

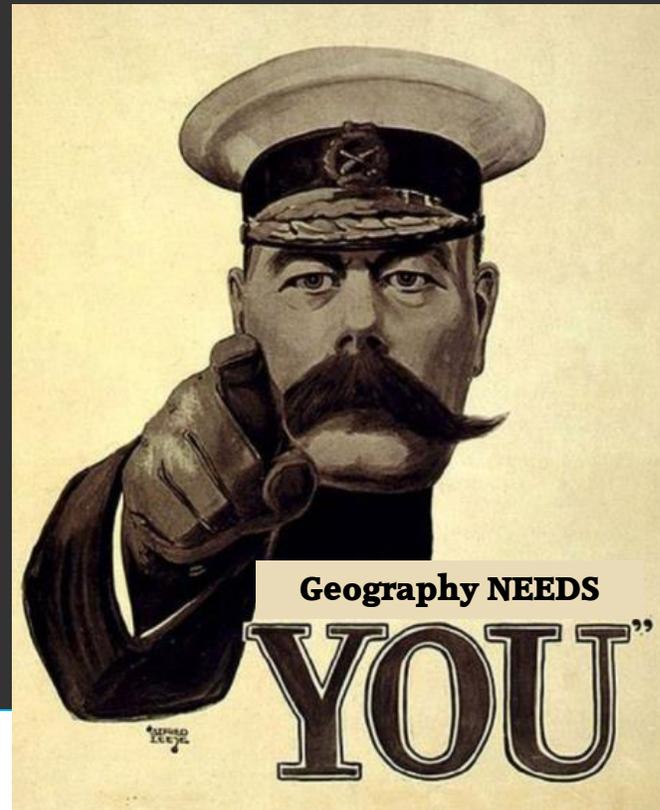


# Help session 1

# Why a help session and not revision.

We cant be doing this for you....

We can guide you along the way but in the end its YOU who needs to spend the time revising..



# Today's session

- Will be based on all the topics we have done.
- This will not be topic based, but skills based (although some of the content will come from this).

# A few gift to you from us..

- Exam Question Checklist book mark.
- Command words flash cards

- PiXL App

Log in using surname and first initial.

i.e. Joe Blogs will be – BlogsJ

The password has been set as

PASSWORD1234 -

- Google classroom

3eva7p



# Photo's

- State something you see in the photo.
- Only use evidence from photo, nothing else!
- Then develop the point to refer back to question.
- i.e. which means... causes... allows... provides...
- If annotating, make sure line links to the evidence.

# Photo analysis and use in exams



In the exam you will be given photos to look at and use in your answers. They are called figures.

With reference to figure 1...  
Use figure 1 to help you answer the question...

# Take a LOOK!



Are there any clues on where this might be?



Is it like anywhere you have studied?

Similar? Different?

Let's start with  
this photo.

Label what you  
can see.

What  
geography is  
there?

Can you S.E.E.P  
it?

It looks like...  
It is similar to..  
It is different than...

Is it long  
or short  
term?

Collapsed building  
due to ash from  
recent volcanic  
eruption

Is that a social  
or  
environmental  
or economic  
factor?



# Example 1:



Using evidence in the photograph only, describe the attractions of living in rural areas in MEDCs such as the UK.

[4]

- Open spaces and field, seen in photo - which provide areas for recreation and to relax
- No roads seen in photo - which means less noise and air pollution from traffic
- Small countryside village - which provides community spirit
- Large traditional looking houses - which provides ideal 2nd homes for commuters

Photos can also get us to think about fieldwork.

Look again at the photos..

Would you be able to conduct fieldwork here?

If so what could you questions be?

What data could you collect?





# Map Skills

Two types of maps

Distribution maps

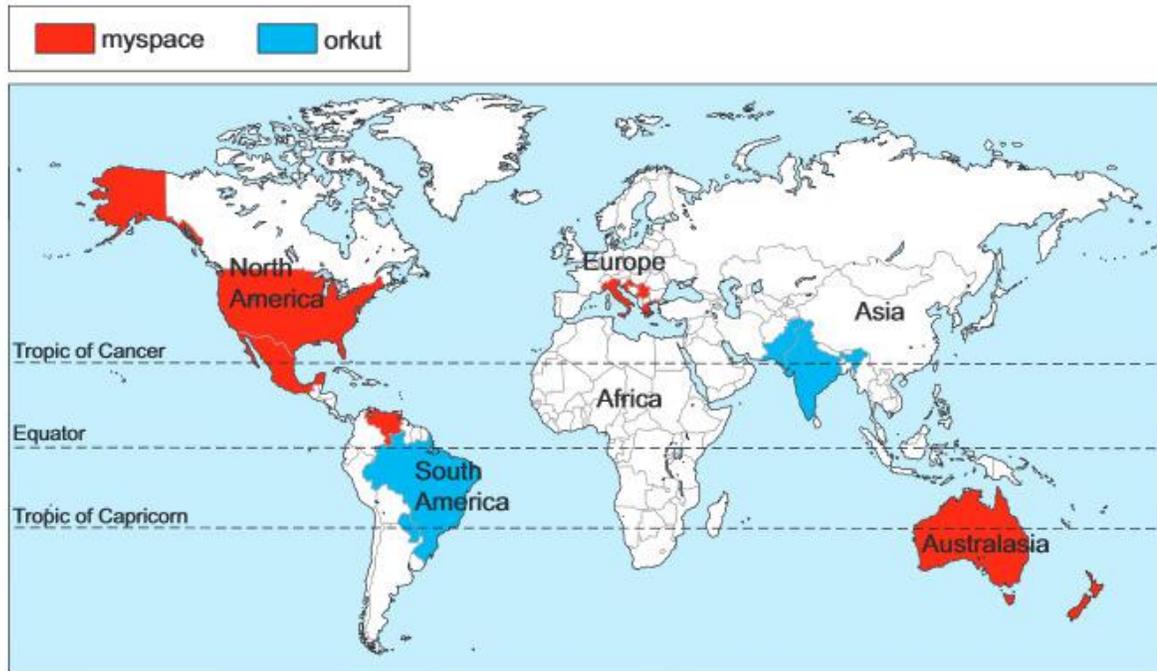
Location maps

# Distribution maps

- Is there a pattern between north and south of equator?
- Is there a pattern between north and south of the tropics?
- Is there a pattern between continents?
- Is there a pattern between development (Brandt Line)?
- Using the pattern state which area has most?
- Using the pattern state which area has least or none?
- Are there any exceptions to the patterns, if so state country?

# Example 1:

Countries in which the social networking sites myspace and orkut are the most popular.

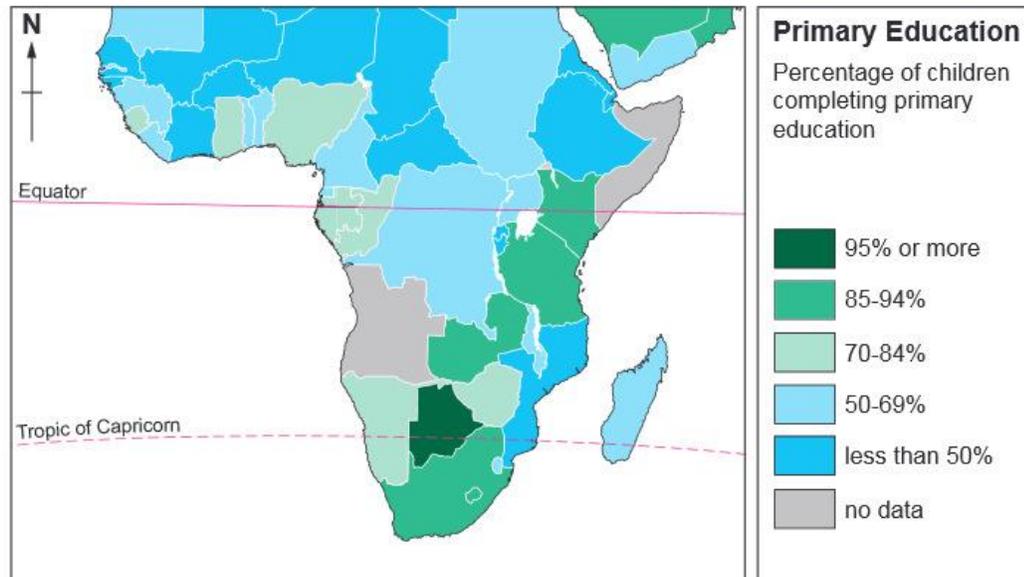


- Orkut most popular in LICs, south of Brandt Line
- Myspace most popular in HICs, north of Brandt Line
- Neither are popular in Africa
- Overall Myspace popular in more countries

(i) Compare the distribution of countries in which myspace and orkut are the most popular social networking website. [3]

# Example 2:

Percentage of Children Completing Primary Education in sub-Saharan Africa

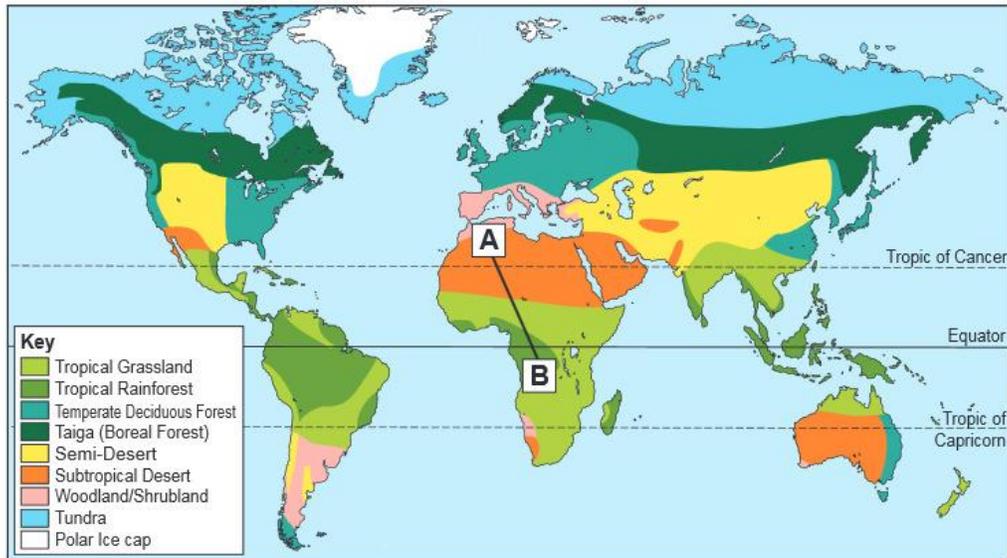


- (i) Describe the distribution of countries where less than 50% of children complete primary education. [2]

- More countries north of equator
- Mainly in north west Africa
- Except Mozambique, which is south of equator

# Example 3:

MAJOR BIOMES OF THE WORLD



(i) Describe the global distribution of the tropical rainforest biome.

- Located mostly along the equator
- Located mostly between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
- For example, the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil

# Location Maps

- Where in the country is it (north, south, east or west)?
- If the country has separate islands, is it on the mainland?
- Is it on or near anything specific or any points of interest?
- Can you use a scale to state the distance to the capital city, another place or the coast?
- Can you use compass directions to state where it is in comparison to the capital city, another place or the coast?
- If it is an OS Map, can you give a six figure grid reference?

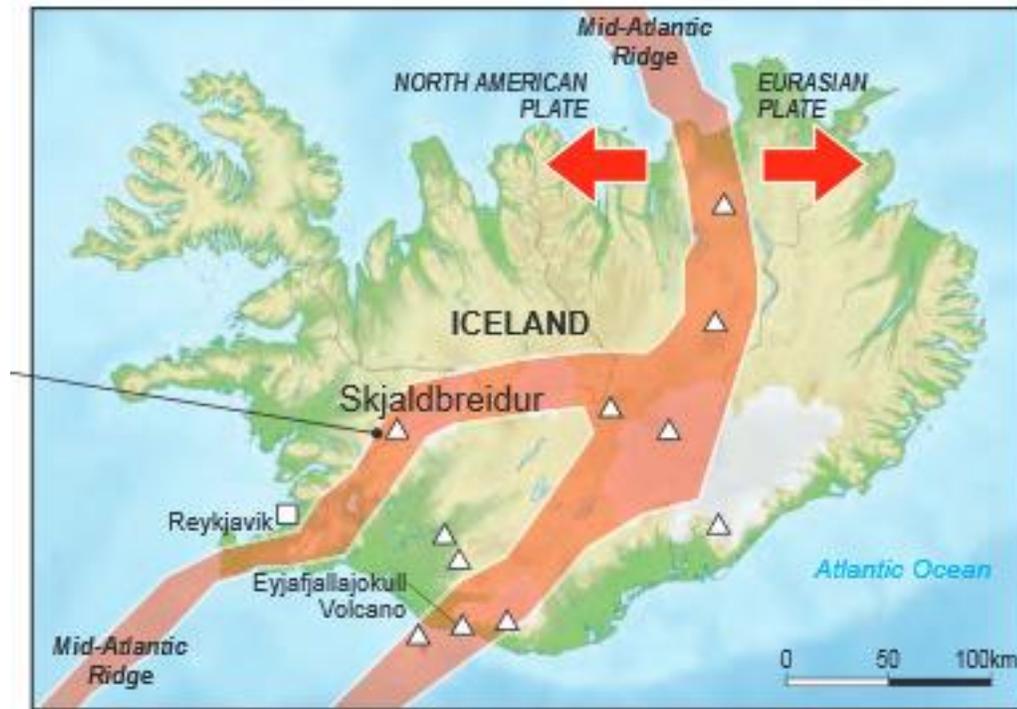
# Example 1:



- Located in south east Greece
- On the mainland
- Approximately 300km south of Thessalonika
- North of Crete

(i) Describe the location of Athens, the capital city of Greece.

## Example 2:

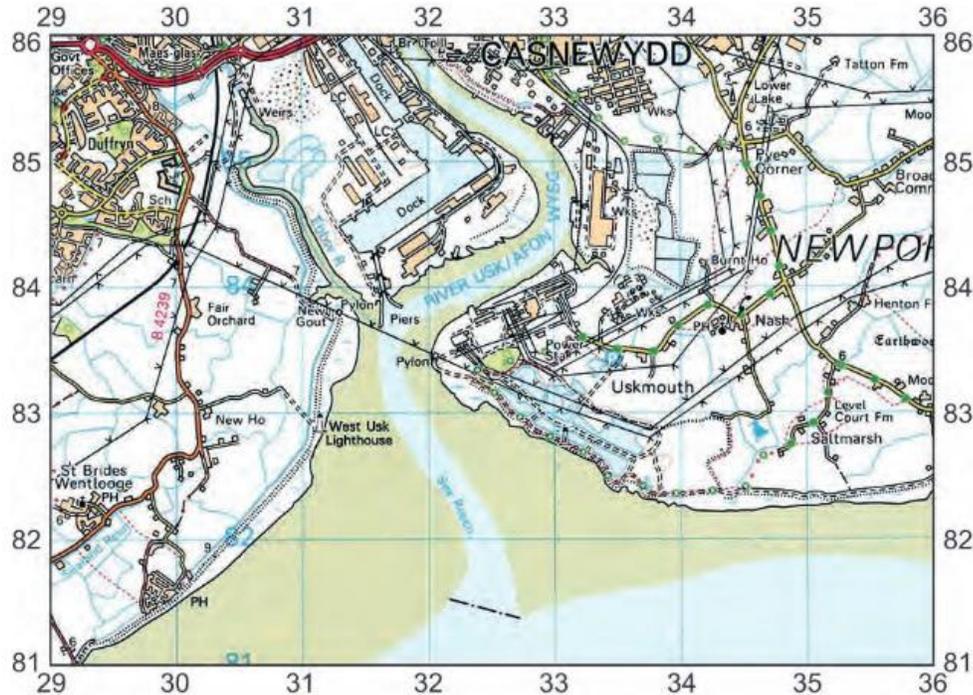


Key: Δ = Volcano

(i) Describe the location of Skjaldbreidur.

- Located in the west of Iceland
- On the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, shown on the map
- Approximately 60-65km north east of capital Reykjavik

# Example 3:



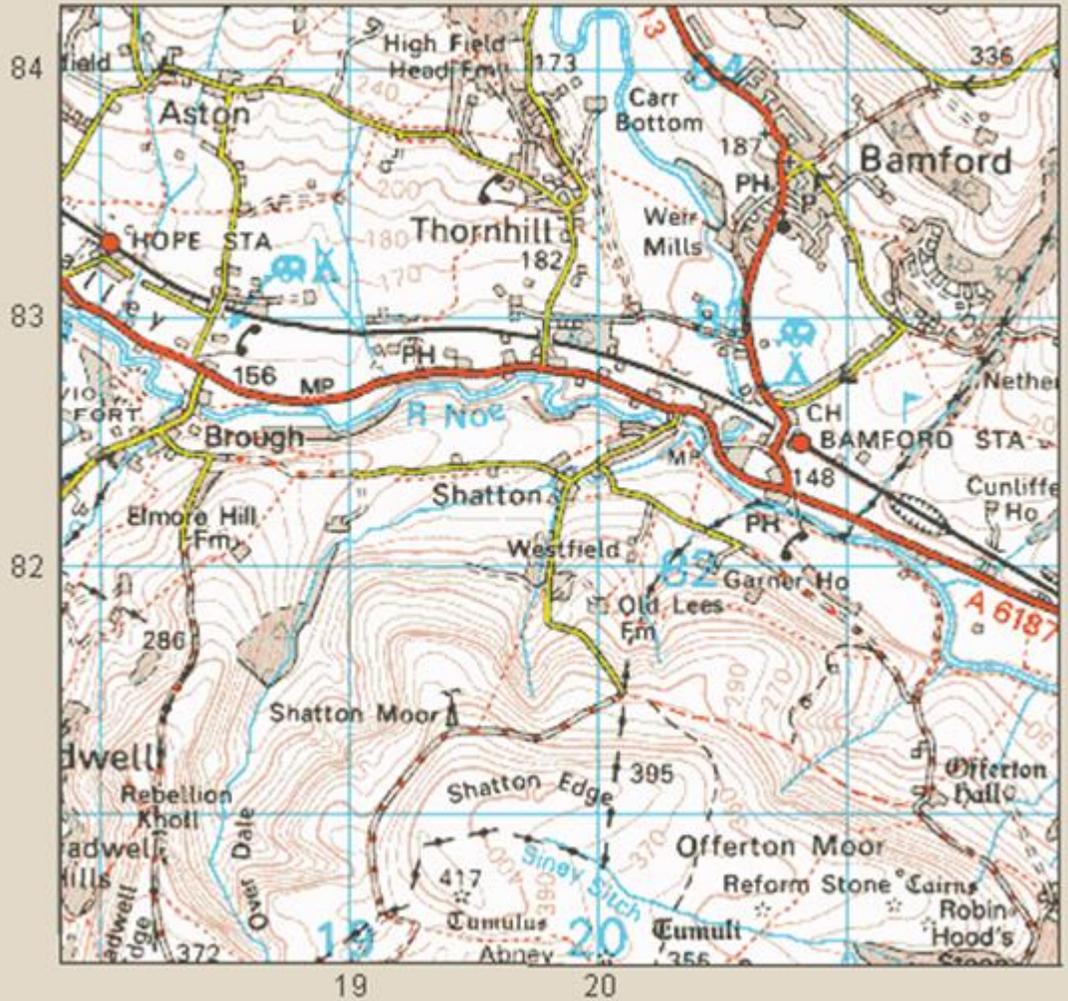
(i) Describe the location of the dock.

- Located at grid reference (320,847)
- Approximately 1.5km north of West Usk Lighthouse
- On the west bank of the River Usk

But in test these are some of the easiest marks to get but often missed out on...

So lets test you... 😊

OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge

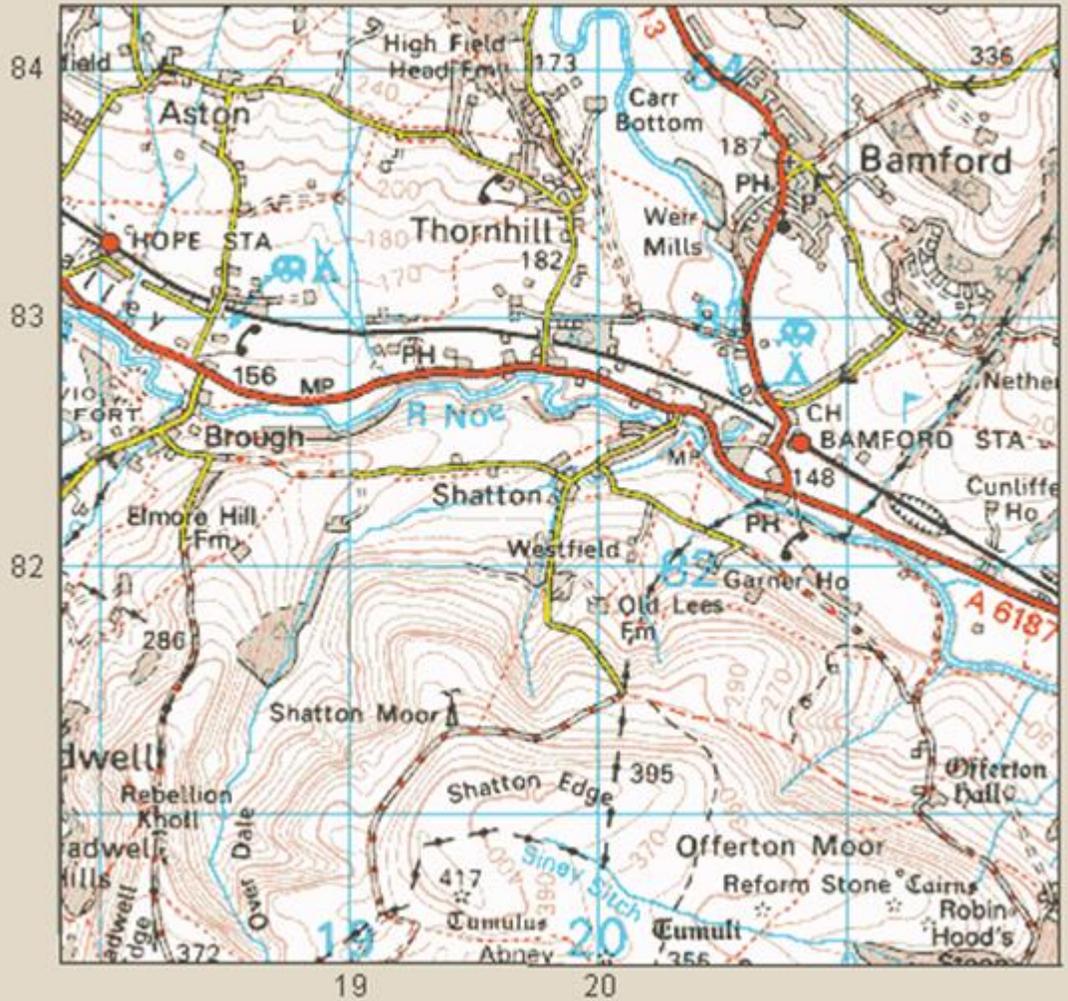


What is the 4 figure grid reference for...

Bamford station

20, 82

OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge

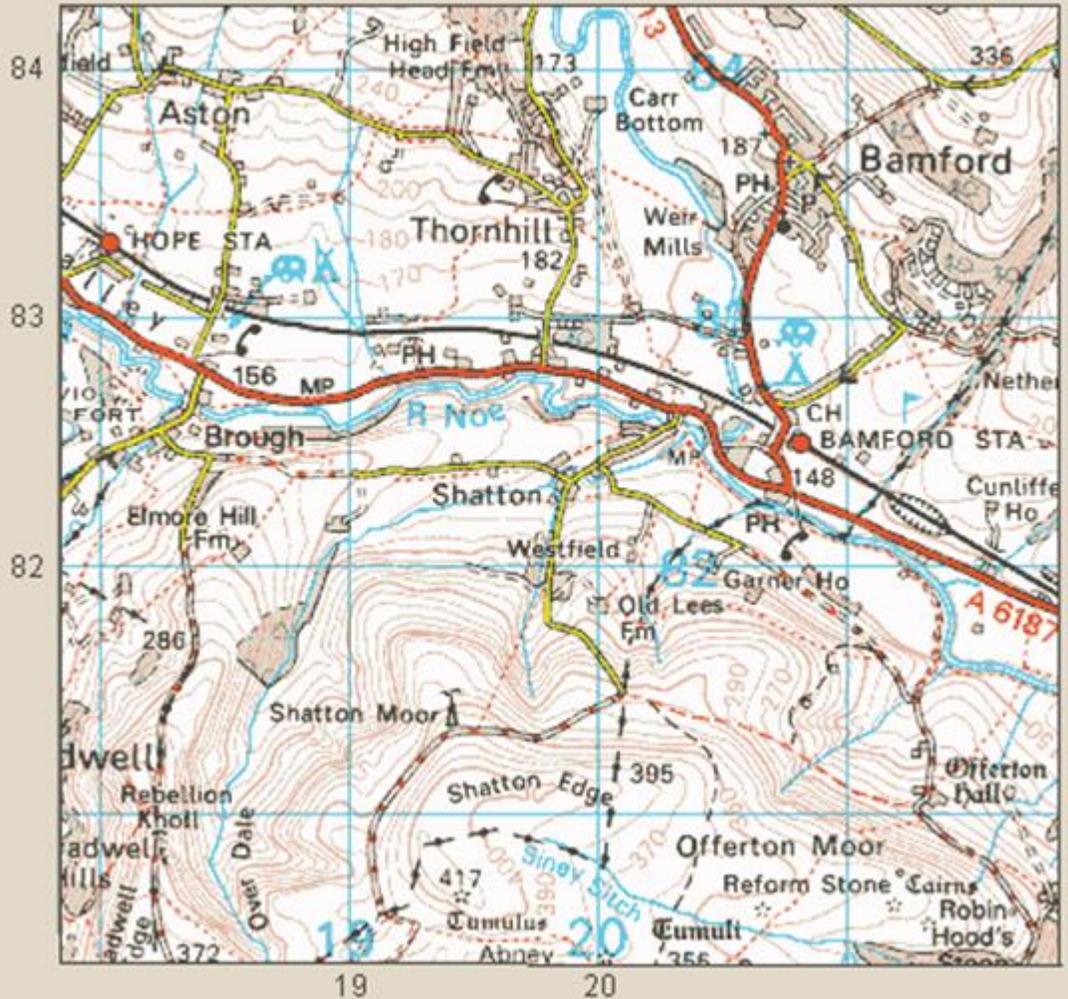


What is the 6 figure  
grid reference for...

Bamford station

208, 825

OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge

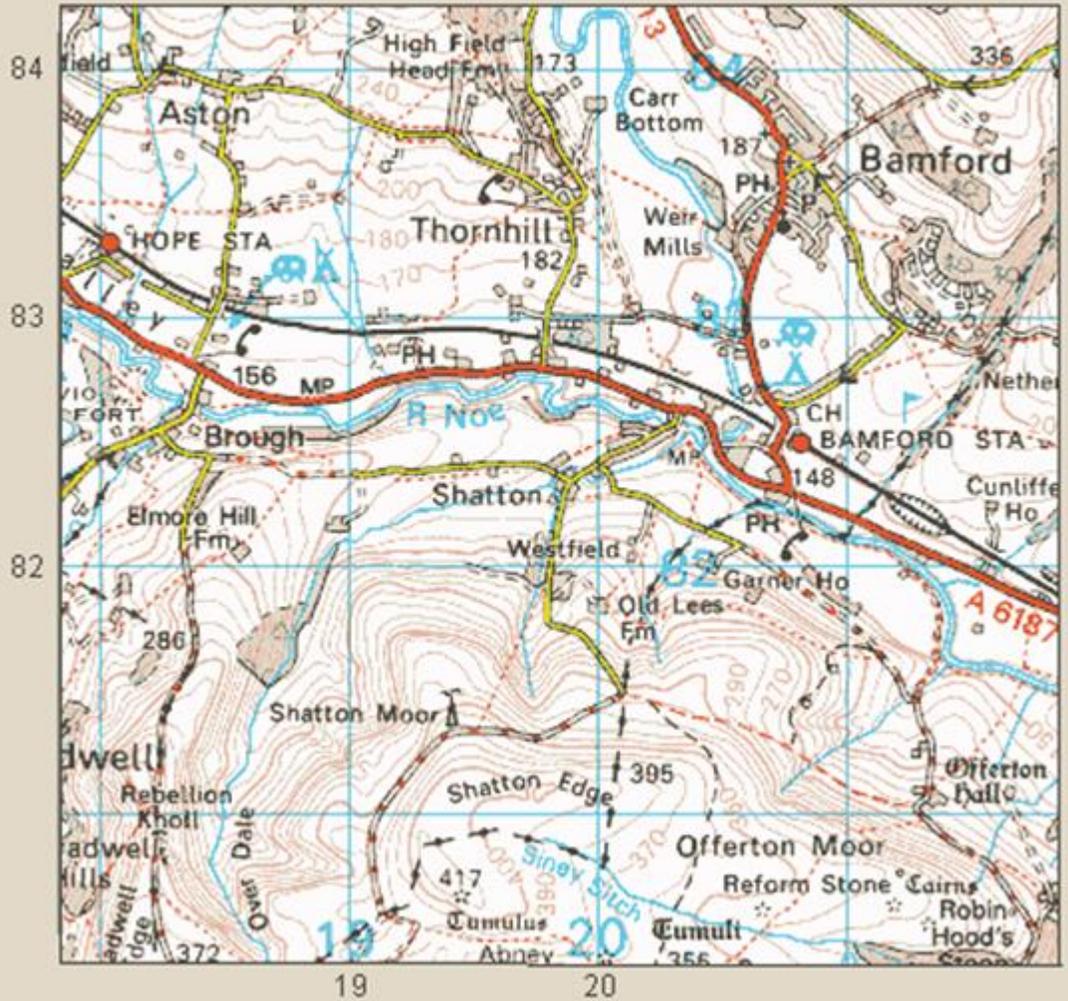


What is the 4 figure grid reference for...

Golf course east of Bamford station

21, 82

OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge

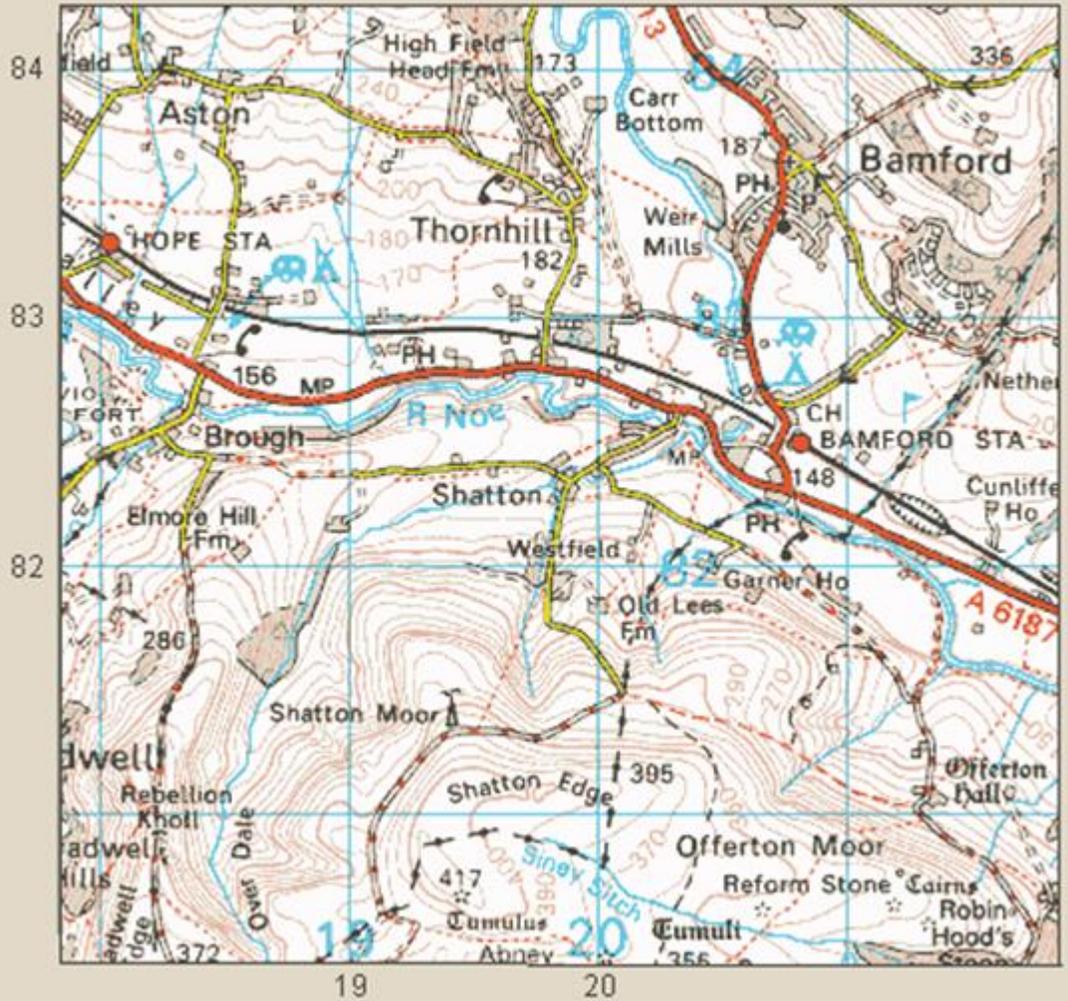


What is the 6 figure grid reference for...

Golf course east of Bamford station

213, 826

OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge

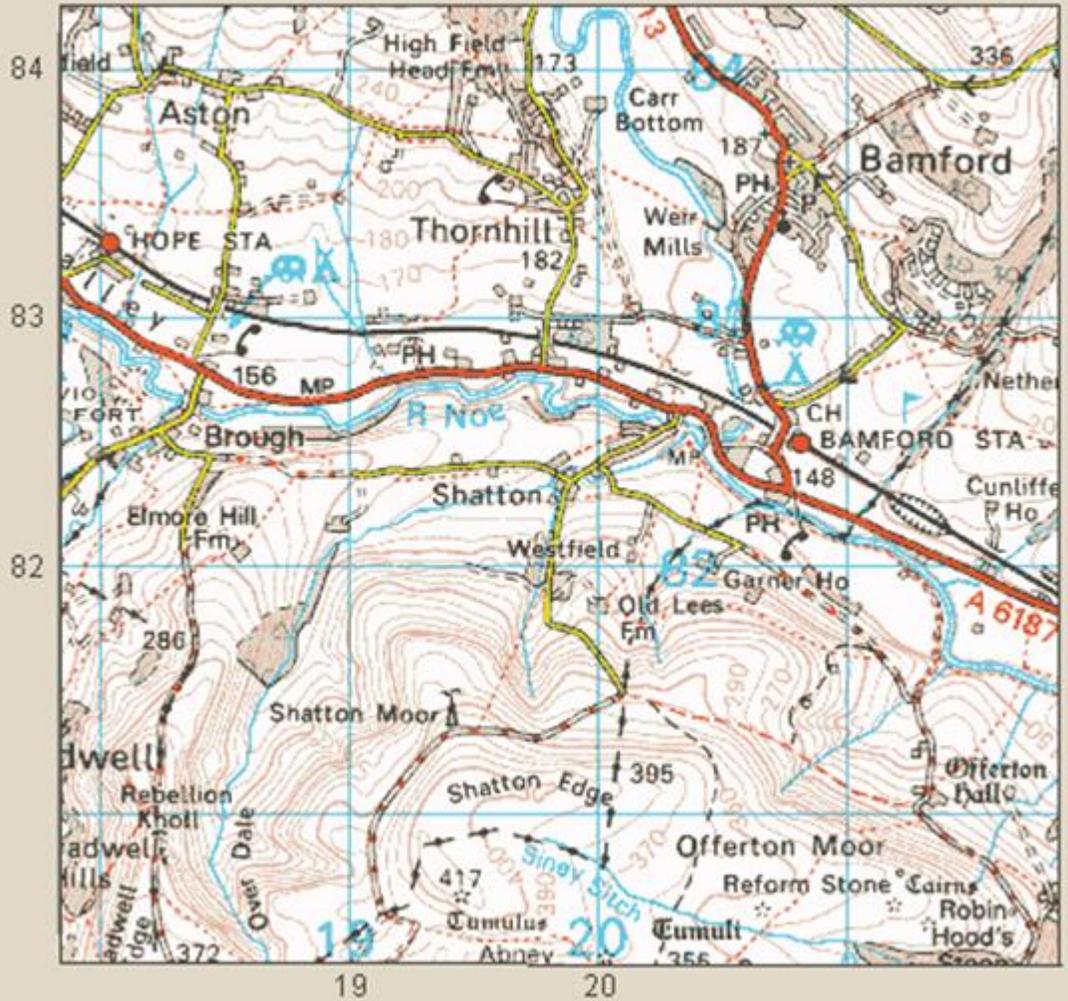


What is the 4 figure grid reference for...

Hope station

18, 83

OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge

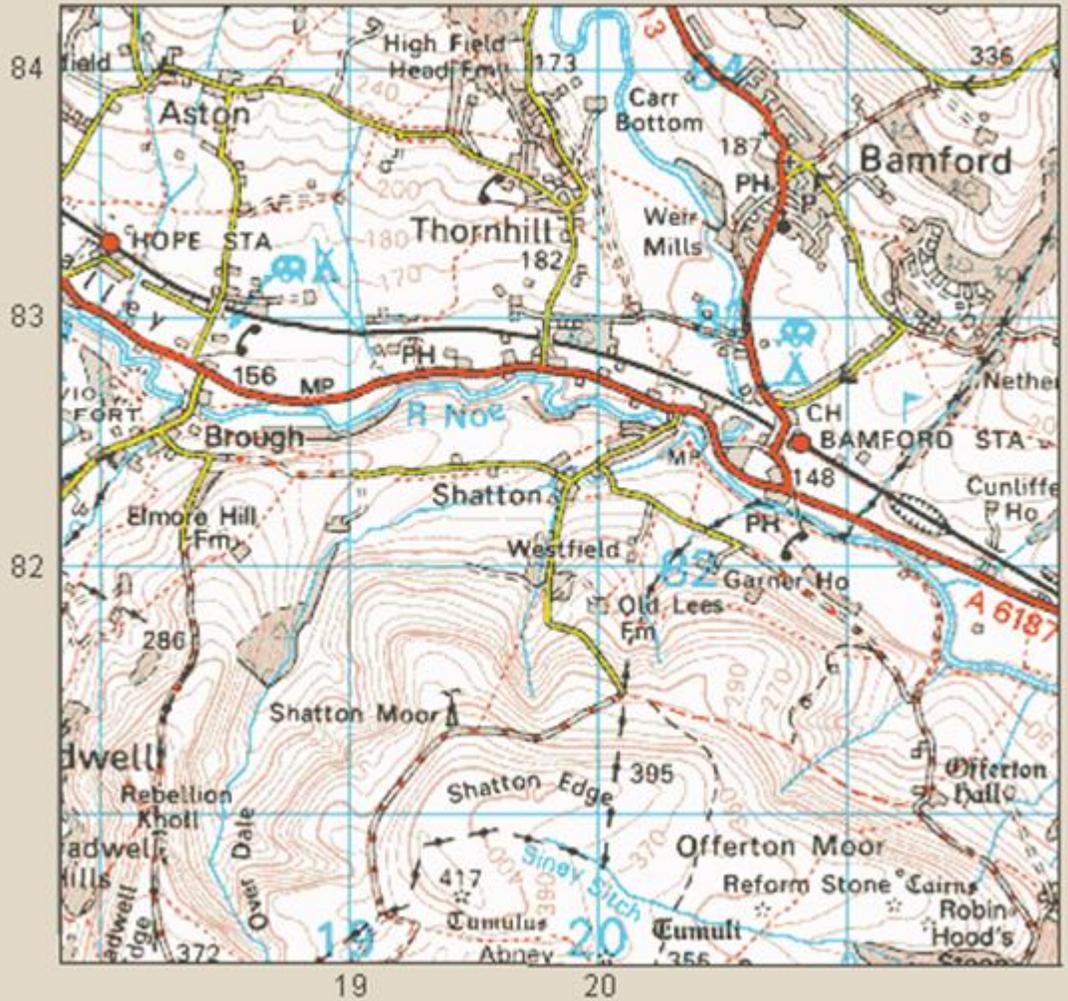


What is the 4 figure grid reference for...

Hope station

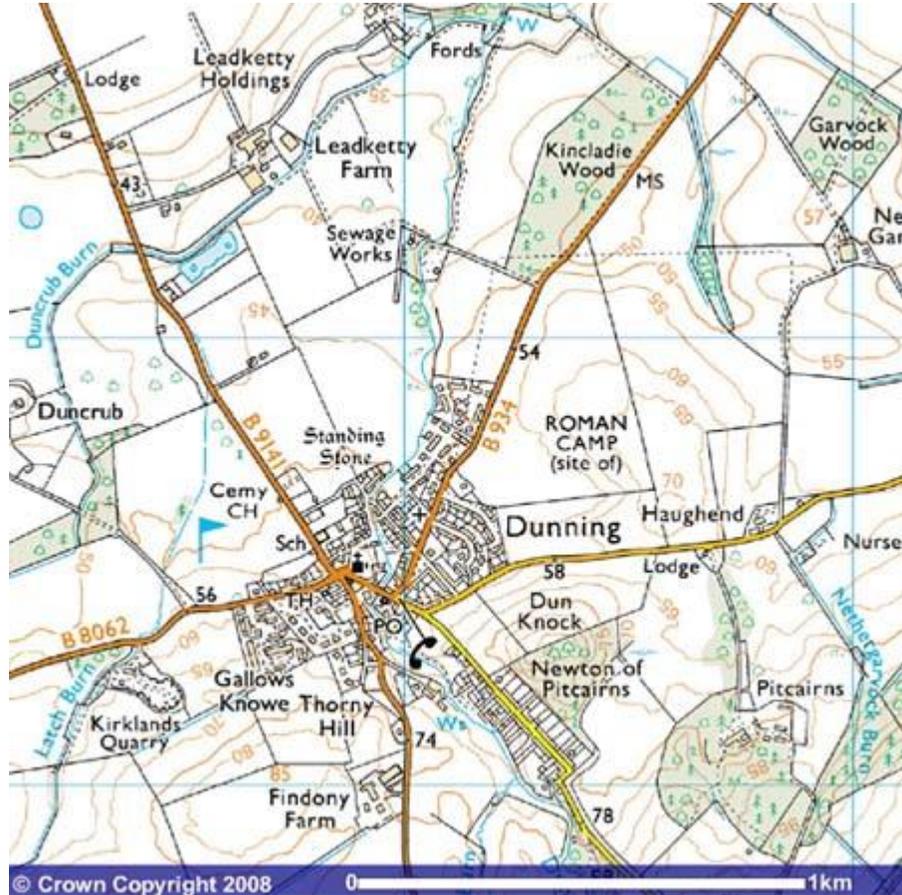
181, 833

OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge



How can you tell that tourist may visit Bamford?

Caravan site, camp site, golf course

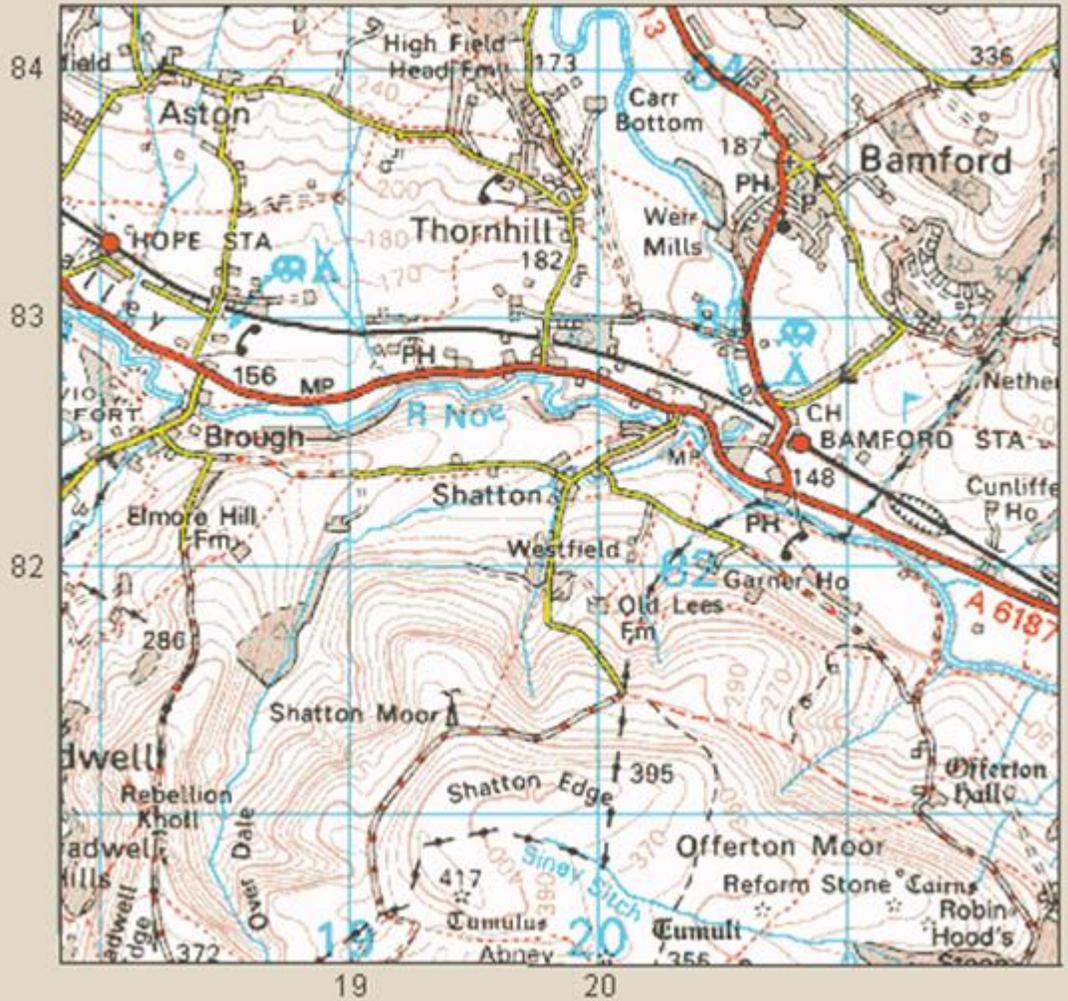


What is the site and shape of this settlement?

Site is on a moderate slope and facing north

Shape is Nucleated around the meeting of main roads

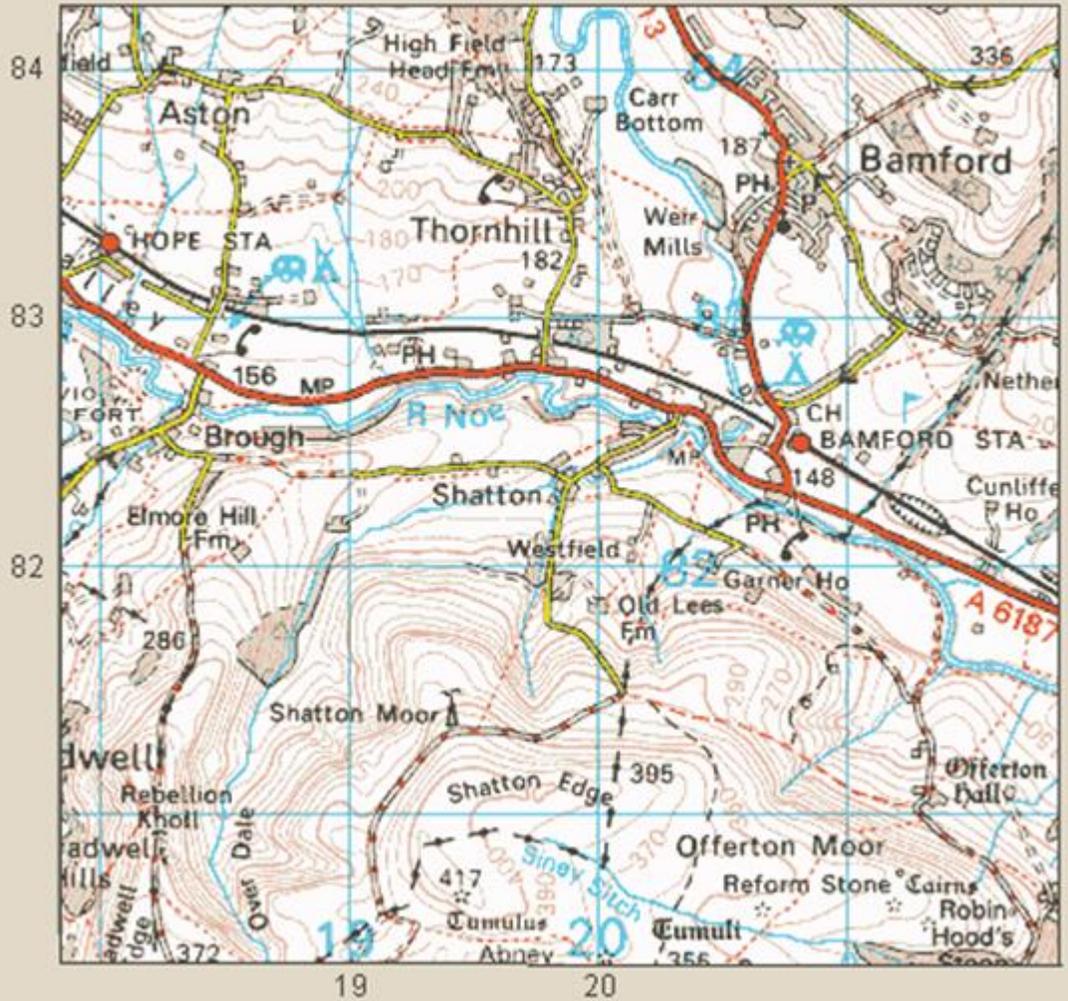
OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge



What direction is the slope facing at 195, 834

South

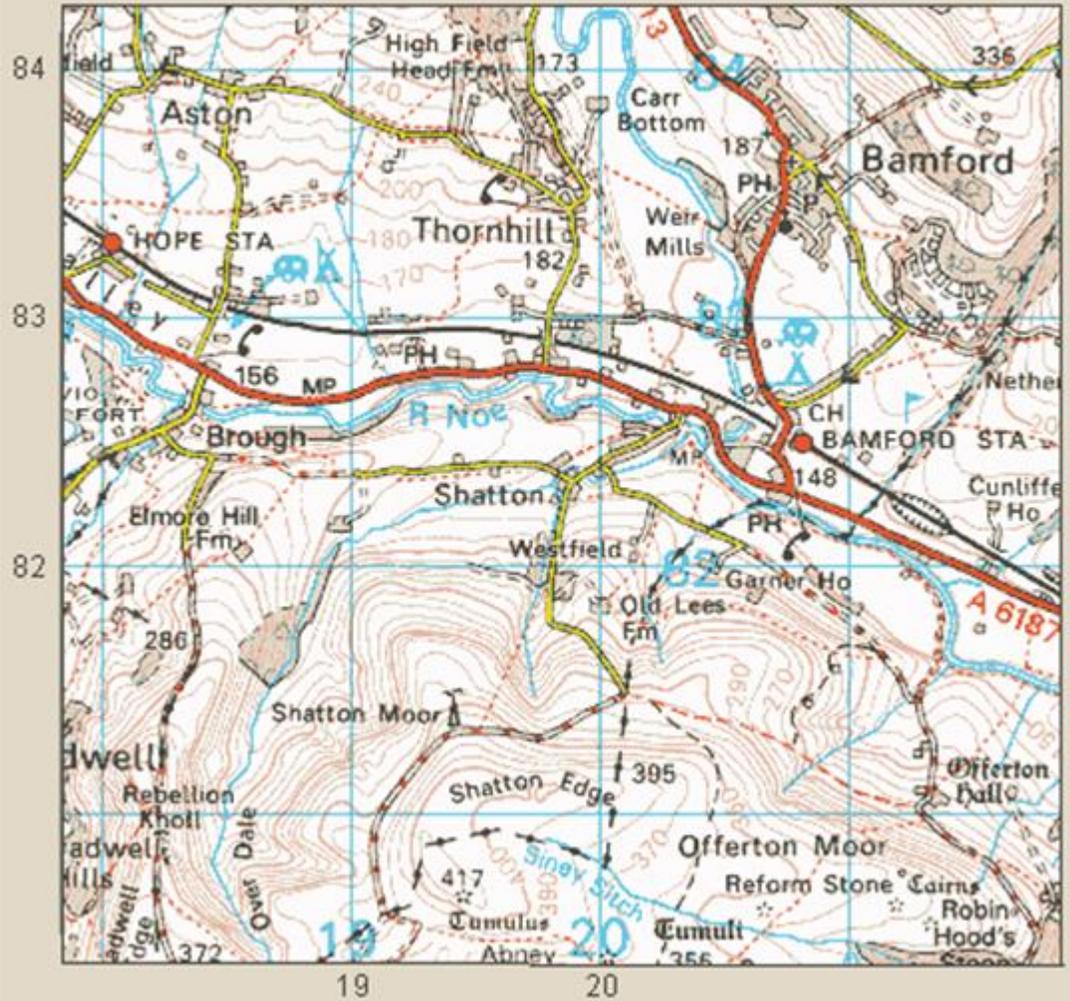
OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge



What direction is the slope facing at 188, 812

North West

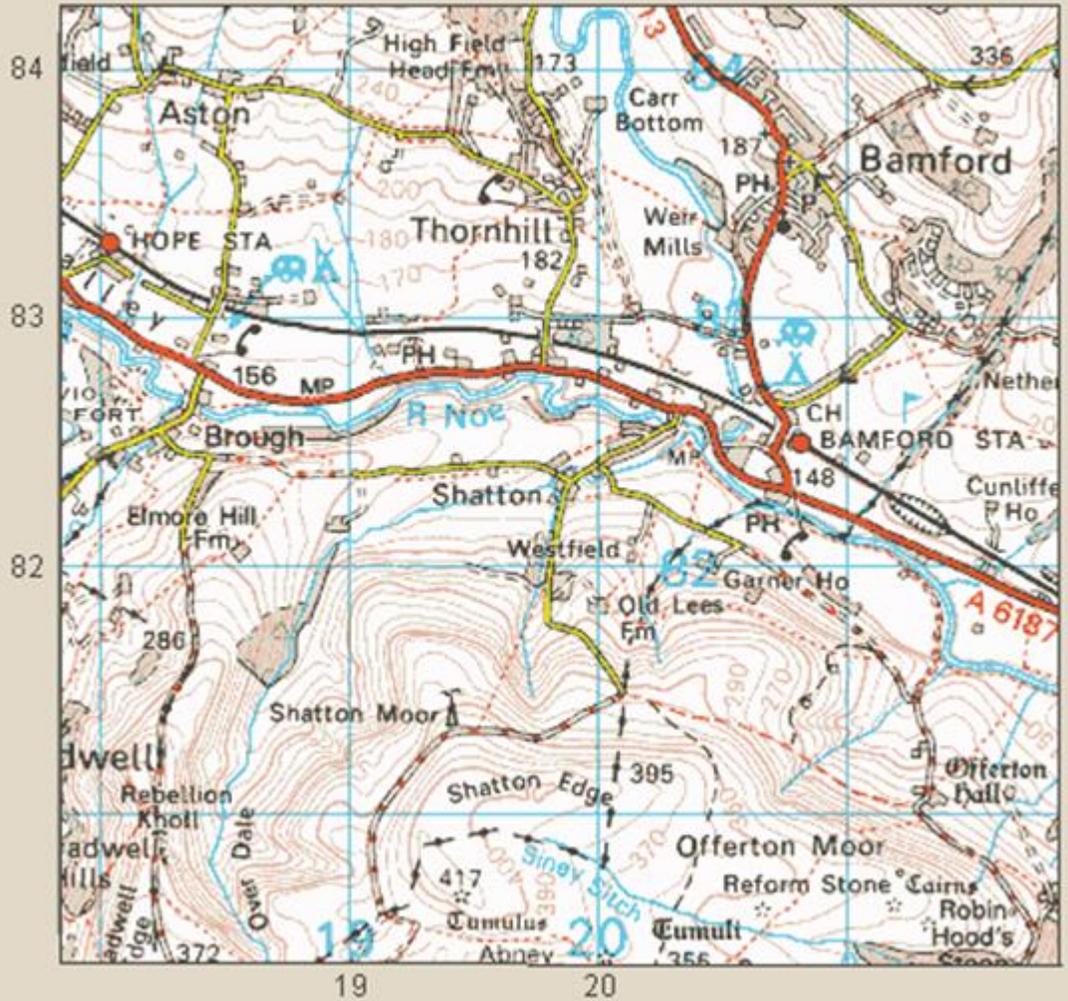
OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge



What is the name of the river that runs parallel to A6187

Noe

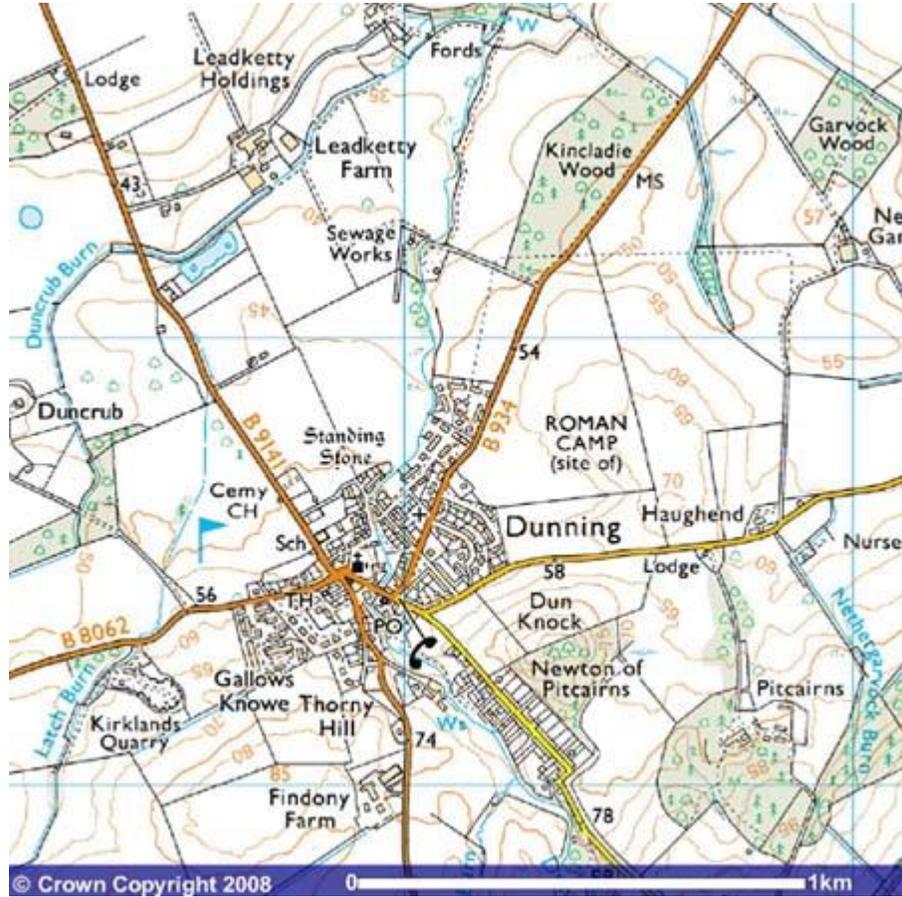
OS map: Hope Valley and Shatton Edge



What is the highest point in the grid reference 19, 81

417 metres



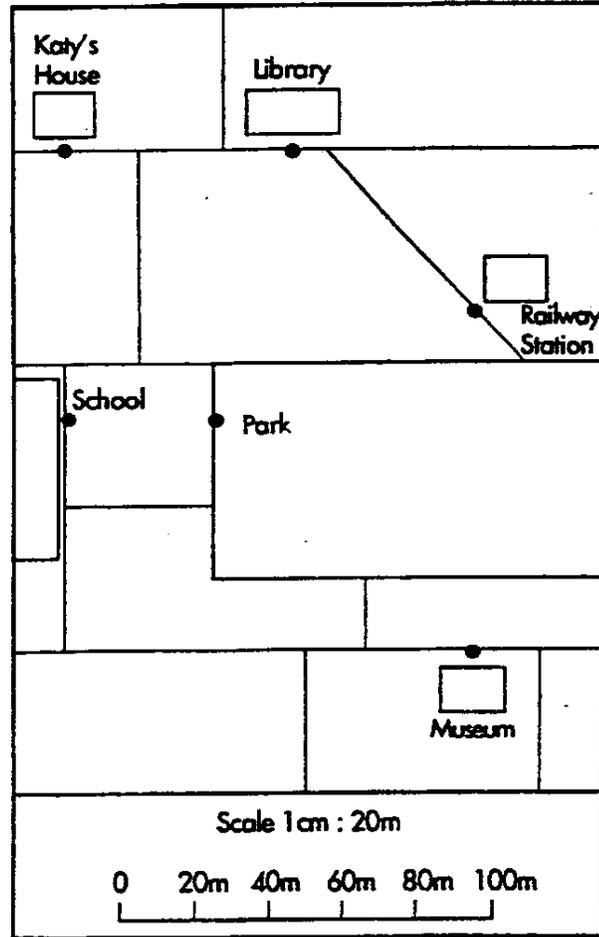


What the highest point south of Gallows Knowe

85 metres

# Measuring distance

 Use the chart below to work out the shortest journey between places. Use the dots as start and finish points.



How far is it from my house to school?



How many metres will I need to walk from the station to the museum?



Which is farthest from the park, the museum or the library?

 Invent some questions yourself.

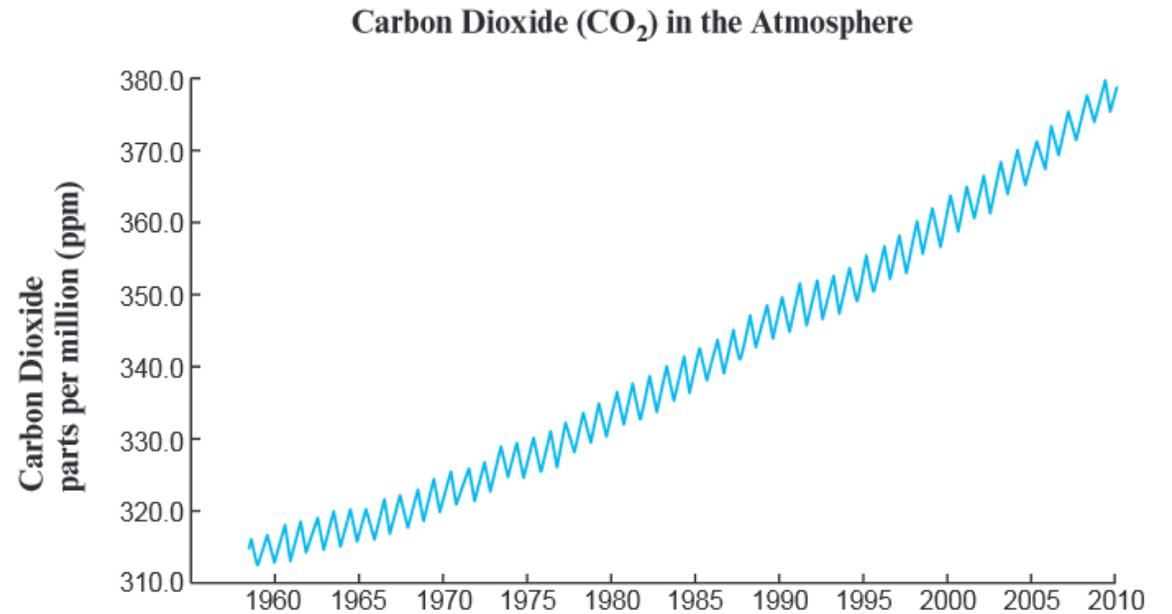


# Graphs

- State the obvious - does it increase or decrease?
- What type of correlation is this?
- Is the increase/decrease at a consistent rate or inconsistent?
- Does it constantly fluctuate?
- For bar charts can you state the maximum and minimum point?
- Can you quantify the change by saying how much it increased or decreased by? From what to what?
- For scatter graphs are there any exceptions to the trend?

# Example 1:

- Carbon Dioxide levels increased
- At a consistent rate (gradient of line stays same)
- But constantly fluctuates
- Increased by 66ppm from 312ppm to 378ppm

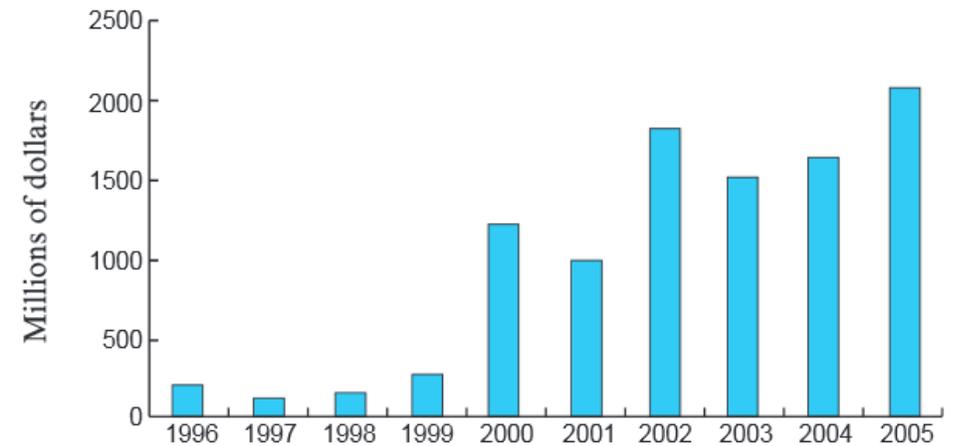


(i) Describe the change in CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere between 1960 and 2010.

## Example 2:

- Investments have increased
- But inconsistently
- Maximum investment was in 2005
- Minimum investment was in 1997
- Increased by \$190 million from \$200 million to \$2100 million

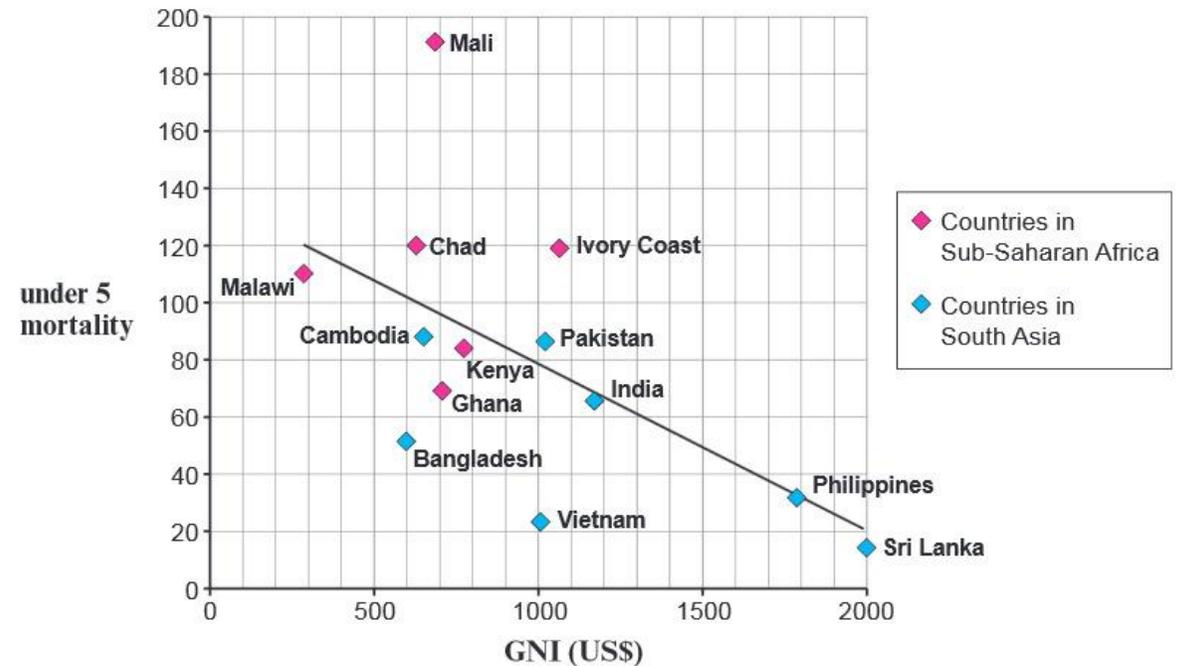
Indian Trans-National Company (TNC) Investments Abroad (1996-2005)



Describe Indian TNC investments abroad between 1996 and 2005.

# Example 3:

- As GNI increases, under 5 mortality decreases
- Negative correlation
- For example, Malawi has low GNI (\$300) but high under 5 mortality (110 per 1000 births)
- mortality (110 per 1000 births)



(i) Describe the relationship between GNI and under 5 mortality.

[2]

Worked questions... 😊

We are going to go through some exam questions to get familiar.

# 2 Mark Question

These will require you to:

- Tick 2 boxes
- Write 2 reasons why something happens
- Fill in the gaps
- Describe a graph
- Describe distribution on a map

Be very careful with these questions as they like to trick you. **READ THE QUESTION VERY CAREFULLY.**

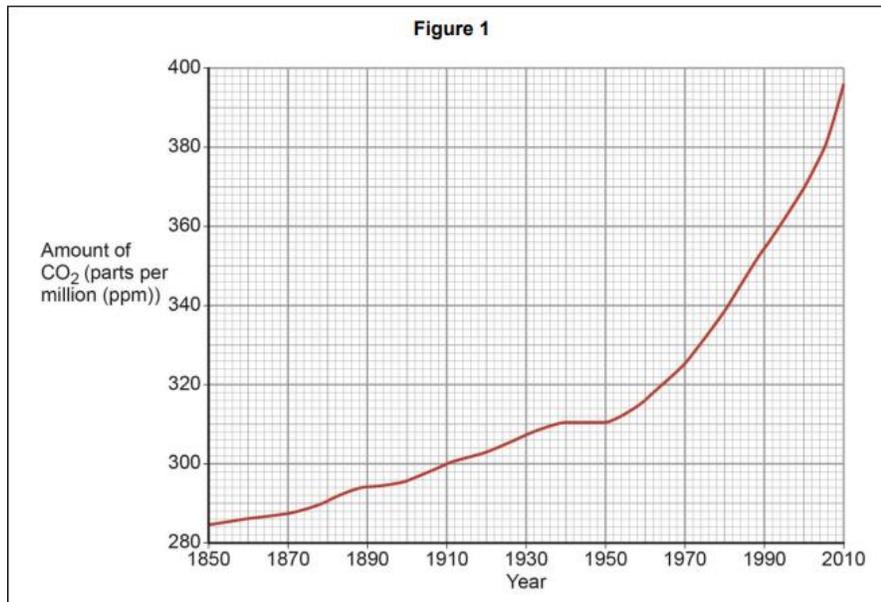
Some will ask you to describe something.

# When describing a graph, follow this formula:

- Overall pattern
- Pick out examples to support your overall pattern (make sure you include data)
- Any anomalies

# Worked Example

Study **Figure 1**, a graph showing changes in the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere.



Describe the change in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere shown in figure 1 (2 marks)

Overall the graph shows an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

In 1850 there was 284 ppm however the amount increases steadily until 1950 where there was 310 ppm but after that it increases rapidly 396 ppm in 2010.

From 1940 to 1950 however, there was no significant increase in the amount of CO<sub>2</sub>.

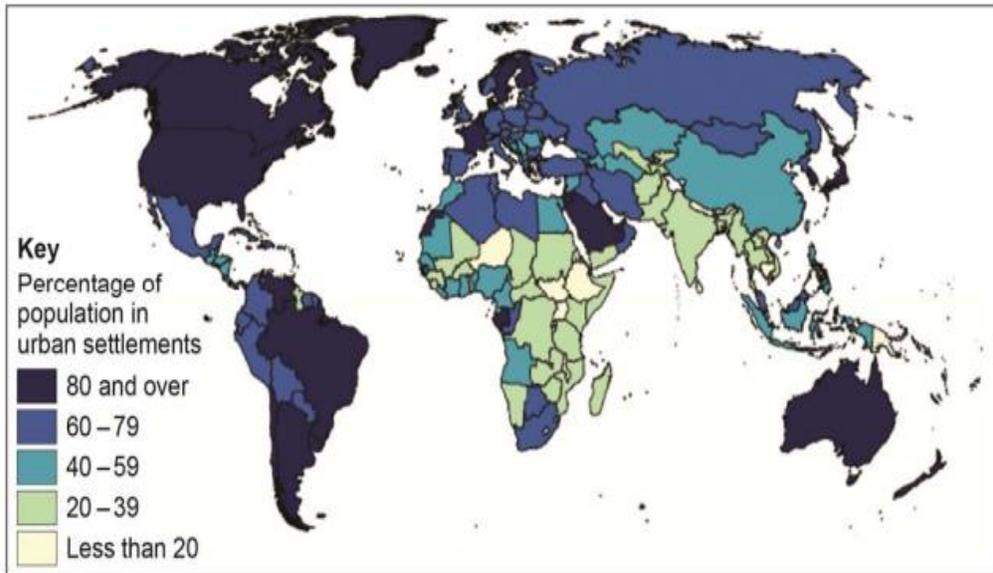
# When describing a map, follow this formula:

- Overall distribution
- Pick out any examples to support your overall distribution (use place names and data if you can)
- Any anomalies

# Worked Example

Study **Figure 1**, a map showing the percentage of the population living in urban settlements in different parts of the world.

Figure 1



Describe the differences in percentage of population living in urban settlements in Africa and South America (2 marks)

Africa has a much larger difference of people living in urban settlements than South America.

Some landlocked countries in central and eastern have less than 20% of people in urban areas whereas the majority has between 20 and 39%. South American countries are much more urbanised with nearly all of the countries are either 60% – 79% urbanised or 80% and over.

However some countries on the western coast of Africa are 80% and over and one country in northern part of South America is 20% - 39% urbanised.

# 3 Mark Question

These will require you to:

- Fill in the gaps in a paragraph
- Label things on a diagram
- Describe a graph (in detail) (see worked example for 2 mark)
- Describe distributions on a map with suggestions and reasoning

Be very careful with these questions as they like to trick you. **READ THE QUESTION VERY CAREFULLY.**

3 Mark questions are quite rare but you will almost definitely find at least 1 or 2 in the paper. They require you to describe in detail but also on occasion to provide a basic explanation or a suggestion usually based on a source figure in the paper. See the worked example below for details.

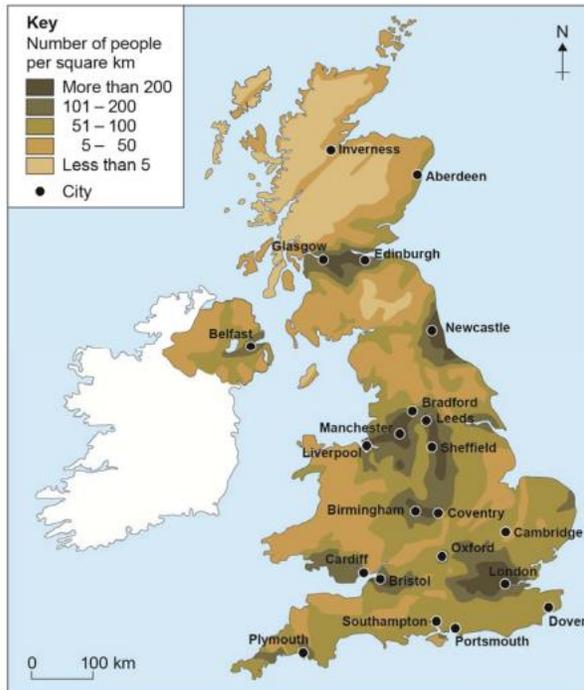
When describing continue with the formula of:

- Overall Pattern
- Data and examples to support the overall pattern
- Any anomalies

# Worked Example

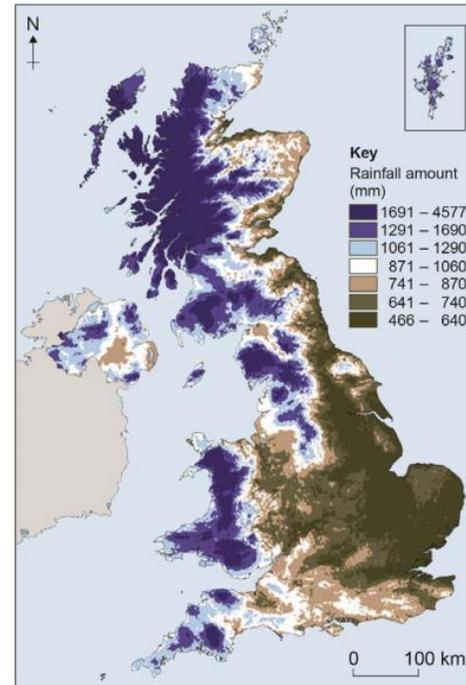
Study **Figure 12**, a map showing population density in the UK.

**Figure 12**



Study **Figure 11**, a map showing average annual rainfall in the UK.

**Figure 11**



Using figures 11 and 12, suggest why there may be a need for water transfer from one part of the UK to another (3 marks)

Figure 11 shows that most of the rainfall in the UK happens to the North and the West whereas most of the densely populated areas are to the South and the East.

Up in the west of Scotland for example has a rainfall of between 1691mm – 4577mm. This area however has a population of less than 5 people per square km. On the other hand London has a population of more than 200 people per square km but between 466mm and 640mm of rainfall. This means that they would be required to transport the water from the west coast of Scotland to London to make up for the water deficit.

However some areas such as Manchester have both a high level of rainfall and a high population density.

# 4 Mark Question

**These will require you to:**

- **Explain 2 points in detail**
- **Explain a point in a lot of detail**

**4 Mark questions are a nice way to pick up marks. They tend to have a figure attached to them which you can use to help you with the answer.**

# When no number of points to explain is specified, follow this formula

- Point
- Connective
- Explain
- Point 2
- Connective
- Explain 2

# Worked Example

Study **Figure 15**, a photograph showing the effects of river flooding in Somerset in 2014.

Figure 15



Explain the likely economic effects of river flooding (an extreme weather event) in this area (4 marks)

The photograph shows that the road has been submerged under the water.

**This means that...**

vehicles cannot travel along the road which means that residents of this area will not be able to get to work which could have an economic impact on their personal income or the local economy if this carry's on over a long period

Secondly, I can see that resident's homes have been flooded.

**This means that...**

there is a high personal economic cost to the residents as their personal belongings may have been destroyed. If they are not insured this means that they must replace it themselves at a high cost.

# When only one point is specified, follow this formula

- Point
- Connective
- Detailed explanation (with another possible connective)

# Worked Example

Outline **one** strategy which aims to reduce the rate of climate change (mitigation) (4 marks)

One strategy that can be used to mitigate climate change is converting our energy production from burning fossil fuels to using renewables.

This would mean that...

coal, oil and natural gas fired power stations would be decommissioned and our energy would come from energy sources such as tidal power, wind power and solar power. The benefit of getting our energy from these sources is that they don't produce carbon dioxide which is a greenhouse gas meaning it doesn't let shorter wave infrared radiation out into space warming the planet.

It also means...

that the energy is readily available to be used on site and doesn't have to be transported around by vehicles (such as coal trucks and oil tankers) and thus further mitigates climate change by minimising greenhouse gases emitted by vehicles

Next session. Long mark questions and some other golden nuggets to help you in your Geography GCSE's.

