Geography Exams

You will sit **three** 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. **Paper 3** will last 1 hour and 15 minutes and will examine your understanding of fieldwork, skills and the pre-release material.

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 ad 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

Focus – Food

- The global pattern – surplus and deficit
- Reasons for increasing calorie consumption
- Factors affecting food supply – climate, conflict, technology etc.

- The impacts of food insecurity – malnutrition, famine, etc.
- How can we improve food security – irrigation, hydroponics, aeroponics, The Green Revolution, GM crops etc.
- How can we achieve sustainable food supplies
- An example of a local scheme in a LIC or NEE to increase food supply

RAG rate Urban Issues and Challenges

- The global pattern of urban change
- Urban patterns around the world
- Factors affecting urbanisation
- Megacities
- A case study of a NEE/LIC to show the opportunities and challenges urban growth has created.
- An example of how urban planning is improving the lives of the poor.
- Where do people live in the UK
- A UK city
- Sustainable Urban Living