End of Year Exams: Revision Guidance

Circulation Year 12 Geography Student
Title Y12 End of Year Exam Revision
Purpose To provide revision information for End of Year Exams

You will sit two papers for A-Level Geography.

For your end of year exams, these will be 1 hour and 45 minutes each. In the real exam, they will be 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Paper 1: Physical Geography
Section A: Water and Carbon

- Drainage basins
- Physical/human factors- sustainable water supply
- Tropical rainforest case study
- Please revise this topic as a whole though!

Section C: Hazards

- Tectonic formations
- Responding to hazard events
- Managing wildfires
- Multi-hazardous environments
- Please revise this topic as a whole though!

Paper 2: Human Geography
Section A: Global Systems and Governance

- Interdependence
- Antarctica- NGOs
- Flows of technology
- Please revise this topic as a whole though!

Section B: Changing Places

- Endogenous factors
- Lived experience
- Sense of place
- Shifting flows of investment
- Please revise this topic as a whole though!

Mathematical and practical skills can also be assessed across these papers

The exam will be 1 hour 45 minutes long and will consist of nine questions.

The paper will contain a variety of question types including short answer questions, longer answer questions and practical skills questions. You must answer all questions in the paper. You will need a black pen, pencil, ruler and calculator for the exam.

Further detail and revision materials can be found here:
Revision: Geography Revision - PMT
Papers: A-Level Geography Past Papers - PMT
All PowerPoints are in 'Files' on Teams.

AQA LEVEL GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
RAG CHECKLIST

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WATER AND CARBON CYCLES

3.1.1.1 WATER AND CARBON CYCLES AS NATURAL SYSTEMS	R	A	G
Systems concepts and their application to the water cycle – inputs, outputs, stores/components, flows/transfers, positive/negative feedback, dynamic equilibrium			
Systems concepts and their application to the carbon cycle – inputs, outputs, stores/components, flows/transfers, positive/negative feedback, dynamic equilibrium			
3.1.1.2 THE WATER CYCLE	**R**	**A**	**G**
Global distribution and size of major stores of water – lithosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere and atmosphere			
Processes driving change in the magnitude of these stores over time and space, including flows: evaporation, condensation, cloud formation, causes of precipitation and cryospheric processes at hill slope, drainage basin and global scales with reference to varying timescales involved and transfers in the water cycle at hillslope scale			
Drainage basins as open systems – inputs and outputs, evapo-transpiration and runoff; stores and flows, to include interception, surface, soil water, groundwater and channel storage; stemflow, infiltration, overland flow and channel flow			
Concept of the water balance			
Runoff variation and the flood hydrograph			
Changes in the water cycle over time to include **natural variation** including storm events, seasonal changes			
Changes in the water cycle over time to include **human impact** including farming practices, land use changes, water abstraction			
3.1.1.3 THE CARBON CYCLE	**R**	**A**	**G**
Global distribution and size of major carbon stores – lithosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, biosphere, atmosphere			
Factors driving change in the magnitude of these stores over time and spaces, including flows and transfers at plant scale, sere and continental scales: photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, combustion, carbon sequestration in oceans and sediments, weathering			
Changes in the carbon cycle over time, to include **natural variation** (including wild fires and volcanic activity)			
Changes in the carbon cycle over time, to include **human impact** (including hydrocarbon fuel **extraction and burning, farming** practices, deforestation and land use change)			
The carbon budget and the impact of the carbon cycle on land, oceans and atmosphere, including global climate			

3.1.1.4 WATER, CARBON, CLIMATE AND LIFE ON EARTH	R	A	G
The role of water and carbon stores and cycles in supporting life on Earth with particular reference to climate			
The relationship between the water cycle and carbon cycle in the atmosphere			
The role of feedbacks within and between cycles and their link to climate change and implications for life on Earth			
Human interventions in the carbon cycle designed to influence carbon transfers and mitigate climate change			
3.1.1.5 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE SKILLS	**R**	**A**	**G**
Quantitative and relevant qualitative skills, within the theme of water and carbon cycles, including simple mass balance, unit conversion; analysis and presentation of field data			
3.1.1.6 CASE STUDIES	**R**	**A**	**G**
Case study of a tropical rainforest (TRF) to illustrate themes in water and carbon cycles			
Case study of a TRF – relationship to environmental change and human activity			
Case study of a river catchment at a local scale – to illustrate and analyse the key themes above and engage with field data			
Case study of a river catchment at a local scale – consider the impact of precipitation on stores and transfers and implications for sustainable water supply and/or flooding			

3.1.3.5 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE SKILLS	R	A	G
Quantitative and relevant qualitative skills, applicable within the theme landscape systems including: observation skills, measurement and geospatial mapping skills, data manipulation and statistical skills applied to field measurements			
3.1.3.6 CASE STUDIES	**R**	**A**	**G**
Case study(ies) of coastal environment(s) at a local scale to illustrate and analyse fundamental coastal processes, their landscape outcomes as set out above and engage with field data			
Case study(ies) of coastal environment(s) at a local scale to illustrate and analyse challenges represented in their sustainable management			
Case study of a contrasting coastal landscape beyond the UK to illustrate and analyse how it presents risks and opportunities for human occupation and development			
Case study of a contrasting coastal landscape beyond the UK to illustrate and evaluate human responses of resilience, mitigation and adaptation			

HAZARDS (OPTION)			
3.1.5.1 THE CONCEPT OF HAZARD IN A GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT	**R**	**A**	**G**
Nature, forms and potential impacts of natural hazards (geophysical, atmospheric and hydrological)			
Hazard perception and its economic and cultural determinants			
Characteristic human responses – fatalism, prediction, adjustment/adaptation, mitigation, management, risk sharing – and their relationship to hazard incidence, intensity, magnitude, distribution and level of development			
The Park model of human response to hazards			
The Hazard Management Cycle			
3.1.5.2 PLATE TECTONICS	**R**	**A**	**G**
Earth structure and internal energy sources			
Plate tectonic theory of crustal evolution: tectonic plates; plate movement; gravitational sliding; ridge push, slab pull; convection current and seafloor spreading			
Destructive plate margins: characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity; associated landforms: young fold mountains, deep sea trenches and island arcs, volcanoes			
Constructive plate margins: characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity; associated landforms: rift valleys, ocean ridges, volcanoes			
Conservative plate margins: characteristic processes: seismicity			
Magma plumes and their relationship to plate movement			
3.1.5.3 VOLCANIC HAZARDS	**R**	**A**	**G**
The nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of volcanic hazard: nuée ardentes, lava flows, mudflows, pyroclastic and ash fallout, gases/acid rain, tephra			
The nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability of volcanic events			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent volcanic event			

3.1.5.4 SEISMIC HAZARDS	R	A	G
The nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of seismic hazard: earthquakes, shockwaves, tsunamis, liquefaction, landslides			
The nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics: spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of hazard events			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent seismic event			
3.1.5.5 STORM HAZARDS	**R**	**A**	**G**
The nature of tropical storms and their underlying causes: forms of storm hazard: high winds, storm surges, coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides			
The nature of tropical storms and their underlying causes: spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of storm events			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by two recent tropical storms in contrasting areas of the world			
3.1.5.6 FIRES IN NATURE	**R**	**A**	**G**
Nature of wildfires. Conditions favouring intense wildfires: vegetation type, fuel characteristics, climate and recent weather and fire behaviour. Causes of fires: natural and human agency			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent wildfire event			
3.1.5.7 CASE STUDIES	**R**	**A**	**G**
Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK: analysis of the nature of the hazards and the social, economic and environmental risks presented			
Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK: analysis of how human qualities and responses such as resilience, adaptation, mitigation and management contribute to its continuing human occupation			
Case study at a local scale of a specified place in a hazardous setting: the physical nature of the hazard			
Case study at a local scale of a specified place in a hazardous setting: analysis of how the economic, social and political character of its community reflects the presence of the hazard and the community's response to the risk			

AQA LEVEL GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 2
RAG CHECKLIST

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GLOBAL SYSTEMS AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

3.2.1.1 GLOBALISATION	R	A	G
Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption			
Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements			
3.2.1.2 GLOBAL SYSTEMS	**R**	**A**	**G**
Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world			
Issues associated with interdependence including how: unequal flows of people, money, technology within global systems can sometimes act to promote stability, growth and development but can also cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places			
Issues associated with interdependence including how: unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage and to directly influence geopolitical events, while others are only able to respond or resist in a constrained way			
3.2.1.3 INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ACCESS TO MARKETS	**R**	**A**	**G**
Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation			
Trading relationships and patterns between large highly developed economies (HDEs) such as the United States, the European Union, emerging major economies (EMEs) such as China and India and smaller, less developed economies (LDEs) such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America			
Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal well-being			
The nature and role of transnational corporations (TNCs), including their spatial organisation, production, linkages, trading and marketing patterns			
Detailed reference to a specific TNC including its impacts on those countries in which it operates			
World trade in at least one food commodity **or** one manufacturing product			
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global systems to specifically consider how international trade and variable access to markets underly and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe			

3.2.1.4 GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	R	A	G
The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems			
Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustice			
Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental to understanding global governance			
3.2.1.5 THE 'GLOBAL COMMONS'	**R**	**A**	**G**
The concept of the global commons. The rights of all to the benefits of the global commons. Acknowledgement that the rights of all people to sustainable development must acknowledge the need to protect the global commons			
An outline of the contemporary geography, including climate, of Antarctica (including th Southern Ocean as far north as the Antarctic Convergence) to demonstrate its role as a common and illustrate its vulnerability to global economic pressures and environmenta change			
Threats to Antarctica arising from: climate change, fishing and whaling, the search for mineral resources, tourism and scientific research			

Critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica:
• International government organisations to include: United Nations (UN) agencies such as the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Whaling Commission
• Developing governance:
  ○ The Antarctic Treaty (1959), the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991)
  ○ IWC Whaling Moratorium (1982)
– their purpose, scope and systems for inspection and enforcement			

The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica			
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global governance for citizens and places in Antarctica and elsewhere to specifically consider how global governance underlies and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe			
3.2.1.6 GLOBALISATION CRITIQUE	**R**	**A**	**G**
The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact			

CHANGING PLACES			
3.2.2.1 NATURE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACES	**R**	**A**	**G**
The concept of place and the importance of place in human life and experience			
Insider and outsider perspectives on place			
Categories of place: near places and far places; experienced places and media places			
Factors contributing to the character of places: endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics			
Factors contributing to the character of places: exogenous: relationships with other places			
3.2.2.2(1) RELATIONSHIPS AND CONNECTIONS	**R**	**A**	**G**
The impact of relationships and connections on people and place with a particular focus on **either** changing demographic and cultural characteristics **or** economic change and social inequalities			
How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows			
The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales, either government **or** decisions of TNCS **or** international or global institutions			
How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in regional, national, global scales			
3.2.2.2(2) MEANING AND REPRESENTATION	**R**	**A**	**G**
How humans perceive and form attachments to places and represent the world to others, including the way in which place meanings are bound up with different identities (etc.)			
How external agencies and community or local groups make attempts to create specific place-meanings and shape actions and behaviours			
How places may be represented in different forms in diverse media that give contrasting images to that presented formally or statistically			
How past and present processes of development influence social and economic characteristics of places *and are implicit in present meanings*			
3.2.2.3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE SKILLS	**R**	**A**	**G**
Use of geospatial data to investigate and present place characteristics			
Qualitative approaches involved in representing place			
Analysing critically the impacts of different media on place meanings and perceptions			
Development of critical perspectives on the quantitative/qualitative data categories and approaches			

3.2.2.4 – PLACE STUDIES	R	A	G
Local place study, exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre			
Local place study sources to represent this place in the past and present. Sources must include: qualitative (could be photographs, text from varied media, audio-visual media, artistic representations, oral sources, such as interview, reminiscences, songs etc) **and** quantitative data (could be statistics, such as census data, maps, geo-located data, geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications)			
Local place study - people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present			
Local place study - **either** changing demographic and cultural characteristics **or** economic change and social inequalities			
Contrasting place study, exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place			
Distant place study sources to represent this place in the past and present. Sources must include: qualitative (could be photographs, text from varied media, audio-visual media, artistic representations, oral sources, such as interview, reminiscences, songs etc) **and** quantitative data (could be statistics, such as census data, maps, geo-located data, geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications)			
Distant place study - people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present			
Distant place case study - **either** changing demographic and cultural characteristics **or** economic change and social inequalities			