

## A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 Physical Geography

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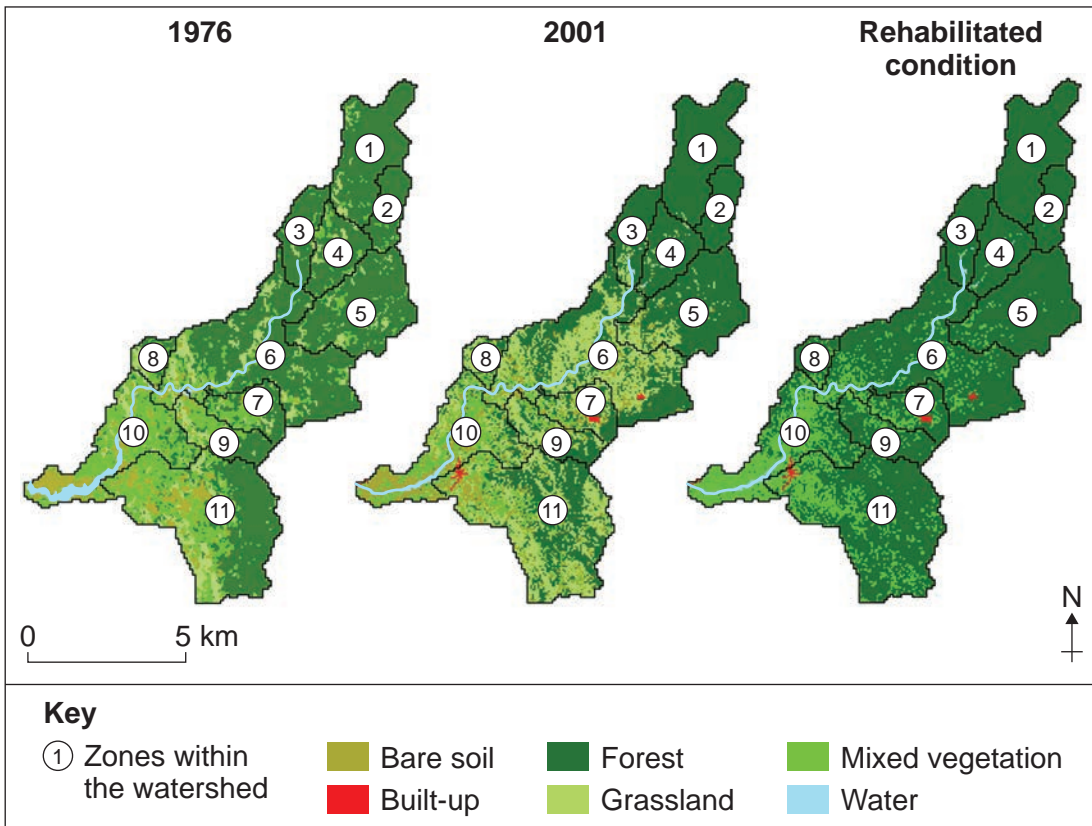
### Insert

This insert contains:

- Figures 2a and 2b for use with Question 1
- Figures 3a and 3b for use with Question 2
- Figure 5 for use with Question 3
- Figures 7a, 7b and 7c for use with Question 4
- Figures 9a and 9b for use with Question 5
- Figures 11a and 11b for use with Question 6
- Figures 12a and 12b for use with Question 6.

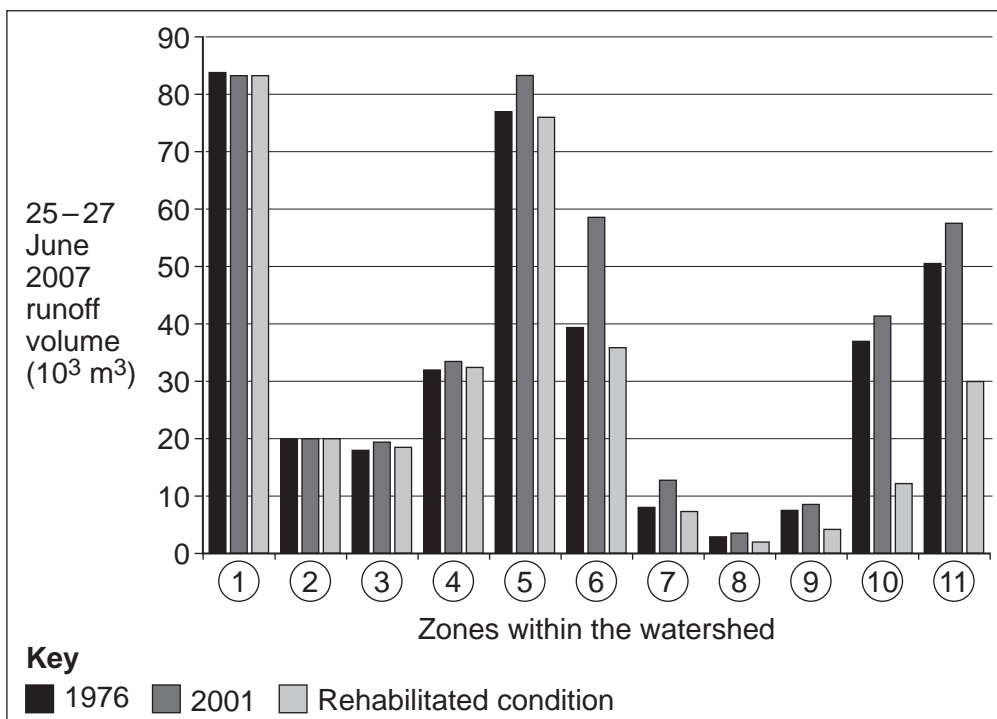
**Figure 2a**

**Changing vegetation cover in the Taguibo Watershed, from 1976 to 2001, and how the area could be rehabilitated with natural vegetation**

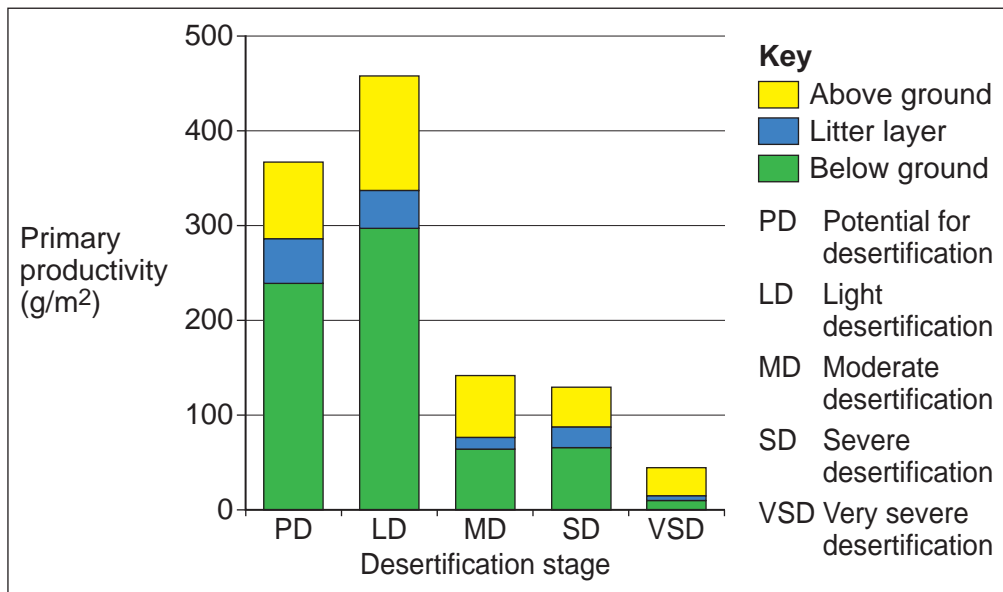


**Figure 2b**

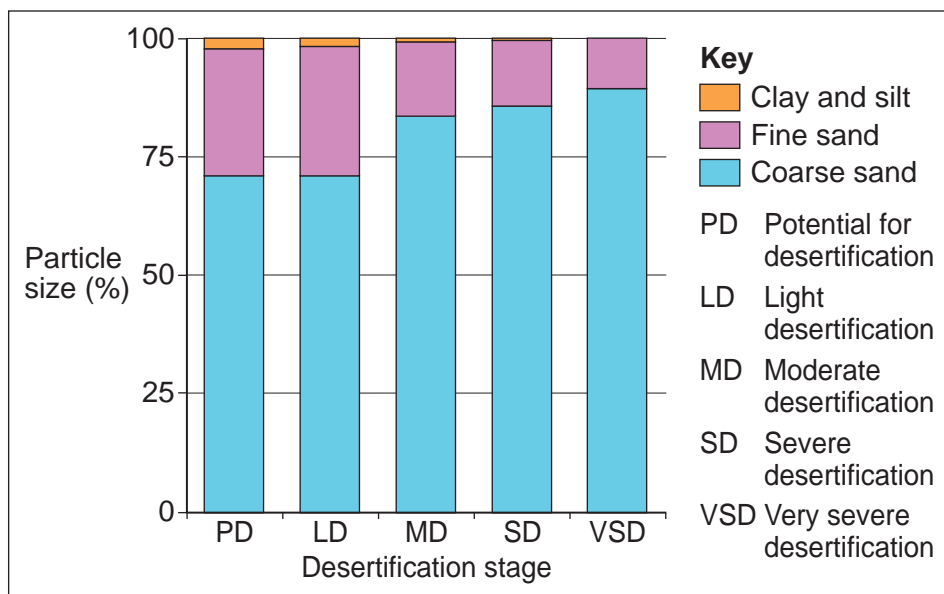
**Possible impact of a storm in 2007 on runoff volume in the Taguibo Watershed for each situation shown in Figure 2a**



**Figure 3a**  
**Primary productivity in five study areas of Northern China**  
**at different stages of aeolian desertification**

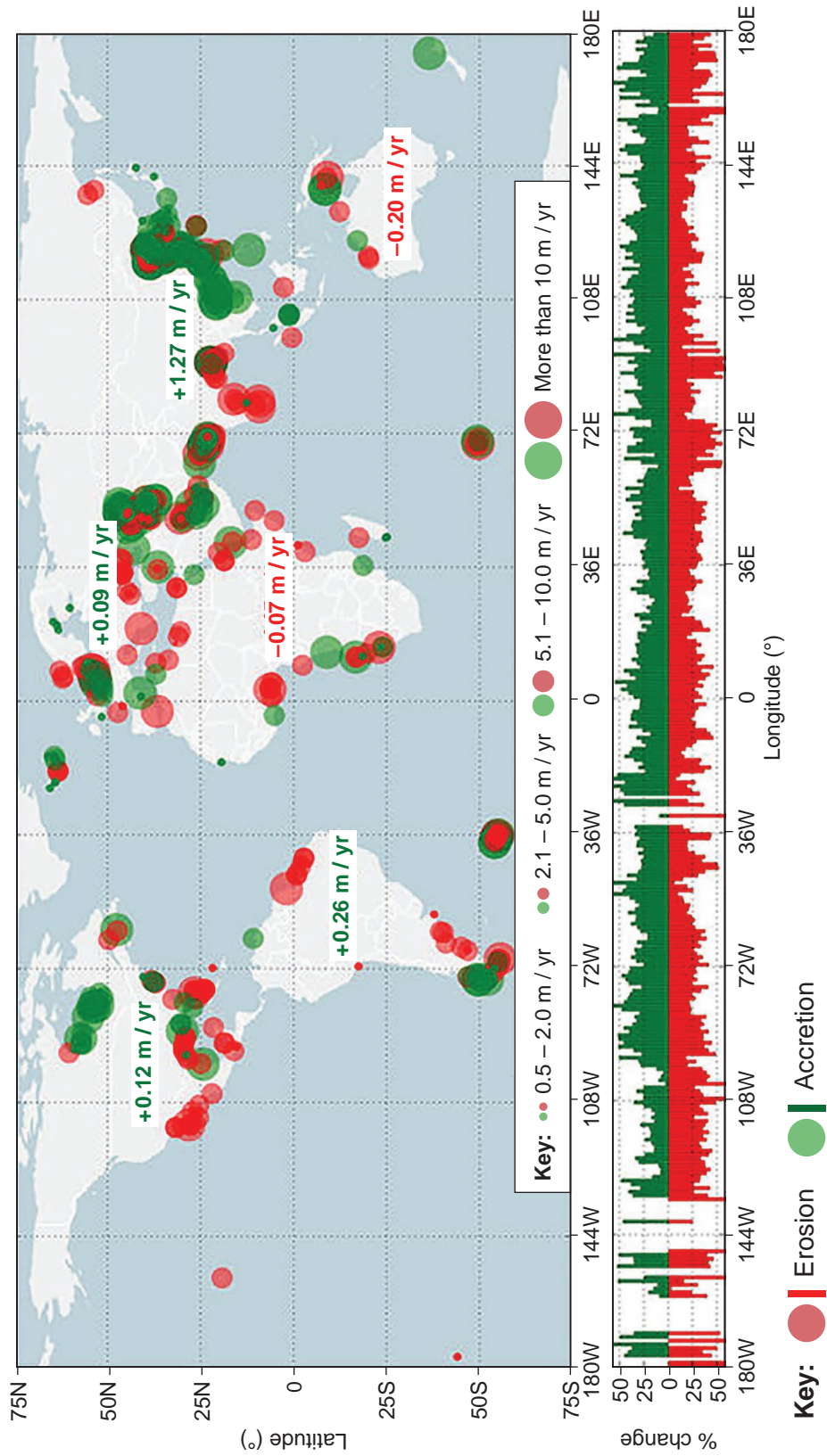


**Figure 3b**  
**Percentages of soil particle size in the same five study areas**



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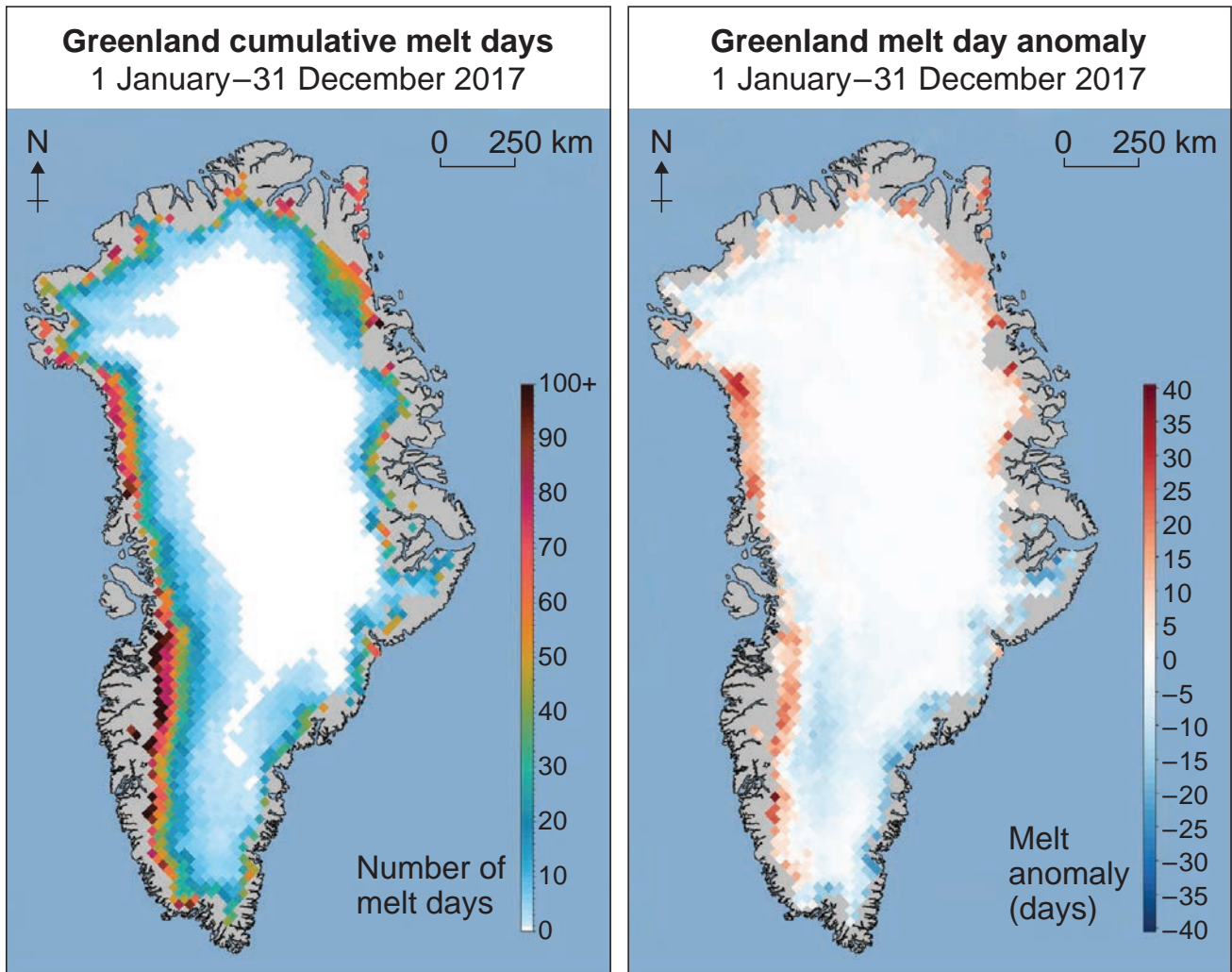
**Figure 5**  
**Distribution of beach erosion and accretion from 1984 to 2016**



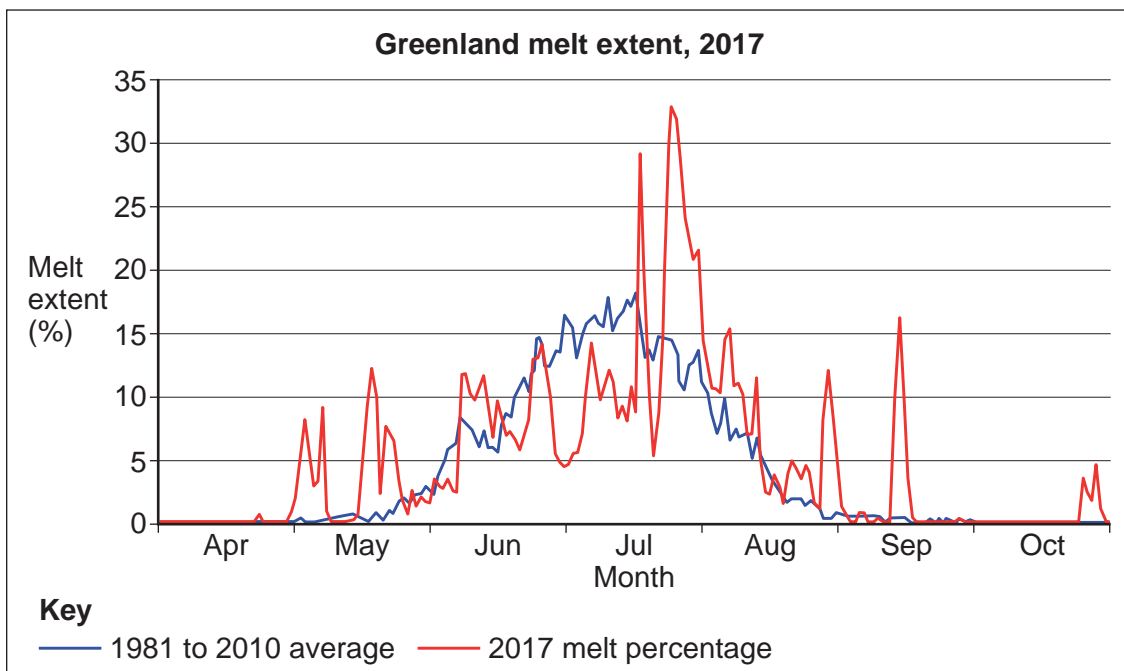
The bar graph beneath the map presents the relative occurrence of eroding and accreting sandy shorelines per degree of longitude. The numbers presented on the map represent the average change rate for all sandy shorelines per continent.

**Figure 7a – Number of days where ablation exceeded accumulation**

**Figure 7b – Number of melting days difference from the 1981–2010 average**

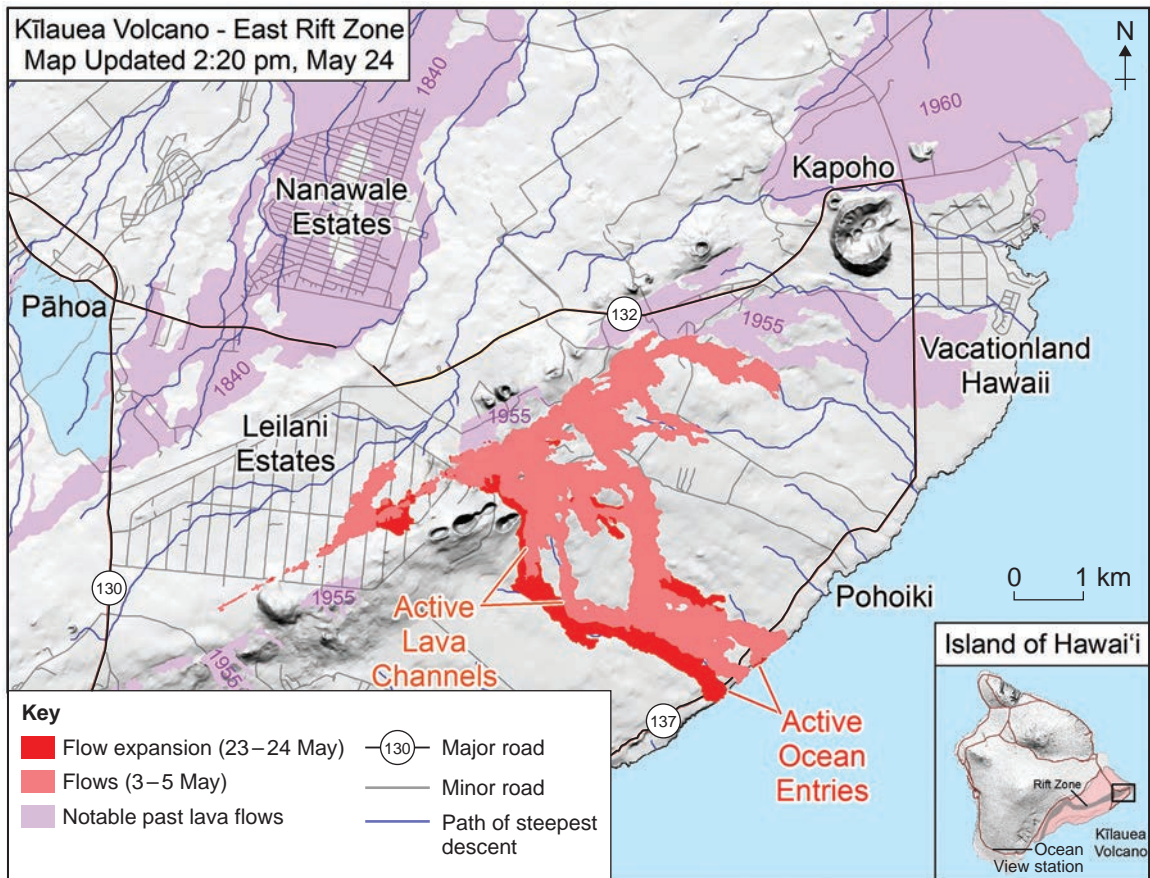


**Figure 7c – Percentage of Greenland ice sheet experiencing melting in 2017, compared to 1981–2010 median**

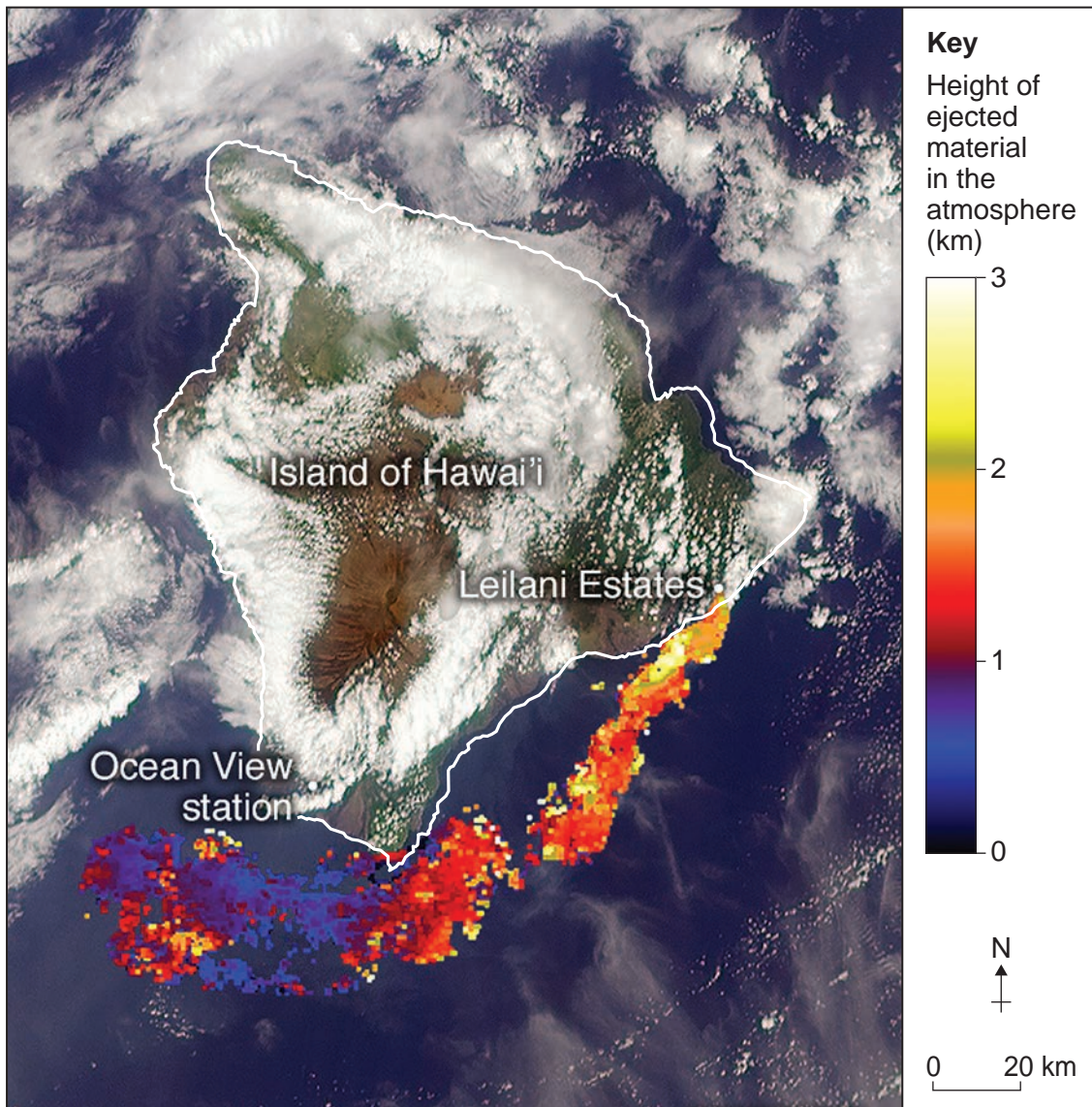


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**Figure 9a**  
**Data related to the eruption Kilauea Volcano, 24 May 2018**

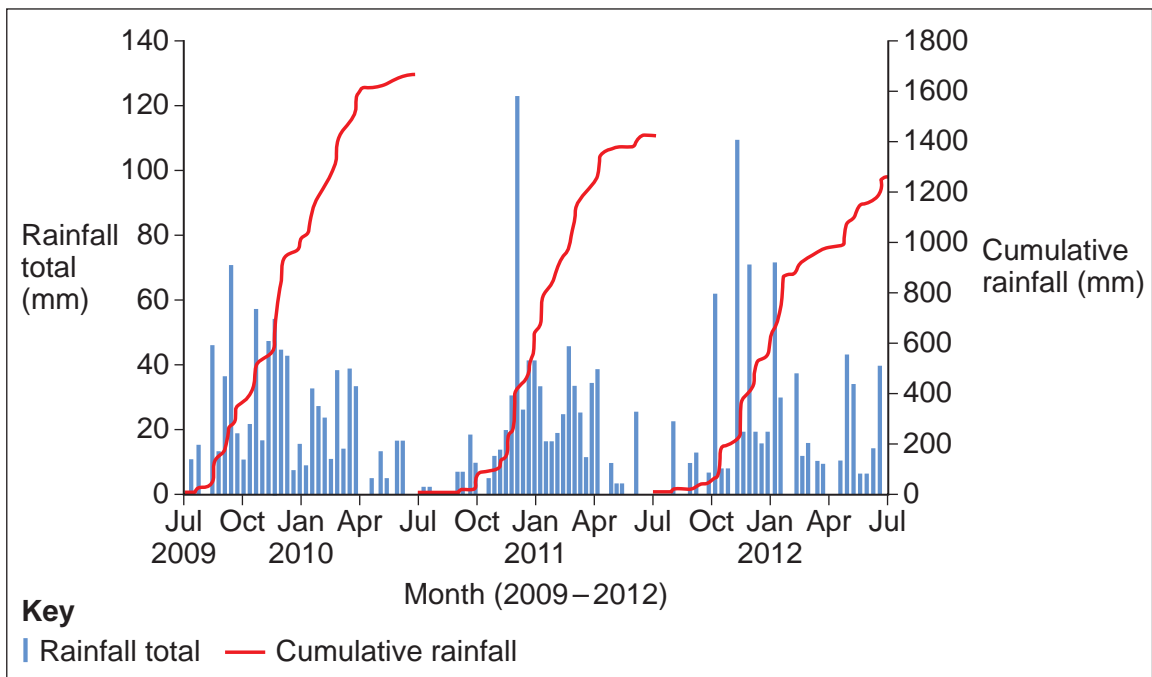


**Figure 9b**  
**Satellite image of the eruption of Kīlauea Volcano, 24 May 2018**

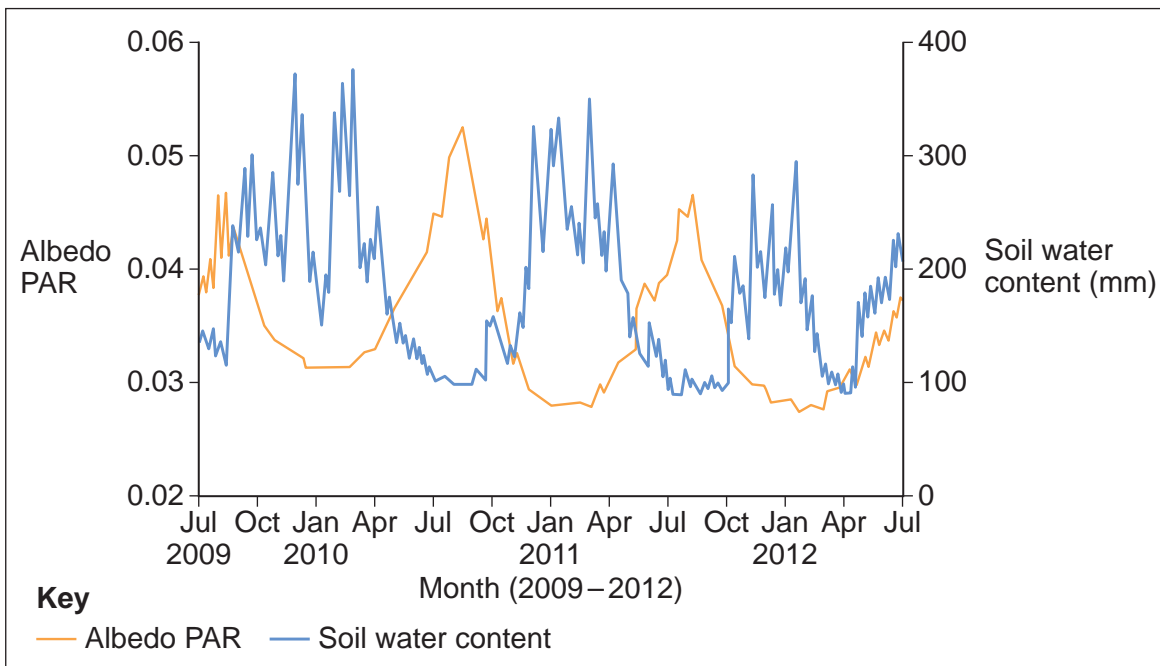


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**Figure 11a**  
**Rainfall totals and cumulative rainfall in a woodland savanna (cerrado),**  
**south-east Brazil, 2009–2012**



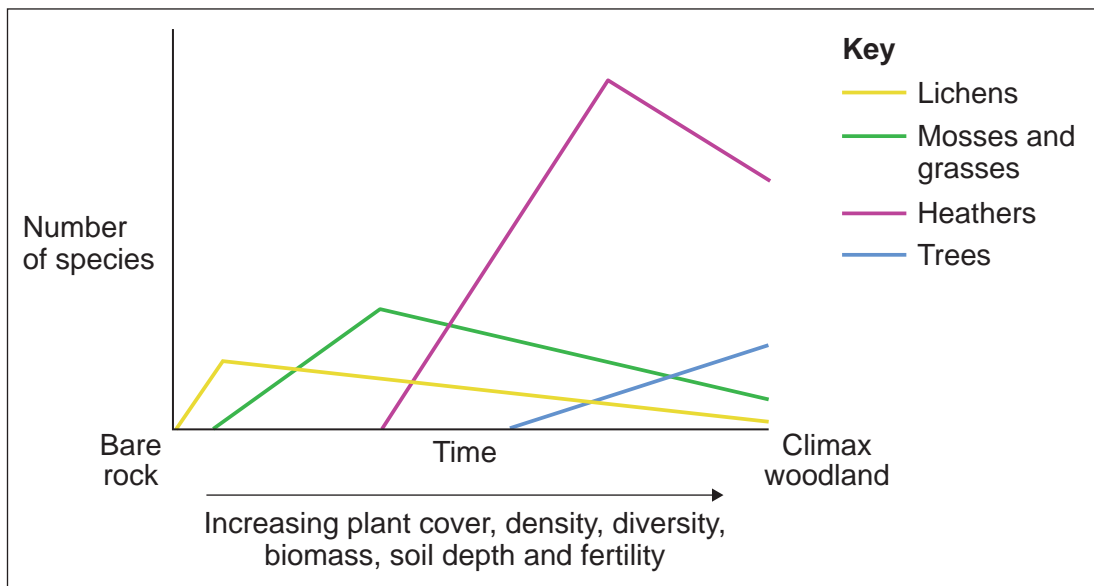
**Figure 11b**  
**Relationship between albedo and soil water content over the same time period**  
**and same area as in Figure 11a**



Note: Albedo PAR is a measure of the reflectivity of a surface. Darker surfaces absorb sunlight and warm up. Lighter surfaces reflect the sun's energy and stay cooler. A lower PAR score indicates a darker surface and vice versa.



**Figure 12a**  
**Vegetation succession in moorland environments in the UK**



**Figure 12b**  
**Moorland landscape in the UK**



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