

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

1. Skills required for the exam
2. Revision of Assessment Focus skills from KS3
3. How to apply my Geography skills to exam questions

These different type of skills will be required in the exam.

Literacy	Extended Writing	Cartographic	Numerical	Statistical	Graph
Keywords SPAG	Evaluate Analyse	OS maps Weather charts Bathymetric Isoline maps Gradient, contour and spot height. Coordinates , scale and distance Interpret cross section and transect. Describe and interpret Geospatial Data (GIS)	Area & Scale Understanding units Proportion and ratio.	% increase or decrease Frequency - Median Mode Modal class Mean Range Quartiles Bivariate data with 2 variables Scatter graphs - line of best fit Make predictions Interpolate and extrapolate trends Identify weakness in statistical data.	Flow line maps Choropleth maps Population pyramids Pictograms Pie charts Line charts Histograms Bar charts Triangular graph Radial graph Wind rose diagram Proportional symbols. Select and construct appropriate graphs.

RAG rate
your
confidence
levels in
each skill

The exam will also require you to be able to draw data onto a graph, be able to describe a map or graph and describe distribution.

Describing Location:

You may be asked to describe a location on the map. Make sure use the following to describe:

- 8 compass points
- Use the map key (if there is one)
- Name continent and countries.
- Identify physical features (natural)
- Identify human features (manmade)

Describing distribution:

The main difference is distribution means pattern, therefore describing location is not enough. Patterns you can identify are:

- Which hemisphere are most located?
- Clustered together?
- Spread out in random pattern?
- Along coastline/inland
- Which continents are most found in?
- Any anomalies?
- Proximity to equator and band of tropics.

What to read on a map

MAP SKILLS CHECKLIST



- ❖ **Height** (relief - colour shading, contour lines, spot heights)
- ❖ **Accuracy** in locating places, shading, colouring
- ❖ **Key** to show the appropriate symbols on your map
- ❖ **Scale** to show distance
- ❖ **Direction** using a compass rose to orientate your map

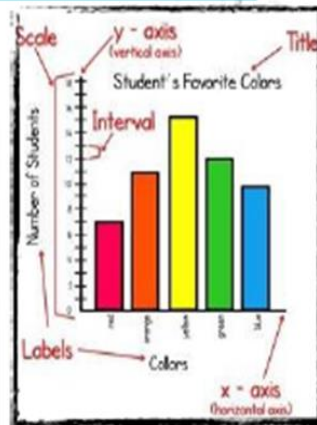
You may be faced with different types of maps in the exam, however the skills will be the same!

You need to show **that you can read a map key** and plot specific locations on a map.

You will not be expected to learn locations off by heart, but are expected to be able to accurately **locate the 7 continents, 6 oceans** and know which countries the equator line passes through.

What does a good graph need?

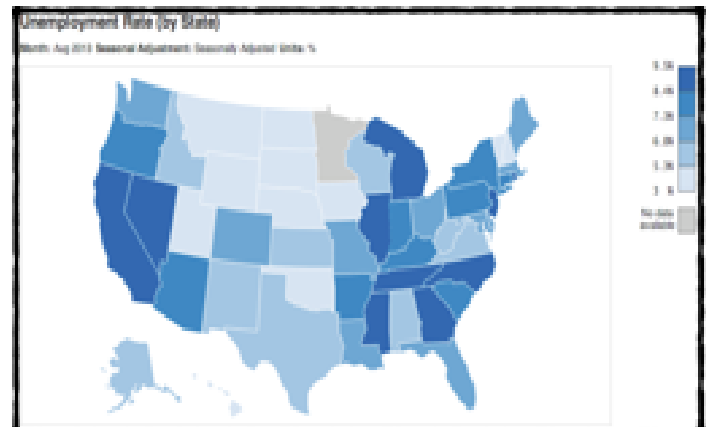
DRAWING A GRAPH CHECKLIST



- ❖ **Title** that describes what the graph is showing.
- ❖ **Accuracy** when measuring and plotting information.
- ❖ **Key** to show what the colours on your graph mean.
- ❖ **Presentation** using pencils, colouring pencils, ruler etc.
- ❖ **AXIS** - label the x and y axis, if relevant.

How to describe a map.

DESCRIBE CHECKLIST

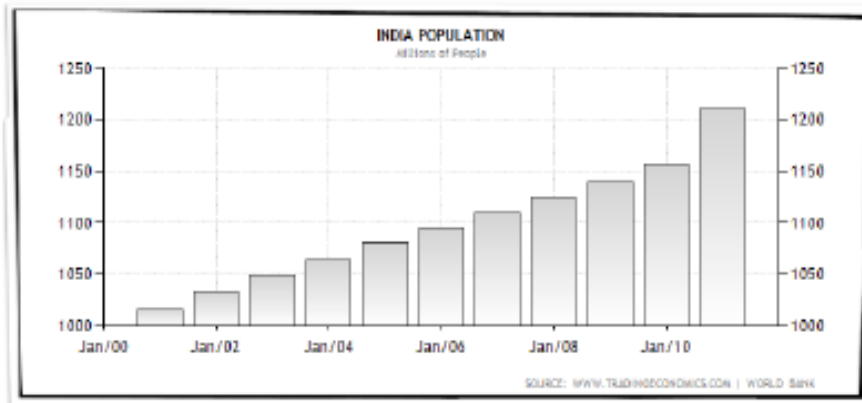


The unemployment rate in the USA, August 2013, is distributed unevenly. The highest rates are mainly in the south west, in states, such as California and Nevada and in the south west, in states, such as, Georgia and Tennessee with unemployment rates between 8.4% - 9.5%. The least unemployment is mainly in central USA, in Montana and Wyoming with between 3% - 5.3% of people unemployed.

- ❖ **Pattern** what the map looks like - even/uneven distribution.
- ❖ **Data** use number from the key (quantification)
- ❖ **Place names**, include states, countries, continents, rivers.
- ❖ **Anomaly** - does anything **not** fit the pattern? What is the odd one out?

How to describe a graph.

DESCRIBE CHECKLIST



The population of India has increased from 1.02 billion in January 2002 to 1.21 billion in January 2011. The anomaly is the largest increase of 50 million in one year between January 2010 and 2011.

- ❖ **Pattern** what the graph looks like, how it changes.
- ❖ **Data** use number from the graph (quantification).
- ❖ **Anomaly** - does anything not fit the pattern? What is the odd one out?

Make sure you always use data from the graph!!!!

Show the examiner that you understand what it means by **manipulating the data** in some way. This could be as simple as working out the difference between the highest and lowest values.

Useful websites to develop your Geographical skills:

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/>

<https://online.seterra.com/en/vgp/3188>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/z2y9wmn>

NOW LET'S APPLY THESE SKILLS TO SOME EXAM QUESTIONS!!!

(d) Study Figure 2b below.

(i) Label the box with an X where corn production is the highest.

(1)

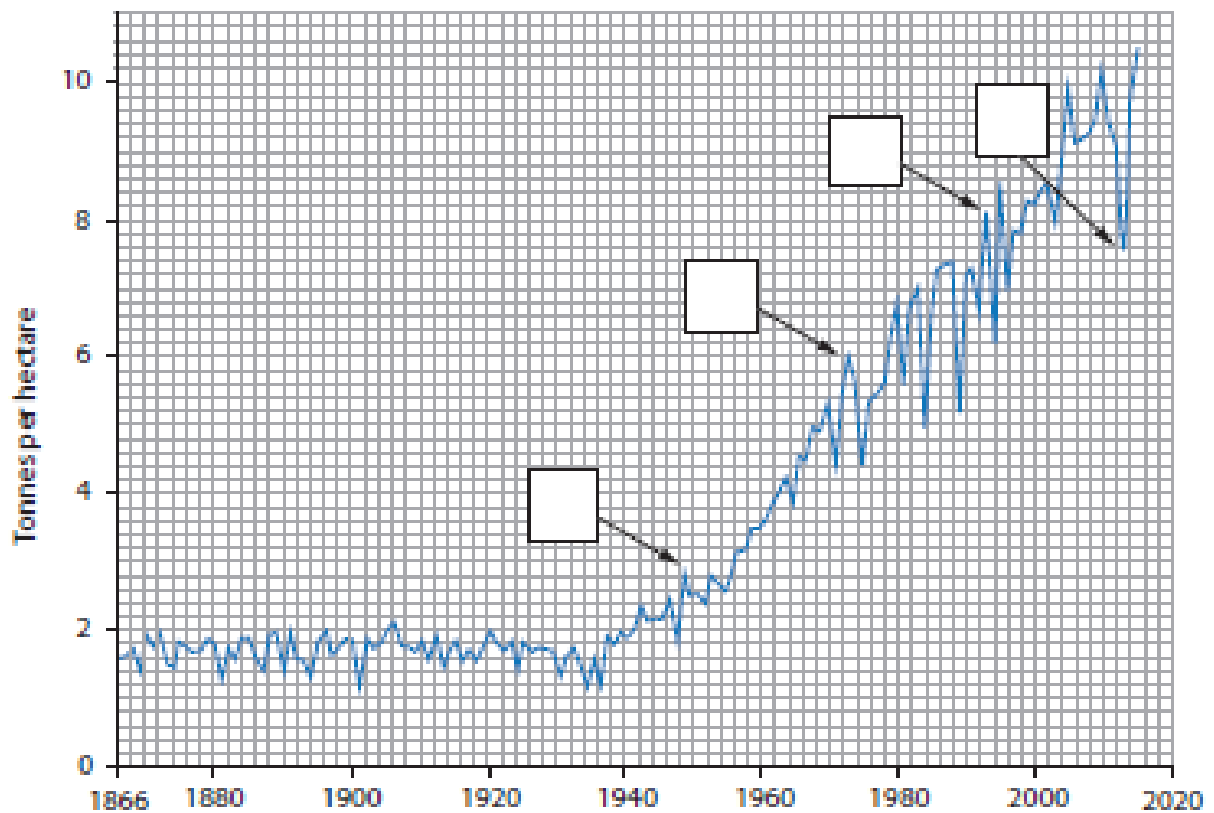


Figure 2b

Corn production (tonnes / ha) 1866-2020, USA.

(ii) Identify the period with the greatest increase in production

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A 1880-1890 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B 1910-1920 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C 1930-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D 1960-1970 |

(1)

0 1 . 2 Which one of the following is the correct latitude and longitude for Jakarta?

Shade one circle only.

A 21 °N 52 °E

B 30 °S 157 °E

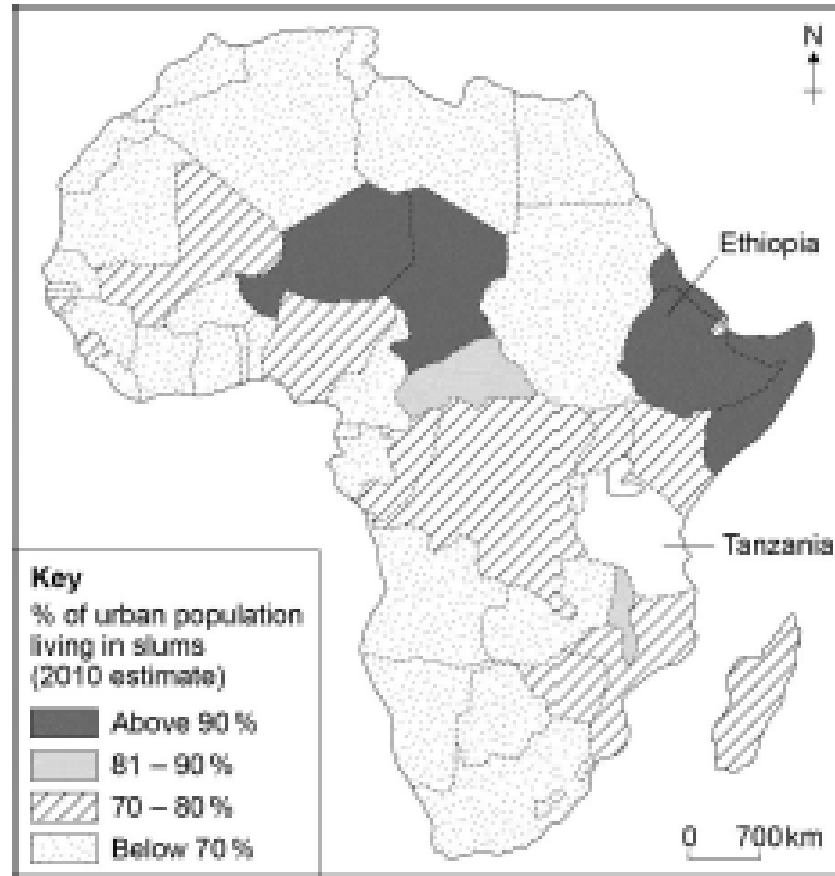
C 6 °S 106 °E

D 33 °N 75 °E

[1 mark]

Study Figure 3, a choropleth map showing the percentage of the urban population living in slums in African countries (2010 estimate).

Figure 3



0 2 - 1 Complete Figure 3 using the information below.

[1 mark]

Estimated percentage (%) of urban population living in slums:

Tanzania – 80%

0 2 - 2 What is the estimated percentage of urban population living in slums in Ethiopia?

Shade one circle only.

A Above 90%

B 81–90%

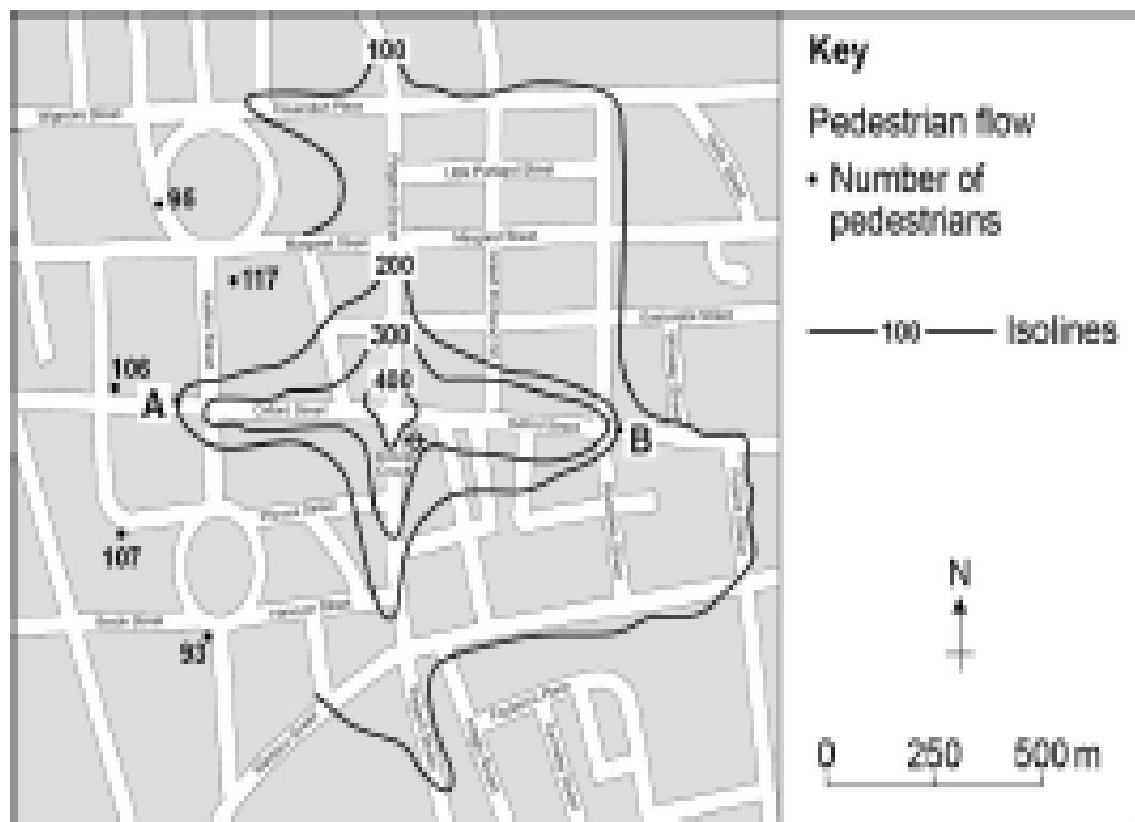
C 70–80%

D Below 70%

[1 mark]

Figure 8 is an isoline map of pedestrian flow in part of London using results from a 5 minute pedestrian count.

Figure 8



0 4 . 2 Complete the isoline for 100 pedestrians shown on Figure 8.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 3 Describe the pattern of pedestrian flow shown on the completed map.

[2 marks]

ANSWERS:

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(d)(i)	<p>(A03) 1 mark</p> <p>Award 1 mark for:</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(d)(ii)	<p>(A03) 1 mark</p> <p>Award 1 mark for:</p> <p>D 1960-1970</p>	(1)

01	2	<p>One mark for correct answer:</p> <p>C 6 °S 106 °E.</p> <p>No credit if two or more answers shaded.</p> <p>A04 = 1 mark</p>	1
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02	1	<p>One mark for correct shading for Tanzania:</p> <p>Lines as shown in key for 70–80% (accept hatched lines in any direction).</p> <p>AO4 = 1 mark</p>	1
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02	2	<p>One mark for correct answer:</p> <p>A Above 90%.</p> <p>No credit if two or more answers are shaded.</p> <p>AO4 = 1 mark</p>	1
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04	2	<p>One mark for accurately completing isoline for 100 pedestrians. The line must pass to the right of numbers 93 and 95 and to the left of numbers 107, 106 and 117.</p> <p>AO4 = 1 mark</p>	1
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Key

Pedestrian flow

• Number of pedestrians

— 100 — Isolines

N

0 250 500 m

04	3	<p>Credit statements about pedestrian flow pattern using information on the map, eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greatest concentration of pedestrians is at junction of Oxford Street and Regent Street (1) • flows elongate along these roads away from the junction (1) • main flows are east–west along Oxford Street (1) • uniform reduction in pedestrian flows from 400–200 stretching from junction north–south and east–west (1). <p>Can credit answers referencing the 'target' type of pattern evident.</p> <p>No credit for answers just listing or comparing numbers of pedestrians at particular sites.</p> <p>AO4 = 2 marks</p>	2
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