



**GCSE  
GEOGRAPHY**

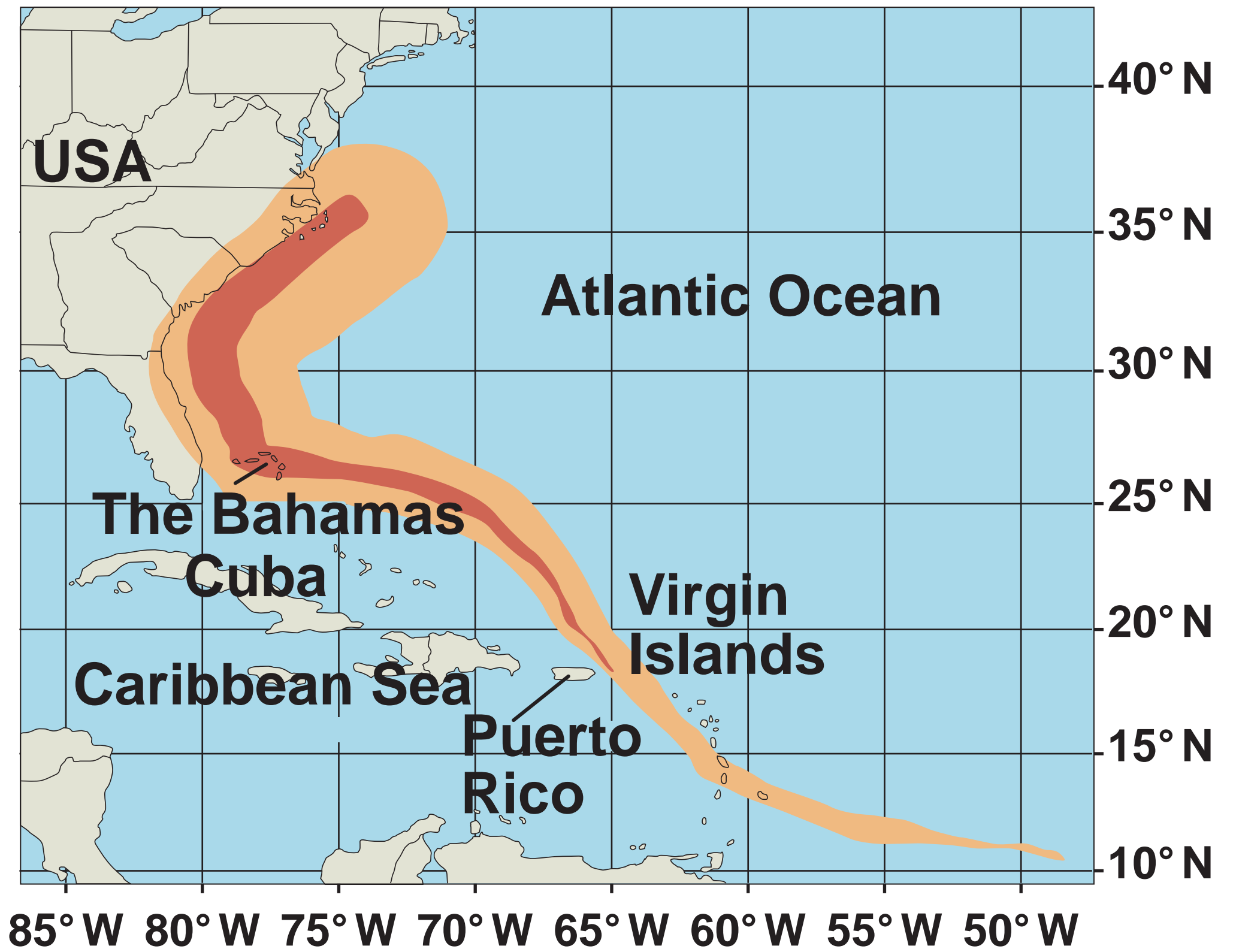
**Paper 1    Living with the  
Physical Environment**

**8035/1**

**Insert**

**[Turn over]**

**FIGURE 1 – For use with Question 1**



**KEY**

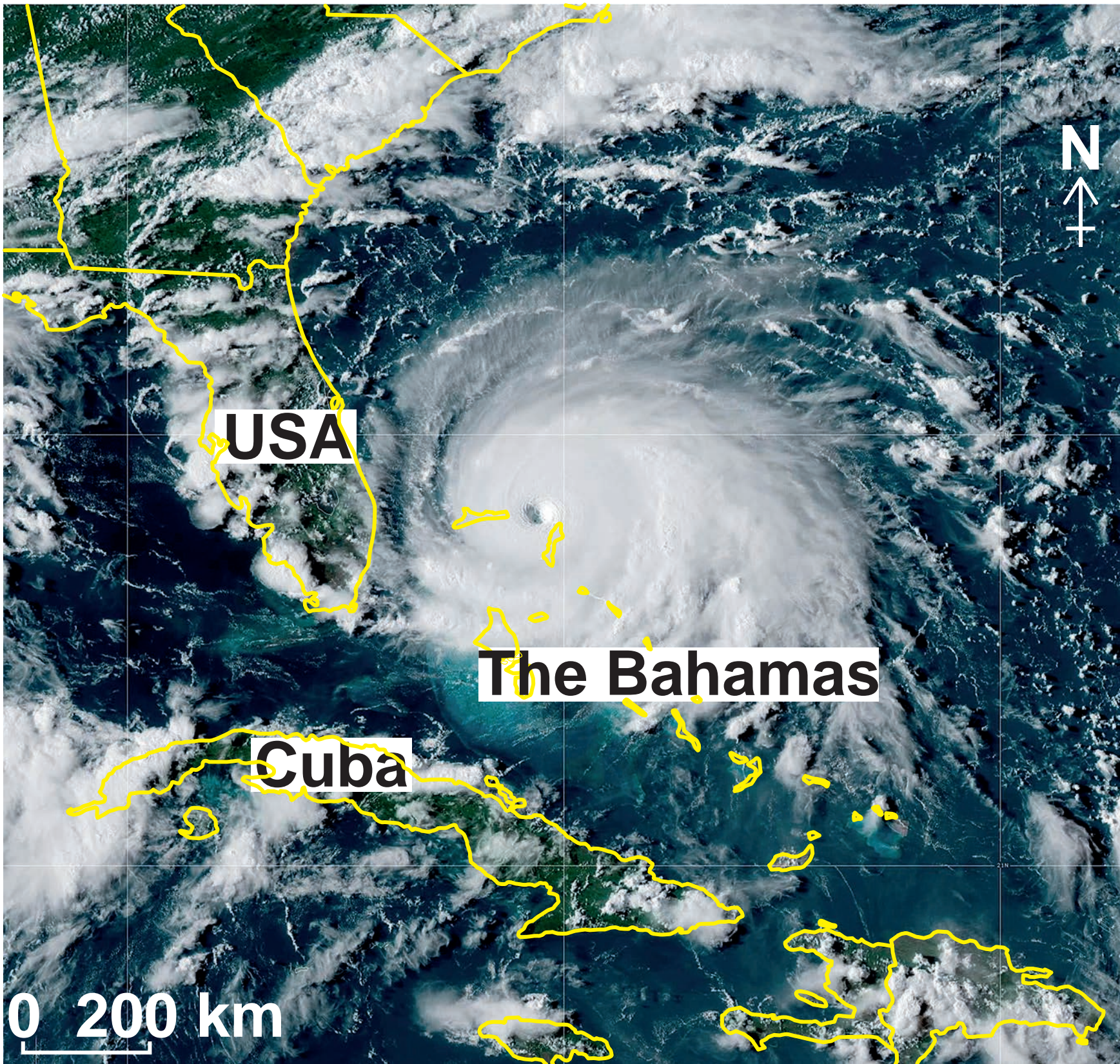
 Tropical storm force

 Hurricane force



**0 500 1000 km**

**FIGURE 2 – For use with Question 1**



**[Turn over]**

**FIGURE 4 – For use with Question 1**

**An image shows a large area of moorland. A large part of what is shown is on fire.**

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

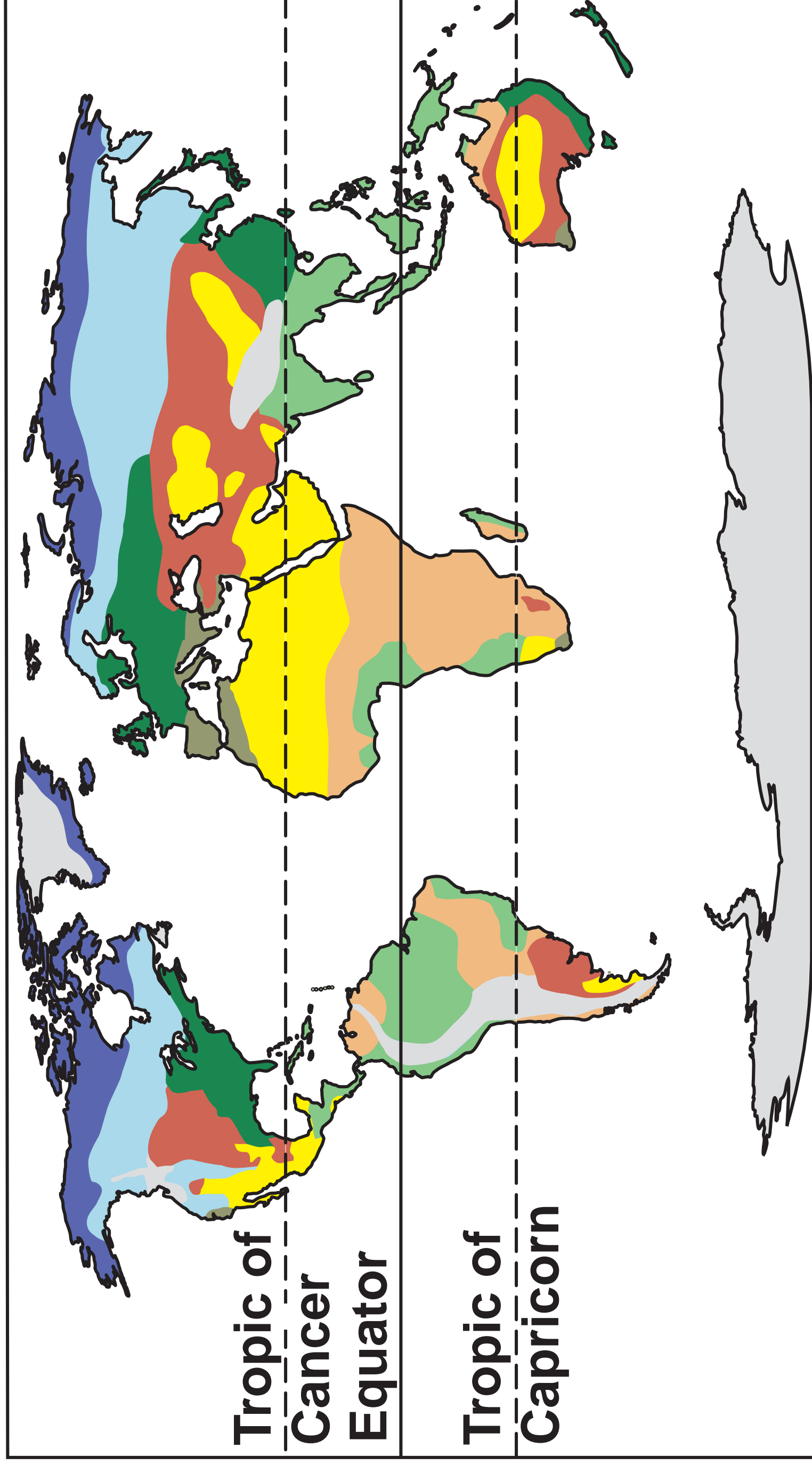


**An image shows a row of houses. A large amount of water is shown in front of and up to the houses.**

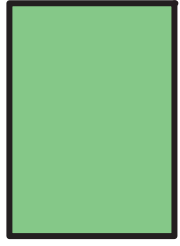
**Higher rainfall and more storm events have increased the risk of flooding.**

**[Turn over]**

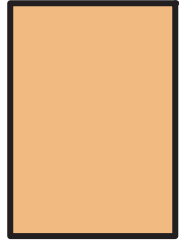
**FIGURE 5 – For use with Question 2**



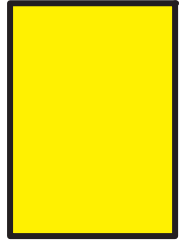
**KEY**



**Tropical forest**



**Savanna**



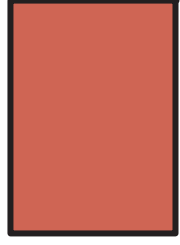
**Desert**



**Polar and  
high-mountain ice**



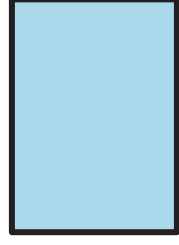
**Mediterranean**



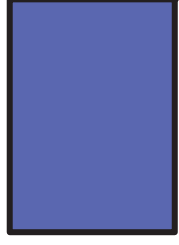
**Temperate grassland**



**Temperate deciduous forest**



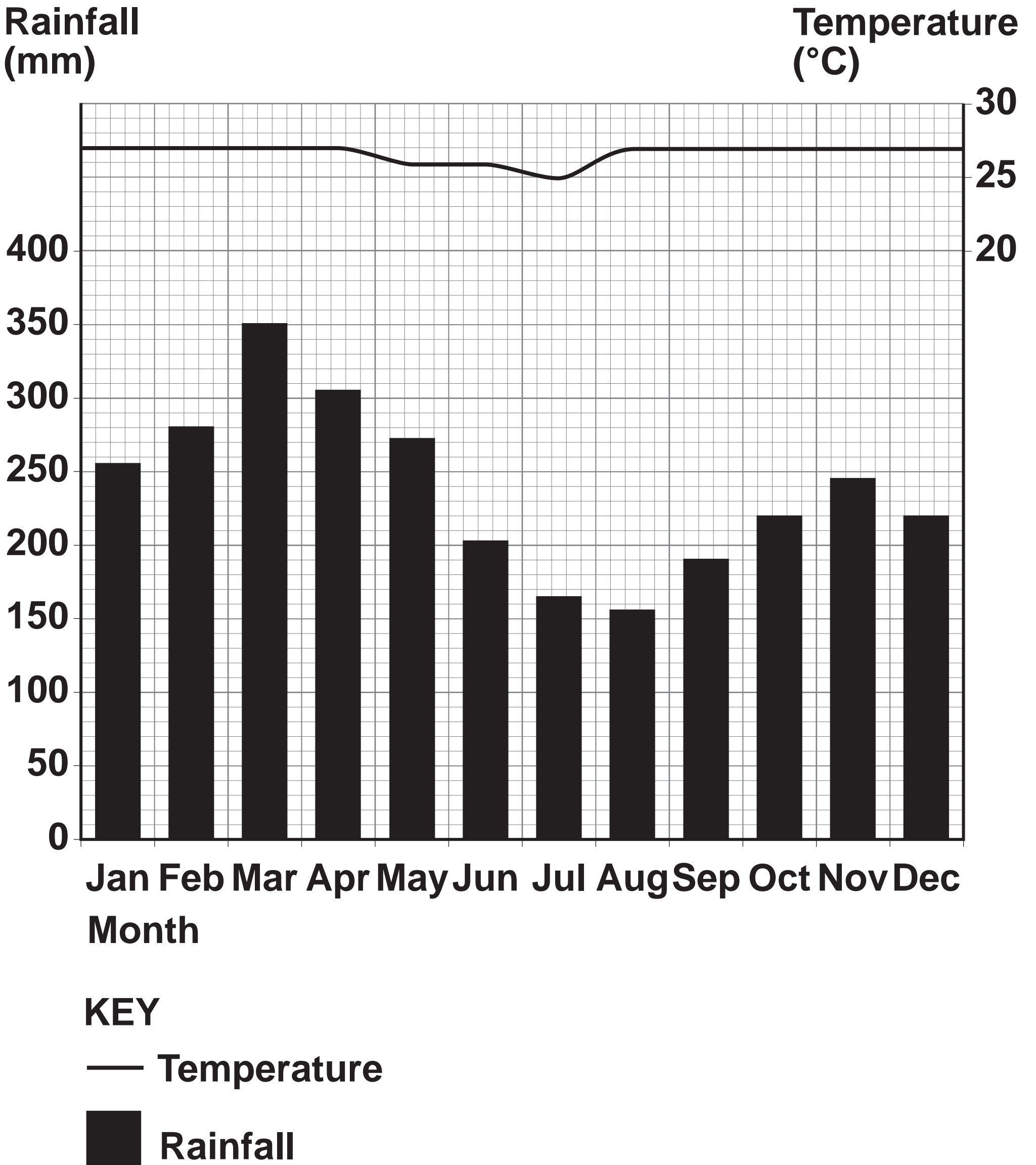
**Coniferous forest**



**Tundra (arctic and alpine)**

**[Turn over]**

**FIGURE 6 – For use with Question 2**

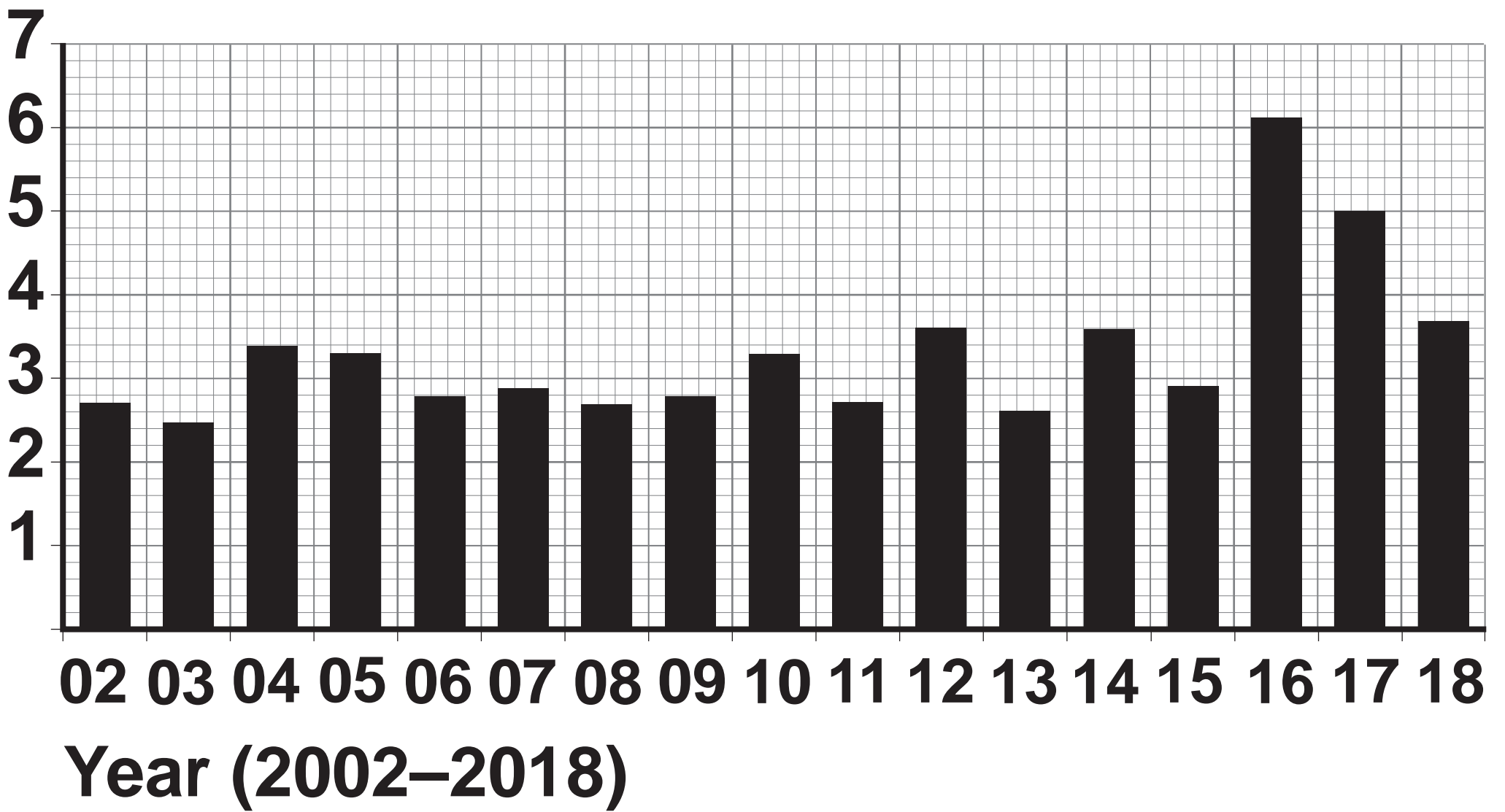




**[Turn over]**

**FIGURE 7 – For use with Question 2**

**Tropical  
primary  
forest loss  
(million  
hectares)**



**FIGURE 8 – For use with Question 2**

**An image shows a forest landscape. Within the landscape there is a cleared area of land. Here the ground can be seen alongside the remains of a number of tree trunks.**

**[Turn over]**

## **FIGURE 9 – Hot desert environment**

### **A hot desert landscape**



**An image shows a desert landscape containing hills and areas of sand.**

### **Gold mining in Western Australia**



**An image shows a large, multi-layered, excavated area. Within this area there are a number of large diggers and lorries.**

## **FIGURE 10 – Cold environment**

### **A tundra and mountain landscape**



**An image shows an area of land containing many areas of ice and water. In the background there are snow-covered mountains.**

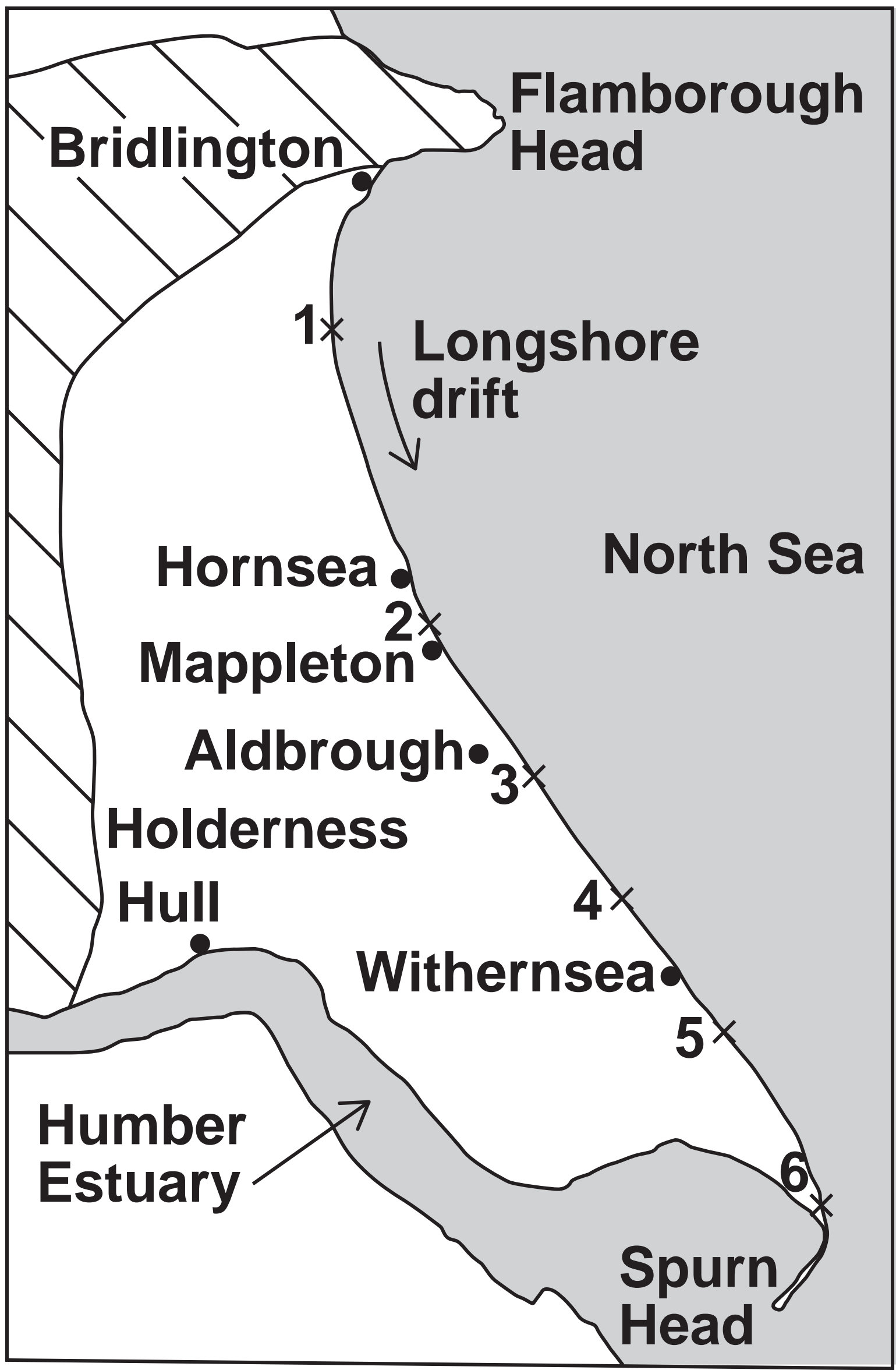
### **Oil drilling in Alaska**



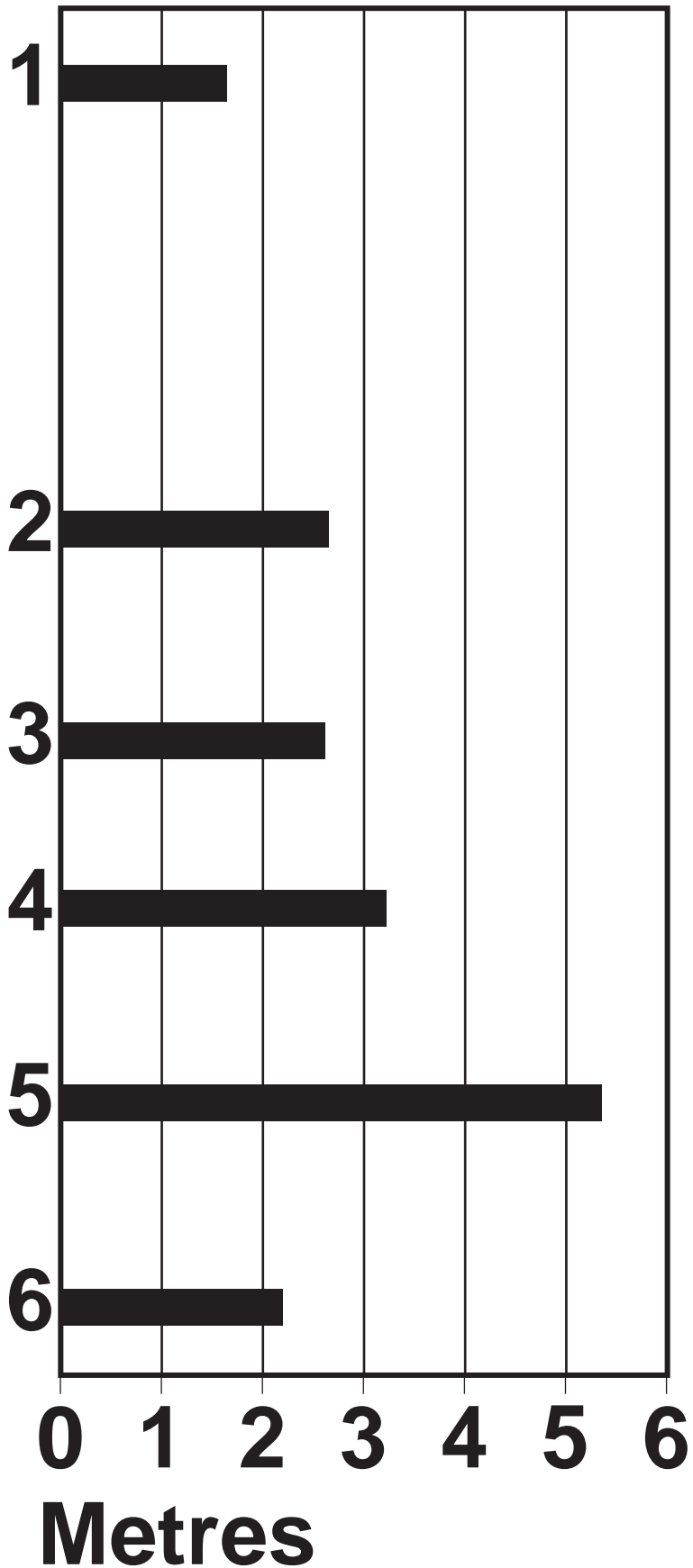
**An image shows facilities and large industrial equipment within a landscape of snow and ice.**

**[Turn over]**

FIGURE 11 – For use with Question 3



**Average annual rate of erosion, 2003 – 2017**



**KEY**

● Settlement



Chalk

× Site where erosion rate recorded

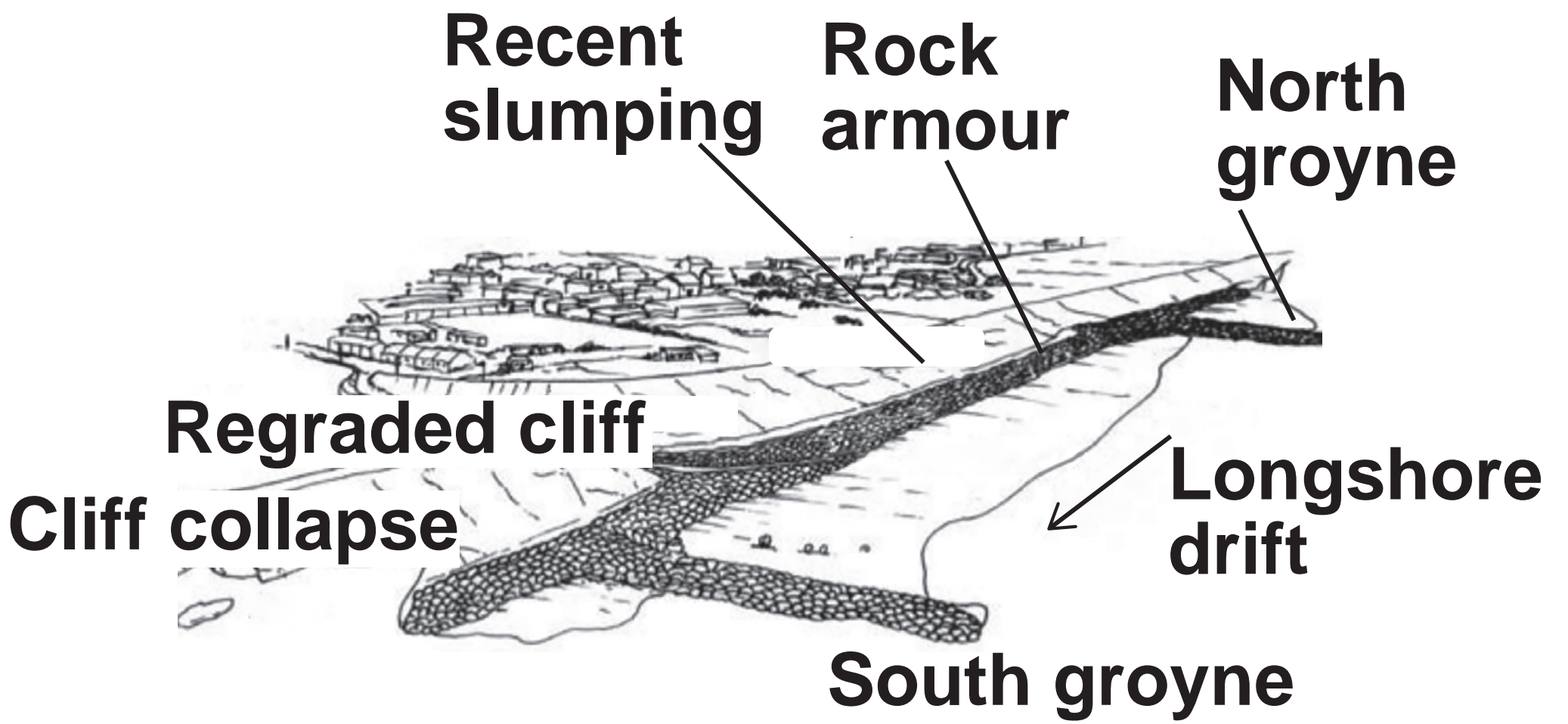
The Holderness coastline is made up of soft boulder clays (till) left behind after the ice sheets melted.

[Turn over]

**FIGURE 12 – For use with Question 3**



**FIGURE 13 – For use with Question 3**



**[Turn over]**

**FIGURE 15 – For use with Question 4**



**FIGURE 16 – For use with Question 4**

**Local resident**

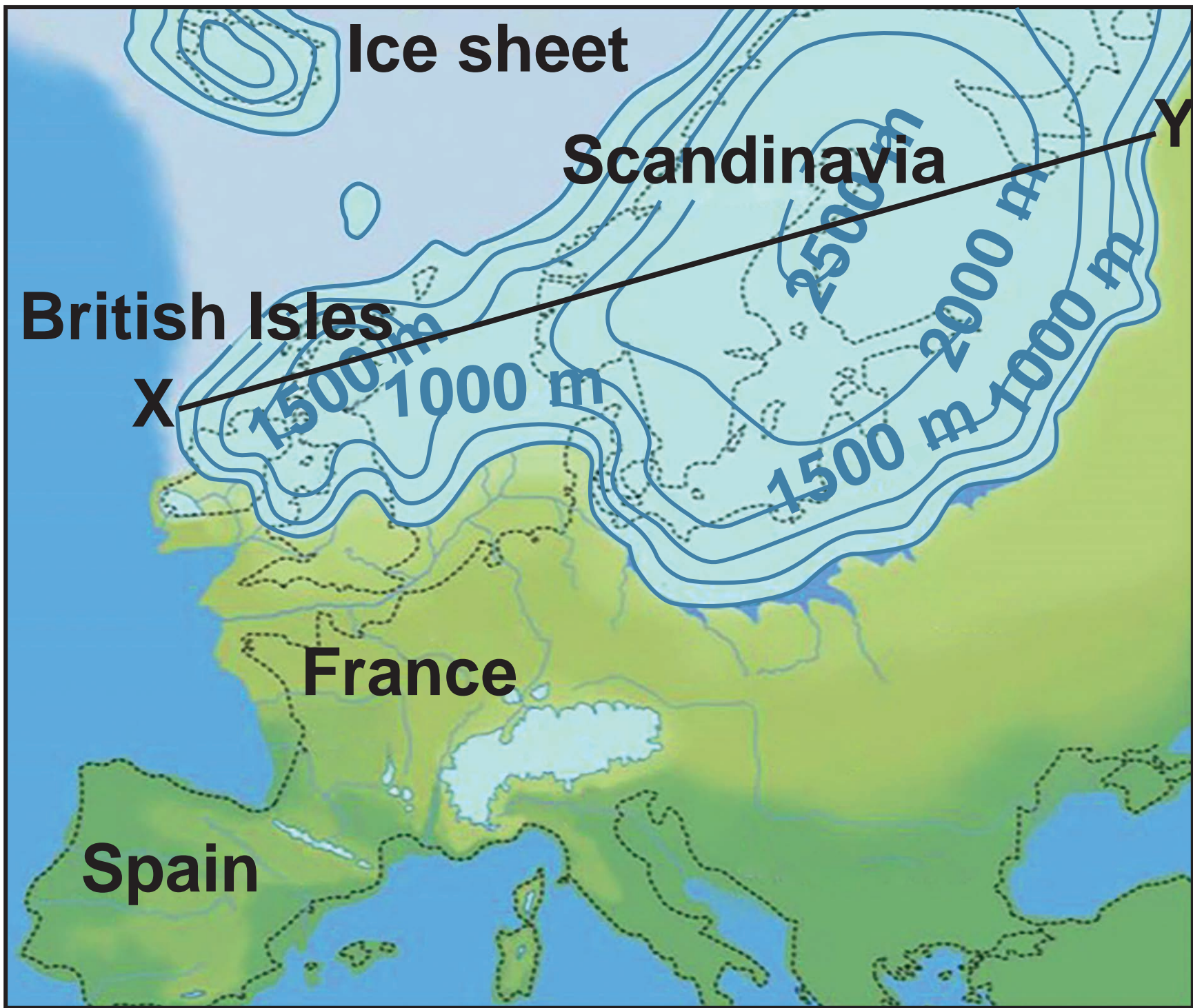
**“I live in a house that is near to the river on a floodplain. I think that the government should pay for hard engineering projects such as dams and flood walls.”**

**Environment Officer**

**“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.”**

**[Turn over]**

FIGURE 17 – For use with Question 5



**KEY**

-  Ice sheets and glaciers
-  **–1000 m–** Depth of ice
-  Present day coastline
-  Sea

0 500 km



**FIGURE 19 – For use with Question 5**



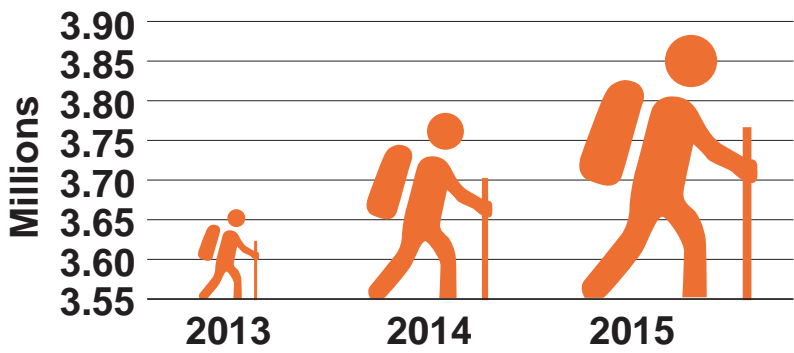
**[Turn over]**

# FIGURE 20 – For use with Question 5

## Visitor numbers

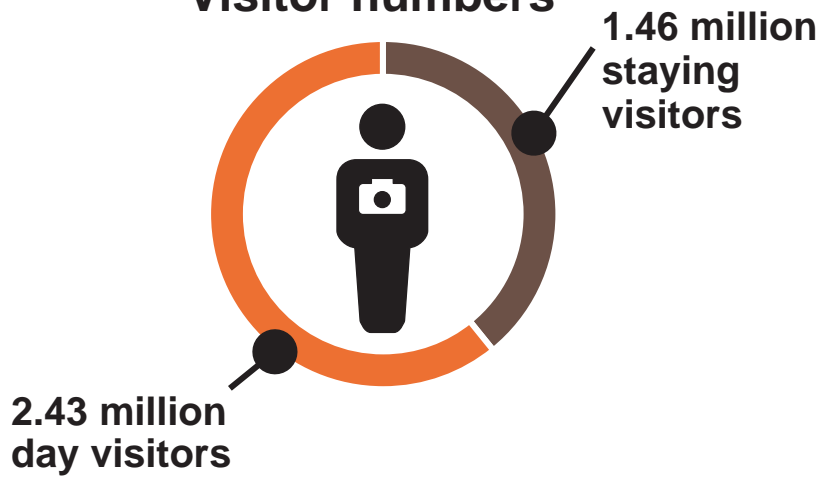
**3.89 million** people visited the National Park in 2015

### Increasing visitor numbers



During 2015 there were more day visitors than staying visitors to Snowdonia

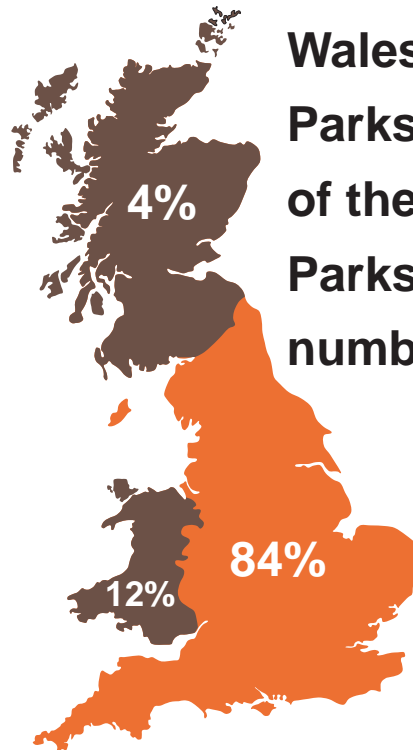
### Visitor numbers



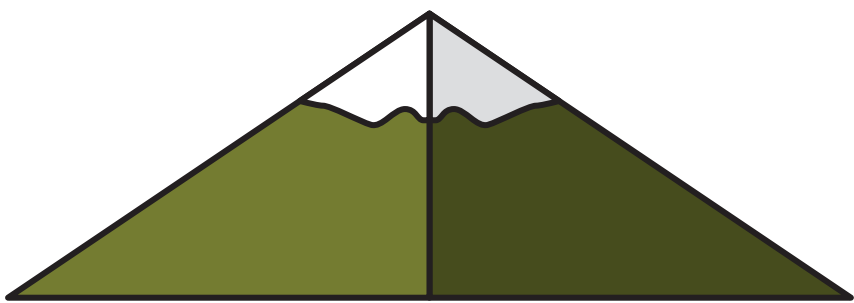
The estimated spend per visitor for Snowdonia is

**£122,**

which is the second highest of all the UK National Parks



Wales' National Parks have **12%** of the UK National Parks' total visitor numbers



**595 000**

Visitors to Snowdon annually



**BLANK PAGE**

# BLANK PAGE

**Copyright information**

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk).

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2022 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

**G/KL/Jun22/8035/1/Insert/E2**

