



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2110U10-1

TUESDAY, 14 MAY 2024 – AFTERNOON

**GEOGRAPHY – AS UNIT 1
CHANGING LANDSCAPES**

2 hours plus your additional time allowance

Surname

First name(s)

Centre Number

Candidate Number

2

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Folder.

A calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the previous page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

In Section A, answer EITHER questions 1 and 2 OR questions 3 and 4.

Answer ALL questions in Section B.

If further space is required you should use the additional page(s) at the back of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

(Turn over)

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question; you are advised to divide your time accordingly.

THIS PAPER REQUIRES THAT YOU MAKE AS FULL USE AS POSSIBLE OF APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES AND REFERENCE TO DATA TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWERS. SKETCH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS SHOULD BE INCLUDED WHERE RELEVANT.

A plain page is available near the back of the booklet for you to add any relevant sketch maps and diagrams you may wish to include. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

(Turn over)

SECTION A: CHANGING LANDSCAPES

Answer EITHER questions 1 and 2 OR questions 3 and 4 from your chosen landscape.

Make the fullest possible use of examples and data to support your answers.

EITHER: COASTAL LANDSCAPES

Answer questions 1 AND 2 if this is your chosen landscape.

1 (a)(i) Use FIGURE 1a opposite to state the six-figure grid reference of the Salt House (X). [1 mark]

(Turn over)

OR: GLACIATED LANDSCAPES

Answer questions 3 AND 4 if this is your chosen landscape.

3 (a)(i) Use FIGURE 3a opposite to state the six-figure grid reference of the summit of Pen yr Ole Wen (X).

[1 mark]

4 (a)(ii) Suggest why rapid mass movement may occur in this area. [3 marks]

(Turn over)

4 (b) Examine the role of freeze-thaw weathering in the formation of ONE OR MORE periglacial landforms.
[8 marks]

(Turn over)

Additional space for Question 4(b) only:

(Turn over)

FIGURE 5b: A CHI-SQUARED TEST WAS USED TO SEE WHETHER SURFACE GEOLOGY IN CALIFORNIA SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTS THE INTENSITY OF GROUND SHAKING.

The NULL HYPOTHESIS is: ‘There is no significant difference in the intensity of ground shaking in areas of differing surface geology during earthquakes in California.’

	OBSERVED INCIDENCES OF INTENSE GROUND SHAKING (O)	EXPECTED INCIDENCES OF INTENSE GROUND SHAKING (E)	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
SOFT SEDIMENT	17	9	A	64	7.11
SOFT ROCK	7	9	-2	4	0.44
HARD ROCK	3	9	-6	B	4
				TOTAL	11.55

Chi-squared value = 11.55

Source: adapted from Seismological Society of America

(Turn over)

FIGURE 5c: CRITICAL VALUES FOR CHI-SQUARED TEST

SIGNIFICANCE (CONFIDENCE) LEVELS	95% (0.05)	99% (0.01)	99.9% (0.001)
CRITICAL VALUES	5.99	9.21	13.82

5 (b)(i) Give the values for A and B in FIGURE 5b on the previous page. [2 marks]

A _____

B _____

(ii) Use FIGURE 5b on the previous page AND FIGURE 5c above to comment on the nature and significance of the result of the Chi-squared test. [4 marks]

(Turn over)

5 (c) Outline the secondary effects of a named earthquake event. [8 marks]

(Turn over)

Additional space for Question 5(c) only:

(Turn over)

6 (a) Use FIGURE 6a opposite to describe the path of the 2002 lava flows from Mount Nyiragongo. [2 marks]

(Turn over)

6 (b) Use FIGURE 6b opposite to describe the distribution of areas of HIGH social vulnerability to volcanic eruptions. [5 marks]

(Turn over)

6 (c) Use **FIGURE 6a** opposite page 33 **AND FIGURE 6c** opposite to suggest **PHYSICAL** reasons why it is difficult to manage the risk from future eruptions of Mount Nyiragongo. [9 marks]

(Turn over)

Additional space for Question 7(a) only:

7 (b) Outline the tectonic processes operating at diverging plate margins. [10 marks]

(Turn over)

Additional space for Question 7(b) only:

END OF PAPER

(Turn over)

Question Number	Additional page, if required for diagrams. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.

(Turn over)

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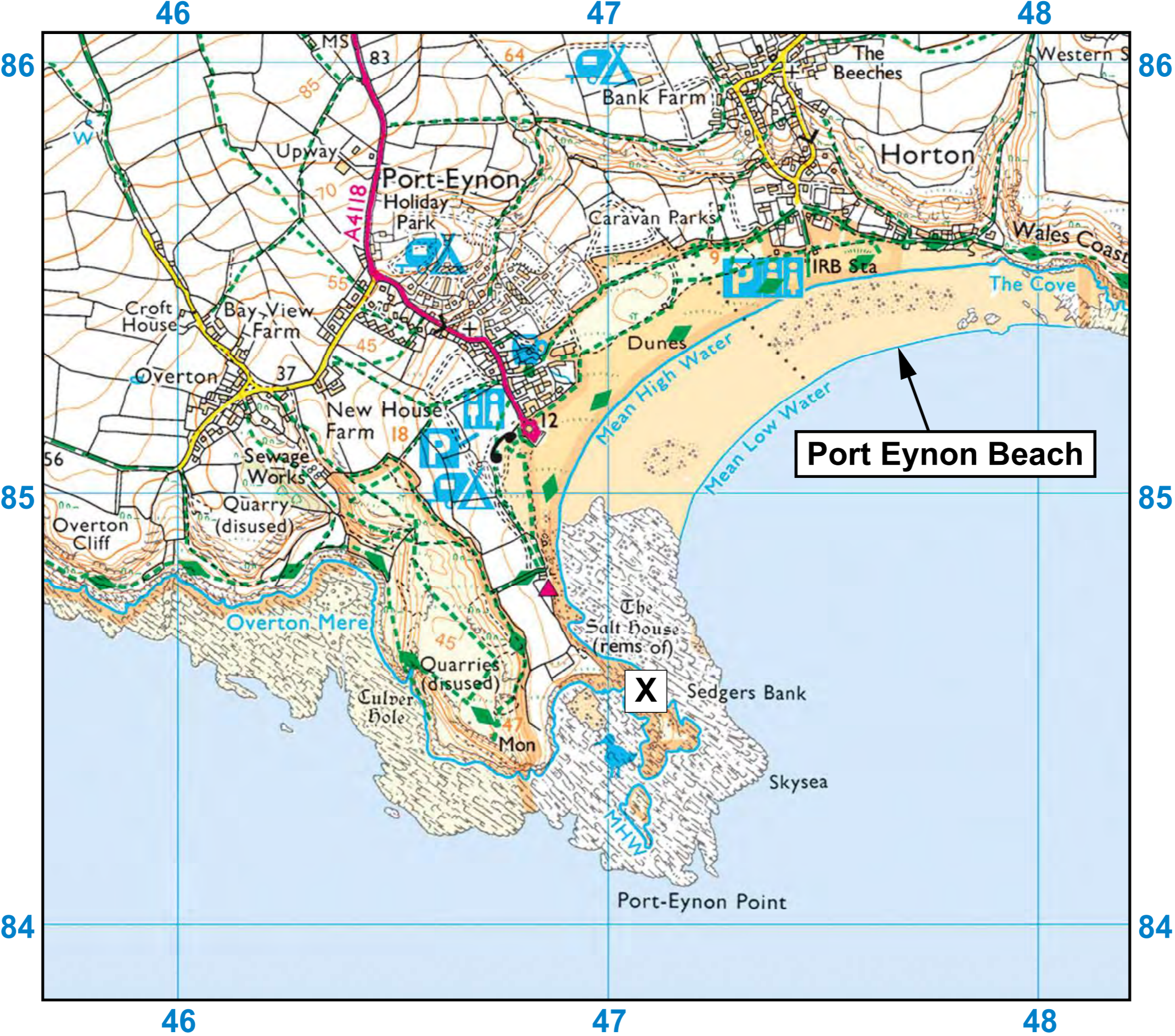
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For Examiner's use only

Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Either 1 and 2 or 3 and 4	16	
	16	
	16	
	16	
5	20	
6	26	
7	18	
Total	96	

FIGURE 1a: OS 1:25 000 MAP OF PORT EYNON, GOWER PENINSULA



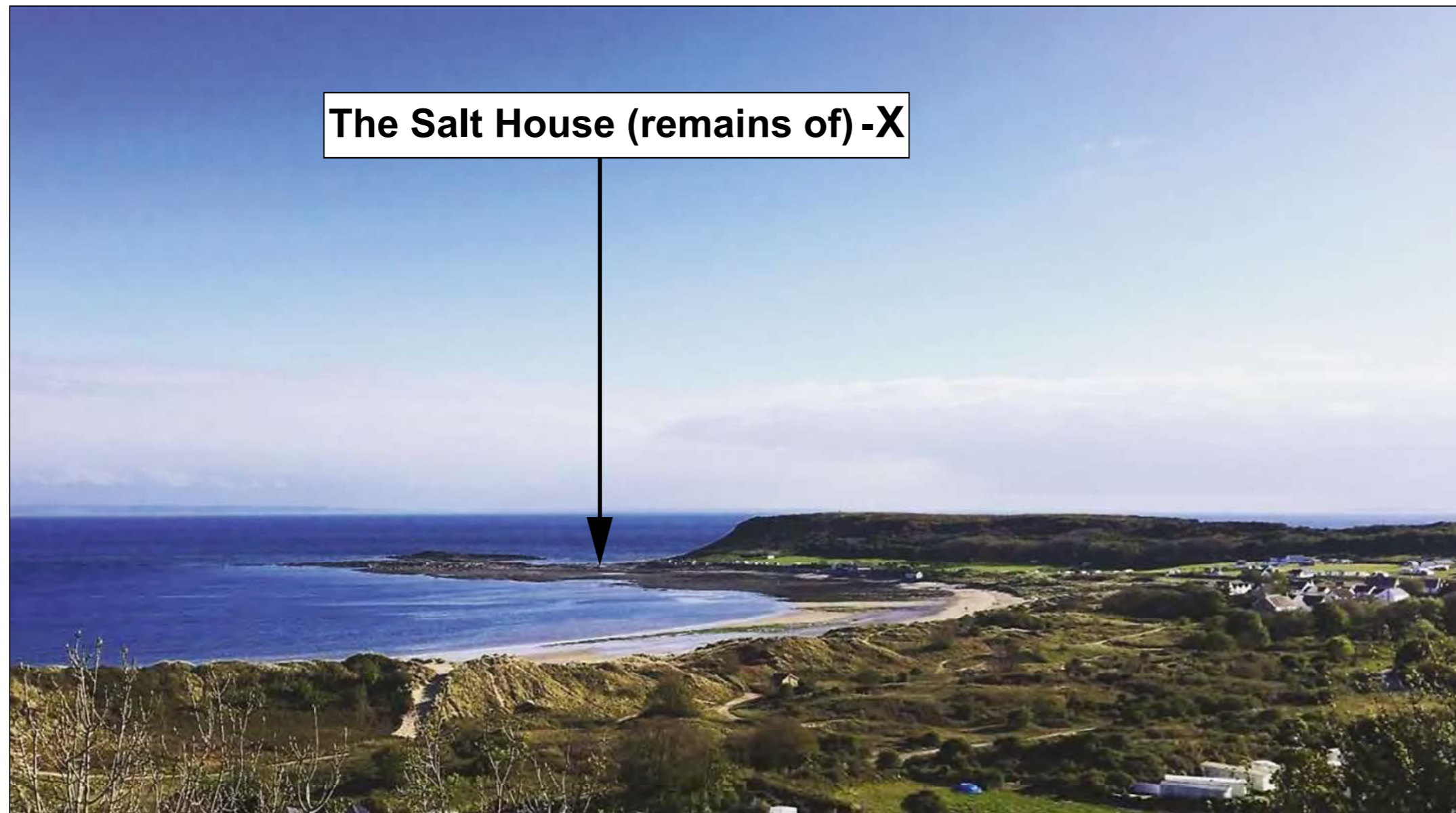
Port Eynon Beach

Source: Ordnance Survey

0 1km



FIGURE 1b: VIEW OF PORT-EYNON POINT AND THE REMAINS OF THE SALT HOUSE



Source: <https://westernside-cottage-horton-glamorgan.hotelmix.co.uk/>

FIGURE 2: THE CHANGING COAST AT HAPPISBURGH, NORFOLK, 1999-2019

Figure 2a: 1999

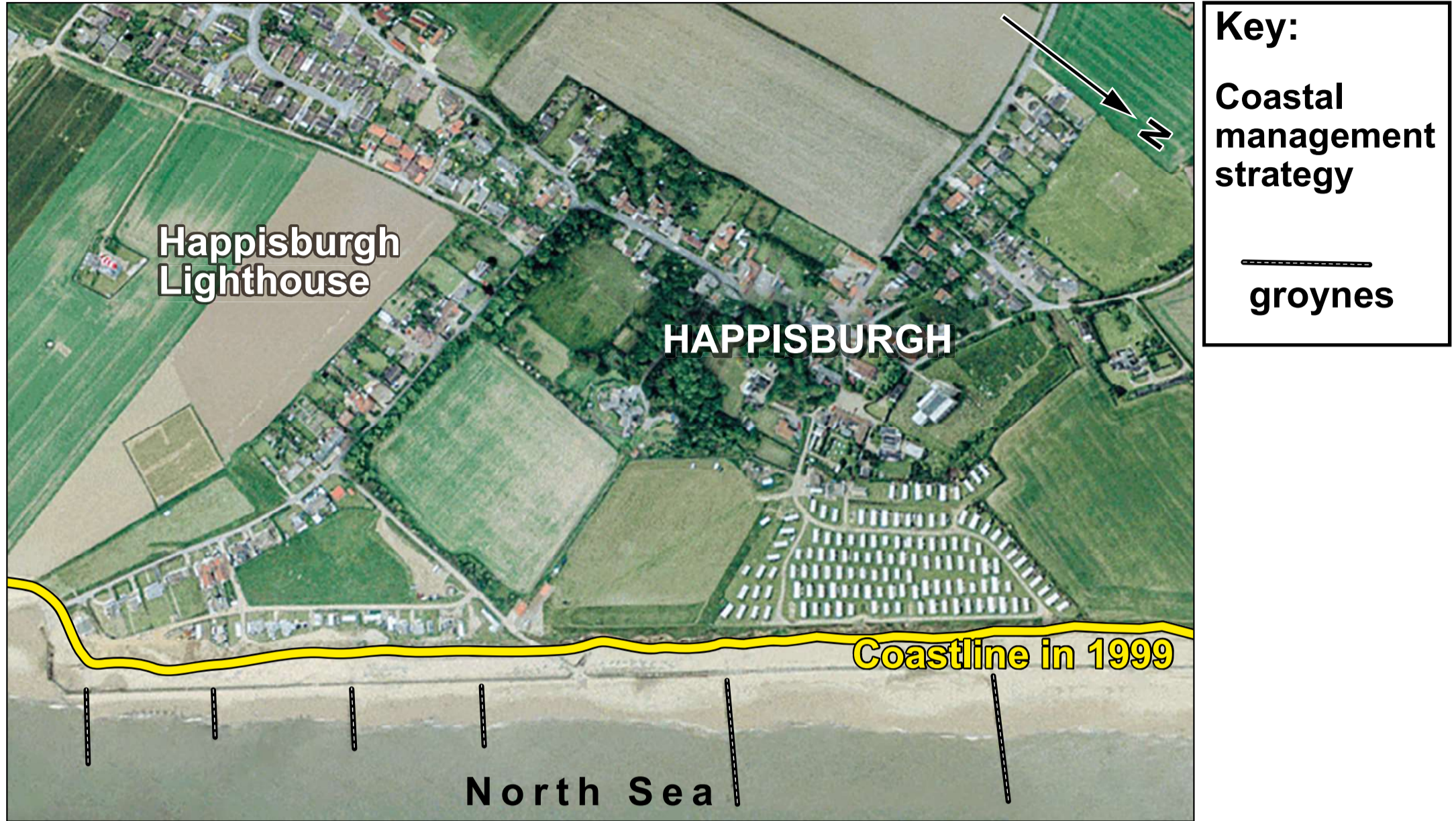
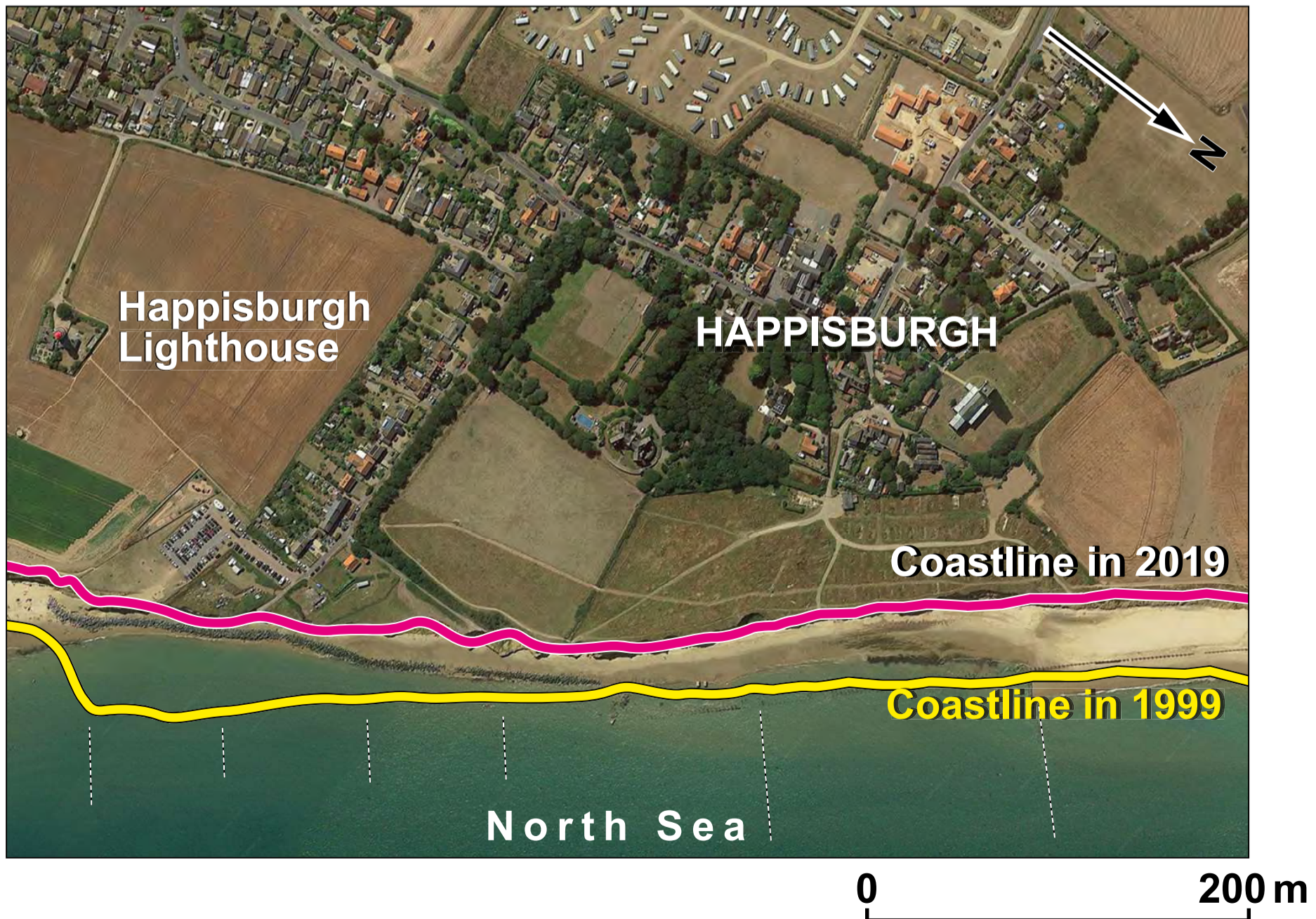
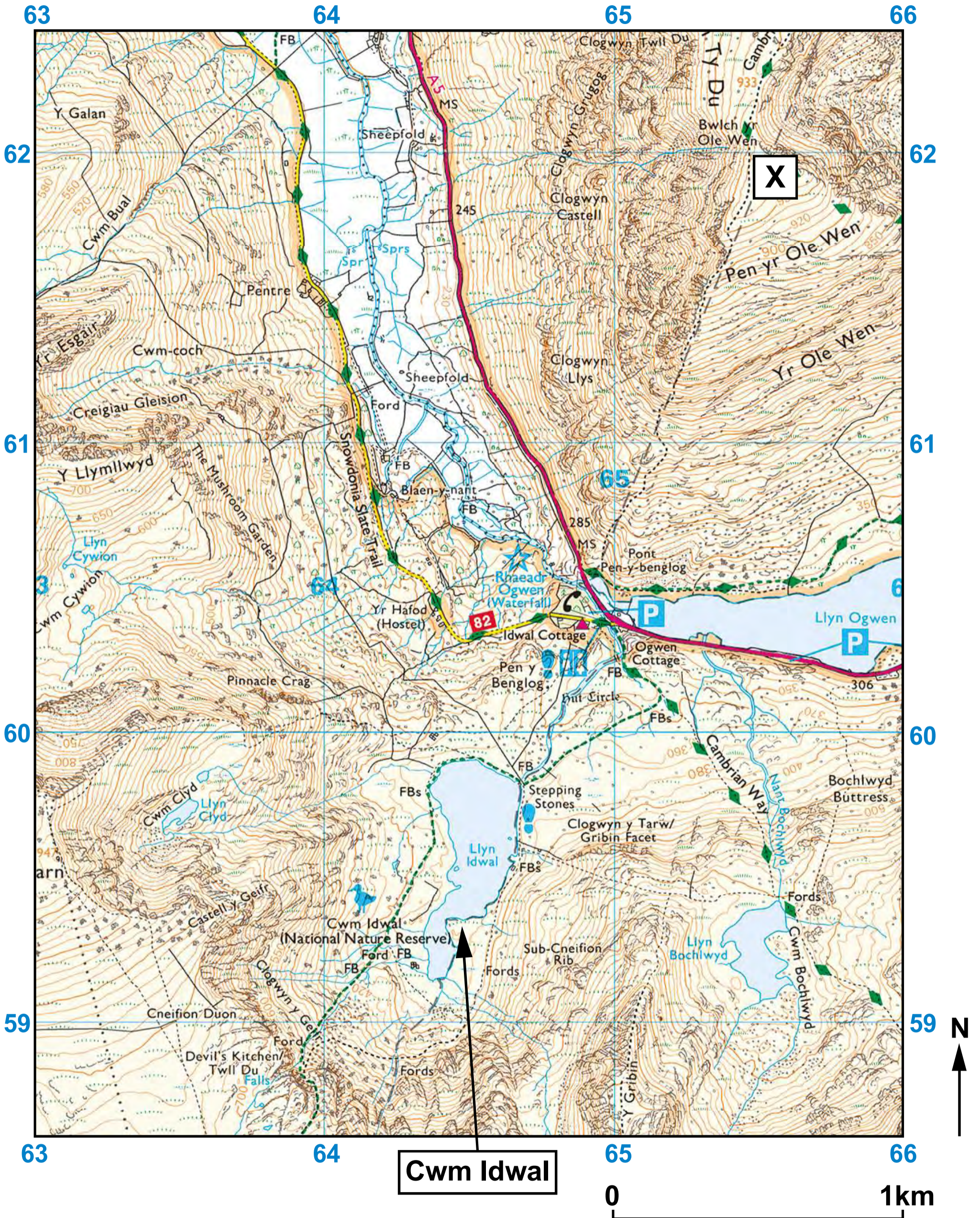


Figure 2b: 2019



Source: Financial Times

FIGURE 3a: OS 1:25 000 MAP OF CWM IDWAL AREA, ERYRI



Source: Ordnance Survey

FIGURE 3b: VIEW OF PEN YR OLE WEN

Summit of Pen yr Ole Wen-X

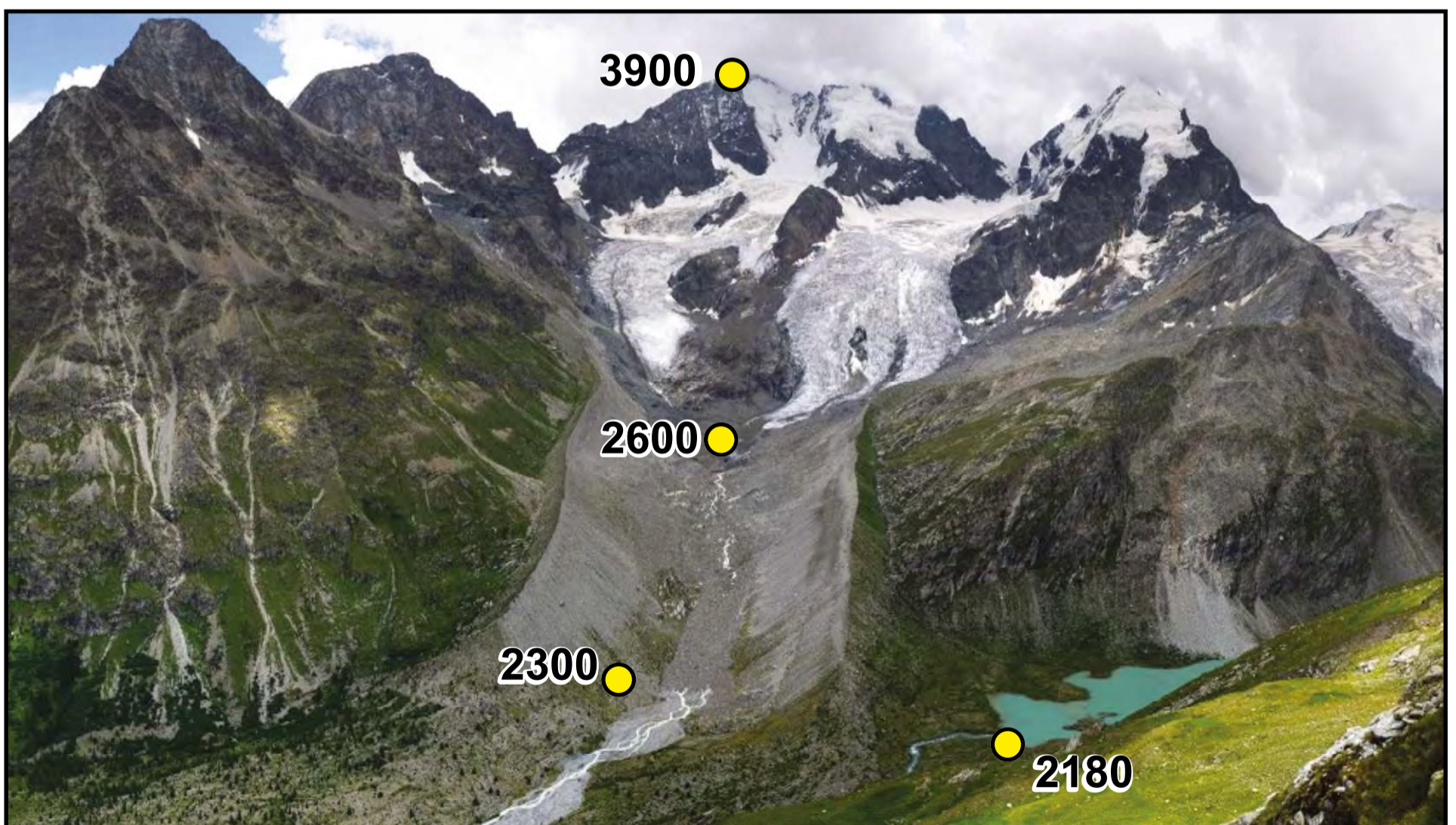


FIGURE 4: CHANGES IN THE TSCHIERVA GLACIER, SWITZERLAND, 1935-2022

Figure 4a: 1935



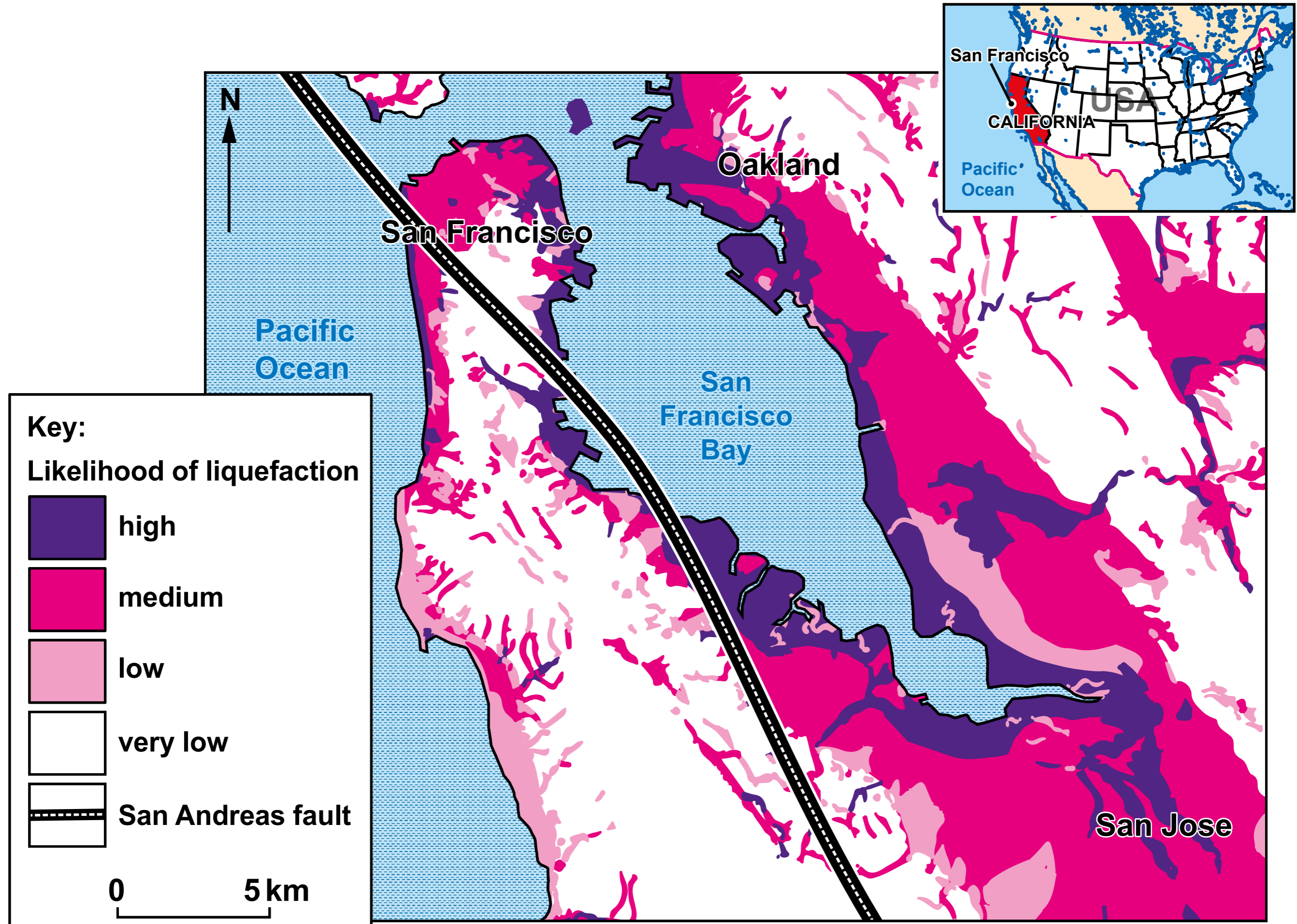
Figure 4b: 2022



Key: ● height above mean sea level (metres)

Source: <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2022/09/968feda2bb10-swiss-glaciers-shrink-by-half-since-1930s-melting-faster-study.html>

FIGURE 5a: MAP SHOWING LIKELIHOOD OF LIQUEFACTION ACROSS THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA, CALIFORNIA



Source: USGS

FIGURE 6a: MAP SHOWING PATHS OF LAVA FLOWS FROM MOUNT NYIRAGONGO, 1977 AND 2002

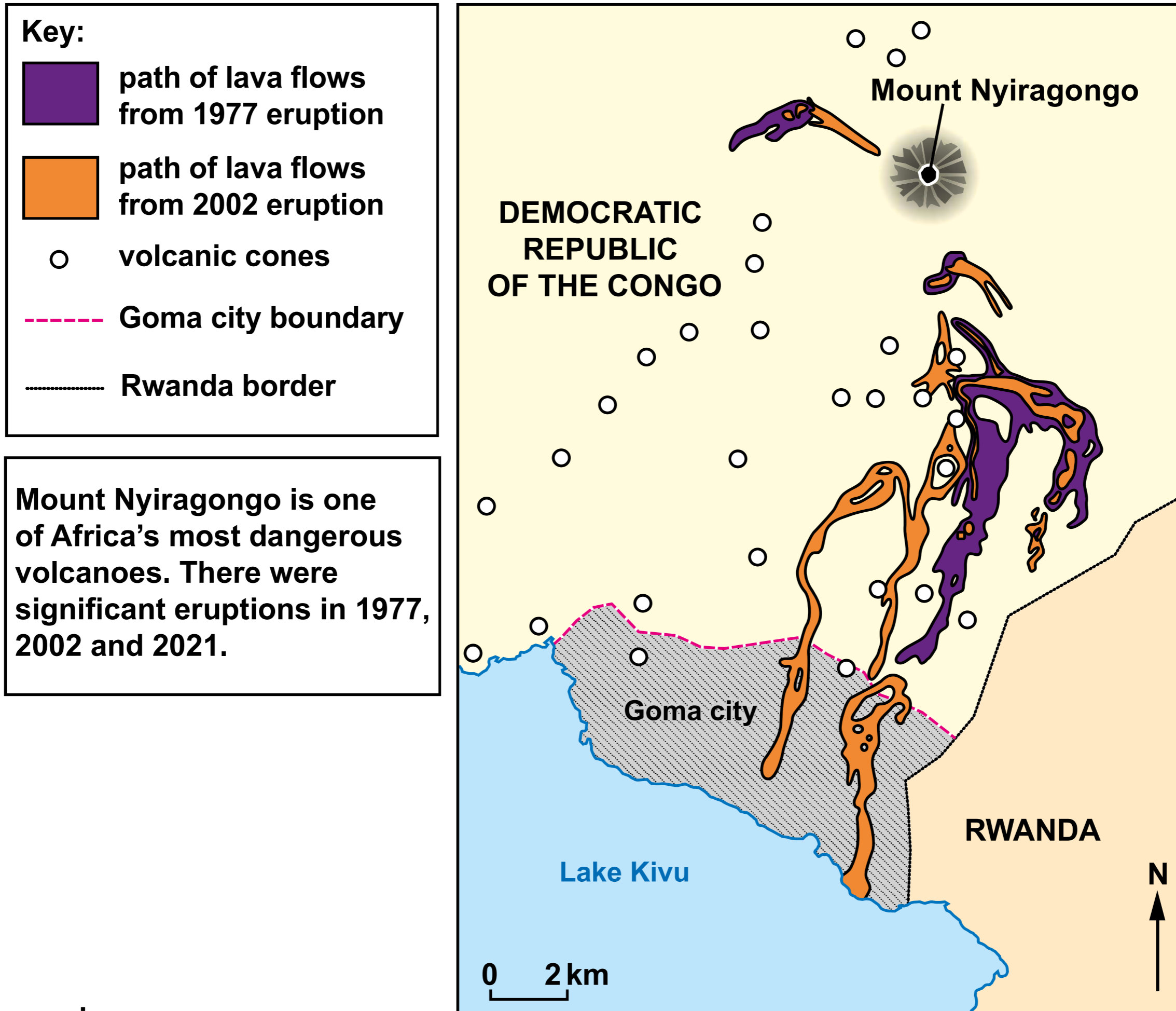
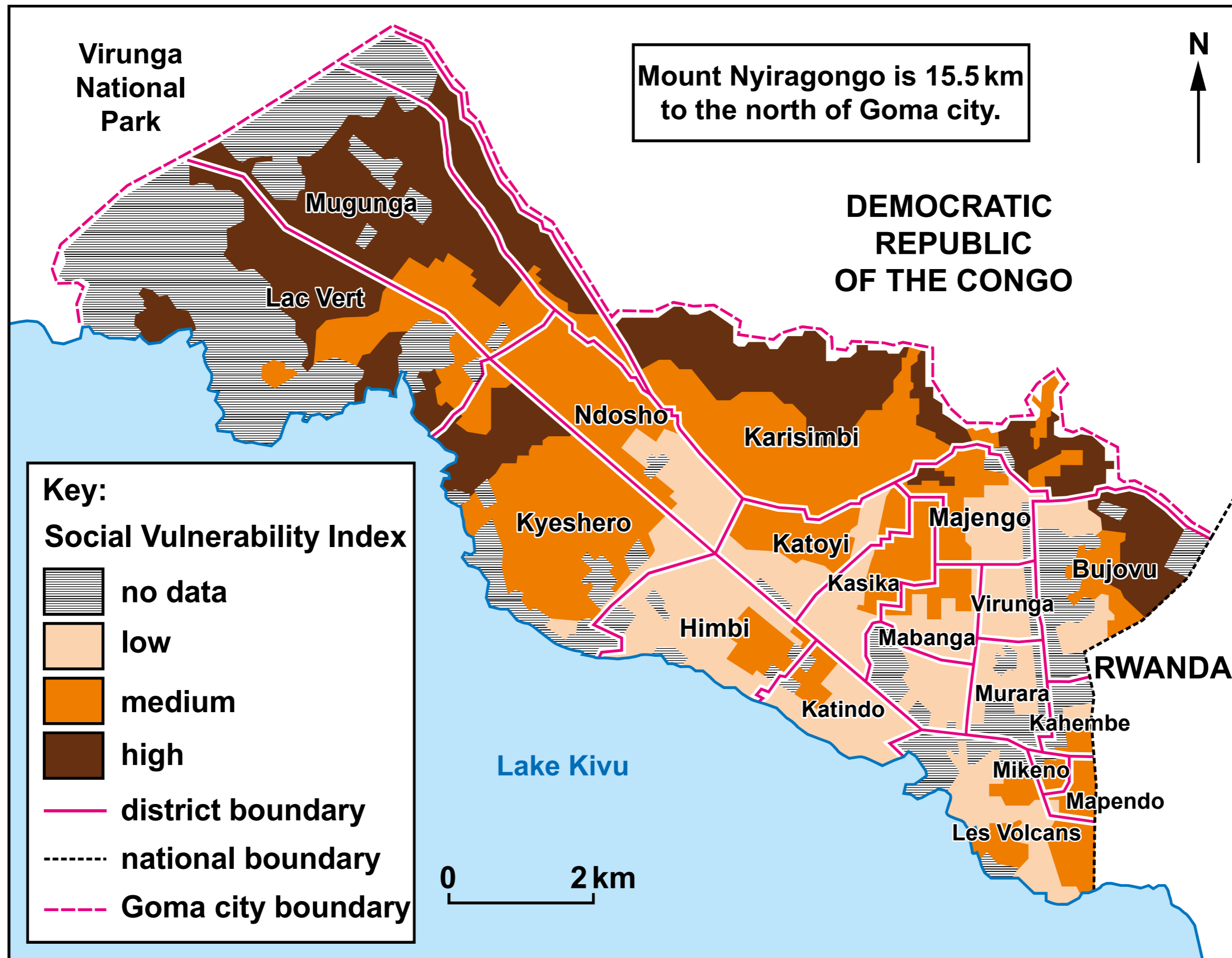


FIGURE 6b: SOCIAL VULNERABILITY TO VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN GOMA CITY, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



The **SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX** is based on household income, levels of education and housing quality.

Source: Science direct

GDP per capita per year in DR Congo is \$511.60. In Wales, GDP per capita per year is \$31, 991.

FIGURE 6c: ISSUES AFFECTING HAZARD MANAGEMENT IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



Mount Nyiragongo has a permanent 200-metre-wide lava lake. In 2002, runny lava drained away in a few hours, flowing at 60 kmph. It was 2 metres deep in parts of Goma city. Toxic gases, such as carbon dioxide, were released from fissures and from the crater.

The eruption of 2021 was not predicted and the lava stopped less than 300 metres away from Goma city.



Since 2000, the at-risk population living in the shadow of the volcano has more than doubled to 1.5 million. Refugees from Rwanda added to the population from the mid-1990s.



Civil unrest in the area makes monitoring the volcano dangerous. In 2020, 13 park rangers were killed in an ambush in the nearby Virunga (Albert) National Park. Monitoring equipment has been vandalised or stolen.