Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Wednesday 14 May 2025

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GA0/01**

Geography A

PAPER 1: The Physical Environment

You must have:
Resource Booklet (enclosed)
Calculator, ruler

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 Question 1 and **two** questions from Questions 2, 3 and 4.
- In Section B and Section C answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- 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 94.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

The Changing Landscapes of the UK

Answer ALL parts of Question 1.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1 The UK has a number of different landscapes.

(a) Identify which region has the largest area of metamorphic rock.

(1)

- ☒ **A** Eastern England
- ☒ **B** Scottish Highlands
- ☒ **C** Southern England
- ☒ **D** South Wales

(b) Name **one** type of igneous rock.

(1)

.....

(c) Study Figure 1 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the feature located at 882511.

(1)

- ☒ **A** information centre
- ☒ **B** parking
- ☒ **C** railway station
- ☒ **D** school

(ii) Identify **one** feature of the relief (shape of the land) in grid square 8951.

(1)

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(d) Explain **one** reason why lowland areas are often made of sedimentary rocks.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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Answer only TWO questions from Question 2 (Coastal Landscapes and Processes), Question 3 (River Landscapes and Processes) and Question 4 (Glaciated Upland Landscapes and Processes).

Question 2: Coastal Landscapes and Processes

If you answer Question 2, put a cross in the box ☒ .

2 Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

(a) Define the term **traction**.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet

Suggest **one** way mass movement has affected this cliff.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 2a in your answer.

(2)

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.....

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.....

(c) State **one** reason why rates of coastal erosion vary from place to place in the UK.

(1)

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(d) Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of physical processes in the formation of these beaches.

You **must** use evidence from Figures 2b and 2c in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

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Question 3: River Landscapes and Processes

If you answer Question 3, put a cross in the box ☒ .

3 River landscapes are changed by different processes**.**

(a) Define the term **suspension**.

(1)

(b) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** way hard engineering is used to manage this river.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 3a in your answer.

(2)

(c) State **one** reason why rivers usually become wider downstream.

(1)

(d) Study Figures 3b and 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of physical processes in the formation of the flood plain and meanders.

You **must** use evidence from Figures 3b and 3c in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

Question 4: Glaciated Upland Landscapes and Processes

If you answer Question 4, put a cross in the box ☒ .

4 A variety of processes shape glaciated upland landscapes.

(a) Define the term **moraine**.

(1)

(b) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** way that a glacier has led to the formation of this truncated spur.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 4a in your answer.

(2)

(c) State **one** reason why the freezing and thawing of water can cause weathering.

(1)

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(d) Study Figures 4b and 4c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of physical processes in the formation of these drumlins.

You **must** use evidence from Figures 4b and 4c in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

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SECTION B

Weather Hazards and Climate Change

Answer All questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 6(f).

5 The atmosphere and oceans transfer heat and energy across the Earth.

(a) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the latitude where the Hadley and Ferrel cells meet in the Northern Hemisphere.

(1)

☒ **A** 10°N

☒ **B** 30°N

☒ **C** 50°N

☒ **D** 70°N

(ii) Explain **one** reason why less heat is received at the poles than at the equator.

(2)

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(b) Name **one** ocean current.

(1)

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(c) The UK has a distinct climate.

Explain **one** way the prevailing wind affects the climate of the UK.

(3)

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

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6 The global climate is changing due to both human and natural reasons.

(a) State **two** pieces of evidence for natural climate change.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(b) Study Figure 6a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the range of solar energy shown in Figure 6a.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... watts per m^2

(ii) Suggest **one** way the variation in solar energy might have affected global temperatures between 1620 and 1720.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 6a in your answer.

(2)

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(c) Methane is a greenhouse gas.

(i) Study Figure 6b in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the percentage increase in the amount of methane in the atmosphere between 2010 and 2022 shown in Figure 6b.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... %

(ii) State **one** reason for the increase in the amount of methane in the atmosphere.

(1)

.....

.....

(d) Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons) are extreme weather events.

(i) Identify the latitudes where tropical cyclones form.

(1)

☒ **A** 10–15°N

☒ **B** 40–45°N

☒ **C** 60–65°N

☒ **D** 75–80°N

(ii) State **one** reason why some tropical cyclones lead to more deaths than others.

(1)

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(e) Study Figures 6c and 6d in the Resource Booklet.

Explain **two** responses to tropical cyclones.

You **must** use evidence from Figures 6c and 6d in your answer.

(4)

Figure 6c

Figure 6d

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In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and for your use of specialist terminology.

(f) Assess the impacts of drought on people and ecosystems in a named developed country.

(8)

Named developed country

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 27 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS

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SECTION C

Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

7 Deserts are an example of a large-scale ecosystem (biome).

(a) Study Figure 7a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify which **one** of the following continents has the largest area of desert.

(1)

☒ **A** Africa

☒ **B** Europe

☒ **C** North America

☒ **D** South America

(ii) Explain **one** way climate influences the location of deserts.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 7a in your answer.

(3)

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Moorland is an example of a UK terrestrial ecosystem.

(b) Study Figure 7b below.

The total area of the UK is 244,000 km^2.

The percentage of the UK's area which is moorland is 10.3%.

Figure 7b

Land use data for the UK

(i) Use the data in Figure 7b to calculate the area of moorland in the UK.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... km^2

(ii) Name **one** other terrestrial ecosystem in the UK.

(1)

.....

Tropical rainforests have a high biodiversity.

(c) Explain **one** way plants have adapted to the environment in tropical rainforests.

(2)

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(d) Explain **one** way climate change threatens the biodiversity of tropical rainforests.

(3)

(e) Study Figure 7c in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the year with the largest tropical rainforest loss in Brazil.

(1)

(ii) Calculate the mean annual tropical rainforest loss between 2015 and 2022.

Answer to **one** decimal place.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

..... km^2

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(f) Explain **one** reason for deforestation in tropical rainforests.

(3)

(g) Deciduous woodlands show a range of features.

Study Figure 7d in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the largest nutrient store.

(1)

(ii) Explain **one** impact of deforestation on the nutrient cycle in deciduous woodlands.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 7d in your answer.

(3)

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(h) Assess the success of the different approaches to the sustainable management of deciduous woodlands in a named region.

(8)

Named region

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(Total for Question 7 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

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Wednesday 14 May 2025

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **1GA0/01**

Geography A

PAPER 1: The Physical Environment

Resource Booklet

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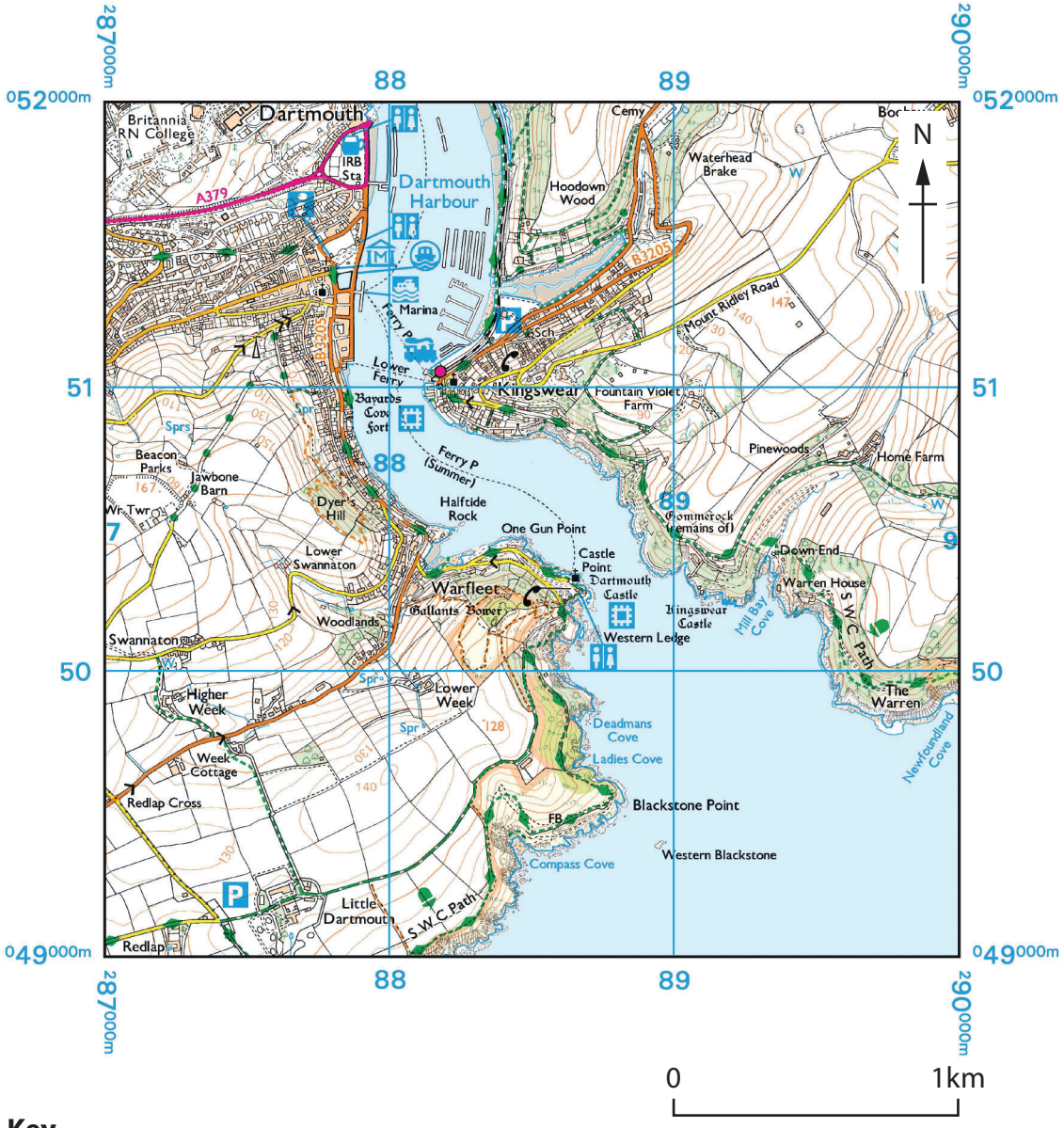
SECTION A



Key

HEIGHTS — 1 metre = 3·2808 feet

- 50 — Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
- ·144 — Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Camp site / caravan site
- Garden / aboretum
- Golf course or links
- Information centre (all year / seasonal)
- Nature reserve
- P P&R P&R — Parking, Park and ride (all year / seasonal)
- Sch — School

RAILWAYS

- Track multiple or single
- Track under construction
- Siding
- Tunnel, cuttings
- Narrow gauge, tramway or light rail system
- Bridges, footbridge
- Level crossing (LC)
- Viaduct, embankment
- Station, (a) principal
- Light rail station

Figure 1

OS map extract showing part of the Devon coastline, England

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Figure 2a

A cliff at Walton-on-the-Naze in Essex, England

Harbour Beach

Monmouth Beach

Figure 2b

Beaches at Lyme Regis in Dorset, England

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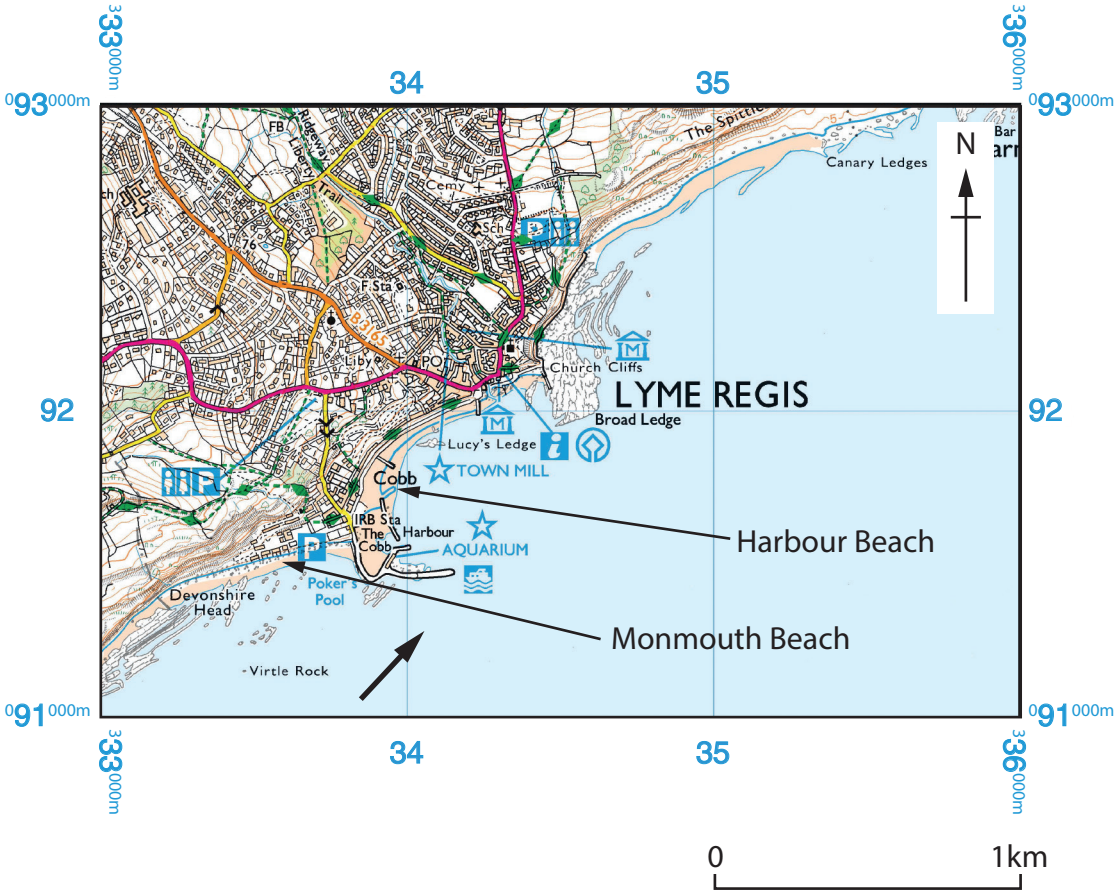
Beaches are formed by depositional processes.

The two main types of beach are sand and shingle beaches.



Constructive and destructive waves affect these beaches.

Where the beach is more sheltered, there is less wave energy.

Key

Prevailing wind

HEIGHTS — 1 metre = 3·2808 feet

50 — Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

·144 — Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

WATER FEATURES

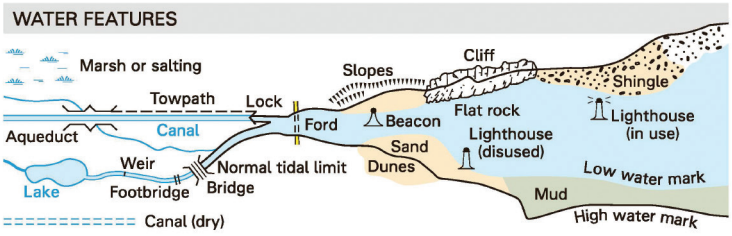


Figure 2c

OS map extract showing the coastline at Lyme Regis in Dorset, England

Figure 3a

Hard engineering on the River Cuckmere in Sussex, England

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Meanders are formed by erosional and depositional processes.

Meanders are usually found in the middle and lower course of a river.

The river floods more often in winter.

The fastest part of the flow is on the outside of the meander bend.

Figure 3b

A flood plain and meanders on the River Severn, England

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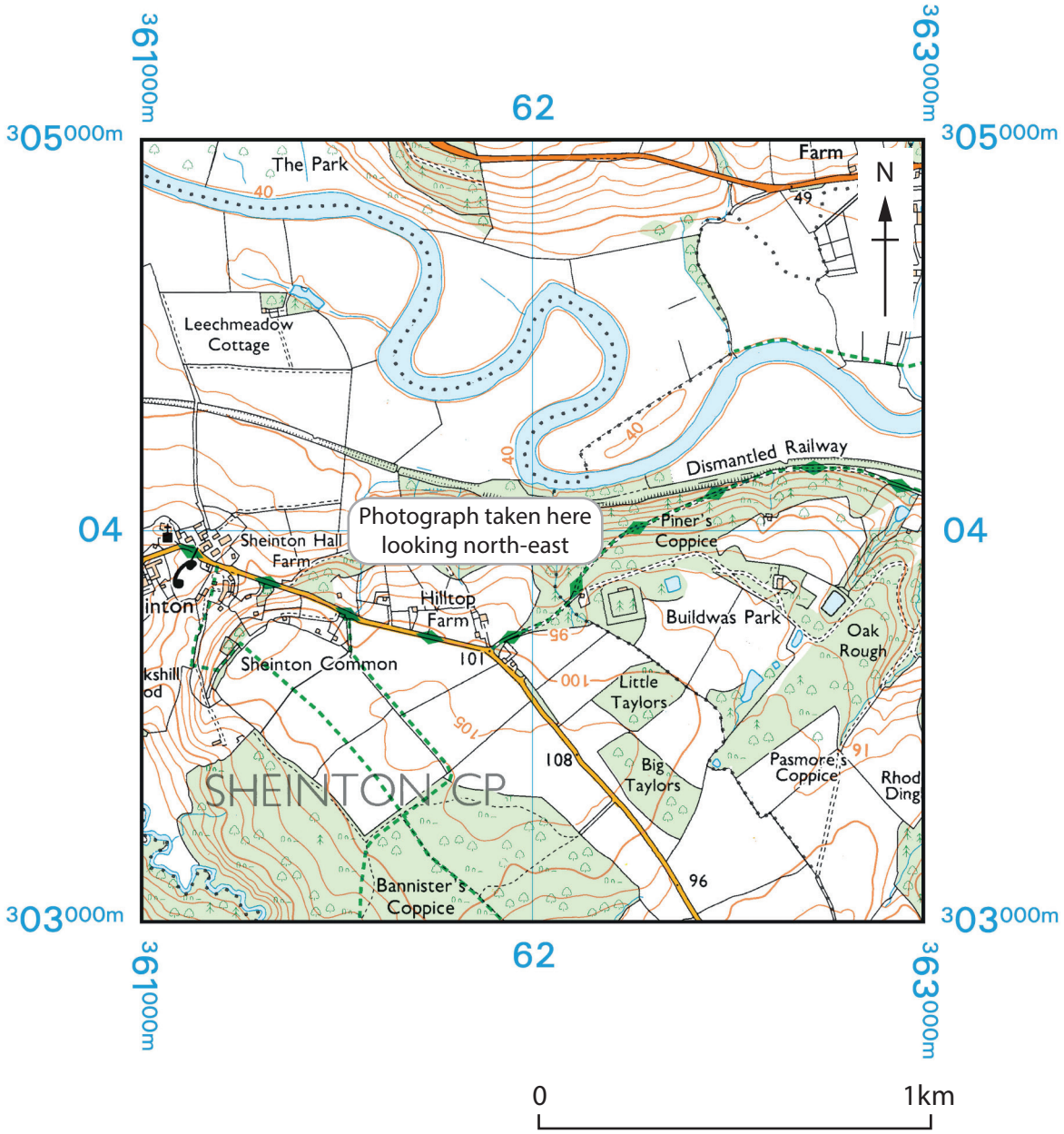

Key

HEIGHTS	1 metre = 3·2808 feet
50	Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
·144	Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

Figure 3c

OS map extract showing a flood plain and meanders on the River Severn, England

Figure 4a

A truncated spur in the Yorkshire Dales, England

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Drumlins are mounds of sediment formed by glaciers.

The glacier flowed over the landscape.

Large numbers of drumlins are often found together.

Drumlins are formed by erosional and depositional processes.

Figure 4b

Drumlins in Swindale, Lake District

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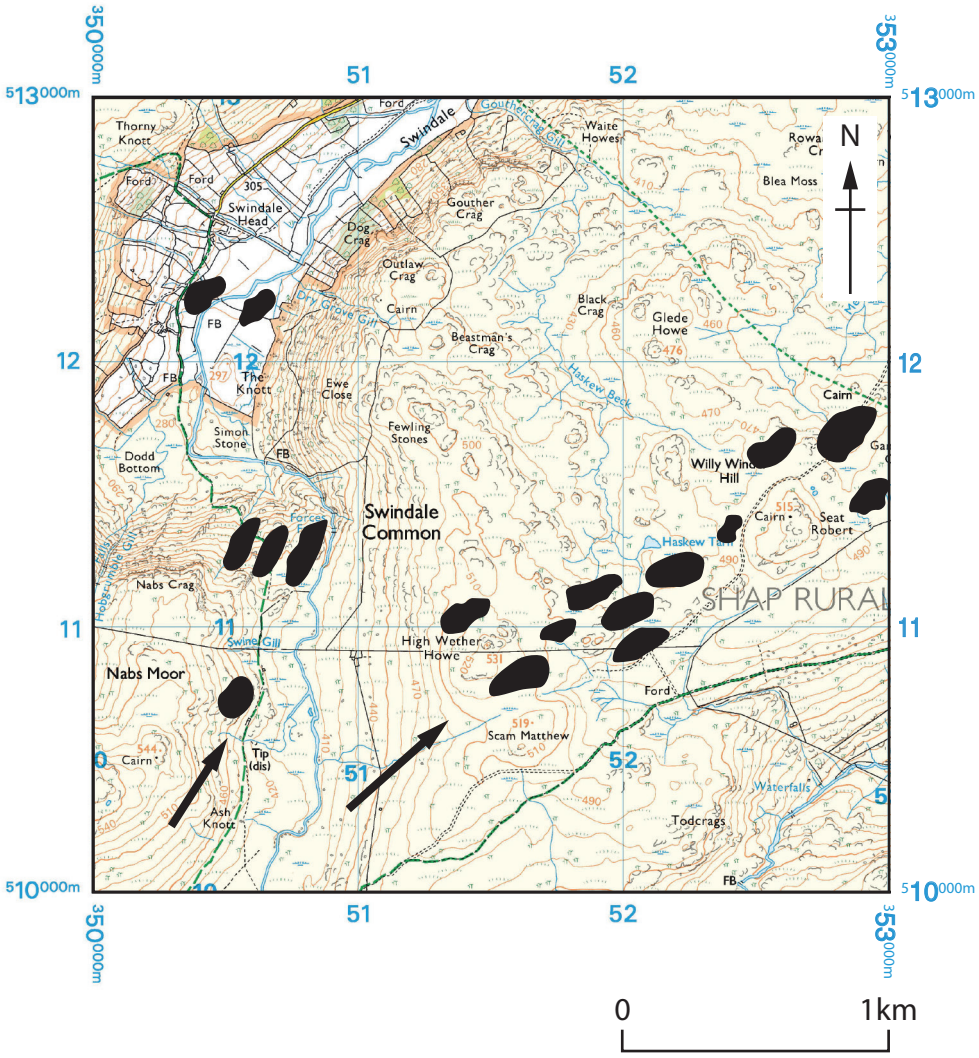

Key

Direction of glacier →

Drumlin

HEIGHTS	1 metre = 3·2808 feet
50	Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
·144	Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Where two heights are shown, the first is the height of the natural ground in the location of the triangulation pillar, and the second (in brackets) to a separate point which is the natural summit.

Figure 4c

An OS map extract showing the location of drumlins in Swindale, Lake District

SECTION B

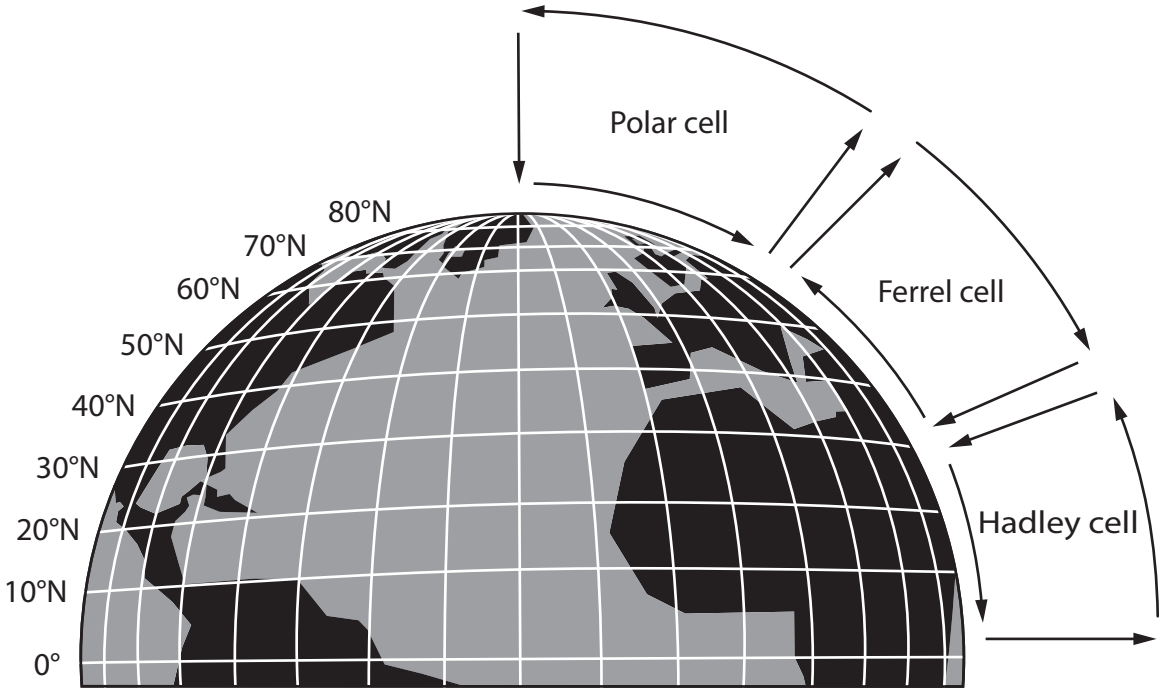

Figure 5

The global atmospheric circulation in the Northern Hemisphere

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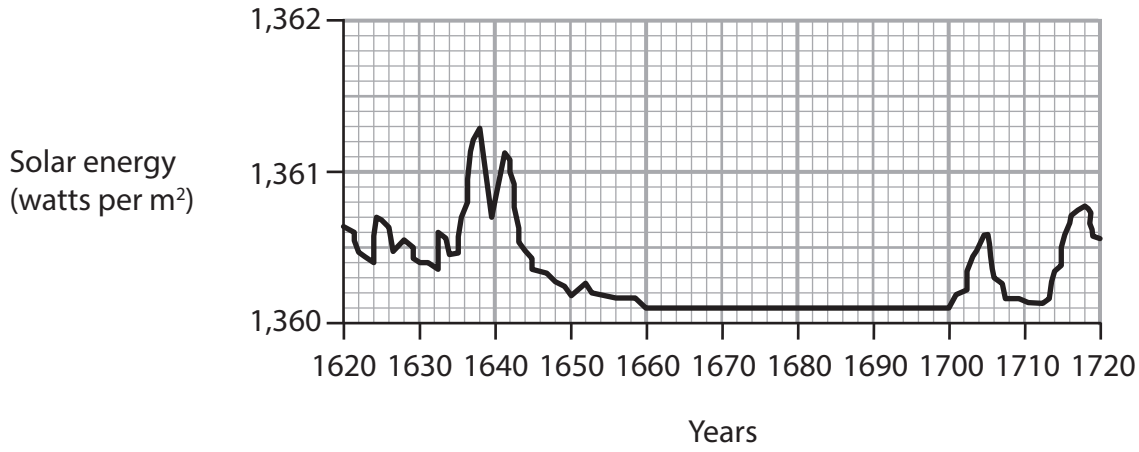

Figure 6a

Variation in solar energy, 1620–1720

Year	Methane in the atmosphere (ppm)
2010	1.80
2012	1.81
2014	1.82
2016	1.84
2018	1.86
2020	1.88
2022	1.91

Figure 6b

Amount of methane in the atmosphere in parts per million (ppm), 2010–2022

Figure 6c

Immediate (short term) response

Figure 6d

Long-term response

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SECTION C

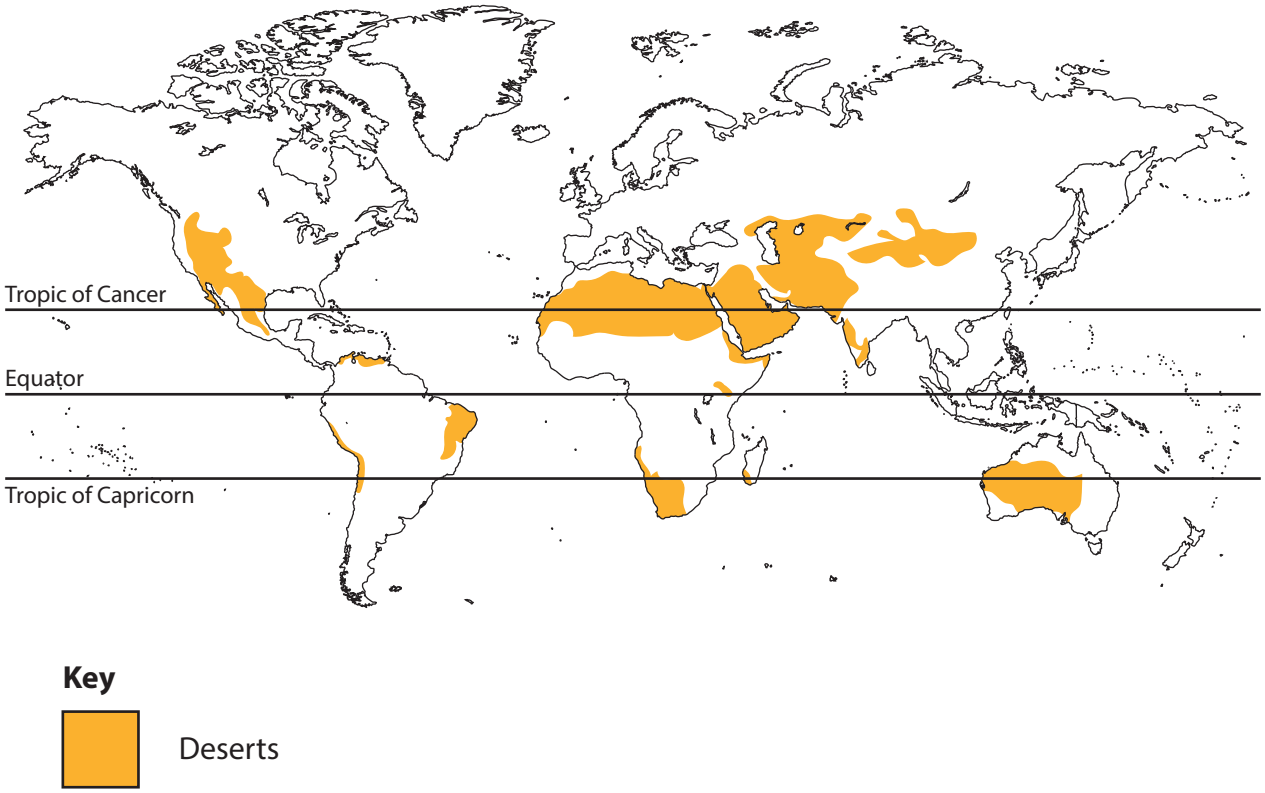

Figure 7a

Global distribution of deserts

Year	Tropical rainforest loss (km^2)
2015	8,290
2016	28,300
2017	21,300
2018	13,500
2019	13,600
2020	17,000
2021	15,500
2022	17,700

Figure 7c

Annual tropical rainforest loss in Brazil, 2015–2022

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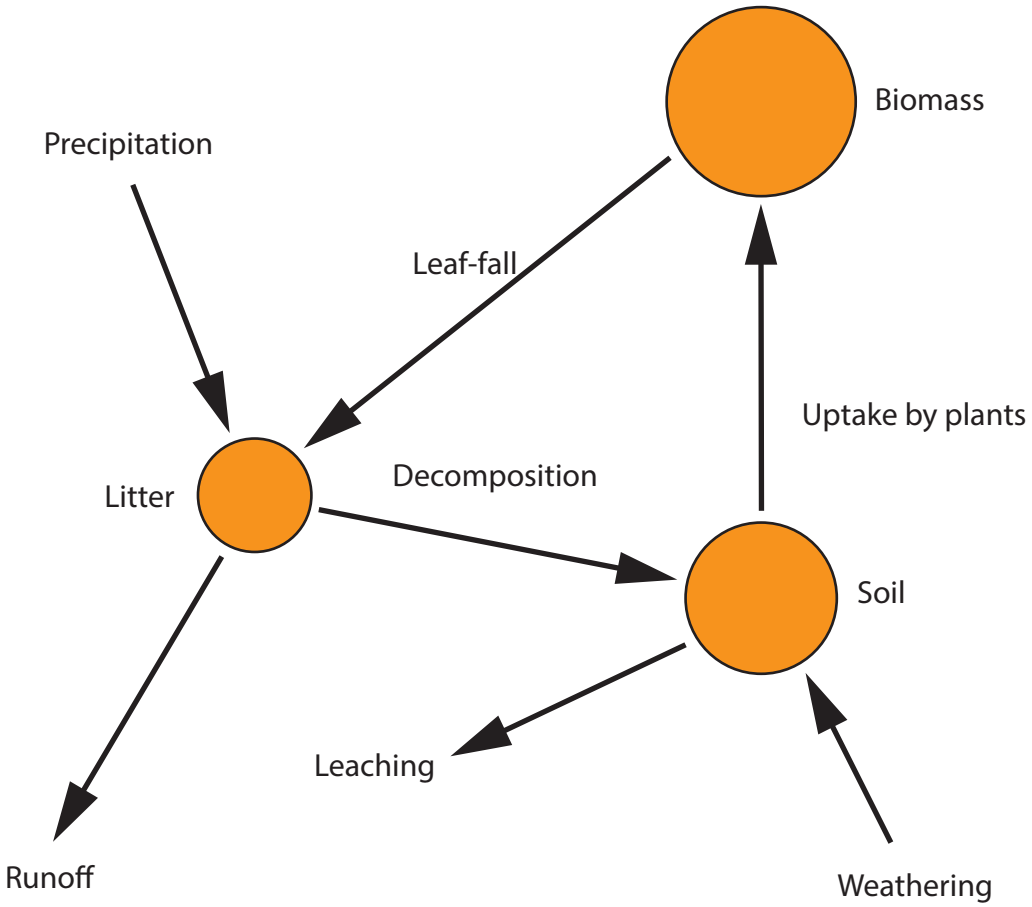

Figure 7d

The nutrient cycle (Gersmehl model) in deciduous woodlands

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