

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

# GCSE Geography

## Revision Booklet

### Levelled questions

Advice

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#### Unit 3

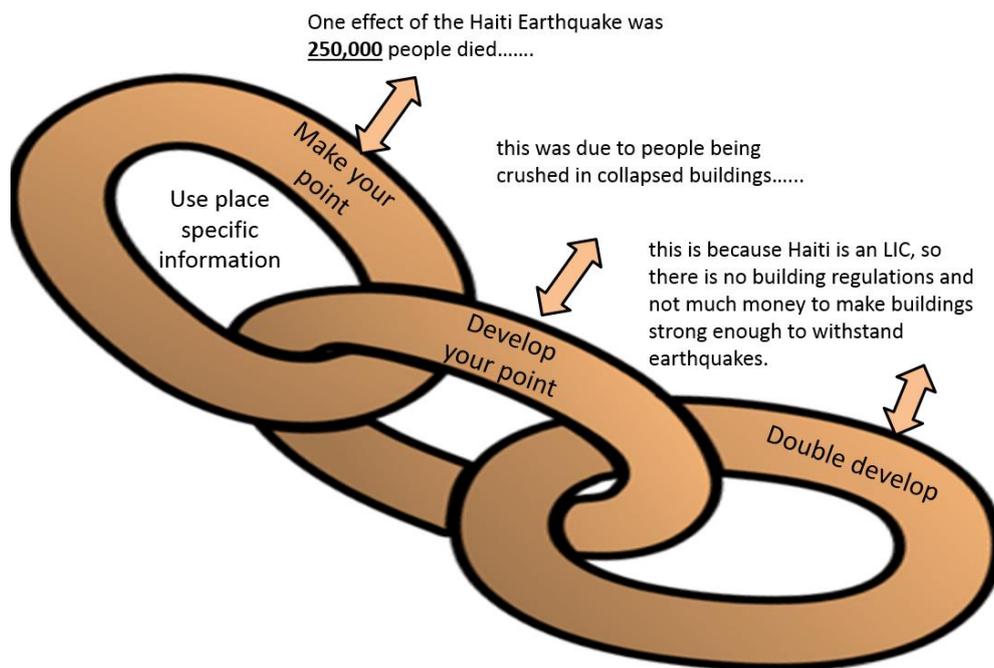
Issue evaluation

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Fieldwork

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- Questions that are worth 6 marks or more will be levelled marked.
- The examiner will judge your response to be either level 1 (basic), level 2 (clear) or level 3 (detailed).
- In these longer answers you must structure your response and you must use the chains of reasoning technique.
- Begin with naming the place you have studied or the hazard.
- Then give a balanced view (for example: arguments for and against an issue, primary and secondary effects, advantages and disadvantages of a scheme, short term and long term, human and physical factors, etc).  
Finish with a conclusion that refers back to the question.
- Make sure you include place specific information (at least 5 pieces) and if the question has asked you to refer to a figure, then you must say '**as seen in figure ....**'
- With chains of reasoning you need to make your point, then develop it and then elaborate on it again. (See below for an example.)



Here is a model answer for you to look at.

**“For a hot desert environment you have studied assess the importance of management strategies used to reduce the risk of environmental damage.”**

- The **Thar Desert is located in India** . (place specific info)

Advantages of management strategies

- **POINT MADE - Afforestation** (key geographical term) is the main strategy used to reduce **desertification** (key geographical term). **POINT DEVELOPED** -The **Prosopis Cineraria** (place specific info) tree can survive in dry and hot conditions and is ideal for growing in the Thar. **POINT DEVELOPED AGAIN** - Its roots stabilise the sand dunes and reduces soil erosion, this means that any nutrients are trapped in the soil making it easier for other species to grow.
- The **Indira Gandhi Canal** (place specific info) was built in the Thar to provide water through irrigation. This means that more species can grow alongside the canal as it irrigates over **3500km<sup>2</sup>** (place specific info) of land. This also allows crops such as wheat and cotton to thrive in areas that used to be desert scrub.
- Finally, National Parks have been created in the Thar Desert. The Thar Desert National Park protects fragile ecosystems from being damaged by the rising population. This means that native flora and fauna will have a chance to thrive away from human activities such as intensive farming and building.

Disadvantages of management strategies

- The Prosopis Cineraria tree has become so successful in the Thar Desert that it can dominate and out compete native species. This can lead to a loss in biodiversity and even result in extinction of some species.
- **Irrigation** (key geographical term) has brought many advantages to the desert but has led to commercial farming which can damage the environment. One big problem is **salinization** (key geographical term) which is caused by overwatering the desert. As the water evaporates it leaves salt deposits behind which overtime can cause soils to become salty and barren. This means that plants will be unable to grow and so biodiversity will be reduced.

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Conclusion

- In conclusion management strategies have benefits and negatives to the Thar Desert. Although the strategies overall make the desert greener they do make largely man made landscapes that can damage natural species. In my opinion creating National Parks is the most beneficial strategy in order to reduce the risk of environmental damage.

Work through the questions in this booklet to revise for your exam and to develop your exam technique in relation to the 6 marks and above questions.

**Unit 1:**  
**Living with the physical environment**

**Section A: The challenge of natural hazards**

Tectonic Hazards	Mark
Using <b>Figure 2</b> and your own knowledge, suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	6
Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the effects of tectonic hazards.	9
Assess the extent to which immediate responses are more significant than long term responses when trying to reduce the impacts of tectonic hazard.	9
Evaluate the effectiveness of response methods to a tectonic hazard.	9
'Tectonic hazards always result in a significant number of deaths' use evidence to support this statement.	6 / 9
'LICs are affected more by tectonic hazards than HICs' use evidence to support this statement.	6 / 9
Evaluate the effectiveness of the immediate and long term responses to a tectonic hazard studied.	9
'HICs are more prepared for tectonic hazards than LIC' Do you agree with the statement? Yes No Justify your answer.	9
Explain why people continue to live in areas that are at risk from tectonic hazards.	6
Choose <b>either</b> an earthquake <b>or</b> a volcanic eruption. Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects. Use <b>Figure 5a or 5b</b> and an example you have studied.	9

<b>Weather hazards</b>	<b>Mark</b>
Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the effects of tropical storms.	9
Evaluate the effectiveness of response methods to a tropical storm.	9
Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects from a tropical storm.	9
Assess the extent to which short term responses are more significant than long term responses when trying to limit deaths during a tropical storm.	9
'Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme' use evidence to support the statement.	6
Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the effects of an extreme weather event in the UK.	9
'Economic impacts are the greatest problem caused by extreme weather in the UK' Do you agree? Yes No Justify your answer.	9
'Management strategies are always effective at reducing the impacts of extreme weather in the UK.'	9
Assess the extent to which human factors are more significant than physical factors in causing an extreme weather event in the UK.	9

<b>Climate change</b>	<b>Mark</b>
'Human factors are the biggest cause of climate change' discuss.	6
'Impacts of climate change are greater on people than the environment' use evidence to discuss this statement.	6
Suggest how human factors are contributing towards climate change.	6

## Section B: The living world

Ecosystems	Mark
Explain and describe the features of a small scale ecosystem in the UK	6
'Changes to a small scale ecosystem in the UK only have short term effects' discuss	6
Explain why the diagram shown in <b>Figure 9 (the nutrient cycle)</b> is an example of nature's recycling system.	6

Tropical rainforests	Mark
Describe and explain the features of the tropical rainforest vegetation	6
Describe and explain how vegetation in the rainforest has adapted to it's surroundings	6
Describe and explain how plants and animals have adapted to the rainforest	6
Describe the characteristics of the tropical rainforest	6
Describe the characteristics of the vegetation and soils of the tropical rainforest	6
Explain the strategies used to manage the tropical rainforest	6
Assess the extent to which population growth is the main cause of deforestation – using an example you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which logging is the main cause of deforestation – using an example you have studied	9
'Loss of biodiversity is the most significant impact of deforestation' Do you agree with this statement Yes No Justify your answer	9
Assess the extent to which the impacts of deforestation are global rather than local	9
To what extent does the tropical rainforest provide both opportunities and challenges for development.	9

Hot environments	Mark
For a hot desert environment <b>or</b> a cold environment you have studied, assess the importance of management strategies used to reduce the risk of environmental damage.	9
To what extent does a hot desert or cold environment you have studied provide both opportunities and challenges for development.	9
Describe and explain the features of either a hot desert or cold environment	6
Describe and explain how vegetation in a hot desert or cold environment has adapted to it's surroundings	6
Describe and explain how plants and animals have adapted to a hot desert or cold environment	6
Describe the characteristics of a hot desert or cold environment	6
Describe the characteristics of the vegetation and soils of a hot desert or cold environment	6
Assess the extent to which tourism is the most significant challenge to a hot desert or cold environment – use an example you have studied	9
'Climate change is the biggest cause of desertification' discuss	6
Explain the strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification	6

## Section B: Physical landscapes in the UK

Coastal landscapes	Mark
Explain how coastal landforms are formed by processes of erosion	6
Explain how coastal landforms are formed by processes of deposition	6
Explain the formation of one erosional and one depositional landform along a stretch of coastline you have studied	9
Evaluate the effectiveness of a coastal management scheme you have studied	9
'Soft engineering is the most successful way to reduce coastal erosion' Discuss	6
Assess the extent to which hard engineering has been successful along a stretch of coastline you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which soft engineering has been successful along a stretch of coastline you have studied	9
Using <b>Figure 12</b> and your own knowledge, explain how different landforms may be created by the transport and deposition of sediment along the coast.	6
Explain how soft engineering is used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	6

River landscapes	Mark
Explain how river landforms are formed by processes of erosion	6
Explain how river landforms are formed by processes of deposition	6
Explain the formation of one erosional and one depositional landform the course of a river you have studied	9
Evaluate the effectiveness of a flood management scheme use an example you have studied	9
'Soft engineering is the most successful way to reduce the flood risk' Discuss	6
Assess the extent to which hard engineering has been successful in reducing flood risk use an example you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which soft engineering has been successful in reducing flood risk use an example you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which human factors are more significant than physical factors in causing a flood event you have studied	9
Explain the processes involved in the formation of a waterfall.	6
Explain how physical and human factors can increase the risk of river flooding.	6

**Unit 2:**  
**Challenges in the human environment**

**Section A: Urban issues and challenges**

Urban world	Mark
Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor. Use an example of a city in a lower income country (LIC) or a newly emerging economy (NEE)	9
To what extent does a major city in an LIC or NEE provide both opportunities and challenges	9
‘Migration is the main reason for growth of cities’ Discuss referring to a LIC or NEE you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which social opportunities are more significant than economic opportunities in a LIC of NEE you have studied	9
‘Opportunities within an LIC or NEE you have studied are greater than the challenges’ do you agree Yes No justify your answer	9
Explain how squatter settlement growth is being managed in urban areas. Use Figure ? and an example you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which economic opportunities are more significant than economic opportunities in a LIC of NEE you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which environmental challenges are more significant than economic ones in a LIC of NEE you have studied	9
To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people?	6
Evaluate the effectiveness of squatter settlement management strategies in an LIC or NEE you have studied	9

The UK	Mark
To what extent has urban change created both opportunities and challenges in a UK city you have studied	9
Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life in a UK city you have studied	9
Explain how traffic congestion is being reduced in urban areas. Use Figure 4 and an example you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which opportunities are more significant than challenges faced in a UK city you have studied	9
'Migration is the main reason for growth of cities' Discuss referring to a UK city you have studied	9
Referring to a UK city you have studied assess the extent to which urban change has created more social opportunities than economic	9
Explain how urban sprawl has created conflict	6
'Housing is the most significant challenge created from urban change' Do you agree Yes No Justify your answer	9
'Unemployment is the main reason for urban regeneration' Do you agree Yes No Justify your answer	9
Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment. Use <b>Figure 3</b> and a case study of a major city in the UK.	6
Explain how an urban regeneration project you have studied has reduced levels of urban deprivation	6
Referring to an urban regeneration project within in the UK; Explain the reasons why the project was needed	6
Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied.	9
Using <b>Figure 3</b> and your own knowledge, explain how urban regeneration projects can reduce levels of urban deprivation.	6
Using <b>Figure 4</b> and your own knowledge, discuss how the features of the Greenhouse development will make for more sustainable urban living.	6

Changing Economic World	Mark
'Transnational corporations (TNCs) only bring advantages to the host country.' Do you agree with this statement? Yes No Justify your answer	9
'Aid always brings advantages' Do you agree Yes No Justify your answer making reference to an NIC or NEE you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which economic development has improved the quality of life of in an LIC or NEE studied	9
Evaluate the impacts of economic development on an LIC or NEE you have studied	9
Assess the extent to which the advantages of TNCs are more significant than the disadvantages for the host country	9
'Economic development only impacts on the environment' Do you agree with this statement? Yes No Justify your answer making reference to an LIC or NEE studied	9
Explain how a countries economy changes as it develops. Refer to a LIC or NEE you have studied.	6
Evaluate the role of aid in development. Refer to a LIC or NEE you have studies on your answer	9
Explain the impacts of economic development on a LIC or NEE you have studied	6

## Section A: The changing economic world

<b>The development gap</b>	<b>Mark</b>
Evaluate the effectiveness of tourism in reducing the development gap. Use figure 9 and your own knowledge	9
'Tourism reduces the development gap' Do you agree Yes No Justify your answer making reference to one LIC or NEE you have studied	9
'Tourism is the only way to reduce the development gap' Discuss	6
Explain the strategies used to help reduce the development gap	6
'Tourism can reduce the development gap'	6

<b>The changing UK economy</b>	<b>Mark</b>
Evaluate the how environmentally sustainable a modern industrial development in the UK has been	9
Assess the extent to which modern industrial developments are always sustainable	9
'Modern industrial developments are always sustainable' Do you agree Yes No Justify your answer making reference to an example studied	9
Explain the strategies used to help reduce regional economic differences	6
Explain how the UK's economy has changed in recent years	6
Describe the UK's post industrial economy	6
Explain the factors that a Science Park would look for when being developed	6
Explain how industry can damage the environment	6
Use an example to demonstrate how an industry can be more environmentally sustainable	6
Assess the social and economic impacts of population growth on rural areas	9
Explain the social and economic impacts of population decline on rural areas	6
Explain two ways in which the UK government is attempting to develop its infrastructure	6
Discuss the arguments for and against expanding the capacity of London's airports.	6
Explain how the government has attempted to address the North-South divide	6
How does the UK benefit by having close links with the rest of the world?	6
Suggest how the UK benefits economically and politically from membership of either the EU or the commonwealth.	6

## Section B: The challenge of resource management

Resource management	Mark
To what extent is it preferable to source food locally in the UK rather than import from abroad	6
Explain how access to food, water and energy is vital for social well being	6
Evaluate the issues of large scale water transfers in the UK (oxford book)	6
Explain what challenges the UK faces in terms of meeting our water demands	6
Explain how water quality is managed in the UK	6
Explain why the UK's energy mix will include both renewable and non-renewable sources in the future (oxford book)	6
With the help of figures 9 and 10, explain why the process of fracking gas causes conflict between different groups of people	6
For a renewable energy source, explain the economic and environmental impacts of its development	6
For a non-renewable energy source, explain the economic and environmental impacts of its development	6

Water management	Mark
Examine the advantages and disadvantages of a large scale water transfer scheme that you have studied	9
Explain how water security can be improved.	6
Evaluate the effectiveness of a local water conservation scheme in an LIC on improving water supply	9
'Large scale water transfer schemes only bring advantages' Do you agree Yes No Justify your answer making reference to an example studied	9
'Water conservation schemes can increase sustainable supplies of water' Discuss, making reference to an LIC or NEE studied	9
Explain methods used to move towards a sustainable water resource future	6
Assess the extent to which a large scale water transfer scheme only brings advantages	9
Assess how sustainable a local water scheme is in an LIC or NEE studied	9

## Unit 3

### Geographical applications

#### **Section A: Issue evaluation**

These questions will be based on a resource booklet issued to you in advance of the exam.

The theme will arise from the compulsory units on Papers 1 or 2. It could combine human and physical aspects.

The questions will be based on the pre-released booklet so will be different each year but here are some examples for you. This should help you to understand what the examiner is expecting.

There will always be a 9 mark question at the end of this section and it will require you to make a decision and justify it.

Strategies for answering the 9-mark question:

- Start a plan.
- List key points to be made (possibly link to evidence from the booklet).
- Number points to determine sequence for writing the answer.
- The first sentence should be the decision.
- Have clear paragraphs for options being discussed.
- Make explicit links to evidence from the booklet.
- Provide a conclusion.

## Section A: Issue evaluation

Issue evaluation	Mark
With the help of <b>Figure 2</b> , suggest why economic factors may be more important than physical factors when explaining migration to cities in LICs or NEEs.	6
'Economic development creates environmental problems in urban areas in LICs/NEEs.' Use <b>Figure 4</b> and your own understanding to discuss this statement.	6
Suggest why people living in cities in LICs/NEEs such as Kolkata are more vulnerable to natural hazards than people living in cities in HICs. Use <b>Figure 5</b> and your own understanding to support your answer.	6
Three projects have been suggested to try and improve the quality of life for the urban poor in Kolkata. These are described in <b>Figure 5</b> . Which of the three projects do you think will improve the socio-economic and environmental conditions for the urban poor of Kolkata most effectively? Use evidence from the resources booklet and your own understanding to explain why you have reached this decision.	9
Suggest why the energy mix in the UK is likely to change in the future.	6
'The physical environment provides opportunities for a range of economic activities.' Use <b>Figure 2</b> to help you discuss this statement.	6
Study <b>Figure 3</b> , 'Views about the development of Druridge Bay', in the resource booklet. Explain why this development is an example of an 'economic/environmental' conflict.	6
Do you think that the proposed coal mine development at Druridge Bay should go ahead? Yes No Use evidence from the resource booklet and your own knowledge to explain your decision.	9

## Section B: Fieldwork

Question 4 will be based on unfamiliar fieldwork. This will be about techniques and issues from places and enquiries that you have not met before.

Question 5 will be based on the two fieldwork enquiries you undertook with school. One will have been human based and the other physical.

Fieldwork	Mark
State the title of your fieldwork enquiry in which <b>human</b> geography data were collected. Assess how effective your presentation technique(s) were in representing the data collected in this enquiry.	6
For <b>one</b> of your geography enquiries, to what extent were results of this enquiry helpful in reaching a reliable conclusion(s)?	9
State the title of your fieldwork enquiry in which <b>physical</b> geography data were collected. To what extent were the data collected useful in satisfying the original aim(s) of the enquiry?	6
With reference to your methods, results and conclusions, suggest how <b>one</b> of your geographical enquiries could be improved.	9

A model answer from question 5

**Assess how effective your presentation technique(s) were in representing the data collected in this enquiry. [6 marks]**

Looking at how the cross section of a river changes between managed and non-managed sections.

*To present our data we drew a cross section for each location to represent how the width and depth of the river varied so that we could make clear, easy comparisons between the two sites. This method of presentation was appropriate because it is a visual representation of the river's cross section this allows us to make direct comparisons between the managed and non-managed sites of the river. We showed the width of the river in cm which was very clear. When we plotted the depth data, providing that the y axis scale for depth remained the same across both sites comparisons between the sites are easy for analysing. An option is to include all site data within the same graph, which has the advantage of easier comparisons however as not all sites has the same river width, the graph may be more difficult to read therefore analysis could be more challenging.*

*Overall this method is effective because it allows for standardised comparisons between sites and therefore can answer the investigation with ease.*

This is a Level 3 response, 6 marks out of 6.