

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2015

Geography (Specification A)

Unit 1 Physical Geography

Tuesday 19 May 2015 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

90301F
F

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	

For this paper you must have:

- the colour insert (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- **Answer THREE questions:**
 - **one** question from **Section A (Questions 1 – 4)**
 - **one** question from **Section B (Questions 5 – 7)**
 - **one** other question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Where applicable, questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of written communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams to illustrate answers and where reference is made to your personal investigative work. You are advised to allocate your time carefully.



J U N 1 5 9 0 3 0 1 F 0 1

G/TI/110018/Jun15/E5

90301F

Section A

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B and **one** other question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 25 marks

1 The Restless Earth

1 (a) Complete the statements below to describe the characteristics of continental crust.

Circle the correct answer in each set of brackets.

[3 marks]

Continental crust is [**less than 500** / **more than 1500**] million years old.

Continental crust is [**more** / **less**] dense than oceanic crust.

Continental crust [**can** / **cannot**] be renewed or destroyed.

1 (b) Study **Figure 1** on the insert, a map showing the world distribution of volcanoes.

1 (b) (i) What type of plate boundary is found at **X** on **Figure 1**?

[1 mark]

.....

1 (b) (ii) Are the following statements about the world distribution of volcanoes **true** or **false**?

Tick the correct boxes.

[4 marks]

	True	False
There are no volcanoes in Asia.		
Volcanoes occur around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.		
There is a line of volcanoes in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.		
Volcanoes only occur at plate margins.		



G/Jun15/90301F

1 (d) Study **Figure 3** on the insert, a map showing the Yellowstone supervolcano in the USA.

1 (d) (i) Use information in **Figure 3** to complete the table below.

[2 marks]

Distance along line A–B km
Shape of the supervolcano (caldera)

1 (d) (ii) How is a supervolcano different from a volcano?

[2 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 (d) (iii) Describe the likely global consequences of a supervolcano eruption.

[4 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....



Total for this question: 25 marks**2 Rocks, Resources and Scenery****2 (a)** Study **Figure 4** on the insert, a diagram showing the geological timescale.**2 (a) (i)** Use **Figure 4** to complete the following sentences.**[2 marks]**

Some granite formed 280 million years ago in the Period.

The Carboniferous period lasted for million years.

2 (a) (ii) With the help of **Figure 4**, outline what is meant by an 'era'.**[2 marks]**

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 (b) The following statements are about the three types of rock.Complete the rock type table below by writing the letter for **each** statement in the correct column.**[4 marks]**

One has been done for you.

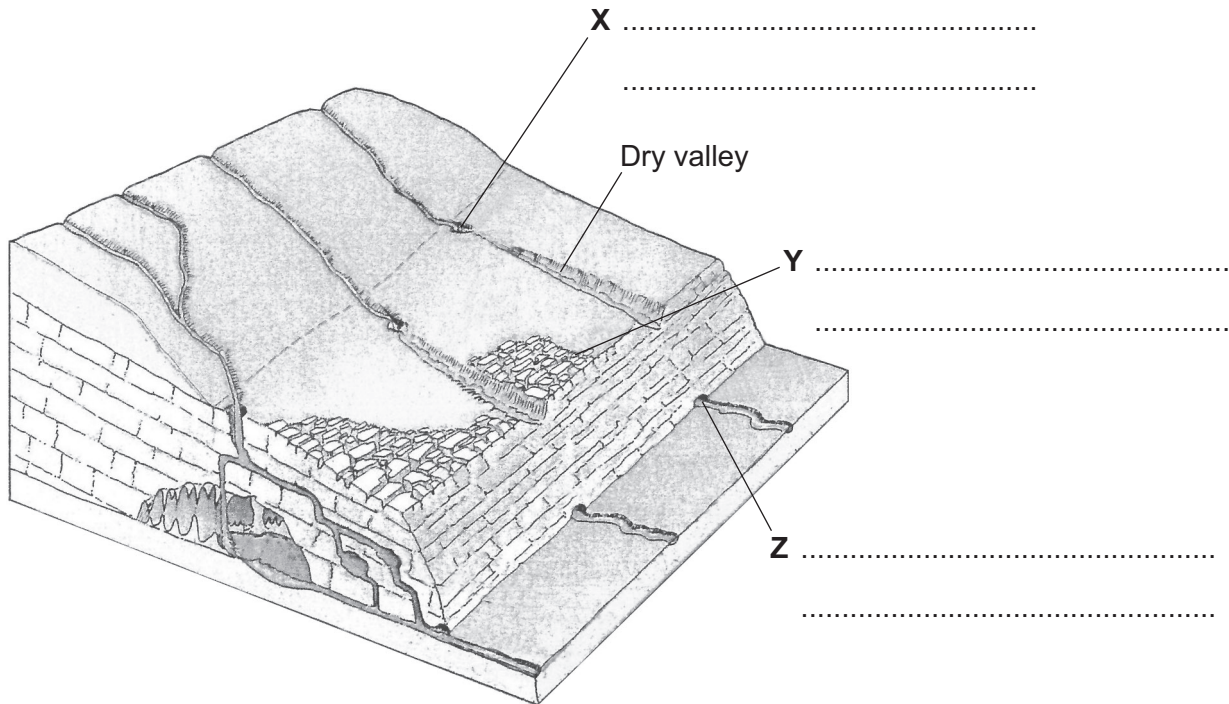
- A** These rocks include slate and marble.
- B** These rocks are formed by volcanic activity.
- C** These rocks are often formed on the sea bed.
- D** These rocks often consist of many crystals.
- E** These rocks include chalk and clay.

Rock Type		
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
		A

Question 2 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

2 (c) Study **Figure 5**, a block diagram showing limestone features.

Figure 5



2 (c) (i) On **Figure 5**, label the surface features shown at **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

[3 marks]

2 (c) (ii) The rock type below the limestone is:

pervious / permeable / impermeable.

Circle the correct answer.

[1 mark]



2 (c) (iii) With the help of **Figure 5**, explain the formation of a dry valley.

[4 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

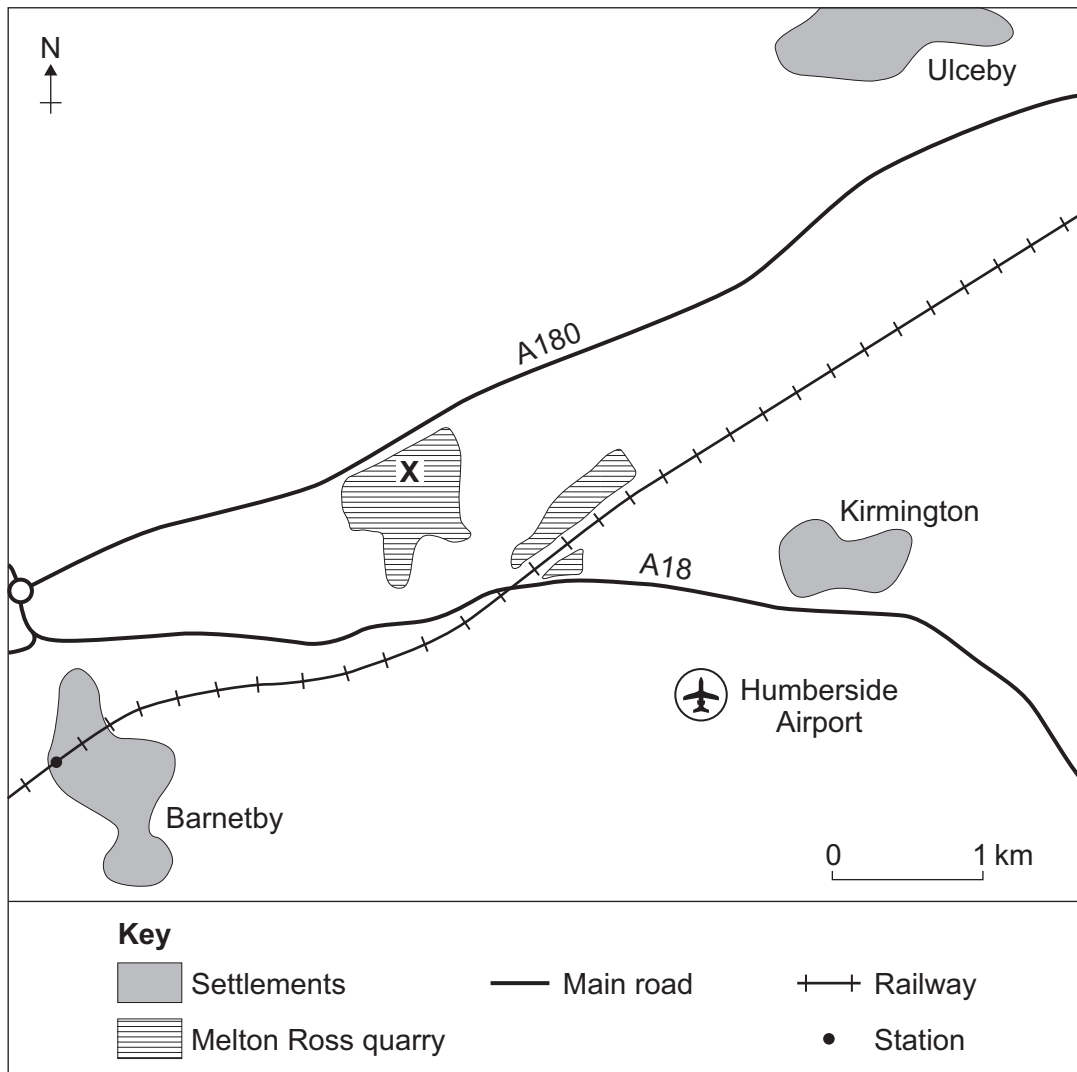
Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 2 (d)** Study **Figure 6**, a sketch map showing the location of Melton Ross quarry.

Figure 6



- 2 (d) (i)** Complete the sentences below to describe the location of Melton Ross quarry.

[3 marks]

Melton Ross quarry is two km of Kirmington.

Barnetby station is km south west of location X at the quarry.

The quarry is north of the main road



2 (d) (ii) Describe advantages and disadvantages of quarrying.

[6 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

25

Turn over ►



Total for this question: 25 marks

3 The Challenge of Weather and Climate

- 3 (a)** Study **Figure 7** on the insert, a map showing the average maximum monthly temperatures at four weather stations in the UK from 1981 to 2010.

- 3 (a) (i)** Use **Figure 7** to complete the Fact File below.

[3 marks]**Fact File**

The temperature at Lake Vyrnwy in January was °C.

The warmest place in July was

The temperature range in London was °C.

- 3 (a) (ii)** How does **latitude** explain the difference in temperature between London and Edinburgh?

[2 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 3 (a) (iii)** How does **altitude** explain the difference in temperature between Llanbedr and Lake Vyrnwy?

[2 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....



3 (b) Study **Figure 8** on the insert, a synoptic chart showing the St Jude storm over the British Isles on 28 October 2013.

3 (b) (i) Complete the paragraph below to describe the synoptic chart.

Circle the correct answer in each set of brackets.

[4 marks]

The lowest pressure on the map is at [**W / X**]. The air pressure at Y is between [**977 and 979 / 981 and 983**] millibars. The isobars to the south of the British Isles are [**close together / far apart**]. There is a [**warm / cold**] front over southern England.

3 (b) (ii) What is the type of weather system centred at Y in **Figure 8**?

[1 mark]

.....

3 (b) (iii) Complete the sentences below to outline the weather associated with the passage of a cold front.

[3 marks]

Cloud cover is

.....

Precipitation is

.....

Windspeeds are

.....

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 3 (c)** Study **Figures 9a** and **9b** on the insert, photographs taken after the Philippines were hit by Typhoon Haiyan (a tropical revolving storm) on 8 November 2013.

Figure 9a shows Tacloban Airport.

Figure 9b shows the Tacloban coast near the airport.

Describe the effects of Typhoon Haiyan shown in **Figures 9a** and **9b**.

[4 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....



- 3 (d)** Use a case study to describe the short-term and long-term responses to a tropical revolving storm in a richer part of the world.

[6 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

25

Turn over ►



Total for this question: 25 marks**4 Living World****4 (a)** Study **Figure 10** on the insert, a diagram of a simple ecosystem.**4 (a) (i)** Name **one** physical factor affecting the ecosystem.**[1 mark]**

.....

4 (a) (ii) Outline how the soil is affected by the vegetation.**[2 marks]**

.....
.....
.....
.....

4 (a) (iii) Outline how the vegetation is affected by the soil.**[2 marks]**

.....
.....
.....
.....



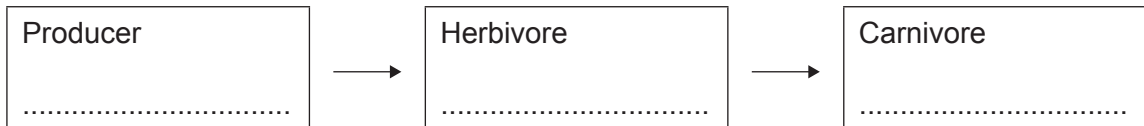
4 (b) (i) The headings for a partly completed food chain are shown below.

Add an example for each heading to complete the food chain.

Choose the examples from this list.

[3 marks]

bacteria caterpillar sunlight robin oak tree



4 (b) (ii) Describe the differences between a producer and a consumer.

[3 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 4 (c)** Study **Figure 11** on the insert, a map showing the location of temperate deciduous forest.

The following statements begin to describe the location of temperate deciduous forest.

Use information from **Figure 11** to complete the sentences.

[4 marks]

The largest area of temperate deciduous forest is found

.....

In Africa, there is

.....

In North America and Asia, temperate deciduous forest is found

.....

In the southern hemisphere, temperate deciduous forest is found

.....



- 4 (d)** Study **Figure 12** on the insert, a photograph of part of Epping Forest, a temperate deciduous woodland in the south of England.

Use **Figure 12** to describe the characteristics of this temperate deciduous woodland.

[4 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (e) Use a case study to describe different uses of temperate deciduous woodland.

[6 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

.....

End of Section A

25



Section B

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B and **one** other question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 25 marks

5 Water on the Land

- 5 (a)** Study **Figure 13** on the insert, a 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of part of the Peak District.

Damflask Reservoir is named in grid square 2790. The dam is in grid square 2890.

- 5 (a) (i)** What is the length of the dam along the line **X–Y** on the map?

[1 mark]

..... km

- 5 (a) (ii)** What shape is Damflask Reservoir?

[1 mark]

.....
.....

- 5 (a) (iii)** Describe the relief (height and slope of the land) around Damflask Reservoir.

[2 marks]

.....
.....
.....
.....

- 5 (a) (iv)** A dam is an example of:

hard engineering / soft engineering.

Circle the correct answer.

[1 mark]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 5 (b)** Study **Figures 14a** and **14b** on the insert, maps showing rainfall (2012) and population density (2011) in England and Wales.

- 5 (b) (i)** Areas A and B are shown on **Figures 14a** and **14b**.

Complete the table below to show the missing information.

[2 marks]

Area	Rainfall (mm)	Population density (people per square km)
A		0–99
B	600–799	

- 5 (b) (ii)** Using **Figures 14a** and **14b**, identify **one** area likely to have a water surplus and **one** area likely to have a water deficit.

[2 marks]

Area of water surplus

Area of water deficit

- 5 (b) (iii)** Explain 'the need for transfer' in managing water supply in the UK.

[3 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



5 (c) Study **Figure 15** on the insert, a photograph of High Force waterfall on the River Tees in the north of England.

5 (c) (i) Three characteristics of the waterfall are shown by **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

Write labels for **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

[3 marks]

X

Y

Z

5 (c) (ii) Explain the formation of a waterfall.

[4 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



5 (d) Describe how a river transports its load.

[6 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

25



Total for this question: 25 marks**6 Ice on the Land**

- 6 (a)** Study **Figures 16a** and **16b** on the insert, graphs showing information about the Solheimajökull glacier in Iceland in the years 1931–2012.

Figure 16a shows the advance and retreat of the glacier.

Figure 16b shows the changes in the position of the snout of the glacier.

- 6 (a) (i)** Use **Figure 16a** to complete the sentences below.

[2 marks]

Most ice was lost from the glacier in

During the 1980s the glacier

- 6 (a) (ii)** Use **Figure 16b** to complete the sentences below.

Circle the correct answer in each set of brackets.

[2 marks]

From 1931 to 2012, the glacier snout retreated [**1000m / 1300m**].

In this period there was a [**steady / fluctuating**] loss of ice.

- 6 (a) (iii)** What is the glacial budget?

[1 mark]

.....
.....

- 6 (a) (iv)** Outline changes in a glacier between summer and winter.

[3 marks]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Question 6 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

6 (b) Study **Figure 17** on the insert, a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of the Helvellyn area of the Lake District.

6 (b) (i) Red Tarn (grid square 3415) is in a corrie.

In what direction does the corrie face?

[1 mark]

.....

6 (b) (ii) What is the height of Helvellyn at grid reference 342151?

[1 mark]

..... m

6 (b) (iii) A pyramidal peak is labelled on **Figure 17** and two other landforms resulting from glacial erosion are identified at **X** and **Y**.

Name landform **X** and landform **Y**.

[2 marks]

Landform **X**

Landform **Y**

6 (b) (iv) Explain the formation of a pyramidal peak.

[4 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

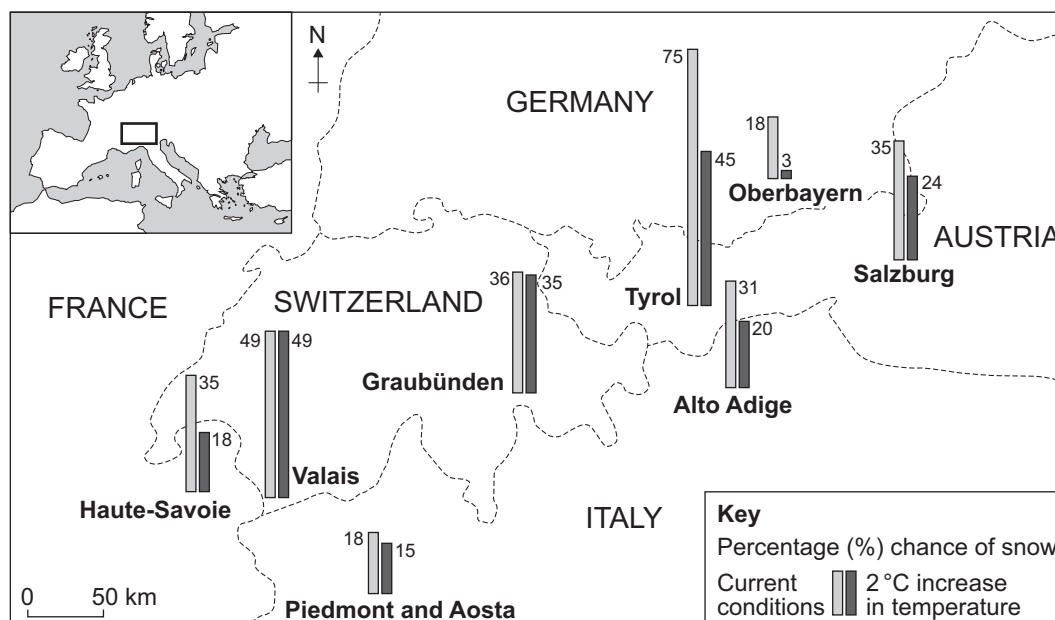
.....

.....



- 6 (c) Study **Figure 18**, a located bars map showing the chance of snow in selected regions of the Alps under current conditions and the chance of snow if there is a 2 °C increase in temperature.

Figure 18



- 6 (c) (i) Three of the following statements describing the information in **Figure 18** are correct.

Tick the **three** correct statements.

[3 marks]

The greatest decrease in the percentage chance of snow with a 2 °C increase in temperature will be in Tyrol.	
Regions in Switzerland will not be affected very much by a 2 °C increase in temperature.	
Under current conditions the region with the highest chance of snow is Valais.	
There would be a change of 3% or less in two regions with a 2 °C increase in temperature.	
The two Italian regions will show the greatest drop in percentage chance of snow with a 2 °C increase in temperature.	
The percentage chance of snow will halve in Oberbayern with a 2 °C increase in temperature.	

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



6 (c) (ii) Describe the economic and social impacts of unreliable snowfall on some resorts.

[6 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

.....

25



Total for this question: 25 marks**7 Coastal Zone****7 (a)** Study **Figure 19** on the insert, a photograph of Happisburgh, Norfolk.**7 (a) (i)** State the evidence at **X** and **Y** suggesting that erosion is taking place on this coast.**[2 marks]****X**

.....

Y

.....

7 (a) (ii) With the help of **Figure 19**, outline **one** impact of this erosion on people.**[2 marks]**

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 (a) (iii) Name the landform at **Z**.**[1 mark]**

.....

Question 7 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

7 (b) Explain the formation of a wave-cut platform.

[4 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

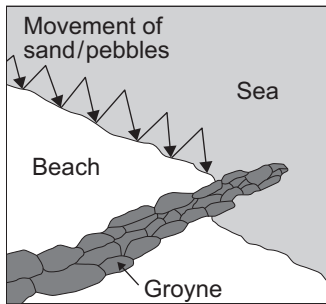
.....

.....



- 7 (c)** Study **Figure 20**, a table showing information about three coastal management strategies.

Figure 20



Coastal management strategy	Cost (£)	Construction	Years before significant maintenance
Sea walls	6 000–10 000 per metre	Continuous	30–50
Groynes	5 000–10 000 each	Every 200 metres	10
Rock armour	1 000–4 000 per metre	Continuous but short distance	10

- 7 (c) (i)** Use **Figure 20** to complete the sentences below.

[3 marks]

One advantage of a sea wall is

.....

One advantage of rock armour is

.....

Groynes are different from the other strategies because

.....

- 7 (c) (ii)** With the help of **Figure 20**, outline how groynes can protect the coast.

[3 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 7 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



7 (d) Study **Figure 21** on the insert, a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of Walton-on-the-Naze.

7 (d) (i) What is the **four figure** grid reference of the Nature Reserve marked **X**?

[1 mark]

.....

7 (d) (ii) What is the distance along the line from the coast at point **Y** to the island at point **Z**?

[1 mark]

..... km

7 (d) (iii) Grid squares 2223 and 2323 are outlined on the map.

Describe the coastal features in these grid squares.

[2 marks]

.....
.....
.....
.....



7 (e) Use a case study to describe the characteristics of a coastal habitat.

[6 marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

25

END OF QUESTIONS



There are no questions printed on this page

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Acknowledgement of copyright-holders and publishers

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Figure 5: Block diagram of a Carboniferous limestone landscape taken from David Waugh and Tony Bushell's 'New Key Geography for GCSE 2nd Edition' (ISBN 978-0-7487-8133-1), first published in 2002. Permission granted by Oxford University Press.

Figure 18: Based on data from OECD.

Copyright © 2015 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.





General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2015

Geography (Specification A)

90301F

Unit 1 Physical Geography

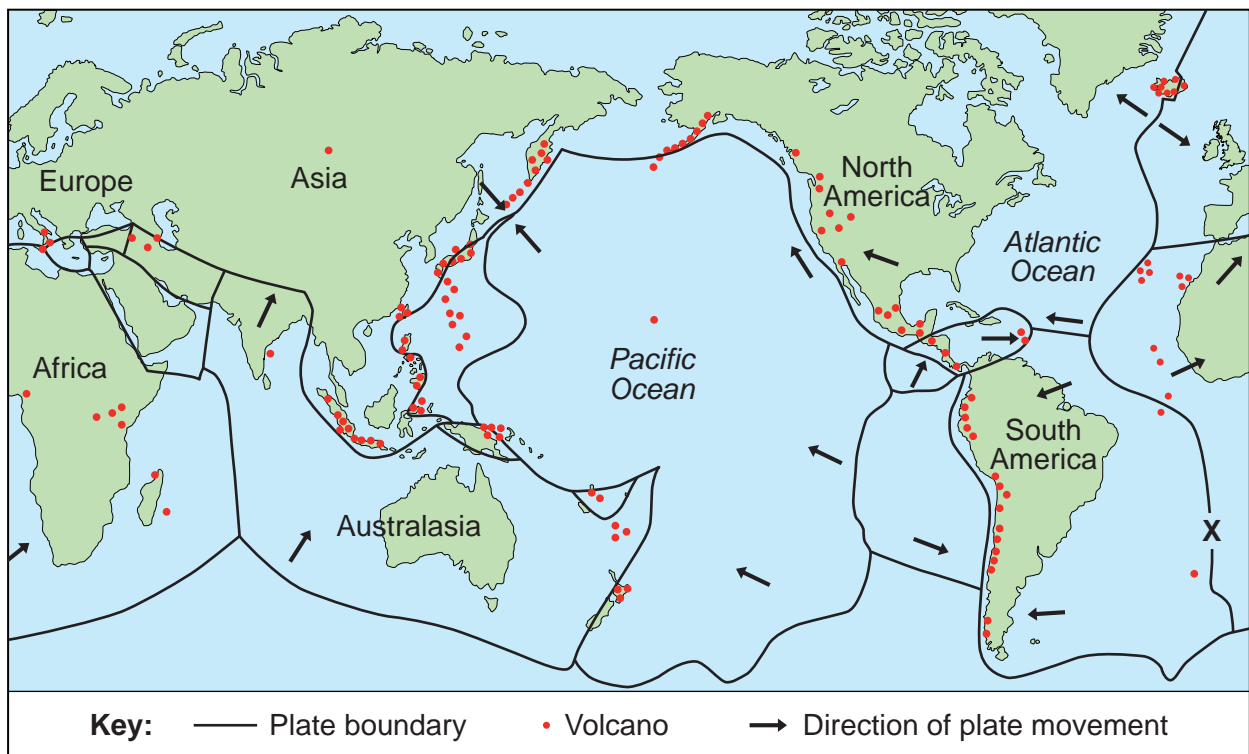
Insert

The key for Figure 13 (1:25 000 OS map extract) is on page 13.

A The key for Figure 17 and Figure 21 (1:50 000 OS map extracts) is on page 14.

Detach perforated pages 13 and 14 and use when referring to the OS map extracts.

Figure 1



Source: Understanding GCSE Geography, Bowen & Pallister, Pearson Education Ltd

Figure 2



Figure 3

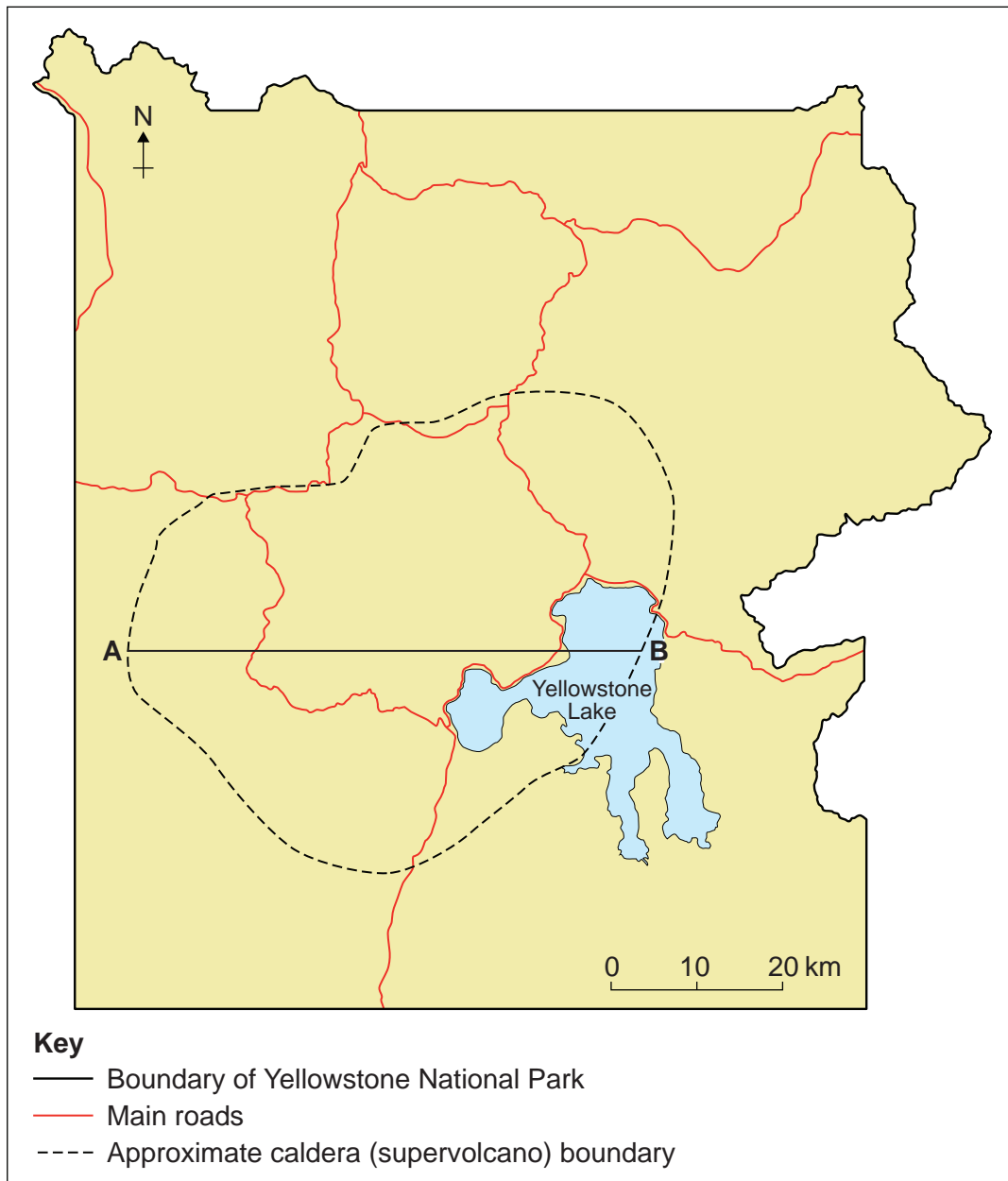


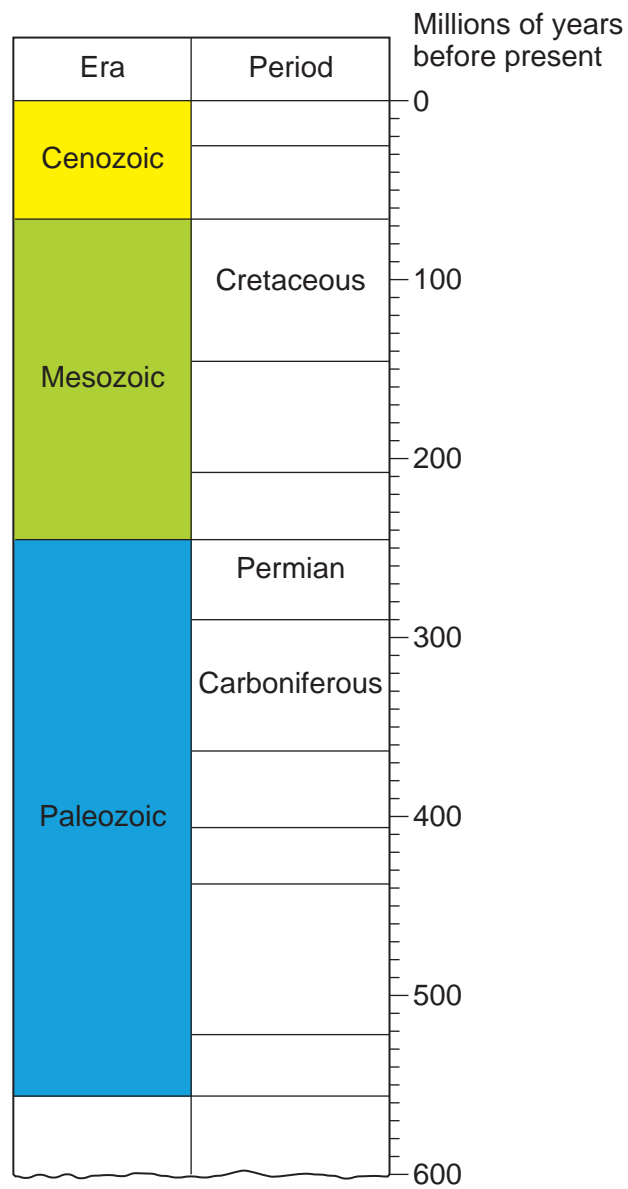
Figure 4

Figure 7

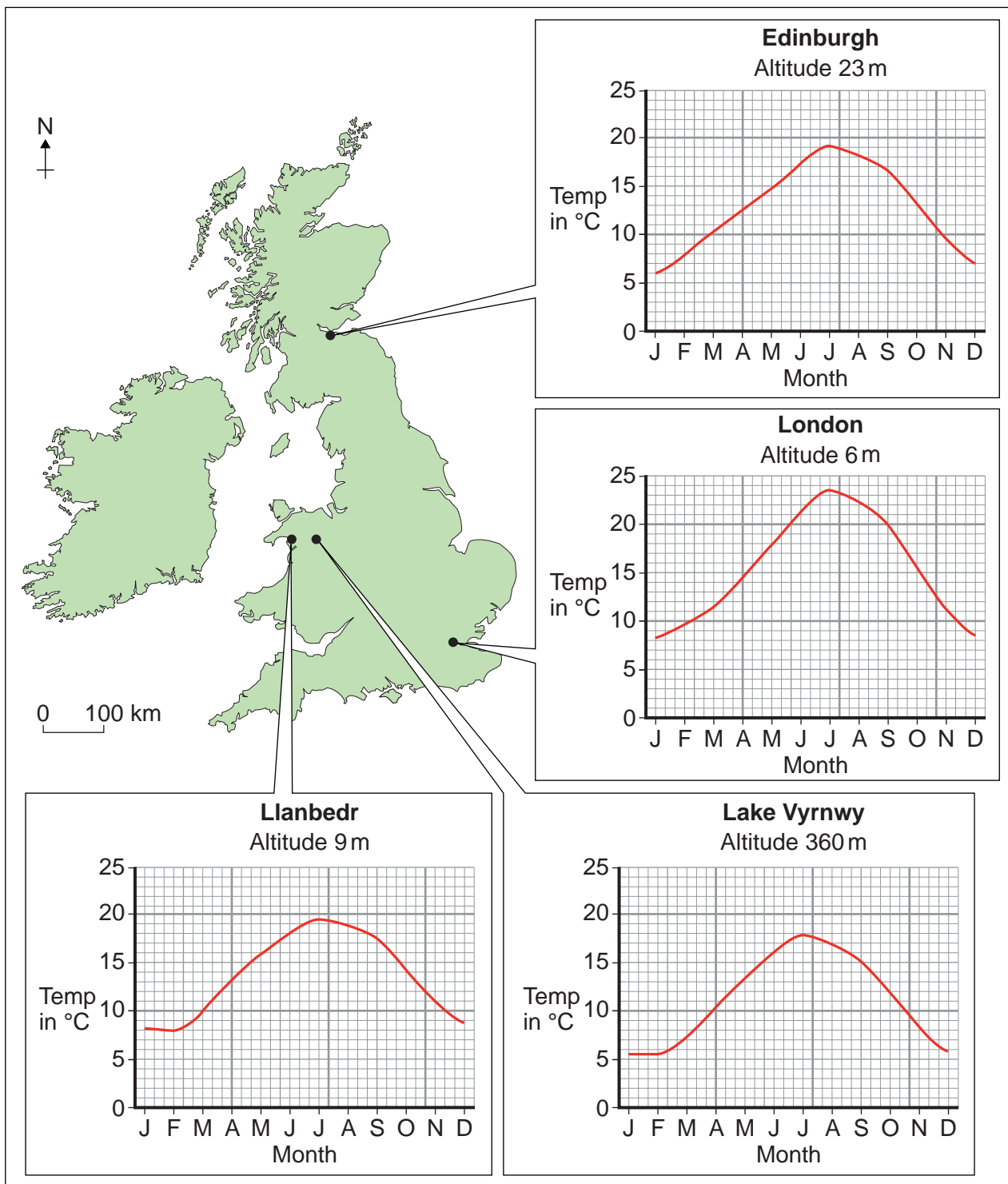


Figure 8

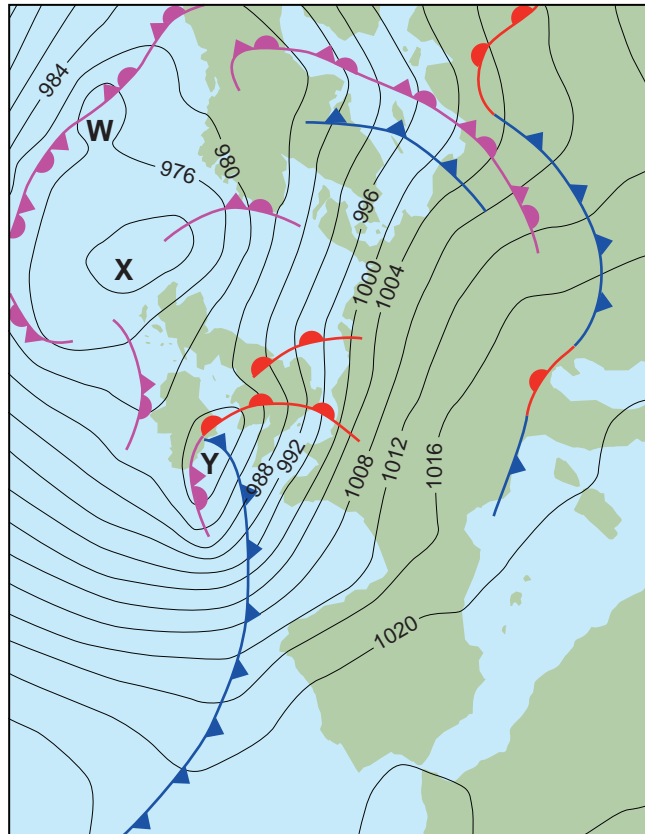


Figure 9a



Figure 9b



Figure 10

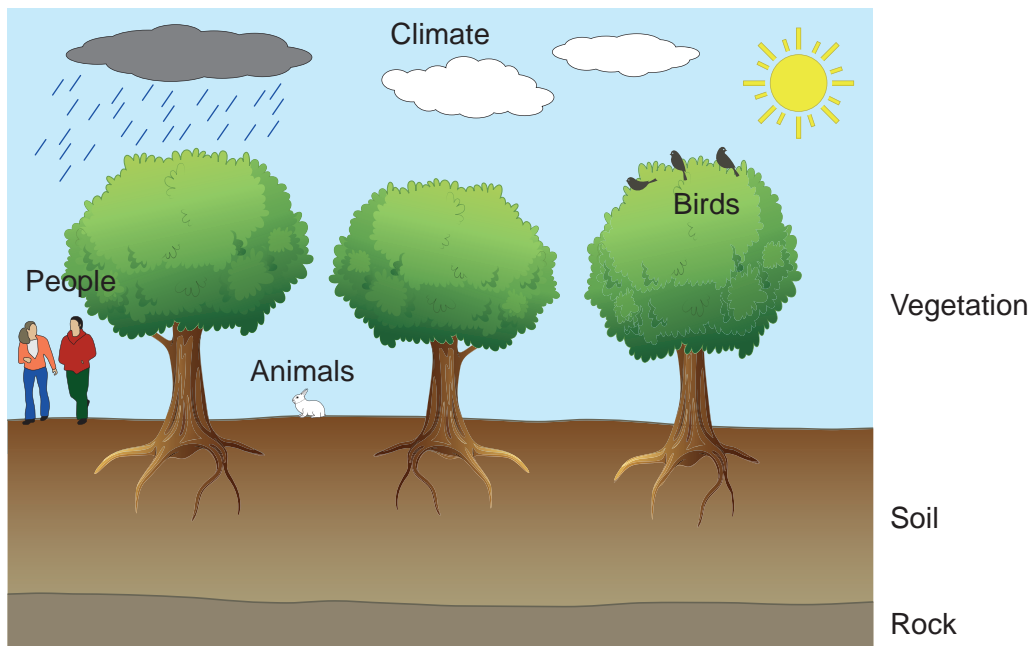
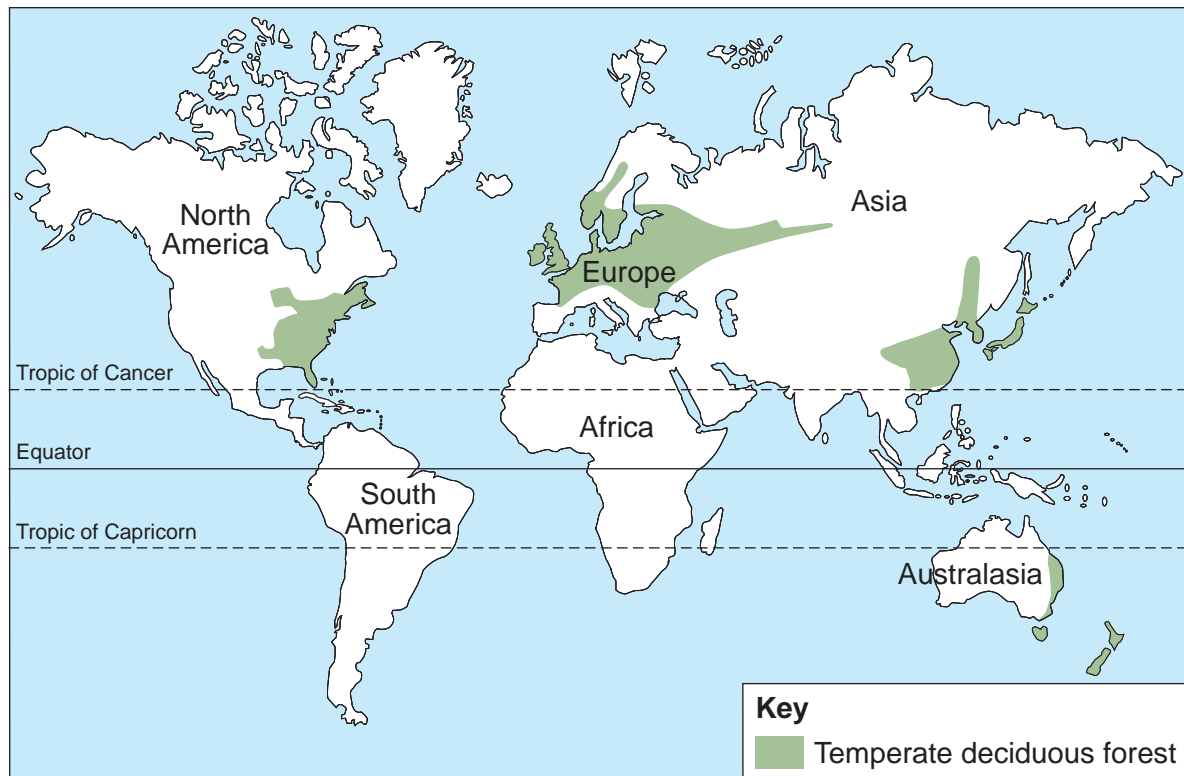


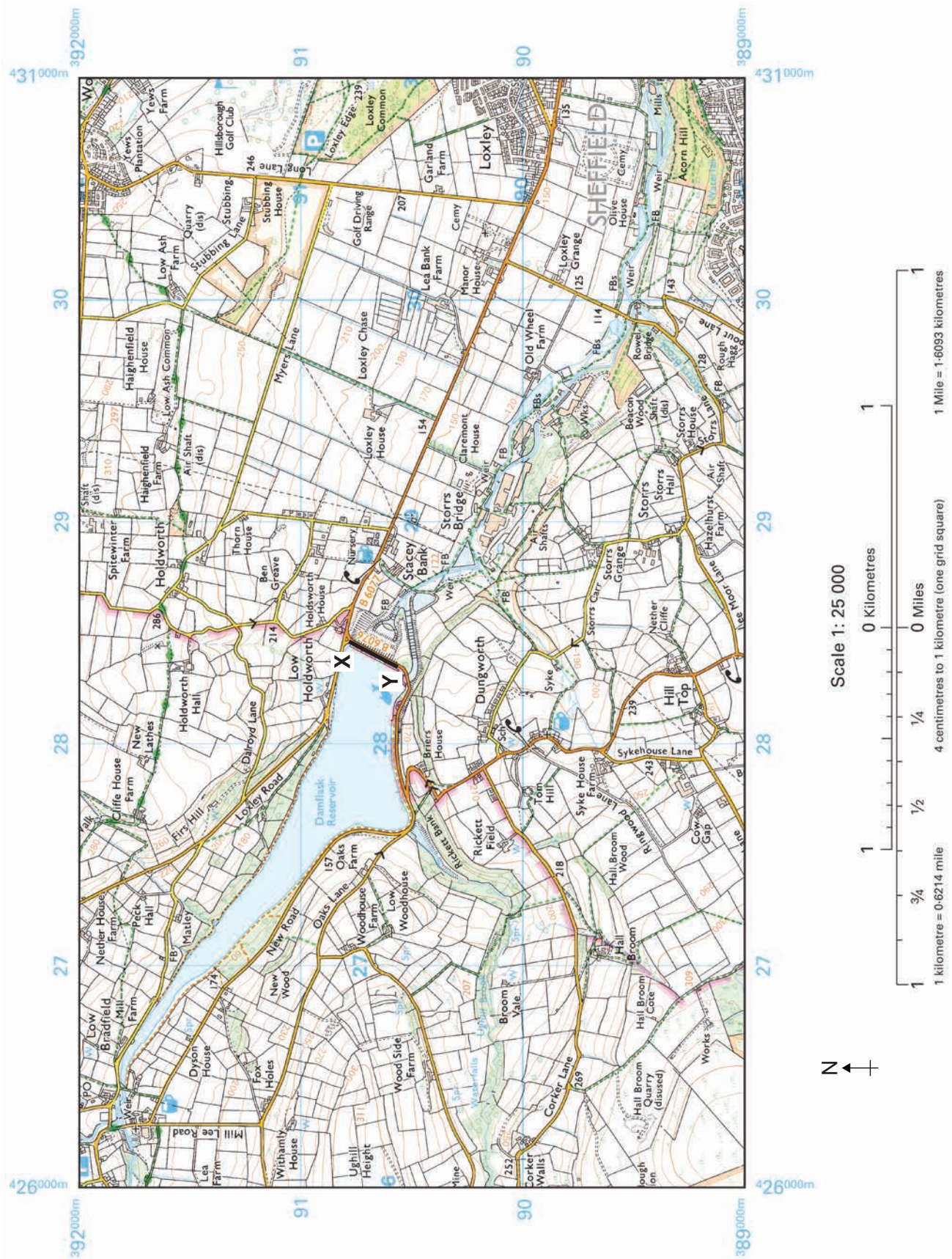
Figure 11

Source: Understanding GCSE Geography, Bowen and Pallister, Pearson Education Ltd

Figure 12



Figure 13



The key for this figure is on page 13

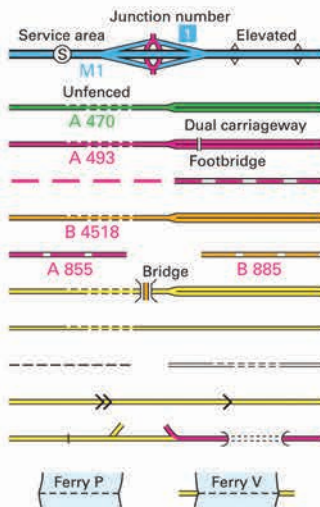
1:25 000 OS map extract key for Figure 13

ROADS AND PATHS		GENERAL FEATURES	
Not necessarily rights of way			
	Motorway		Gravel pit
	Service Area		Sand pit
	Junction Number		Other pit or quarry
	Dual carriageway		Landfill site or slag heap
	Main road		Slopes
	Secondary road		Place of worship
	Narrow road with passing places		Current or former place of worship
	Road under construction		Building: important building
	Road generally more than 4 m wide		Glasshouse
	Road generally less than 4 m wide		Youth hostel
	Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced		Bunkhouse / camping barn / other hostel
	Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5)		Bus or coach station
	14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)		Lighthouse; disused lighthouse; Beacon
	(V) Vehicle; (P) Passenger		
	Path		
RAILWAYS		HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES	
	Multiple track		Ground survey height
	Single track		Air survey height
	Narrow gauge or Light Rapid Transit System (LRTS) and station	Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill	
	Road over, road under, level crossing		Vertical face/cliff
	Cutting; tunnel; embankment		Boulders
	Station, open to passengers; siding		Loose rock
			Outcrop
			Scree
			Water; mud
			Sand; sand and shingle
PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY		VEGETATION	
Not shown on maps of Scotland		Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols	
	Footpath		Coniferous trees
	Bridleway		Non-coniferous trees
	Byway open to all traffic		Coppice
	Restricted byway		Orchard
			Scrub
			Bracken, heath or rough grassland
			Marsh, reeds or saltings
OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS		ACCESS LAND (England & Wales)	
	Other routes with public access		Access land boundary and tint
	National Trail / Long Distance Route; Recreational route		Access land in wooded area
	Permitted footpath		Access information point
	Permitted bridleway		Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local byelaws
Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.		Portrayal of access land on this map is intended as a guide to land which is normally available for access on foot, for example access land created under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and land managed by the National Trust, Forestry Commission and Woodland Trust.	
	Traffic-free cycle route	Access for other activities may also exist. Some restrictions will apply; some land will be excluded from open access rights.	
	National cycle network route number - traffic free	The depiction of rights of access does not imply or express any warranty as to its accuracy or completeness. Observe local signs and follow the Countryside Code.	
	National cycle network route number - on road		
BOUNDARIES		ACCESS LAND (Scotland)	
	National		Land open to the public by permission of the owners. The agreement may be withdrawn.
	County (England)		National Trust for Scotland Property; always open
	Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District (Scotland & Wales are solely Unitary Authorities)		National Trust for Scotland Property; limited access - observe local signs
	Civil Parish (CP) (England) or Community (C) (Wales)		Forestry Commission Land
	National Park		Woodland Trust Land
HISTORICAL FEATURES		In Scotland, everyone has access rights in law over most land and inland water, provided access is exercised responsibly (Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003). This includes walking, cycling, horse-riding and water access, for recreational and educational purposes, and for crossing land or water. Access rights do not apply to motorised activities, hunting, shooting or fishing, nor if your dog is not under proper control.	
	Site of antiquity	OTHER ACCESS	
	Site of battle (with date)		Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices
	Roman		
	Non-Roman		
	Visible earthwork		
		TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION	
	Building of historic interest		Garden / arboretum
	Cadw (Welsh heritage)		Golf course or links
	Camp site		Information centre
	Caravan site		Information centre, seasonal
	Camping and caravan site		Horse riding
	Castle / fort		Museum
	Cathedral / Abbey		Nature reserve
	Country park		National Trust property
	Cycle trail		Other tourist feature
	English Heritage property		Parking
	Fishing		Park and ride, all year / seasonal
	Forestry Commission visitor centre		Picnic site
			Preserved railway
			Public Convenience
			Public house/s
			Recreation / leisure / sports centre
			Slipway
			Telephone (public / motoring organisation / emergency)
			Theme / pleasure park
			Viewpoint
			Visitor centre
			Walks / trails
			Water activities
			World Heritage site or area

Turn over ►

1:50 000 OS map extract key for Figure 17 and Figure 21

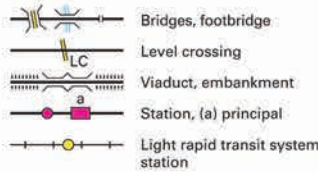
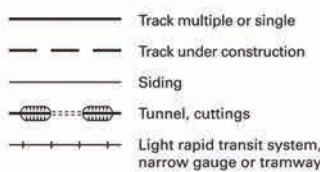
ROADS AND PATHS



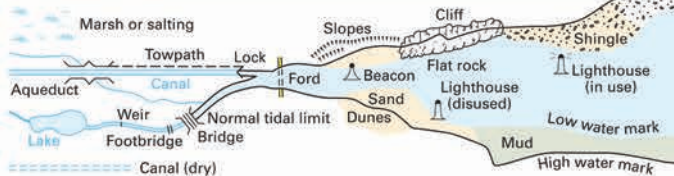
Not necessarily rights of way

- Motorway (dual carriageway)
- Primary Route (recommended through route)
- Main road
- Road under construction
- Secondary road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Road generally more than 4m wide
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- Path / Other road, drive or track
- Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5), 14% to 20% (1 in 7 to 1 in 5)
- Gates, Road tunnel
- Ferry (passenger), Ferry (vehicle)

RAILWAYS



WATER FEATURES



HEIGHTS

1 metre = 3.2808 feet



Where two heights are shown the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

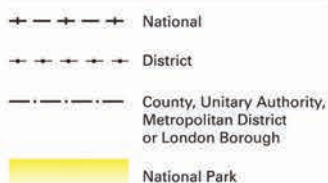


The symbols show the defined route so far as the scale of mapping will allow.

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way. Not shown on maps of Scotland

Danger Area Firing and Test Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices.

BOUNDARIES



ROCK FEATURES



OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

- Other route with public access (not normally shown in urban areas). Alignments are based on the best information available. These routes are not shown on maps of Scotland.
- On-road cycle route
- Traffic-free cycle route
- National Cycle Network number
- Regional Cycle Network number
- National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

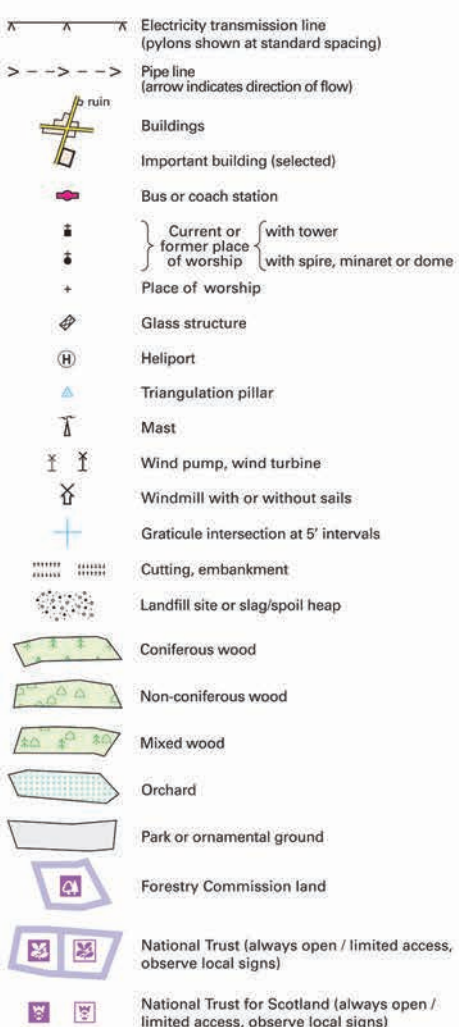
ANTIQUITIES



TOURIST INFORMATION



LAND FEATURES



ABBREVIATIONS

Br	Bridge	MS	Milestone
Cemy	Cemetery	Mus	Museum
CG	Cattle grid	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Fm	Farm	PH	Public house
Ho	House	Sch	School
MP	Milepost	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent

Figure 14a

Rainfall, 2012

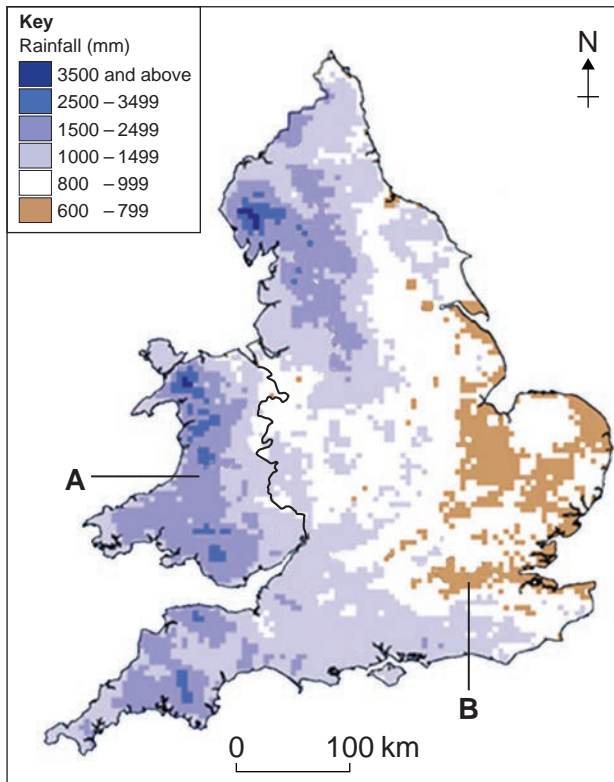


Figure 14b

Population density, 2011

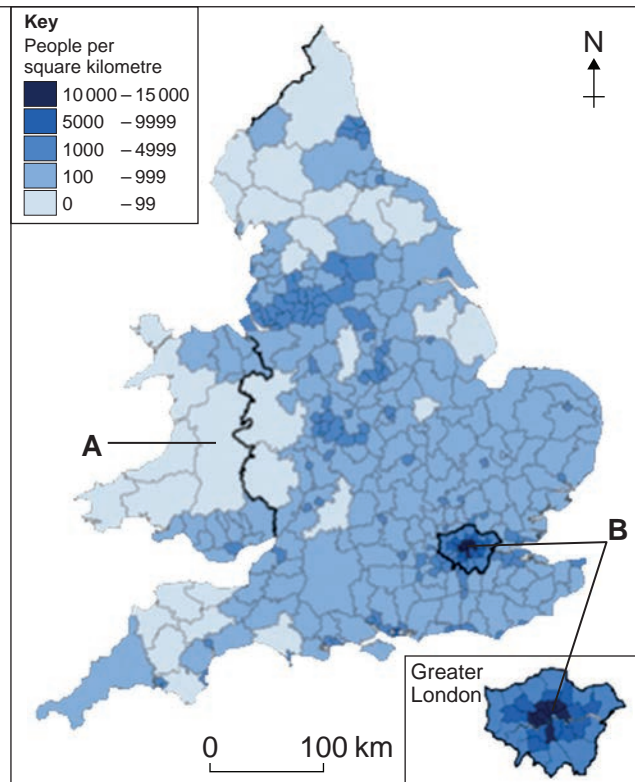
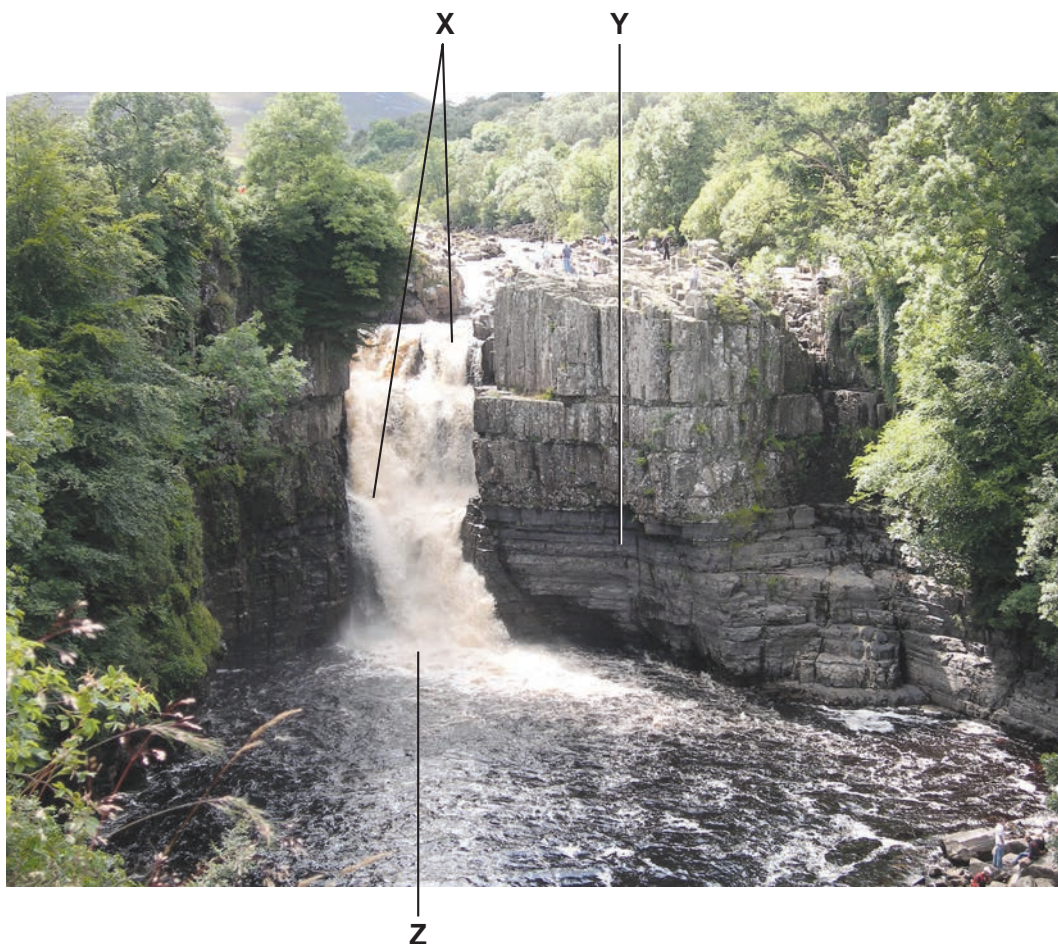


Figure 15



Turn over ►

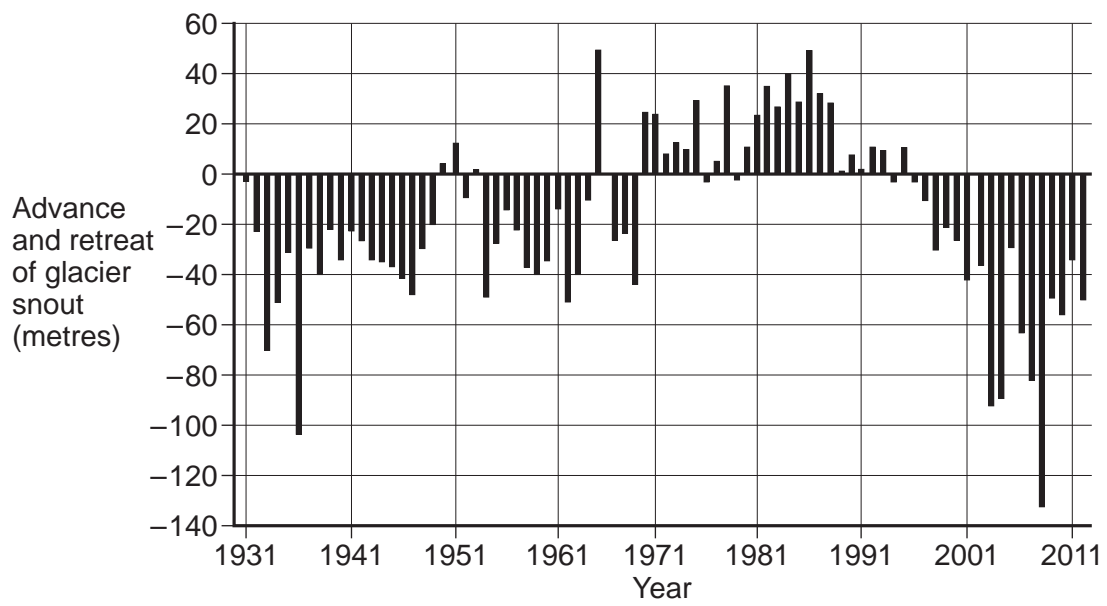
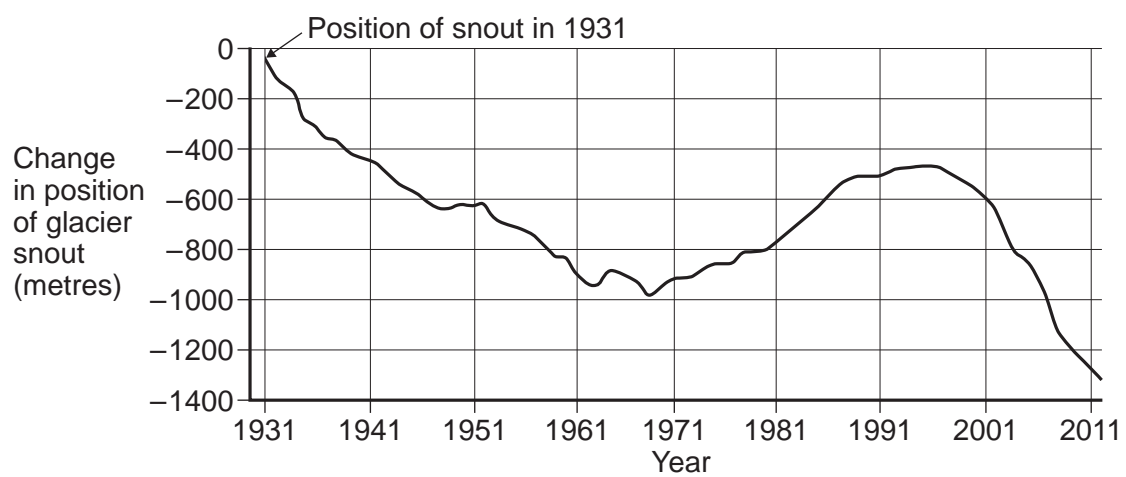
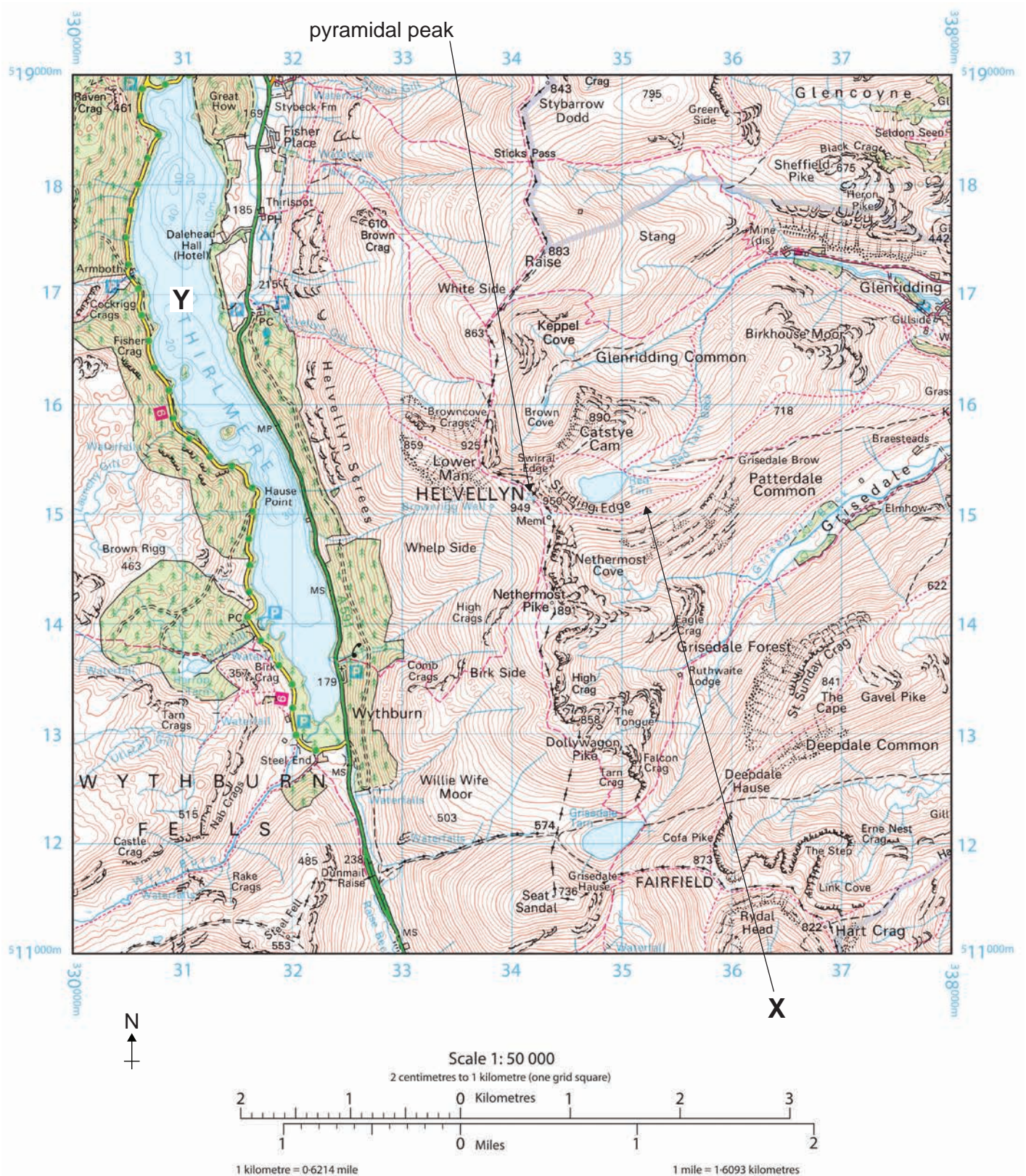
Figure 16a**Figure 16b**

Figure 17



The key for this figure is on page 14

Turn over ►

Figure 19



Figure 21



The key for this figure is on page 14

There is no resource material printed on this page

Acknowledgement of copyright-holders and publishers

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Figures 2 & 19: J. Canavan
Figures 7, 8 & 14a: © Met Office & Crown copyright. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0
Figures 9a & 9b: TED ALJIBE/AFP/Getty Images
Figure 12: © Getty Images/E A Janes
Figures 13, 17 & 21: Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright 2014. All rights reserved.
Ordnance Survey Licence number 100041328
Figure 14b: © ONS. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0
Figure 15: Derek Teasdale, North Eastern Geological Society
Figures 16a & 16b: Iceland Glaciological Society

Copyright © 2015 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.