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NATIONAL 5

GEOGRAPHY

Practice Questions & Exam Papers



QUESTIONS & PAPERS

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Sheena Williamson

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Practice Questions

This grid shows the pattern of coverage across the three sections of the paper in terms of the question types, command words and OS map skills tested in the Practice Questions.

Section	Question Type	Command Words					OS Map Skills	Check
		Describe (in detail)	Explain (in detail)	Identify	Match	Measure		
Physical environments	Skills	Q2	Q8	Q1, Q6	Q3, Q4, Q5, Q7	Q7	Q1–8	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Knowledge		Q9, Q10, Q11					<input type="checkbox"/>
	Formation		Q12, Q13					<input type="checkbox"/>
	Weather		Q14, Q16, Q18					<input type="checkbox"/>
Human environments	Skills	Q3	Q1, 4		Q2		Q1–4	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Knowledge	Q5, 6						<input type="checkbox"/>
Global issues	Part A	Q1–12						<input type="checkbox"/>
	Part B	Q18	Q13–17, Q19–24					<input type="checkbox"/>
							Totals:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practice Papers

	Paper 1	Paper 2
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS		
Ordnance Survey	Yes	Yes
Landscape types		
Identifying features	OS – Q1a, Q2a, Q3	OS – Q1a, Q2a
Formation of glacial features		Q1b
Formation of river features	Q2b	Q2b
Formation of coastal features	Q1b	
Landscape land use	Q4	OS – Q3, Q6
Land use conflicts	Q5	Q6
Weather		
Factors affecting local weather conditions		Q4
Synoptic chart – depressions and anticyclones	Q6	Q5
Anticyclones	Q7	Q5
HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS		
Ordnance Survey	Yes	Yes
Population		
Indicators of development	Q11a, Q11b	
Population distribution		Q9
Changes in birth and death rates		Q11
Urban		
Characteristics of land use zones	OS – Q8, Q9, Q10	OS – Q7a, Q8
Recent developments in land use zones		OS – Q7b
Shanty town improvements		Q10
Rural		
Modern developments in farming in developing countries	Q12	Q11
GLOBAL ISSUES		
Handling information		
Pie chart	Q13a	Q12a, Q15a
Map	Q15a, Q18a	Q14a, Q17a
Line graph	Q16a	
Bar graph	Q14a, Q17a	Q13a
Divided bar graph		Q16a
Climate change		
Managing climate change	Q13b	
Local and global effects of climate change		Q12b

	Paper 1	Paper 2
Impact of human activity on the natural environment		
Effects of human activity on the rainforest or tundra	Q14b	
Causes of land degradation in the rainforest		Q13b
Environmental hazards		
Strategies to reduce effects of hazard	Q15b	
Predicting and planning for an environmental hazard		Q14b
Trade and globalisation		
Inequalities in trade	Q16b	
Effects of changing demand for a product in a developing country		Q15b
Tourism		
Impact of mass tourism	Q17b	
Ecotourism		Q16b
Health		
Methods to control disease – AIDS	Q18b	
Causes of heart disease, cancer or asthma		Q17b

Providing map evidence to identify a specific landscape

HOW TO ANSWER

Study the map carefully for a few minutes. Pay particular attention to the contour lines. If they are close together, this means the land is hilly/mountainous so could show a glaciated landscape. Next look for clues from the named places/features on the map. If there are words like 'coire', 'corrie' or 'lochan' this would indicate a glaciated landscape. Make note of where these words are found, as this is your map evidence to use in your answer.

To answer this type of question fully, map evidence should be given in the following ways. Give a grid reference and state the name of the feature, for example 'a corrie is found at 535275', or you can identify a feature and give its name, for example 'a corrie loch named Loch Fi'.

Questions on other landscape types should be answered in the same way.

Top Tip!

Avoid a general list of glaciated features or river features. This will gain you few marks as this is not map evidence.

- 1 Study the Ordnance Survey map of the Aviemore area.
Give map evidence to identify that the map area has been glaciated.
- 2 Study the Ordnance Survey map extract of the Aviemore area.
Describe the physical features of the River Druie and its valley between 917000 and 927050. You should use grid references in your answer.

4

4

Identifying features on an OS map

HOW TO ANSWER

Specific features on OS maps can be identified by the pattern of the contour lines or by matching features to grid references.

With contour pattern questions, start by looking at each of the diagrams. Match the ones you are sure of. Start with the easiest one first. On a glaciated map, this is usually a corrie as the contours are a distinctive armchair shape so it is easy to identify. If you are unsure about the rest, do not give up – apply your knowledge of contour lines to try to work out the rest of the answers. If you are still unsure then make a guess.

With matching grid reference questions, try the following. Start with the first grid reference, find the location on the map and then try to match it to one of the possibilities. Do the same with the other grid references to identify them all. Match the ones you know then guess the rest.

Top Tip!

Do not leave any feature unmatched. Match the ones left at random – you might be lucky and get it right!

3

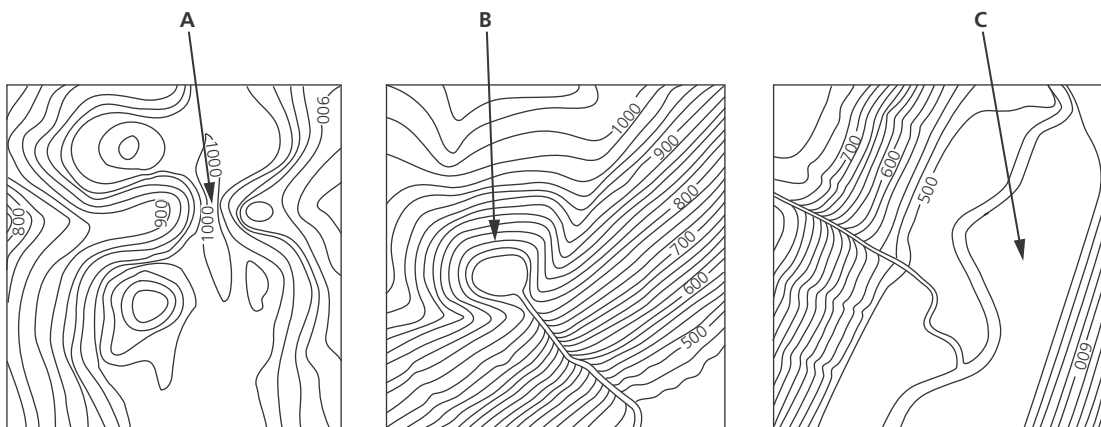


Diagram Q3: Glacial contour patterns

Look at Diagram Q3.

Match features A, B and C with the correct features below.

Choose from: pyramidal peak, U-shaped valley, corrie and arête.

Top Tip!

In this type of question, be aware that there is usually a distractor – an additional grid reference or feature which does not match anything in the question.

- 4 Study the Ordnance Survey map extract of the Aviemore area.

Match the glaciated upland features shown below with the correct grid reference.

Features: corrie, arête, U-shaped valley

Choose from grid references: 954976, 001981, 917005, 947005

- 5 Study the Ordnance Survey map extract of the Malham area.

Match the limestone features shown below with the correct grid reference.

Features: limestone pavement, intermittent drainage, pot hole

Choose from grid references: 894657, 900648, 861681, 853632

6

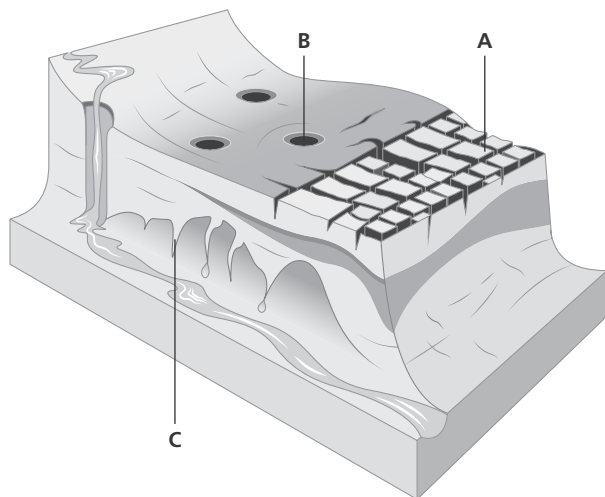


Diagram Q6: Limestone landscape

Study Diagram Q6.

Identify and name features A, B and C.

Top Tip!

This is basic knowledge. Make sure you learn to identify the features before you sit the question paper. A similar question could be asked about river features, coastal features or glaciated features.

Questions based on pie charts

>> HOW TO ANSWER

Take time to understand the figures on the pie charts. Most of these questions are comparisons. Look at the same segment on each pie chart then use the information to show the differences between them. Subtract the figures, then write down the differences in your answer. Do the same with each segment in the pie chart. List at least four changes, preferably five to ensure you gain the full 4 marks.

1

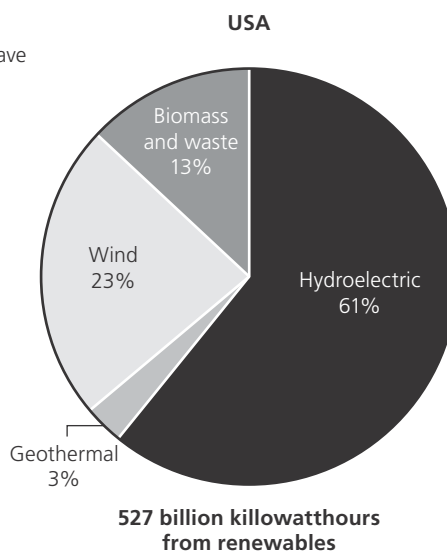
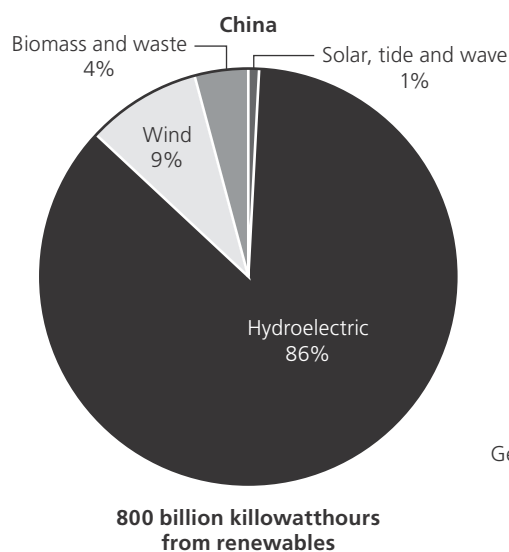


Diagram Q1: Renewable energy produced by China and the USA

Study Diagram Q1.

Describe, in detail, the differences between renewable energy produced by China and the USA.

Top Tip!

In this and the next question, you must use figures to gain full marks. General statements where you have said that something is 'higher' or 'lower'/'increasing' or 'decreasing' might only gain you 2 marks. Do not describe China followed by the United States. The question asks for differences, so process the information you are given in some way to show this. For example, instead of saying China generates more renewable energy from hydroelectric sources (HEP) than the USA, you could say China generates 86 per cent of its renewable energy from HEP sources which is 25 per cent more than the USA.

MARKS

4

Duration: 2 hours, 20 minutes

Total marks: 80

SECTION 1 – PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS – 30 MARKS

Attempt EITHER question 1 OR question 2. ALSO attempt questions 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

SECTION 2 – HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS – 30 MARKS

Attempt questions 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

SECTION 3 – GLOBAL ISSUES – 20 MARKS

Attempt any TWO of the following:

Question 13 – Climate change

Question 14 – Natural regions

Question 15 – Environmental hazards

Question 16 – Trade and globalisation

Question 17 – Tourism

Question 18 – Health

Remember, you can use sketches, maps and diagrams (labelled appropriately) in your answer, where relevant.

Section 1: Physical environments

Total marks: 30

Attempt EITHER question 1 OR question 2 AND questions 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

MARKS

1 Glaciated uplands/Coastal landscapes

Study the Ordnance Survey map extract of the Dingwall area.

- a** Match the glaciated upland features shown below with the correct grid reference.

Features: truncated spur, corrie, U-shaped valley

Choose from grid references:

467677

476683

525594

435663

- b** Explain the formation of headlands and bays.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

3

4

Now answer questions 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Do not answer this question if you have already answered question 1

2 Rivers and their valleys

Study the Ordnance Survey map extract of the Dingwall area.

- a** Match the river features shown below with the correct grid reference.

Features: V-shaped valley, meander, tributary

Choose from grid references:

528595

442591

447585

473657

- b** Explain the formation of a waterfall.

You may use a diagram(s) in your answer.

3

4

Section 3: Global issues

Total marks: 20

Attempt any TWO questions.

Question 13 – Climate change

Question 14 – Natural regions

Question 15 – Environmental hazards

Question 16 – Trade and globalisation

Question 17 – Tourism

Question 18 – Health

MARKS

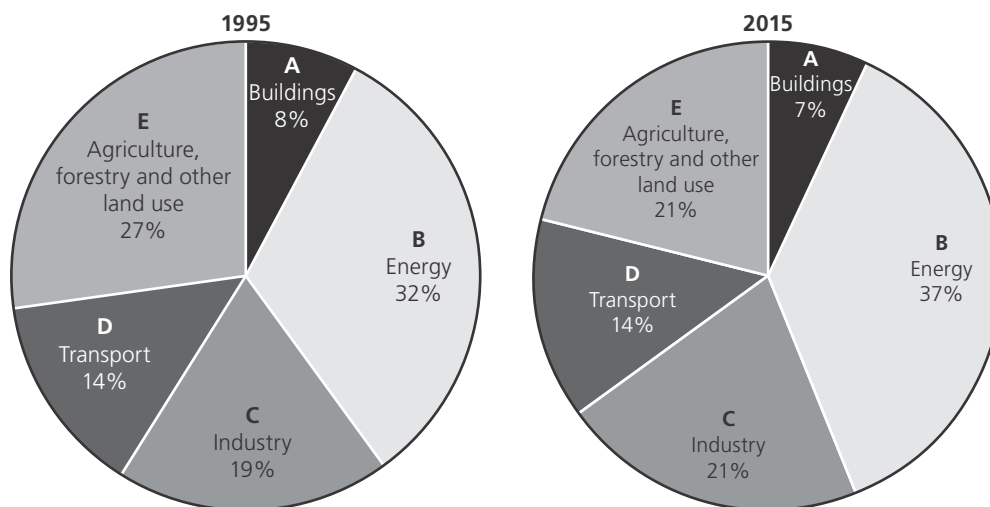
13 Climate change

Diagram Q13A: Greenhouse gas emissions

a Study Diagram Q13A.

Describe, in detail, the changes in greenhouse gas emissions between 1995 and 2015.

4

Sea level rise: according to the UK Met Office, sea levels around the UK have risen about 10 centimetres since 1900.

Changes in rainfall: rainfall in the UK during summer is decreasing, while in winter it is increasing.

UK Met Office

Diagram Q13B: Some effects of climate change

b Look at Diagram Q13B.

Describe, in detail, ways in which people try to manage climate change.

6

Practice Paper 1

Section 1: Physical environments

Question	Expected answer	Mark	Commentary with hints and tips
1a	Truncated spur: 476683 Corrie: 467677 U-shaped valley: 525594	3	First match the features you are sure are correct. You can then match any remaining feature to its reference. Do not leave a feature without a reference. Even if you do not know the correct answer, make a guess at the remaining references as you could be lucky and match them correctly!
1b	Headlands and bays are found in areas where there are bands of alternating hard and soft rock (1) which meet the coast at right angles (1). The softer rock, for example clay, erodes more quickly, forming bays (1), while the harder rock, for example chalk, erodes more slowly, forming headlands (1). When formed, the bays then become sheltered by the headlands as they erode less (1). Once formed, the headland is then left more at risk from erosion as the waves' energy is concentrated here (1).	4	The more detail you put into an answer, the more marks you will gain. If you simply refer to processes like erosion or deposition, you will gain only 1 mark. However, you will gain additional marks if you explain the processes. You can gain a mark from drawing a series of diagrams which shows how the feature is formed at different stages. A diagram with labels which explains the formation can gain full marks.
2a	V-shaped valley: 473657 Meander: 447585 Tributary: 528595	3	Match the features you are sure are correct. You can then match the remaining feature to its reference. Do not leave a feature without a reference. Even if you do not know the correct answer, make a guess at the remaining references as you could be lucky and match them correctly!
2b	Waterfalls are found where hard rock like limestone overlies softer rock like mudstone (1). The water is powerful and erodes the softer rock by hydraulic action (1). This is the force of the water hitting the rock (1). Over time a plunge pool forms (1). The softer rock is worn away and the hard rock is undercut (1) and an overhang of hard rock is left suspended above the plunge pool (1). This collapses as there is nothing to support it and the rock falls into the plunge pool (1). Rock fragments swirling around deepen the plunge pool (1). This process is repeated over a long period of time and the waterfall retreats upstream forming a steep-sided gorge (1).	4	The more detail you put into an answer, the more marks you will gain. If you simply refer to river processes like hydraulic action, attrition, corrosion and corrasion, you will gain only 1 mark. However, you will gain additional marks if you explain the processes. You can gain a mark for drawing a series of diagrams which shows how the feature is formed at different stages. A diagram with labels which explains the formation can gain full marks.