OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Geography

H081/01 Landscape and place

Tuesday 15 May 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

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You must have:
- the Resource Booklet (inserted)
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

You may use:
- a ruler (cm/mm)
- a scientific or graphical calculator

INSTRUCTIONS
- The 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 answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION
- 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.

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Section A – Landscape Systems

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

Option A – Coastal Landscapes

1 **(a)** Study **Fig. 1** which shows a coastal landscape in Norfolk, England.

(i) Using evidence from **Fig. 1**, describe **one** distinctive coastal landform. **[3]**

(ii) Suggest **one** way in which geology has influenced the shape of the landform identified in **(a)(i)**. **[4]**

(b) Explain the formation of spits. **[8]**

(c)* 'Human activity is the main cause of landscape change within coastal systems.' How far do you agree with this view? **[14]**

OR

Option B – Glaciated Landscapes

2 **(a)** Study **Fig. 2** which shows a glaciated landscape in Scotland.

(i) Using evidence from **Fig. 2**, describe **one** distinctive glacial landform. **[3]**

(ii) Suggest **one** way in which geology has influenced the shape of the landform identified in **(a)(i)**. **[4]**

(b) Explain the formation of terminal moraines. **[8]**

(c)* 'Human activity is the main cause of landscape change within periglacial systems.' How far do you agree with this view? **[14]**

OR

Option C – Dryland Landscapes

3 **(a)** Study **Fig. 3** which shows a dryland landscape in California, USA.

(i) Using evidence from **Fig. 3**, describe **one** distinctive dryland landform. **[3]**

(ii) Suggest **one** way in which geology has influenced the shape of the landform identified in **(a)(i)**. **[4]**

(b) Explain the formation of alluvial fans. **[8]**

(c)* 'Human activity is the main cause of landscape change within dryland systems.' How far do you agree with this view? **[14]**

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Section B – Changing Spaces; Making Places

Answer **all** questions.

4 **(a)** Explain **two** ways in which religion influences peoples' perception of places. **[4]**

(b) Study **Fig. 4a**, poverty indicators for Barking and Dagenham and Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London, 2015. Barking and Dagenham and Kingston-upon-Thames are two of the administrative districts (boroughs) of the Greater London urban area.

(i) Using statistical evidence from **Fig. 4a**, state **one** contrast in poverty between Barking and Dagenham and Kingston-upon-Thames. **[1]**

(ii) With reference to **Fig. 4a**, suggest **two** reasons for social inequality between Barking and Dagenham and Kingston-upon-Thames. **[4]**

(c) Study **Fig. 4b**, a plan for a mixed-use community site at Capital Park in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Using evidence from **Fig. 4b,** explain **two** ways in which architects and planners attempt to create meaningful and authentic places. **[6]**

(d)* 'Rebranding is always a successful strategy in the place-making process.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? **[14]**

Section C – Fieldwork

Answer **all** questions.

5 **(a)** Study **Fig. 5**, crowd-sourced data of geo-located photographs taken by tourists (in red) and locals (in blue) in Barcelona, Spain.

(i) Suggest and justify a geographical question which could be investigated using the data collected in **Fig. 5**. **[4]**

(ii) State **two** benefits of using crowd-sourced data for the investigation suggested in **(a)(i)**. **[2]**

(iii) Explain **two** ethical implications you would need to consider when using crowd-sourced data for the investigation suggested in **(a)(i)**. **[6]**

(b) With reference to a fieldwork investigation you have carried out, evaluate the sampling strategy used. **[12]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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Resource Booklet

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INFORMATION

- This document consists of **8** pages.

CONTENTS OF RESOURCE BOOKLET

- Fig. 1 – A coastal landscape in Norfolk, England
- Fig. 2 – A glaciated landscape in Scotland
- Fig. 3 – A dryland landscape in California, USA
- Fig. 4a – Poverty indicators for Barking and Dagenham and Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London, 2015
- Fig. 4b – Plan for a mixed-use community site at Capital Park in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
- Fig. 5 – Crowd-sourced data of geo-located photographs taken by tourists (in red) and locals (in blue) in Barcelona, Spain

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Fig. 1 – A coastal landscape in Norfolk, England

Fig. 2 – A glaciated landscape in Scotland

Fig. 3 – A dryland landscape in California, USA

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Fig. 4a – Poverty indicators for Barking and Dagenham and Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London, 2015

Poverty Indicator	Barking and Dagenham	Kingston-upon-Thames
Child poverty rate – proportion of children estimated to be in low income households	37%	21%
Out-of-work benefit recipients – proportion of working-age people in receipt of out-of-work benefit	13.2%	5.4%
Landlord evictions – landlord evictions per 1,000 renting households	20.7	8.8
19-year-olds lacking qualifications – proportion of 19-year-olds lacking AS/A level qualification or equivalent	46%	29%
Adult limiting illness or disability – proportion of working-age adults with a limiting illness or disability	14%	8%
Childhood obesity – proportion of children aged 11 who are obese	26%	15%

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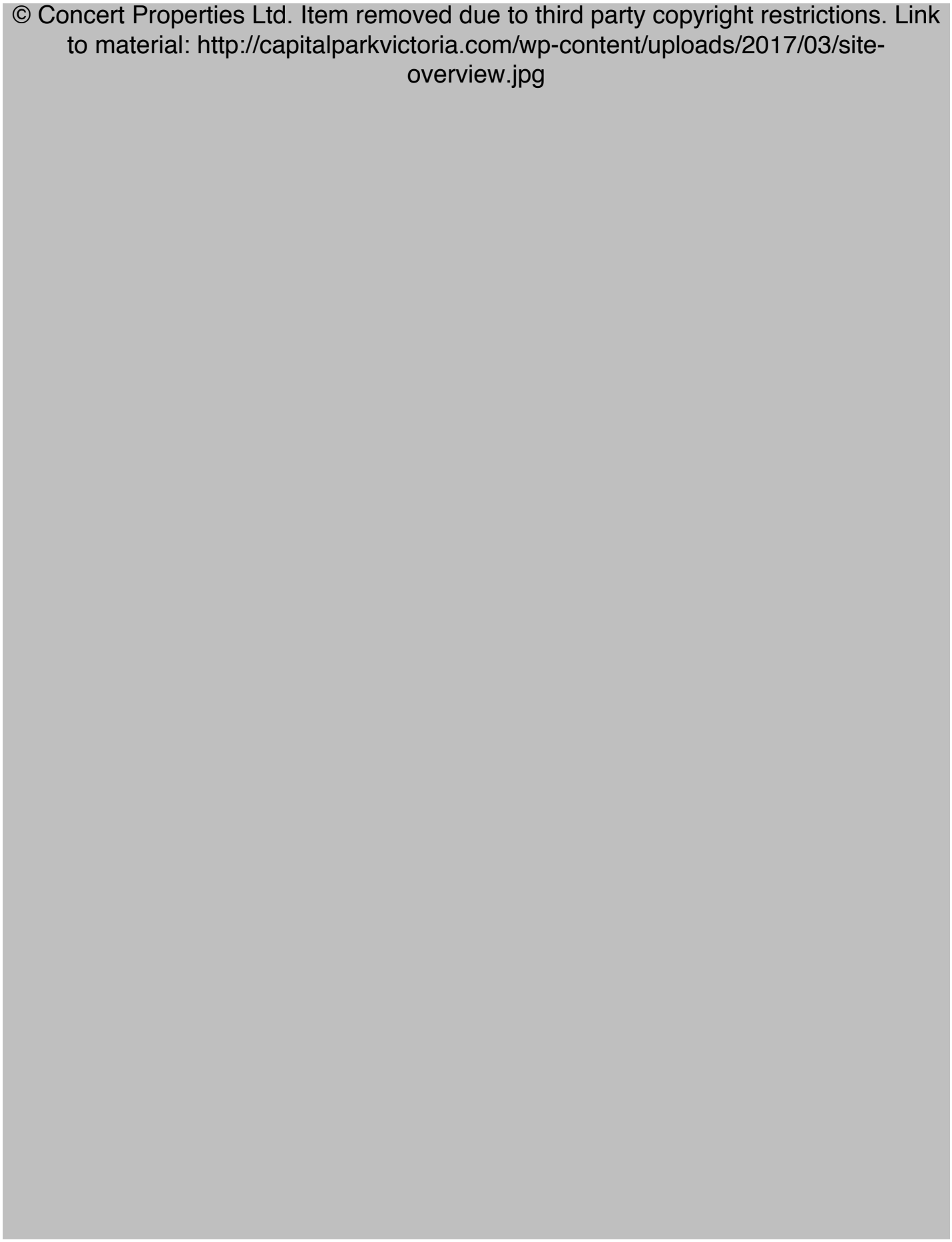

Fig. 4b – Plan for a mixed-use community site at Capital Park in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

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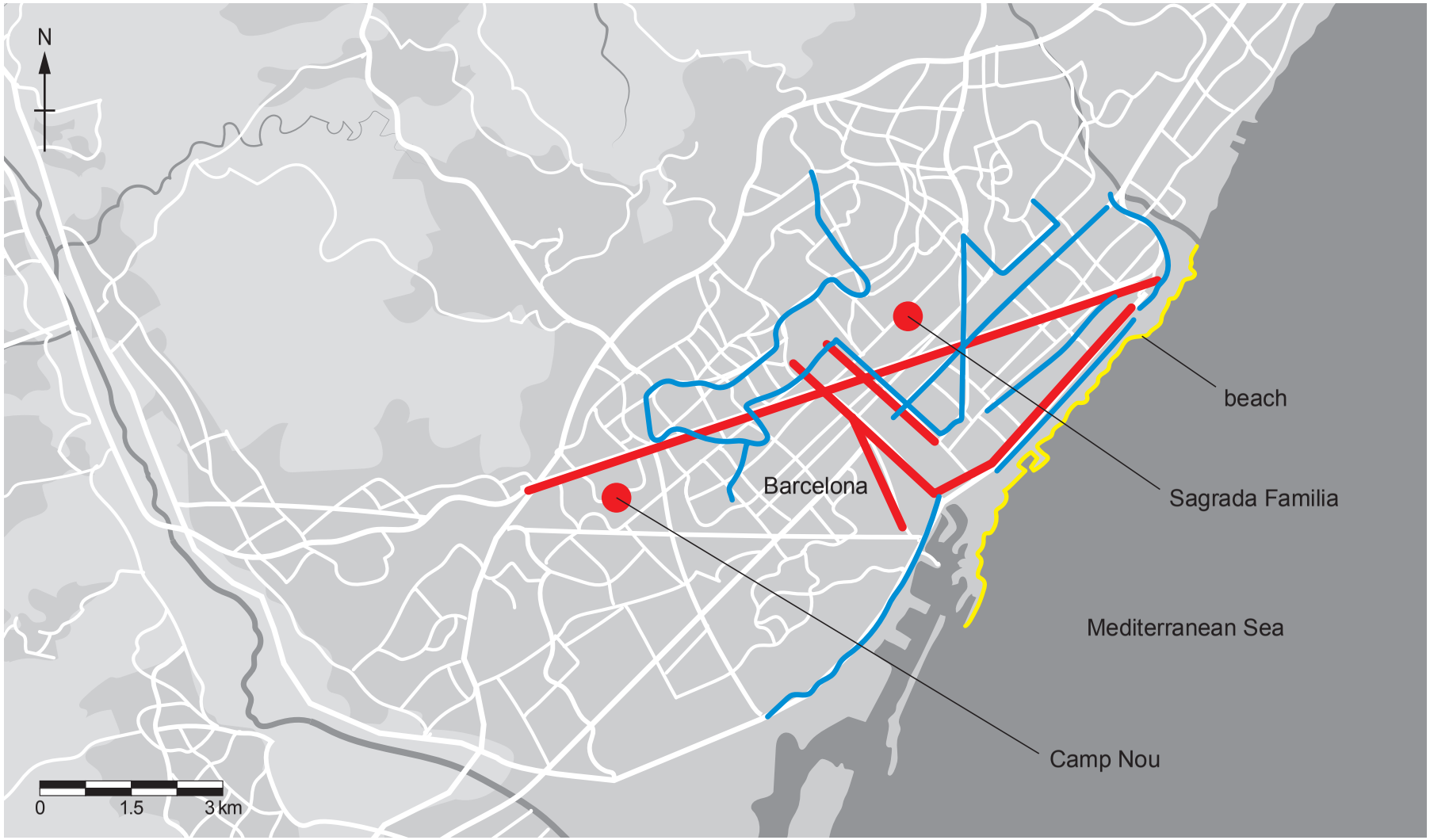
Fig. 5 – Crowd-sourced data of geo-located photographs taken by tourists (in red) and locals (in blue) in Barcelona, Spain



Key:
Camp Nou = home of Barcelona Football Club
Sagrada Familia = part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site

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