GEOGRAPHY
 	
Exam Board: AQA
Subject: Geography
Paper: 1
Marks available: 88
Length of paper: 1 Hour 30 Minutes
	Topics:
	• The Challenge of Natural Hazards
	  ○ Natural hazards
	  ○ Tectonic hazards
	  ○ Weather hazards
	  ○ Climate change
	• The Living World
	  ○ Ecosystems
	  ○ Tropical rainforests
	  ○ Cold environments
	• UK physical landscapes
	  ○ UK physical landscapes
	  ○ Coastal landscapes in the UK
	  ○ River landscapes in the UK

Exam Information, guidance and hints

Command words:

Assess: Make an informed judgement.

Calculate: Work out the value of something.

Compare: Identify similarities and differences.

Complete/Draw/Label: Finish the task by adding to given information.

Describe: Set out characteristics.

Discuss: Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.

Evaluate: Judge from available evidence.

Explain: Set out purposes or reasons.

Identify/Name/State/Give/Define: Produce an answer from recall/Express in clear terms/Name or otherwise characterise.

Justify: Support a case with evidence.

Outline: Set out main characteristics.

Suggest: Present a possible case.

To what extent: Judge the importance or success of (strategy, scheme, project, etc).

Videos:

YouTube GB

AQA GCSE Geography | Revision Blasts for 2024

Markschemes:

AQA

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Paper 1 Section A: Natural hazards

Topic	Key information related to topic	Resources/Information related to topic	How well do you understand this topic? RAG		
			Red	Amber	Green
Natural hazards	• Define a **natural hazard.**	BBC Bitesize: Natural Hazards			
	• State at least 3 examples of **tectonic** (caused by land and tectonics) hazards.				
	• State 3 types of **climatic** (caused by weather and climate) hazards.	Revision guide page 15			
	• Outline two factors that affect **hazard risk**.				
Tectonic hazards - Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	• Draw and label the **structure of the earth**.	BBC Bitesize: Plate margins and plate tectonics			
	• Name the two types of **earth's crust** and outline their differences.				
	• Explain how **tectonic plates** move (ridge push and slab pull).	Revision guide page 16 - 18			
	• Describe the global distribution of **earthquakes** and **volcanoes.**				
	• Explain how earthquakes form at **conservative** plate margins.				
	• Explain how earthquakes and volcanoes form at **destructive** plate margins.				
	• Explain how volcanoes form at **constructive** plate margins.				

Tectonic hazards - The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting wealth.	• Define a **primary and secondary effect** of an earthquake and give examples.	BBC Bitesize: Earthquakes			
	• Define an **immediate and long-term response** of an earthquake and give examples.				
	• *Discuss the primary and secondary effects of the Chile earthquake 2010 (HIC).*	BBC Bitesize: Volcanoes			
	• *Discuss the primary and secondary effects of the Nepal earthquake 2015 (LIC).*				
	• *Discuss the immediate and long-term responses of the Chile earthquake 2010 (HIC).*				
	• *Discuss the immediate and long-term responses of the Nepal earthquake 2015 (LIC).*	Revision guide page 19 - 20			
	• *Compare the effects and responses of the Chile and Nepal earthquakes.*				
Tectonic hazards - Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.	• Explain at least three reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from earthquakes and volcanoes (tectonic hazards).	BBC Bitesize: Benefits of living by a volcano			
	• Describe how monitoring reduces the risk from a tectonic hazard.				
	• Describe how prediction reduces the risk from a tectonic hazard.	BBC Bitesize:Prediction, protection and preparation			
	• Describe how protection reduces the risk from a tectonic hazard.				
	• Describe how planning reduces the risk from a tectonic hazard.	Revision guide page 21 - 22			

Skills focus - Dispersion graphs.	• Construct and interpret a dispersion graph.	Revision guide page 23			

Weather hazards - Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	• Describe the global atmospheric circulation model.	BBC Bitesize:Global atmospheric circulation  BBC Bitesize:Features and development of tropical  BBC Bitesize: Impact of climate change on tropical storms  Revision guide page 24 - 27			
	• Locate the pressure belts and surface winds in the global atmospheric circulation model.				
	• Describe the global distribution of tropical storms.				
	• Explain the relationship between a tropical storm and the global atmospheric circulation.				
	• State the conditions required for a tropical storm to form.				
	• Outline the sequence of the formation of tropical storms and their development.				
	• Describe the structure and features of a tropical storm.				
	• Discuss how climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.				
Weather hazards - Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.	• Define a primary and secondary effect of a tropical storm.	Revision guide page 28 - 29			
	• Define an immediate and long-term response of a tropical storm.				

	• *Discuss the primary and secondary effects of the Typhoon Haiyan 2014, Philippines.*				
	• *Discuss the immediate and long-term responses of the Typhoon Haiyan 2014, Philippines.*				
	• Describe how monitoring reduces the risk from a tropical storm.				
	• Describe how prediction reduces the risk from a tropical storm.				
	• Describe how protection reduces the risk from a tropical storm.				
	• Describe how planning reduces the risk from a tropical storm.				
Weather hazards - Extreme weather events in the UK have impact on human activity.	• Outline the types of weather hazards experienced in the UK.	BBC Bitesize: Extreme UK weather  Revision guide page 30 - 32			
	• *Describe the Somerset Levels flooding 2014 causes.*				
	• *Outline the Somerset Levels flooding 2014 social, economic and environmental impacts.*				
	• *Evaluate the Somerset Levels flooding 2014 management strategies to reduce the risk.*				
	• Outline evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.				

Skills focus - OS Maps.	• Interpret an OS map.	Revision guide page 33			
	• Interpret an aerial photograph.				

Climate change - Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.	• Outline evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to today, including ice cores, glacial retreat and tree rings.	BBC Bitesize: Climate change  Revision guide page 34 - 38			
	• Outline natural causes of climate change (orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output).				
	• Outline human causes of climate change (use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation).				
	• Discuss the effects of climate change on people and the environment (Tuvalu).				
Climate change - Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change)	• How can climate change be mitigated (mitigation - reducing causes)? Alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements.				
	• How can people adapt to climate change (adaptation - responding to changes)? Change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing the risk from rising sea levels.				

Skills focus - Line graphs.	• Construct and interpret a line graph.	Revision guide page 39			

Paper 1 Section B: The living world

Ecosystems - Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.	• Define a food chain.	BBC Bitesize:Ecosystems  Revision guide page 41 - 43			
	• Define a food web.				
	• Define nutrient cycling.				
	• Define producers, consumers and decomposers.				
	• *State a range of producers, consumers and decomposers in a pond ecosystem.*				
	• *Describe the interrelationships between producers, consumers and decomposers in a pond ecosystem.*				
	• Outline the impact on an ecosystem when one component changes.				
	• Describe the distribution of large scale natural global ecosystems (biomes).				
	• Outline the characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems (biomes).				

Tropical rainforests - Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.	• Name the layers of a tropical rainforest.	BBC Bitesize:Tropical rainforests 			
	• Outline the characteristics of each layer.				
	• Outline two examples of how plants have adapted to live in the tropical rainforest.				

	• Outline two examples of how animals have adapted to live in the tropical rainforest.	Revision guide page 44 - 49			
	• Define biodiversity.				
	• Explain why tropical rainforests have high biodiversity.				
	• Outline two factors that affect biodiversity in tropical rainforests.				
Tropical rainforests - Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts	• Describe how deforestation rates are changing globally.				
	• *Outline the causes of deforestation in the Malaysia rainforest (subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement and population growth).*				
	• *Outline the impacts of deforestation in the Malaysia rainforest (economic development, soil erosion and contribution to climate change).*				
Tropical rainforests • Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	• State three values of tropical rainforests to people.				
	• State three values of tropical rainforests to the environment.				
	• Outline the following strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably; Selective logging / Conservation and education / Ecotourism / International agreements about tropical hardwoods / Debt reduction.				

Skills focus - Bar graphs and pie charts.	• Construct and interpret a bar graph.	Revision guide page 50			
	• Construct and interpret a pie chart.				

Cold environments - Cold environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics.	• Outline the physical characteristics of cold environments (climate / soil / plants / animals).	BBC Bitesize:Cold environments  Revision guide page 57 - 62			
	• Define **permafrost.**				
	• Explain the interdependence of climate, **permafrost**, soils, plants, animals and people.				
	• Outline two examples of how plants have **adapted** to live in cold environments.				
	• Outline two examples of how animals have **adapted** to live in cold environments.				
	• Define biodiversity.				
	• Explain why cold environments have low biodiversity.				
	• Outline two factors that affect biodiversity in cold environments.				
Cold environments - Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges.	• *Assess the development opportunities in Svalbard (mineral extraction, energy, fishing and tourism).*				
	• *Assess the challenges of developing cold environments (extreme temperature, inaccessibility, provision of buildings and infrastructure).*				

Cold environments - Cold environments are at risk from economic development.	• Explain the value of cold environments as **wilderness areas.**				
	• Explain why fragile environments should be protected.				
	• Outline four strategies used to balance needs of economic development and conservation (1. Use of technology, 2. Role of governments, 3. International agreements, 4. Conservation groups).				

Paper 1 Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK

UK physical landscapes - The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.	• Describe the location of major upland and lowland areas in the UK.	BBC Bitesize:UK physical landscapes Revision guide page 64			
	• Describe the location of major river systems in the UK.				

Coastal landscapes in the UK - The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.	• Name the two different wave types.	BBC Bitesize:Coastal processes Revision guide page 65 - 67			
	• Describe the characteristics of each type of wave.				
	• Explain how weathering processes (mechanical and chemical) affect the coast.				
	• Explain three types of mass movement at the coast (sliding, slumping and rock falls).				

	• Define three types of erosion (hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition).				
	• Explain how longshore drift transport sediment along the coast.				
	• Explain why deposition occurs in coastal areas.				
Coastal landscapes in the UK - Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.	• Explain how geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms (hard and soft rock / concordant and discordant coastlines).	BBC Bitesize:Coastal landforms Revision guide page 68 - 70			
	• Explain the characteristics and formation of the following erosional landforms; ○ Headlands and bays ○ Cliffs ○ Wave cut platforms ○ Caves, arches and stacks				
	• Explain the characteristics and formation of the following depositional landforms; ○ Beaches ○ Sand dunes ○ Spits and bars				
	• *Name the major erosional landforms found along the Dorset Coastline (Swanage and Studland).*				
	• *Name the major depositional landforms found along the Dorset Coastline (Swanage and Studland).*				
Coastal landscapes in	• Describe the costs and benefits of the following **hard engineering** coastal management strategies;				

the UK - Different management strategies can be used to protect the coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	○ Sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes	BBC Bitesize:Coastal management  Revision guide page 72 - 75			
	• Describe the costs and benefits of the following **soft engineering** coastal management strategies; ○ Beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration				
	• Describe the costs and benefits of managed retreat (coastal realignment).				
	• *Explain the reasons for coastal management in Lyme Regis.*				
	• *Describe the management strategy in Lyme Regis.*				
	• *Evaluate the effects of the management strategy at Lyme Regis, including conflicts.*				

Skills focus - OS Maps.	• Interpret an OS map.	Revision guide page 71			
	• Interpret an aerial photograph.				

River landscapes in the UK - The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream	• Describe the **long profile** of a river.	BBC Bitesize:River processes  Revision guide page 76 - 77			
	• Explain how a **cross section** of a river changes from source to mouth.				
	• Define the fluvial (river) processes of erosion (hydraulic power, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion).				

	• Define the fluvial (river) processes of transportation (traction, saltation, suspension and solution).				
	• Define the fluvial (river) processes of deposition (why rivers drop sediment).				
River landscapes in the UK - Distinctive fluvial result from different physical processes.	• Explain the characteristics and formation of the following erosional landforms; ○ Interlocking spurs ○ Waterfalls ○ Gorges	BBC Bitesize:River landforms  Revision guide page 78 - 80			
	• Explain the characteristics and formation of the following landforms resulting from erosion and deposition; ○ Meanders and ox-bow lakes				
	• Explain the characteristics and formation of the following depositional landforms; ○ Levees ○ Flood plains ○ Estuaries				
	• *Identify the major landforms of the River Tees.*				
River landscapes in the UK - Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects	• Outline how physical factors (precipitation, geology and relief) affect flood risk.	BBC Bitesize:River management 			
	• Outline how human factors (land use) affect flood risk.				
	• Define a flood hydrograph.				

of flooding.	• Explain how hydrographs show the relationship between precipitation and discharge?	Revision guide page 82 - 84			
	• Describe the costs and benefits of the following **hard engineering** river management strategies; ○ Dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels				
	• Describe the costs and benefits of the following **soft engineering** river management strategies; ○ Flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration				
	• *Explain the reasons for river flood management on the River Parrot (Somerset Levels)*				
	• *Describe the management strategy on the River Parrot (Somerset Levels)*				
	• *Evaluate the social, economic and environmental issues associated with the flood defences in the Somerset Levels*				

Skills focus - OS Maps.	• Interpret an OS map.	Revision guide page 81			
	• Interpret an aerial photograph.				