



H081/01 Landscape and place

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

- the OS map (inserted)
- the Resource Booklet (inserted)
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

- a ruler (cm/mm)
- a scientific or graphical calculator

- The OS map extract and Resource Booklet will be found inside this document.
- Use black ink. You may use an HB pencil for graphs and diagrams.
- Section A: Choose **one** option and answer all parts of the question in the option.
- Section B: Answer **all** questions.
- Section C: Answer **all** questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

- The total mark for this paper is **82**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

Section A – Landscape Systems

Choose **one** option and answer **all** parts of the question in the option.

Option A – Coastal Landscapes

- 1 (a) **Fig. 1** shows mean wind speed and wind direction recorded in Newquay, Cornwall, UK.
- (i) Using evidence from **Fig. 1**, describe the annual pattern of wind speed and wind direction. [3]
- (ii) Suggest how **one** geomorphic process is influenced by wind speed and wind direction. [4]
- (b) Explain the formation of geos. [8]
- (c)* “Climate change is the most important factor in the modification of landforms within coastal landscape systems”. To what extent do you agree with this statement? [14]

OR

Option B – Glaciated Landscapes

- 2 (a) **Fig. 2** shows mean minimum temperature and snowfall recorded on the West Glacier, Montana, USA.
- (i) Using evidence from **Fig. 2**, describe the annual pattern of temperature and snowfall. [3]
- (ii) Suggest how **one** geomorphic process is influenced by temperature and snowfall. [4]
- (b) Explain the formation of roches moutonnées. [8]
- (c)* “Climate change is the most important factor in the modification of landforms within glaciated landscape systems”. To what extent do you agree with this statement? [14]

OR

Option C – Dryland Landscapes

- 3 (a) **Fig. 3** shows mean maximum temperature and precipitation recorded in the Mojave Desert, California, USA.
- (i) Using evidence from **Fig. 3**, describe the annual pattern of temperature and precipitation. [3]
- (ii) Suggest how **one** geomorphic process is influenced by temperature and precipitation. [4]
- (b) Explain the formation of wadis. [8]
- (c)* “Climate change is the most important factor in the modification of landforms within dryland landscape systems”. To what extent do you agree with this statement? [14]

Section B – Changing Spaces; Making Places

Answer **all** questions.

- 4** (a) Explain how **two** demographic characteristics might contribute to the identity of a place at local scale. [4]
- (b) Study **Fig. 4a**, the OS map extract of central and southeast Ashford. Ashford is an historic market town in Kent which has experienced rapid urban growth and economic change in the last 20 years.
- (i) Using evidence from **Fig. 4a**, identify and locate **one** land use that shows evidence of recent urban growth. [1]
- (ii) With reference to **Fig. 4a** suggest how **two** players have influenced recent economic change in Ashford. [4]
- (c) Using evidence from **Fig. 4b** and **Fig. 4c**, explain **two** differences in the informal representations of Dunwich. [6]
- (d)* To what extent are patterns of social inequality the result of economic factors? [14]

Section C – Fieldwork

Answer **all** questions.

- 5 (a)** Study **Fig. 5**, an area in which it is proposed to carry out an AS level geographical investigation.
- (i) State a geographical hypothesis that could be tested in the area shown. Justify using evidence from **Fig. 5**. **[4]**
 - (ii) Outline **two** resources which could be used to collect data in the investigation in **(a)(i)**. **[2]**
 - (iii) Explain **one** way in which geographical data collected during the investigation could be presented and analysed with the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS). **[6]**
- (b)** With reference to a fieldwork investigation you have carried out, evaluate how effective your chosen methodologies were in collecting appropriate data. **[12]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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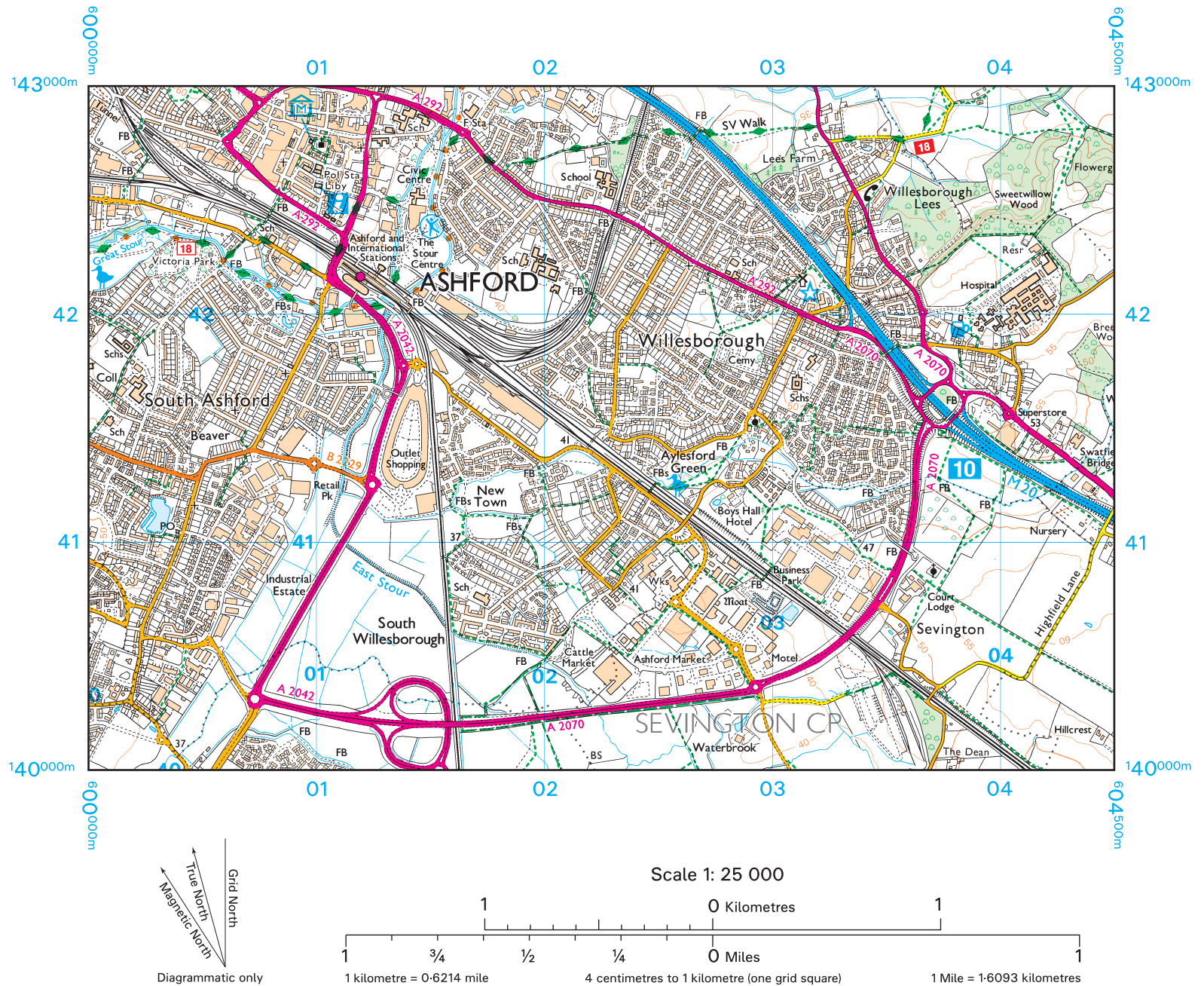
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Fig.4a - OS 1:25 000 map extract of central and southeast Ashford, Kent, UK



Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.
Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.



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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Geography

H081/01 Landscape and place

Resource Booklet

Tuesday 16 May 2017 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **4** pages.

CONTENTS OF RESOURCE BOOKLET

- Fig. 1 – Mean wind speed and wind direction recorded in Newquay, Cornwall, UK
- Fig. 2 – Mean minimum temperature and snowfall recorded on the West Glacier, Montana, USA
- Fig. 3 – Mean maximum temperature and precipitation recorded in the Mojave Desert, California, USA
- Fig. 4b – Contemporary Painting of Dunwich by David Downes
- Fig. 4c – Extracts from the Suffolk Tourist Guide, 2016
- Fig. 5 – An area in which it is proposed to carry out an AS level geographical investigation

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Fig. 1 – Mean wind speed and wind direction recorded in Newquay, Cornwall, UK

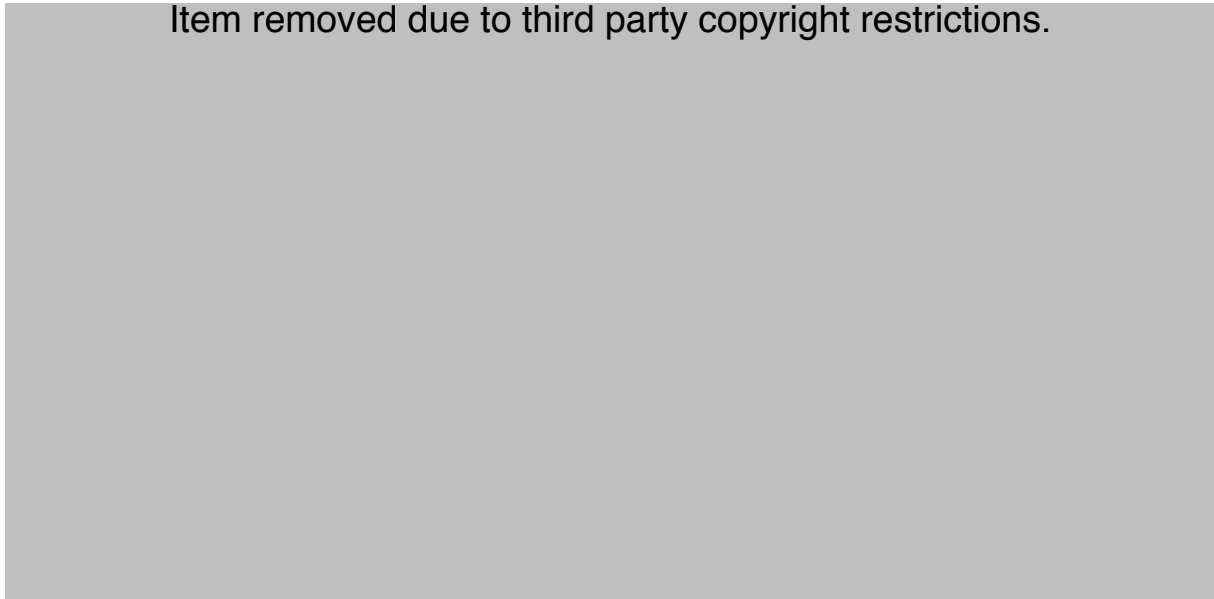
Month	Wind speed (mph)	Wind direction
January	8.9	286° (WNW)
February	5.7	333° (NNW)
March	5.8	59° (ENE)
April	7.8	328° (NNW)
May	5.1	14° (NNE)
June	8.8	201° (SSW)
July	5.9	284° (WNW)
August	5.9	223° (SW)
September	6.3	300° (WNW)
October	5.7	277° (W)
November	6.6	289° (WNW)
December	9.1	277° (W)

Fig. 2 – Mean minimum temperature and snowfall recorded on the West Glacier, Montana, USA

Month	Minimum temperature (°C)	Snowfall (cm)
January	−7.6	76.2
February	−7.3	43.2
March	−4.1	35.6
April	−0.8	7.6
May	3.3	0
June	6.8	0
July	9.2	0
August	8.4	0
September	4.1	0
October	−0.2	0
November	−3.6	45.7
December	−7.9	86.4

Fig. 3 – Mean maximum temperature and precipitation recorded in the Mojave Desert, California, USA

Month	Maximum temperature (°C)	Precipitation (mm)
January	14.1	30
February	15.7	39
March	18.7	25
April	21.9	6
May	26.9	3
June	31.9	1
July	35.8	8
August	35.6	7
September	31.3	4
October	25.5	9
November	18.4	15
December	13.5	23

Fig. 4b – Contemporary Painting of Dunwich by David Downes**Fig. 4c – Extracts from the Suffolk Tourist Guide, 2016**

It's hard to believe that the small, sleepy village of Dunwich on the Suffolk coast was once a bustling city with a population of 4,000. However, at one time it was the unofficial capital of East Anglia and a bustling seaport with 8 churches, 5 houses of religious order, and was the port responsible for major trades including the export of wool and grain and the import of fish, fir and timber. Today Dunwich is a small village with a large shingle beach, a Heath & Forest stretching to Westleton in one direction and Walberswick in the other, with RSPB Minsmere alongside. So there's still plenty to see and do!

Settled between Walberswick and Southwold, this is a perfect location to launch a birdwatching expedition, as it is nearby to the birdwatching areas of Dunwich Heath and RSPB Minsmere.

The Dunwich Museum charts the story of the City-Town-Village through the centuries, taking the visitor through the Roman, Saxon, Medieval periods right up to date. There's a DVD and also a natural history collection detailing some of the ecology in this AONB.

From Spring to the end of November the beach cafe at Dunwich is open, offering a full range of refreshments, including fish & chips of course! There is also a large car park and public toilets open all year, so come to Dunwich for an invigorating stroll or even a dip!

After all that exercise you'll need somewhere to recuperate and what better place than The Ship, Dunwich, which also provides accommodation for those too tired to leave.

Fig. 5 – An area in which it is proposed to carry out an AS level geographical investigation



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