Year 11 Mock 1
Geography

Subject	Geography
Specification	AQA
Recommended Revision Guides	Revision Guide provided by department
Recommended websites and other resources	Seneca online learning: https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/ Internet Geography: https://www.internetgeography.net/ Articles for wider reading: https://sites.google.com/budehaven.cornwall.sch.uk/geo-news-articles/home

Paper 1: Physical geography		
Topic 1: The challenge of natural hazards		
Subcategories of topic:	Natural and tectonic hazards Weather hazards Climate change	
Key Idea	**Specification Content**	**Example Exam Question**
Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.	• Definition of a natural hazard. • Types of natural hazard. Factors affecting hazard risk.	**SAM**: Describe 2 factors that can affect the risk from a natural hazard? [4 marks]
Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	Plate tectonics theory Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.	**June 2022**: Suggest why earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen close to plate margins [4 marks]
	The physical processes taking place at different types of plate margins (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.	**June 2023**: Suggest how the processes taking place at different types of plate margin can lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity. Use Figure 6 and your own understanding. [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks] **June 2018**: Using the map and your own understanding, suggest how plate movements cause tectonic hazards in Iceland [6 marks]
The effects of and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	**SAM:** Choose either an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects. Use an example you have studied. [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]
Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.	Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.	**June 2022**: Explain how living in areas that are at risk from a tectonic hazard(s) may have both advantages and disadvantages. [6 marks] **June 2022:** State two ways that planning might help to reduce the damaging effects of an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. [2 marks]
Global atmospheric circulation helps determine patterns of weather and climate.	General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.	**June 2022**: Suggest why areas close to the Equator usually have high rainfall. [2 marks] **June 2022**: Describe the link between air pressure and surface winds. [2 marks]

Budehaven Community School

Year 11 Mock 1
Geography

Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons). An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation. Cause of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development. The structure and features of a tropical storm. How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.	**SAM**: Give two reasons why tropical storms eventually lose their energy. [2 marks] **SAM:** Give one condition that is needed for a tropical storm to form. [1 mark]
Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.	Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms. Immediate and long-term responses to a tropical storm. Use named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.	**June 2023:** To what extent can protection and prediction strategies reduce the effects of tropical storms? [6 marks] **Nov 2023**: Outline one reason why the number of deaths caused by tropical storms varies. [2 marks] **SAM**: Outline one way that planning can reduce the impact of tropical storms. [2 marks]
The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.	Overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.	Give one example of how extreme weather can affect the UK economy [2 marks]
Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.	One example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: causes social, economic and environmental impacts how management strategies can reduce risk evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.	**SAM:** 'The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.' Use evidence to support this statement. [6 marks]
Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects.	Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day. Possible causes of climate change. Natural factors: orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output. Human factors: use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation. Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.	**June 2022**: To what extent is climate change the result of human actions? [9 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks] **June 2015:** Outline one reason why the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has changed over time. [2 marks]
Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).	Managing climate change: mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.	**June 2020**: 'Managing climate change involves both reducing causes (mitigation) and responding to change (adaptation).' Do you agree? Explain your answer [9 marks]

Topic 2		
Subcategories of topic Ecosystems Tropical Rainforests Cold Environments (Svalbard and Alaska)		
Key Idea	**Specification Content**	**Example Exam Question**
Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.	• One example of a small-scale UK ecosystem, to illustrate the concept of inter-relationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycle • The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component • Overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale, natural, global ecosystems.	**SAM:** Describe the distribution of tropical rainforests [2 marks]

Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.	• The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.
	  • The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.
	  • How plants and animals adapt to the physical environment.
	  • Issues related to biodiversity.
		SAM: Describe & explain the features of TRF vegetation [6 marks]
		
		June 2022: Describe the location of areas in the world with low biodiversity levels. [2 marks]

Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	• Changing rates of deforestation. • A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: • causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth	**SAM**: Outline one possible environmental impact of deforestation [2 marks] **June 2018**: Suggest how ecotourism can help in managing TRF sustainably [2 marks]

	• impacts of deforestation - economic development, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, contribution to climate change.	**June 2018:** Explain how either international hardwood agreements or selective logging can encourage the sustainable management of TRF [2 marks] **June 2015**: Outline one possible environmental impact of deforestation [2 marks]
Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	• Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably: • selective logging and replanting • conservation and education • ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods • debt reduction.	SAM: Suggest one way international co-operation can help make TRF more sustainable [1 mark]

Cold environments are at risk from economic development.	• The value of cold environments as wilderness areas and why these fragile environments should be protected. • Strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments: • use of technology role of governments international agreements • conservation groups.	**June 2018:** Using a case study, to what extent have opportunities for economic activity been developed in your chosen environment? [9 marks]

Budehaven Community School

Year 11 Mock 1
Geography

Topic 3: UK Landscapes		
Subcategories of Topics	Coastal Landscapes Summerleaze, Bude Case Study	
The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.	• Overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems	
The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.	• Wave types and characteristics. • <u>Coastal processes:</u> • **weathering processes** – mechanical, chemical weathering, mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls • **erosion** – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition • **transportation** – longshore drift • **deposition** – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.	**June 2022**: Give one type of weathering that takes place in coastal areas. [1 mark]
Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes	• How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms. • Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion: headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. • Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition: beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars. • An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.	**June 2023:** Explain how spits and bars form along the coast as a result of deposition. [4 marks]
Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	• The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: • Hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes • Soft engineering – beach nourishment and re-profiling, dune regeneration, managed retreat – coastal realignment. • <u>One example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show</u>: • the reasons for management strategy and the resulting effects and conflicts	**June 2023**: Discuss the costs and benefits of hard engineering strategies for coastal management. Use Figure 13 and your own understanding. [6 marks]

Glacial Landscapes (Lake District)		
Ice was a powerful force in shaping the physical landscape of the UK.	Maximum extent of ice cover across the UK during the last ice age. Glacial processes: • freeze thaw weathering • erosion – abrasion and plucking • movement and transportation – rotational slip and bulldozing • deposition – why glaciers deposit sediment (till and outwash).	**June 2023:** Give one way glaciers move material. [1 mark]
Distinctive glacial landforms result from different physical processes.	Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from **erosion** – • corries, • arêtes, • pyramidal peaks, • truncated spurs, • glacial troughs, • ribbon lakes and • hanging valleys. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from **transportation and deposition** – • erratics, • drumlins, • types of moraine. An example of an upland area in the UK affected by glaciation to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.	**June 2023:** Explain how corries form as a result of glacial erosion. [4 marks] **June 2021:** Using Figure 17 and Figure 18, describe two characteristics of a ribbon lake. [2 marks]
Glaciated upland landscapes provide opportunities for different economic	Overview of economic activities in glaciated upland areas – tourism, farming, forestry, and quarrying.	**June 2023:** Discuss the possible conflict between development and conservation in glaciated areas. Use

activities, and management strategies can be used to reduce land use conflicts.	Conflicts between different land uses, and between development and conservation. • One example of a glaciated upland area in the UK used for tourism to show: • the attractions for tourists • social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism. • strategies used to manage the impact of tourism.	Figure 19 and your own understanding. [6 marks]

Paper 2: Section A – Urban Issues and Challenges		
Subcategories of topic The Urban World (Rio de Janeiro) Urban Change in the UK (Bristol) Sustainable Urban Development (Freiburg)		
Key Idea	**Specification Content**	**Example Exam Question**
A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.	• The global pattern of urban change. • Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. • Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation - migration (push - pull theory), natural increase. • The emergence of mega-cities.	**June 2022:** What is meant by rural-urban migration? [1 mark]
Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: • the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally • causes of growth: natural increase and migration • how urban growth has created opportunities: • social: access to services – health, education; access to resources –water supply, energy • economic: how urban industrial areas can be a	**June 2021:** Assess the extent of the challenges created by urban growth in LICs/NEEs. Use a case study of a city in an LIC/NEE. [9 marks] **June 2021**: Describe the social or cultural background of a named LIC/NEE country. [2 marks] **June 2023:** Outline one reason why reducing crime is a challenge in some LIC/NEE cities. [2 marks]

	stimulus for economic development. • how urban growth has created challenges: • managing urban growth - slums, squatter settlements • providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy • providing access to services - health and education, • reducing unemployment, crime • managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. • An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.	
Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.	• Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate: • the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world • impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city How urban change has created opportunities: • social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems • environmental: urban greening How urban change has created challenges: • social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment	**June 2023:** Outline one way in which a UK city you have studied is important in the UK. [2 marks] **June 2023:** 'Urban change in the UK has created more economic opportunities than social opportunities.' Evaluate this statement. Use a UK city you have studied. [9 marks] **June 2021:** Explain why creating green space is important for sustainable urban living. Use Figure 2 and your own understanding. [4 marks] **June 2023:** To what extent has urban growth created social opportunities? Use Figure 3 and a LIC/NEE example you have studied. [6 marks]

	• environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield sites, waste disposal • The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe and the growth of commuter settlements. An example of an urban regeneration project (Temple Quarter, Bristol) to show: • reasons why the area needed regeneration • the main features of the project.	
Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	Features of sustainable urban living: • water and energy conservation. waste recycling, creating green space. • How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.	**June 2023:** Suggest how urban transport strategies can be used to reduce traffic congestion. Use Figure 4 and your own understanding. [4 marks]

Topic 4: Fieldwork and Skills		
Subcategories of topic:	Generic fieldwork/map skills Human Geography fieldwork (Bude) Physical Geography fieldwork (Bude)	
Know your vocab	• What is the difference between primary and secondary data? What is qualitative and quantitative data? What are their advantages/disadvantages? • What are the 3 types of sampling? (Random, Systematic, Stratified) When would you use them and why?	
Physical Geography fieldwork **Title:** How effective are the coastal management strategies of Summerleaze Beach? **Methods:** Pebble Analysis, Bipolar analysis, Photo analysis **Presentation of Results:** Located Bar Graphs	• Know the title of your fieldwork study • Be able to describe your methods and why they worked. Were there any limitations to your methods? • Be able to describe how you presented your results and how you could have improved them • Be able to describe your conclusions. Were they as you expected? Did they match textbook theory?	**June 2020: S**uggest how anomalies in your data could affect your fieldwork enquiry. [2 marks] **June 2023:** The student decided to write a questionnaire in order to collect additional information about visitors to the coastal town. Suggest and justify one question that the student might use in their questionnaire. [2 marks] **June 2020**: Assess the effectiveness of your data collection method(s) [6 marks] **June 2023**: Justify one primary data collection method used in your physical geography enquiry. [3 marks]

		June 2023: Assess the effectiveness of your data presentation technique(s) in your physical geography enquiry. [6 marks]
Human Geography Fieldwork **TITLE** Does the quality of life vary within the town of Bude? **Methods:** Photo annotation, Environmental Quality Survey (EQS) **Presentation of Data**: Radar graphs	• Know the title of your fieldwork study • Be able to describe your methods and why they worked. Were there any limitations to your methods? • Be able to describe how you presented your results and how you could have improved them • Be able to describe your conclusions. Were they as you expected? Did they match textbook theory	**June 2020:** Justify the use of one of the following in your human geography enquiry: Maps, photographs, field sketches. [3 marks] **June 2023**: Suggest one reason why the chosen location was suitable for data collection in your human geography enquiry [2 marks]