

Geography Mock Exam

You will sit **two** papers, **Paper 1** will last 1 hour 30 minutes and will examine your understanding of The Challenge of Natural Hazards, The Living World and Physical Landscapes in the UK. **Paper 2** will last 45 minutes (it will be 1 hour 30 minutes in June) and will examine your understanding of The Changing Economic World and Resource Management. Your skills will be assessed in both papers.

RAG rate The Challenge of Natural Hazards

- What a natural hazard is and examples
- The factors that affect hazard risk
- The structure of the earth
- Plate tectonic theory – the plates, distribution of plates
- How and why tectonic plates move
- Chile earthquake (RICH) – cause, effects and responses (learn and use key terms primary and secondary effects, immediate and long term responses)
- Nepal earthquake (POOR) – cause, effects and responses
- Why people live in areas of tectonic risk
- What can be done to reduce the risk of tectonic hazards – monitoring, prediction, protection and planning
- Global atmospheric circulation and its effect on weather and climate
- Tropical storms – what they are, where they happen and how they form
- What they are like
- How climate change will affect tropical storms in terms of distribution, frequency and intensity
- Typhoon Haiyan – causes, effects (primary and secondary) and responses (immediate and long term)
- How we can reduce the effects of tropical – protection and planning
- Weather hazards in the UK – thunderstorms, prolonged rainfall, drought and extreme heat, heavy snow and extreme cold, strong winds
- Why is our weather becoming more extreme
- The Somerset Levels Floods, 2014 – location, causes, impacts (social, economic and environmental) and responses (immediate and long term)
- Climate change – the evidence, natural and human causes, management

RAG rate The Living World

- A small scale ecosystem
- The distribution of biomes in the world and why they are there (link to Global Atmospheric Circulation model)
- How change affects ecosystems
- The location of TRFs
- The appearance and characteristics of tropical rainforests (TRFs)
- Plant and animal adaptations in the TRF
- What's happening to the TRF – causes of deforestation
- The impacts/ consequences of deforestation
- How TRFs can be managed – selective logging, conservation and education, ecotourism, International Agreements and debt reduction
- The Amazon – case study!
- Characteristics of cold environments – polar and tundra (climate, soils, flora and fauna)
- How vegetation adapts
- Opportunities for development in Svalbard, Norway
- The challenges Svalbard faces
- Why cold environments are so fragile and why they need to be protected
- How cold environments can be managed – the use of technology, Government action, International Agreements and Conservation groups.

RAG rate Physical Landscapes of the UK

- The UK's relief and landscapes – visualise it!
- Waves – constructive and destructive and what happens when waves reach the coast
- Weathering and mass movement
- Coastal erosion – abrasion, attrition, hydraulic power, solution and corrosion
- Coastal transportation – swash and backwash, traction, saltation, solution and suspension and longshore drift
- Why coastal deposition happens and where
- Coastal erosional landforms – headlands and bays, cliffs, wave cut notches & platforms, caves, arches, stacks and stumps (be able to sketch with confidence)
- Coastal depositional landforms – sand and shingle beaches, bars, spits, and sand dunes (be able to sketch formation)
- Swanage
- Managing the coast hard v soft engineering costs and benefits of each strategy
- Coastal management at Lyme Regis
- Drainage basins
- Long and cross profiles of a river

- River erosion – vertical and lateral erosion, attrition, abrasion, hydraulic action and solution
- River transportation – traction, saltation, solution and suspension
- Deposition and where it occurs along a river
- River erosional landforms – v shaped valleys, waterfalls and gorges and interlocking spurs (be able to use sketches in your answer)
- Meanders and oxbow lakes – erosional and depositional landform (be able to produce sketches)
- Levees, floodplains and estuaries (depositional landforms)
- The River Tees
- What is flooding and causes (human and physical causes)
- Hydrograph – what is one? What affects its shape?
- Hard engineering – costs and benefits
- Soft engineering – costs and benefits
- Flood management - Banbury

Paper 2

RAG rate the Changing Economic World

- What is development
- Measures of development - GNI, HDI etc.
- Measures of quality of life
- The Demographic Transition Model
- Population pyramids – construction
- Population pyramids – interpretation
- Population pyramids & the DTM
- Physical causes of uneven development
- Economic causes of uneven development
- Historical causes of uneven development
- Uneven development and health
- Uneven development and wealth
- Uneven development and migration
- Different types of migration – immigration, emigration, economic migrant, refugee, displaced person.
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – investment
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – industrial development
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – tourism
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – aid
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – intermediate technology
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – Fairtrade
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – loans and debt relief
- Strategies to reduce the development gap – tourism

Nigeria a NEE

- Nigeria – regional and global importance
- Nigeria – what is the country like
- Nigeria – changing relationships with the world
- Nigeria – changing industrial structure
- Nigeria and TNCs
- Nigeria and aid
- Nigeria and the environment
- Nigeria and quality of life

The UK

- Changes to the UK's economy
- A post- industrial economy
- Science & Business Parks
- Impacts of industry on the environment
- Sustainable industrial development
- Changing rural landscapes in the UK – South Cambridgeshire (population growth) and The Outer Hebrides (population decline)
- Improvements to the UK's infrastructure – road (A303), rail (London's Crossrail & HS2) , port (Liverpool 2) and airport development (new runway at Heathrow).
- The North-South divide
- Regional strategies which address the North-South divide
- The UK and the wider world
- The UK and the EU and commonwealth

RAG rate The challenge of Resource Management

- What are resources
- Food, energy and water
- Food demand in the UK
- Impacts of importing food
- Responses to food issues
- Water demands in the UK
- Areas of water surplus and deficit in the UK
- Water transfer
- Managing water quality
- Energy in the UK
- Fracking