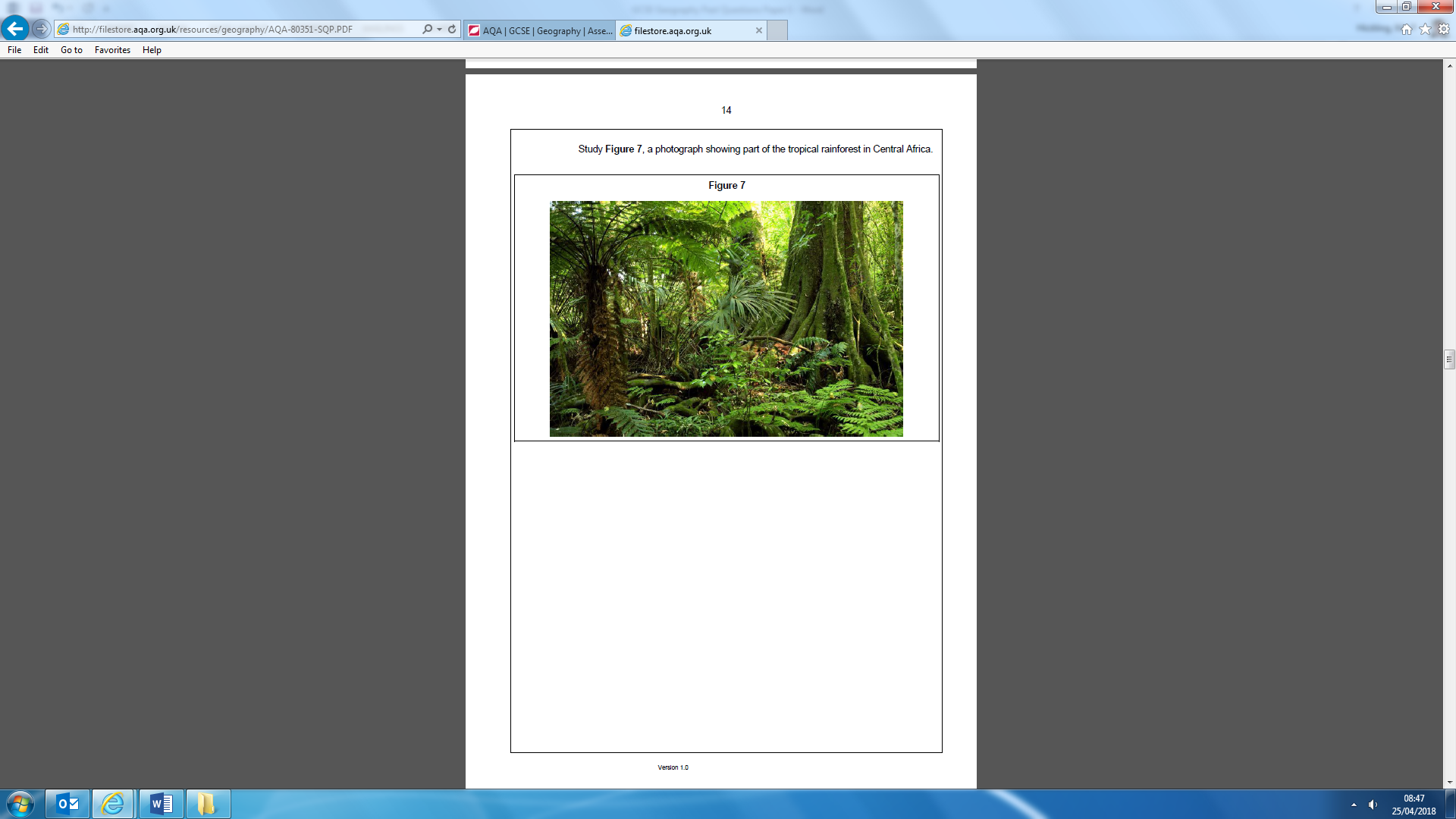
GCSE Geography Paper 1 Big Exam Questions

Specimen Paper 1

Section A: Natural hazards

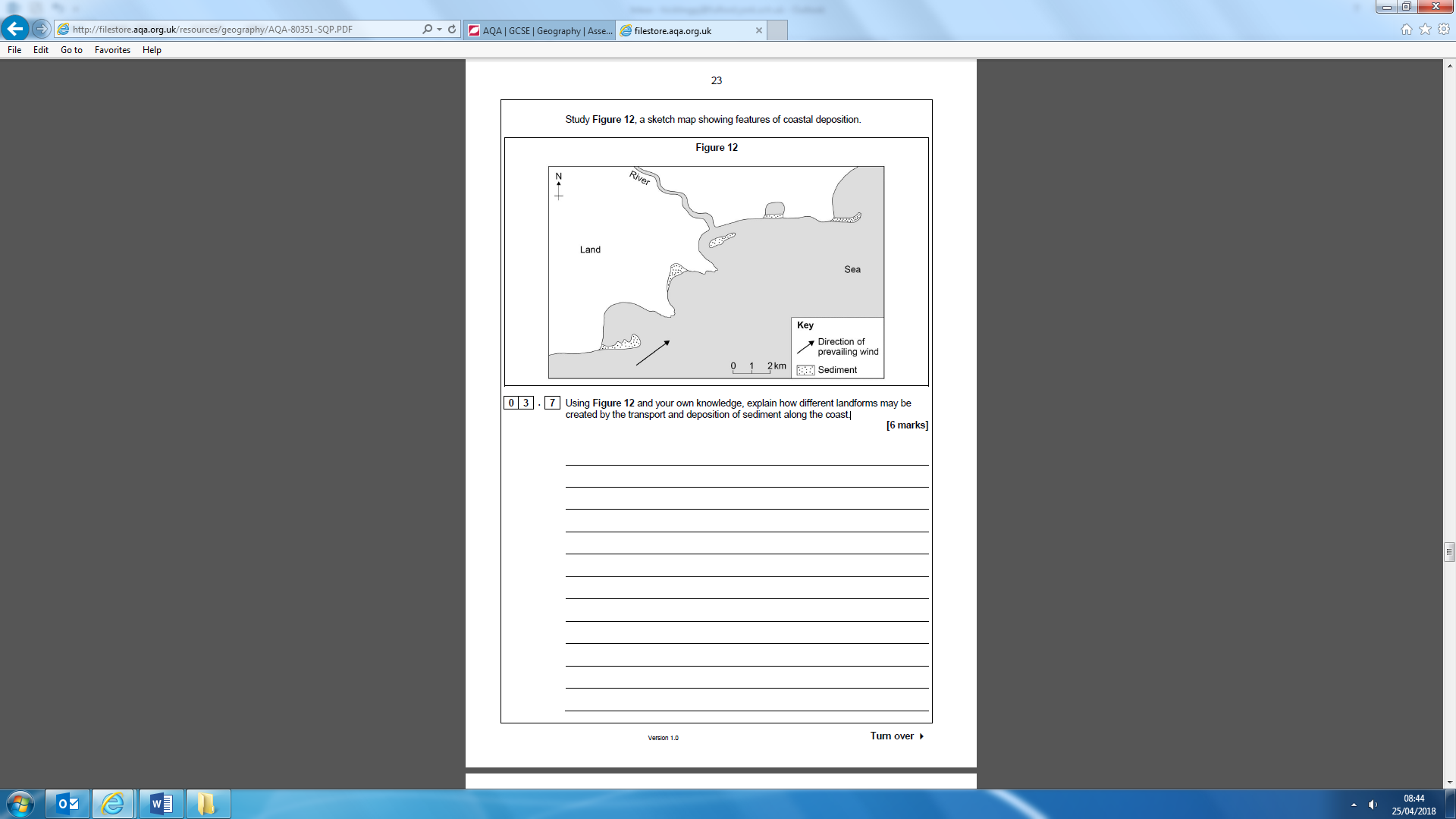
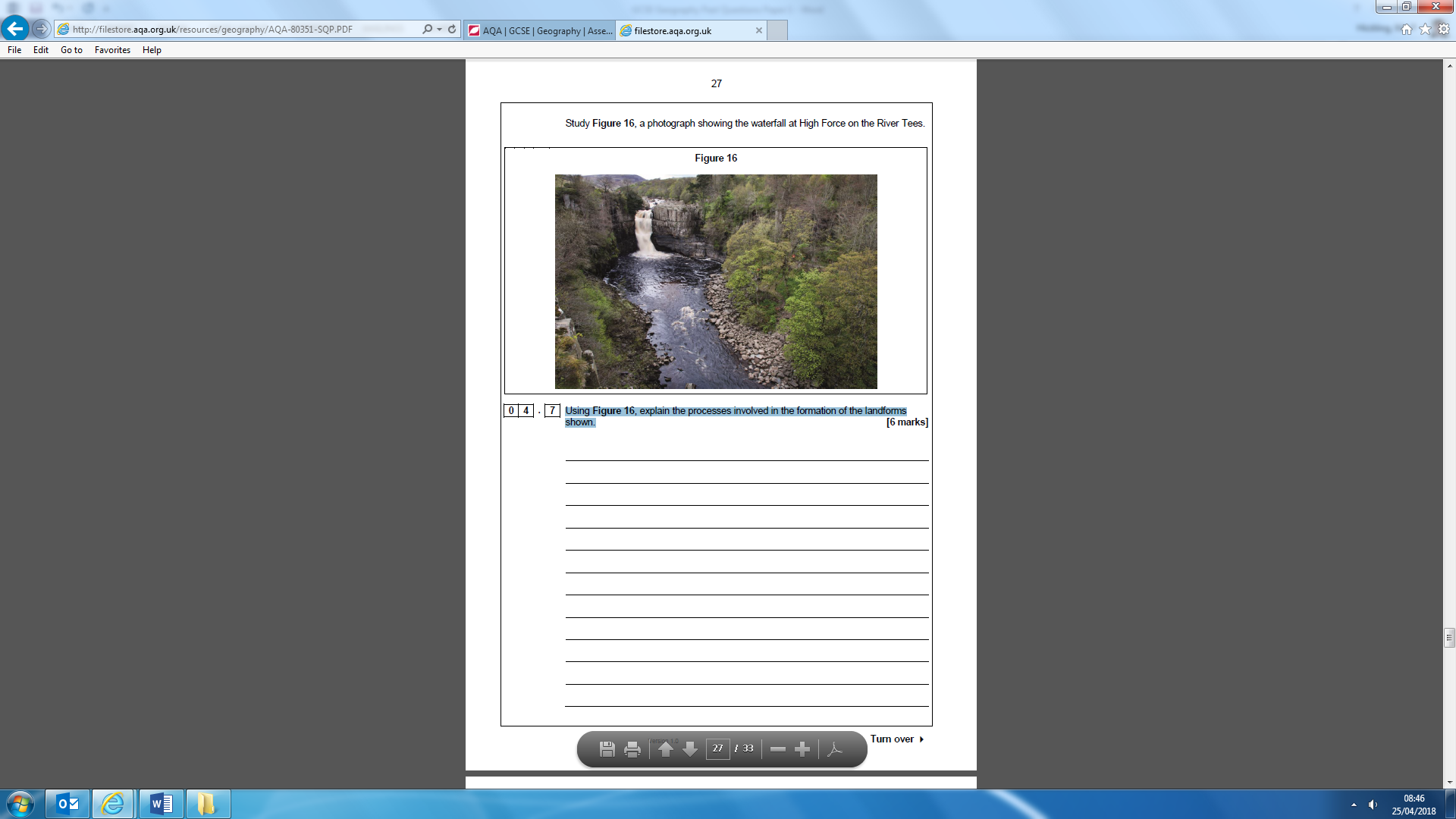
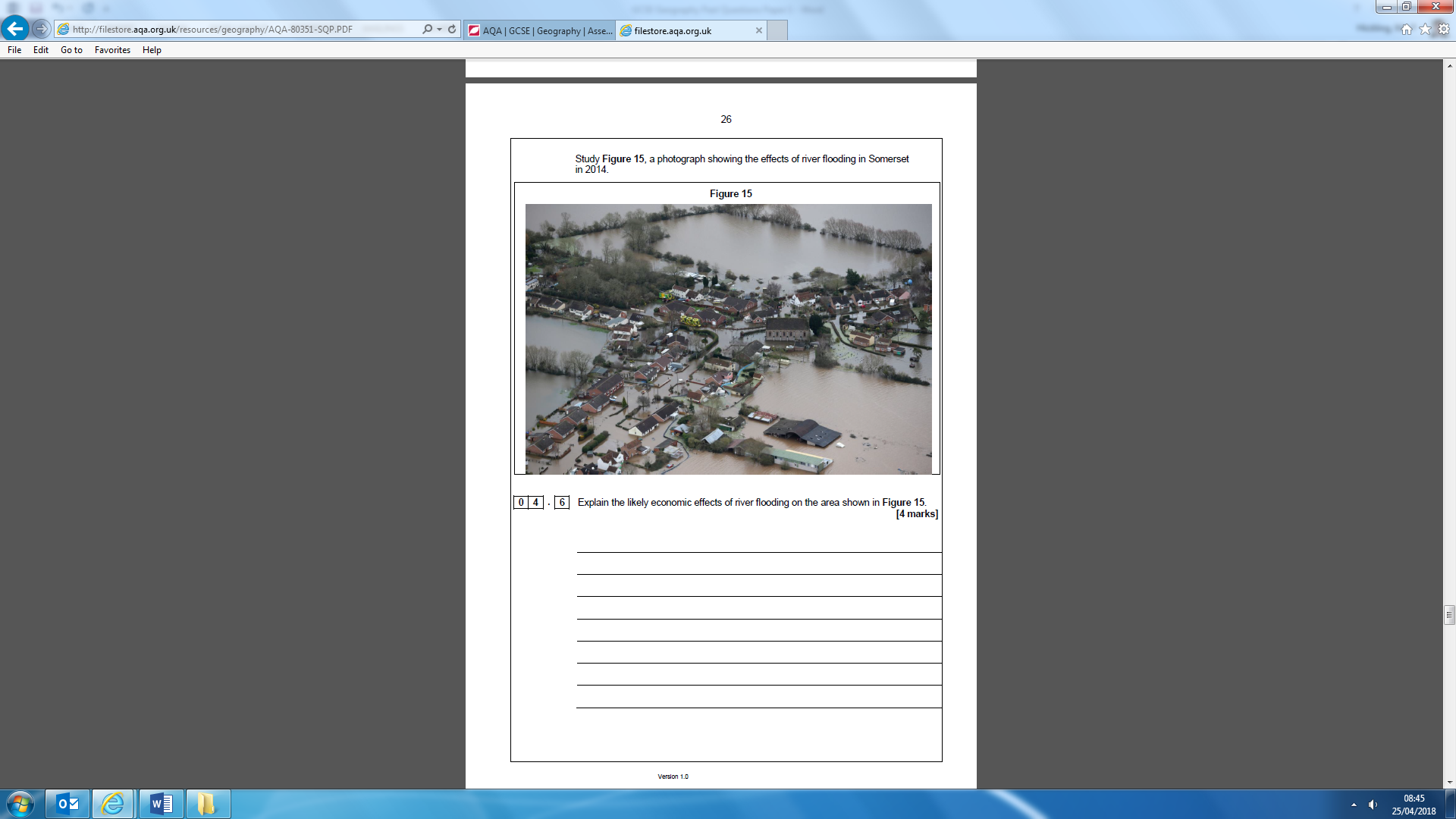
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|  | ‘The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.’  Use evidence to support this statement. (6) |  |
|  | Choose **either** an earthquake **or** a volcanic eruption.  Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects.  Use **Figure 5a or 5b** and an example you have studied. (9 & 3 SPaG) |  |

Section B: Living World



|  |  |  |
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|  | Describe and explain the features of the vegetation shown in **Figure 7**. (6) |  |
|  | For a hot desert environment **or** cold environment you have studied, to what extent does that environment provide both opportunities and challenges for development? (9) |  |

Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK

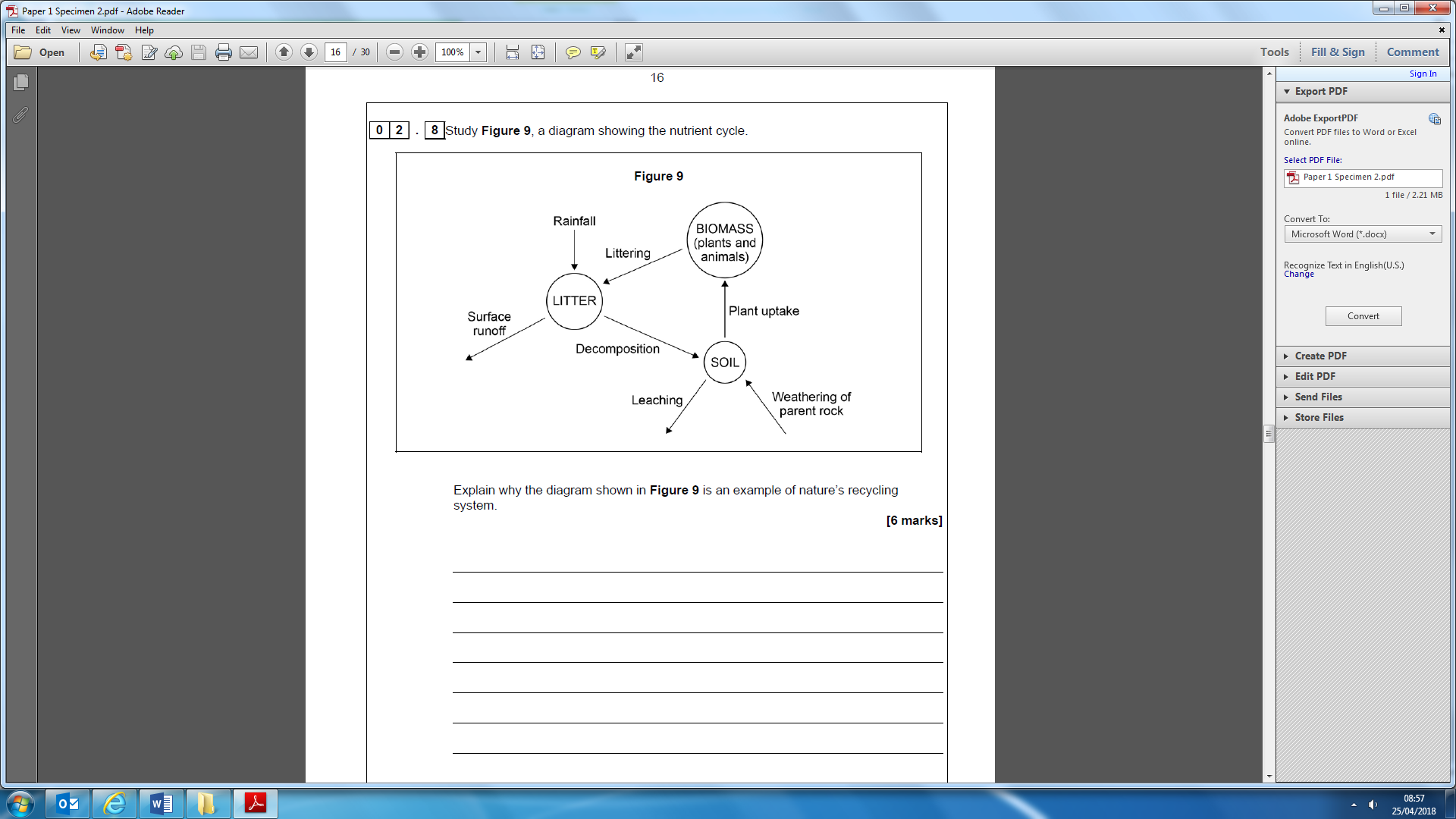
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|  | Using **Figure 12** and your own knowledge, explain how different landforms may be created by the transport and deposition of sediment along the coast. (6) |  |
|  | Explain the likely economic effects of river flooding on the area shown in **Figure 15**. (4) |  |
|  | Using **Figure 16**, explain the processes involved in the formation of the landforms shown. |  |

Specimen Paper 2

Section A: Natural hazards

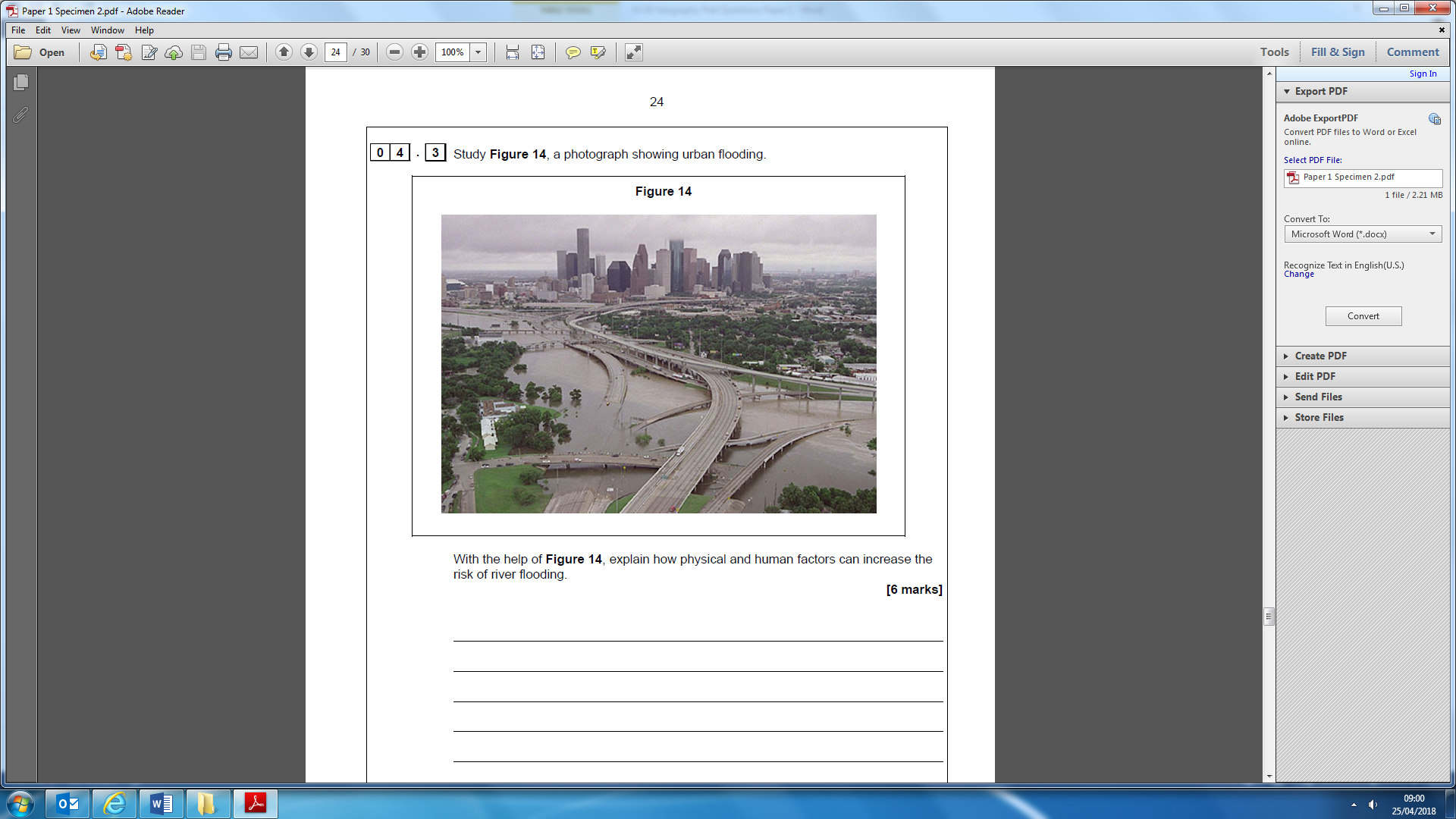
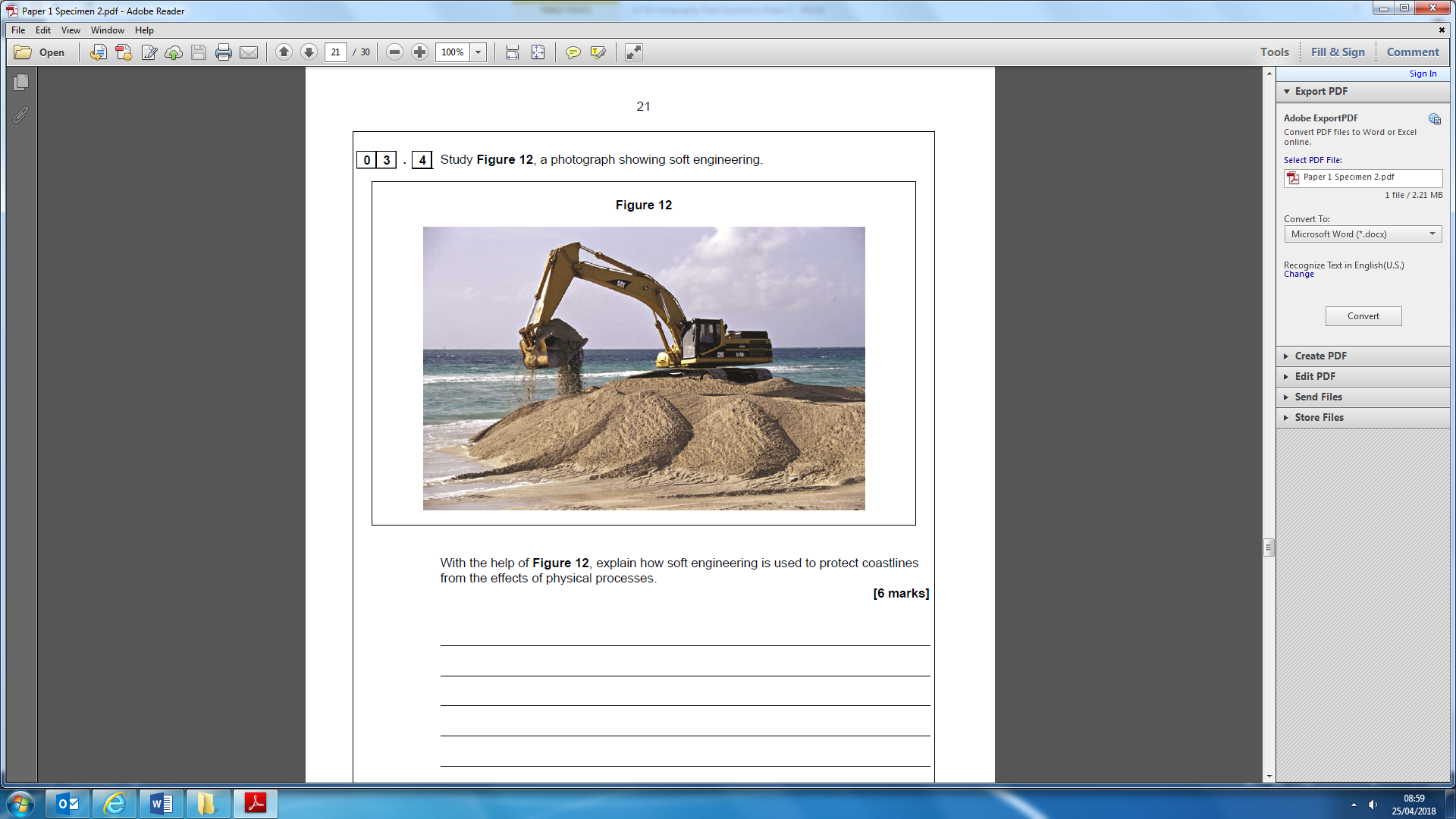
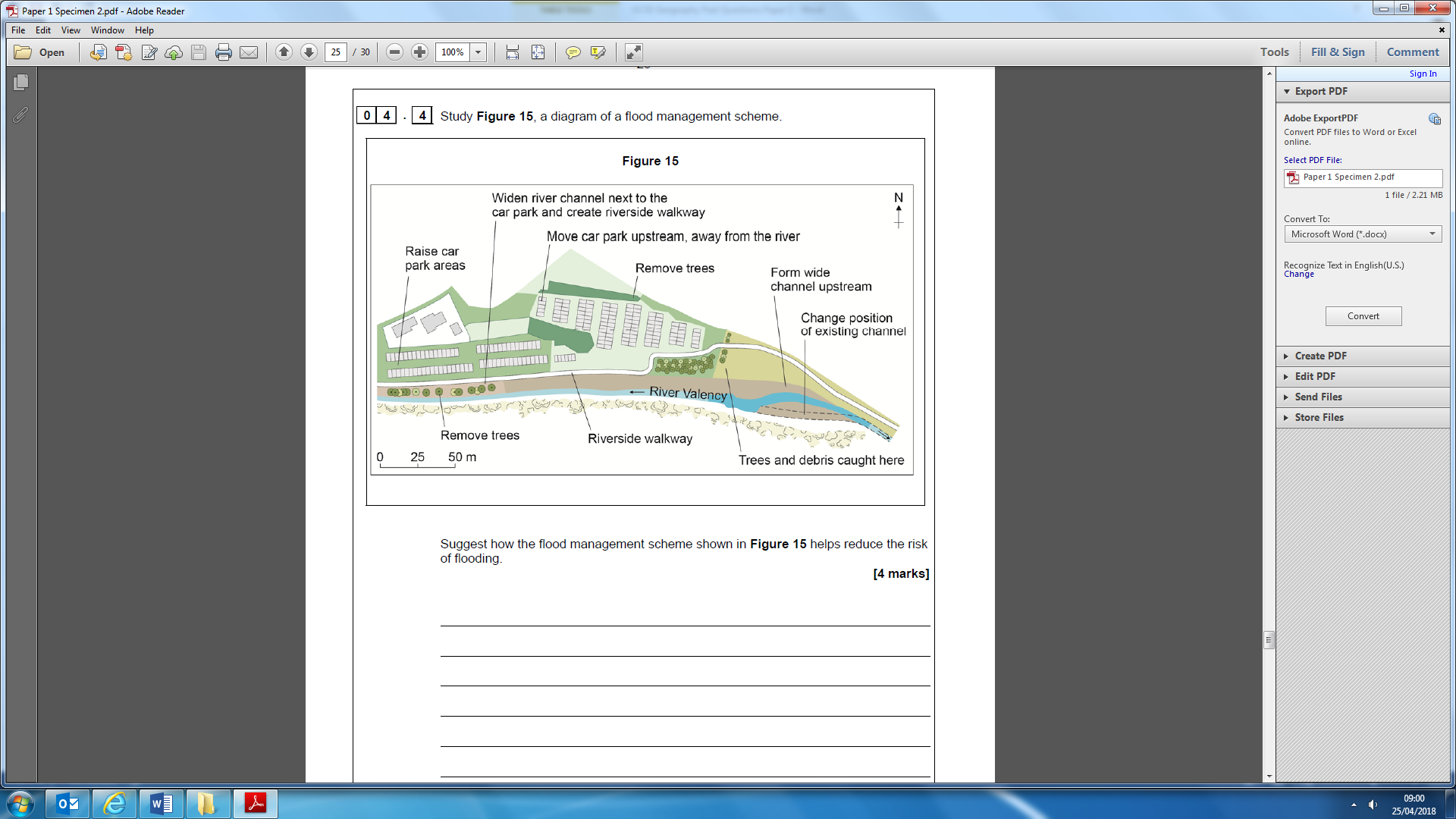
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|  | Using **Figure 2** (information about China) and your own knowledge, suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. (6) |  |
|  | Outline **one** strategy which aims to reduce the rate of climate change (mitigation). (4) |  |
|  | Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the  effects of tropical storms. (9 & 3 SPaG) |  |

Section B: Living World



|  |  |  |
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|  | Explain why the diagram shown in **Figure 9** is an example of nature’s recycling  system. (6) |  |
|  | Choose **one** of the following environments: an area on the fringe of a hot desert **or** a  cold environment.  For your chosen environment, assess the importance of management strategies used  to reduce the risk of environmental damage. (9) |  |
|  |  |  |

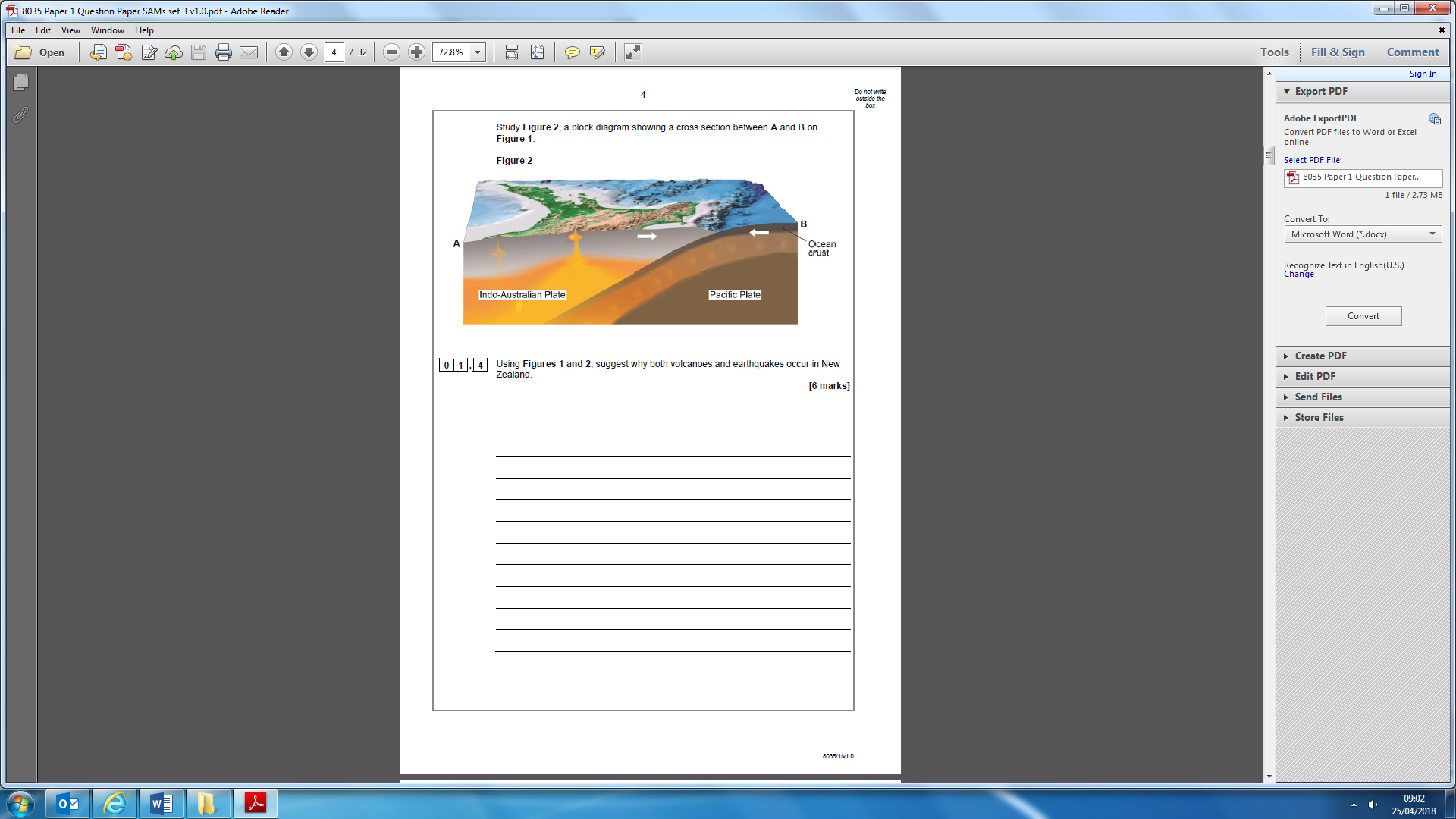
Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK



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|  | With the help of **Figure 12**, explain how soft engineering is used to protect coastlines  from the effects of physical processes. (6) |  |
|  | With the help of **Figure 14**, explain how physical and human factors can increase the  risk of river flooding. (6) |  |

Specimen Paper 3

Section A: Natural hazards



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|  | Using **Figures 1 and 2**, suggest why both volcanoes and earthquakes occur in New  Zealand. (6) |  |
|  | Explain how volcanic activity and orbital changes may cause long-term climate change. (4) |  |
|  | Using a named example, evaluate the immediate and long-term responses to tropical  storms.(9 & 3 SPaG) |  |

Section B: Living World

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|  | Using **Figure 8** and your own understanding, explain how deforestation can have  economic impacts. (6) Figure 8 shows a mine in the Amazon and has some facts about it. |  |
|  | Choose a cold or a hot environment. To what extent is your chosen environment at risk from human activity? (9) |  |

Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK

|  |  |  |
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|  | Explain the formation of a spit. (4) |  |
|  | ‘Hard engineering strategies are effective in protecting the coastline.’ Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (6) |  |
|  | Explain the formation of a floodplain. (4) |  |
|  | ‘The causes of river flooding are usually the result of **human** factors.’ Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (6) |  |