



Autumn 26-27: Future Pathway Exams: Geography Paper 1: Revision Booklet

Overview

This revision guide is intended to provide you with the key knowledge you need for the **GCSE Geography Paper 1** and preparation.

It includes the following:

- An overview of all the papers in Geography.
- A self-reflection tool to help you identify your priorities for revision.
- Guidance on how to revise and where to go for revision on any lessons you missed during year 10 or year 11.
- Interactive links for revision and any lessons or topics you have missed
- Trackers to allow you to see how you're doing.
- A place to record feedback from teacher and student.
- Guidance on timing and organisation for the exam.
- Guidance on how to approach and answer some example questions; some model responses; a self-assessment grid.
- Three complete past AQA papers to practice with.

Exam Overview

Geography GCSE 8035 (AQA)

Paper 1

(Physical)

1 hr 30 mins

Paper 2

(Human)

1 hr 30 mins

Paper 3

(Geographical Applications)

1 hr 15 mins

Section A: Q1: Natural Hazards

Section B: Q2: Living World

Section C: Q3 & Q4: Coasts & Rivers

Section A: Q1: Urban Issues & Challenges

Section B: Q2: Changing Economic World

Section C: Q3 & 5: Challenge of Resource Management

Section A: Issue Evaluation on pre-release material

Section B: Fieldwork on two compulsory human & physical topics

Do I answer every single question in all the papers?

✓ **Section A:** Q1: YES

✓ **Section B:** Q2: YES

Section C: Q3-4: Do **NOT** answer questions on Glacial Landscapes

✓ Coasts 😊

✓ Rivers 😊

✓ **Section A:** Q1: YES

✓ **Section B:** Q2: YES

Section C:

✓ Q3: Resource Management 😊

✓ Q5: Water 😊

✗ Q4: Food 😞

✗ Q6: Energy 😞

✓ **Section A:** Answer **ALL** questions

✓ **Section B:** Answer **ALL** questions

What topics? Which section? What case studies?

Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards

- **Tectonic hazards** – Management of Earthquakes: Monitoring, prediction, planning and prediction
- (**Case studies:** Nepal 2015 – LIC) (Japan 2011 – HIC) Click here for interactive revision:
- [Managing Tectonic Hazards - Internet Geography](#)
- Tropical storms: (causes and social and environmental effects) (**Case Study** - Hurricane Irma 2017).
- Click here for interactive revision: [Tropical Cyclones Quiz - Internet Geography](#)
- **Climate change** – Evidence of climate change and natural causes of climate change. Click here: [Natural Causes of Climate Change - Internet Geography](#)

Section B: The Living World

- **Tropical rainforests** – Characteristics of soils. Deforestation (causes and impacts to the environment) (**Case study:** Amazon Rainforest) **Click here for Tropical Rainforests Interactive Revision:** [Characteristics of Tropical Rainforests - Internet Geography](#)
- **Hot deserts** – Desertification: causes and how do we manage it? **Examples of managing it:** Terracing, Green Wall (Afforestation), Toyola Coal Pot. **Case Study:** Sonoran Desert) Click here for interactive revision on Hot deserts: [Reducing the Risk of Desertification | AQA GCSE Geography | Hot Deserts 10](#) and [Desertification - What is the impact of humans on desert?](#) And [Reducing the risk of desertification - Internet Geography](#)
- **Do NOT answer questions on Cold environments.**

Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK

- **Coasts: Erosional processes:** [Coastal Processes Quiz - Internet Geography](#)
- **Coasts:** Wave Cut Platforms: [Coastal Erosion Landforms Quiz - Internet Geography](#) & [Cliffs and wave-cut platforms - Internet Geography](#)
- **Coasts:** Deposition: Sand Dune formation: [Landforms of coastal deposition - Internet Geography](#)
- **Coasts:** Hard & Soft Engineering strategies: **Case Study: Bournemouth:** [Hard Engineering Coastal Management - Internet Geography](#) and soft engineering: [Soft Engineering Coastal Management - Internet Geography](#)
- **River landscapes** – [Hydrographs - Internet Geography](#)
- **River Landscapes:** Flood management strategies. (**Case study:** River Severn – Major River System) (**Case Study:** Boscastle Floods 2004). **And click here for:** [Landforms of river deposition - Internet Geography](#)
- **River Landscapes:** Soft Engineering: [Soft Engineering River Management - Internet Geography](#)
- **Do NOT answer questions on Glacial landscapes.**

Exam Format:

- Written exam: **1 hour 30 minutes: 88 marks** (including 3 marks for SPaG) **35% of GCSE**
- **Question types:** Multiple-choice, short answer, levels of response, extended prose.

Skills Required

- **Map skills** – OS maps, grid references, contour lines.
- **Graph skills** – Interpreting climate graphs, hydrographs, and data.
- **Case study knowledge** – Real-world examples are required for each topic as listed above.
- [Click here for Interactive revision on Graphical Skills in Geography](#)

How should I revise for Geography?



Command words and definitions that will come up in the questions. What do these words mean?

Command words	Definitions
Assess	Make an informed judgement
Compare	Identify similarities
Complete	Fill in gaps
Contrast	Identify differences
Describe	Set out characteristics
Discuss	Present different points of view
Evaluate	Judge from all points of view
Explain	Set out purposes or reasons
Identify	Recognise or pick out characteristics
Justify	Present a reasoned case by using evidence
Outline	Set out main characteristics/main points
Suggest	Put forward idea(s) or solution(s)
To what extent	Examine evidence and form an opinion

Self-reflection

1. Regularly complete the table below to get a sense of what you know about Paper 1, Physical Geography.
2. Write the date at the top of the column and then shade each box either **red**, **amber** or **green** according to the following:
 - **Red:** I haven't studied, or I have studied it but remember virtually nothing.
 - **Amber:** I have some understanding of this. However, there are parts I either don't understand or can't remember.
 - **Green:** I know this well and could explain it confidently to someone else.

		RAG					
Date:							
Organisation and Timing							
I know generally what Paper 1 – Physical Geography is about.							
I know what equipment to have for the exam.							
I know that section C (Q3-4) I only answer questions about Coasts & Rivers . I am NOT to answer questions about Glacial Landscapes .							
I know how to manage my time so that I leave enough time for 6- & 9-mark questions.							
I know when to read the insert (and where the examiner helps me to understand it).							
We can discuss any of the above in class when we meet with you individually about how your revision is going.							

Practice Log

- Please use the table below **to record the dates of when you complete practice questions**.
- This will allow you to keep track of what you have been practising.
- The blank spaces have been provided for when you complete additional practice papers that aren't part of this pack.
- The way to use the grid below is to choose 1 question from each section. Choose a 1 marker, a 6 marker and a 9 marker.
- Papers are here: [GCSE Geography Past Papers](#) (The Year 11 SharePoint area).

Select Questions	Past Papers		
	Practice 1 Paper 1	Feedback (Teacher – Mrs Zankl) Papers 2018 & 2019 AQA GCSE 8035 Geography	
Q1.12 (9) (2018)		Q1.12 (9) (2018)	
Q2.6 (6) 2018		Q2.6 (6) 2018	
Q2.10 (9) 2019		Q2.10 (9) 2019	
Q3.5 (4) (2019)		Q3.5 (4) (2019)	
TOTAL Marks received			

Organisation & equipment: for the exam and timings

Equipment (Being organised helps to relieve any anxieties when your exams begin so you are prepared).

- **Black Pen(s)** – At least two, as exams require black ink for writing.
- **Pencil** – A **SHARP pencil** for drawing graphs or diagrams (make sure it's a good quality pencil, e.g., HB).
- **Eraser** – To correct mistakes, ideally a plastic one that won't smudge.
- **Ruler** – A clear 30 cm ruler, preferably a see-through one.
- **Sharpener** – A small, secure sharpener for your pencil.
- **Compass** – For drawing circles (just in case)
- **Calculator** – Ensure it's a permitted one (usually a scientific calculator) and that the batteries are working.
- **Highlighter** – Optional but can be useful for highlighting key information on question papers.

Timings

Section	Focus	How Long (approx.)?	Time for Section
Section A: Natural Hazards	Q1.1-Q1.10	1 marker = 1 min 2 markers = 2 mins 3 markers = 3 mins 4 markers = 4 mins 6 markers = 6-8 mins 9 markers = 9 – 10 mins	A: 30 mins
Section B: The Living World	Q2.1-Q2.10		B: 30 mins
Section C: Physical Landscapes (Coasts & Rivers ONLY)	Q3.1- Q4.6 Do NOT answer Q5 on Glacial Landscapes		C: 30 mins

Questions: Approaches and Model Examples: Practice Question: Section B: Tropical Rainforests: Explain how development in the tropical rainforest can have economic advantages but at a cost to the environment (6 marks)		
Q	How do I approach the question?	How do I answer it?
ep 1: Read the Question Carefully:	1. BUG the question. 2. Box the command words. (Explain) 3. Underline the key words. (Physical factors/formation/river landscape) 4. Glance back at the question (read it again)	You'll need: Knowledge of the topic (facts, examples, processes) Balanced argument (different viewpoints, positives vs negatives) Conclusion (judgment based on your argument)
Step 2: Understand the question further	• The question asks you to discuss the economic advantages of using the Amazon rainforest. • You also need to highlight the environmental costs or impacts of these economic activities. • Your response should cover both sides of the argument: how the rainforest is beneficial economically and how this leads to negative environmental effects.	
Step 3: Introduction	• Briefly introduce the Amazon rainforest, its significance, and its location. • Define "economic advantages" and "environmental costs." • Mention that economic benefits are achieved through resource exploitation, but this comes with significant environmental consequences. Example: "The Amazon rainforest, located in South America, is the largest tropical rainforest in the world. It is vital for global biodiversity and the carbon cycle. Economically, it provides various resources like timber, minerals, and land for agriculture, but these activities can have harmful effects on the environment."	
Step 4: Discuss the economic advantages	• Timber Industry: Logging provides wood for construction, furniture, and paper products, contributing to local economies. • Agriculture: Deforestation for agriculture, particularly for cattle ranching and soy cultivation, generates income, both locally and internationally. • Mineral Extraction: The Amazon contains valuable minerals like gold, which are extracted and sold for profit. • Tourism: The Amazon attracts tourists for its biodiversity, providing jobs and income to local communities. • Hydroelectric Power: The rainforest's rivers are used for generating hydroelectric power, supporting energy needs and contributing to the economy. Example: "One of the key economic benefits is timber production. The Amazon rainforest supplies timber that is used globally for construction, generating revenue for Brazil and surrounding countries. Agriculture also plays a significant role, with large areas of land cleared for cattle ranching and soy farming, both of which contribute to the country's economy."	

Step 5: Discuss the environmental costs	• Deforestation: The removal of trees for logging and agriculture leads to a loss of biodiversity, as many species rely on the rainforest for habitat. • Carbon Emissions: Deforestation releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, contributing to global warming. • Soil Erosion: When the forest is cleared, the soil loses its fertility, leading to problems like soil erosion, which affects future agricultural productivity. • Loss of Biodiversity: The destruction of habitats results in the extinction of species and disrupts ecosystems. • Water Cycle Disruption: The Amazon plays a crucial role in the water cycle. Deforestation can alter rainfall patterns, potentially leading to droughts or floods. Example: "However, the economic benefits come at a severe environmental cost. Deforestation for agriculture and logging leads to habitat destruction, threatening countless species. Moreover, the cutting down of trees releases stored carbon into the atmosphere, exacerbating climate change. The loss of the rainforest also disrupts the water cycle, which can lead to altered rainfall patterns and reduce soil fertility."
Step 6: Evaluate the balance	• Acknowledge that while economic activities are essential for the livelihoods of many people, the long-term environmental consequences may outweigh the short-term economic gains. • Suggest that sustainable management, such as reforestation or eco-friendly practices, could help mitigate the environmental damage. Example: In conclusion, while the economic advantages of exploiting the Amazon rainforest are clear, the environmental costs are profound. Balancing economic development with conservation efforts is essential to ensure the long-term health of the rainforest and the global climate.
Step 7: Conclusion	• Restate the key points of the argument. • Emphasise the need for sustainable development practices to ensure that the Amazon can continue to provide economic benefits without causing irreparable harm to the environment. Example: Ultimately, the Amazon rainforest provides vital economic resources but at the expense of its environmental health. It is crucial that we find ways to exploit these resources sustainably, ensuring that future generations can benefit from the rainforest without compromising its ecological integrity.
Step 8: Review	• Ensure you have balanced both sides of the argument. • Make sure your points are clear and well-supported with examples. • Check that your conclusion addresses the question and highlights the need for balance.

Explain how physical factors contribute to the formation of a river landscape 6 marks

Q	How do I approach a 6-mark question?	How do I answer it?
Step 1: Read the Question Carefully:	5. BUG the question. 6. Box the command words. (Explain) 7. Underline the key words. (Physical factors/formation/river landscape) 8. Glance back at the question (read it again)	- The key word here is "Explain," so you need to provide a clear explanation of how physical factors affect the formation of a river landscape. "Physical factors" refer to natural elements like weather, geology, or climate, not human activities.
Step 2: Plan Your Answer (Quickly)	- For a 6-mark question like this, you need to provide at least 3 points, each with an explanation of how it contributes to river landscape formation. - Each point should have a clear cause-effect structure. You might want to think in terms of "what happens" and "why" for each factor.	
Step 3: Answer Structure	Introduction (1 sentence): - Briefly outline what the question is asking. You could say something like: "River landscapes are formed through a combination of physical factors, such as climate, geology, and weathering processes." Main Body (3-4 points, each explained): First Factor – Climate: "Climate plays a key role in shaping river landscapes. For example, heavy rainfall or a wet climate can increase the amount of water in a river, which leads to more erosion and the formation of features like V-shaped valleys and meanders." Second Factor – Geology: "The type of rock in the area also affects the landscape. Soft rocks, like sandstone, are more easily eroded than hard rocks like granite. For instance, in places with softer rocks, rivers can carve out wider valleys and create landforms such as waterfalls or rapids." Third Factor – Weathering: "Weathering, including processes like freeze-thaw action, helps break down rocks along riverbanks. In colder climates, the repeated freezing and thawing of water can cause rocks to crack and crumble, contributing to river erosion and the formation of jagged river features like cliffs."	
Step 4: Review and Check	- Make sure you have answered the question fully and explained each factor clearly. Avoid writing too much information on any one point and ensure each point is relevant to the question. - Check for spelling, punctuation, and clarity of writing, as these can all impact your marks.	

Full Example Answer:	Full Example Answer: River landscapes are formed through a combination of physical factors, such as climate, geology, and weathering processes. First, climate plays a significant role in shaping river landscapes. In areas with high rainfall, there is more water in the river, which increases the power of erosion and allows the river to carve out features like V-shaped valleys. Second, the type of rock in the area can influence how the river landscape develops. Softer rocks, like sandstone, are more easily eroded than harder rocks such as granite. For example, rivers in areas with softer rocks tend to form wider valleys and may create features like waterfalls. Finally, weathering processes such as freeze-thaw action can break down rocks along the riverbanks. In colder climates, water can freeze in cracks in the rocks, causing them to break apart and contributing to the erosion of the riverbed, forming features like cliffs. In conclusion, these physical factors interact over time to shape and continually change river landscapes.
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Practice Exam Style Question and answer:

Assess the effectiveness of coastal management strategies used in Bournemouth to reduce the impacts of coastal processes.

Model answer:

Bournemouth, located on the south coast of England, is a popular tourist destination that has experienced significant coastal erosion and longshore drift. Several coastal management strategies have been implemented to protect the coastline and prevent the loss of beaches and infrastructure. These include groynes, beach replenishment, and seawalls.

One effective strategy is the use of **groynes**, which are wooden, or rock structures built perpendicular to the coastline. These help to trap sediment moved by longshore drift, maintaining wide beaches. This is beneficial as beaches act as a natural barrier against wave energy, reducing erosion. However, groynes can cause sediment starvation further down the coast, leading to increased erosion in areas like Christchurch Bay.

Another key strategy is **beach replenishment**, where sand is artificially added to the beach to replace lost sediment. This has been used in Bournemouth to widen the beach and provide better protection against wave erosion. It is considered environmentally friendly and maintains the natural appearance of the coastline. However, it is expensive and requires regular maintenance as storms and wave action quickly remove the added sand.

A **seawall** has also been constructed along parts of Bournemouth's coast to protect infrastructure and properties from wave erosion. Seawalls are effective at reflecting wave energy and preventing coastal flooding. However, they are costly to build and maintain, and over time, they can increase erosion at the base due to wave scour.

In conclusion, Bournemouth's coastal management strategies have been effective in reducing erosion and protecting key areas. However, they also have drawbacks, including high costs and negative impacts on other parts of the coastline. A combination of hard and soft engineering strategies is needed for sustainable long-term protection.