"The only place where success comes before work is in the dictionary." — Vince Lombardi

GCSE GOEGRAPHY SUCCESS BOOKLET

- ✓ Exam timetable 2024
- ✓ Exam tips
- ✓ Revision Strategies
- ✓ Short answer questions
- ✓ Extended answer questions.
- ✓ Case studies
- ✓ Glossaries

Leytonstone SCHOOL

Exams 2024

Exam Layout

GCSE Geography A Exam Structure	Topics
Paper 1: The Physical Environment **Total Marks: 94** **Weighting: 37.5% Optionality: Section A** **Exam time: 1 hour and 30 minutes**	**Section A: The Changing Landscapes of the UK** **Students answer Question 1** and choose two from three optional questions (Question 2 Coasts, Question 3 Rivers, Question 4 Glaciated upland landscapes and processes)
	Section B: Weather Hazards and Climate Change Students answer all questions from Section B.
	Section C: Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management Students answer all questions from Section C.
Paper 2: The Human Environment **Total Marks: 94** **Weighting: 37.5% Optionality: Section C** **Exam time: 1 hour and 30 minutes**	**Section A: Changing Cities** Students answer all questions from Section A.
	Section B: Global Development Students answer all questions from Section B.
	Section C: Resource Management Students answer Question 3 and choose one from two optional questions (Question 4 Energy resource management or Question 5 Water resource Management).
Paper 3: Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork and UK Challenges **Total Marks: 64** **Weighting: 25% Optionality: Sections A and B** **Exam time: 1 hour and 30 minutes**	**Section A: Geographical Investigations** – physical environments Students choose one from two optional questions (Rivers or Coasts)
	Section B: Geographical Investigations – human environments Students choose one from two optional questions (Central/Inner Urban Area or Rural Settlements)
	Section C: UK Challenges Students answer all questions from Section C

Types of Questions

Multiple choice questions (MCQ)	Where students are required to select the correct answer from a choice of four. A variation of this that might be used is where students are required to select two correct answers from a choice of five.
Short open response:	Ranging from a single word, up to a couple of sentences, for between one and three marks.
Open response:	Usually a few sentences or a short paragraph for four marks.
Calculation:	These could both be short or long, and thus varying in mark allocations
Extended open response:	Where students are required to assess the ability to develop extended written arguments and to draw well-evidenced and informed conclusions about geography

Provisional timetable for GCSE Edexcel Exams 2024:

Date	Paper	Time
Friday 17th May 2024	**Geography A Paper 1**: The Physical Environment	Afternoon - 1hrs 30mins
Wednesday 5th June	**Geography A Paper 2:** The Human Environment	Morning – 1hrs 30mins
Friday 14th June	**Geography A Paper 3**: Geographical Investigations: Fieldwork and UK Challenges	Morning – 1hrs 30mins

You can find a full glossary, topic test and topics list with content on Google Classroom

Paper One Case Studies:

Use Case Study Template in this document when revising. Copy on Google Classroom.

Weather and Climate hazards:

1. Typhoon Haiyan (LIC)
2. Hurricane Sandy (HIC)
3. Drought in Ethiopia and California

Ecosystems

1. New Forest England (Deciduous woodland)
2. Madagascar Rainforest (Tropical woodland)

UK Landscapes

1. River Dee
2. Dawlish Coastline

Paper 2 Case Studies

Global Cities

1. Birmingham (Developed city)
2. Mexico (Newly Emerging/Developing City)

Development

1. India (Newly Emerging/developing country)

Water Resources

2. China
3. UK

Paper 3 Fieldwork

Urban:

1. **Canary Wharf:** An example of 1980s urban regeneration, focusing on commerce and retail.
2. **Canning Town:** A deprived residential area with plans for regeneration.

Hypotheses for Urban:

Hyp 1: The quality of the urban environment will be better in the CBD than the inner city.

Hyp 2: Inner city areas will be predominantly residential whereas the CBD will be predominantly office space.

Hyp 3: The CBD will have signs of regeneration

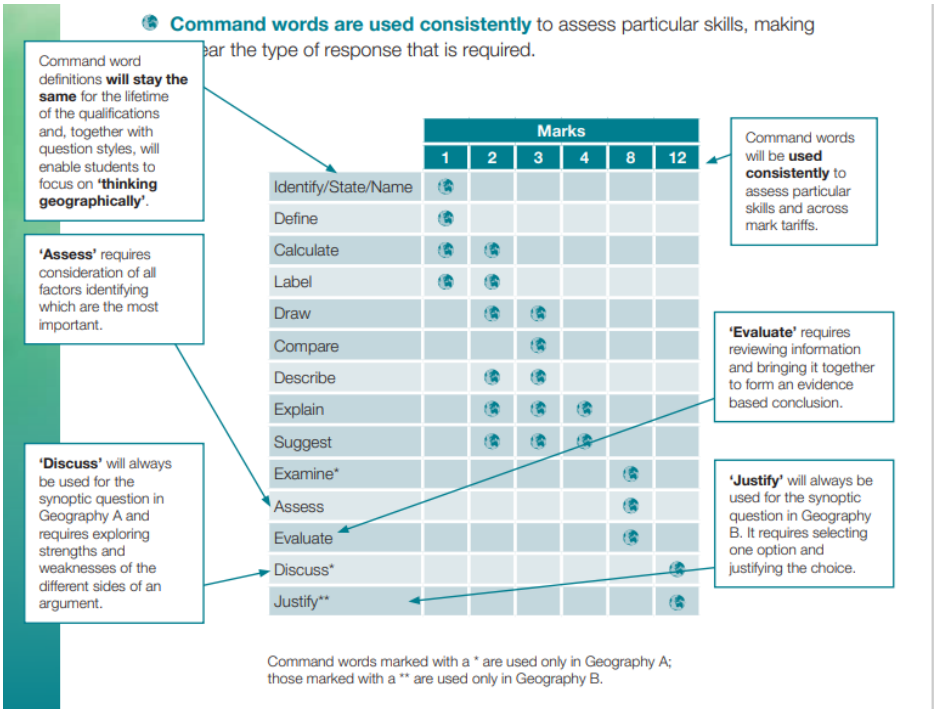
Coastal Questions:

Exam 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 with a medium/rapid level of development with improving 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 somethings plays.
Significance	The fact of being worth of attention.
Social.	Public or people
Strategies	Plans or schemes

Command Words

Identify / State / Name	Recall or select one or more pieces of information.
Define	State the meaning of a term.
Calculate	Produce a numerical answer, showing relevant working.
Draw / Plot	Create a graphical representation of geographical information.
Label	Add a label / labels to a given resource, graphic or image.
Describe	Give an account of the main characteristics of something or the steps in a process. Statements in the response should be developed but do not need to include a justification or reason.
Compare	Find the similarities and differences of two elements in a question. Each response must relate to both elements, and must include a statement of their similarity / difference
Explain	Provide a reasoned explanation of how or why something occurs. An explanation requires justification / exemplification of a point. Some questions will require the use of annotated diagrams to support explanation.
Suggest	Apply understanding to provide a reasoned explanation of how or why something may occur. A suggested explanation requires justification / exemplification of a point.
Assess	**Use evidence** to determine the **relative significance** of something. Give consideration to all factors and **identify which are the most important.**
Examine	Break something down into individual components / processes and say how each one individually contributes to the question theme / topic and how the components **/ processes work together and interrelate.**
Evaluate	**Measure the value or success of something and ultimately provide a substantiated judgement / conclusion**. Review information and then bring it together to form a conclusion, drawing on evidence such as **strengths**, **weaknesses**, alternatives and **relevant data**.



Assess' is used for extended writing questions in which the student is required to use evidence from located examples / a case study to determine the relative significance of something. This is done by considering all the factors and identifying which are the most important; for example, the relative impact of two things or the extent to which something happens in different circumstances. 'Assess' does not require a conclusion

'**Evaluate'** is used for extended writing questions in which the student must appraise things by measuring the value or success of something and ultimately come to a definite judgement/conclusion. This is done by reviewing information and then bringing it together to form a conclusion, drawing on evidence such as advantages, disadvantages, strengths, weaknesses, alternatives and relevant data / details from located examples and/or a case study; for example, evaluate which approach was most successful

1. **De-coding the question** (**BUG** or **CUBE** the question)

BUG the question

Box the command word
Underline the geography
Glance back at the question as you write the answer

CUBE the question

Circle the command word
Underline the key geographical words
Box any figures you must refer to
Explain the question in your own words

When agreeing or disagreeing avoid extremes – Show balance towards geographical complexities.

Extreme agreement	Agree, but considers both sides	No argument	Disagree, but considers both sides	Extreme disagreement
Development will create pressures	Development will create pressures – but there might also be some advantages	Development might or might not create pressures	Development might create pressures – but the advantages will out-weigh disadvantages	Development will not create any pressures

Always use the PEEL Method

Point	Evidence	Explanation	Link
It has been suggested that…	Figure X clearly shows …	The trend in Figure X goes up because ….	With this in mind, it is evident that …
It is believed that…	This is supported by …	This shows us that …	Therefore, it is evident that …
Some people argue that…	This is demonstrated by …	It is clear from this that ….	All this evidence demonstrates …
Many people believe that…	Figure X tells us that …	This evidence explains that …	This also links to the idea that …
One argument that…	Figure X suggests that …	This means that …	This is what I expected because …
One school of thought is that …	The evidence provided from Figure X suggests ….	This supports my argument because …	It is clear that …
One of the main causes/advantages …	The pattern on Figure X suggests …	This demonstrates that …	Therefore, I can conclude that …

Every 2-3 marker since 2018:

Paper 1 (Physical)

1-3 Markers

1. **Name** one type of metamorphic rock.
2. **State** one characteristic of a sedimentary rock
3. **Explain** one reason why igneous rocks often have large crystals
4. **State** one type of sediment transportation process
5. **Explain** one reason why sediment size usually decreases downstream
6. **Name** one of the global atmospheric circulation cells
7. **Explain** one meteorological cause of drought
8. **Explain** one way humans have damaged marine ecosystems
9. **Name** one of the main terrestrial ecosystems in the UK
10. **State** one characteristic of a metamorphic rock
11. **Name** one process of sediment transport
12. **Explain** one reason why some cliffs erode faster than others
13. **Name** one mass movement process
14. **Explain** one reason why river discharge changes along the course of a river.
15. **Name** one weathering process.
16. **Define** the term prevailing wind.
17. **Explain** one reason why the amount of solar energy received by the Earth changes over time
18. **Explain** one negative effect that climate change is having on people.

19. **State** one terrestrial ecosystem in the UK.

20. **Explain** one reason why UK marine ecosystems are an important resource.

21. **Explain** one economic cause of deforestation in deciduous woodlands

22. **Explain** one reason why the tropical rainforest nutrient cycle is so rapid

23. **State** one example of a sedimentary rock

24. **Explain** one way in which forestry can affect the landscape.

25. **State** one type of weathering process.

26. **Explain** one disadvantage of using groynes to protect the coast

27. **State** one type of erosion process

28. **Explain** one way that heavy rainfall can cause flooding in river landscapes

29. **State** one type of evidence for natural climate change

30. **Explain** one negative effect that climate change is having on the environment.

31. **Explain** one way in which ocean currents redistribute heat energy across the Earth

32. **Explain** one way in which the government of a country can respond to drought

33. **State** one condition of the ocean required for a hurricane to form

34. **Define** the term biosphere

35. **State** one other main terrestrial ecosystem in the UK.

36. **State** one characteristic of a sedimentary rock

37. **Explain** one reason why areas of igneous rock are usually upland.

38. **Define** the term river discharge.

39. **Name** one way sediment is transported by a river

40. **Explain** one way that deposition leads to the formation of levees

41. **Explain** one reason why more heat energy is received at the Equator than at the poles.

42. **State** two other pieces of evidence of natural climate change

43. **Explain** one way in which the Milankovitch cycles can affect global temperature.

44. **Explain** one way human activity can damage marine ecosystems in the UK.

45. **Explain** one reason why the litter store is usually very small in tropical rainforests.

46. **Suggest** one economic cause for the changes to the tropical rainforest shown on Figure7c.

47. **State** one characteristic of igneous rocks

48. **State** one other weathering process that affects the landscape

49. **State** one method of sediment transport along the UK coastlines

50. **Explain** one way in which destructive waves can increase the rate of coastal erosion

51. **State** one type of erosion that takes place in a river

52. **Explain** one reason why river velocity usually increases with distance downstream.

53. **Explain** one reason why temperature varies seasonally in the UK.

54. **Explain** one reason why tropical cyclones do not travel far inland.

55. **State** two reasons why a drought may be hazardous to people

56. **Name** one tree species found in deciduous woodlands in the UK

57. **Explain** one way climate influences the distribution of deserts.

58. **Explain** one reason why Tropical rainforests have a very high biodiversity

Paper 2 (Human)
1-3 markers

1. **Define** the term de-centralisation.
2. **Explain** one impact of migration on housing in a UK city that you have studied.
3. **Identify** one other measure used to calculate the HDI.
4. **Explain** one historical factor that has led to variations in levels of development within the UK.
5. **Describe** how one geopolitical relationship has affected the development of a named developing country or emerging country
6. **Name** one biotic and one abiotic resource.
7. **Suggest** one reason for the differences in meat production between Europe and Asia.
8. **Define** the term hydro-electric power.
9. **Identify** the correct definition of water deficit.
10. **Define** the term sustainable management
11. **State** one disadvantage of desalination.
12. **Define** the term urbanisation.
13. **Explain** one reason for the location of a named major UK city
14. **Explain** one reason why deindustrialisation has taken place in UK cities.
15. **Describe** one other way in which development could be measured.
16. **Identify** one reason why some parts of the world have a water deficit.
17. **State** one reason why water resources require sustainable management.
18. **Explain** one reason for the site of a named major city in either a developing or an Emerging country.

19. **Identify** the meaning of the term suburbanisation.

20. **State** one reason why deindustrialisation has taken place in some UK cities.

21. **Describe** the trend of Zimbabwe's HDI score between 1990 and 2015.

22. **State** two possible reasons why the contribution of the primary sector is very high in Kenya

23. **Suggest** one positive impact of this increase in the tertiary sector

24. **Identify** the correct meaning of the term desalination.

25. **State** one reason why some countries use a high proportion of their water resources for agriculture.

26. **Describe** one weakness of the method of presenting data shown in Figure 1a

27. **Define** the term situation of a city

28. **State** two reasons why people are attracted to out-of-town shopping centres.

29. **Identify** two measures used in the calculation of the HDI score

30. **State** one reason why countries choose to trade with other countries.

31. **Define** the term periphery.

32. **Define** the term abiotic.

33. **Identify** one abiotic resource

34. **Define** the term water deficit

35. **Explain** one reason why there is a difference in domestic water usage between different countries

36. **Identify** the meaning of the term re-urbanisation

37. **Name** one indicator used in the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI).

38. **State** one physical factor that has led to variations in the level of development across the UK

39. **Identify** the meaning of the term water surplus

40. **State** one reason why some areas have water supply problems.

41. **Explain** one disadvantage of desalination.

Paper 3
1-3 markers (Fieldwork and UK Challenges)

1. **Describe** one fieldwork method the students could have used to collect data to investigate this river landscape

2. **Describe** one fieldwork method the students may have used at this sampling site

3. **Suggest** one problem that the students might have experienced when collecting data at this sampling site

4. **Suggest** one way this data could have been presented differently.

5. **Describe** one fieldwork method the students may have used at this sampling site

6. **Suggest** one problem that the students might have experienced when collecting data at this sampling site

7. **State** one limitation of using divided bar charts to present this data

8. **Suggest** one way this data could have been presented differently

9. **State** two advantages of regenerating brownfield sites

10. **Suggest** one reason why some people are against development on greenfield sites

11. **State** one fieldwork method the students may have used at this site.

12. **Suggest** one way students could have used a flood risk map to investigate this river

13. **State** one fieldwork method the students may have used at this site

14. **Suggest** one way students could have used a geology map to investigate this beach

15. **Suggest** one way the students could have presented the data from their urban study

16. **State** two impacts of flooding on the environment in England.

17. **Explain** one approach to managing flooding in England

18. **Describe** one fieldwork method that could be used by the students to measure river width

19. **Explain** one disadvantage of using this data collection method

20. **Calculate** the mean width of the river.

21. **Describe** one fieldwork method that could be used by the students to measure beach gradient

22. **Explain** one disadvantage of using this data collection method

23. **Explain** one reason why you used a qualitative fieldwork method

24. **State** one risk that you considered before collecting your urban fieldwork data.

25. **Explain** one advantage of a sampling strategy you used to collect your data

26. **Explain** one way in which the secondary data that you collected helped your urban investigation

27. **Explain** one reason why you used a qualitative fieldwork method

28. **Explain** one disadvantage of this qualitative fieldwork method

29. **Explain** one advantage of a sampling strategy you used to collect your data

30. **State** two impacts of climate change on landscapes in the UK

31. **Explain** one example of a sustainable transport scheme in the UK

32. **Explain** one advantage of a qualitative fieldwork method you used

33. **Explain** one way the secondary data you collected supported your investigation

34. **Explain** one advantage of the type of graph you used to present fieldwork data

35. You developed at least one question or hypothesis to help you investigate coastal area you have studied. **Explain** how this question or hypothesis helped your investigation.

36. **Explain** one advantage of a qualitative fieldwork method you used.

37. **Explain** one way the secondary data you collected supported your investigation

38. **Explain** one advantage of a type of graph you used to present fieldwork data

39. **Explain** how this question or hypothesis helped your investigation.

40. **Identify** which one of the following is a quantitative fieldwork method

41. **Explain** one limitation of using this fieldwork method

42. **Explain** one advantage of using stratified sampling

43. **Identify** which one of the following is a quantitative fieldwork method

44. **Explain** one limitation of using this fieldwork method

45. **State** two disadvantages of developing greenfield sites

46. **Explain** one negative impact of the development of UK National Parks.

47. **Explain** one way you could have improved the quantitative fieldwork method

48. **Explain** one way the qualitative fieldwork method you used supported your understanding of coastal landforms

49. **Explain** one limitation of the quantitative fieldwork method you used when investigating beach morphology.

50. **Explain** one way you could have improved the quantitative fieldwork method

51. **Explain** one way the qualitative fieldwork method you used supported your understanding of coastal landforms

52. **Explain** one way coastal processes might affect people living close to the coastline you studied

53. **Identify** which one of the following is a type of qualitative data.

54. **Explain** one disadvantage of using this sampling strategy

55. **State** two reasons for the use of sustainable transport schemes in the UK

56. **Explain** one reason why an increase in the UK population could lead to pressure on resource consumption

Paper 1
8-12 Markers

1. **Examine** how different physical processes and human activities may have affected
   The rates of erosion shown in Figure 2b.
2. **Examine** the role of erosion processes and geology in the formation of the Waterfalls and gorge shown in Figures 3b and 3c.
3. **Evaluate** the following statement.
   "*Human activity is the main cause of global climate change*"
4. **Assess** the importance of the impact of human activity on deciduous woodland Ecosystems
5. **Examine** the advantages and disadvantages of the different coastal defenses Shown in Figure 2b
6. **Examine** the effects of the river flooding shown in Figures 3b and 3c on people
   In addition, the environment.
7. **Examine** how human activities may have impacted on the glaciated upland Landscape shown in Figure 4b
8. **Assess** the following statement.
   "*The impacts of drought are much greater in developing or emerging countries than In developed countries*"
9. **Evaluate** the extent to which sustainable management strategies have helped to protect a tropical rainforest in a named region.
   Named region.....

10. **Examine** the role of geology and physical processes in the formation of the
Coastal landforms shown in Figures 2b and 2c
Examine the advantages and disadvantages of the flood defences (washlands and
Floodplain zoning) shown in Figure 3.

11. **Evaluate** the following statement.
12. The impacts of hurricanes (tropical cyclones) are less serious in developed countries than in emerging or developing country
13. **Evaluate** the following statement.
Climate is the most important factor influencing the distribution of different Large-scale ecosystems
14. **Examine** how coastal retreat has affected people and the environment in the
Landscape shown in Figure 2
15. **Examine** how land use affected the storm hydrographs for River A and River B
Shown in Figure 3
16. **Examine** the role of erosional processes in the formation of the corrie shown in
Figures 4a and 4b
17. **Assess** the following statement. "Drought is mainly due to natural causes"
18. **Evaluate** the impact of physical and human factors on the biodiversity of
Deciduous woodland ecosystems.
19. **Examine** the role of different physical processes in the formation of the bar shown
In Figure 2b
20. **Examine** the role of different physical processes in the formation of the meander
Shown in Figure 3b.
21. **Assess** the different responses to drought in a named emerging or developing
Country. Named emerging or developing country.
22. **Assess** the role of biotic and abiotic characteristics in the functioning of tropical rainforests.

Paper 2
8-12 Markers

1. You have studied a major city in either a developing or an emerging country. **Evaluate** how successful bottom-up and top-down approaches have been in solving the problems caused by rapid growth.
2. You have studied development in either a developing country or an emerging country. **Assess** the importance of different factors that have led to uneven development within this country
3. **Assess** the following statement:
   The aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the main reason why countries are developing renewable energy resources
4. **Assess** the following statement. Low annual rainfall is the main reason why some countries have water supply problems and are struggling to meet demand.
5. You have studied a major UK city.
   Assess the importance of different reasons why people have migrated to a named
6. You have studied development in either a developing country or in an Emerging country. **Evaluate** how successful international aid has been in increasing the level of development in this country.
7. **Assess** the reasons why the global demand and supply for energy resources has changed over the past 100 years
8. You have studied a major city in either a developing or an emerging country. **Assess** the effects of rapid urbanisation on this city. Named major city in a developing or an emerging country.....
9. **Evaluate** how the government has improved the quality of life in either a named developing or emerging country. Named developing or emerging country.....
10. **Assess** the views held by organisations and governments on the management of water resources
11. **Assess** the positive and negative impacts of rapid development on either a named developing or emerging country.
12. **Assess** the reasons why there are differences in water consumption between a developed country and either an emerging or a developing country

Paper 3
8 -12 Markers

1. **Evaluate** which one of these enquiry questions would be the most suitable.
2. **Evaluate** the accuracy and reliability of the fieldwork methods shown in Figure 4.
   'The future protection of UK coastlines will bring more costs than benefits.'
3. **Discuss** this view.
4. **Evaluate** the effectiveness of the different techniques used to present your Fieldwork data
5. **Evaluate** the effectiveness of the different techniques used to present your Fieldwork data. Title of your geographical investigation
   '*The use of local scale responses is less important than national scale responses in tackling the challenges of climate change in the UK*".
6. **Discuss** this view

   You have studied an urban area as part of your fieldwork.
7. **Assess** the extent to which your conclusions answered the enquiry question(s).

   Use the information from the Resource Booklet (Figures 5c, 5d, 5e and 5f) as well
   As knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course.
   A two-speed economy exists between the south east, including London, and the rest of the UK. This has created differences in economic and social opportunities that need to be reduced.
8. **Discuss** this view

   Study Figure 2a and Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet. Using both Figure 2a and Figure 2b,
9. **Assess** the possible conclusions that might be drawn from this coastal investigation.
   You have studied an urban area as part of your fieldwork.

10. **Evaluate** the different techniques used to present your fieldwork data. Use the information from the Resource Booklet (Figures 5d to 5f) as well as Knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course.

'The use of sustainable transport schemes will significantly improve the environment'.

11. **Discuss** this view

Examiner marked Responses and Feedback

NOTE: All of the questions below are taken from the published Specimen Papers.

Paper 1: Question 3b:

Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet.

Examine how physical processes and human activities affect the risk of river flooding in this landscape. *(8)*

Exemplar answer:

Three large rivers meet at a confluence point on the River Ouse about 6km north of York's town centre. There is a high risk of flooding in this area because there is a higher discharge at this point as the water from these three large rivers are now concentrated at one place, so there's suddenly a much higher volume of water. This places the area at particularly high risk, especially during periods of high rainfall when the discharge from all three rivers increases and ends up at the confluence, which increases the likelihood of flooding.

The human activity of urbanisation also increases the chances of flooding in this area. Figure 4 states that York has a population of 182 000 and covers 272km^2, which suggests that there will be many roads and houses in this area to meet the needs of the population. These man-made features are impermeable; therefore, the rainfalls infiltration rates are not going to be as high compared to rural areas, and surface run-off increases, increasing flood risk – in particular the risk of flash floods on roads and pavements. Also, increased surface run-off in the built-up area leads to the water reaching rivers much quicker on the other side of York, increasing the risk of flooding.

Figure 4 shows that December 2015 was the wettest month on record. This would have increased the flooding risk as intense, prolonged rainfall would have saturated the ground, so the water could not infiltrate the soil, again increasing run-off meaning that lag-times will be shortened, speeding up the rise in water levels of the channel.

In Marston Moor, 10km west of York, there has been a large area of trees removed for crops. This deforestation increases the risk of flooding as there are fewer leaves and branches to intercept the rainfall before it hits the ground, therefore it reaches the river much faster.

Examiner commentary:

This a Level 3 answer and was awarded 8 marks in total (4 x AO3 + 4 x AO4):

- Frequent links Figure 4 e.g. "it says large areas of trees have been removed" and, "three large rivers join the River Ouse" (AO4).
- There is a good range of evidence / reference to specific locations on the map to support geographical knowledge and understanding (AO4).
- A number of developed explanations with a clear cause-effect link, with links to impact on flooding, incorporating physical and human triggers that may increase flood risk (AO3).

Paper 2: Question 2g:

Assess the factors that have influenced the growth of core and peripheral areas within either a named developing or emerging country. *(8)*

Exemplar answer:

Named developing or emerging country: Brazil
The concept of 'core' and 'periphery' is that some areas of a country develop faster because of more favourable human and physical factors which turn an area into the core and other areas that lack human and physical advantages become the less important periphery. Core areas are likely to experience greater growth, investment and net migration gain, while the peripheries may well be exploited and suffer from lack of investment

Brazil's 'core' is in the south of the country and contains the cities of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte. The first reason why this area has developed is because there are particularly fertile soils and suitable climate for farming, growing coffee beans, around Sao Paulo which triggered the growth of its international coffee industry. The second factor for the growth of the core region is that Rio de Janeiro's geographical location on the east coast, facing Africa and Europe, meant that it developed a major port allowing trade. This was one of the most important factors in the growth of the core because this encouraged foreign direct investment into the area as global businesses and TNCs were attracted by the good infrastructure (including efficient roads and railways) and Brazil's governments own investment in this area. For example, Germany has invested $10 billion into Brazil and there are over 1000 German companies (e.g. Volkswagen) operating in Brazil's core region, which will mean that the gap between core and periphery is likely to get wider in the future.

On the other hand, the west, north and north-east areas of Brazil developed as peripheral areas mainly because of a lack of investment by the government and from international businesses and organisations. The reason for this is because these parts of Brazil is the physical geography is not as favourable to farming – the periphery suffers from rainfall extremes and dense tropical rainforest which means that cash crops cannot be grown. Linked to this, these areas are geographically a long way from the core areas and they are difficult to access due to a lack of ports and roads, which makes trading difficult. Another problem facing the periphery is that due to a lack of government investment and FDI, many industries have declined, and many the workforce have migrated to the core area in search of a better quality of life which has to problems an ageing population and a fall in productivity – making the gap bigger.

Examiner commentary:

This a Level 3 answer and was awarded 8 marks in total (4 x AO2 + 4 x AO3):

- The first paragraph shows a clear understanding of what the question is asking (AO2).
- The second paragraph includes detailed place-specific information about the Brazil, and this is used to support a range of human and physical factors that have led to growth of the core (AO3).
- The third paragraph adds to the 'balance' of the response, considering the 'periphery' (AO3).
- The demand of the command word 'assess' is met by weighing up the significance of different factors and identifying which have been most important (AO3).

Paper 1: Question 7e:

Evaluate the different approaches used to manage the threats facing deciduous woodlands in a named region. *(8) + (4 SPAG)*

Exemplar answer:

The New Forest is a deciduous woodland in the UK which is facing a number of threats as a result of deforestation for timber and arable farming and increased urbanisation as the population grows due to in-migration and natural increase. Another threat caused by humans is the enhanced greenhouse effect which may lead to warmer winters and drier summers. These climatic changes can be very damaging to food chains, for example by delaying seed germination as it is colder for longer periods in winters. Different approaches are being used to manage these threats in the New Forest, and some have been more sustainable than others. It is important that approaches are sustainable it is important to protect the woodland but also the needs of people as tourism is worth over £500 million each year to the local economy.

Firstly, one approach in the New Forest is to replace all trees that are cut down with trees that are native to the area, which means that the number of trees is increasing and therefore the deciduous woodland ecosystem continues to thrive. This is mainly done during the winter when fewer visitors come to the area and therefore does not have a negative impact on the local economy.

Another approach has been to manage and plan for the possible negative impacts of tourism by controlling where the tourists can go and park so that they are kept away from the most fragile areas and don't interfere with the local people at work. A good example of where this has worked is the Wilverley Plain and Inclosure where designated footpaths are used to keep tourists away from vulnerable areas and they are also given the 'Five Ways to Love our Forest' leaflet which educates them about sustainable tourism. A third approach has been to provide locals with grants to help improve biodiversity. Local landowners have been planting native deciduous species and using traditional techniques such as coppicing which controls tree growth in a sustainable manner without affecting the ecosystem in a negative way.

Overall, all these management techniques have been effective in managing the deciduous woodlands in the New Forest as the woodlands are still being used by tourists and for timber, but in a way that the locals do not damage the woodlands and deforestation is done in a way that can be sustained well into the future without damaging the woodland ecosystem.

Examiner commentary:

This a Level 3 answer and was awarded 12 marks in total (4 x AO2 + 4 x AO3) + 4 SPAG:

- The first paragraph shows a clear understanding of what the questing is asking (AO2).
- There is detailed place-specific information about the New Forest throughout the response (AO3).
- A range of approaches have been included, and links made between the strategy and sustainability have been made (AO3)..
- The demand of the command word 'evaluate' is met by reflecting on each approach and coming to a conclusion at the end of the response (AO3)..
- SPAG: a well-structured response with key terms used appropriately throughout.

Paper 3: Question 2e:

Study Figure 2a and 2b in the Resource Booklet.

For **either** Figure 2a **or** Figure 2b, assess the different enquiry questions about coastal environments that you might investigate. *(8)*

Exemplar answer:

Chosen Figure: 2a
The first enquiry question might be asked is "Does beach sediment size change along this coastline?' This could be investigated through the collection of sediment samples along several sites, starting from car park in grid square 8647 to Hurlstone Point in the east is grid square 8949. To generate enough to prove or disprove the enquiry question, it would ideal to sample sediment at 4-6 sites equally spaced along the coastline. To investigate this question further, the students might use an aerial photograph or GIS (e.g. Google Earth) to have a more detailed study of the landforms and geology of the area which would help to explain why sediment size might vary. This would be a useful enquiry question to ask because it would provide evidence that longshore drift is happening, with small sediments being located in the direction of the longshore drift.

Another enquiry question could be asked is, "How does the beach gradient change along this stretch of coastline?" Similarly, to the sediment samples, the gathering of data to formulate the beach cross-sections would need to be completed from 4-6 different survey sites. Using Figure 2a, I can see that there are potentially different types of shoreline such as the wave cut platform near Doniford or the slopes in the west of the GIS extract. This would be a useful enquiry question to ask because it would provide information to suggest which wave type is most common here, for example with destructive waves leading to a steeper profile.

The final enquiry question that could be asked about the area shown on Figure 2a could be "What is the impact of longshore drift along this coastline". It is quite hard to tell just by looking at the photograph from which direction the waves are approaching the shoreline, and the photo and map do not provide clear evidence that the beach is being built up at one end or the other. However, since the map and photo have been made, coastal defences here or further along the coastline might have been constructed which would have impacted on this stretch of coastline. I think that this would be the most important question to ask because if longshore drift is occurring, then one section of the beach might be being removed and therefore the cliffs could be more vulnerable to the effects of marine erosion, for example hydraulic action and abrasion. This would therefore have major impacts on the physical geography of the area, but also of local residents of villages such as Bossington in grid square 8947.

Examiner commentary:

This a Level 3 answer and was awarded 8 marks in total (4 x AO3 + 4 x AO4):

- Good use of the resource e.g. grid references and identification of human and physical features that have been used in context (AO4).
- Range of suggestions have been made from the stimulus materials – demonstrates effective application of knowledge and understanding (AO3+AO4).
- The demand of the command word 'assess' is met by weighing up the significance of different enquiry questions and identifying which is the most important and why (AO3).

Examples of 4-mark questions with response scaffold/structure

1. Explain/Suggest **two** x... (4 marks)

(f) Explain **two** ways that tropical rainforests can be managed sustainably.

(4)

1 _____

2 _____

(iii) Suburbanisation has taken place in many UK cities.
Woodthorpe is a suburb of York in grid square 5749.
Suggest **two** reasons why suburbanisation has taken place in this area.

(4)

1 Flat Land

2 Near roads

Examiner´s comments
This response is awarded 2 marks.

The candidate has provided two legitimate reasons why suburbanisation has taken place in Woodthorpe, but has not developed either idea for any additional marks.