

# **AQA GCSE GEOGRAPHY (8035)**

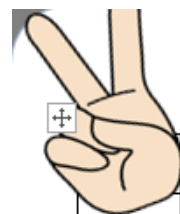
## **EXAM BOOSTER**

2021-22





## GCSE Geography Planning and Writing Mat



**P** Point

**E** Explain

**E** Evidence/  
Example

**C** Criticism

**E** Evaluation  
/Link

Why? What's important?	Sentence starters
This needs to be one sentence that is clear and concise, e.g. 'Primary effects such as death are significant impacts of a natural hazard.' Define any key words in no more than one sentence, e.g. 'Primary effects are those effects that happen immediately during or after the event.'	Firstly/Secondly/Finally On one hand/On the other hand/Overall Furthermore/Also/Moreover To begin with
Explain how your point answers the question. Use the so what effect. Always go into detail, aim for 2-3 sentences, e.g. 'Death is a significant primary effect as people die (so what?), which leaves families devastated (so what?). This may affect the mental health of people and will hinder the recovery of a country as ensuring a dignified recovery and burial of bodies will need to be a priority, rather than rebuilding.'	This means that Therefore This links to This forms/creates This causes This leads to Consequently This results in
Give an example or some evidence – the more specific you are, the better you will perform overall. Remember 6 and 9 markers are marked holistically. This should be roughly one sentence e.g. 'In Nepal, when an earthquake of high magnitude struck, 9000 people died.'	For example, For instance, Such as This links to As seen by/in In the case of
Most 6 and 9 markers will expect a significant level of evaluation for top marks as it asks you to discuss, evaluate, assess, justify or to what extent you agree. Using one sentence to criticise your point, will show you are a skilled Geography and can be evaluative e.g. 'However, some secondary effects are more significant than primary effects as blocked roads could hinder rescue efforts and delay response times.'	However On the other hand Although Alternatively To criticize It is important to recognise
This is where you link your 5/6 sentence paragraph back to the question by stating what you think overall and how your response answers the question, e.g. 'Despite this criticism, overall the primary effect of death is more significant than any secondary effects.'	To contextualise Overall To summarise In conclusion I believe that Ultimately

**ALWAYS deconstruct the question and plan your answer.**



Using an example of a LIC/NEE you have studied, evaluate the factors that cause urbanisation.

[6 marks]

This means we must make reference to an example/case study by name and specific detail.

This means we need to judge from available evidence. Look at more than one view point and come to a conclusion.

This is testing your knowledge of factors that cause urbanisation (migration and natural increase) which is section A of paper 2 'urban issues and challenges'.

Always look at the marks, this is a 6 marker so two PEECE paragraphs are needed. As it expects you to consider multiple viewpoints you must come to a conclusion on the most significant factor in causing urbanisation.



Always develop your point. E.g. don't just say poor healthcare, say 'poor healthcare which means high infant mortality rates/low life expectancy.'



# 6 or 9 marks?

## Answer it in

# PEECE!



# P

Firstly/Secondly/Finally  
Furthermore/Also/Moreover  
To a significant extent...  
In some way...  
It is obvious that...

On one hand/On the other hand/Overall  
To begin with...  
To a large extent...  
Another point to consider is...

# E

This means that...  
Therefore...  
This links to...  
This forms/creates...  
This causes...  
This leads to...  
Consequently...  
This results in...  
This happens because...

*At least 3 of these  
per paragraph in your  
explanation!!!*

# E

For example, ...  
For instance, ...  
Such as...  
This links to...  
As seen by/in...  
In the case of...  
To illustrate...  
... as an example.  
This can be seen...  
This happens because...

*Make sure your  
examples are specific  
and include place*

# C

However, ...  
On the other hand, ...  
Although...  
Alternatively, ...  
To criticize...  
It is important to recognise...  
On the contrary...  
Contrary to this, it may be argued...  
Despite this, it could be argued...  
This happens because...

*Criticise your point!  
Explain it.*

# E

To contextualise...  
To summarise...  
I believe that...  
Lastly...  
From this, it can be concluded...

Overall...  
In conclusion...  
Ultimately...  
To sum up...







# Ecosystems

## **Global Atmosphere Circulation & Global Ecosystems (Biomes)**

- Suggest why hot and wet tropical rainforests are found along the equator.
- Describe the global distribution of hot desert biomes.
- Explain one reason why hot deserts are so dry.
- Describe the air pressure over deserts and air pressure over tropical rainforests.

## **The Climate of Tropical Rainforest**

- Describe how precipitation and temperature changes throughout the year in a rainforest.
- Suggest how the plants in the tropical rainforest have adapted to the precipitation seen on the graph.
- What is the humidity like in a rainforest?
- Draw a sketch of a climate graph for a hot desert.
- Describe how the climate of a desert is different to that of a rainforests.

## **The Structure of a Tropical Rainforest**

- Why is the ground layer of a rainforest difficult to live in?
- How are plants in the emergent layer adapted to survive?
- Describe how the leaves of plants in the emergent layer are different to those in the canopy.
- Outline two differences between the under canopy layer and the canopy layer of a rainforest.

## **Nutrient Cycling in the Rainforest**

- Describe how nutrients in the rainforest move between the plants (biomass), soil and leaf litter
- How does the soil in a rainforest get its nutrients?
- Explain how leaching removes nutrients from the soil.
- How does deforestation affect the nutrients that the soil receives?
- Describe how the leaf litter is broken down to give nutrients back to the soil.

## **Deforestation in the Rainforest**

- Where in the world are rainforests being deforested?
- Explain one way in which deforestation can cause climate change.
- Do you think people living in poverty should be allowed to cut down trees to make money?
- Describe the effects of deforestation.
- Outline the causes of deforestation.

## **Economic Development vs Conservation**

- How does cutting down the rainforest help a country develop?
- Why is it important to protect ecosystems?
- What does the term conservation swap mean?
- Explain how selective logging can be sustainable.
- Describe 3 ways in which rainforest ecosystems can be conserved (protected).

## **Climate Change and Ecosystems**

- Does deforestation contribute more to climate change than the use of vehicles?
- Describe how climate change can impact one ecosystem of your choice.
- Explain how climate change could lead to polar bears becoming extinct.
- Explain how habitats are destroyed when world temperatures rise.





# Weather Hazards

## Global Atmospheric Circulation

- What is the global atmospheric circulation model?
- Using a diagram, describe the pattern of atmospheric circulation, including air pressure and wind direction.
- Describe the UK climate.
- Describe the typical climate of a hot desert.
- Describe the typical climate of a tropical rainforest.
- Examine the reasons why the climate is different in these regions.
- Explain the reasons for the global patterns of hot desert distribution.

## Tropical Storms - What & Where?

- Describe what tropical storms are.
- Describe the global distribution of tropical storms. Give reasons for this pattern.
- Explain why tropical storms do not develop at the equator.
- Explain the role of surface winds in relation to tropical storms.

## Tropical Storms - What & Structure

- Draw an annotated sketch, to show the main features of a tropical storm.
- List the 3 main hazards associated with tropical storms. Which of the 3 hazards is most destructive? Give reasons for your answer.
- Name the scale that is used to measure tropical storms. Describe the conditions associated with a category 5 storm.
- Explain how climate change may affect the distribution and intensity of tropical storms. Give examples to support your answer.
- "Tropical storms are having an ever increasing impact on Small Island States". To what extent do you agree with this statement?

## Tropical Storms - Effects & Responses

- Use a case study of a tropical storm: name the country, name the storm, give the date, and give the name of a region or town that was most affected.
- Using a named example, describe the primary and secondary effects of a tropical storm.
- Which of these effects will have the most significant long-term impacts? Give reasons for your answer.
- Explain the impacts of tropical storms on people and the environment.
- Using a named example, assess the impact of the immediate and long-term responses to the tropical storm.

## Tropical Storms - Reducing the Risk

- Explain the terms: prediction, protection and planning. Give examples for each.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of; prediction, protection and planning in reducing the impacts of tropical storms.
- Hurricane Matthew killed 546 people in Haiti and 47 in the USA. Suggest reasons for this.

## Weather Hazards in the UK

- List any weather hazards that occur in your local area.
- Describe and explain the impacts that thunderstorms have on people and the environment, in the UK.
- Explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of drought in a named area in the UK.
- Explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of heavy snow and extreme cold in a named area in the UK.
- Explain the impact of strong winds on: infrastructure, buildings and services, in the UK.

## UK: Flooding

- For a place that you have studied:
  - Explain the causes of flooding.
  - State how human intervention has increased the risk of flooding in this area.
  - Examine the social, economic and environmental impacts of flooding.
  - Evaluate the immediate and long-term responses to the flood.
  - Explain how risk of flooding could be reduced in the future.

## UK: Extreme Weather Hazards

- What does IPCC stand for? What is their role?
- List the types of extreme weather that the UK faces now and could in the future.
- Explain why the number of extreme weather events might increase in the future.
- What evidence is there that the UK is experiencing a greater number of extreme weather events?
- How does the "jet stream" affect UK weather?
- "Heavy snow causes more problems than a heat-wave in the UK". Discuss.



# River Landscapes/ processes

## **Landscape of the UK**

- How would you describe the landscape of the UK?
- To what extent does rock type influence the landscape of the UK?
- Use evidence to explain the reasons behind the UK's varied landscape
- Give reasons for the location of most of the UK's uplands
- Give reasons for the location of most of the UK's low-lying land
- Explain the link between rock type and landscape in different parts of the UK
- Identify the reasons for the location of the majority of the urban areas in the UK

## **The River Valley**

- Identify and explain the reasons why the river valley shape changes as you move from the upper to lower course
- Explain why the process of erosion is most dominant in the upper course than the lower course
- Explain why the long profile of a river changes from source to mouth
- Explain the processes which effect the shape of a river channel from the source to the mouth

## **River Erosion, Transportation and Deposition**

- Draw a set of detailed annotated diagrams to describe and explain each of the 4 types of erosion
- Draw a set of detailed annotated diagrams to describe and explain each of the 4 types of transportation
- Identify the reasons why a river will deposit its load

## **River Landforms**

- Create a series of annotated diagrams to explain the formation of a waterfall
- Explain the reasons for the location of waterfalls
- Discuss the importance of rock type in the formation of waterfalls
- Explain how interlocking spurs are created
- Describe and explain the formation of a meander
- Create a series of annotated diagrams to explain the formation of a meander
- Describe and explain the formation of an Ox-bow lake
- *"A meander is a depositional landform"*. To what extent do you agree with this?
- Describe and explain the formation of a floodplain
- Describe and explain the formation of a levee
- Explain what an estuary is
- How would you identify the different landforms on an OS map?

## **River Discharge and Flooding**

- Identify and explain the natural causes of river flooding
- Identify and explain the human causes of river flooding
- Explain what a hydrograph shows
- Explain what lag time is and how it can affect the discharge of a river
- *"A short lag time increases the risk of flooding."* Discuss this point of view
- Explain the terms peak rainfall and peak discharge. Suggest reasons why they are not always linked

## **River Management**

- Describe and explain hard engineering strategies that can be used on a river
- Describe and explain soft engineering strategies that can be used on a river
- Discuss the statement *"flooding is inevitable if you live near a river"*
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of hard engineering
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of soft engineering
- Using an example, explain why river engineering has been put in place and discuss the positive and negative impacts of this engineering



# Coastal Landscapes and Processes

## Weathering and Erosion at the Coast

- Outline the importance of weathering on shaping coastlines
- Describe and explain the process of mechanical weathering found at the coast
- Describe and explain the process of chemical weathering found at the coast
- Explain the three types of mass movement that occur at the coast
- "Erosion is more important than weathering and mass movement at shaping the coast". To what extent do you agree with this statement?*
- Evaluate the role of erosion, transportation and deposition in shaping the coast
- Create a series of annotated diagrams to explain 4 types of erosion
- Compare destructive waves and constructive waves and explain the impact these waves have on the coast
- Discuss what is meant by the term *"The coastal system"*

## Coastal Erosional Landforms

- Discuss how the geology of a coastline can influence coastal landforms
- Explain the reasons for the formation of headlands and bays. Give a UK example
- Using a series of annotated diagrams describe and explain the formation of caves, arches, stacks and stumps
- Using a series of annotated diagrams describe and explain the formation of a wave cut platform
- Explain the reasons why hard rock cliffs are different to soft rock cliffs
- Using a UK example, explain why erosional landforms are found in this location
- How would you identify the different landforms on an OS map?

## Coastal Transportation and Depositional Landforms

- Explain in detail the process of longshore drift (LSD)
- Describe and explain the 4 processes of transportation
- Explain why deposition takes place and discuss how this affects the landscape of the coastline
- Discuss how LSD and deposition are linked and how they create landforms along the coast
- Describe and explain the formation of beaches and give reason why a certain wave type is important in its formation
- Describe and explain the formation of spits. Give a UK example
- Describe and explain the formation of bars. Give a UK example
- Describe and explain the formation of sand dunes. Give a UK example
- How would you identify the different landforms on an OS map?

## Coastal Management

- Describe and explain what hard engineering is. Give an example
- Describe and explain what soft engineering is. Give a UK example
- Compare hard engineering to soft engineering
- Describe and explain the main types of hard engineering that can be used on the coast
- Describe and explain the main types of soft engineering that can be used on the coast
- Using examples, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of hard engineering
- Using examples, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of soft engineering
- Discuss the statement *"there is no point trying to protect the coastline from erosion as the sea will always win"*
- Using an example, explain why engineering is used to protect a coastline and describe the impacts it has

## Opportunities of Glacial Landscapes

- Describe the four main economic uses of glaciated areas
- Explain how these uses can bring money to the glaciated areas
- Outline the conflicts that are created by these uses
- Describe and explain the strategies that are used to cope with the conflicts that are created by these uses
- Using a named example, describe and explain how the location has used the glaciated area to its advantage
- Outline the strategies it has used to try and cope with some of the negative impacts of these uses
- To what extent do glacial landscapes lend themselves to recreational activities?
- "Conflict between different stakeholders is inevitable in the glacial landscape and nothing can be done to reduce these conflicts". Discuss this point of view*

## Glacial Landforms

- Describe and explain the formation of an arête
- Describe and explain the formation of a pyramidal peak
- Describe and explain the formation of truncated spurs
- Describe and explain the formation of hanging valleys
- Describe and explain the formation of glacial troughs
- Describe and explain the formation of ribbon lakes
- Describe and explain the formation of corries
- Describe and explain the formation of lateral moraines
- Describe and explain the formation of medial moraines
- Describe and explain the formation of terminal moraines
- Describe and explain the formation of ground moraines
- Describe and explain the formation of drumlins
- Describe and explain the formation of erratics
- "Erosion and deposition are just as important for the formation of all glacial landforms". Discuss this point of view*
- How would you identify glacial landforms on an OS map?

## UK Glacial Landscape

- Explain the difference between a glacial and interglacial period
- During the last ice age which areas of the UK were covered by ice?
- Using UK examples, describe the glacial landforms that are found at these locations
- "The UK landscape is like it is today because of the last ice age". Discuss*

## Glacial Processes

- Identify and explain the 3 processes taking place when a glacier moves
- Describe and explain the erosional process of plucking
- Describe and explain the erosional process of abrasion
- Describe and explain freeze-thaw weathering
- Explain how a glacier transports material
- Identify and explain the reasons why a glacier deposits its material





# Revision Clock – Simply add a topic

