

# GEOG YOUR MEMORY!

AQA Geography revision guide

Paper 1

Name.....



My TOP TIPS

# **Your exam TOPICS:**

## **Paper 1**

- Q1. The Challenge of Natural Hazards**
- Q2. Living World**
- Q3. Physical Landscapes in the UK + Q3 Coastal**

## **Paper 2**

- Q1. Urban Issues and Challenges**
- Q2. The Changing Economic World**
- Q3. The Challenge of Resource Management + Q6. Energy**

## **Paper 3**

- Q1 Issue evaluation**
- Q2 Fieldwork**

**Notes...**

# SPAG Marks –

## Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

### **3 EXTRA MARKS - High performance (*spot on!*)**

There are no spelling, punctuation or grammar mistakes. Your answer is correct (no SPaG marks for a wrong answer). You use LOTS of key words.

### **2 EXTRA MARKS - Intermediate performance (*pretty good actually*)**

There are few spelling, punctuation or grammar mistakes. Your answer is mostly correct (no SPaG marks for a wrong answer). You use some key words.

### **1 EXTRA MARK - Threshold performance (*just about good enough*)**

There are some spelling, punctuation or grammar mistakes. Your answer is partly correct (no SPaG marks for a wrong answer). You use few key words.

### **0 MARKS**

Your spelling, punctuation and grammar contains many mistakes. No key words used. Or your answer is incorrect.

# What is your question asking you to do?

## Command Words

### Assess

Make an informed judgement.

For example, 'Assess how effective your presentation technique(s) were in representing the data collected in this enquiry' (Specimen Paper 3, qu. 05.3).

### Calculate

Work out the value of something.

For example, 'Using Figure 7, calculate the increase in retail sales value of Fairtrade bananas between 2000 and 2012' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.7).

### Compare

Identify similarities and differences.

For example, 'Using Figure 4, compare HDI values in Africa and South America' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.1).

### Complete

Finish the task by adding given information.

For example, 'Complete the following sentences:

The greatest number of category four tropical storms happen in the ..... Ocean. Apart from very strong winds, one other associated weather feature of a category four storm is.....' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 01.5).

### Describe

Set out characteristics.

For example, 'Using Figure 9, describe the distribution of areas with existing licenses for fracking in the UK' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 03.2).

### Discuss

Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.

For example, 'Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment. Use Figure 3 and a case study of a major city in the UK' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 01.6).

### Evaluate

Judge from available evidence.

For example, 'Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied. (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 01.8)

### Explain

Set out purposes or reasons.

For example, 'Using Figure 12 and your own knowledge, explain how different landforms may be created by the transport and deposition of sediment along the coast' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 03.7).

### Give

Produce an answer from recall.

For example, 'Give one condition that is needed for a tropical storm to form' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 01.6).

## Identify

Name or otherwise characterise.

For example, 'Identify the glacial landform at grid reference 653532' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 05.1).

## Justify

Support a case with evidence.

For example, 'Transnational corporations (TNCs) only bring advantages to the host country.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your decision. (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.10)

## Outline

Set out main characteristics.

For example, 'Outline one way that Fairtrade helps to deal with the problems of unequal development' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 02.8).

## State

Express in clear terms.

For example, 'State one characteristic of the course of the River Ouse in grid square 5754' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 04.1).

## Suggest

Present a possible case.

For example, 'Suggest how the sea defences shown in Figure 11 help to protect the coastline' (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 03.6).

## To what extent

Judge the importance or success of (strategy, scheme, project).

For example, 'To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people?' (Specimen Paper 2, qu. 01.4).








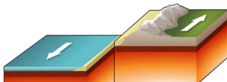





## Use evidence to support this statement

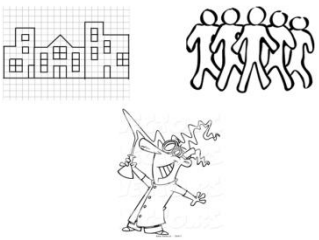
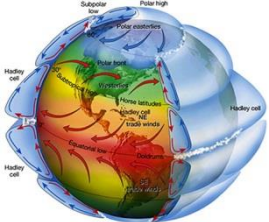
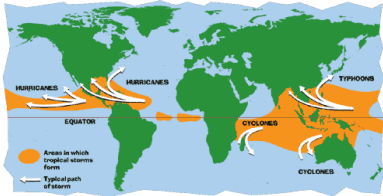
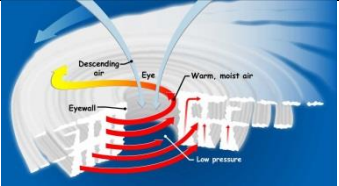

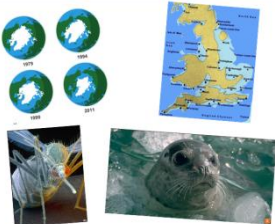
To select and present information to prove or disprove something.

For example, 'Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme.' Use evidence to support this statement. (Specimen Paper 1, qu. 01.4)

***Paper 1 - Question 1***  
***The Challenge of Natural Hazards***  
(mind map page)

# Living with Natural Hazards: Checklist

Topic: I know all about	Notes/diagrams				Key words/facts
1) Types of natural hazard	Meteorological is: 		Tectonic is: 		
2) Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes					
3) Types of plate margin / boundary	Conservative 	Constructive 	Collision 	Destructive 	
4) How do earthquakes happen?	Convection currents Friction Pressure Slip Release Shock waves				
5) How do eruptions happen?	Convection currents Friction/Heat/Melt Pressure Release  Convection currents Gap/rise/layers				
6) LIC earthquake case study	Primary effects	Secondary effects	Immediate response	Long term responses	
	Economic \$\$\$		Social (QOL)	Environmental	
7) HIC earthquake case study	Primary effects	Secondary effects	Immediate response	Long term responses	
	Economic \$\$\$		Social (QOL)	Environmental	
8) Why live in a hazard area?	  				

<p>9) Managing natural hazards (3Ps – protection, preparation, prediction)</p>					
<p>10) Atmospheric circulation</p>					
<p>11) Tropical storms, distribution and cause</p>					
<p>12) Structures and features of a tropical storm</p>					
<p>13) Tropical storm case study</p>	<p>Primary effects</p>	<p>Secondary effects</p>	<p>Immediate response</p>	<p>Long term responses</p>	
<p>14) Extreme weather in the UK: cause and increase</p>					
<p>15) Extreme weather in the UK: impacts / management</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>Economic</p>	<p>Environmental</p>		
<p>16) Climate change: caused by natural and human factors</p>	<p>Management:</p>				
<p>17) Climate change: effects</p>	<p>NATURAL FACTOR</p> <p>HUMAN FACTOR</p> 				



18) Climate change management: mitigation and adaptation	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>
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## Challenge of Natural Hazards: Key Words

Meteorological hazard	
Tectonic hazard	
Plate Margin	
Crust	
Core	
Mantle	
Continental crust	
Oceanic crust	
Tectonic Plates	
Convection currents	
Destructive plate margin	
Constructive plate margin	
Conservative plate margin	
Continental crust	
Epicentre/focus	
Richter scale	
Pyroclastic flow	
Primary effect	
Secondary effect	
Immediate response	

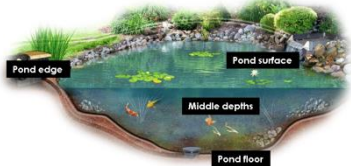








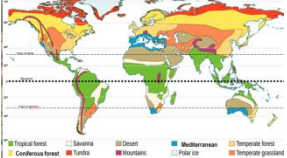











Long term response	
Mud flows	
Infrastructure	
Aid	
Management strategies	
Monitoring	
Prediction	
Protection	
Planning	
Seismometer	
Global atmospheric circulation	
Eyewall	
Descending air	
Water contamination	
Sanitation	
Storm surge	
Extreme weather	
Climate change	
Ice cores	
Quaternary period	
Ice age	
Orbital changes	
Sulphur dioxide (from volcanoes)	
Solar output (hotspot)	
Greenhouse gas	
Global warming	




*Paper 1 - Question 2*

**The Living World**

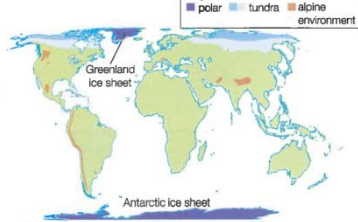
(mind map page)

# The Living World: Checklist


Topic: I know all about	Notes Diagrams	Key words/ Facts
19) Small scale ecosystems: The pond		
20) Producers, consumers and decomposers	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="432 510 520 622"> <p><b>ALGAE</b></p>  </div> <div data-bbox="683 510 770 622"> <p><b>FROG</b></p>  </div> <div data-bbox="954 510 1042 622"> <p><b>BACTERIA</b></p>  </div> </div>	
21) Food chain, food web and nutrient cycling	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="427 701 592 831">  <p>A freshwater pond food chain</p> </div> <div data-bbox="715 701 858 831">  <p>A freshwater pond food web</p> </div> <div data-bbox="975 712 1182 824">  </div> </div>	
22) Changes and impacts on ecosystems	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="579 920 762 1077"> <p><b>POND NEWS 2!</b> Kingfishers move into local area!</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="898 920 1082 1077"> <p><b>POND NEWS 4!</b> Cold snap! Unusually cold winters mean the pond freezes over for 3 months!</p>  </div> </div>	
23) Global ecosystems: Biomes		
24) Tropical Rainforest: location and climate	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="427 1272 730 1406">  </div> <div data-bbox="842 1283 970 1406">  </div> <div data-bbox="1058 1294 1201 1406">  </div> </div>	
25) Tropical Rainforest: Biodiversity and adaptation	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="427 1462 703 1682">  </div> <div data-bbox="1082 1440 1249 1682">  </div> </div>	
26) Cause of deforestation (Malaysia)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="427 1697 576 1809">  </div> <div data-bbox="715 1709 858 1809">  </div> <div data-bbox="975 1697 1134 1809">  </div> </div>	
27) Impacts of deforestation (Malaysia)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="427 1877 667 2056">  </div> <div data-bbox="770 1921 914 2056">  </div> <div data-bbox="1042 1899 1153 2056">  </div> </div>	


28) Reasons to protect the rainforest			
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## COLD ENVIRONMENT FOCUS

29) Location and examples of polar and tundra environments	
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30) Characteristics of cold environments (polar and tundra)	Climate	Soils	Plants	Animals
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31) Animal and plant adaptations			
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32) Svalbard location and characteristics		September - March	April - August
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33) Svalbard: Opportunities for development		
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34) Svalbard: challenges of development		
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35) Threats to cold environments			
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36) Managing cold environments



## Living World: Key Words

Ecosystem	
Small scale ecosystem	
Large scale ecosystem	
Biomes	
Biotic factor	
Abiotic factor	
Producer	
Consumer	
Decomposer	
Food chain	
Food web	
Nutrient cycling	
Component	
Adaptation	
Biodiversity	
Interdependence	
Logging	
Mineral extraction (rainforest)	
Agriculture/ farming	
Population pressure	

Soil erosion (linked to deforestation)	
Climate change (linked to deforestation)	
Tribes	
Sustainable management	
Selective logging	
Ecotourism	
Conservation and education	
International agreements (linked to deforestation)	
Debt reduction	
Carbon sink	
Polar environment	
Tundra environment	
Permafrost	
Mineral extraction (linked to Svalbard)	
Geothermal energy	
Glaciers	
Northern lights	
Frostbite	
Accessibility	


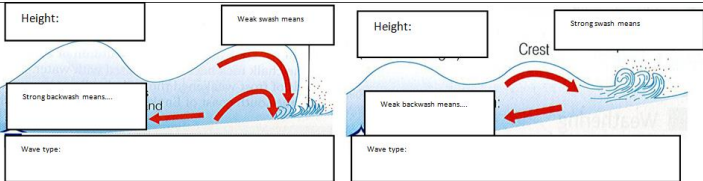

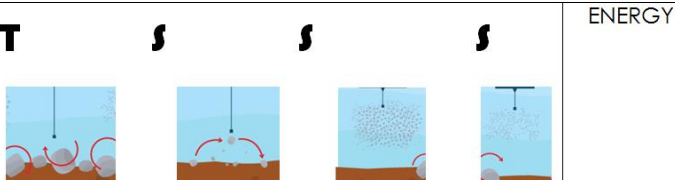

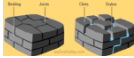

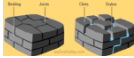

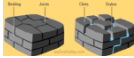
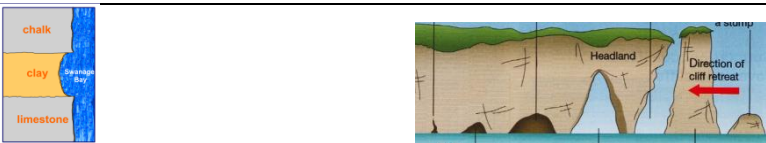
***Paper 1 - Question 3 (coasts) Question 4 (rivers)***

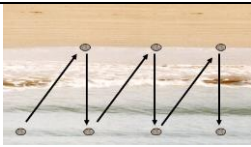

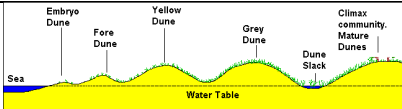
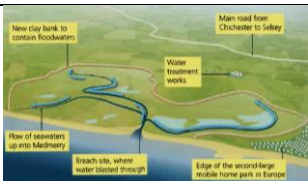
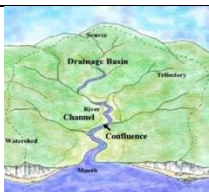

## ***Physical Landscapes in the UK***

(mind map page)



# UK Physical Landscapes: Checklist

TOPIC	Notes/diagrams	Key words/facts		
1. What are the various landscapes of the UK?				
2. Types of waves				
3. Types of EROSION				
4. Types of TRANSPORTATION				
5. Weathering and mass movement	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mechanical weathering</b> rain – temperature – expand – crack</p>  </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chemical weathering</b> rain – weak carbonic acid – dissolve</p>  </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gravity – Shift – Support - Straight line or Rotation</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mechanical weathering</b> rain – temperature – expand – crack</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chemical weathering</b> rain – weak carbonic acid – dissolve</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mechanical weathering</b> rain – temperature – expand – crack</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chemical weathering</b> rain – weak carbonic acid – dissolve</p> 			
6. Coast: erosional landforms (cracks, caves, arches, stacks and stumps)				

7. Longshore drift																			
8. Coast: depositional landforms ( <i>spits, bars, lagoons, tombolos</i> )																			
9. Beaches and dunes																			
10. Coastal management strategies	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="379 752 839 792">Hard engineering</td> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="839 752 1299 792">Soft engineering</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 792 494 860"></td> <td data-bbox="494 792 839 860"></td> <td data-bbox="839 792 954 860"></td> <td data-bbox="954 792 1299 860"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 860 494 927"></td> <td data-bbox="494 860 839 927"></td> <td data-bbox="839 860 954 927"></td> <td data-bbox="954 860 1299 927"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 927 494 994"></td> <td data-bbox="494 927 839 994"></td> <td data-bbox="839 927 954 994"></td> <td data-bbox="954 927 1299 994"></td> </tr> </table>		Hard engineering		Soft engineering														
Hard engineering		Soft engineering																	
11. Coastal management case study: coastal realignment at Medmerry																			
12. Drainage basins																			
13. Long profile and cross profiles	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CROSS PROFILES</b> Relief   Erosion   Transportation   Sediment</p> 	LONG PROFILE																	
14. Coasts: Erosional landforms.	<p><i>Caves Headlands Bays Stacks Stumps Arches Wave cut notch and platform</i></p>																		

15. Coasts depositional landforms.	<i>Spit</i> <i>Tombolos</i> <i>Bar</i>	
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## UK Physical Landscapes: Key Words

SWASH	
BACKWASH	
CONSTRUCTIVE WAVE	
DESTRUCTIVE WAVE	
FETCH	
DEPOSITION	
EROSION	
HYDRAULIC POWER/ACTION	
ABRASION	
ATTRITION	
SOLUTION	
TRANSPORTATION	
TRACTION (BOULDERS ROLLING)	
SALTATION	
SUSPENSION	
SOLUTION	
LONG SHORE DRIFT	
WEATHERING	
FREEZE THAW WEATHERING	
MASS MOVEMENT	
SLIDING (LANDSLIDE)	

SLUMPING	
HEADLANDS	
BAYS	
CAVES	
STACKS	
STUMPS	
BARS	
SPITS	
TOMBOLO	
CLIFF COLLAPSE	
WAVE-CUT NOTCH	
WAVE-CUT PLATFORM	
SOFT ENGINEERING	
BEACH NOURISHMENT	
MANAGED RETREAT	
COASTAL REALIGNMENT	
HARD ENGINEERING	
GROYNES	
SEA WALL	
ROCK ARMOUR	
SALT MARSH	
SAND DUNES SUCCESSION	
CROSS PROFILE	
LONG PROFILE	
SOURCE	
MOUTH	

DRAINAGE BASIN	
CONFLUENCE	
CHANNEL	
V-SHAPED VALLEY	
TRANSPORTATION	
GORGE	
MEANDER	
SLIP OFF SLOPE	
RIVER CLIFF	
OX-BOW LAKE	
FLOOD PLAIN	
LEVEE	
ESTUARY	
LANDUSE	
PERMEABLE	
IMPERMEABLE	
FLOOD HYDROGRAPH	
DISCHARGE	
LAG TIME	
PEAK DISCHARGE	
BASEFLOW	
RESERVOIR	
DAM	
FLOOD PLAIN ZONING	