# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

## Core Theme 1 – Landscape Processes

**1.** *(a)* Study the photograph below.

(i) Describe the distinctive features of the landscape shown in the photograph. [3]

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(ii) Explain why the area labelled **X** is unsuitable for building houses. [3]

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(iii) Name and describe one process by which a river **erodes** its load. [2]

Name: _____

Description: _____

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# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(b)* Assess the roles played by erosion and deposition in the formation of coastal spits. [6]

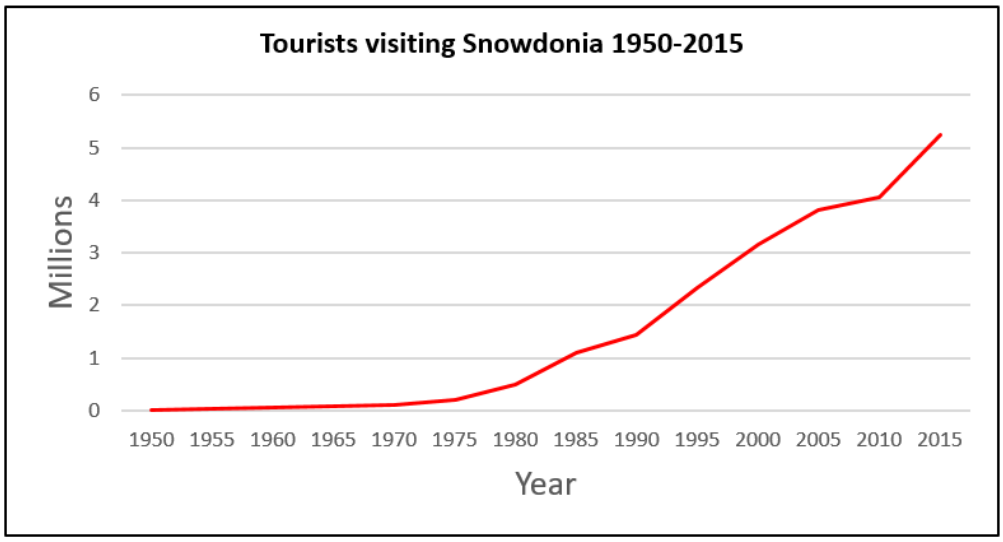
*(You may wish to draw a diagram to support your answer)*

# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(c)* Evaluate the roles played by **both** hard and soft engineering techniques when trying to sustainably manage river flooding. [6]

# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(d)* Study the graph below.




(ii) Describe the change in visitor numbers to Snowdonia from 1950 to 2015. [3]

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(i) Suggest reasons for this change in visitor numbers to Snowdonia. [3]

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*(e)* Study the photographs below.

(i) Describe **two** issues created by changing visitor numbers to a distinctive landscape in Wales. [3]

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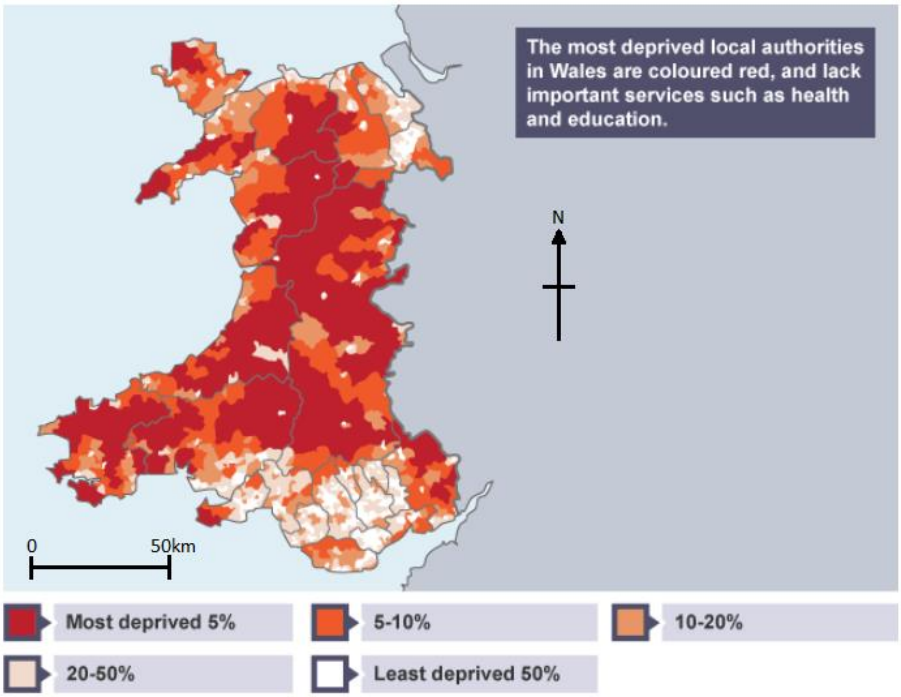
# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

(ii) For a distinctive landscape in Wales that you have studied, evaluate the positive **and** negative impacts that tourism has had on the environment and economy of the area. [8+3]

# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

## Core Theme 2 – Rural-Urban Links

**2.** *(a)* Study the map below.




(i) Describe the pattern of most and least deprived areas in Wales. [4]

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(ii) Explain what is meant by the term **deprivation**. [2]

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(iii) What are the causes of deprivation in the areas marked in red on the map? [3]

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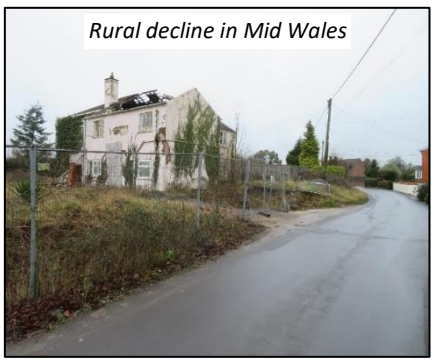
# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(b)* Study the photographs below.

*Urban decline in Cardiff*

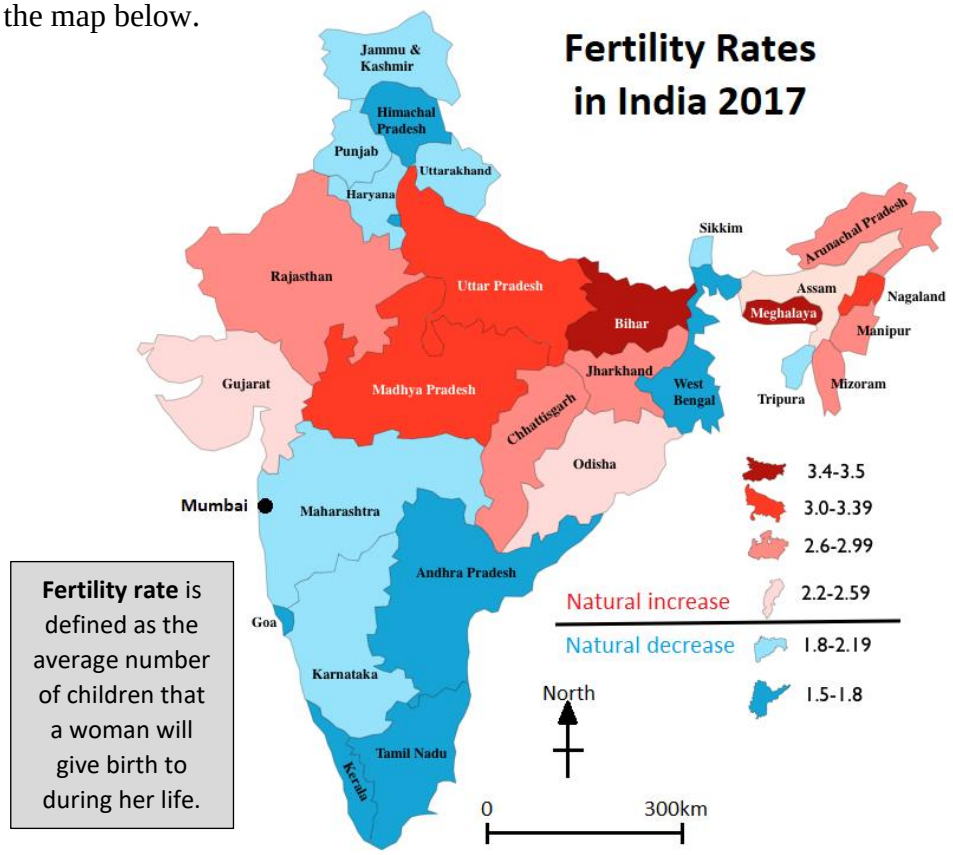

*Rural decline in Mid Wales*

*A sustainable development in Falkirk, Scotland*

Evaluate the success of strategies designed to make an area more sustainable in **either** an urban or a rural setting. [6]

# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(c)* Study the map below.




**Fertility rate** is defined as the average number of children that a woman will give birth to during her life.

(i) Complete the paragraph below by adding answers from the box. [4]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| urbanisation | 2 | south | centre | Rajasthan |
| 2.19 | north-west | Bihar | Migration | 2.5 |

The map shows that areas in the ……. of India generally have lower fertility rates. The two areas with the highest fertility rates are Meghalaya and …… states. A fertility rate of above …… is required for the population of a state to naturally increase. However, cities such as Mumbai have an increasing population despite a low fertility rate. This is due to …… from more rural areas in the north of India.

(ii) Explain why Mumbai attracts people from all over India. [4]

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# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(d)* Study the photographs below.

(i) Why are people increasingly choosing to shop online? [2]

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(ii) Explain why many shops are now being built in out of town developments. [3]

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(iii) Examine the impact that online and out of town shopping are having on traditional town centres. [5]

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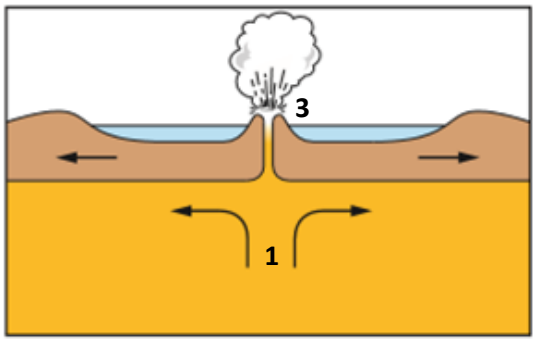
*(e)* Discuss a variety of ways in which traditional town and city centres can adapt in the face of increasing competition from online and out of town retailers. [6]

# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

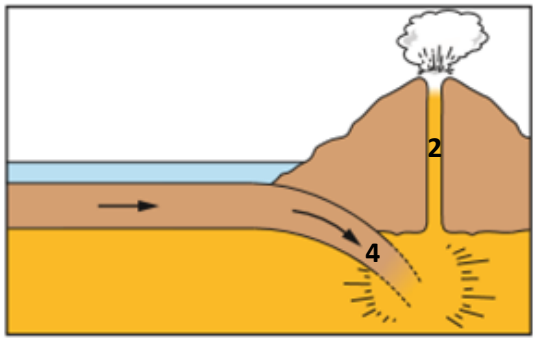
## Optional Theme 3 – Tectonic Landscapes and Hazards

**3.** *(a)* Study the two diagrams below.

Constructive (divergent) plate boundary




Destructive (convergent) plate boundary




(i) Select the correct word from the box below that fits each definition. [4]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conduction | Vent | Magma tube | Crater | Slab pull |
| Convection currents | Crust | Shield volcano | Stratovolcano | Ridge push |

1 – Movement of the partially molten mantle driving the tectonic plates ……

2 – The tube that brings magma from inside a volcano to the surface ……

3 – The type of volcano formed from runny lava at constructive boundaries ……

4 – The process by which ocean plates are dragged down into the mantle ……

(ii) Compare the type of volcanic eruptions at destructive plate boundaries with those at constructive ones. [4]

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# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(b)* Explain how the following factors can affect the vulnerability of people living near to plate boundaries. [4]

(i) Population density:

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(ii) The level of development of the area:

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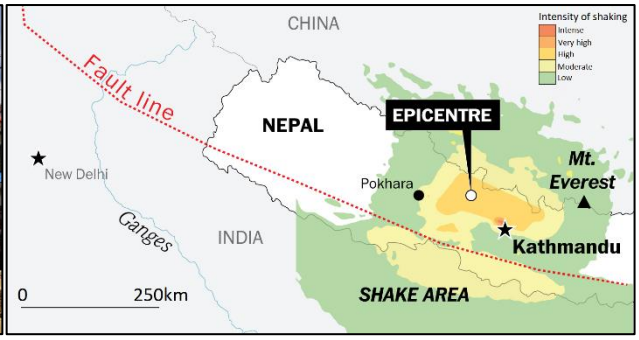
*(c)* Look at the information below illustrating some of the impacts of the 2015 Nepal earthquake.



**Nepal Earthquake April 2015**

- Magnitude = 7.8 on Richter scale
- Over 9,000 deaths
- 600,000 homes destroyed
- Major roads and bridges damaged
- Villages cut off
- Kathmandu hospital destroyed
- Electricity and water supplies fail

(i) Describe the range of **economic** effects of the earthquake. [3]

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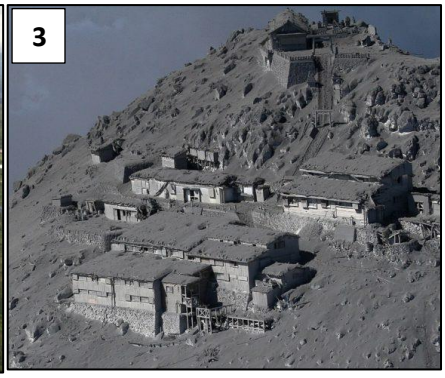
# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

(ii) Discuss why the effects of an earthquake are likely to more long-term in an LIC such as Nepal. (make use of examples in your answer) [6]

# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(d)* Look at the photographs below showing three types of volcanic hazard.




(i) Name the three hazards shown. [3]

1 - ……

2 - ……

3 - ……

(ii) Which of these hazards is likely to cause the most danger to people and their property? Justify your choice. [4]

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# Unit 1 – Revision Questions

*(e)* Assess the effectiveness of different methods of managing the effects of the hazards associated with earthquakes and volcanoes. [8+3]