

OCR B GCSE GEOGRAPHY REVISION – PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPES	From the exam specification	Short questions (1-4 marks)	Long questions (6-8 marks)
3.1. What makes a landscape distinctive?	a. What is a landscape? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the concept of a landscape can be defined, including the differences between built and natural landscapes. 	What are the main characteristics of a 'built' landscape (2) Briefly describe what is meant by a natural landscape (1)	
	b. Where are the physical landscapes of the UK? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the distribution of upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes in the UK. • Overview of the characteristics of these landscapes which make them distinctive including their geology, climate and human activity. 	Describe the distribution of upland and lowland landscapes in the UK (4) Explain how geology can affect the landscape that forms on the surface (3) Compare land uses in upland and lowland areas in the UK (4)	Explain how the geology of the UK gives rise to distinctive landscapes. Refer to one or more named rock types (6) Describe how the climate of the UK gives rise to distinctive landscapes. Refer to named locations in your answer (6)
3.2. What influences the landscapes of the UK?	a. What physical processes shape landscapes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geomorphic processes that are involved in shaping landscapes, including weathering (mechanical, chemical, biological), mass movement (sliding, slumping), erosion (abrasion, hydraulic action, attrition, solution), transport (traction, saltation, suspension, solution), deposition. • The formation of coastal landforms including headlands, bays, cave, arch, stack, beach and spit. • The formation of river landforms including waterfall, gorge, v-shaped valley, floodplain, levee, meander, ox-bow lake. 	Outline the role of erosion in shaping a headland. Refer to a named example you have studied (4) Explain the stages in the formation of an arch (4) Explain how freeze-thaw weathering could cause cliffs break up (4) Describe a process of weathering, other than freeze-thaw, that can affect landscapes (2) Explain how constructive waves contribute to deposition on the coast (3)	With the aid of an annotated diagram, explain what is likely to happen to the landform 'an arch' over the next 100 years (6)

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		<p>Describe the formation of one river landform you have studied. You can use diagrams to help you (4)</p> <p>Suggest one reason for building embankments along a river (1)</p> <p>Explain how embankments could influence geomorphic processes in a river (3)</p>	
	<p>b. What are the characteristics of your chosen landscapes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study of two landscapes in the UK, one coastal landscape and one river basin, to include the study of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - its landforms created by geomorphic processes - the geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate - How human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape. 	<p>For a named coastal landscape in the UK, explain how the landscape was formed (4)</p> <p>For a named river basin in the UK, describe its location. You could draw a labelled sketch map to help you (4)</p> <p>For one landform in a named river basin, explain how geomorphic processes have led to its formation (4)</p> <p>With reference to a landscape you have studied, explain what makes it distinctive (4)</p>	<p>For a named coastal landscape, assess the influence of weather and climate on the landscape (6)</p> <p>Discuss the factors that need to be considered in managing a coastal landscape (6)</p> <p>For a river basin you have studied, explain how human activity has affected the geomorphic processes in this landscape (6)</p> <p>For a river basin you have studied, discuss whether human activities in the river basin help to increase or reduce the risk of flooding (8 + 3 SpaG)</p> <p>For a named river basin in the UK, assess whether the negative impacts of human activity on the landscape are greater than the positive impacts (8+3SpaG)</p> <p>Define the erosional landforms in one coastal landscape you have studied and explain how they were formed (6)</p>

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	<p>b. What are the characteristics of your chosen landscapes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Case study of two landscapes in the UK, one coastal landscape and one river basin, to include the study of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- its landforms created by geomorphic processes- the geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate- how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.		<p>Assess how far the impacts of human activity on one coastal landscape have been negative (8 + 3 SpaG)</p> <p>With reference to a stretch of coastline you have studied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Explain the processes of erosion affecting it (3)b) Explain how the different groups of people who use the coastline may have conflicting views on how it should be used (4)c) Name three different methods used to protect the coastline from erosion <p>With reference to a river that you have studied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Describe the geomorphic processes that operate in the upper course of the river (4)b) Explain how human activity affects the river's natural flow (3)
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