**Y11 mocks January 2024: Geography**

Paper 1: **full** – 1hr 30 mins

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| **Section A: Natural hazards** | Tectonic hazards | * Definition of a natural hazard * Factors affecting hazard risk * Plate tectonics * Plate boundaries (destructive/constructive/conservative) * Primary and secondary effects: **Nepal EQ, New Zealand EQ** * Immediate and long term responses: Nepal/Chile * Reasons why people live in areas of hazard risk * Monitoring, prediction, protection, planning |
| Atmospheric hazards | * Global atmospheric circulation * Formation of tropical storms * Structure of tropical storms * Climate change and tropical storms * Primary and secondary effects: **Typhoon Haiyan** * Immediate and long term responses: **Typhoon Haiyan** * Monitoring, prediction, protection, planning * UK extreme weather * **Beast from the East** |
| Climate change | * Evidence for climate change * Causes of climate change: natural and human * Effects of climate change * Mitigation and adaptation |
| **Section B: Living world** | Ecosystems | * Example of UK ecosystem * How does a food chain work * Balance between components of a food chain * Global biome distribution |
| Tropical rainforests | * Physical characteristics of a TRF * Plant and animal adaptations * Causes of deforestation (Malaysia) * Effects of deforestation (**Malaysia)** * Why is the TRF valuable * Strategies to manage the TRF |
| Hot deserts | * Physical characteristics of a hot desert * Plant and animal adaptations * Opportunities and challenges in the **Thar Desert** * Causes of desertification * Effects of desertification * Responses to desertification |
| **Section C: UK Physical landscapes** | Coasts | * Wave types and characteristics * Weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation, deposition * Erosional features: headlands/bays, crack/cave/arch/stack/stump, wave cut platform * Depositional features: beaches, sand dunes, spits, bars * **Holderness coastline** * Hard and soft engineering |
| Rivers | * Types of erosion and transportation, deposition * River from source to mouth – cross profiles and long profiles * Upper course landforms: v shaped valley, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges * Middle course landforms: meanders, oxbow lakes * Lower course landforms: levees and floodplains, estuaries * Features of a drainage basin * Human and physical causes of flooding * Hard and soft engineering * **River Tees** |

Paper 2: **No resources plus fieldwork** – 1hr 30 mins

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| **Section A: Urban issues** | Global urban | * Urbanisation: causes * Urbanisation: global pattern * **Rio de Janeiro**: location, importance * Rio: challenges and opportunities * Rio: improving lives of urban poor: **Favela Bairro Project** |
| UK urban | * Population density across the UK * **London:** location and importance * London: challenges and opportunities * Urban regeneration: **London Olympic Park** * Sustainable urban living |
| **Section B: Economic world** | Global economy | * Global development around the world: HICs, LICs, NEEs * Development indicators: social and economic * Demographic Transition Model (DTM) * Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical * Consequences of uneven development * Closing the development gap: tourism (**Kenya)**, aid, trade, Fairtrade, intermediate technology, microfinance loans * **Nigeria:** location, importance, changing industrial structure * Nigeria: TNCs – advantages and disadvantages * Nigeria: changing political and trading relationships |
| UK economy | * How has the UK economy changed over time * Causes of UK economic change: government policies, globalisation, deindustrialisation * Post-industrial economy: science and business parks * Modern industrial developments becoming more sustainable: Teeside/Cambridge Science Park * Rural decline: Outer Hebrides * Rural growth: South Cambridgeshire * Infrastructure improvements: HS2, smart motorways, 3rd runway at Heathrow, London Gateway port * North-south divide * Place of UK in the wider world: trade, culture, transport, EU, Commonwealth |
| **Section C: Fieldwork** | Human | * Has Sheffield been successfully regenerated? * Location * Risks and risk management * Data collection: environmental quality survey, pedestrian count, land use survey * Data presentation: environmental quality comparison table, stacked bar chart (land use surveys), located bars (pedestrian count) * Conclusion * Evaluation - what went well, what could be improved? |
| Physical | * Are the sea defenses at Hornsea fit for purpose? * Location * Risks and risk management * Data collection: environmental quality survey, groyne measurements * Data presentation: bar chart (environmental quality data), local bar chart (groyne data) * Conclusion * Evaluation |

Resources:

* Seneca
* CGP revision guide (available through parent pay)
* <https://www.internetgeography.net/>
* <https://www.coolgeography.co.uk/>
* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zy3ptyc>
* AQA GCSE Geography: past papers and specification