

Mrs Streeter's

COMPONENT

2 BIBLE

UKs evolving physical landscape
UKs evolving human landscape
Geographical Investigations (Fieldwork)

Traffic light sheets

Key words

Common questions



*this booklet should be used in addition to the revision you already have planned!

Contents

The questions will appear in this order in your exam
You need to answer all the questions in the booklet

1. UKs evolving physical landscape
2. UKs evolving human landscape
3. Geographical investigations
(Fieldwork)

Information about the exam

Time: 1 hour 30 mins

Worth: 94 marks

Each topic is worth 30 marks

The biggest question you will answer on each topic will be out of 8 marks

One question in question 1 will also be worth an additional 4 marks for SPAG

This will show as a 12 mark question but it really just means 8 for answer + 4 for SPaG

Counts for: 37.5% of your final grade

*Shorter questions do not need case study detail
(although if you can put it in then it may carry marks)

*8 or 12 mark questions MUST HAVE CASE STUDY
EXAMPLES AND FACTS

In section 3 you must choose to answer 2 out of 4 questions

Answer: Coastal change and conflict and Dynamic urban areas

The UK's Evolving Physical Landscape review sheet: Coasts



Colour code each question or statement.

Green I fully understand. I'm a Geography genius - check me out!

Yellow I know some of it but not really too sure. I need a bit of help/revision.

Red I have no idea - I don't understand this? Was I even here?

Key statement	Colour
4.1a) How Geology, past tectonic and glacial processes have made upland areas and lowland landscapes.	
4.1b) The UK's main rock types: sedimentary (chalk, carboniferous limestone, clay) igneous (granite), metamorphic (schists, slates). What they are like (characteristics) and where they are found (distribution).	
4.2a) How upland and lowland landscapes have been shaped by physical processes: weathering, glaciers and post-glacial river and slope processes.	
4.2b) How human activities (agriculture, forestry, settlement) have changed landscapes over time.	
4.3b) How UK climate (seasonality, storm frequency, prevailing winds), marine processes (destructive and constructive waves waves) affect the coast.	
4.3a) The difference between hard rock and soft rock cliffs.	
4.3b) How hard and soft rock cliffs erode. Marine processes of erosion (hydraulic actions, abrasion, attrition)	
4.3b) Sub-aerial processes (mass movement (slumping) and weathering) shaping the coast.	
4.3a) How geology (rock type) at the coast (Concordant and discordant coastlines) create headlands, bays and coves.	
4.3a) How geological structure (joints and faults) affects erosion and the erosion of the headland to form different landforms of erosion: cracks, caves, arches, stacks, stumps, wave cut platforms.	
4.3 c) Transportation of material by longshore drift.	
4.3c) Deposition processes create coastal landforms of deposition (spits, beaches and bars) on coastal landscapes.	
4.4a) How human activities (development, agriculture, industry, coastal management) have affected coastal landscapes.	
4.5a) Why there are increasing risks from coastal flooding (consequences of climate change on marine erosion and deposition, including an increased frequency of storms and rising sea level) and the threats to people and environment. Homework – Storm Surges	
4.4b) One named coastal landscape that is changing. The causes of erosion and the significance of its location - CHRISTCHURCH BAY, DORSET	
4.4b) Impacts of the changing rate of erosion on people and the environment - CHRISTCHURCH BAY, DORSET	
4.5 b) The different approaches to coastal management (hold the line, advance the line, do nothing and managed retreat). The costs and benefits of different approaches.	
4.5b) The different types of coastal defences (hard engineering – groynes, sea walls etc) and by (soft engineering - beach replenishment and slope stabilisation). The costs and benefits of the different defences.	
4.5b) Sustainable approaches to coastal management: do nothing, strategic realignment and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (holistic management)	
4.5b) why people have conflicting views about different approaches to managing the coastline.	

Keywords

Techniques for learning key words

- Colour coding e.g. traffic lights or categories e.g. geophysical (earth hazards) and hydro-meteorological (air hazards)

- Table e.g.

	ition	re	study / example

- Flash cards; word on the front, meaning and examples on the back
- Grouping words with case studies
- Using terms to create exam questions or putting key terms into sentences

abrasion	mass movement
abrasion / corrosion	plunging waves
advance the line approach	prevailing winds
aerial processes	arch
attrition	recurved end
backwash	rip current
bar	rock armour (rip-rap)
bay	rotational slump
beach nourishment	salt marsh
beach	sand dunes
biological weathering	sea wall
cave	sediment
chemical weathering	shoreline management plan (SMP)
cliff drainage	soft engineering
cliff foot erosion	solution
coastal zone	spit
concordant zone	spring tide
constructive waves	stack
cost-benefit-analysis	storm surge
cove	stump
deposition	subaerial processes
destructive waves	swash
discordant zone	transportation
dissipate	tidal surge
do nothing approach	transportation
faults	undercutting
fetch	undercutting
gabions	wave cut platform
geology	weathering
hard engineering	
hard rock coasts	
headland	
hold the line approach	
hydraulic action	
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	
joints	
lagoon	
longshore drift (LSD)	
marine processes	

Keywords - geology related

anticline	limestone
biological weathering	metamorphic
carboniferous	misfits
carbon dating	resistant rock
chemical weathering	rock fall
dip slope	scree
erosion	sedimentary
escarpments	soil creep
fault scarp	strata
faults	till
geologists	topography
geology	U shaped Valley
glaciation	undulating
granite	uplift
igneous	weathering
landslide	

Common content, common questions

Explain one way tectonic processes influenced the physical landscape shown (2)

*be prepared to answer questions requiring some knowledge of the British Isles; know countries, a few cities and major rivers. Also worth knowing which areas are high and low land

Explain one way rock type influences the relief of the land in the UK (2)

Explain two weathering processes that affect the UKs landscape (4)

Explain one way that human activity has influenced the UKs physical landscape (2)

Explain the difference between concordant and discordant coastlines (4)

Explain how beach formation is influenced by different types of waves (4)

Explain the formation of a spit. (or other coastal landform) You may use diagrams to help you in your answer (4)

Explain how human activities affect coastal landscapes (4)

Assess the risks from erosion of future sea level rise to people and the property (12)

Explain why some coastlines experience rapid erosion (4) *named example here

Assess the costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering to manage erosion risks in the UK (12)

Explain why coastal management decisions can lead to conflict (4)

*be prepared to identify landforms and management techniques via satellite image or OS maps

The UK's Evolving Physical Landscape review sheet:



Rivers

Colour code each question or statement.

Green I fully understand. I'm a Geography genius - check me out!

Yellow I know some of it but not really too sure. I need a bit of help/revision.

Red I have no idea - I don't understand this? Was I even here?

Key statement	Colour
-.- I know the names of the different parts of a river and can describe them (source, mouth, confluence, tributary, rivulets, channel etc.)	
4.6a) the different features in the upper middle and lower course of a river (including channel shape, gradient, width, depth and long and short profiles)	
4.6a) How to read the Bradshaw model	
4.6b) How do physical processes shape rivers (C,A,S,H and S,S,S,T)	
4.6b) The difference between vertical and lateral erosion and where each occurs on a river profile	
4.6b) How are waterfalls, meanders, interlocking spurs, flood plains, oxbow lakes and deltas are formed	
4.6c) How water moves and is stored within the hydrological cycle (through flow, surface runoff, interception, percolation etc.)	
4.6c) How to read a storm hydrograph and can label features of a storm hydrograph (lag time, Rising limb, falling limb, peak rainfall, peak discharge etc.)	
4.6c) How physical features impact on storm hydrographs (soil type, vegetation, slope, geology etc.)	
4.7a) How human activities alter storm hydrographs (urbanisation, land use, deforestation etc.)	
4.7b) Details of either the Boscastle flood , Sheffield or Somerset flood - how human and physical factors added to the likelihood of flooding occurring	
4.7b) The impacts of flooding on people and the environment at <u>one</u> of the above	
4.8a) Reasons why rivers more likely to flood in the future	
4.8b) Identify different types of river flood management (walls, embankments, barriers, levees and floodplain retention and river restoration.	
4.8b) Explain the costs (negatives) and benefits of using hard engineering river techniques	

Keywords

Techniques for learning key words

- Colour coding e.g. traffic lights or categories e.g. geophysical (earth hazards) and hydro-meteorological (air hazards)
- Table e.g.

word	Definition	Picture	Case study / example

- Flash cards; word on the front, meaning and examples on the back
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abrasion	meander
alluvium	middle course
antecedent rainfall	mid load
attrition	mouth
bankful	mudflats
base flow discharge	overhang
bed load	oxbow lake
biological weathering	peak discharge
channel	permeable
channel restoration	physical weathering
chemical weathering	plunge pool
constructed levees	point bar
cross profile	rapid mass movement
deforestation	rising limb
delta	river cliff
discharge	rock outcrops
dredge	salt marshes
estuary	saltation
evaporation	saturation
falling limb	slow mass movement
flood hydrograph	soft engineering
flood plain	soil creep
flood plain retention	solution
flood wall	source
gorge	surface runoff
gradient (steep / gentle)	suspension
hard engineering	sustainable
helical flow	thalweg
hydraulic action	through flow
impermeable	traction
infiltration	transpired
interception (zone)	transportation
interlocking spurs	tributary
jet streams	upper course
lag time	urbanisation
lateral erosion	velocity
levee	V-shaped valley
load	water table
long profile	waterfalls
lower course	weathering
mass movement	

Common content, common questions

Explain the processes that lead to the formation of a waterfall (4)

Explain how weathering and mass movement can affect the shape of river valleys (4)

Explain the process that led to the formation of an oxbow lake (or other river feature). Use a diagram to help with your answer (4)

Explain how channel characteristics change along a river's long profile (4) *refer to the Bradshaw model

**be prepared to identify landforms and management techniques via satellite image or OS maps

Assess the value of storm hydrographs, in helping to evaluate the risks to people and their property (12)

Evaluate the role of human and physical processes in causing flooding (8)

Explain two reasons why flood risks in the UK are rising (4)

Explain why soft engineering is often preferred to hard engineering when managing flood risk (4)

The UK's Evolving Human Landscape review sheet:



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Key statement	Colour
UK	
What are the differences between urban (core) and rural (periphery) areas of the UK? <i>E.g. Can you describe characteristics of rural/urban places? Know where major cities are in the UK</i>	
How has the government tried to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas? <i>E.g enterprise zones, regional development grants, HS2 etc.)</i>	
How has the population structure of the UK changed over time and what factors contribute to this? <i>E.g ethnicity, age, foreign born, migration patterns and migration policy in the UK (tier point system)</i>	
How has the employment structure of the UK changed over time and what are the factors contribute to this? <i>E.g. primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary sectors. Also new economy, old economy, knowledge economy. The domino effect of deindustrialisation in the UK (Dinnington, Sheffield, Tyne, Lancashire, Redcar)</i>	
How does the UK's economy link to the wider world? <i>E.g. globalisation, FDI, privatisation</i>	
London	
How does London's site and situation make its connections to the wider world stronger? <i>E.g. Describe the location, how is London split up, how is London connected to the global economy?</i>	
What is the urban structure of London? <i>E.g. Urban zones (like suburbs or CBDs)</i>	
What inequalities in deprivation and quality of life exist within London? <i>e.g. Newham / Chelsea and Kensington</i>	
Why have areas of London suffered decline? <i>E.g deindustrialisation (Docklands), retail parks and suburbanisation. Impact of decentralisation on London (Bluewater)</i>	
Cycles of urbanisation and growth within London <i>E.g. urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter urbanisation and re-urbanisation. Also gentrification (Brixton or Peckham) and studentification</i>	
What were the causes and consequences of rebranding and regeneration in on Newham? What were the successes and failures? <i>E.g the Olympic regeneration</i>	
What problems does London face and how has London improved its sustainability? <i>E.g. long commutes, pressure on green space, public transport, unaffordable housing, waste and energy use.</i>	
Rural areas and hinterland	
How are urban and rural areas interdependent? What are the products/services that flow between the two? <i>Eg. Relocation of Met Office HQ. What are the advantages and disadvantages of to each area?</i>	
What are the challenges facing the south west (Devon and Cornwall)? <i>E.g decline in industries like farming, fishing, mining. Periphery region. Low wages/IMD low in places. Large elderly population and young leaving.</i>	
How has Cornwall diversified and regenerated to encourage growth in the area? <i>E.g. Lobbs farm shop; The Eden Project</i>	

Keywords

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accessible	investment
affluent	knowledge economy
ageing population	land use
birth rate	leisure
brownfield site	low income
business parks	migration
call centres	multiplier effect
decentralisation	nationally
central business district (CBD)	net immigration
commuting (er)	new economy
connectivity	northern powerhouse
conurbations	out of town shopping centres
core regions	out-migration
counter-urbanisation	periphery
cultural diversity	population density
culture	primary sector
death rate	quaternary sector
de-industrialisation	rebranded
demographics	recreation
depopulation	recycling
deprivation	regeneration
diversification	regional development grants
dormitory towns	regionally
electrification	retail parks
employment	privatisation*
energy efficiency	rural periphery
enterprise zones	rural-urban fringe
environmental quality	secondary sector
ethnic opportunity	site
ethnic communities	situation
EU grants	skilled labour
footloose	sprawl
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	studentification
free trade	suburbanisation
gentrification	suburbs
globalisation	sustainability
green belt	sustainable
greenfield site	teleworking
immigration	tertiary sector
index of multiple deprivation (IMD)	transport
infrastructure	unskilled labour
internal migration	urban-rural fringe
internationally	work flexibility

Common content, common questions

State two reasons why population density varies across the UK (4)

* It is likely you would be given a source with a question of this type

Explain how government policies have attempted to reduce the differences between core and peripheral regions of the UK (4)

Explain the increase in the UK's population in a given area (4)

Explain the trends in primary and secondary employment in the UK since 1980 (4)

State two characteristics of quaternary sector employment (2)

Explain the impacts of globalisation on the UK economy (4)

Explain why some cities are better connected than others (4)

State two characteristics of the inner suburbs (2)

Assess the impacts of the variations in ethnic group distribution *shown in figure X' t.b p177 (8)

Assess the causes of differences in life expectancy *shown in figure x' p179 t.b (8)

Explain why UK cities are experiencing more growth at their edges than in their centres (4)

Assess the reasons for re-urbanisation that are taking place in a major UK city (8)

Assess the impacts of the cost of living data *shown in figure x' t.b p. 185 (8)

*expect to be able to identify patterns on OS maps or pick out features within photographs

Evaluate the success of strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable (8)

Explain how cities and accessible rural areas often depend on each other (4)

Explain the pressures that accessible rural areas experience from economic and social change (4)

Explain how economic change has affected one rural area you have studied (4)

Explain two reasons why projects are needed to diversify the economy of rural areas (4)

Geographical Investigations (fieldwork): Coastal Change and Conflict

Colour code each question or statement.

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 Yellow *I know some of it but not really too sure. I need a bit of help/revision.*
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Key statement	Colour
1. Formulating enquiry questions; based on location and process of study (long shore drift)	
2. Selecting fieldwork methods; know one qualitative and one quantitative method to collect data and measure coastal management and its impact on the beach / area. Know how successful the management has been	
3. Secondary data sources; a geology map and at least one other source	

In addition; be aware of the following:

Stage in the enquiry process	Description
1	Understanding of the kinds of question capable of being investigated through fieldwork and an understanding of the geographical enquiry processes appropriate to investigate them.
2	Understanding of the range of techniques and methods used in fieldwork, including observation and different kinds of measurement.
3	Processing and presenting fieldwork data in various ways, including maps, GIS, graphs and diagrams (hand-drawn and computer-generated).
4	Analysing and explaining data collected in the field, using knowledge of relevant geographical case studies and theories.
5	Drawing evidenced conclusions and summaries from fieldwork transcripts and data.
6	Reflecting critically on fieldwork data, methods used, conclusions drawn and knowledge gained.

Keywords

- calliper
- clinometer
- ranging poles
- groyne measurements
- beach profile
- sediment sample
- wave count
- longshore drift test
- (orange)

Common questions:

For the coastal location in which you carried out your fieldwork, explain **two** reasons why particular aims or questions were chosen (4)

you could be given a source (map or photo) and asked to come up with your own aims for the place shown

For your chosen coastal location, explain two ways that you collected your quantitative fieldwork data (4)

Explain **one** way you attempted to make your data collection more reliable (2)

Explain **one** advantage of using a line graph to show a beach gradient cross section (2)

Explain **one** technique that you used to present your beach sediment data (2)

Explain **two** ways in which you analysed your beach sediment data (4)

Explain one factor about your own primary data which could have affected your results (2)

Evaluate the reliability of your coastal fieldwork conclusions (8)

Explain **one** factor about your own primary data which could have affected your results (2)

Explain the reliability of your coastal fieldwork conclusions (8)

Geographical Investigations (fieldwork): Dynamic Urban Areas

Colour code each question or statement.



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 Yellow *I know some of it but not really too sure. I need a bit of help/revision.*
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Key statement	Colour
1. Formulating enquiry questions; based on location and process of study (long shore drift)	
2. Selecting fieldwork methods; know one qualitative and one quantitative method to collect data on the views and perceptions of quality of life and environmental quality	
3. Secondary data sources; a Office for National Statistics (ONS) at least one other source	

In addition; be aware of the following:

Stage in the enquiry process	Description
1	Understanding of the kinds of question capable of being investigated through fieldwork and an understanding of the geographical enquiry processes appropriate to investigate them.
2	Understanding of the range of techniques and methods used in fieldwork, including observation and different kinds of measurement.
3	Processing and presenting fieldwork data in various ways, including maps, GIS, graphs and diagrams (hand-drawn and computer-generated).
4	Analysing and explaining data collected in the field, using knowledge of relevant geographical case studies and theories.
5	Drawing evidenced conclusions and summaries from fieldwork transcripts and data.
6	Reflecting critically on fieldwork data, methods used, conclusions drawn and knowledge gained.

Keywords

census
 environmental quality survey (EQS)
 person profile
 questionnaire
 land use survey
 coding
 GIS
 Office for National Statistics

Common questions:

Study the OS map. Explain one question or aim that could be used to investigate variations in quality of life in this area (2)

For your chosen urban area, explain **two** reasons why particular aims or questions were chosen (4)

For your chosen urban area, explain **two** ways that you collected qualitative fieldwork data (4)

Explain one way in which you attempted to make your data collection reliable (2)

Explain one advantage of using a line graph to show the changes in environmental quality along a transect line in an urban area (2)

Explain one technique that you used to present your secondary IMD (index of multiple deprivation) data (2)

Explain two ways in which you analysed your urban fieldwork data (4)

Explain one factor about your own primary data collection which could have affected your results (2)

Evaluate the reliability of your urban fieldwork conclusions (8)

Keywords applicable to both fieldworks

accuracy
analysis
anomaly
annotated photo
base map
chai squared
clipboard
conclusion
continuous data
enquiry (question)
equipment
evaluation
field sketch
hypothesis
mean
median

mode
photographs
primary data
qualitative
quantitative
quartiles
random sampling
range
reliability
results
sample size
secondary data
spearman's rank
stratified sampling
survey site
systematic sampling
transect