

WJEC Eduqas

GCSE (9-1)



WORKBOOK

Geography B

Practise your exam skills • Answer questions confidently • Improve your grade

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Contents

Introduction: What is assessed on each paper?

Chapter 1 How geography is assessed in Component 1	4
Understanding exam questions	4
Read the question carefully	5
Dealing with complex questions	6
Spelling, punctuation and grammar	6
Knowledge questions	7
Fill-in-the-gaps questions	7
Describe questions	8
Understanding questions	9
‘Give one/two reasons’ questions	9
‘Explain why’ questions	10
Skills questions	12
Using graphs	12
Selecting and adapting graphs	13
Reading OS maps	14
Reading other maps	16
Doing simple calculations	17
Application (AO3) questions	18
Reading photos	18
‘Analyse’ questions	20
‘Evaluate’ questions	21
‘To what extent’ questions	22
Chapter 2 Component 1	26
Theme 1: Changing places – changing economies	26
Global patterns of urbanisation	26
Patterns within global cities	27
Reasons for urban growth	28
Challenges facing global cities	29
Strategies to manage the impacts of urbanisation	30
Urban and rural processes and change in the UK	32
What are the distinctive features of urban areas?	32
Factors that cause rural change:	
1 Counter-urbanisation	33
Factors that cause rural change:	
2 Rural depopulation	34
Urban change in the UK	35
Retail change	36
The impact of leisure use on honeypots	37
A global perspective on development issues	38
Multi-national companies (MNCs)	40
Trade	42
Globalisation	43
Theme 2: Changing environments	44

Shaping the landscape – coasts and coastal management	44
Coastal management	46
Coastal management can be controversial	47
Sea level rise and flood risk	48
Shaping the landscape – rivers and river management	50
Flooding	52
Why is the UK climate so variable?	54
Atmospheric circulation	55
Low pressure weather hazards	56
Effects of tropical storms	57
High pressure weather hazards	58
Climate change	60
Climate change – cause and effect	60
Tackling climate change	62
Theme 3: Environmental challenges	64
How ecosystems function	64
Global patterns of ecosystems	65
The savanna	66
The savanna under threat	68
Tropical rainforests under threat	70
Water resources and management	72
Over-abstraction of groundwater	72
Desertification	74
Is desertification caused by human activity?	76
What can be done to manage desertification?	78

Chapter 3 Problem-solving geography	80
Problem-solving in Component 2	80
Types of question in Component 2	81
Problem-solving in Part C of Component 3	81
Types of problem-solving question	82
Structuring your 12-mark answer	83
Signposting	84
Using the resources in the exam paper and Resource Folder	84
Social, economic and environmental impacts	86
Aiming high!	88
Chapter 4 Fieldwork	90
Questions about unfamiliar fieldwork	90
Questions which ask about accuracy and reliability	91
Questions which ask about maps and graphs in fieldwork	91
Questions about your own fieldwork	93
Evaluation, evaluation, evaluation	94
Using your own experience	94

Chapter 2 Component 1

Theme 1: Changing places – changing economies

The first question of Component 1 examines content from Theme 1. The whole question has a total of 32 marks. The final part is an 8-mark question that assesses AO3. Content from Theme 1 could also be used as the context for a problem-solving exercise in Component 2.

Global patterns of urbanisation

This theme uses the following abbreviations – LICs, NICs and HICs:

- **Low income countries (LICs)** are very poor countries. Most LICs are in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Sierra Leone, Uganda and Tanzania. Towns and cities (urban places) are growing fastest in LICs.
- **Newly industrialised countries (NICs)** have a lot of manufacturing industry. Many NICs are in Asia (such as India and China) or South America (e.g. Brazil). NICs have many global cities such as Mumbai, Shanghai and São Paulo.
- **High income countries (HICs)** are very wealthy countries such as the UK, Japan, Australia and the USA. There are a lot of global cities in HICs, such as London, Tokyo and New York.

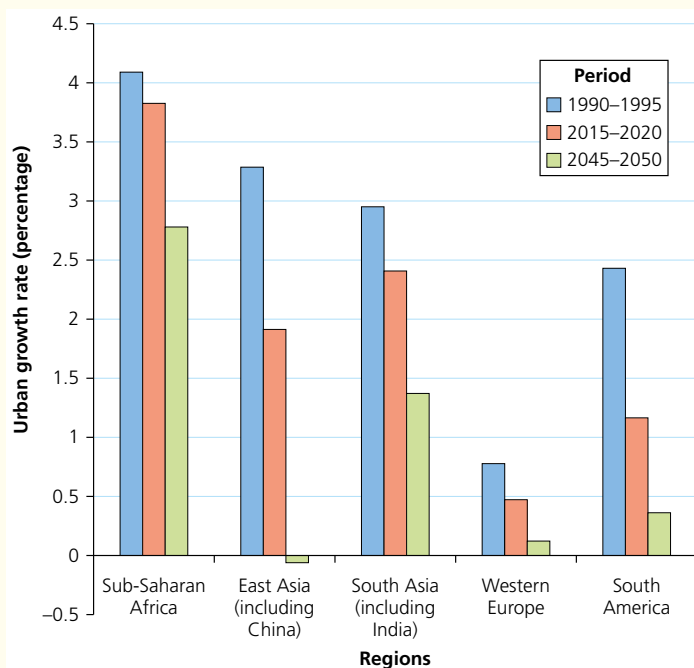


Figure 1 Urban growth rates

1 Study Figure 1. Which three of the following statements are true? Tick three statements.

- a The rate of urban growth declines in all regions. ☐
- b In the period 2015–2020, urban growth rate is 3.3% in East Asia. ☐
- c In the period 2015–2020, urban growth rate is fastest in LICs and slowest in HICs. ☐
- d The largest decrease in urban growth rate between 2015–2020 and 2045–2050 will be in HICs. ☐
- e In the period 2015–2020, urban growth rate in South Asia is almost double that in South America. ☐

Patterns within global cities

Global cities are connected by **trade**, **technology** and **migration** to other cities around the world. Historical patterns of migration create distinctive **cultural patterns** within global cities – different groups of people tend to live in separate districts of each city.

Fact Box

- The UK has fourteen of the best-connected global cities in the world. Cardiff is one of them.
- Coal was exported in huge quantities from Cardiff's port between 1865 and 1913.
- Work in the dock area attracted migrant workers from India, Pakistan and Somalia.
- The port continues to import and export containers, steel and timber products.

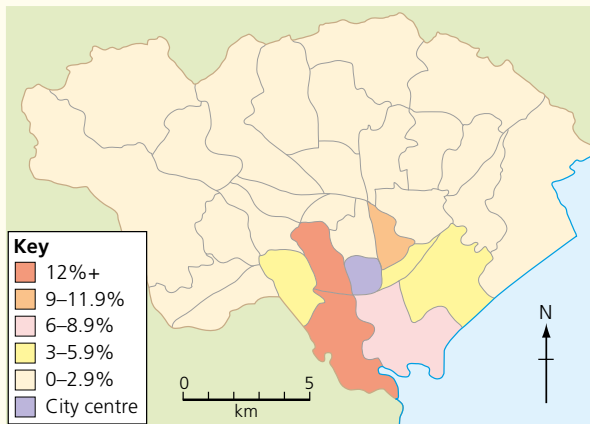


Figure 2 The distribution of the ethnic Asian population in Cardiff (2011 census)

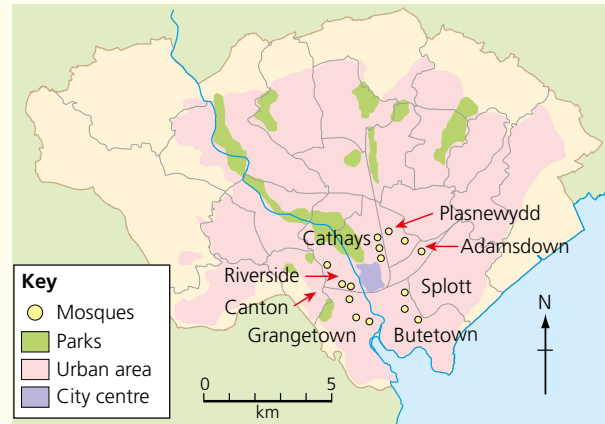


Figure 3 The distribution of mosques in Cardiff

- 2** Study Figure 2 and Figure 3. Compare the distribution of the ethnic Asian population to the distribution of mosques.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

If you are asked to compare you must make some direct links between the two things. It's not good enough to describe the pattern on each map separately. Use words like 'whereas' or 'similarly' to connect sentences and make direct comparisons.

- 3** Link each point to one explanation using an arrow to explain the cultural pattern shown on Figure 2.

Point
First generation migrants moved to Butetown and Grangetown between 1890 and 1960...
Later migrants also settled in Butetown and Grangetown...
Second/third generation migrants choose to live in inner-urban areas of Cardiff...
Recent migrants who arrive with low skills choose to live in inner-urban areas of Cardiff...

Explanation
...so they have a wider choice of low-cost accommodation.
...so they could work in the port and dock areas.
...so they were close to friends and family members who had already moved to Cardiff.
...so they are close to services such as mosques and shops selling halal food.

Reasons for urban growth

Urban areas in LICs and some NICs continue to grow rapidly due to:

- **migration** – people moving to urban areas from the countryside (**rural** places)
- **natural increase** – more births than deaths.

Migration happens because of a mixture of:

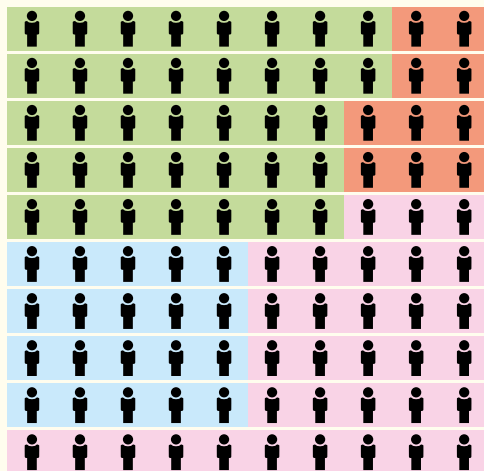
- **push factors** – reasons you want to leave your home
- **pull factors** – reasons that attract you to move to somewhere else.

4 Sort the following list into push factors and pull factors by placing each letter in the correct box.

Push factors

Pull factors

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| A shortage of food | E flooding | J to join family |
| B seasonal work/under-employment | F too far to nearest school | K drought |
| C lack of jobs | G intolerance | L desertification |
| D higher incomes | H to attend university | M access to healthcare |
| | I conflict | |



Never just give 'income' or 'jobs' as pull factors. People are pulled by the idea they might get a higher income or because there will be more jobs available.

- from rural areas within Maharashtra
- from rural areas outside Maharashtra
- from urban areas within Maharashtra
- from urban areas outside Maharashtra

Figure 4 The origin of migrants to Mumbai, in the Indian state of Maharashtra

5 Study Figure 4.

a What percentage of Mumbai's migrants come from rural places?

.....

b Name another suitable technique that could be used to represent this data.

.....

c Give one reason why your suggested technique is suitable for this data.

.....

.....

Challenges facing global cities

Cities grow faster than housing can be built, which can result in the growth of **slums** and **squatter settlements**. These homes are **informal** because they are built without planning permission. Many homes do not have connections to clean water or the sewage system. Some are built in dangerous locations where they are at risk of flooding, mudslides or fire.



Figure 5 Squatter's homes in Mumbai, India

6 Study Figure 5.

- a Use the 'So what' technique to infer how each of the following pieces of evidence, seen in the photograph, could affect the people who live here.

The homes are very close together so

.....

The homes are built of recycled materials so

.....

- b Identify **two** other pieces of evidence in the photo and use inference to explain the effects on people.

Feature 1

.....

Feature 2

.....

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