

1.

Which **one** of the following events is **not** an example of a natural hazard?

Shade **one** circle only.

A Tsunami

B Earthquake

C Volcanic eruption

D Oil spill

(Total 1 mark)

2.

Explain the formation of a spit.

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(Total 4 marks)

3.

Study the photograph below, taken along the stretch of coastline.



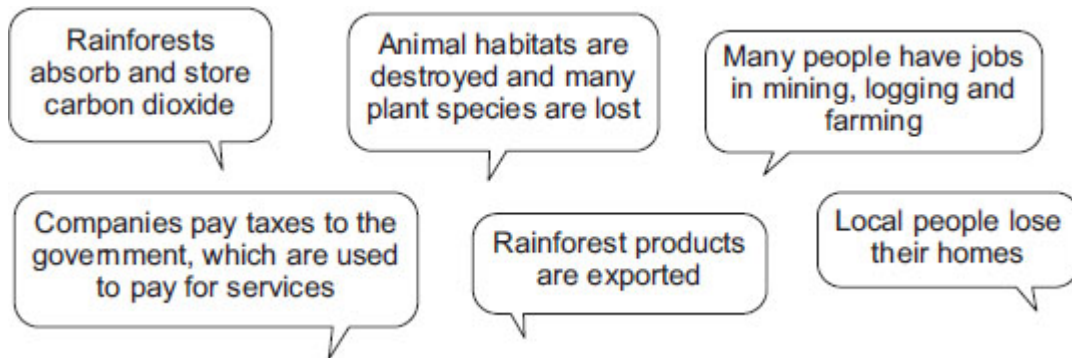
Suggest **one** type of mass movement that is affecting these cliffs.

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(Total 1 mark)

4.

Study the figure below, statements about deforestation in an LIC or NEE.



'Tropical rainforests should be protected from economic development.'

Do you agree?

Explain your answer.

Use the statements above and your own understanding.

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(Total 9 marks)

**5.**

Assess the importance of inaccessibility **and** extreme temperatures as challenges to development in **one** of the following environments.

**Hot desert environment**

**Cold environment**

Use a case study and your own understanding.

**Tick ✓** the box to show which environment you have chosen.

Hot desert environment

Cold environment

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(Total 6 marks)

**6.**

Outline **one** way that plants are adapted to the climate in **either** hot deserts **or** cold environments.

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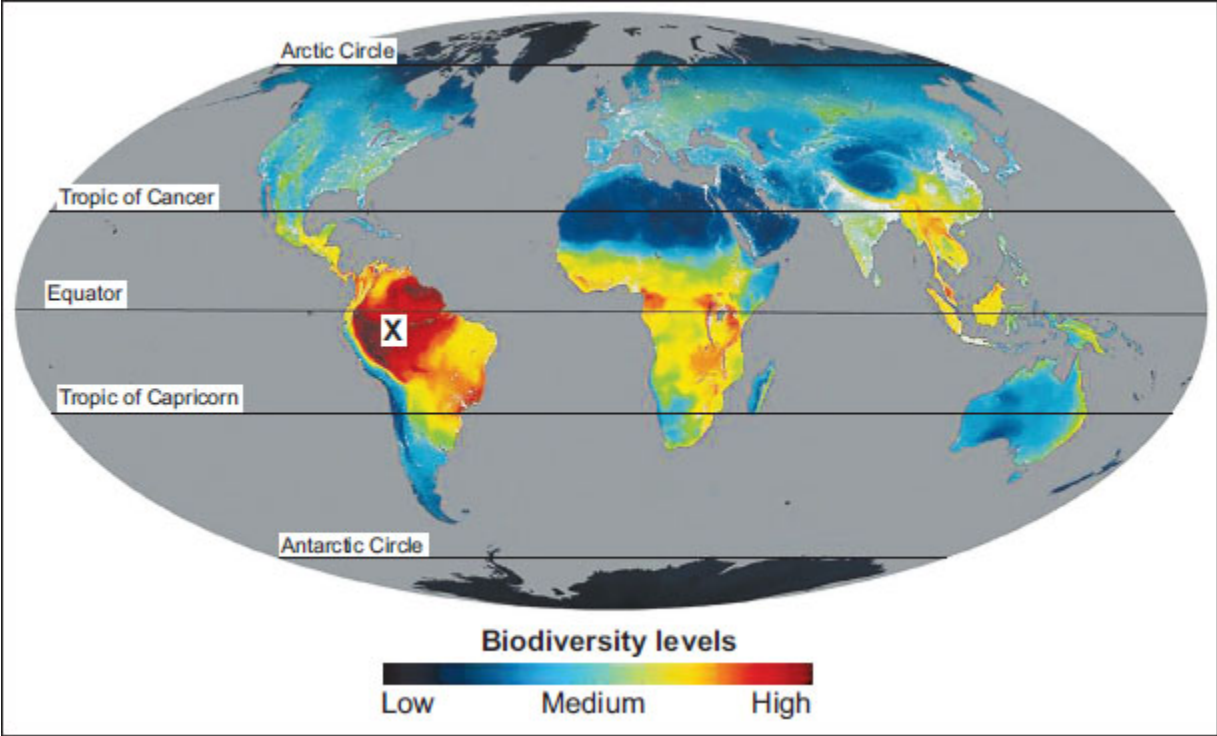
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(Total 2 marks)

7.

Study the world map below showing global biodiversity levels.



(a) Using the map above, describe the location of areas with low biodiversity levels.

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(2)

(b) Using the map above, suggest **one** reason for the high biodiversity levels in area X.

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(2)

(Total 4 marks)

8.

### The living world

Which **one** of the following phrases defines the term biodiversity?

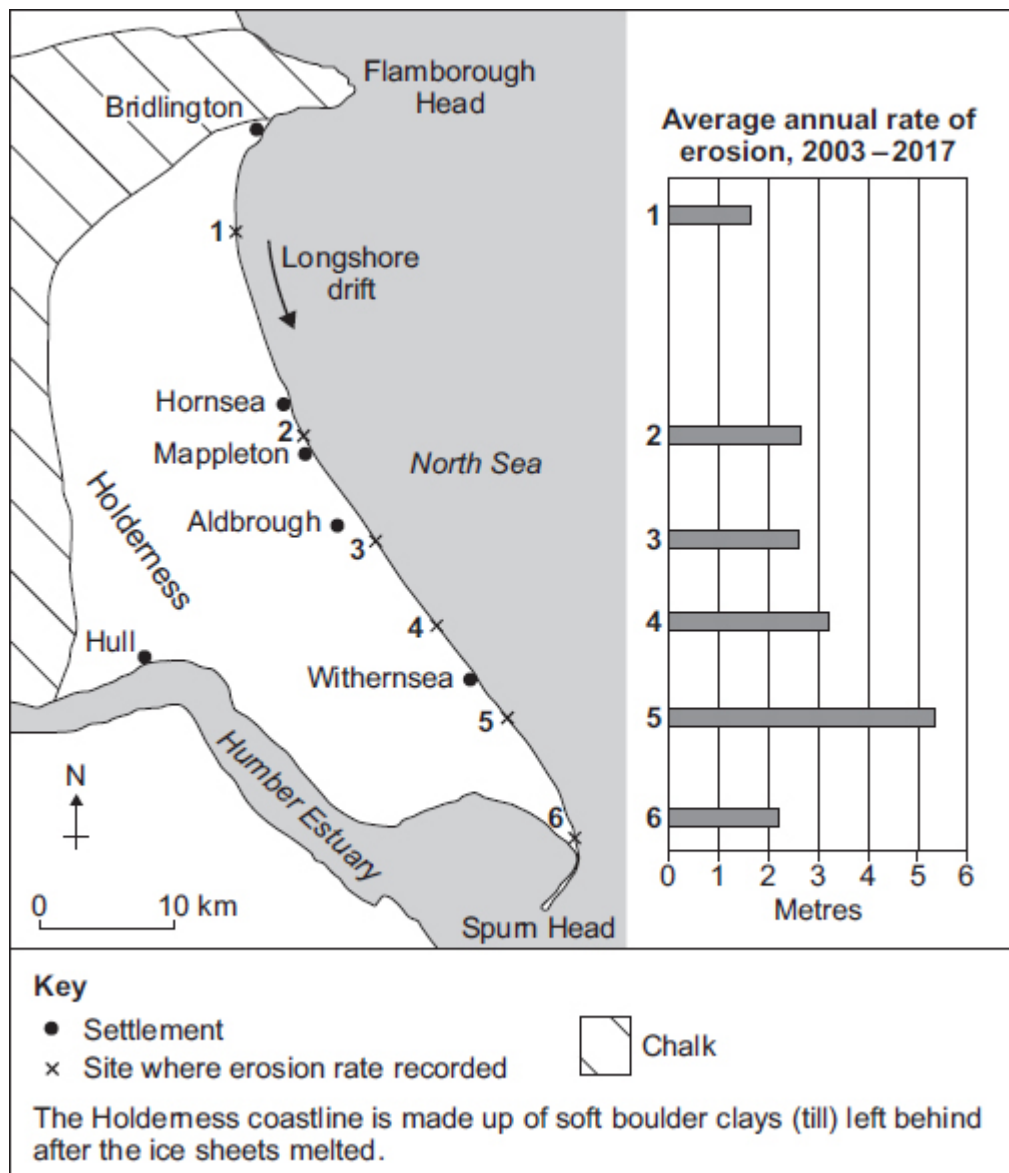
Shade **one** circle only.

- A How living things affect each other and the environment.
- B The number and types of plants and animals that live in an area.
- C Energy flows between living things when they eat or are eaten.
- D How plants and animals are adapted to their habitats.

(Total 1 mark)

9.

Study the figure below, a map showing the changing coastline of the Holderness area, Yorkshire.



- (a) Using the figure above, what is the mode of annual rate of erosion along the Holderness coastline?

Shade **one** circle only.

**A** 1.0 –1.9 metres per year

**B** 2.0 –2.9 metres per year

**C** 3.0 –3.9 metres per year

**D** 4 metres and above per year

(1)

- (b) Using the figure above, describe how the rate of erosion changes from north to south.

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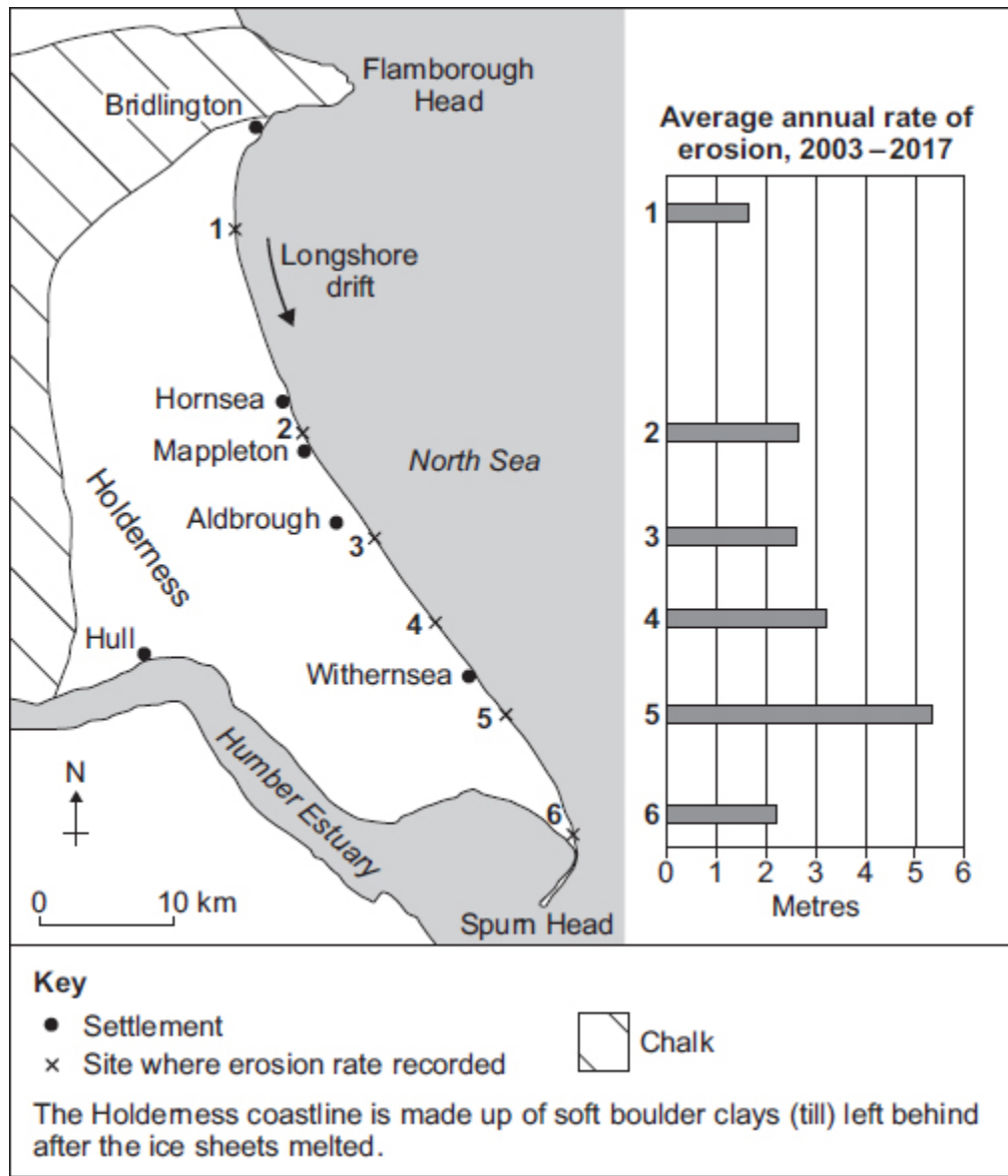
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(1)

(Total 2 marks)

10.

Study the figure below, a map showing the changing coastline of the Holderness area, Yorkshire.



(a) Using the figure above, what is the coastal landform that has formed at Spurn Head?

Shade **one** circle only.

- A Bar
- B Stack
- C Spit
- D Cliff

(1)



(b) Using the figure above, suggest why there is a headland at Flamborough Head.

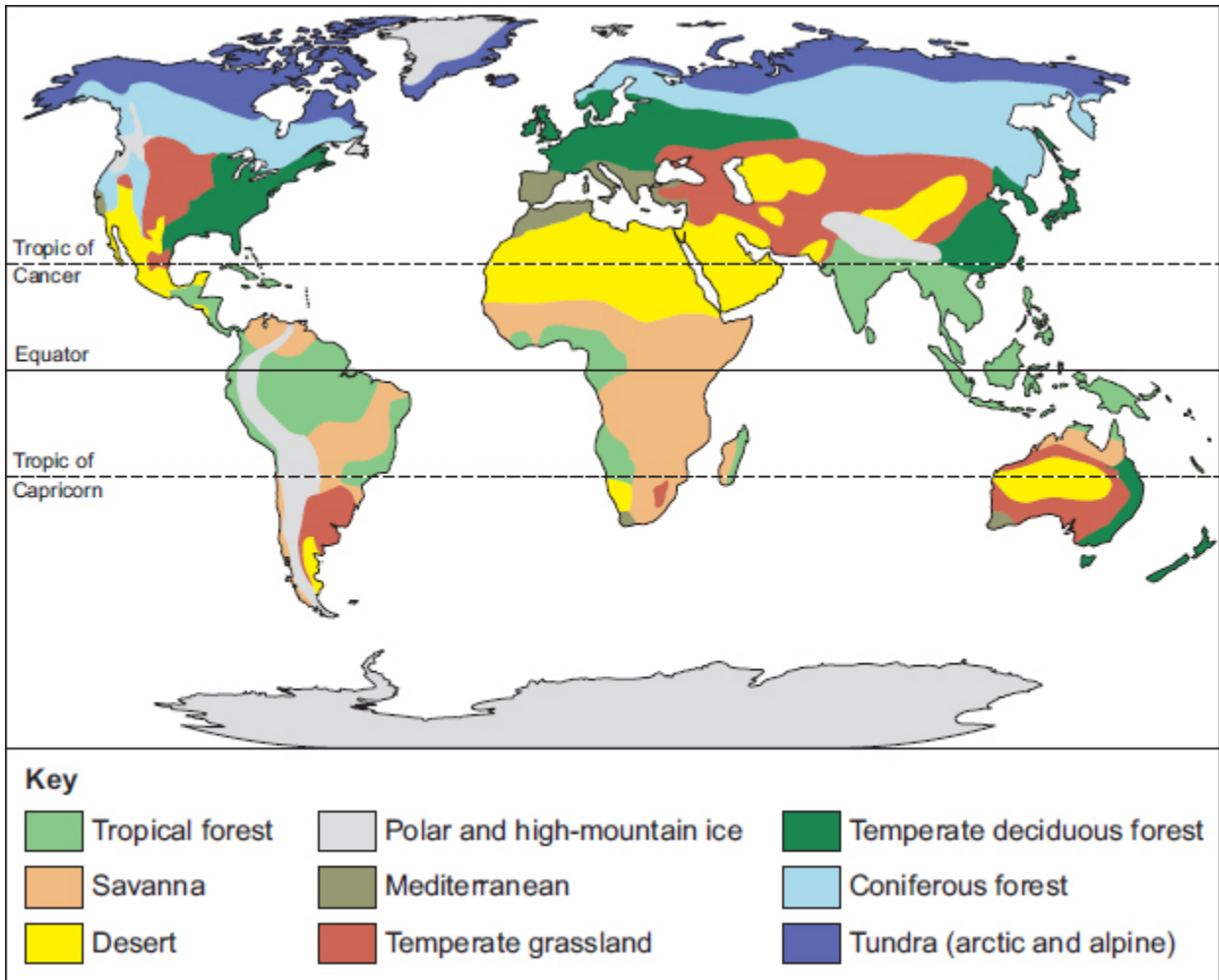
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(1)  
(Total 2 marks)

11.

Study the figure below, a map showing the major world ecosystems.



Using the figure above, which **one** of the following statements is true?

Shade **one** circle only.

- A There are temperate grasslands in every continent.
- B Deserts are only found in the middle of continents.
- C Temperate deciduous forests are only found in the Northern hemisphere.
- D Coniferous forests occur in large areas of North America, Europe and Asia.

**(Total 1 mark)**

12.

Explain how a wave cut platform is formed as a cliff is eroded.

Use **one or more** diagrams to support your answer.



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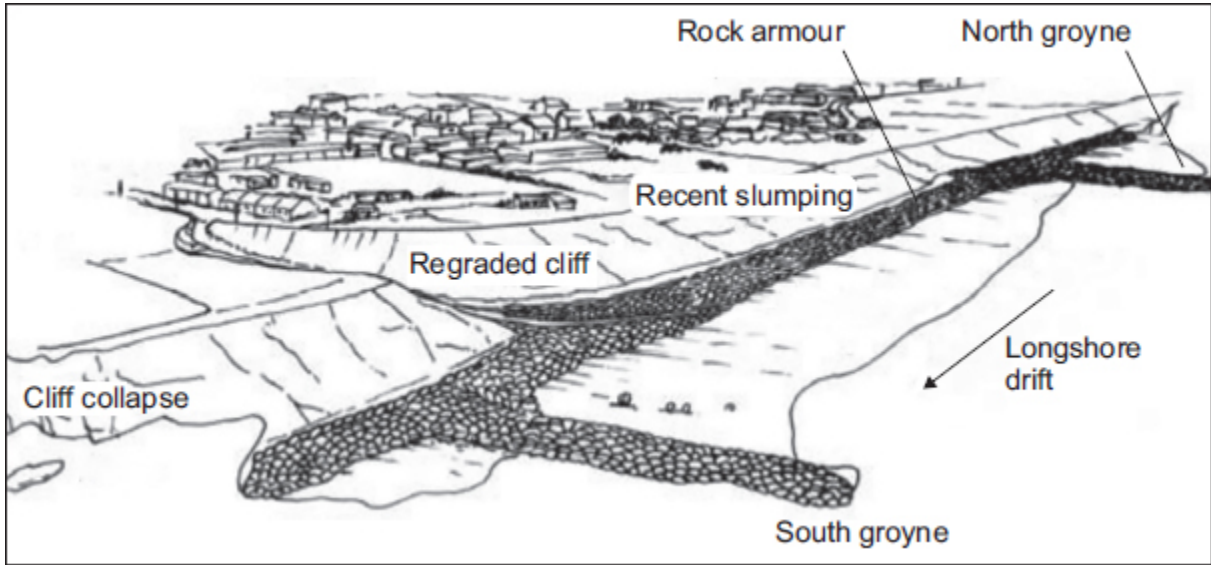
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**(Total 4 marks)**

13.

Study the figure below, a diagram showing some coastal processes and coastal management strategies.



Assess the effectiveness of strategies used to protect coastlines against erosion.

Use the diagram above and your own understanding.

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(Total 6 marks)

14.

Study the figure below, a photograph showing cliffs at Aldbrough on the Holderness coast.



Using the figure above, give **one** reason why the rate of erosion of the Holderness coast is high.

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(Total 1 mark)

15.

Study the figure below, different opinions expressed about hard engineering and soft engineering.

“I live in a house that is near to the river on a floodplain.

I think that the government should pay for hard engineering projects such as dams and flood walls.”

Local resident

“Soft engineering is the way forward.

Strategies such as planting trees and river restoration are kinder to the environment and cost less money, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.”

Environment Officer

Assess the benefits of using hard engineering and soft engineering to reduce the risk of river flooding.

Use the figure above and your own understanding.

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(Total 6 marks)

16.

Study the figure below, a photograph taken in the upper course of the river and its valley.



(a) Identify the landform shown in the figure above.

Shade **one** circle only.

**A** Interlocking spurs

**B** Flood plain

**C** Gorge

**D** Levée

(1)

(b) Using the figure above, describe the shape of the valley sides.

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(1)

(Total 2 marks)

17.

Explain how a meander may be formed by both erosion and deposition.

Use **one or more** diagrams to support your answer.



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(Total 4 marks)



18.

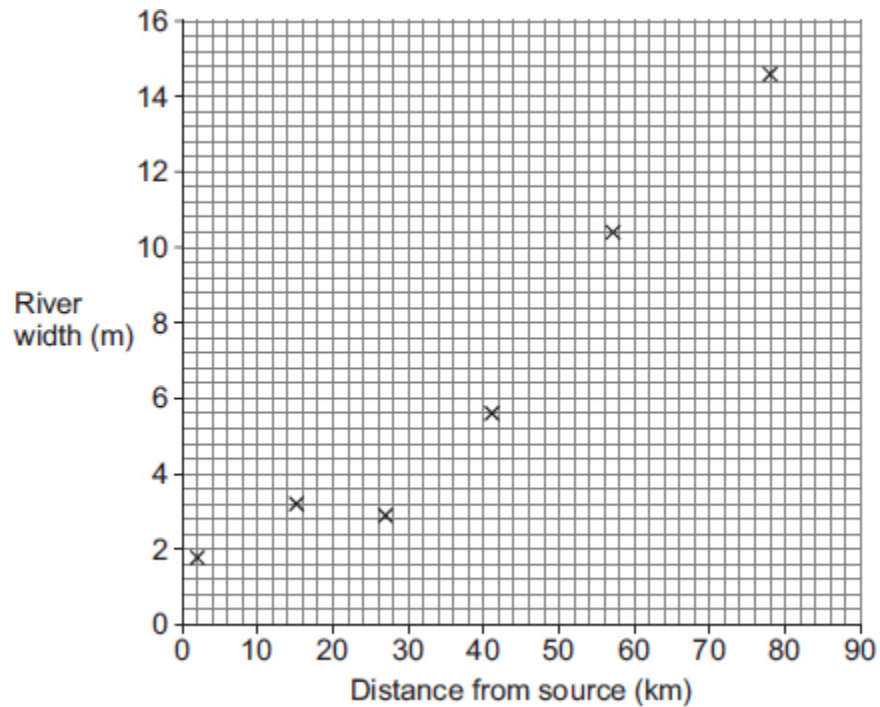
Study the figure below, a table of information about a river in north east England.

Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Distance from source (km)	2	15	27	41	57	66	78
Width of river (m)	1.9	3.2	2.9	5.6	10.4	9.0	14.6
Median size of sediment (cm)	43	18	19	15	9	2	1

(a) Plot the width of the river at Site 6 on to the graph below.

Use the following data.

Distance from source (km)	Width of river (m)
66	9.0



(1)

(b) Using the figure above, describe the change in river width downstream from the source.

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(1)

- (c) Give **one** reason why the median size of sediment tends to decrease downstream from the source of the river.

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(1)  
(Total 3 marks)

19.

Study either **Figure 1** or **Figure 2**.

**Figure 1 – Hot desert environment**

A hot desert landscape



Gold mining in Western Australia



**Figure 2 – Cold environment**

A tundra and mountain landscape



Oil drilling in Alaska



Discuss the challenges and opportunities for development in **either** a hot desert environment **or** a cold environment.

Use either **Figure 1** or **Figure 2** and a case study.

Tick the box to show which environment you have chosen.

Hot desert environment (**Figure 1**)

Cold environment (**Figure 2**)

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**(Total 9 marks)**

20.

Study the figure below, a photograph showing an area of deforestation in Sumatra, Indonesia.



Using the figure below, outline **one** environmental effect of deforestation.

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(Total 2 marks)

21.

Explain how ecotourism can be a sustainable management strategy in tropical rainforests.

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(Total 2 marks)

22.

Give **one** reason why deforestation has decreased in some countries.

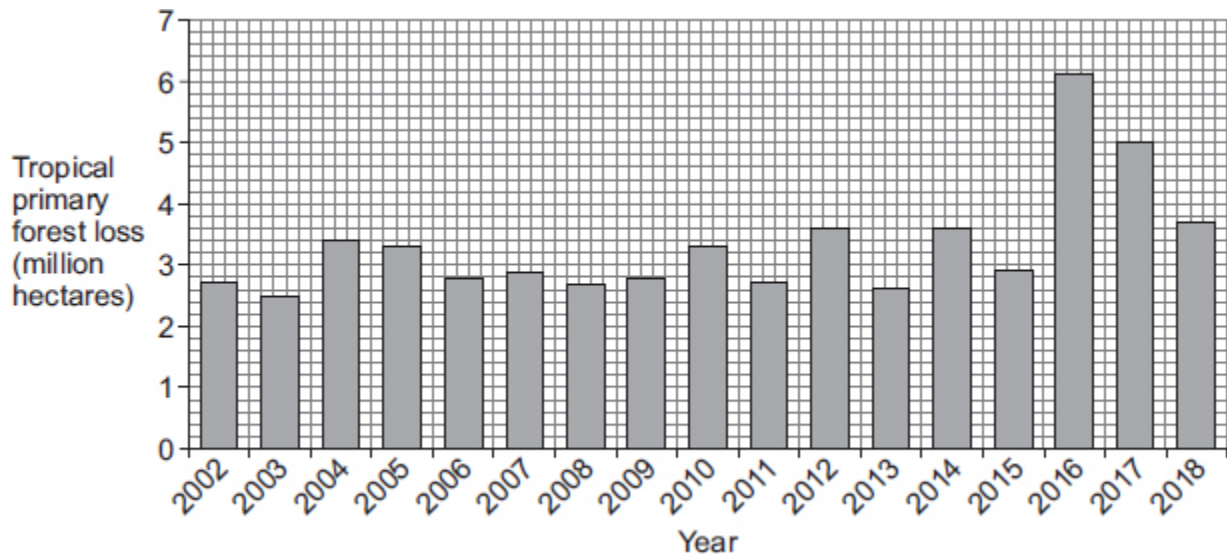
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(Total 1 mark)

23.

Study the figure below, a graph showing tropical primary forest loss between 2002 and 2018.



Using the figure below, describe changes in tropical primary forest loss between 2002 and 2018.

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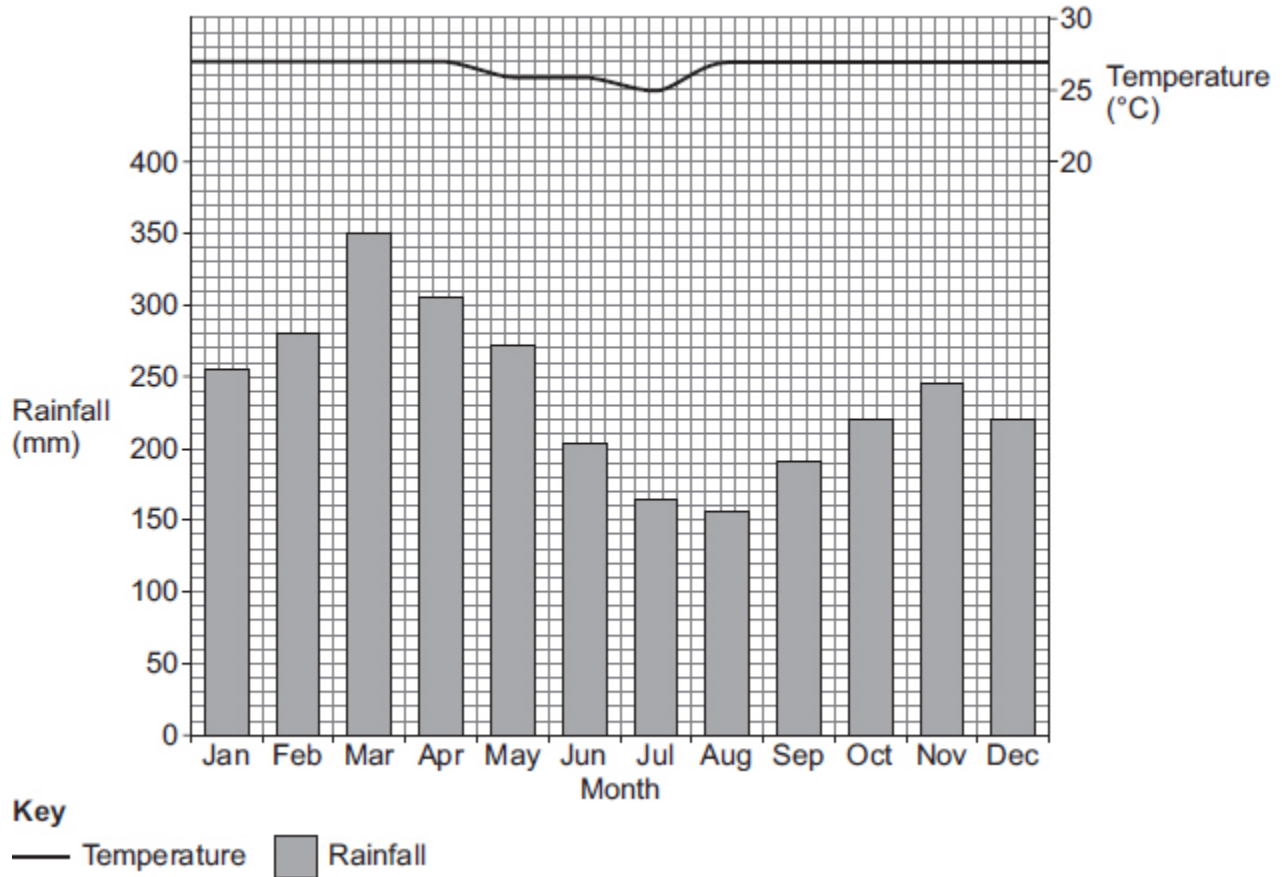
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(Total 2 marks)

24.

Study the figure below, information about the climate and vegetation of tropical rainforests.

Climate graph for Iquitos, Peru



Suggest how plants are adapted to the climate in tropical rainforests.

Use the figure above and your own understanding.

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(Total 6 marks)

25.

Which statement describes the characteristics of temperate deciduous forests?

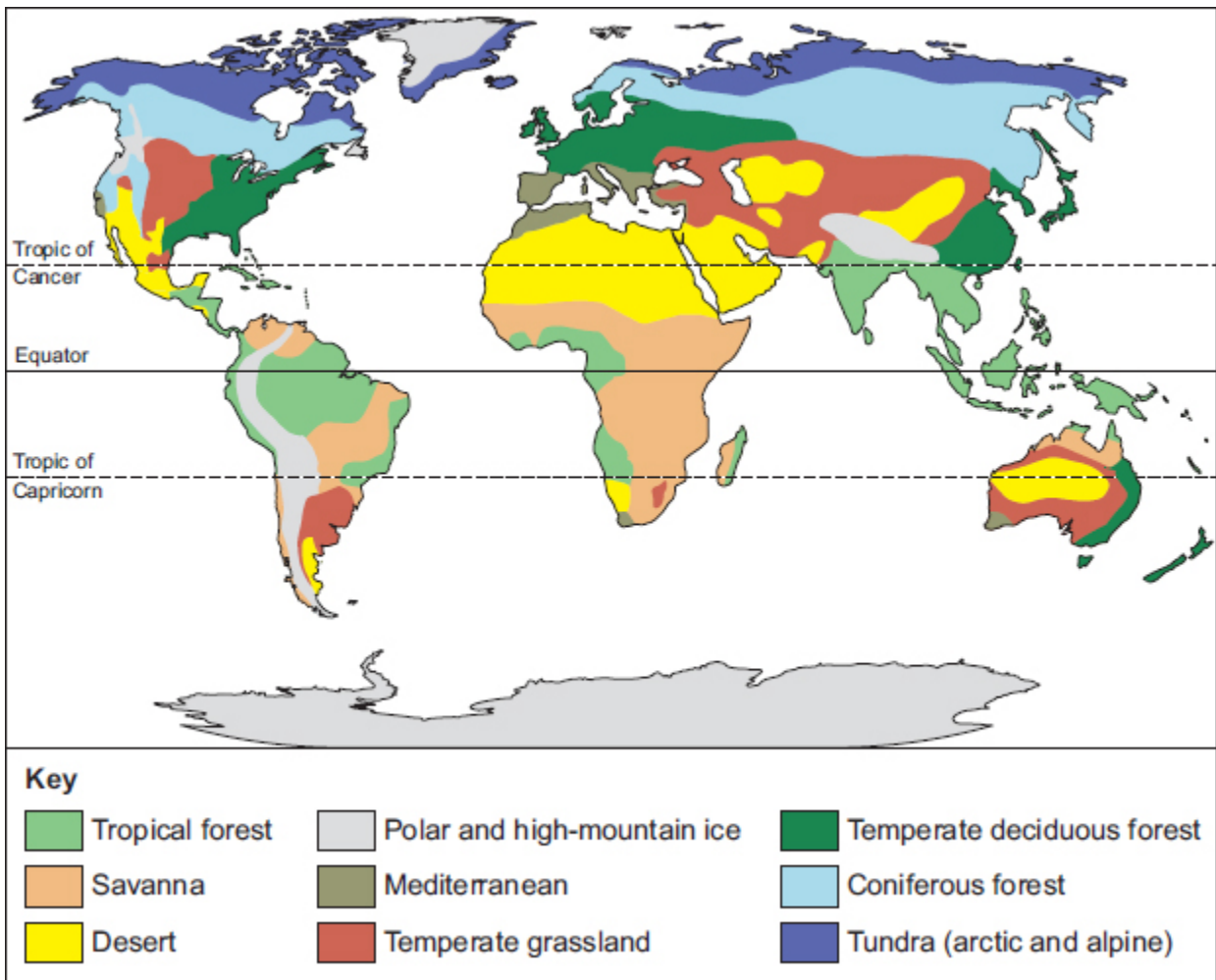
Shade **one** circle only.

- A The vegetation is short because the growing season only lasts two months.
- B The trees drop their dead leaves because of lower temperatures in winter.
- C The vegetation is sparse because rainfall is low.
- D The vegetation is evergreen because the climate is hot all year round.

(Total 1 mark)

26.

Study the figure below, a map showing the major world ecosystems.



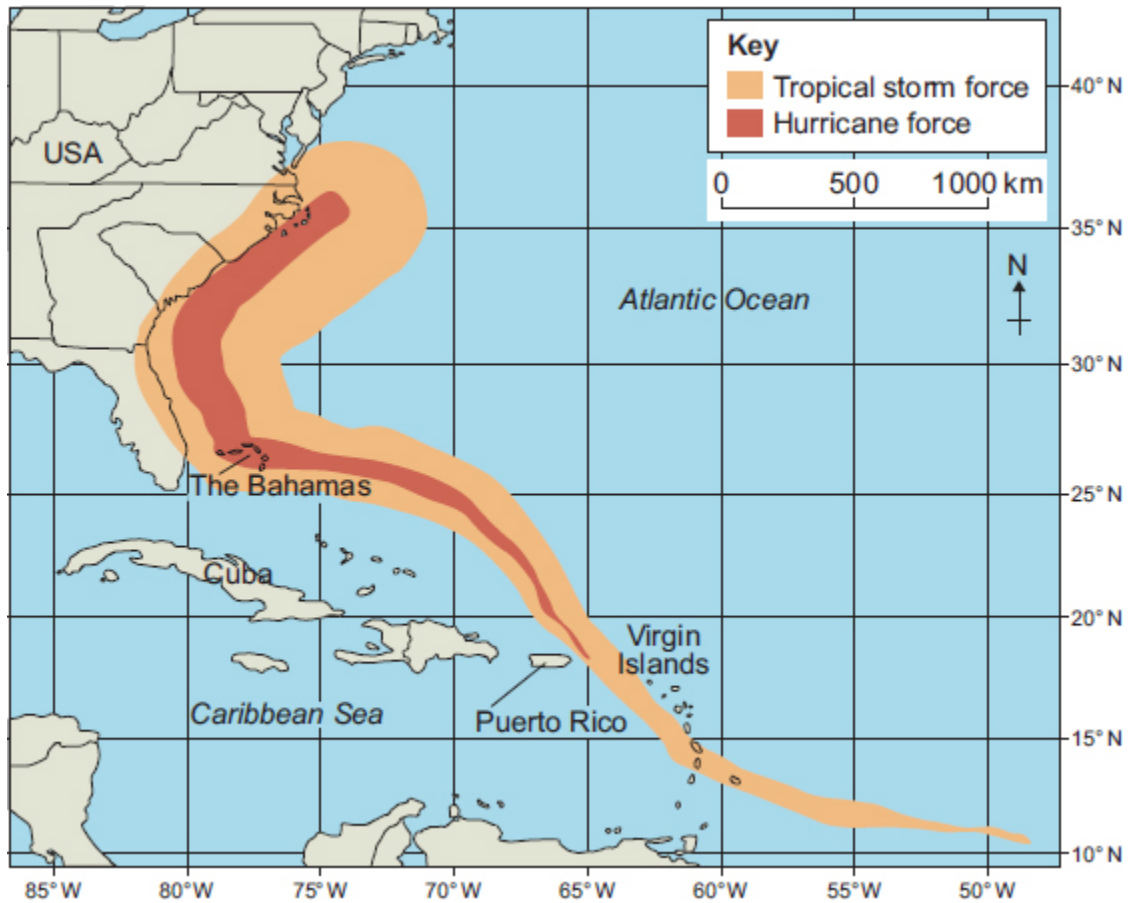
Using the figure above, name the continent with the largest area of savanna.

(Total 1 mark)



27.

Study the figure below, a map showing the track of Hurricane Dorian in August and September 2019.



Using the figure above, which **one** of the following statements is true?

Shade **one** circle only.

- A Hurricane Dorian started south of the Equator.
- B Hurricane Dorian passed to the west of Cuba.
- C Hurricane Dorian passed close to the east coast of the USA.
- D Hurricane Dorian reached 40° north.

(Total 1 mark)

**28.**

Study the figure below, photographs showing some of the impacts of extreme weather in the UK.



Higher summer temperatures and lower rainfall in some areas have increased the risk of moorland fires.

Higher rainfall and more storm events have increased the risk of flooding.

‘UK weather is becoming more extreme.’

Do you agree?

Use the figure above and your own understanding.

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**(Total 6 marks)**

**29.** To what extent do the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting wealth?

Use **one or more** named examples in your answer.

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**(Total 9 marks)  
(+ 3 SPaG marks)**

**30.** Explain why earthquakes and volcanic eruptions take place along destructive plate margins.

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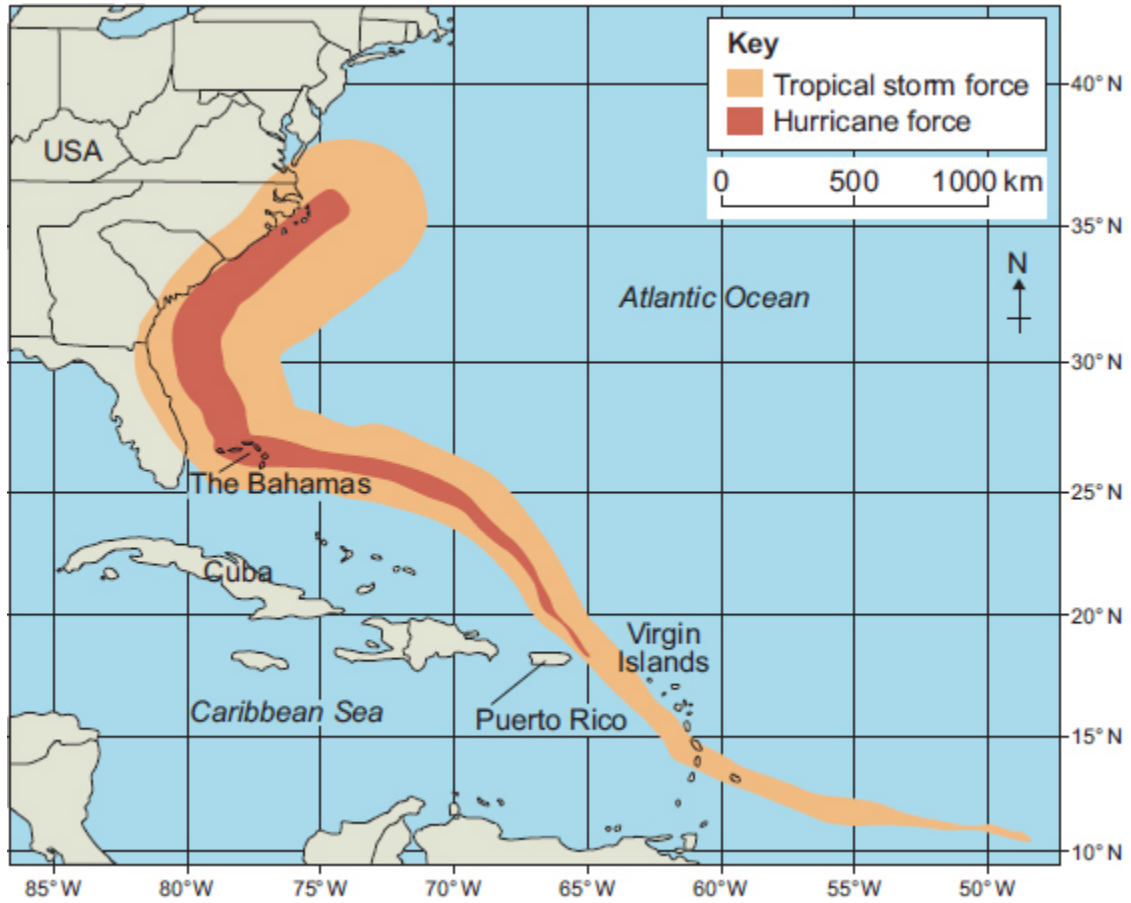
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**(Total 4 marks)**

31.

Study the figure below, a map showing the track of Hurricane Dorian in August and September 2019.



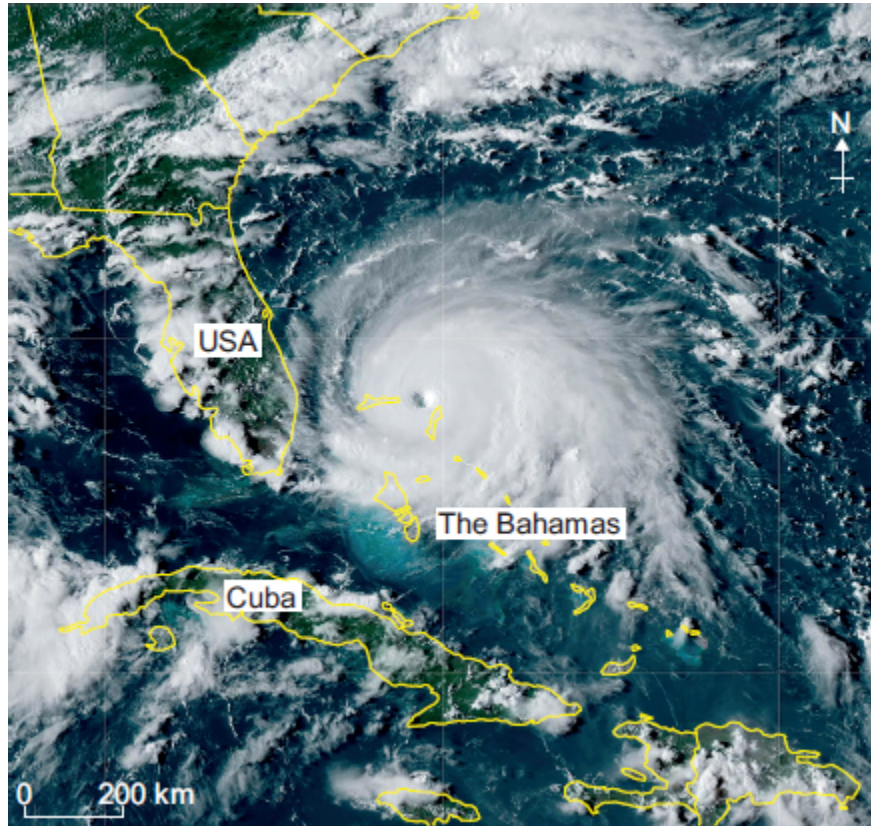
Using the figure above, measure the distance travelled by Hurricane Dorian at hurricane force.

\_\_\_\_\_ km

(Total 2 marks)

32.

Study the image below, a satellite image showing Hurricane Dorian over The Bahamas on 1 September 2019.



Using the image above, identify **two** features of Hurricane Dorian.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Total 2 marks)

33.

Outline **one** way that planning can reduce the impact of tropical storms.

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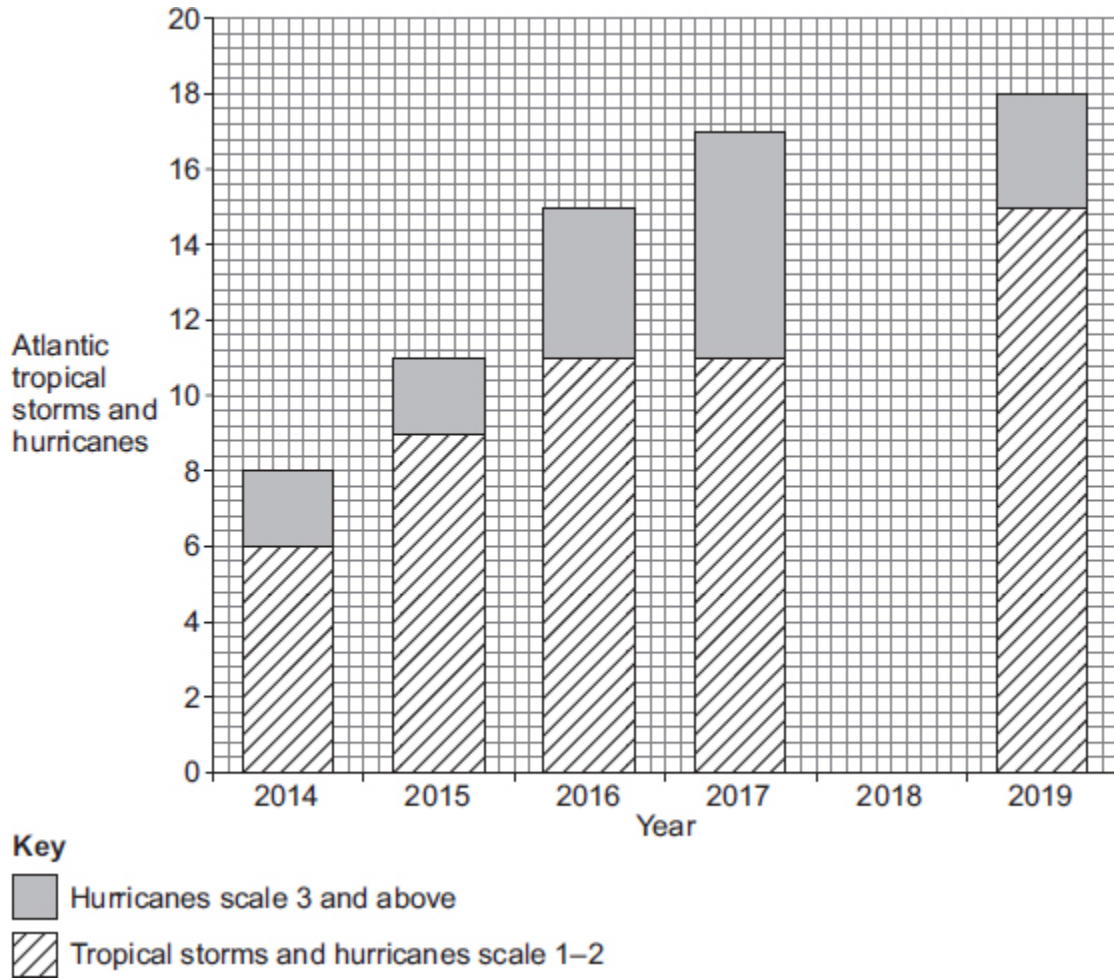
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(Total 2 marks)

34.

Study the figure below, a divided bar graph showing the total number of Atlantic tropical storms and hurricanes between 2014–2019.



(a) Use the data from the following table to complete the graph above.

Year	Number of tropical storms and hurricanes scale 1-2	Number of hurricanes scale 3 and above
2018	13	2

(2)

(b) Suggest **one** reason for the increase in the total number of tropical storms and hurricanes shown in the graph above.

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(1)

(Total 3 marks)