OXFORD

INTERNATIONAL
AQA EXAMINATIONS

Please write clearly in block capitals.

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I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL AS

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1A Physical Geography 1 Hot Desert Systems and Landscapes

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- a ruler with millimetre measurements
- a calculator, which you are expected to use where appropriate.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- All working must be shown.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You may use a bilingual dictionary for this exam.
- You may **not** use an English dictionary.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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5	
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7	
8	
TOTAL	

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Section A – Living with Hazards

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

You must answer **all** questions in **Section A**.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD 

WRONG METHODS 

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

0 1 . 1 Which of the following are **all** typical characteristics of tsunamis?

[1 mark]

A Strong winds create large waves that push water into a bay. As winds funnel into the bay the waves become higher.

B The wave height offshore is high and the wavelength is long. Waves travel at slow speeds and increase in wave frequency as they approach the coast.

C The wave height offshore is low and the wavelength is long. Waves travel very quickly, then slow down on approach to the coast.

D There are a series of waves with varied wavelength. The waves always travel slowly at speeds of less than 400 km/h.

Question 1 continues on the next page

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0 1 . 2 To some extent tropical storms can be predicted. One reason for this is:

[1 mark]

A tropical storms only occur between August and October in all areas, so this is when monitoring happens. ⬭

B tropical storms only occur on the equator in shallow seas, so it is easy to predict their location. ⬭

C tropical storms rely on diverging wind patterns which are only found north and south of the tropics, so these areas are monitored for storm activity. ⬭

D tropical storms start over deep oceans, which take a long time to heat up, making it easy to predict when storms may occur. ⬭

0 1 . 3 Which of the following are **all** examples of geophysical hazards?

[1 mark]

A Earthquakes; landslides; volcanic gases ⬭

B Floods; shockwaves; wildfires ⬭

C Landslides; mudflows; tropical storms ⬭

D Tropical storms; tsunamis; volcanic eruptions ⬭

0 1 . 4 Which of the following are conditions leading to intense wildfires?

[1 mark]

A Cooler and drier areas create the conditions for wildfires to spread rapidly and become intense. ⬭

B Strong winds blowing over densely forested areas which have suffered drought, allow the wildfires to spread rapidly. ⬭

C The most intense wildfires always happen in tourist areas, where there is the highest chance of ignition. ⬭

D Widely spaced trees with limited roots and undergrowth allow the wildfires to become uncontrollable and intense. ⬭

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0 1 . 5 ‘The core heats rock in the mantle causing it to rise. This rock cools as it gets further from the core and closer to the crust.’

This process refers to:

[1 mark]

A convection currents. ⬭

B destructive margins. ⬭

C gravitational sliding. ⬭

D ridge push. ⬭

5

Turn over for the next question

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Figure 1 shows the impacts of a 2018 volcanic eruption in Guatemala, a country in Central America.

Figure 1



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0 2 Analyse the data shown in **Figure 1**.

[6 marks]

Extra space

6

Turn over for the next question

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0 3 For a place you have studied at a local scale, assess how the hazardous setting influences the economic and social character of the community.

[9 marks]

Extra space

9

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0 4 ‘Human responses to wildfires are less effective than human responses to seismic hazards.’

Evaluate this statement with reference to examples you have studied.

[20 marks]

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Extra space

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20

END OF SECTION A

Turn over for Section B

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Section B – Hot Desert Systems and Landscapes

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

You must answer **all** questions in **Section B**.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD 

WRONG METHODS 

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

0 5 . 1 Within a desert the main sources of energy driving processes of landscape erosion are:

[1 mark]

A bahadas; evapotranspiration; limited water. ⬭

B insolation; runoff; winds driven by atmospheric circulation. ⬭

C lack of cloud cover; limited water; strong winds. ⬭

D sediment cells; shortwave radiation; weathered rocks. ⬭

0 5 . 2 Which of the following **all** describe social impacts of desertification?

[1 mark]

A Animal deaths become more common; high rates of soil erosion; increased formation of sand dunes ⬭

B Changing animal migration patterns; exploitation of the land; increased effects of climate change ⬭

C Decreased plant cover; increased salt content in soil reduces plant growth; populations become poorer ⬭

D Dust clouds affect people's health; forced migration; low water supplies create personal hygiene problems ⬭

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0 5 . 3 ‘Aeolian erosion shapes rocks into elongated ridges of resistant rock, separated by abraded, deep grooves of less resistant rock.’

This description refers to the formation of:

[1 mark]

A deflation hollows. ⬭

B ventifacts. ⬭

C wadis. ⬭

D yardangs. ⬭

0 5 . 4 Which of the following identifies the characteristics of a sediment cell?

[1 mark]

A Sediment cells are calculations of sediment input to the desert landscape. ⬭

B Sediment cells identify areas of deposition known as sediment budgets. ⬭

C Sediment cells identify the inputs, transfers and outputs of sediment between components. ⬭

D Sediment cells include processes such as mass movement and weathering that remove sediment from stores. ⬭

0 5 . 5 Which of the following are **all** locations of hot deserts and their margins?

[1 mark]

A Along the eastern coast of continents; along the equator; in areas of rain shadow ⬭

B Along the western coast of many continents; areas with warm ocean currents; latitudes of 20° to 30° south of the equator ⬭

C Latitudes of 1° to 10° away from the equator; in areas experiencing continentality; places with high altitude ⬭

D Latitudes of 20° to 30°; in areas experiencing continentality; areas with cold ocean currents ⬭

5

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Figure 2 shows the maximum temperatures around the Arabian Desert.

Map A – current (2021) maximum temperatures

Map B – projected maximum temperatures between 2071–2100 with global climate change controls

Map C – projected maximum temperatures between 2071–2100 without global climate change controls

Figure 2 not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions

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0 6 Analyse the data shown in **Figure 2**.

[6 marks]

Extra space

6

Turn over for the next question

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0 7 ‘Time is the most important factor in the formation of desert landforms.’

Assess the above statement with reference to **one or more** desert landforms.

[9 marks]

Extra space

9

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0 8 ‘All landforms in hot desert landscapes are essential in the creation of other landforms.’

Evaluate to what extent you agree with this statement.

[20 marks]

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Extra space

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END OF QUESTIONS

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