

Geography year 11 revision calendar



Use your revision guide to help (if you don't have one you can buy one from school for £3)

Complete every single task and you have revised the whole course!

You should use this to help guide you with your revision, but **remember the more frequently you revise topics the more you will remember, so this is a starting point!** Other revision activities could include:

- Mind maps
- Cornell notes
- Posters
- Flash cards
- Here is a link to past exam paper questions & mark schemes:
<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-gcses/geography-a-2016.coursematerials.html#filterQuery=Pearson-UK:Category%2FExam-materials>

Each task is colour coded so you know which topic the task is from.

Paper 1

UK landscape: Coasts Rivers Weather hazards & climate change Ecosystems, biodiversity & management

Paper 2

Changing cities Global development Resource management and water resources

Paper 3

UK challenges Coastal fieldwork Urban fieldwork

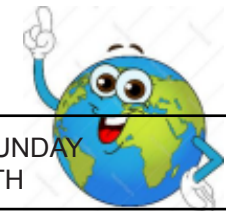
GCSE DATES:

PAPER 1: Wednesday 13th May (am)

PAPER 2: Wednesday 3rd June (pm)

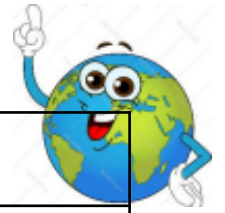
PAPER 3: Thursday 11th June (am)

EASTER WEEK 1



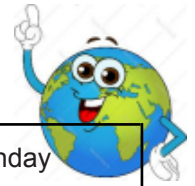
MONDAY 30TH	TUESDAY 31ST	WEDNESDAY 1ST	THURSDAY 2ND	FRIDAY 3RD	SATURDAY 4TH	SUNDAY 5TH
Describe the characteristics of igneous, metamorphic & sedimentary rock.	Explain the difference between high and low air pressure.	Explain how climate, altitude and soil type dictate the distribution of ecosystems.	Define urbanisation. Explain why it is happening. How does it differ in developed/emerging/developing	Describe how a country develops economically, socially and politically.	What are the 4 types of natural resource?	What are the pressures on ecosystems caused by increase in population in the UK? How are we tackling these?
How has tectonics affected the UK?	Draw and annotate the tricellular circulation model.	Describe climate & general characteristics of boreal forests, deserts & tundra	Explain problems urbanisation creates in developed countries.	Define different measures of development, including, HDI, GDP, infant mortality, corruption perception index	Explain how people exploit the environment for food, water and energy.	How is the UK improving sustainability in transport?
How have glaciers impacted upland & lowland environments?	Explain how heat is transferred by ocean currents.	Describe climate & general characteristics of tropical & temperate grasslands	Explain problems urbanisation creates in emerging/developing countries.	Explain the physical, historic and economic factors which cause uneven global development.	How does resource extraction affect the environment?	What are the challenges in the UK for settlements, population and the economy? How are we tackling them?
Explain the formation of tors, escarpments and dry valleys.	Explain evidence of natural climate change (ice cores, tree rings, historical records & pollen records).	What resources does the biosphere provide and how do we exploit it?	Describe & explain uneven urban populations in the UK.	Describe and explain uneven development in the UK (physical, historic & economic factors).	Explain what the natural resources of the UK are.	How is migration changing the UK population?

EASTER WEEK 2



MONDAY 6TH	TUESDAY 7TH	WEDNESDAY 8TH	THURSDAY 9TH	FRIDAY 10TH	SATURDAY 11TH	SUNDAY 12TH
How is climate change impacting UK climate, how is this impacting the UK?	What is mass movement, describe slides, slips and slumps.	Explain one natural cause of climate change (Milankovitch cycles).	Describe the location of heaths in the UK, and their characteristics.	Describe and explain different rates of urbanisation in the UK.	Define quality of life. Explain how uneven development impacts housing, health & technology.	Describe the distribution of natural resources in the UK.
In the UK what are National parks and what are the reasons they exist?	How have humans affected the landscape through agriculture, forestry and settlements.	Explain two natural causes of climate change (solar variation, volcanic activity).	Describe the location of moorlands in the UK, and their characteristics.	Describe the site, situation, general characteristics and structure of Birmingham.	Define quality of life. Explain how uneven development impacts water & food security, employment, education.	Describe the global distribution of resources.
What are the challenges and solutions to river and coastal flooding in the UK?	Define and explain chemical, mechanical & biological weathering.	Explain how the greenhouse effect keeps the planet warm.	Describe the location of wetlands & woodlands in the UK, and their characteristics.	Explain how Birmingham has changed due to industrialization, urbanisation, sub urbanisation, counter urbanisation, re urbanisation.	Explain international approaches to reducing uneven development. (inter-governmental agreements, international aid – uni lateral & bilateral & fairtrade)	Explain how and why global energy consumption is unevenly distributed.
How is the UK responding to climate change?	Describe each type of erosion, ensure you can describe the processes for coasts and rivers.	Explain how human activities have enhanced the GHE (industry, transport, farming, energy)	What resources do marine ecosystems provide? How are we degrading them?	Describe the population of Birmingham.	Describe examples of top down and bottom up schemes along with positives & negatives to increase development.	Explain how and why global water consumption varies.

April



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
13 Describe the 4 processes of transportation.	14 Explain how climate change negatively impact people and the environment. (warmer seas, ice melt, sea level rise, droughts).	15 Describe the abiotic and biotic characteristics of tropical rainforests.	16 Explain how migration has impacted the population and characteristics of different parts of the city.	17 Describe the positives of the location of India which aides in its development.	18 Explain how and why global food consumption varies.	19 Draw annotated diagrams for constructive & destructive waves.
20 Describe the UK climate. How does it differ from the 'medieval warm period' and 'little ice age'.	21 Describe and explain how plants and animals are adapted to tropical rainforests.	22 Why did de industrialisation occur and what are the pros and cons for Birmingham.	23 Describe and explain the core periphery model.	24 Describe and explain uneven distribution of water around the world.	25 What are the different stages of a fieldwork investigation?	26 Describe and explain the differences between concordant & discordant coastlines.
27 Describe and explain the regional variation in rainfall, temperature and wind.	28 Describe and explain food chains, webs and nutrient cycles in the TRF.	29 How and why is inequality increasing? What is the impact on Birmingham?	30 What historical factors have held back the development of India?	31 Explain what availability, water surplus, water deficit and water scarcity are.		

MORE TASKS



<p>Explain the impacts of continentality, ocean currents and air masses have on UK weather.</p>	<p>What goods and services to the TRF provide, and explain how they are being threatened.</p>	<p>How is changes in retail affecting the CBD and edge of Birmingham?</p>	<p>Explain the changes in economic sectors in India What are the positive and negative effects?</p>	<p>Explain how water supply and demand has changed over time.</p>	<p>What do you need to consider when planning your question, and what data to collect?</p>	<p>Explain the formation of wave cut platforms, stacks & stumps.</p>
<p>Explain how a tropical cyclone is formed.</p>	<p>Describe and explain methods of managing TRF: governance (political), commodity value & ecotourism (economic)</p>	<p>Explain strategies put in place to make Birmingham is more sustainable.</p>	<p>Describe and explain the changes to the Indian population structure and size.</p>	<p>Explain how levels of development impact on water usage-volume and use.</p>	<p>What is the difference between systematic, stratified and random sampling? What are their positives and negatives.</p>	<p>Explain the formation spits and bars.</p>
<p>Describe and features and structure of a tropical cyclone.</p>	<p>Describe the abiotic and biotic characteristics of deciduous woodlands.</p>	<p>Describe the site, situation, general characteristics and structure of Mexico City.</p>	<p>Explain how India is now very important in international trade.</p>	<p>Explain how water supply and demand varies around the UK.</p>	<p>What sort of risks would you need to consider at the coast and in a city, how could you manage them?</p>	<p>How do people affect the coastline, how does coastal retreat affect people & the environment?</p>
<p>Explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of Hurricane Sandy.</p>	<p>Explain how plants are adapted to sunlight. Explain how animals are adapted to changing seasons.</p>	<p>Explain how and why the population in Mexico City has changed over time.</p>	<p>Explain the positives and negatives of TNCs on the development of India.</p>	<p>What water supply issues exist in emerging/developing nations?</p>	<p>Describe and pros and cons of all methods of coastal defences.</p>	<p>Explain the responses of individuals, organisations and governments to Hurricane Sandy.</p>
<p>Describe and explain food chains and webs, the level of biodiversity and nutrient cycles in deciduous woodlands.</p>	<p>How has migration affected Mexico City? Describe the inequalities this has created.</p>	<p>What is the title of your coastal fieldwork & what primary and secondary data did you collect. Why?</p>	<p>Describe and explain the long and cross profile of a river channel from source to mouth.</p>	<p>Explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of Cyclone Haiyan.</p>	<p>What goods and services do deciduous woodlands provide, and explain how they are being threatened.</p>	<p>Explain what challenges face Mexico City (housing, pollution, services & under employment.</p>

<p>Explain why technology and connectivity is so important in increasing development in India.</p>	<p>How did you present your data & what conclusions did you make for your coastal fieldwork?</p>	<p>How can technology be used to reduce water shortages?</p>	<p>Explain the formation of interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.</p>	<p>Explain the responses of individuals, organisations and governments to Cyclone Haiyan.</p>	<p>Explain how we manage deciduous woodlands sustainably.</p>	<p>What strategies are being put in place to solve the problems in Mexico City?</p>
<p>What are the positives and negatives of rapid development in India?</p>	<p>Describe the ideas different groups of people have to manage water sustainably (individuals, organisations, governments)</p>	<p>Evaluate each part of your coastal fieldwork – question, site selection, data collection, data presentation, conclusions.</p>	<p>Explain the formation of a meander and oxbow lake.</p>	<p>Explain the difference between an arid environment and a drought.</p>	<p>Explain the exemplify top down and bottom up approaches to solving issues in Mexico City.</p>	<p>What is the government doing to improve the quality of life in India?</p>
<p>How is water used in Las Vegas and what are the problems faced in the area?</p>	<p>What is the title of your urban fieldwork & what primary and secondary data you collect. Why?</p>	<p>Explain the formation of floodplains & levees.</p>	<p>Explain why a drought is hazardous.</p>	<p>How do different groups of people have to manage water sustainably in Las Vegas (individuals, organisations, governments)</p>	<p>How did you present your data & what conclusions did you make for your urban fieldwork?</p>	<p>How does the climate (temp & rainfall) and short term weather (storms & droughts) influence a river?</p>
<p>There are three causes of droughts: meteorological, hydrological & human. Explain each.</p>	<p>How is water used in Kenya and what are the problems faced in the area?</p>	<p>Evaluate each part of your urban fieldwork – question, site selection, data collection, data presentation, conclusions.</p>	<p>How are river processes and landscapes affected by urbanization, agriculture & industry?</p>	<p>What were the impacts on people and the ecosystem of the drought in California.</p>	<p>How do different groups of people have to manage water sustainably in Kenya (individuals, organisations, governments)</p>	<p>Explain the human and physical factors which affect flooding (rainfall, geology, relief, urban, deforestation)</p>

<p>What were the responses by individuals, organisations and governments to the drought in Ethiopia.</p>	<p>What were the responses by individuals, organisations and governments to the drought in California</p>	<p>Explain how flooding affects people and the environment.</p>	<p>What were the impacts on people and the ecosystem of the drought in Ethiopia.</p>	<p>Describe pros and cons of methods of river defences. (Dams, reservoirs, channelization, floodplain zoning, washlands.</p>		
<p>Case studies Paper 1: Hurricane Haiyan Hurricane Sandy California drought Ethiopia drought New Forest Amazon rainforest or Madagascar Paper 2: Birmingham Mexico City India Water in Las Vegas Water in UK Water in China Paper 3: West Wittering Woking</p>	<p>Command words State = list/name Compare = similarities and differences of two elements Describe = say what you see Explain = use the word 'because' Suggest = Apply understanding to provide a reasoned explanation of how or why something may occur Examine = explain the formation, using evidence from the sources. Assess = Make 3-4 explain points, put them in order of importance. Evaluate = Create a balanced argument e.g. for and against. Discuss = Explore the strengths and weaknesses of different sides of an issue/question</p>	<p>Remember key mathematics</p> <p>Mean = total of all values/number of values</p> <p>Percentage change = $\frac{\text{actual change}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100$</p> <p>Percentage increase = $\frac{\text{increase}}{\text{original number}} \times 100$</p> <p>Percentage decrease = $\frac{\text{decrease}}{\text{original number}} \times 100$</p> <p>Line of best fit = use a ruler, same number of points either side.</p>	<p>Exam reminders</p> <p>*BUGS all questions</p> <p>B box command word U underline key part of Q. G glance back at Q S = Structure.</p> <p>*Plan 8 makers</p> <p>*Answer all questions</p> <p>*Take care to answer the multiple choices and complete the graph questions.</p> <p>*Use sources.</p>	<p>UK physical environment</p> <p>*Agriculture (arable, pastoral) *Climatological processes (how climate is impacted by land masses, seas, latitude, altitude) *Igneous *Landscape *Lowland *Metamorphic *Plate-tectonic processes (plate movement, folds and faults) *Relief *Sedimentary *Slope processes (rock falls, slumping & sliding) *Upland *Weathering (physical, biological, chemical)</p>	<p>Coasts</p> <p>*Bars *Beach nourishment *Concordant *Discordant *Erosion (abrasion, attrition, hydraulic action, solution) *Fault *Joint *Longshore drift *Managed retreat (realignment) *Mass movement *Prevailing wind *Seasonality *Sliding *Slumping *Solution (transport) *Storm frequency *Transportation (Traction, saltation, suspension, solution) *Wave-cut platform *Weathering</p>	<p>Rivers</p> <p>*Channelisation *Discharge *Erosion (Abrasion, attrition, hydraulic action & solution) *Floodplain zoning *Flood plains *Hydrograph *Interlocking spurs *Mass movement *Meanders *Oxbow lake *Sliding *Slumping *Transportation (traction, saltation, suspension, solution) *Urbanisation *Valley profile *Velocity *Washlands *Weathering</p>

<p><u>Weather hazards & climate change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Crop yield *Enhanced greenhouse effect *Glacial & interglacial period *Global atmospheric circulation *Milankovitch cycles *Quaternary period *Spatial variations *Volcanism *Economic & social impact *Environmental impact *Frequency *Saffir-Simpson scale *Storm surge *Tropical cyclone *Arid *Drought *Human cause of drought *Hydrological cause of drought *Meteorological cause of drought *Vulnerability to drought 	<p><u>Ecosystems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Biome *Biosphere *Boreal *Commercial exploitation *Marine ecosystem *Mineral resource *Temperate *Terrestrial ecosystem *Tundra *Abiotic *Biodiversity *Biotic *Buttress roots *Commodity value *Ecotourism *Function (TRF & deciduous) *Governance *Nutrient cycle *Stratification *Sustainable management *Food web *Hibernation *Migration *Timber extraction *Water conservation 	<p><u>Changing cities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Census *Connectivity *Counter-urbanisation *De-centralisation *deindustrialisation *Ecological footprint *Energy-efficient housing *Ethnicity *Function *Globalisation *Inequality *Migration (international & national) *Land use zoning *Re-urbanisation *Site *Situation *Suburbanisation *Sustainable urban living *Bottom-up approach *Connectivity *Economic investment *Ethnicity *Land use zones *Poverty *Quality of Life *Rate of natural increase *Spatial growth *Squatter settlement *Top-down approach *Under employment 	<p><u>Global development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Bottom-up development project *Community led *Food security *Gross domestic product (GDP) *Human development index *Indices of political corruption *Inter-governmental agreements *International aid *Measures of inequality *Top-down development project *Transnational corporation (TNC) *Water security *Core and periphery *Demographic processes (death/birth rate) *Developed country *Developing country *Emerging country *Foreign policy *Geopolitical relationships *Global status *International trade *Middle class *Military pacts *Population pyramid *Primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary sector *Private investment *Public investment *Rapid development *Territorial disputes *Census data *Land use/function 	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Abiotic *Biodiversity *Biotic *Fossil fuels *Soil erosion <p><u>Water resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Aging infrastructure *Desalination *Domestic water use *Freshwater *Global population projection *Human intervention *Seasonal imbalance *Stakeholder *Sustainable *Untreated water *Water course *Water deficit *Water stress *Water surplus 	<p><u>UK challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Brownfield site *Climate change *Conservation *Environmental sustainability *Greenfield site *Net migration *Regeneration *Reliability *Resource consumption *Sustainable transport *Two-speed economy 	<p><u>Fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Accuracy *Catchment area *Enquiry question *Geographical information systems (GIS) *Human interaction *Physical interaction *Primary source of data *Secondary source of data *Qualitative methods *Quantitative methods *Random sampling *Stratified sampling *Systematic sampling *Reliability *Risk assessment *Beach morphology *Geology map *Sediment characteristics
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Exam question analysis task

Task: Work through the table completing the following tasks for each question.

1. BUGS the question
 - Box command word
 - Underline key parts of the question
 - Glance back/re-read question
 - Structure
2. Identify which section of the exam paper you would find it in:
 - Weather hazards and climate change
 - Biodiversity and ecosystem management
 - Changing cities
 - Global development
 - Resource management
3. Which case study/s would you need to answer the question.
4. What main points would you include in your answer?
 - Assess - putting factors into order of importance/considering different aspects of the topic.
 - Evaluate - creating an argument, this can be + vs. -, or emerging vs. developed, social vs. economic or environmental

Question	Topic	Case study	Essay plan
<p>Q1. You have studied the uneven development within a named developing/emerging country.</p> <p>Assess the importance of the different reasons that have led to the growth of a 'core' region and less developed regions on the 'periphery'.</p>	<p>Global development</p>	<p>India - Maharashtra & Bihar</p>	

<p>Q2. Evaluate the following statement. 'Climate is the most important factor influencing the distribution of different large-scale ecosystems'.</p>			
<p>Q3 Global climate continues to change due to natural causes.</p> <p>Assess the following statement. 'The impacts of drought are much greater in developing or emerging countries than in developed countries'.</p>			
<p>Q4. The atmosphere operates as a global system transferring heat and energy.</p> <p>Evaluate the following statement 'The impacts of hurricanes (tropical cyclones) are less serious in developed countries than in emerging or developing countries'.</p>			

<p>Q5 Assess the view that climate is the most important reason why tropical rainforests have higher biodiversity than deciduous woodlands.</p>			
<p>Q6. Evaluate the ways that the challenges of rapid urbanisation have been managed to improve the quality of life in a named developing or emerging country.</p>			
<p>Q7. Areas around the world have challenges in managing their water resources.</p> <p>Assess the reasons why there are differences in water consumption between a developed country and either an emerging or a developing country.</p>			

<p>Q8. You have studied a major city in either a developing or an emerging country.</p> <p>Evaluate how successful bottom-up and top-down approaches have been in solving the problems caused by rapid growth.</p>			
<p>Q9. Assess the different responses to drought in a named emerging or developing country.</p>			
<p>Q10. The level of development of a country can be measured in different ways.</p> <p>You have studied development in either a developing country or in an emerging country.</p> <p>Evaluate how successful international aid has been in increasing the level of development in this country.</p>			

<p>Q11. The level of development varies around the world due to a combination of factors.</p> <p>Assess the impacts of different international strategies that attempt to reduce uneven global development.</p>			
<p>Q12. You have studied water resource management in a named developing/emerging country.</p> <p>Evaluate how successful this country has been in managing its water resources in a sustainable way.</p>			
<p>Q13. You have studied a major city in either a developing or an emerging country.</p> <p>Assess the effects of rapid urbanisation on this city.</p>			

<p>Q14. Evaluate how the government has improved the quality of life in either a named developing or emerging country.</p>			
<p>Q15. The global climate is changing due to both human and natural reasons.</p> <p>Assess the impacts of drought on people and ecosystems in a named developed country.</p>			
<p>Q16. The supply and consumption of water resources need to be managed carefully.</p> <p>Evaluate how two countries at different levels of development have managed their water resources.</p>		<p>Country 1:</p> <p>Country 2:</p>	

<p>Q17. The causes and effects of urbanisation can vary between countries at different levels of development.</p> <p>You have studied a major UK city. Assess the impacts of recent changes in retailing on this city.</p>			
<p>Q18. The character of major cities in developing and emerging countries is influenced by their fast rate of population increase.</p> <p>You have studied a major city in the UK. Evaluate the possible strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving quality of life for your chosen city.</p>			
<p>Q19. You have studied development in either a developing country or an emerging country.</p> <p>Assess the importance of different factors that have led to uneven development within this country.</p>			

<p>Q20. Evaluate the extent to which desalination can meet the future demand for water.</p>			
<p>Q21. The global climate was different in the past.</p> <p>Assess the importance of the different impacts of tropical cyclones in a named emerging or developing country.</p>			
<p>Q22. The global climate was different in the past.</p> <p>Evaluate the following statement:</p> <p>'Responses to tropical cyclones are more successful in developed countries than in emerging or developing countries'.</p>			

<p>Q23. Urbanisation is a process that has occurred at different rates around the world. You have studied a major UK city.</p> <p>Assess the importance of different reasons why people have migrated to a named UK city.</p>			
<p>Q24. Evaluate the impact of physical and human factors on the biodiversity of deciduous woodland ecosystems.</p>			
<p>Q25. International trade has influenced the development of many developing and emerging countries, such as Guyana.</p> <p>Assess the importance of historical and economic factors in the development of countries.</p>			

<p>Q26. Evaluate the following statement 'human activity is the main cause of global climate change'.</p>			
<p>Q27. Assess the importance of the impact of human activity on deciduous woodland ecosystems.</p>			
<p>Q28. You have studied a major city in a developing / emerging country.</p> <p>Evaluate how successful government policies have been in improving the quality of life for the people living in this city.</p>			
<p>Q29. Assess the positive and negative impacts of rapid development on either a named developing or emerging country.</p>			

<p>Q30. Evaluate whether, in a named developing or emerging country, the positive impacts of rapid development outweigh the negative impacts.</p>			
<p>Q31. There are many different ways of developing water resources.</p> <p>Assess the reasons why the global demand and supply for water resources has changed over the past 50 years.</p>			
<p>Q32. Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world.</p> <p>Assess the importance of different causes of deforestation in tropical rainforests.</p>			
<p>Q33. Assess the following statement.</p> <p>'Drought is mainly due to natural causes.'</p>			

<p>Q34. Evaluate the view that the rapid growth of a developing or emerging city has created more problems than benefits.</p>			
<p>Q35. Assess the success of the different approaches to the sustainable management of deciduous woodlands in a named region.</p>			
<p>Q36. Assess the views held by organisations and governments on the management of water resources.</p>			
<p>Q37. Assess the following statement 'Low annual rainfall is the main reason why some countries have water supply problems and are struggling to meet demand'.</p>			

<p>Q38. The water footprint measures the amount of water used to produce the goods and services we use.</p> <p>Assess the reasons why individuals and organisations may have different views about the sustainable use of water resources.</p>			
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GEOGRAPHY EXAM SKILLS

Describe	Give an account of the main characteristics of something or the steps in a process. Or, what is it? (2, 3 marks)
Compare	Find the similarities and differences of two elements given in a question. Responses must relate to both elements and include a statement of their similarity/difference. (3 marks)
Explain	Provide a reasoned explanation of how or why something occurs. An explanation requires a justification/exemplification of a point. Or, what is it and why is it happening? (2, 3, 4 marks)
Suggest	Apply understanding to provide a reasoned explanation of how or why something may occur. A suggestion requires a justification/exemplification of a point. Or, give reasons for something. (2, 3, 4 marks)
Assess	Use evidence to determine the relative significance of something. Consider factors and identify the most important. (3 - 4 PEEL paragraphs putting factors in order of importance) (8 marks)
Examine	Break down an idea into smaller parts and explain how they work together. Support with evidence from the figure. (3 - 4 x PEEL paragraphs, each point must be explicitly linked to the resource) (8 marks)
Evaluate	Measure the success of something and provide a judgement. Review information and then bring it together to form a conclusion, drawing on evidence. Or, what is good about it and what is bad about it? (3 - 4 PEEL paragraphs) (8 marks)
Discuss	writing a <u>balanced</u> argument; looking at both sides of the topic, supported by evidence. (4 - 6 PEEL paragraphs) (12 marks)

Exam question language



Affects	To have an influence ON .
Benefit	An advantage something will bring.
Cost	A disadvantage something will bring.
Challenges	Barriers/obstacles to something.
Characteristic	A point or feature of something.
Developed	Countries with a stable government and economy, with widespread healthcare and education. Will have a HDI score above 0.7.
Developing	Countries with unstable governments, widespread poverty and a lack of healthcare and education. Will have a HDI score below 0.55.
Distribution	The location or pattern of something.
Economic	Financial or monetary.

Emerging country	A country with a medium/rapid level of development with an improving economy. Will have a HDI score between 0.55 and 0.7.
Factor	A reason or issue.
Feature	A quality or characteristic of something.
Impact	The effect on something
Importance	The fact of being of value
Influence	Affects or changes something
Landform	A natural feature of Earth's surface
Role	The part that something plays.
Significance	The fact of being worth or attention.
Social	Public or people
Strategies	Plans or schemes.

Structuring 3 and 4 mark answers:

<u>B</u>ecause	Explain your main statement
<u>L</u>eading to	What is the knock on effect (this means that...)
<u>T</u>herefore	And finally

Structuring 8 mark answers.

<u>P</u>oint	A factual statement
<u>E</u>xplain	Use the word 'because' to explain the statement
<u>E</u>xemplification	Illustrate your point with an example / case study / reference to a resource
<u>L</u>ink	Link your explained points back to the question

Argument formation in Geography



<u>SEEP</u>	<u>S</u>ocial <u>E</u>conomic <u>E</u>nvironmental <u>P</u>olitical
<u>Advantages vs. Disadvantages</u>	Positives vs. negatives
<u>Levels of development</u>	Differences between developed, emerging or developing nations.
<u>Urban vs. Rural</u>	Differences between cities and the countryside.
<u>Primary vs. secondary</u>	Primary impacts vs. secondary impacts

8 marker Structure strips

<u>Assess (8)</u>	<u>Examine (8)</u>	<u>Evaluate (8)</u>	<u>Discuss (12)</u>
<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Define key terms o Outline case study if required. 	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Define key terms o Describe the feature/s shown in the resource. 	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Define key terms o Outline case study if required. o Outline how you are going to evaluate e.g. + vs. -, social vs. economic, primary impacts vs. secondary impacts etc. 	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Define key terms. o Explain what the key issue is about.
<p>Paragraph 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Describe and explain most important/significant point or factor. 	<p>Paragraph 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Explain processes in creation of feature. o Exemplify from source. 	<p>Paragraph 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o One side of the argument. Point 1 and explained. 	<p>Paragraph 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o PEEL in agreement with statement. Theory and evidence from the source.
<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Describe and explain 2nd most important/significant point or factor. 	<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Explain processes in creation of feature. Exemplify from source. 	<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o One side of the argument. Point 2 and explained. 	<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o PEEL in agreement with statement. Theory and evidence from the source.
<p>Paragraph 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Describe and explain 3rd most important/significant point or factor. 	<p>Paragraph 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Explain processes in creation of feature. Exemplify from source. 	<p>Paragraph 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The other side of the argument. Point 1 and explained. 	<p>Paragraph 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>PEEL in agreement with statement. Theory and evidence from the source.</i>
<p>Paragraph 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Describe and explain the least important/significant point or factor.</i> 	<p>Paragraph 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Explain processes in creation of feature.</i> <i>Exemplify from source.</i> 	<p>Paragraph 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>The other side of the argument. Point 2 and explained.</i> 	<p>Paragraph 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o PEEL, evidence to question the validity of the statement
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Explain/review the rank order of factors. 	<p>No conclusion required.</p>	<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Explain which side of the argument has more merit. 	<p>Paragraph 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o PEEL, evidence to question the validity of the statement
<p>REMEMBER these are guides only. Each question is a bit different, so make sure you BUGS each question carefully! (Think about how to form arguments in no.5)</p> <p>Don't forget SPAG, on some questions you can pick up 4 extra marks for good grammar and punctuation along with use of key terms and accuracy of answer.</p>			<p>Paragraph 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>PEEL, evidence to question the validity of the statement</i>
			<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Your overall viewpoint.

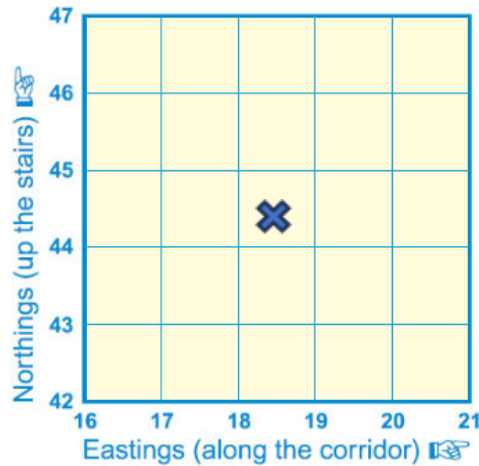
When describing distributions and locations on maps.

<u>P</u>attern	What is the overall spread – even? Uneven? In northern hemisphere? Southern hemisphere? In particular countries or continents?
<u>D</u>etail	Name places and give figures from the map e.g. highest value and lowest value area.
<u>A</u>nomalies	Is there an outlier – something that does not fit the overall pattern on the map? Name it and say why it is the anomaly.

Maths questions:

Mean	= total of all the values / number of values
Percentage change	= actual change / original amount × 100
Percentage increase	= increase / original number × 100 *Work out the difference between the two numbers compared. *Divide the increase by the original number and multiply the answer by 100.
Percentage decrease	= decrease / original number × 100 *Work out the difference between the two numbers being compared. *Divide the decrease by the original number and multiply by 100.
Drawing line of best fit	*Place your ruler on the graph, on its edge. *Move the ruler until it is following the shape of the data, with roughly the same number of points above or below it. Ignore any points on the line.

Map skills

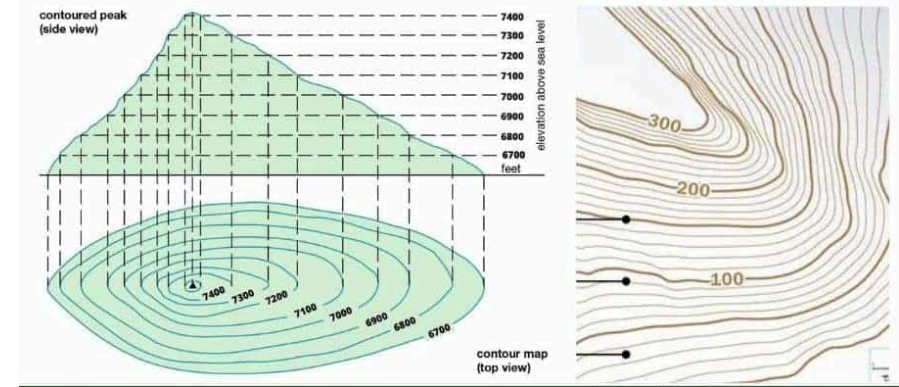


4 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

1 - Start at the left hand side of the map and follow the eastings (the vertical lines) along until you come to the bottom left-hand corner of the square you are looking for. Write down the two-figure number, eg 18.

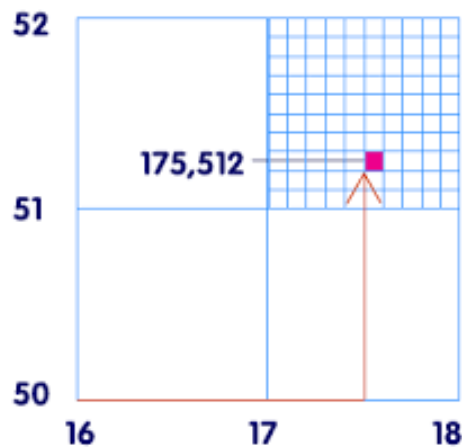
2 - Follow the northings (the horizontal lines) from the bottom of the map up until you find the same corner and make a note of this number, eg 44.

3 - Grid ref. is 18,44



Contour lines

Show the height of land. They join places of the same height. If the lines are close together it shows a steep slope. If far apart it shows a gentle slope.



6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

Step 1 - Split each grid square into tenths.

Step 2 - Measure or estimate how many tenths of the square the point you are looking for lies between the eastings to the left and right of the point. Write this number after the original eastings.

Step 3 - Repeat this step for the northings and write this down after the original northings.

Step 4 - Put these two sets of numbers together to get the six-figure grid reference.