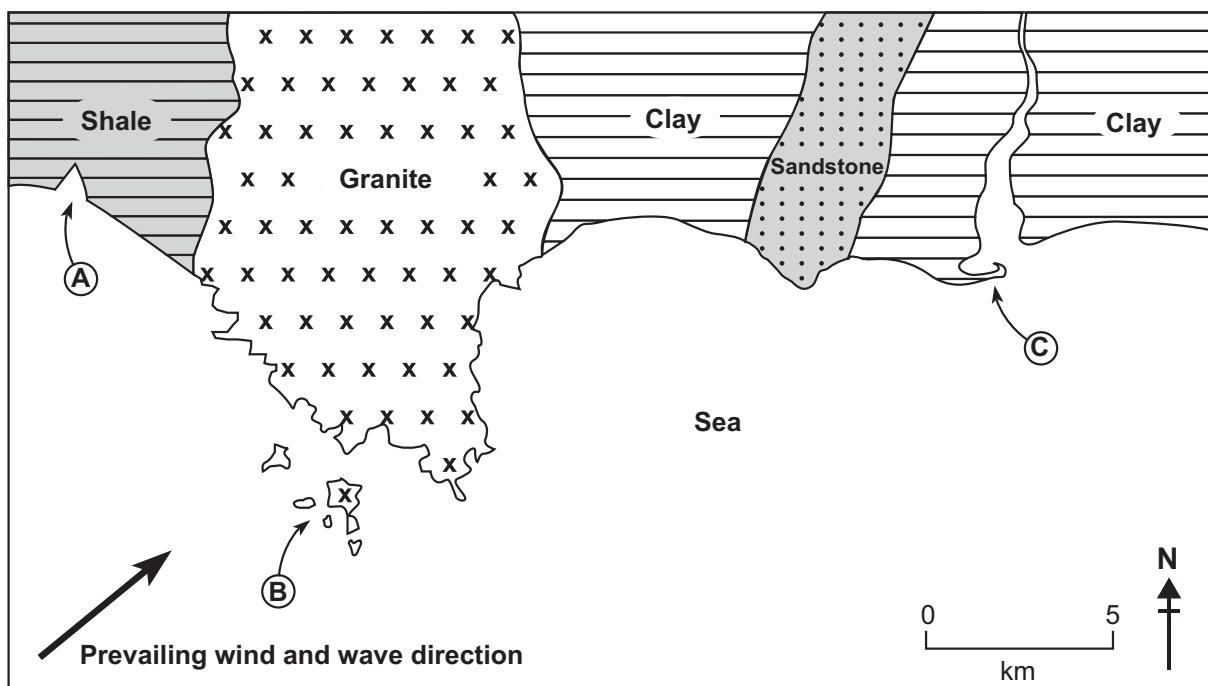


Figure 3

- (i) Name the features at A, B and C, choosing from the list below.

Bar Bay Cliff Headland Spit Stack

A

B

C

(3)

- (ii) Clay is the softest of the rock types shown in Figure 3. How does this help to explain the shape of the coastline?

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)



(iii) Suggest why the western side of the granite headland differs from the eastern side.

.....
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.....
.....

(2)

(iv) Explain how feature C was formed.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

Leave
blank



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Turn over

- (b) Explain the formation of sea caves, natural arches and stacks. A labelled diagram may help your answer.

Leave
blank

(6)



(c) Describe how you would investigate in the field:

- #### 1. the sorting of beach material by longshore drift

2. other effects of longshore drift.

(9)

Q3

(Total 25 marks)



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If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box .

4. (a) Study Figure 4 which shows the profile of a chernozem soil.

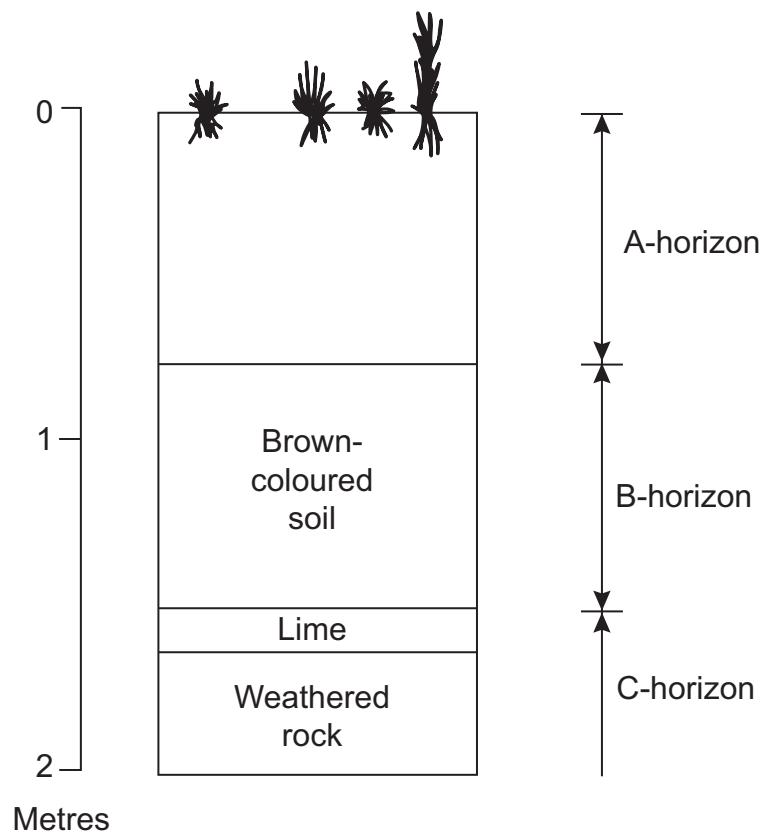


Figure 4

- (i) What term is used to describe the main layers in a soil profile?

.....
(1)

- (ii) State the depth of the soil.

.....
(1)

- (iii) What is the typical colour of the A-horizon of a chernozem soil?

.....
(1)



(iv) What makes it that colour?

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.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

(v) Describe the natural vegetation associated with chernozem soils.

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.....
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(4)

Leave
blank



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Turn over

- (b) With reference to **one** soil type, explain the processes leading to the formation of its profile.

Soil type

Leave
blank

(6)



(c) With reference to examples, explain the ways in which soils are modified by people.

Leave
blank

(9)

(Total 25 marks)

Q4



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Turn over

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If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box .

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows three different economic groupings and their shares of world population and carbon dioxide emissions in 2005.

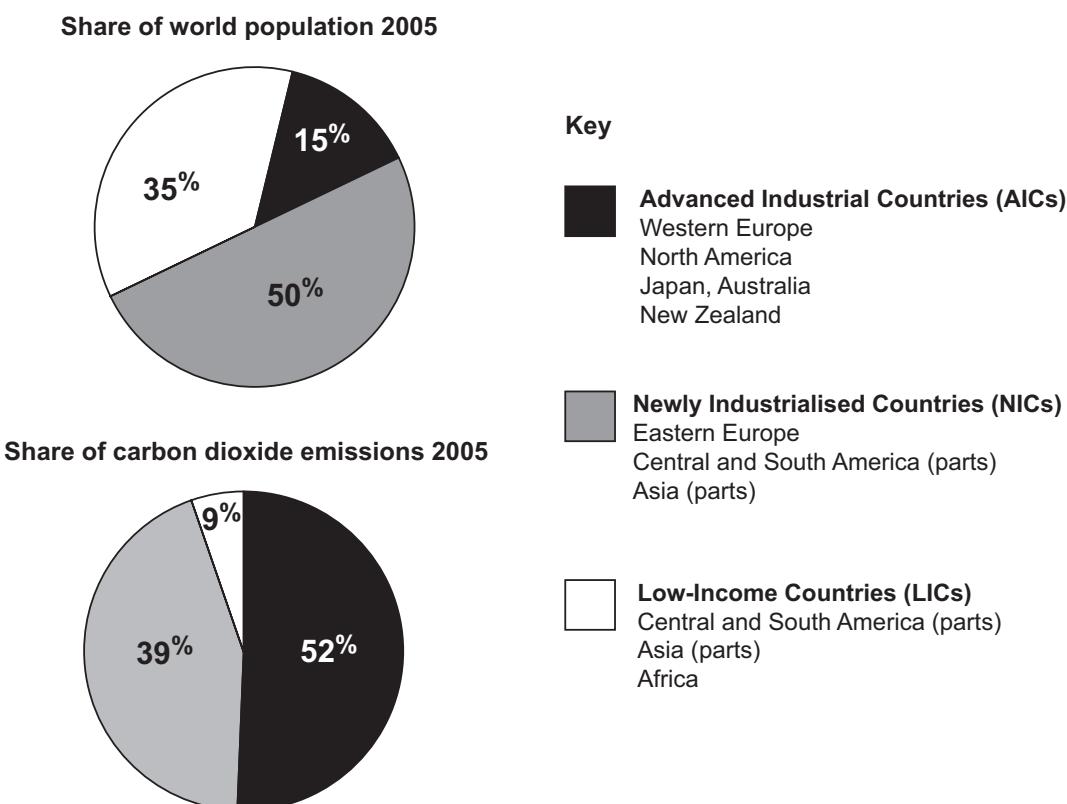


Figure 5

- (i) Complete the following passage:

AICs contain 15% of the world's population but are responsible for

..... % of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. % of the world's population live in LICs which are responsible for % of the world's carbon dioxide emissions.

(3)

- (ii) Give **two** reasons for the difference between AICs and LICs in their carbon dioxide emissions.

1

.....

2

.....

(4)



N 3 3 4 3 6 A 0 1 8 3 2

Leave
blank

(iii) Suggest how the shares of carbon dioxide emissions shown in Figure 5 might change in the future.

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.....

(3)

(b) (i) What is the **greenhouse effect**?

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.....

(2)

(ii) Explain how a strengthening greenhouse effect is causing climate change.

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(4)



N 3 3 4 3 6 A 0 1 9 3 2

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Turn over

- (c) Describe **three** ways in which carbon dioxide emissions might be reduced in the future.

Leave
blank

(9)

Q5

(Total 25 marks)



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blank

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box .

6. (a) Study Figure 6 which shows the daily maximum temperatures recorded at Poitiers (France) between 27 July and 15 August 2003.

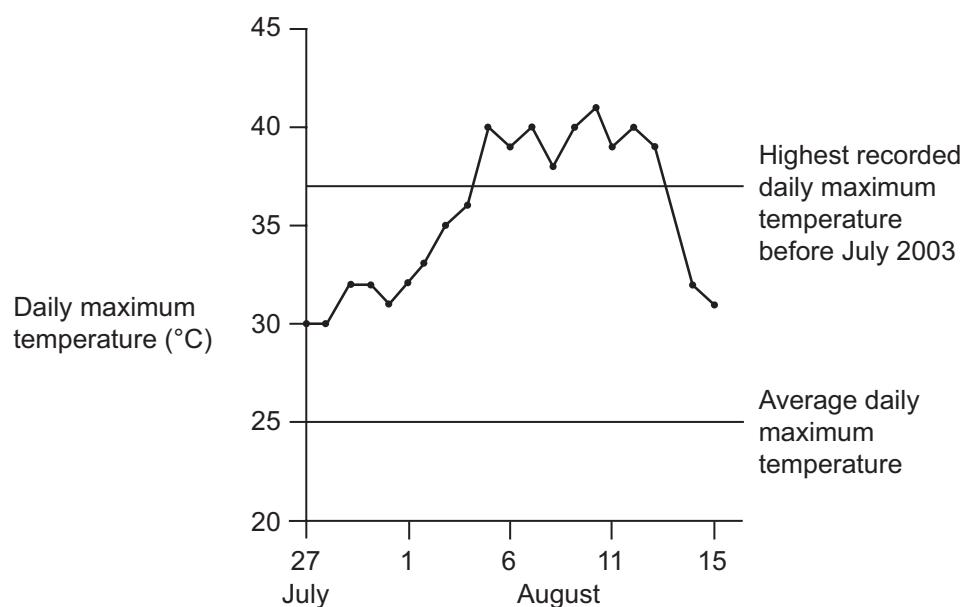


Figure 6

- (i) At what time of day is the maximum temperature likely to occur?

.....
(1)

- (ii) The period between 3 and 13 August was described as a ‘remarkable heatwave’.

Give **three** pieces of evidence from Figure 6 to support this description.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

(6)



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Turn over

(iii) A blocking anticyclone over western Europe was the cause of this weather.

What is a blocking anticyclone? A diagram may help your answer.

Leave
blank

(3)



(b) Suggest why the weather of summer anticyclones differs from that of winter anticyclones.

Leave
blank

(6)



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Turn over

- (c) Describe the impacts of summer anticyclonic weather on the natural environment, the economy and people's health.

Leave
blank

(9)

Q6

(Total 25 marks)



N 3 3 4 3 6 A 0 2 4 3 2

Leave
blank

If you answer Question 7 put a cross in this box .

7. (a) Study Figure 7 which shows three different types of mountain.

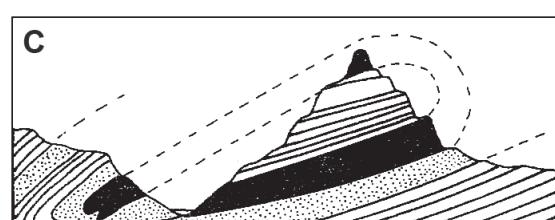
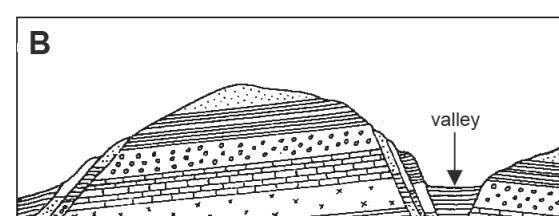
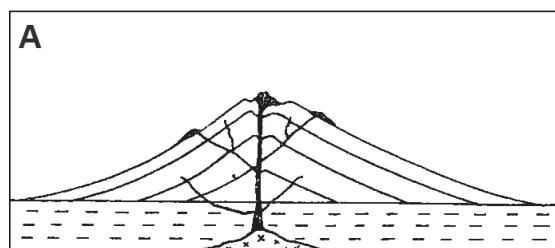


Figure 7

- (i) Name the process responsible for each of the three types of mountain.

A

B

C

(3)

- (ii) Name an example of **one** of these three types of mountain.

Mountain type

Example

.....

(1)

- (iii) Name the type of valley shown in B.

.....

(1)



Leave
blank

(iv) What do the dotted lines in **C** represent?

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(2)

(v) Suggest why mountain types **A** and **C** often occur together.

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(3)

(b) Describe the opportunities that mountains offer people.

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(6)



(c) Describe how weathering and mass movement affect the landscape.

Leave
blank

(9)

(Total 25 marks)

Q7



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If you answer Question 8 put a cross in this box .

8. (a) Study Figure 8 which is a field sketch of an arid landscape.

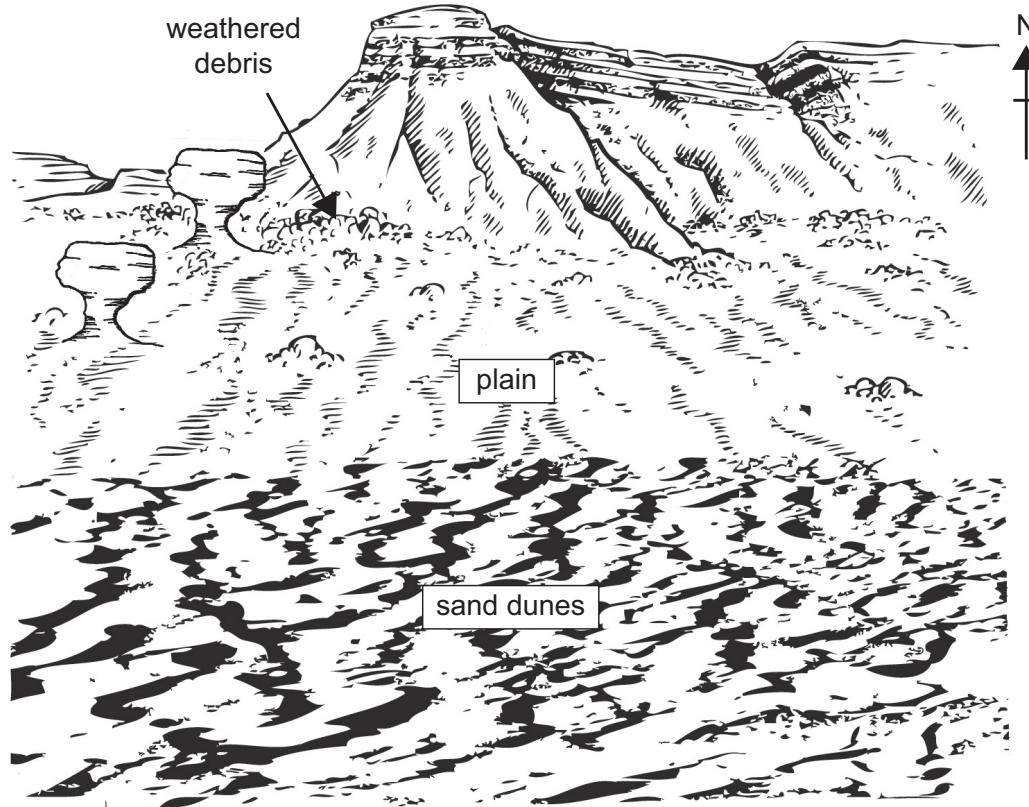


Figure 8

- (i) What is meant by the term **arid**?

.....
.....

(1)

- (ii) What appears to be the prevailing (dominant) wind direction in this area?

.....

(1)



Leave
blank

(iii) From the sketch, identify the evidence for:

1. wind deposition

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. wind erosion.

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(4)

(iv) Explain the formation of **one** of the features you have identified as evidence in (iii).

Feature

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.....
.....

(4)



N 3 3 4 3 6 A 0 2 9 3 2

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Turn over

(b) Describe the features of some arid areas which might have been formed by water.

Leave
blank

(6)



(c) With reference to examples, explain how people manage to live in arid areas.

Leave
blank

(9)

Q8

(Total 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

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