

In this session today, we will be covering the following aspects of your IGCSE Geography Paper:

1. Question Paper Structure & Timings (including extra time)
2. Command Terms
3. Reading & Re-reading
4. Highlighting

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b>	Centre Number
<b>International IGCSE</b>	Candidate Number
<b>Geography</b>	
<b>Paper 2: Human geography</b>	
Specimen papers for first teaching 2017 Time: 1 hour 45 minutes	Paper Reference <b>4GE1/02</b>

**READ THIS INFORMATION**

#### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section A, answer **two** questions from Questions 1, 2 and 3.  
In Section B, answer **one** question from Questions 4, 5 and 6.  
In Section C, answer **one** question from Questions 7, 8 and 9.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided.  
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used
- **You must show all your working out with your answer clearly identified at the end of your solution.**

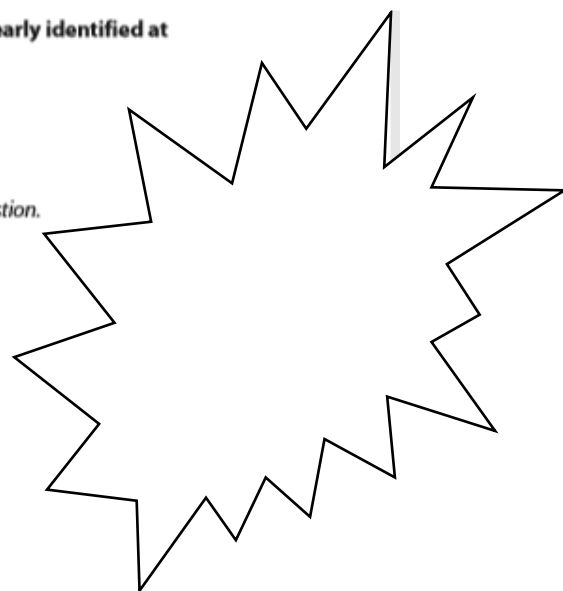
#### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 105.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

#### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

What sections do we do for paper 1 and paper 2?



### UNDERSTANDING THE QUESTION

When completing your GCSE Geography exam you must read the question carefully and answer it in the right way to make sure that you get as many marks as possible. Always use geographical terms in your answers e.g. compass directions, use the scale of the map, give grid references.

Here are some of the command words that you may be given. Match the command term to the definition using the key word box beneath.

	add notes or labels to a map or diagram to explain what it shows
	look for ways in which features or places are similar or different. e.g. a city in an LEDC compared to a MEDC
<b>Complete</b>	fill in the missing data, for example on a bar chart, triangular graph or line graph.
	look for the differences between features or places. Often the question will ask you to compare and contrast.
	explain what something means e.g. freeze-thaw.
	give details about what a map or diagram shows.
<b>Discuss</b>	usually wants a long answer, describing and giving reasons for or explaining arguments for and against.
	a sketch map or diagram with labels to explain something.
<b>Explain</b>	give reasons for the location or appearance of something.
	reasons for the location of something such as a factory.
	say what you or a particular group think about something , for example should we charge cars to enter the city centre (congestion charge)
	name, locate, recognise or select a particular feature or features, usually from a map, photo or diagram.
	put onto a map or diagram.
	give accurate details or features
<b>Study</b>	look carefully at a map, photo, table, diagram etc. and say what it shows.
	give specific details about your case studies.
	make sure you include examples from the information, including grid references if it is a map.

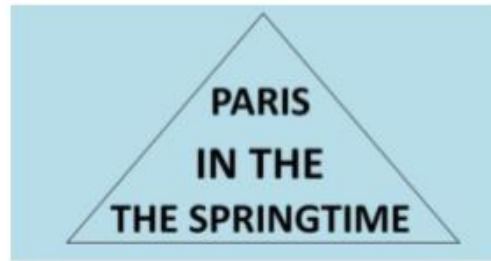
### **Key Command Terms - Need to Know!**

*Match the command word to the correct definition.*

With the help of/using the information provided, With reference to /refer to examples you have studied , Compare , Mark, Name, state, list, Define, Annotate , Factors , Draw, Contrast , Give your (or somebody else's) views- , Define , Describe , Identify

### 3. Reading, re-reading and highlighting key command words

After reading the  
the sentence, you are  
now aware that the  
the human brain often  
does not inform you that the  
the word the has been  
repeated twice every time.



Make sure you use your BUG technique before you answer an exam question!



Box command words

Underline keywords

Glance back over



(ii) Define what is meant by the term **abiotic**.

(1)

(a) Identify **one** human factor that affects coastal landforms.

(1)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b> heavy rainfall
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b> sea level change
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b> wind direction
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b> settlement development

(f) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of coastal hard engineering strategies.

(4)

**4. Read, highlight, think and then answer!**

What does the image show? How does it link to the question?



**Figure 6a**

**An area of east London where primary fieldwork was undertaken**

Question	Percentage (%) agreement from 4 different groups			
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
1	38	56	33	49
2	24	66	37	12
3	12	78	40	36
4	16	50	32	51
5	19	42	35	38
6	22	12	36	42
7	36	6	40	55
Mean (%)	23.9	44.3	36.1	?

**Figure 6b**

What does the table tell us?  
How does it link to the picture?  
How does it link to question?

## 6 Investigating urban environments.

(a) Study Figure 6a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) State **one** type of fieldwork risk that can be identified in this area.

(1)

(ii) Explain **one** way this risk could be managed.

(2)

Study Figure 6b in the Resource Booklet. It shows the mean agreement scores from four groups of people, based on responses to a questionnaire.

(b) (i) Identify the type of data shown in Figure 6b.

(1)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b> Quantitative
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b> Qualitative
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b> Systematic
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b> Random

### KEY TIPS!

- Look at the number of marks available! It will tell you how many points you need to make.
- Make sure you look at the number of marks available. We always suggest '**1 mark per minute**'
- They will always provide double the number of lines for question marks. **E.g: 8 marks = 16 lines**. Try and stick to this guideline to make sure you don't go off track and start rambling!

