OXFORD

INTERNATIONAL
AQA EXAMINATIONS

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL AS

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1B Physical Geography 1 Coastal 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	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

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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 – Coastal 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 Which of the following describes the role of sub-aerial weathering in coastal systems?

[1 mark]

A Weathering creates more storage of material within rocks. ⬭

B Weathering generates tidal energy on the coast. ⬭

C Weathering leads to the transfer of material from stores to flows. ⬭

D Weathering produces only negative feedback loops within the coastal system. ⬭

0 5 . 2 Integrated coastal zone management is:

[1 mark]

A actively controlling erosion of cliffs in a sustainable way using only soft engineering approaches on small areas of coastline. ⬭

B a large-scale approach that brings together all stakeholders within a coastal area to protect against erosion and resolve social and economic conflicts. ⬭

C preventing coastal erosion no matter the economic cost, by using hard engineering approaches such as sea walls and offshore breakwaters. ⬭

D using a combination of beach nourishment and sand dune stabilisation to help reduce shoreline erosion in one area or settlement. ⬭

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0 5 . 3 The main sources of energy in the coastal system are:

[1 mark]

A destructive waves and eustatic sea level change. ⬭

B the fetch of the wind and the rock types on the coast. ⬭

C the relief of the land and volume of materials deposited by waves. ⬭

D winds, tides and the currents they generate. ⬭

0 5 . 4 Which of the following describes the formation of a tombolo?

[1 mark]

A Large amounts of sand are washed onshore and colonised by plants. This allows the sand to stabilise into a hill shape and become more stabilised over time. ⬭

B Longshore drift allows for the transportation and deposition of material between an area of land and an offshore island. Deposition of sediment occurs when waves lose their energy. ⬭

C Mud and sediment is deposited close to the high tide line. The clay particles often stick together and sink onto the flat land below. Salt-tolerant plants grow on the sediment and trap more mud. ⬭

D Waves break along the foot of a cliff and concentrate the area of erosion to create a notch. Over time the notch is further eroded and the rock above collapses. ⬭

0 5 . 5 'A deep, long and often narrow inlet of water that reaches far inland, created by a rise in sea level that floods a glacial valley', describes which coastal feature?

[1 mark]

A A Dalmatian coast ⬭

B A fjord ⬭

C A raised beach ⬭

D A ria ⬭

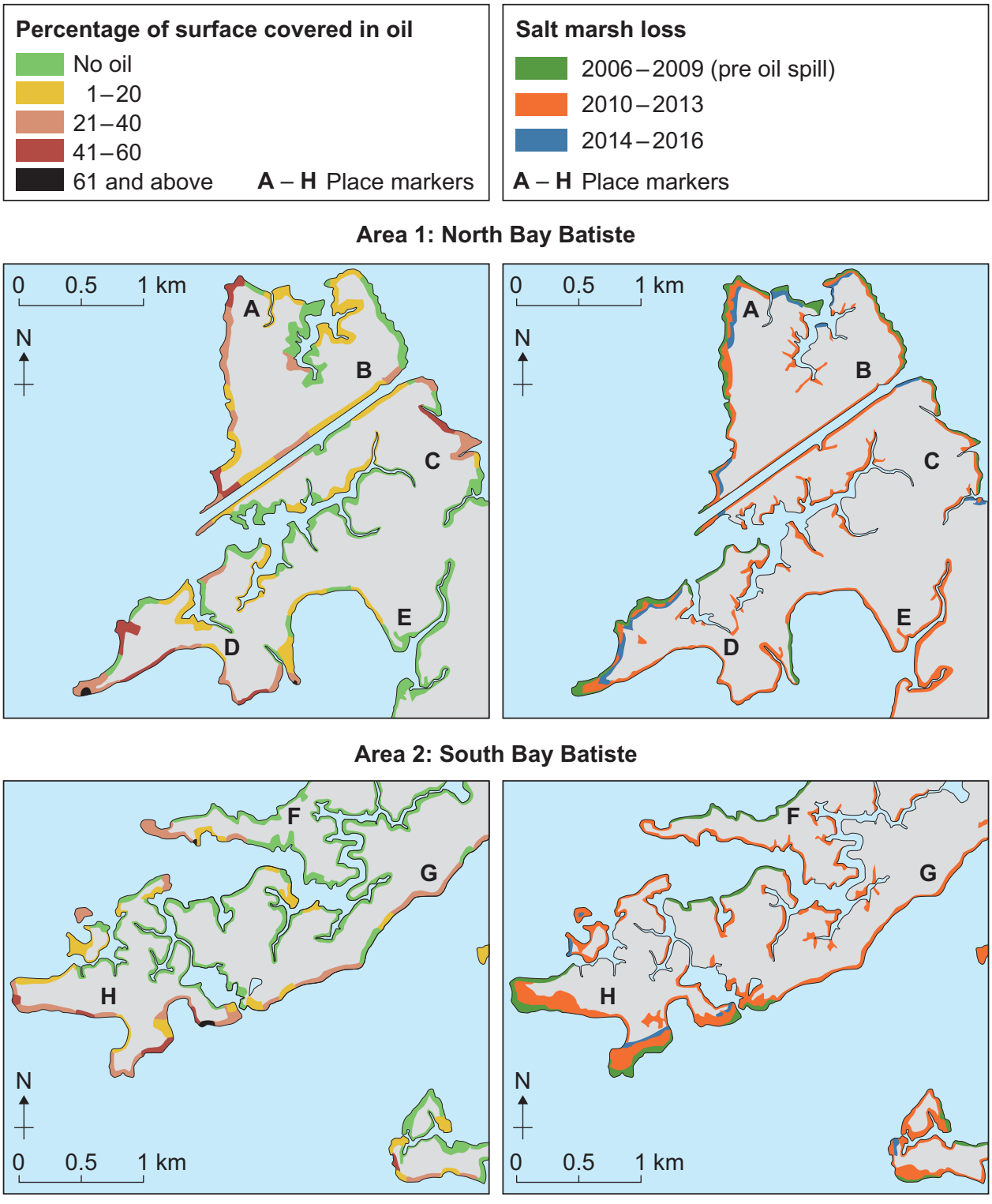
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Figure 2 shows two areas of salt marsh in Louisiana, USA that experienced an oil spill in 2010. The figure shows the percentage of surface covered by oil and associated salt marsh losses.

Figure 2



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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 ‘Erosional processes are essential in the creation of depositional landforms.’

Assess the above statement with reference to **one or more** landforms of coastal deposition.

[9 marks]

Extra space

9

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0 8 ‘Coastal management will result in long-term changes to natural coastal processes and environments.’

Evaluate the extent to which you agree with this statement.

[20 marks]

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END OF QUESTIONS

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