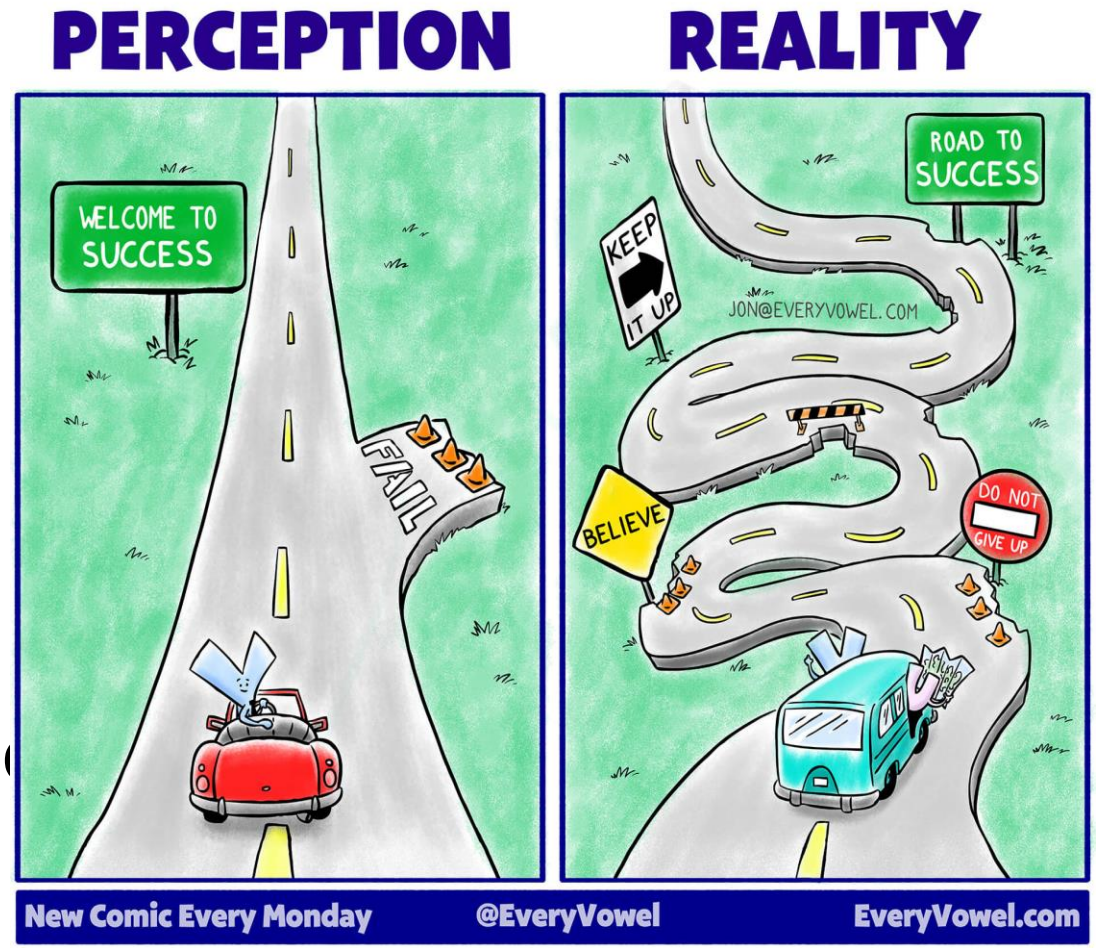

Year 11

Get That Grade

Exam Warm Up

What to Expect in the exam room…

Section 1: Our Natural World

- **Question 1 – Ecosystems (TRF only) (Unit 4)**
- **WALKING TALKING MOCK**
  - Distribution of ecosystems
  - Adaptations
  - Deforestation
  - Interpreting data tables – maths skills
  - Case study – Samasati, Costa Rica – Sustainable Management
- **Question 3 – Global Hazards (Unit 1 tectonic only)**
  - Convection currents & slab pull
  - Distribution of earthquakes
  - Interpreting data tables – maths skills
  - Management of tectonic hazards
  - Case study – Nepal Earthquake

Section 2a: People and Society

- **Question 2 – Development (Unit 6)**
- **CASE STUDY QUESTION WALKING TALKING MOCK ONLY**
  - Measures of Development
  - TNCs
  - Rostow's Model
  - Top down development
  - Bottom up development
  - Case study – Kariba Dam, Zambia

Section 2b: Our Natural World

Question 4 – Changing Climate (Unit 2)

- Interpreting climate graphs
- Photo interpretation and evidence of climate change
- Human causes of climate change
- Natural causes of climate change

Section 3: Fieldwork

- **Question 5 – Human Geography Fieldwork**
  - **Walking Talking Mock**
  - Birmingham
  - NOT Carding Mill Valley

Question 1a: Ecosystems

- Think: Make sure you read the question thoroughly.
- Not all have lost forest.
- 1 mark for continent 1 mark for correct figure.
- Answer = South America 82 million hectares.

World Forest Cover, 1990-2010

Region	Total Forest Cover		
	1990	2000	2010
	Million Hectares		
Africa	749	709	674
Asia	576	570	593
Europe	989	998	1,005
North and Central America	708	705	705
Oceania	199	198	191
South America	946	904	864
World	**4,168**	**4,085**	**4,033**

Source: Compiled by Earth Policy Institute from U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, **Forest Resources Assessment 2010: Global Tables** (Rome, 2010), www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/.

1a. Using figure 1 on the next page

Name the continent that lost the most forest between 1990 and 2010 and say how much it lost? [2 marks]

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_____

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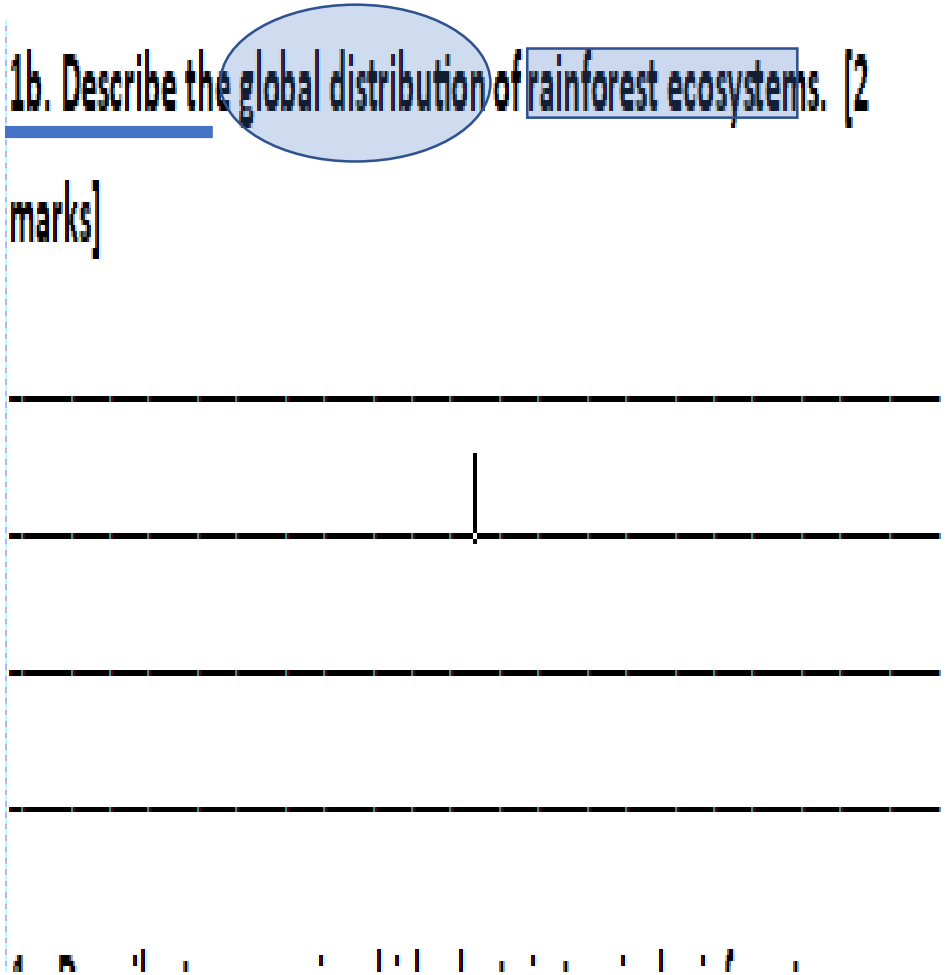
Question 1b: Ecosystems



Let's work this out – think about where we have studied? Eg Amazon, Costa Rica

- CLOCC it – continent; latitude; country work best here

The majority of the TRFs are found between 25 degrees N & S of the Equator, in the continents of South America (eg Brazil & Costa Rica); Africa and Asia

Question 1c: Ecosystems

1c. Describe two ways in which plants in tropical rainforests are adapted to their environment. [2 marks]

1c: Lets work this one out..

- **Think about the environment of the rainforest. Hot and wet conditions. Mass of plants competing for nutrients, water and light. NEED 2 x 1 MARK**
- **Trees grow really tall to get as much light as possible. [1]**
- **Leaves have drip tips to stop them getting damaged/battered by heavy rain. [1]**
- **Above ground buttress roots act as tripods to support the tall trees and access nutrients before they are washed (leached) away. [1]**
- **NB: There are others – vines; waxy**

Question 1d: Ecosystems

1d. Explain one cause of deforestation in a rainforest. [2 marks]

_____

_____

1d: Lets work this one out..

- **Why are large areas of forest cleared? EXPLAIN ONE – choose any one of these**
- **Population growth – more land is needed for housing often due to urbanisation. [2]**
- **Extraction of raw materials [for consumer goods] = need to remove trees to access minerals below. [2]**
- **Commercial farming eg CATTLE RANCHING – more food is required to feed the world's growing and more demanding population. [2]**

Question 1e: Ecosystems

Named area of rainforest

Samasati Nature Reserve, Costa Rica

Explain how humans are attempting to manage this small scale named area of rainforest sustainably. [6 marks*]

Mid Level (Grade 3-5 / 4-5 marks)

- Humans are managing this ecosystem by creating an ecotourism resort.
- One thing they are doing in this resort is employing local people. This is socially sustainable as the money that is earnt economically is used within the rainforest community.
- Another thing they are doing is building buildings on stilts to reduce the damage to the plants and animals on the forest floor.
- All the wood comes from sustainable afforestation in Costa Rica.

Top Level (Grade 6-9 / 5-6 marks)

- Humans are using ecotourism as a way of managing the tropical rainforest sustainably. So it meets the needs of the existing population whilst ensuring that future generations can still use the forest.
- Economically the nature retreat employs locals boosting their quality of life and level of disposable income. Tour operators are small scale and local meaning income is not leaked into Transnational Companies in Advanced Countries (ACs).
- Socially employment gives people a good sense of purpose, improving their quality of life. Furthermore if they are employed locally they are less likely to move away meaning generations of family members may live close to each other with everyone helping each other.
- Environmentally, buildings are constructed between trees so that there is limited deforestation. Heavy machinery is not used during construction, so soil is not compacted and habitats destroyed. Natural light and ventilation of buildings reduces the need for electricity, reducing harmful emissions. Drinking water comes from natural springs ensuring that expensive bottled water does not need to be imported, reducing food miles and environmental damage.

Question 2d: Development

For a named example of a top down development project in an LIDC, evaluate its sustainability. [6 marks*]

Name & Location – Kariba Dam, Zambia

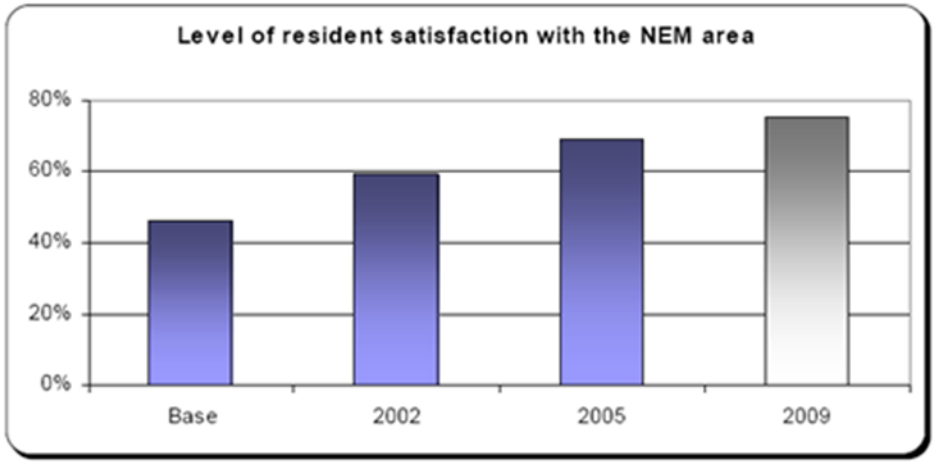
Mid Level (Grade 3-5 / 3-4 marks)

- A top down development project is the Kariba dam in Zambia.
- Top down means that it is ran and managed by the government of that country.
- This project was sustainable because it provided a renewable source of energy which issued to power the capital city, Lusaka.
- However, it is not totally sustainable as farmers downstream struggle to grow crops because of less flooding to irrigate the land.
- Overall this project is quite sustainable.

Top Level (Grade 6-9 / 5-6 marks)

- Zambia's government constructed the dam in the 1950's as a way of generating hydroelectric power (HEP)to power its expanding copper industry.
- The dam helped Lusaka to develop into a modern city.
- If it is to be sustainable then the project should help and be useful to its current population and for future generations.
- ☺ Environmentally, it is a renewable clean source of electricity, producing fewer emissions than coal powered power plants. Spin off industries have grown as a result of the multiplier effect, bringing in valuable revenue.
- ☹Unfortunately the development has resulted in the displacement of 57,000 people from the Zambezi valley to less fertile land which then resulted in famine. Furthermore the dam, prevented flooding, which hampered ecosystems and farming.
- In conclusion, the social and environmental disadvantages of the dam outweigh the economic advantages.

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork



- **Study the data in the graph which forms part of a human geography fieldwork investigation for the New East Manchester region (NEM)**

- **5.a- Suggest what the information indicates about the impact of regeneration in the study area (2)**

- Think:
  - What is the graph measuring?
  - What is the trend?

- The information suggests that the regeneration has been successful.
- Resident satisfaction has increased from 45% to 75% (an increase of 30%)

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork

- **5.b Thinking about a human geography fieldwork project that you have carried out:**
- **i : Name the fieldwork location: (1)**
  - Birmingham – Millennium Point and Centenary Square (new Library)

- **ii—Describe what topic were you investigating (hypothesis): (2)**
  - We investigated how successful the regeneration of Birmingham was
  - by visiting two contrasting locations which have undergone regeneration at different times

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork

5.c - Name a primary data collection technique suitable for carrying out a human geography field work investigation looking at the issue of regeneration in an urban centre (1)

EQS

Questionnaire surveys

Sustainability scorecard

Photographs

Field sketch

Quality of life survey

- DO **NOT** SAY ANY DATA **PRESENTATION** TECHNIQUES

5.d - State two types of data which could be used to identify whether the regeneration has been successful and give reasons for your choices (4)

Any two from:

- Fieldwork data collection methods (e.g. questionnaire) – justify your choice
- Income – economic data - should attract more educated workforce, in tertiary or quaternary sector, who command higher salary
- Education – social data – improving literacy rates and GCSE passes; number of further educated students
- Unemployment – should fall if regen successful?
- House prices – have they risen = shows desirable area?
- Increase in tourism revenue = more visitors?
- Improved transport links = have passenger numbers increased in Birmingham New Street?

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork

To what extent did the your conclusions of your human geography fieldwork help with your understanding of the topic (8*)

Mid Level (Grade 4-5 / 4-5 marks)

- My conclusions helped me understand regeneration better.
- One conclusion was the EQS score was higher at Millennium Point. This helped me understand because it shows regeneration has improved the area. This is because the area is cleaner and safer, and a better environment to live and work in.
- Another conclusion was the people we asked in questionnaires both liked each site equally because they scored the same. This was useful because it showed people liked the changes made.
- But not all respondents were local people, so they might no have known what the places were like before regeneration started.

Top Level (Grade 6-9 / 6-8 marks)

- As a result of our enquiry 'to what extent was the regeneration of Birmingham successful', there were several conclusions that were reached.
- The EQS score at Millennium Point (MP) was seven points better than at Centenary Square (New Library), suggesting regeneration was more successful there, although both scored positively in terms of cleanliness, noise and open space. Regeneration involves the improvement and development of decaying and derelict areas.
- A second conclusion, based upon the sustainability scorecard, showed that once again MP was better than CS. This survey considered recycling, building materials, landscaping and energy efficiency. Regeneration results in he renewal and modernisation of buildings, which was evident in the design – lots of glass and wood to be more energy-efficient and sustainable.
- However, I also understand that the results may not have been completely reliable and accurate, because some people surveyed were not local. This means that the conclusions may not have helped me gain a full understanding of the topic