

# Raising Achievement Evening Geography Jan 2023



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### The Basics

- 3 exam papers
- Physical (35%) (not glaciation or hot deserts)
- Human (35%) (not energy or water resources)
- Geographical Applications: Skills and Fieldwork (30%)



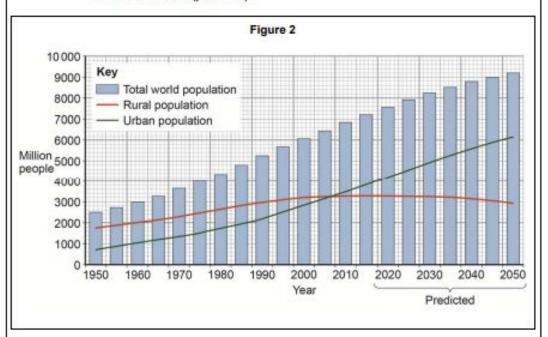
### **Assessment Objectives**

- AO1: Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments and different scales (15%).
- AO2: Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes; the interrelationships between places, environments and processes (25%).
- AO3: Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements (35%, including 10% applied to fieldwork context(s))
- AO4: Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings (25%, including 5% used to respond to fieldwork data and context(s)).



# Multiple choice questions

Study Figure 2, a graph showing changes in the world's rural and urban population from 1950 to 2050 (predicted).



0 1 . 2 Using Figure 2, which two of the following statements about the world's rural and urban population are true?

Shade two circles only.

- A The rural population grew fastest between 2000 and 2010.
- B The urban population grew more rapidly than the rural population between 1950 and 2000.
- C The urban population is expected to grow more slowly than the rural population from 2015 onwards.
- D The urban population increased by over 2000 million between 1950 and 2010.
- E The world's total population doubled between 1950 and 1980.

[2 marks]

### **Level Marked Questions**

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

#### Figure 11

# Answer the questions in timed conditions!



0 3 . 6 Suggest how the sea defences shown in Figure 11 help

#### Mark scheme

Level	Marks	Description
2 (Clear)	3–4	AO2 Demonstrates clear understanding of how coastal defence(s) work in defending the coast.
		AO3 Application is sound with clear interpretation of the strategies shown in the photograph.
1 (Basic)	1–2	AO2 Shows limited understanding of how the coastal defence(s) work.  AO3 Application is limited with basic interpretation of the strategy(ies) shown in the photograph.
	0	No relevant content.

#### Indicative content

- (Curved) sea walls reflect the energy of the waves back to the sea. They protect the base of cliffs, land and buildings against erosion and can prevent coastal flooding in some areas.
- Rock armour consists of large boulders piled up on the beach. These absorb the energy of waves and may allow the build-up of a beach.

No credit for simply identifying the type of sea defence or for describing other hard (or soft) engineering strategies.

AO2 = 2 marks, AO3 = 2 marks

0 1 . 9 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]

#### Chosen tectonic hazard:

18 lines

Assess – make a reasoned assessment of both and a conclusion



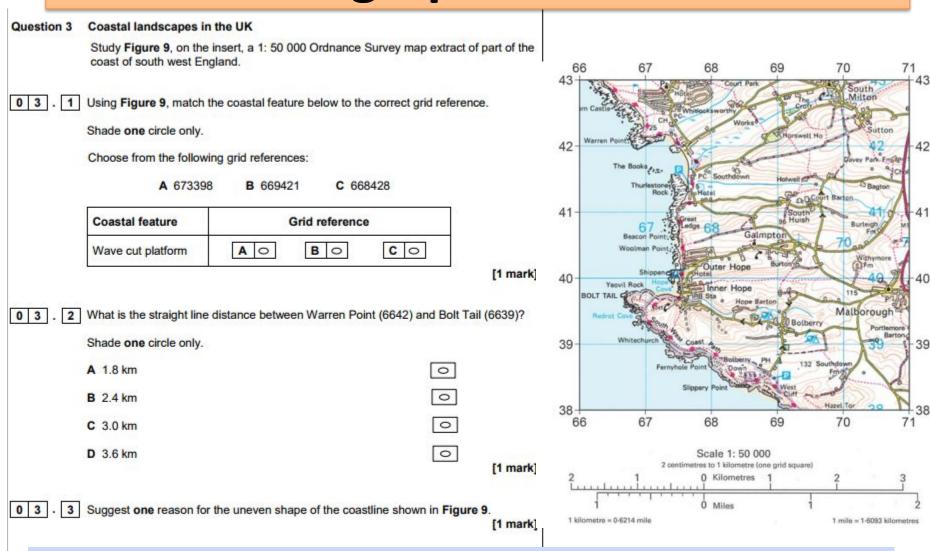
Figure 5b



Must refer to both the image and an example studied (AO1, AO3)

3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar

# Geographical skills



Geographical skills appear across all 3 papers. These are low tariff questions but they add up! Students need to be confident with them but also be able to do them quickly. A full checklist and support booklet will be printed and with all your children soon!

## Paper 3: Geographical Applications

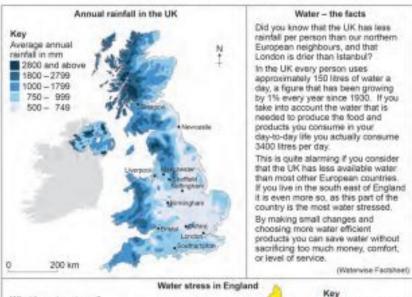
- Section A questions based on a pre-release resource (booklet release Fri 24 March)
- Section B Fieldwork Questions and unseen fieldwork questions
- 21 February Kings Cross Regeneration
- 9/10 March River Chess

Both run by experienced fieldwork tutors from the FSC - prep for trips and post trip analysis in lessons

### **Section A: The Issue Evaluation**

- Pre-release 6 page resource booklet 24
   March 2023
- Can be on any geographical issue anywhere in the world!
- Each student will be given a full copy of the pre-release just before Easter
- Prior to exam 2 weeks of class time devoted to preparing for this section of paper 3:
  - Skills
  - Interpretation of resources
  - Preparing for the decision making question

#### Water in the United Kingdom



#### What is water stress?

Water stress is when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a particular time period.

#### What problems are caused by water stress?

Water stress can cause too much water to be removed from underground sources of water and rivers, damaging the environment.

#### Future demand for water in south-east England

All water companies have 25-year water resource plans. These show how companies plan to meet demand in the future. Water companies plan their water supply using methods agreed by the Environment Agency. Plans are designed to maintain water supply through the worst drought in the last hundred years, with at least a month's water supply left at the end of any potential period of drought.

It is expected that total water demand in south-east England will rise from about 4900 million litres/day in 2005 to 5600 million litres/day in 2030.

Water demand management is broken down into three components:

- . leakage is expected to fall by 25% by 2030.
- non-household demand is expected to increase by 200 million litres/day between 2005 and 2030
- . household demand is expected to increase from 164 litres per person/day to 180 litres per person/day between 2005 and 2030.

#### Figure 2 continued

#### Managing water demand in Oxfordshire

#### Thames Water management plan

The Thames Basin is the largest river basin in the south of England. The average rainfall for the area is 737 mm per year, substantially less than the national average. Of the rain that falls, two thirds is lost to evaporation and transpiration and 55% of the remainder is abstracted for use, making it one of the most intensively used river basins in the world. In total, we supply over 9 million customers in over 3.4 million properties. The population in the Thames Water area has been growing at approximately 100,000 per year.

Over the planning period we face continued growth in demand from:

- · population increase
- · increasing number of households
- · increasing domestic water use per person
- · climate change.

Level of water stress

Serious

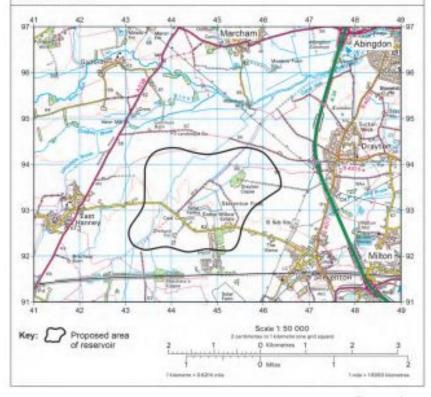
Low

Moderate:

Source: Thames Water

These pressures are partially offset by:

- · modern low-volume toilet cistems
- modern, water-efficient dishwashers and washing machines
- · water-efficient new housing resulting from design requirements of Building Regulations.



Turn over >

# **Section B - Fieldwork Questions**

	Write the title of your <b>physical</b> geography fieldwork enquiry.
	Title of fieldwork enquiry
0 5.1	Explain why the chosen location was suitable for the collection of data.  [2 marks]
0 5.2	Justify one primary data collection method used in your physical geography enquiry.  [3 marks]

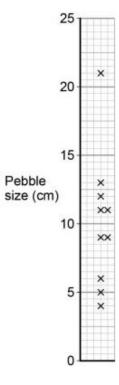
0 5.4	For <b>one</b> of your fieldwork enquiries, assess the extent to which the accuracy of the results and the reliability of the conclusions could be improved.			
	[9 marks]			
	[+3 SPaG marks]			
	Title of fieldwork enquiry			

It's vital students know the title of their fieldwork enquiry!

## Section B: Unseen Fieldwork Skills

0 4 . 6 Complete the dispersion graph below using the data for Sample 3 in Figure 9.

**Graphical Skills** 



0 4 . 8 Using the data in Figure 9, calculate the interquartile range of the pebble size data.

Show your working in the space below.

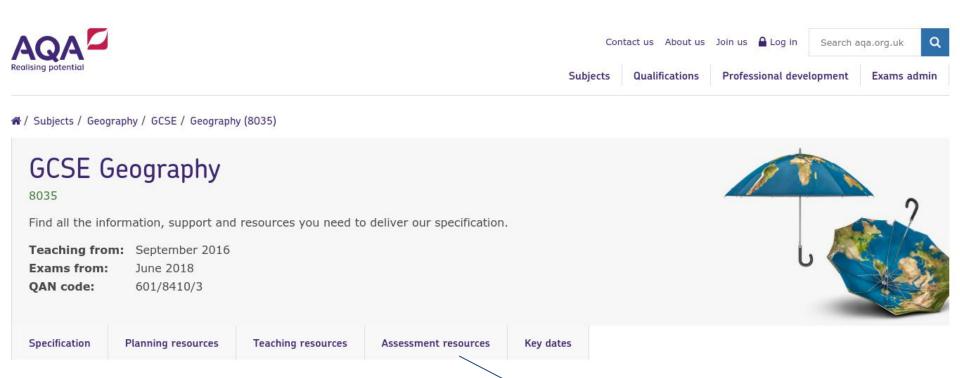
[2 marks]

Mathematical Skills

### **Revision Tools**

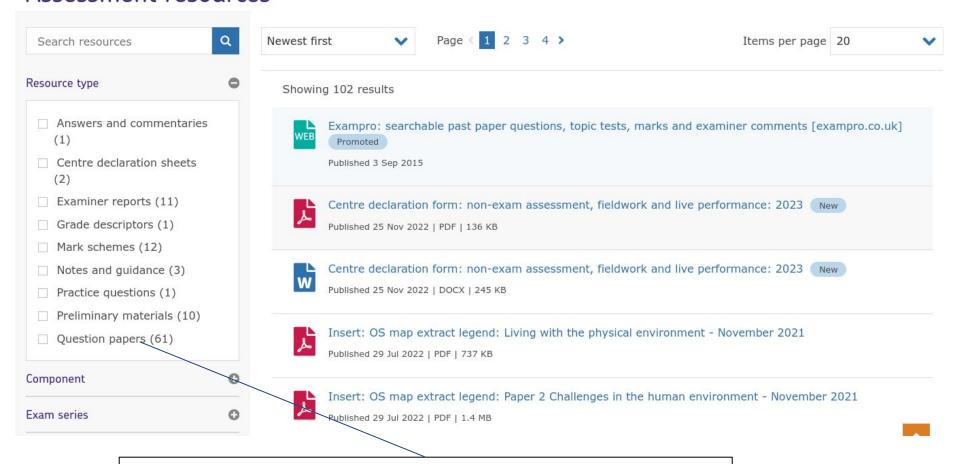
- Classwork books
- Google Classroom: case study sheets, glossary
   of key terms per topic, complete topic
   checklist, command words, unit summary
   videos practice questions and mark schemes
   and Revision PPTs
- Paper 1 & Paper 2 exam questions set for home learning
- Paper 3 skills booklet

# Using the Exam Board Website



Click on Assessment Resources

#### Assessment resources



You can access past question papers, mark schemes and examiners reports for all exams up until Nov 2021

# Using the exam spec

#### 3.1.3 Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK

In this section, students are required to study <u>UK physical landscapes</u> and **two** from <u>Coastal landscapes in the UK, River landscapes in the UK and Glacial landscapes in the UK.</u>

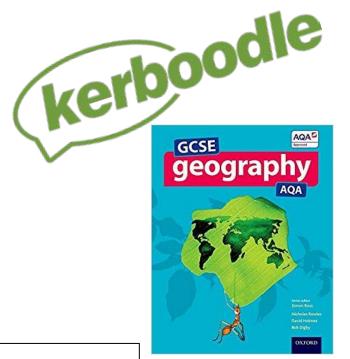
#### 3.1.3.1 UK physical landscapes

Key idea	Specification content
The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.	An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.

#### 3.1.3.2 Coastal landscapes in the UK

Key idea	Specification content
The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.	Wave types and characteristics.  Coastal processes:  • weathering processes – mechanical, chemical  • mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls  • erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition  • transportation – longshore drift  • deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.
Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.	How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.  Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion  – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.  Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition
	<ul> <li>beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.</li> <li>An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</li> </ul>

Uploaded for use as a checklist on google classroom



To revise themselves press Revision Wizard



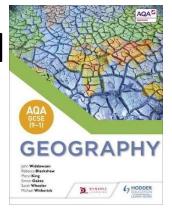


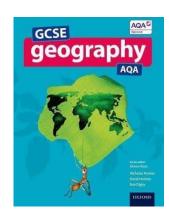
# All students have access to Kerboodle Geography resources:

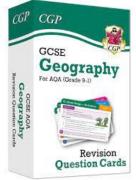
- Skills pod videos (skills) and worksheets
- Glossaries for each unit
- Tests for each unit
- Exam question support and structure
- Full access to the AQA 9 1 digital textbook
- Logins same as Science/languages
- All students have a log-in and a specific Geography classroom for Seneca & Educake
- Follows AQA spec
- Teacher sets assignments to complete
- Students can also work through
   Seneca content without it being set

### **Revision Tools**

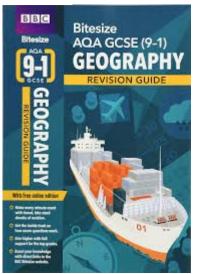
Textbooks: Hodder, Oxford

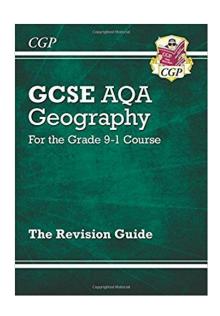


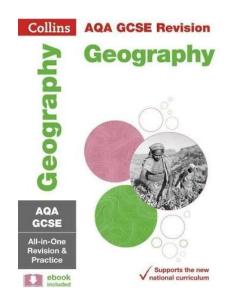


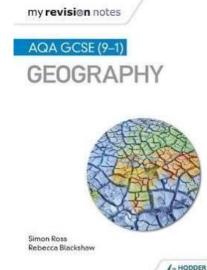


 Revision Guides: CGP, Collins, My Revision Notes, BBC Bitesize









### Other Online Resources





# Yr 11 Geography Exam Skills

Every Wednesday after school in F92/F68

