GEOG YOUR MEMORY!

AQA Geography revision guide

Sample Papers

Name.....

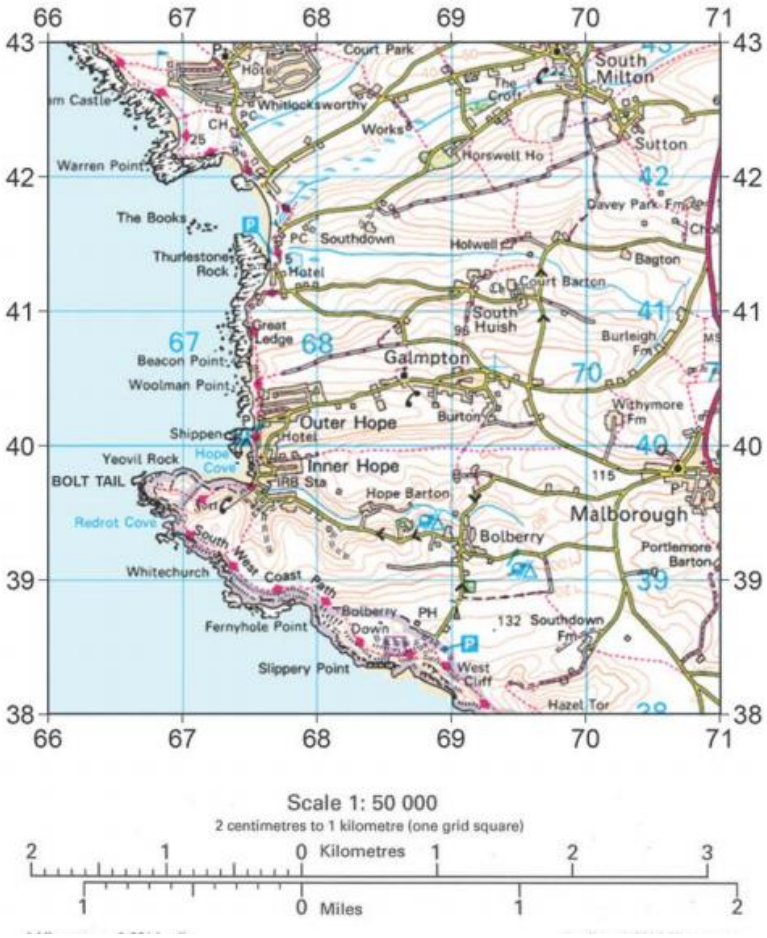
My TOP TIPS

Practice Questions……

Map skills

TOP TIPS

Figure 9



Using **Figure 9**, match the coastal feature below to the correct grid reference.

Shade **one** circle only.

Choose from the following grid references:

A 673398 **B** 669421 **C** 668428

Coastal feature	Grid reference
Wave cut platform	A ○ B ○ C ○

[1 mark]

What is the straight line distance between Warren Point (6642) and Bolt Tail (6639)?

Shade **one** circle only.

A 1.8 km ○

B 2.4 km ○

C 3.0 km ○

D 3.6 km ○

[1 mark]

Suggest **one** reason for the uneven shape of the coastline shown in **Figure 9**.

[1 mark]

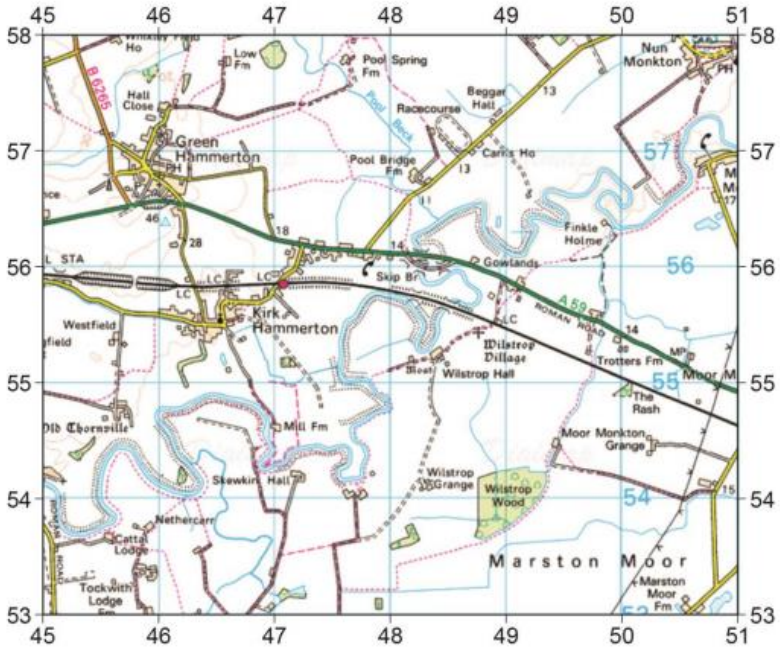
Study **Figure 10**, a photograph of Bolt Tail shown in grid square 6639 **Figure 9**.

Figure 10

0 3 . 4 Using **Figures 9 and 10**, in which direction was the photographer facing when the picture was taken?

Study **Figure 13**, a 1: 50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of part of the River Ouse.

Figure 13



State **one** characteristic of the course of the River Ouse in grid square 4754.

[1 mark]

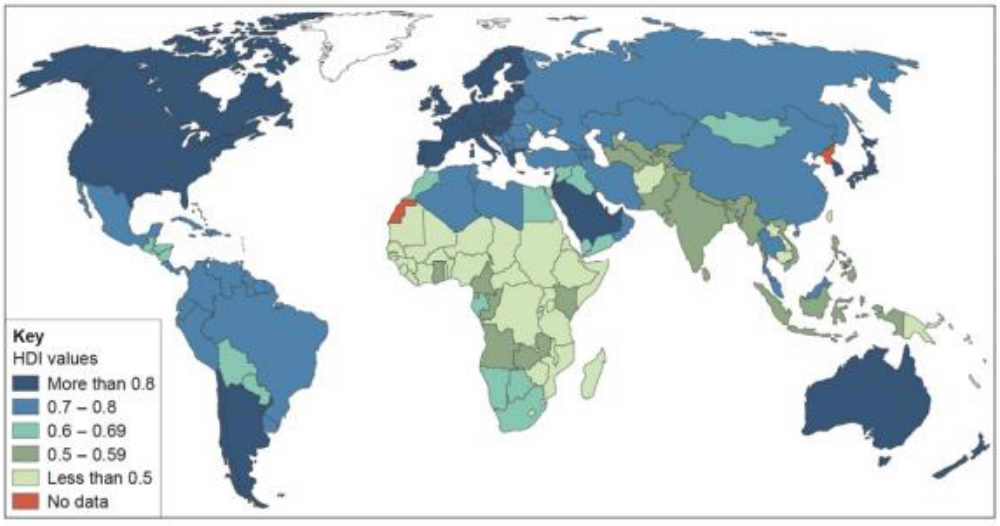
Give the difference in height between the river flood plain at 481561 and the spot height at 460563.

[1 mark]

Study **Figure 4**, a world map showing the global distribution of Human Development Index (HDI) values.

HDI combines data on life expectancy, educational levels and income, with values ranging from 0 (worst) to 1 (best).

Figure 4

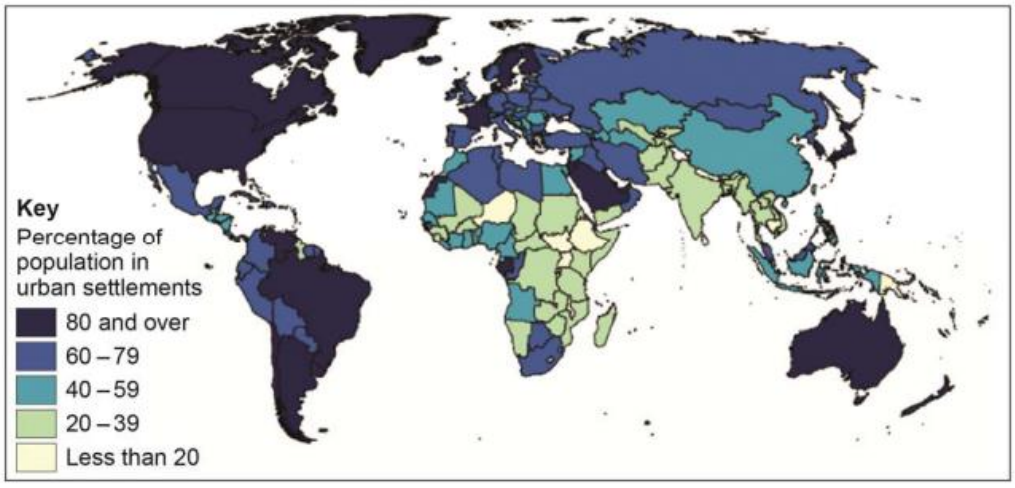


0 2 . 1 Using **Figure 4**, compare HDI values in Africa and South America.

[2 marks]

Study **Figure 1**, a map showing the percentage of the population living in urban settlements in different parts of the world.

Figure 1

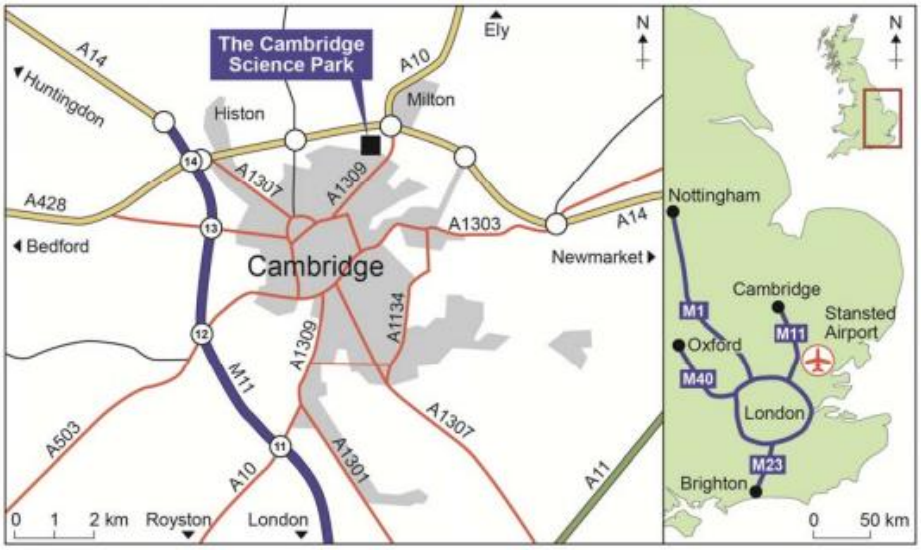


Describe **two** differences in the percentage of population living in urban settlements in Africa and South America.

[2 marks]

Study **Figure 6**, maps showing the location of the Cambridge Science Park in the UK.

Figure 6



0 2 . 4 Using **Figure 6**, measure the direct distance between the Cambridge Science Park and junction 14 of the M11.

[1 mark]

_____ km

0 2 . 5 Using **Figure 6**, explain the advantages of this location for the Cambridge Science Park.

[4 marks]

Resource skills

TOP TIPS

Study **Figure 11**, a photograph showing sea defences at Beesands in Devon.

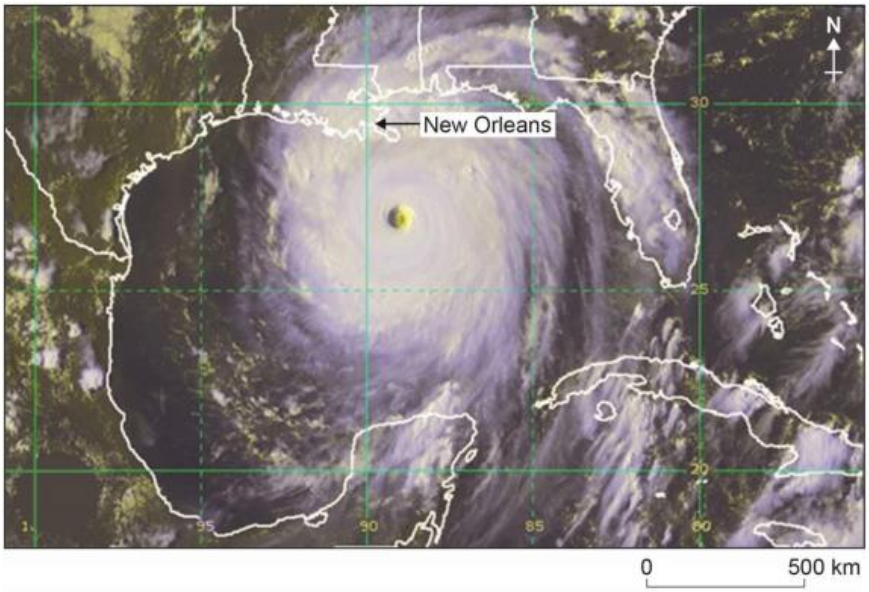
Figure 11

0 3 . 6 Suggest how the sea defences shown in **Figure 11** help to protect the coastline.

[4 marks]

Study **Figure 4**, a satellite image of Hurricane Katrina shortly before it crossed New Orleans in the USA.

Figure 4



1 1 . 7 Using **Figure 4** only, forecast the weather conditions in New Orleans over the next 24 hours.

[4 marks]

Study **Figure 7**, a photograph showing part of the tropical rainforest in Central Africa.

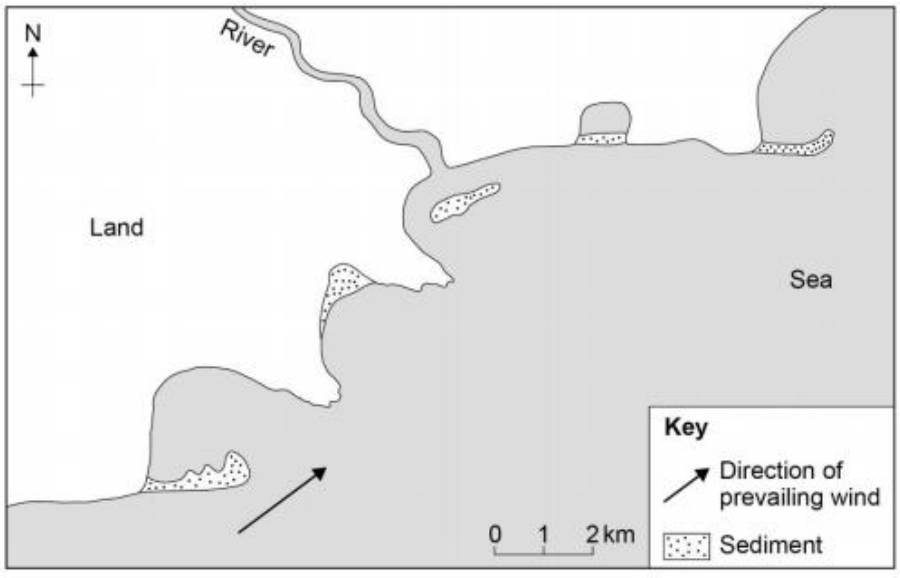
Figure 7

Describe and explain the features of the vegetation shown in **Figure 7**.

[6 marks]

Study **Figure 12**, a sketch map showing features of coastal deposition.

Figure 12

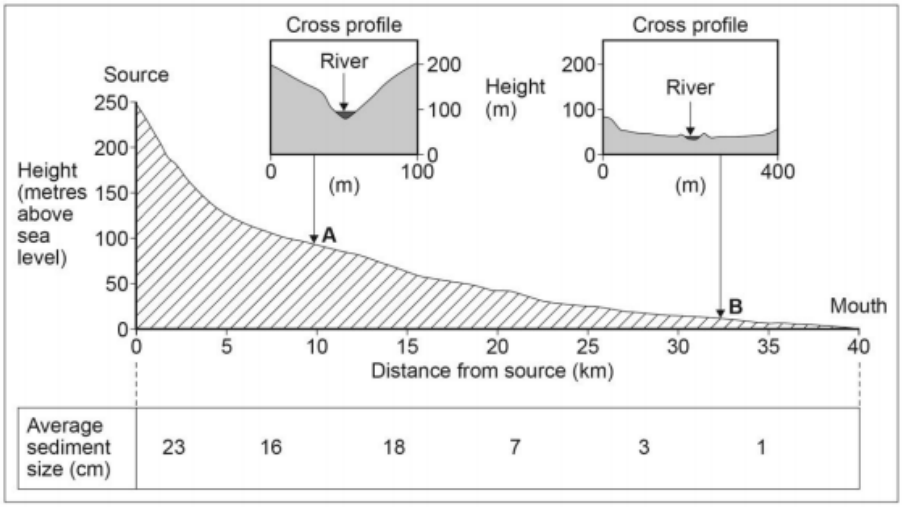


0 3 . 7 Using **Figure 12** and your own knowledge, explain how different landforms may be created by the transport and deposition of sediment along the coast.

[6 marks]

Study **Figure 14**, a diagram showing the long and two cross profiles of a river.

Figure 14



Average sediment size (cm)	23	16	18	7	3	1

Describe the shape of the river's long profile.

[1 mark]

Suggest **one** reason why the cross profile of the river valley changes between **A** and **B**.

[1 mark]

Study **Figure 15**, a photograph showing the effects of river flooding in Somerset in 2014.

Figure 15

0 4 . 6 Explain the likely economic effects of river flooding on the area shown in **Figure 15**.

[4 marks]

Study **Figure 16**, a photograph showing the waterfall at High Force on the River Tees.

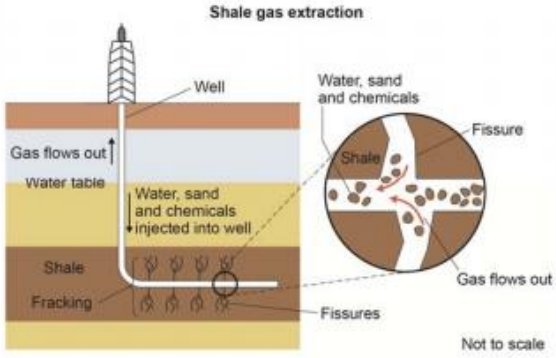
Figure 16

0 4 . 7 Using **Figure 16**, explain the processes involved in the formation of the landforms shown.

[6 marks]

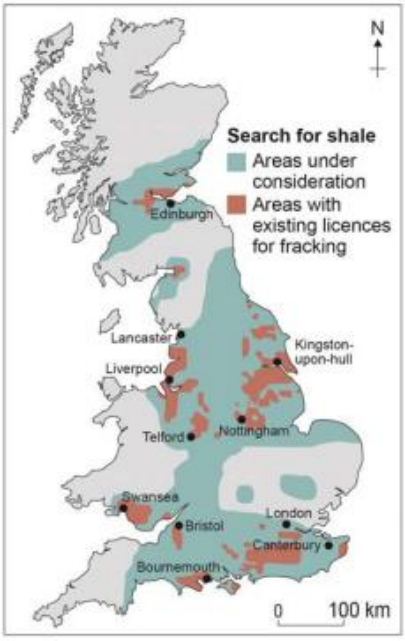
Study **Figures 8** and **9**, information about fracking for gas in the UK.

Figure 8



Fracking or fracturing uses high-pressure water mixed with chemicals to shatter shale rocks and release natural gas. The gas is then piped to the surface. Fracking uses massive amounts of water and may create environmental concerns including the possibility of contaminated groundwater, polluted drinking water, air pollution and minor earth tremors. Fracking of shale gas could contribute significantly to the UK's future energy needs and provide much needed employment. Electricity can be generated at half the carbon dioxide emissions of coal, and much more cheaply than some renewable sources.

Figure 9



Using **Figure 9**, describe the distribution of areas with existing licences for fracking in the UK.

[2 marks]

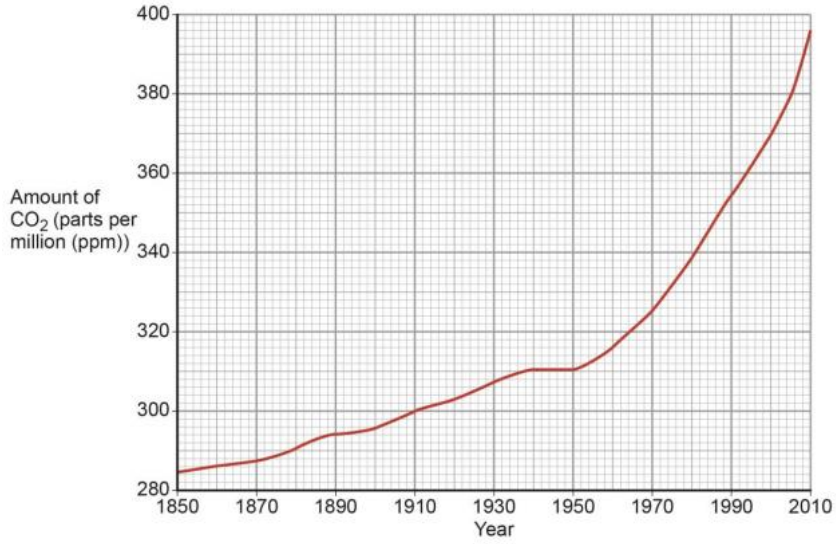
With the help of **Figures 8** and **9**, explain why the process of fracking for gas causes conflict between different groups of people.

[6 marks]

Data skills

TOP TIPS

Figure 1

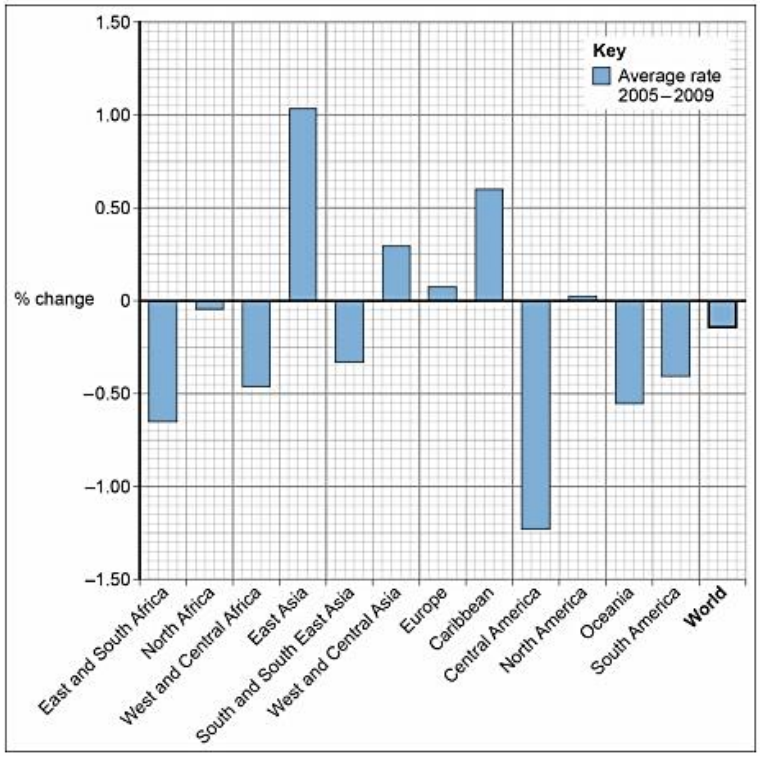


Describe the change in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere shown in **Figure 1**.

[2 marks]

Study **Figure 8**, which shows how the forested regions of the world changed between 2005 and 2009.

Figure 8



0 2 . 5 Which region of the world had the greatest rate of deforestation between 2005 and 2009?

[1 mark]

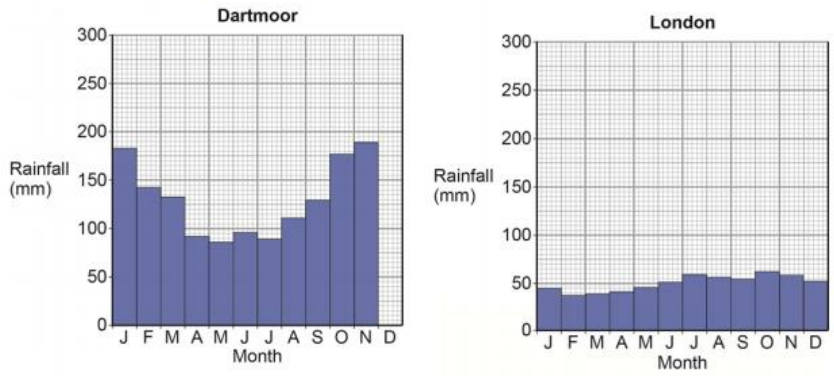
Figure 5

Country	GNI (US$)	Life expectancy (years)	Adult literacy rate (%)
China	3 650	75	95
Sierra Leone	240	45	43
Italy	35 110	83	99

0 2 . 3 Explain how **one** of the indicators of development in **Figure 5** shows the differences in the quality of life between the three countries.

[4 marks]

Figure 10



Using **Figure 10**, complete the graph for Dartmoor using the following data for rainfall.

December rainfall 210 mm

[1 mark]

Writing skills (6 marks)

TOP TIPS

'The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.'

Use evidence to support this statement.

[6 marks]

To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people?

[6 marks]

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.

[6 marks]

Explain how energy security can be improved.

[6 marks]

Writing skills (9 marks)

TOP TIPS

Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied.

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

For a hot desert environment **or** cold environment you have studied, to what extent does that environment provide both opportunities and challenges for development?

[9 marks]

'Transnational corporations (TNCs) only bring advantages to the host country.'

Do you agree with this statement?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Justify your decision.

[9 marks]

Study **Figure 5a**, a photograph showing an area affected by an earthquake in 2010, and **Figure 5b**, a photograph showing an area affected by a volcanic eruption in 2006.

Figure 5a

Figure 5b

Choose **either** an earthquake **or** a volcanic eruption.

Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects.

Use **Figure 5a or 5b** and an example you have studied.

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

Example answers….6 marks	NOTES
'The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.' Use evidence to support this statement. **[6 marks]**	

More extreme UK weather is evidenced by the record breaking warm summers of 2013 and 2014. These summers happened back to back which may suggest a trend.

Furthermore there was the Somerset Levels flooding in 2014, followed by the flooding caused by storm Desmond in 2015. This shows that is is not just more extreme temperatures, but also other types of weather that are becoming more extreme.

In addition there was the blast of cold weather and unusually high levels of snow experienced in March 2018. All of these examples happened within the past 5 years, suggesting extreme weather is becoming more common.

To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people?

[6 marks]

I agree to some extent as in Rio, Brazil (an NEE) people can get better jobs than in the rural areas. Often these are informal jobs such as shoe shining or cleaning. This is a good economic opportunity as it allows them to make better money and improve the qualityof life for their family.

Urban areas also offer better education. The Favela Barrio project offers adult literacy classes. This means that greater numbers of people are able to read and write, allowing them to communicate better with local authorites, health advice etc. This is a social opportunity as it allows people to possibly be healthier and feel more part of their community.

However, many poor urban areas in Rio have a high level of drug related crime which can result in pacification, both of which can put people in danger.

Example answers….9 marks

NOTES

Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied.

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

London's Santader "Boris" Bikes is an effective transport scheme. It costs less than £2 a day and if you use a bike for less than 30 minutes its free. This is a huge financial benefit for people and means people are much more likely to consider using the bikes instead of the bus or taxi, therefore reducing

congestion.

London also uses the Congestion Charge, a charge of £11.50 to drive into certain areas of London putting a financial burden on drivers. However, this is not as effective because those people that can afford to own a car and drive around London may not be discouraged by a small charge and may simply choose to continue to drive on the congested roads. Furthermore the charge only applies to a restricted area, doing nothing to reduce congestion outside of these areas.

Alternatively the Emirates Airline, a cable car service over the River Thames, may be most effective as it is seen as a novel and exciting way to travel, therefore attracting more customers despite the fact that it only has two stops either side of the river. This reduces congestion by taking people off the roads completey, instead of just putting them in another form of transport, such as the Santander Bikes.

In conclusion I believe the most effective scheme of the three IV's discussed is the Emirates airline. Although it's route options are limited to one, its potential to remove any type of vehicle from London's roads means that, if more routes were introduced, it could reduce congestion dramatically.

Choose **either** an earthquake **or** a volcanic eruption.

Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects.

Use **Figure 5a or 5b** and an example you have studied.

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

Primary effects are more significant than seconday effects to only a limited extent. Figure 5a shows the structural devastation after an earthquake. The buildings suggest it's a residential area, and the level of damage suggest they were poorly built. Earthquakes in LICs, such as in Haiti in 2010, can result in extensive structural damage, such as that in the capital Port Au Prince. This is an example of a significant primary effect which resulted in many deaths and widespread homelessness.

However, the secondary effects resulting from this could be argued to be more severe. In Haiti the homelessness led to unsanitary conditions, resulting in a cholera outbreak which eventually took the death toll up to 230,000. In addition the primary effect of roods and communication networks being destroyed meant that the already severe secondary effects were made worse as aid, medical and sanitation supplies struggled to get through.

However, an example of a secondary effect that had more significant impact than the primary effects was the tsunami that happened after the 2011 Japanese earthquake. Japan's infrastructure was designed to cope well with shaking

ground, but not a tsunami wave of that magnitude. Not only did it result in thousands of deaths but also the destablisation of the Fukishima nuclear power plant. In conclusion it is not unusal for primary effects to be equally or less significant than secondary effects, the signifiacne of both depends ultimately on the country's level of development.	