

# Exam Top Tips

## Rule 1: Describing 'Distribution'...

**Pattern:** Where are most, and least?



**Example:** Name places, use data.

**Anomaly:** Outliers, that do not fit the trend.

## Rule 2: PEEL Paragraphs

**Point:** Set your argument. What is your paragraph about? Name the factor.



**Evidence:** Case study name. Specific case study fact, with data.

**Explain:** 'This means...' Expand your point. What does it show? What does your case study prove?

**Link:** 'Therefore...' Summary with reference to the question.

## Rule 3: Case Studies

Location

Advantages



Causes

Disadvantages

Responses

Opportunities

Challenges

Impacts

Management

Sustainability

## Rule 4: BUG the Question



**Box:** Command word

**Underline:** Key terms

**Glance:** Read it again!

## Rule 5: Using Figures

**Find out what it shows.**

**Insert it into your answer.**

**Go into some detail.**



## Equipment for Success



## Command Words



Define

Describe

Calculate

Outline

Propose

Predict

Identify

State

Compare

Assess

Examine

Evaluate

Explain

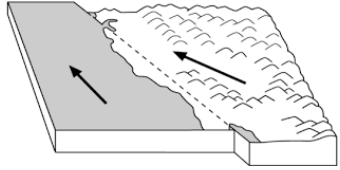
Justify

Suggest

To what extent

# Haiti Earthquake, 2010

**Physical Geography  
Tectonic Hazard**

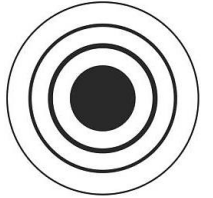


**Caribbean and N American  
Conservative Plate Boundary**



**7.0 magnitude**

**Epicentre 25km from  
Port-au-Prince**



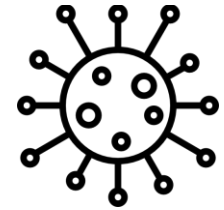
**220,000 deaths**



**300,000 injured**



**1.3m homeless**



**600,000 cholera cases**



**Clothing industry  
damaged**



**Dominican Republic gave  
water and medical supplies**

**Rescue teams arrive from  
UK, Iceland.**



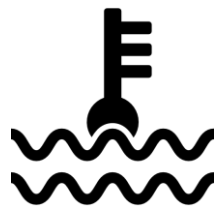
**1,300 Oxfam camps set up  
as safe shelter**



**Micro-credit schemes provided  
loans to business owners**

# Typhoon Haiyan, 2013

## Physical Geography Weather Hazard



29°C Pacific Ocean



Over 300km/hr winds  
Category 5

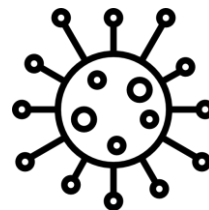
280mm of rainfall



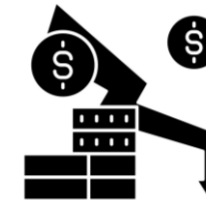
7,300 deaths



1.9m homeless



Disease outbreaks due to  
poor sanitation



\$5.8bn economic damage



6 million lost incomes

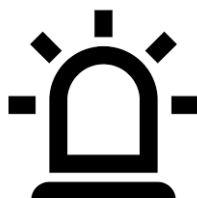


Tacloban airport and other  
infrastructure destroyed

UK provided food, shelter,  
medicine and water for  
800,000 people



Philippines declares  
'National State of Calamity'



UN launches international  
appeal and raises £480m

# UK Heatwave, 2015

**Physical Geography  
Weather Hazard UK**



**Northerly wind from Europe  
36.7°C**



**High Pressure  
1025mb**

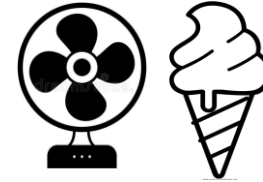
**Short 1-day heatwave, ended  
with thunderstorm weather**



**14% increase in  
breakdown calls**



**Commuters late due to  
slow trains**



**Fan and ice-cream sales  
soared**



**12 hectares of Thetford  
forest destroyed in fire**



**School sports days cancelled  
due to extreme heat**

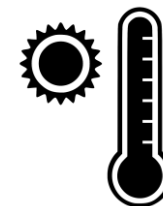
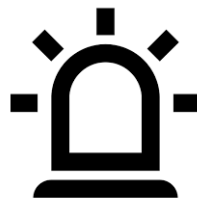


**Virgin decided to cancel 20  
trains from London for  
safety reasons**

**Speed restrictions  
imposed across SE  
England**



**Level 3 Heat Alert from the  
UK Government**



**Advice to take shade, wear a  
hat and drink water**

# Birmingham (AC)

## Human Geography Urban Futures

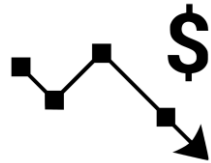


**West Midlands, Central England  
UK's second largest city**



**Multicultural – Immigration from  
Pakistan, Ireland and India**

**\$121bn to UK economy, 7 major  
universities, and inventor of  
important brands such as  
Cadbury's.**



**10% live in a deprived area**



**Long-term unemployment due  
to loss of manufacturing**



**Evidence of ethnic and  
religious tensions**



**Large disparity in housing  
quality and prices**



**Bullring shopping centre  
major social and economic  
attraction**

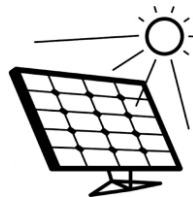


**Major transport hub,  
excellent M1&6 links, trains  
and international airport**

**Regeneration of brownfield  
sites, £50m invested to  
improve transport**



**Library sustainably built with  
rooftop garden and solar  
power lighting**



**2022 Commonwealth games to  
boost economy, and create  
affordable housing**

# Istanbul (EDC)

## Human Geography Urban Futures



**City borders Asia and Europe, separated by Bosphorus Strait**



**Previously the capital city, with 15m population**

**Turkey's largest trade and financial centre, strategically located**



**Rapid urbanisation from rural areas and internationally. 1m in 1950 to 15m in 2015.**



**Suburbanisation away from Beyoglu and Esenler**



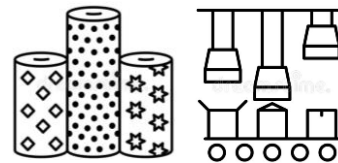
**'Gecekondu' slums illegally set up on empty land with very poor standards**



**Most traffic congested city in the world**



**Architecture, climate and history attractive to tourists**



**Manufacturing of textiles and food processing industries are large**

**Regeneration of Beyoglu and Gentrification of Esenler a success**



**Marmaray Rail Tunnel built in 2013 to reduce traffic and air pollution successfully**



**Integrated tram system expanded to 8 routes, more accessible to commuters.**

# The River Tees

## Physical Geography Distinctive Landscapes



**North-East England**  
**Source in the Pennines which**  
**flows East into the North Sea**



**137km long profile**  
**2,000mm rainfall per year**

**Hard, basaltic (volcanic) rock**  
**called whinstone makes up**  
**bedrock – slow erosion**



**Cow Green Reservoir stores**  
**and regulates water supply**



**Yarm flood defence**  
**scheme was installed in**  
**1995, costing \$2.1m**



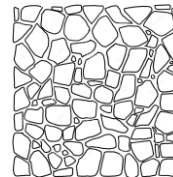
**Improved flood warning**  
**systems put in place**



**Met Office**  
**Better communication**  
**between agencies and**  
**emergency services**

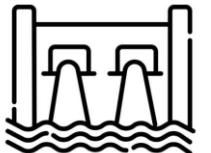


**Land use zoning and better**  
**development encouraged**

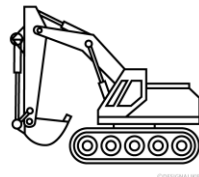


**Gabions installed to protect**  
**walls and embankments**  
**from erosion**

**Tees Valley Barrage costing**  
**£54m installed to control**  
**water flow**



**Low Tees dredging more**  
**frequently used**



**Investment in offices, housing**  
**and infrastructure increased**

# Walton on the Naze

## Physical Geography Distinctive Landscapes

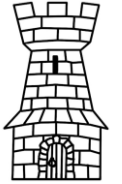


East of England, Essex

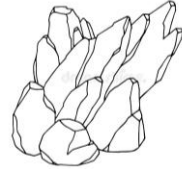


Discordant coastline, with  
London Clay and Red Crag

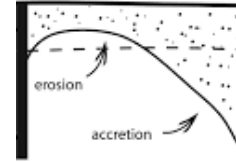
Naze tower, North of Walton, is a  
heritage site at risk from erosion



Soft rock means cliff  
erosion and slumping  
common



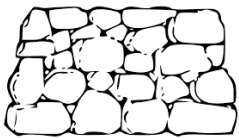
Weathering, erosion and  
geomorphic processes occurring  
at a fast rate



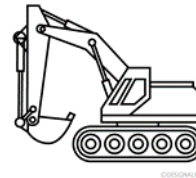
1860 – Groynes installed to  
reduce Longshore Drift



1977 – South beach sea  
wall installed to prevent  
cliff erosion



1998 - 300 tonnes of granite  
rock armour installed costing  
£167k



1999 – Installation of sand  
and gravel at Northern end  
of the beach

2011 – 16k tonnes of  
rock armour placed in  
front of the Naze tower.



Strategy of 'hold the line'  
along the coast has been  
successful.



Erosion rates increasing, so  
risks in future are still high



# UK Climate Change

## Physical Geography Changing Climate



**UK likely to see 2°C temperature rise by 2050**



**Warmer and drier summers, wetter and warmer winters**

**More changeable, unstable and extreme weather events**



**Increasing heat related deaths – e.g. 2,000 in 2003**



**South-East England likely to see regular water shortages**



**Increasing hosepipe bans**



**Crop growth and food supply issues**

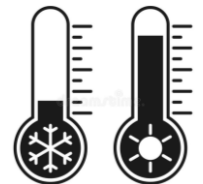


**More occurrence of wildfires, destroying habitats**



**Sea level rise affecting coastal areas, people displaced**

**Higher temperatures mean fewer deaths from cold weather**



**Boost for UK tourism as people choose more staycations due to warmer weather**



**Economic boost in new agricultural produce, such as grapes, which can be sold as English wine**

# Tuvalu (Sea Level Rise)

**Physical Geography  
Changing Climate**

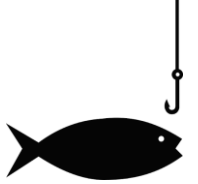


**9 Pacific Ocean islands,  
11,000 population**



**Low-lying islands no higher  
than 4.5m above sea level**

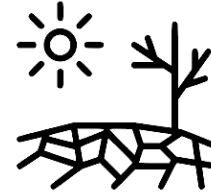
**Economy relies on fishing and  
imports**



**Soil salinization (pollution)  
from sea water**



**Farm crops die and lack  
nutrients from soil**



**Drought due to lack of rainfall  
increasingly common**



**Coastal erosion and sea  
water flooding**



**Airport runway under threat –  
reducing transport and  
communication**



**Government campaign to  
encourage reducing global  
emissions**

**New Zealand taking ‘climate  
refugees’ from islands**



**Sea walls constructed to  
reduce flooding**



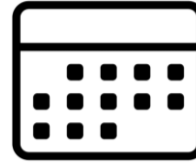
**Japan funding coral reef  
restoration programme**

# Zambia

## Human Geography Dynamic Development

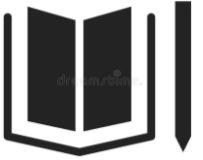


**Former British colony,  
independence in 1964**



**Relies on copper exports, has had high  
debts, and suffered from AIDS epidemic**

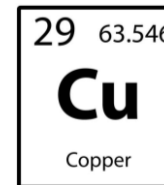
**MDG Primary Education:  
Rose to 90% of children in  
2015**



**MDG Child Mortality: Still very  
high at 140 deaths per 1,000**



**Attracts FDI due to copper,  
sugar and fertile farmland**



**70% of all exports are copper,  
significant amount sold to  
China**



**500 Chinese companies in  
China, and FDI from China  
into the Kariba Dam**

**Associated  
British Foods**

**ABF invests in Zambian  
sugar: they benefit from  
lower taxes**



**Kariba Dam is HEP, powers  
the copper industry and has  
developed lake tourism**

**57k people displaced to build  
the dam, to less fertile area**



**Room to Read increased girls and  
boys education, taught life skills  
and supported communities**



**Room to Read only targeted small,  
local areas, so minimal national  
impact on literacy**

# Cambridge

**Human Geography  
UK in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

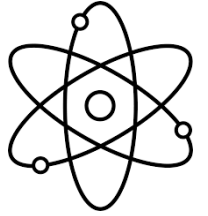


**South-East England  
Economic Hub**

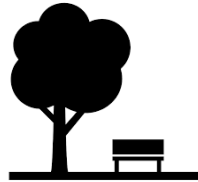


**Cambridge University produced  
high-skilled workforce**

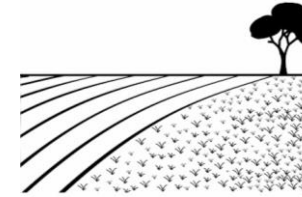
**Science Park for Research &  
Development**



**Worldwide reputation for  
excellence in technology**



**Attractive, well  
landscaped area with  
good image**



**Surrounded by greenbelt land  
and cheap outer-city areas**



**Great access: M1, M6,  
M11, nearby airports**



**High quality housing**



**'Footloose' companies can  
leave anytime – not tied to  
one location**

**House prices increasing  
dramatically due to skilled  
workforce demand**



**Overcrowding and traffic  
congestion means bicycles  
are popular**



**Road connections need  
improvement due to overuse  
and lack of diverse routes**

# UK in the Middle East

Human Geography  
UK in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



UK is a member of NATO,  
the UN, the G7 and  
formerly the EU.



Middle East is Western Asia,  
including Turkey, Egypt, Iraq  
and Saudi Arabia.

Many Middle Eastern countries  
were colonised in the British  
Empire



NATO (including USA and UK)  
invaded Iraq in 2003



Invasion was a response to NYC  
Twin Towers attack of 2001



The invasion overthrew  
Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi  
government



2003 invasion seen as  
failure due to following  
power struggle

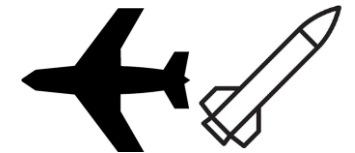


Invasion led to the rise of  
extremist groups such as ISIS



UK's trade with Middle East  
important for both parties

UK exports military  
aircraft and weapons to  
Middle East



UK imports oil and gas  
supplies from Middle East



Middle Eastern companies invest  
in the UK, such as the Shard

# Ethnic Diversity in the UK

Human Geography  
UK in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



UK highly diverse, mainly in cities, due to migration



Main migrant groups include Chinese, Polish, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Irish

55% of London's population is from a minority ethnic background



London: 18% are S Asian, 13% are Black and 5% are Mixed



Largest ethnic: Nigeria, Ireland and Jamaica



London's ethnic minorities have grown from 38% in 2004, to 45% today.



UK ethnic diversity has changed food, music, fashion and culture

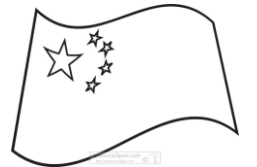


Chinese food has become a popular takeaway food in the UK (25% of the market)



Average spend per person on takeaways is £110 per month

19<sup>th</sup> Century: Chinese food arrives. By 1960, takeaways were established



'Chinatown' now exists in many UK cities, such as London and Manchester



Chinese influence on the UK has changed food culture, and therefore overall culture

# Tanzania (Food Security)

**Human Geography  
Resource Reliance**



**Eastern Africa - 51m population  
98<sup>th</sup> out of 109 for poorest  
countries in the world**



**Although decreasing, 32% of  
Tanzanian's do not have  
reliable food access**



**Global Food Security Index:  
33 out of 100**



**Calories per day below  
African average: 2000-2200**



**Canada Wheat Programme  
(1968-93) provided \$95m  
of international aid**



**Maize and wheat import  
reliability decreased from  
85% to self-sufficiency**



**Programme provided  
expertise, but long-term,  
Tanzania had to pay for  
products**



**Top-Down SAGCOT was a growth  
corridor to develop and link farms  
in Southern Tanzania**



**SAGCOT doubled some rice  
yields, connected villages,  
and improved pricing for  
local farmers**

**SAGCOT mainly benefitted large  
farms, tribes lost water sources,  
and decision making was limited**



**Bottom-Up Goat Aid provided villagers  
milk, meat, skills on caring for animals,  
and create food security locally**



**Goat Aid is small scale with minimal  
national impact, damages fertile soil,  
and vet bills can be expensive**

# Samasati Nature Reserve (Costa Rica)

## Physical Geography Sustaining Ecosystems



**Costa Rica rainforest is home to 5% of the world's biodiversity.**

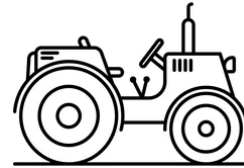


**2 million tourists a year visit this rainforest**

**Deforestation has been a major issue, very large scale**



**Logging: Costa Rica is a large exporter of tropical wood**



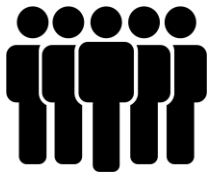
**Commercial and subsistence farming both convert land to grow crops and raise cattle**



**Ecotourism aims to protect the rainforest and have minimal impact**



**Samasati Nature Reserve aims to boost the economy and protect the environment.**



**Community leads and is involved in the project, so have ownership**

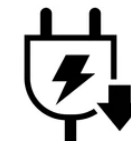


**Local employment is created, improving quality of life**

**Recycles rainwater, uses no heavy machinery and relies on natural light**



**Pressure on local infrastructure and job availability due to migration into the area**



**Land prices are increasing, tourists are demanding luxury which increases energy use**



# The Arctic Council (Global)

## Physical Geography Sustaining Ecosystems



Arctic sea is divided in terms of ownership and territory

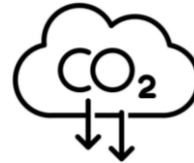


Global climate change, mineral extraction and shipping all impact the Arctic

Arctic Council formed in 1996 by 8 countries of interest to manage and protect the Arctic



Does not make international law, but makes recommendations on Arctic use



Encourages world nations to tackle their emissions problems



Encourages biodiversity, sustainability and conservation of species



Helped negotiate three important legal agreements to protect environment



It's research has contributed to understanding the Arctic



Potential for Arctic treaty to model environmental protection and reduce pollution

Council does not have a budget, so funding is difficult



The Council has no military power, and is under threat due to it's lack of power



Pirate fishing has increased and fish stocks are still decreasing

# The Ice Hotel, Sweden (Local)

## Physical Geography Sustaining Ecosystems

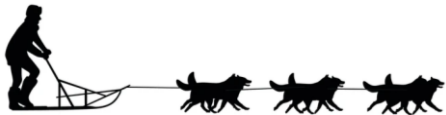


Northern Arctic Circle, remote village in Sweden, founded in 1989



520km long Torne river provides ice in winter for the hotel, and is returned in summer

Regular, manual labour and maintenance takes place to preserve the ice



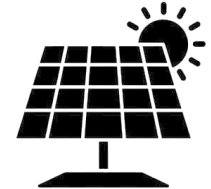
Outdoor activities include dog sledding and visiting reindeer



Other activities include ice sculpting and art exhibitions



Sustainably built by using river resources to build furniture



Solar panels are used in summer as an energy source



The Ice Hotel has been certified as an eco-hotel



Local people are employed at all stages – receptionists, builders etc.

In winter, solar panels are not viable, so fossil fuels are used instead



Global climate change is impacting the hotel's winter season becoming shorter



Access to and around the Ice Hotel is difficult due to remote location