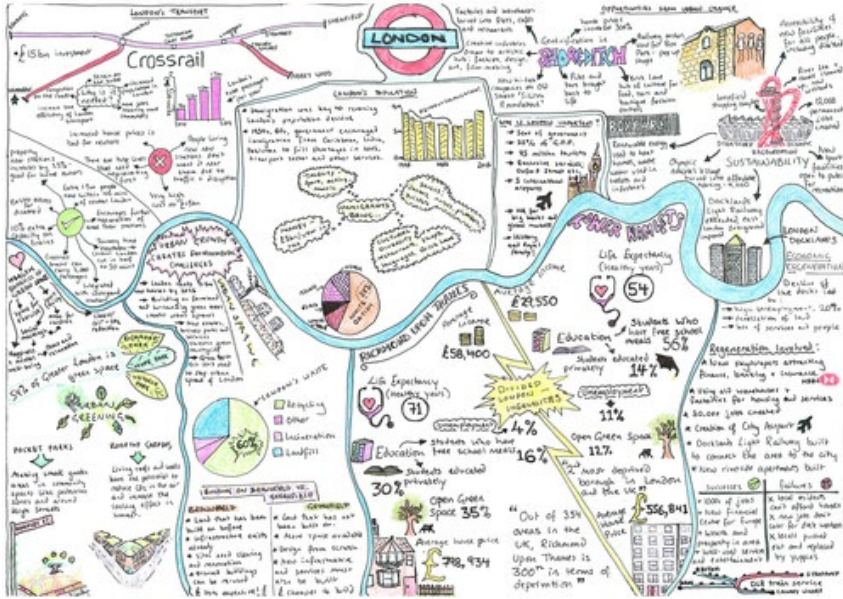


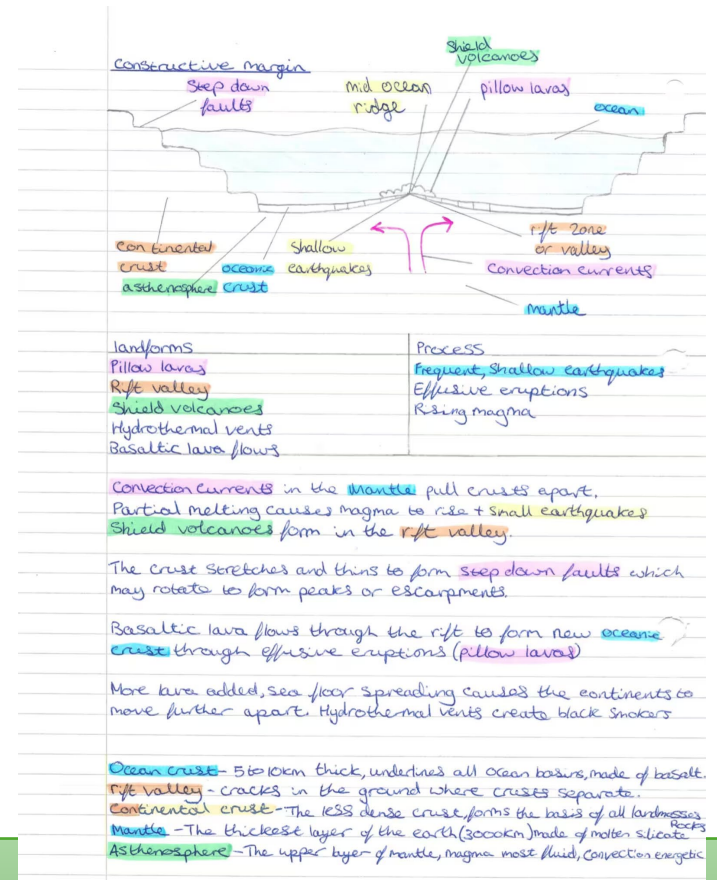
# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam Preparation and Revision



8035



## GCSE Geography



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

Week 18B				
Mon	20		Y12 & 13 ARP2 incl Exam Practice Grade	Year 12 EPQ Presentations (15:00-17:00)
Tue	21			
Wed	22			
Thu	23	Y7 Parents' & Students Evening (16:00-19:00)		
Fri	24			
Week 19A JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2025				
Mon	27			
Tue	28			
Wed	29		T & L Group 4 (15:05 -16:05)	Y10 GCSE History Trip Pds 1-4. Y8 HPV vaccinations
Thu	30	Y9 Parents' & Students' Evening (16:00-19:00)		
Fri	31			Post 16 Centre Application Deadline

Y9 Taster Sessions TBC

Y11 Assessment Window all subject Practice Exams

## When are the trial exams?

-In the assessment window in Wk18 and Wk19- January 20<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup>.

- This is just 6 school weeks away!



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

What will the geography trial exam look like?

You will sit **one paper**, broken up into **3 topics** you've studied so far

<b>Section 1- Physical Geography</b>	The Challenge of Natural Hazards
<b>Section 2- Human Geography</b>	The Changing Economic World
<b>Section 3- Human Geography</b>	Urban Issues and Challenges



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

What will be on each section?

<b>Section 1- Physical Geography</b>	<b>The Challenge of Natural Hazards</b>
<b>Structure of the Earth- Layers of the Earth</b> , characteristics of oceanic and continental crust, plate boundaries (constructive, collision, destructive and conservative)	
<b>Weather Hazards-</b> Earth's temperatures and air pressure, Global Atmospheric Circulation Model	
<b>Tropical Storms-</b> Global distribution, formation of tropical storms, impacts of tropical storms and the impact of climate change on tropical storm frequency and power.	
<b>Climate Change-</b> Causes of climate change, evidence of climate change and impacts of climate change.	



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

What will be on each section?

<b>Section 2- Human Geography</b>	The Changing Economic World
<b>Development-</b> What is development?, the development gap, measuring development, indicators of development.	
<b>Uneven Development-</b> Causes of uneven development; physical, economic, historical and consequences of uneven development.	
<b>Nigeria-</b> Shell case study; impacts of Shell on the economy, society and environment.	
<b>Post Industrial Economy-</b> What is a post- industrial economy?, Types of post- industry e.g.IT, service industries, finance, research and development and science parks.	



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

What will be on each section?

<b>Section 2- Human Geography</b>	Urban Issues and Challenges
<b>Growth of NEEs- The importance of Mumbai, reasons for growth, economic, social and environmental reasons for growth.</b>	
<b>NEE Case Study- Mumbai, India-</b> Challenges for Mumbai; squatter settlements, crime, unemployment, waste disposal, air pollution, water pollution, sanitation and traffic congestion.	
<b>NEE Case Study- Mumbai, India-</b> Opportunities in Mumbai; Access to water and energy, employment, industrial development, access to healthcare and education.	
<b>HIC Major UK City-</b> Opportunities in Sheffield; cultural mix, recreation, employment, transport and urban greening.	
Managing Traffic Congestion in Sheffield- Park and ride, Supertram, Share Cycle, Bus lanes and pedestrianised shopping areas.	



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

Where can I find revision help?

## 1) Geography revision flash cards

In the back of each topic writing book, you have a set of revision flash cards which match the topic content, lessons and case study examples.

The questions on the back of each card cover key knowledge that will need throughout the questions.

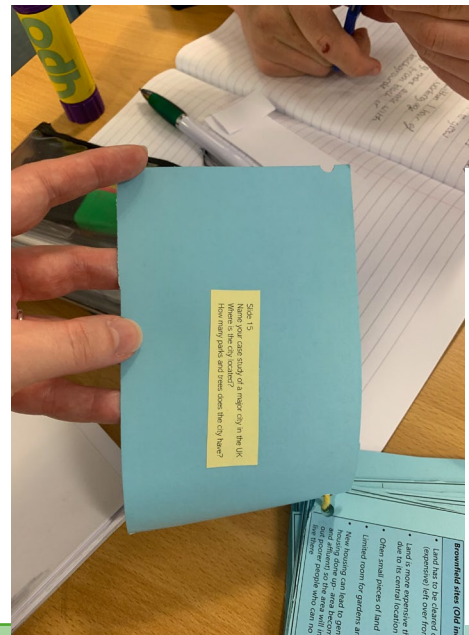
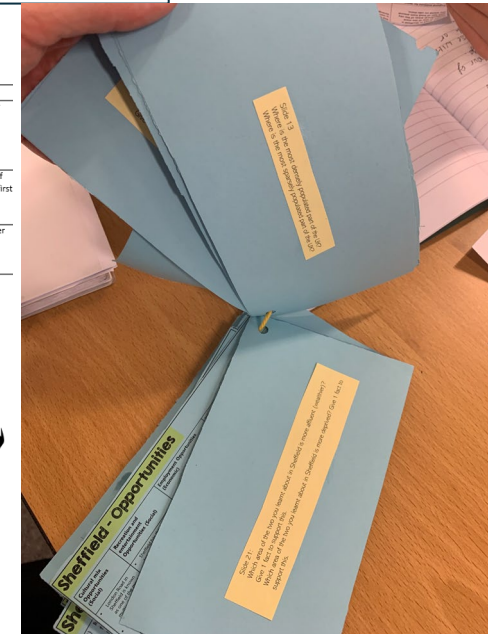
### Indicators of Development

**Key Terms:**  
**Development Measures** - statistics used to show a country's level of development, which allow countries to be compared.

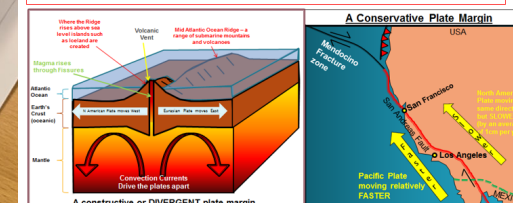
Key Term	Definition	Advantages of this measure	Disadvantages of this measure	How could it be improved?
Gross National Income (GNI) per head	The total value of goods and services produced by a country, plus all money earned from and paid to other countries. Expressed by head (per capita) of the population.	Birth rate is a reliable measure, as development increases women become more educated and tend to have fewer children later on.	Birth rate can be affected by government policies, such as the One Child Policy in China, which artificially lowered the birth rate.	% employed in primary, secondary or tertiary employment
Birth Rate	The number of live births per 1000 people per year.	Birth rate is a reliable measure, as development increases women become more educated and tend to have fewer children later on.	Birth rate can be affected by government policies, such as the One Child Policy in China, which artificially lowered the birth rate.	Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman) or mean age of first birth
Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1000 people per year.	DR can be useful, as countries begin to develop DR decreases as healthcare, sanitation and nutrition improve.	DR can be much higher in HICs, as LICs have young populations who are less likely to die, than the elderly who make up a large proportion of HIC populations.	Age specific death rate (death rate per age group)



Infant Mortality Rate	The average number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1000 live births.
Life Expectancy	The total number of years a person can expect to live calculated at birth.
People per Doctor	Number of doctors that are available to treat every 1000 people in a country.
Literacy Rates	The percentage of the population that have basic reading and writing skills.
Access to Safe Water	The percentage of the population that has access to clean water.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A composite measure of development made up of life expectancy at birth, number of years in education and GNI, devised by the UN to show how people are benefiting from a country's economic growth.



### Plate Boundaries & Resultant Features



Type of plate boundary	What happens?	What landforms?
1. Constructive EG North American & Eurasian.	Convection currents in the mantle move the plates apart. Magma rises to the surface to plug the gap.	Shield volcanoes Mid-Ocean ridges Rift valleys
2. Conservative EG North American & Pacific Plate	2 plates slide past each other (either moving in opposite directions or one slower than the other). This movement is not smooth and when friction builds and then is released this forms an earthquake.	Fault lines
3. Destructive EG Nazca & S American	Two plates collide, denser oceanic plate is subducted beneath the lighter continental. The oceanic plate is forced into the mantle then destroyed.	Composite cone volcanoes Deep Ocean Trenches Mountain ranges
4. Collision EG Indian & Eurasian	Two continental plates collide. Neither can be subducted so buckle upwards to create mountain ranges.	Mountain ranges

Oceanic	Continental
Never – most less than 2,000 years old	Older – most over 1500 million years old
Denser	Less dense
Can be subducted	Cannot be subducted
3 – 5 miles thick	15 – 20 miles thick

There are 2 types of tectonic plate.

**A Destructive (CONVERGENT) Plate Margin – The Andes Mountains in South America**

Plate 1: Chile North and subduction zone  
 Plate 2: South American Plate  
 South Atlantic Ocean - 1  
 South American Plate  
 South Atlantic Ocean - 2  
 Fold mountains  
 Continental crust



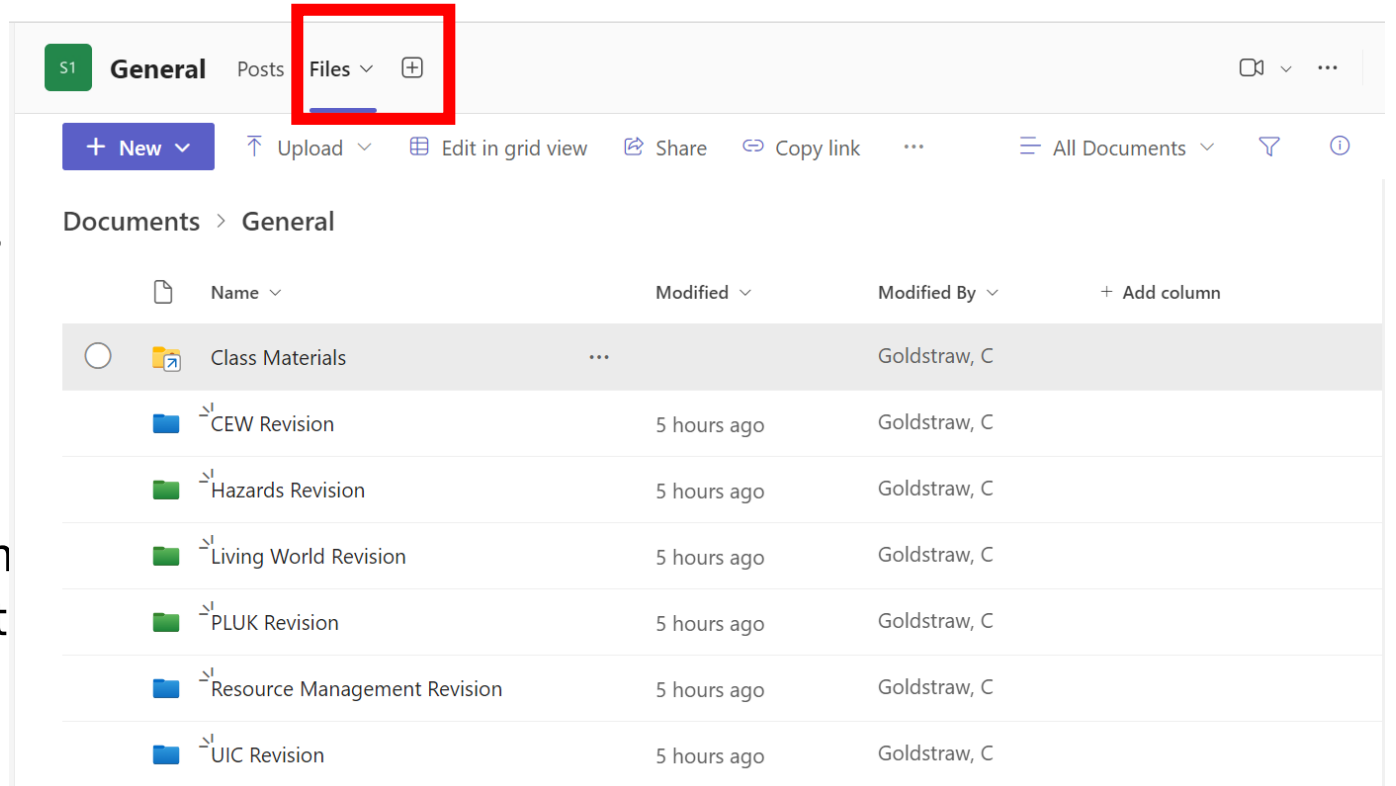
# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

Where can I find revision help?

## 2) Geography Teams Channel 'File' folders

The 'Files' folder can be found at the top of your Geography Teams channel.

Your teacher has added a number of revision resources for each of your topics, to support you in your revision.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Teams channel interface. At the top, the 'Files' tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation bar, there are options for '+ New', 'Upload', 'Edit in grid view', 'Share', 'Copy link', and 'All Documents'. The main content area displays a list of documents under the 'General' tab. The list includes a 'Class Materials' folder and several revision documents, all created 5 hours ago by Goldstraw, C.

Name	Modified	Modified By
Class Materials	...	Goldstraw, C
CEW Revision	5 hours ago	Goldstraw, C
Hazards Revision	5 hours ago	Goldstraw, C
Living World Revision	5 hours ago	Goldstraw, C
PLUK Revision	5 hours ago	Goldstraw, C
Resource Management Revision	5 hours ago	Goldstraw, C
UIC Revision	5 hours ago	Goldstraw, C

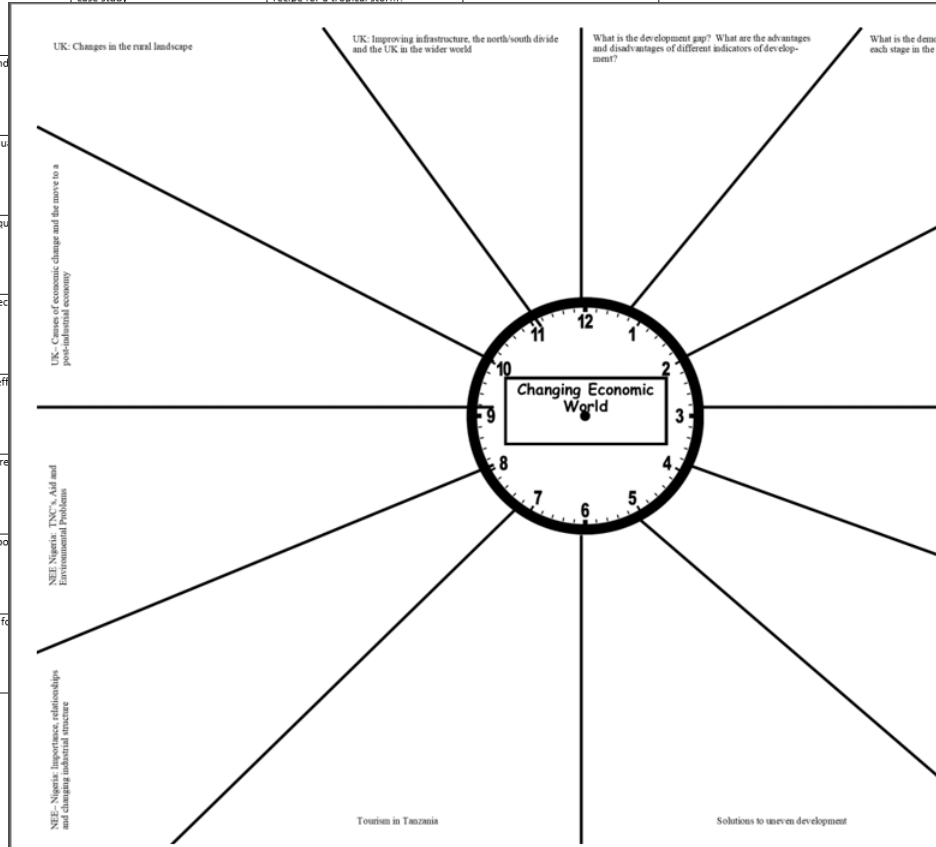




# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

Do it now task – Challenge of Natural Hazards

Q: What's a Natural Hazard? A:	Q: Fold mountains can occur at which plate boundaries? A:	Q: Define the term primary effect A:	Q: Include one response for your HIC case study	Q: What four ingredients make the recipe for a tropical storm?	Q: What is climate change?
Q: Can you define Risk? A:	Q: Earthquakes can occur at which plate boundaries? A:	Q: Define the term second A:			
Q: How can we categorise hazards? A:	Q: Infrequent violent earthquakes occur at which plate boundaries? A:	Q: Name your LIC earthquake study A:			
Q: List 5 different Natural Hazards A:	Q: Define an earthquake A:	Q: Name your HIC earthquake study A:			
Q: What is a plate Margin? A:	Q: Define the term magnitude. A:	Q: Identify a primary effect LIC case study A:			
Q: Include the four labels of the earth's structure A:	Q: Define the term intensity. A:	Q: Identify a secondary effect HIC case study A:			
Q: Name the geologist who identified the jigsaw like fit of the continents. A:	Q: Define the epicentre of the earthquake? A:	Q: Define an immediate response A:			
Q: What directions do the tectonic plates move in? A:	Q: Define the focus of the earthquake? A:	Q: Define Long term response A:			
Q: Name the tectonic plate movements? A:	Q: Define the term HIC/LIC A:	Q: Include one response for case study A:			



## The Changing Economic World Revision Booklet

Key idea	Specification content	In my book? x✓	Date	Confidence :/::(
There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.	Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.		/ /	
	Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).		/ /	
	Limitations of economic and social measures.		/ /	
	Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.			
Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.	Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.			
	Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.			
Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.	An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.			
	An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.			
Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.	A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally</li> <li>the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed</li> <li>the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development</li> <li>the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to</li> </ul>			



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

Where can I find revision help?

## 3) AQA Past Paper Questions

The AQA exam board have a huge range of past paper questions, inserts and mark schemes for you to access. These can be accessed easily **using the QR code on the front of this booklet.**

If you need help printing, please ask your geography teacher.



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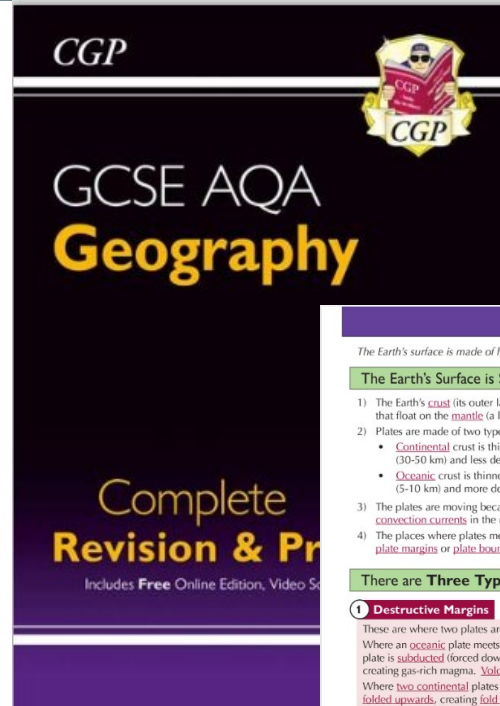
Collective Learning  
Geography Department

# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

Where can I find revision help?

## 4) CGP GCSE Revision Book

The school shop stocks the CGP AQA revision booklet. It contains content, quick knowledge quizzes and longer answer PPQs, with answers and WAGOLLS.



### Tectonic Plates

The Earth's surface is made of huge floating plates that are constantly moving...

**The Earth's Surface is Separated into Tectonic Plates**

- 1) The Earth's crust (its outer layer) is divided into slabs called **tectonic plates** that float on the **mantle** (a layer of semi-molten rock).
- 2) Plates are made of two types of crust:
  - **Continental crust** is thicker (30-50 km) and less dense.
  - **Oceanic crust** is thinner (5-10 km) and more dense.
- 3) The plates are moving because of **convection currents** in the mantle.
- 4) The places where plates meet are called **plate margins** or **plate boundaries**.

**There are Three Types of Plate Margin**

- 1 Destructive Margins**

These are where two plates are moving **towards** each other.

Where an **oceanic plate** meets a **continental plate**, the denser oceanic plate is **subducted** (forced down into the mantle) and destroyed, creating gas-rich magma. **Volcanoes** and **ocean trenches** occur here.

Where **two continental plates** meet, the ground is **folded upwards**, creating **fold mountains**.

**Example:** along the west coast of South America, the oceanic **Nazca plate** is being subducted beneath the continental **South American plate**, creating the **Atacama Trench**.
- 2 Constructive Margins**

Constructive margins are where two plates are moving **away** from each other. Magma from the mantle **fills the gap** and cools, creating new rock.

**Example:** the movement of the **Eurasian** and the **North American plate** away from each other is forming the **mid-Atlantic Ridge**.

**1** **Figure 1** shows Yokohama, a city in Japan. Yokohama is close to Mount Fuji, an active volcano, and is also prone to earthquakes.

**1.1** Explain how buildings and other structures shown in **Figure 1** might have been designed to reduce the effects of earthquakes or volcanic eruptions in the area.

.....

.....

.....

.....

**1.2** Outline **one** other way in which the effects of tectonic hazards in Yokohama could be reduced.

.....

.....

[4]

**2** Study **Figure 2**, which shows some of the effects of a volcanic eruption in Indonesia in 2021, and **Figure 3**, which shows some of the effects of an earthquake in Nepal in 2015.

**2.1** Using **Figure 2** or **Figure 3** and your own knowledge, outline **two** primary effects of **either** volcanic eruptions **or** earthquakes. Tick the circle of the hazard you have chosen.

Volcanic eruptions  Earthquakes

**Effect 1:** .....

[2]

[Total 6 marks]



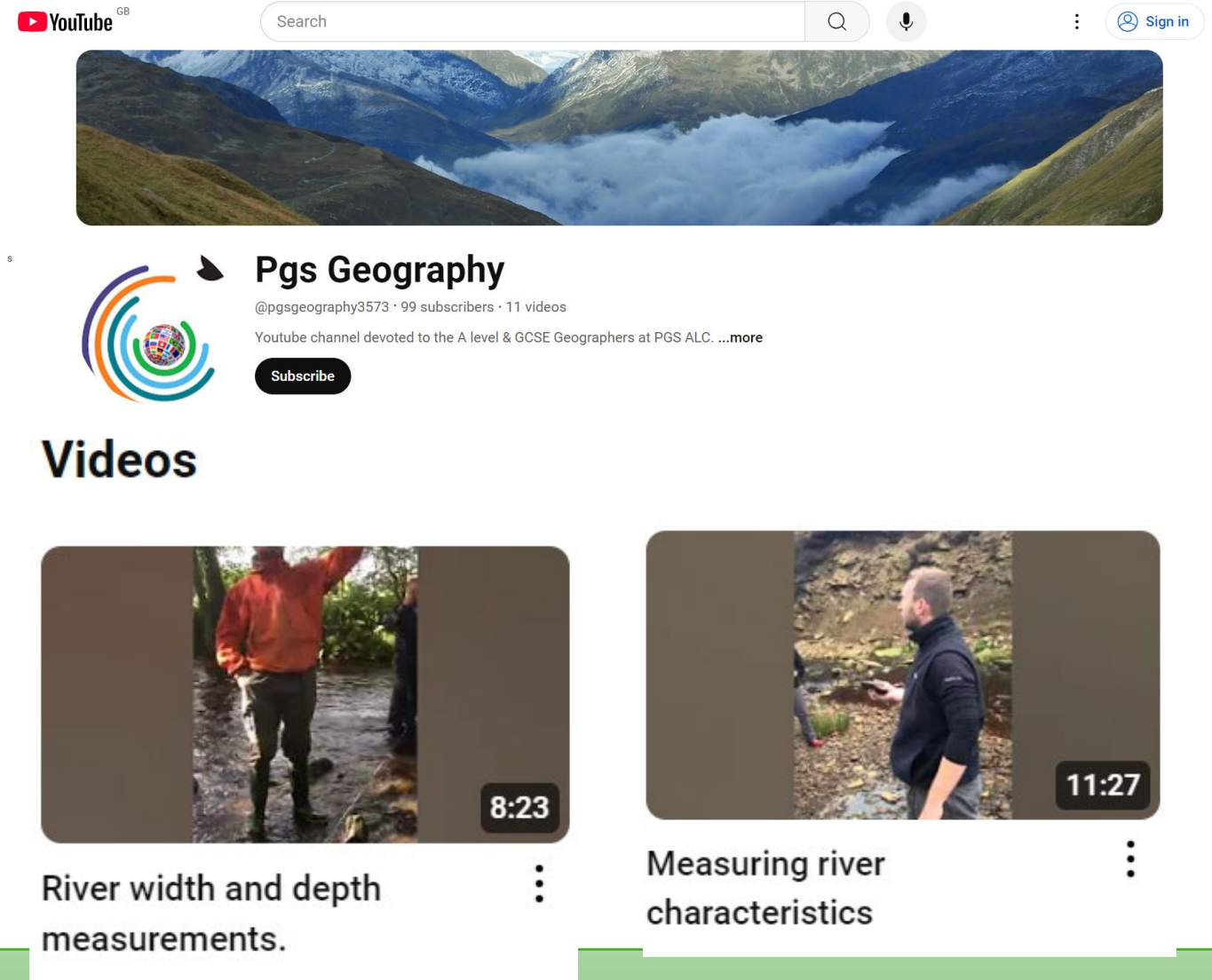
# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam

Where can I find revision help?

## 5) PGS Geography Youtube

The PGS Geography Youtube page includes videos that will help with content revision, revision skills and videos from the Penistone fieldwork days.

These can be accessed easily **using the QR code on the front of this booklet.**



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**Videos**

River width and depth measurements. 8:23

Measuring river characteristics 11:27



# Y11 Geography- Jan 2025 Trial Exam



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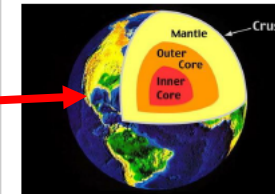
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<b>Climate Change-</b> Causes of climate change, evidence of climate change and impacts of climate change.	

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section A: The challenge of natural hazards

What do I need to know?

- The structure of the earth.
- What's the difference between oceanic and continental plate margins?



Can you describe what each layer is like?

What causes the movement of the plates? Draw a labelled diagram to explain...

Oceanic	Continental
Can be renewed and destroyed	Cannot be renewed or destroyed
Newer – most less than 2,000 years old	Older – most over 3500 million years old
Can sink	Cannot sink
Denser	Less dense

Give two differences between continental crust and oceanic crust (2)

Use contrast connectives to highlight the differences

