

# **GEOGRAPHY**

## **REVISION BOOKLET**

**Exam Board OCR Geography A**

## **TOP TIPS**

**You have studied 2 contrasting locations: BRISTOL AND MUMBAI**

**Look at where they are found, what they are like, how they are similar and how they are different. Also focus on how they are linked.**

**Be specific to a place – get to know real locations**

**Place knowledge - take a case study approach**

### **Bristol – You need to know:**

**Famous landmarks around Bristol past and present.**

**Mark on a sketch map the (Physical and human Geography) major roads, rivers, airports, railway lines and stations, ports, upland areas, urban and rural areas.**

**Describe the types of housing, green spaces, and areas of poverty as well as wealthy in and around Bristol. You can link this in with lessons we have had on levels of education and crime for different areas of Bristol.**

**About Crime rates in and around the Bristol region and how they vary.**

**Describe the climate of Bristol (Temperature and Rainfall Graphs)**

**How Bristol is connected to other places nationally and internationally.**

**How you perceive Bristol and also how other groups of people who live in Bristol may perceive it as a city.**

**Types of jobs people do in Bristol with some examples.**

**What changes are we likely to see in the future in terms of population and the environment?**

**How sustainable can we be in the next 50 years/What would the ideal scenario be?**

### **Mumbai – You need to know:**

**Famous landmarks around Mumbai. (Dharavi and Bollywood as a minimum)**

**Mark on a sketch map the (Physical and human Geography) major roads, rivers, airports, railway lines and stations, ports, upland areas, urban and rural areas.**

**Describe the types of housing, green spaces, and areas of poverty as well as wealthy in and around Mumbai.**

**Describe the climate of Mumbai (Temperature and Rainfall Graphs)**

**How Mumbai is connected to other places nationally and internationally.**

**How you perceive Mumbai and also how other groups of people who live in Bristol may perceive it as a city.**

**Types of jobs people do in Mumbai with some examples.**

**What changes are we likely to see in the future in Mumbai like population change and the environment?**

**How sustainable can we be in the next 50 years/What would the ideal scenario be?**

## Analysis techniques

The exam will contain resources which you must respond to and use in your answer. You will either...

- Use the data in the resources e.g. From a graph or a diagram:  
Use numbers and data directly in your answer. Usually, this means taking information from the resource and incorporating it into your answer.

Data response command words include 'describe', 'state' and 'summarise'.

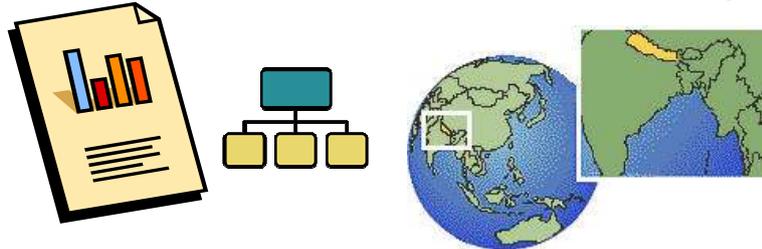
Or you will...

- React to a resource (data stimulus resource) e.g. You might use the resource to get some ideas, or to provide a structure for your answer.

Data stimulus command words are more open, for example 'examine' or 'discuss'.

The range of resources you could be asked to interpret and use is large.

- Photographs
- Charts and Tables
- Maps
- Diagrams
- Cartoons



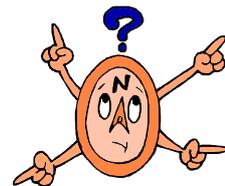
## GCSE Geography - Command Words

### 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.

Command words tell you what to do, i.e. what type of answer the examiner wants

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:..

**Annotate** - add notes or labels to a map or diagram to explain what it shows.

**Compare** - look for ways in which features or places are similar or different. e.g. a city in an LEDC compared to a MEDC

**Complete** - add to a map or graph to finish it off.

**Contrast** - look for the differences between features or places. Often the question will ask you to compare and contrast.

**Define** - explain what something means e.g. freeze-thaw.

**Describe** - give details about what a map or diagram shows.

**Discuss** - usually wants a long answer, describing and giving reasons for or explaining arguments for and against.

**Draw** - a sketch map or diagram with labels to explain something.

**Explain or account for** - give reasons for the location or appearance of something.

**Factors** - reasons for the location of something such as a factory.

**Give your ( or somebody else's) views-** say what you or a particular group think about something , for example should limestone quarries be allowed in the Peak District.

**Identify** - name, locate, recognise or select a particular feature or features, usually from a map, photo or diagram.

**Mark** - put onto a map or diagram.

**Name, state, list** - give accurate details or features.

**Study** - look carefully at a map, photo, table, diagram etc. and say what it shows.

**With reference to /refer to examples you have studied** - give specific details about your case studies. E.g. with reference to a mountain area you have studied...

**With the help of/using the information provided** - make sure you include examples from the information, including grid references if it is a map.

## How can we compare Bristol and Mumbai?

| Comparisons | Bristol Example | Mumbai Example |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |
|             |                 |                |

| <b>Comparisons</b> | <b>Bristol Example</b> | <b>Mumbai Example</b> |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|                    |                        |                       |
|                    |                        |                       |
|                    |                        |                       |
|                    |                        |                       |
|                    |                        |                       |
|                    |                        |                       |
|                    |                        |                       |

## Key words Glossary

Show you are a good geographer by using key words. Try to show you know what they mean in your answer. Give a full answer wherever you can.

Here are some key words and the context you can use them in. There are more than this so use a text book to help.

### GLOSSARY

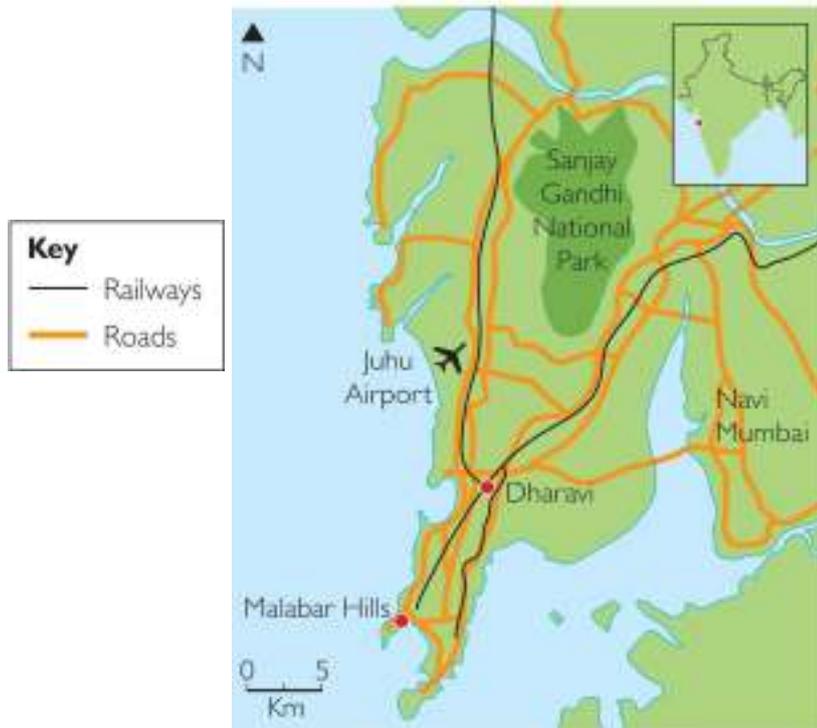
| Key word                            | Definition  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>A dollar a day</b>               | <b>The poorest people in Mumbai live on less than one dollar a day. This is a way of measuring extreme poverty.</b> |
| <b>Absolute Poverty</b>             | <b>When people are so poor they cannot afford food to eat</b>   |
| <b>British Raj</b>                  | <b>The colonial rulers of India</b>   |
| <b>Call-centre</b>                  | <b>An office where hundreds of people answer phone calls from customers.</b>  |
| <b>Colonialism</b>                  | <b>When one country takes control of another country. The British colonised India</b>                               |
| <b>Consumer goods</b>               | <b>Things that people buy, like food or clothes, to meet their personal needs</b>                                   |
| <b>Deprivation</b>                  | <b>Being very poor</b>  |
| <b>Development</b>                  | <b>Ways in which a country tries to improve standards of living for its population</b>                              |
| <b>Development Gap</b>              | <b>The gap between rich and poor people and rich and poor countries</b>   |
| <b>Economic Migrant</b>             | <b>Someone who moves voluntarily to seek better wages or work</b>   |
| <b>Exports</b>                      | <b>Things a country sells to other countries</b>  |
| <b>GDP (Gross Domestic Produce)</b> | <b>A way of measuring how rich a country is</b>   |
| <b>Globalisation</b>                | <b>The way business, ideas and lifestyles are spreading more and more around the world</b>                          |

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Hinterland</b>                 | <b>The catchment area of a settlement. Maharashtra is the hinterland of Mumbai</b>   |
| <b>Imports</b>                    | <b>Things a country buys from other countries</b>  |
| <b>Inequality</b>                 | <b>The gap between rich and poor people</b>  |
| <b>Informal sector</b>            | <b>Jobs that are not taxed by the government. In Mumbai many people work in the informal sector selling food on the street, doing laundry etc. This work is low-paid and done by the poorest people.<br/>68% of people in Mumbai work in the informal sector</b> |
| <b>Land reclamation</b>           | <b>Creating new land from the sea</b>  |
| <b>LEDC</b>                       | <b>Less Economically Developed Country. Country with low living standards.</b>   |
| <b>Life Expectancy</b>            | <b>How long people are expected to live in different parts of the world</b>  |
| <b>Literacy</b>                   | <b>How many people can read and write in a country</b>   |
| <b>Living standards</b>           | <b>Conditions in which people live</b>   |
| <b>Mangrove Swamps</b>            | <b>Trees that grow in coastal swamps in tropical areas of the world. Mangrove swamps can be found in Mumbai.</b>   |
| <b>MEDC</b>                       | <b>More Economically Developed Country. Defined by high standards of living and a lots of industry</b>   |
| <b>Mega-city</b>                  | <b>A massive city with more than 10 million people. London and Mumbai are both mega-cities.</b>  |
| <b>Migrant</b>                    | <b>A person who moves from one country or place to another</b>   |
| <b>Monsoon</b>                    | <b>A wind that blows in South Asia bringing huge amounts of heavy rain, at particular times of year (monsoon season).</b>  |
| <b>Multinational Corporations</b> | <b>Companies with branches in many countries.</b>  |
| <b>Peninsula</b>                  | <b>A piece of land sticking out into the sea. Mumbai is located on a peninsula</b>   |
| <b>Population Density</b>         | <b>How many people live in a square kilometre of land. The population density in Dharavi is one of the highest in the world.</b>   |

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Primary industry</b>      | <b>Industry that collects raw materials from the earth - i.e. fishing and farming.</b>  |
| <b>Pull factors</b>          | <b>Reasons why people are attracted to migrate to an area</b>   |
| <b>Push factors</b>          | <b>Reasons why people want to leave an area that they live in</b>   |
| <b>Quality of Life</b>       | <b>Living conditions</b>  |
| <b>Rural</b>                 | <b>Village/countryside</b>  |
| <b>Rural-urban migration</b> | <b>The movement of people from countryside to city. Migrants are usually young men.</b>   |
| <b>Sanitation</b>            | <b>Disposing of human waste like sewage hygienically.</b>   |
| <b>Secondary industry</b>    | <b>Industry that manufactures something in a factory</b>  |
| <b>Shanty Town</b>           | <b>Areas of a city where poor people live in bad housing made from scrap materials- often plywood, corrugated metal, and sheets of plastic. Most shanty towns are illegal.<br/>Same as slums and squatter settlements</b> |
| <b>Slum</b>                  | <b>Same as a shanty town</b>  |
| <b>Squatter</b>              | <b>Someone who lives illegally in a slum or shanty town</b>   |
| <b>Urban</b>                 | <b>Town/city</b>  |

# MUMBAI

**KEY QUESTION: Where is it located?**



**Mumbai is located on the mid-western Arabian Sea coastline of India. It is in the state of Maharashtra.**

**On a global scale, Mumbai is located in India, in the south of the continent of Asia. It is found in the Northern Hemisphere between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer.**

## POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

**Name and describe the location of your non-UK location.**

**KEY QUESTION: What do you know about it?**

### Facts

**Bombay was renamed Mumbai in 1996.**

**The population is 18 million, projected to reach 28.5 million by 2020.**

**Mumbai is the capital of the state of Maharashtra.**

**Marathi, Hindi and English are the main languages.**

## Climate

Mumbai has a monsoon climate, with moderate temperatures and high levels of humidity. January is the coolest month of the year (28 degrees); May is the hottest month of the year (33 degrees) for Mumbai with the cool sea breezes providing some relief.

**March:** Humidity is unbearable. Monsoons hit the city on 9 June, the official date. **July (640mm)** and **August** are characterised by almost non stop rain and weeks of no sunshine. **September:** monsoons officially end in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week

| <b>Mumbai's Landscape</b>  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Built Environment/ Human Geography Features</b>                                       | <b>Natural Environment/ Physical Geography Features</b> |
| <b>"City of Contrasts"</b>   | <b>Sanjay Ghandi National Park</b>                      |
| <b>Central Business District is modern, glass skyscrapers; financial centre of India</b> | <b>Tulsi Lake</b>                                       |
| <b>Dharavi has unplanned, overcrowded slums</b>  | <b>Mumbai Harbour</b>                                   |
| <b>Very dense urban area</b>   | <b>Chowpatty Beach</b>                                  |
| <b>Extensive road and rail network</b>   | <b>Mithi River</b>                                      |
| <b>Colonial buildings</b>  |   |

## Economy

Mumbai traditionally owed its wealth to its textile mills and its seaport. These are now increasingly being replaced by industries employing more skilled labour such as engineering and information technology. Mumbai has many call centres, including HSBC and BT.

**Headquarters of a number of Indian financial institutions such as the Bombay Stock Exchange. The three largest private companies in India: Reliance Industries, Tata Group (cars) and Aditya Birla Group, are also based in Mumbai**

**The Hindi movie industry, known by some as Bollywood, is also located in Mumbai, along with the largest studios and production houses.**

**Most residents of Dharavi are employed in the informal economy: these are “unofficial” jobs, which are not taxed. These include recycling of waste, pottery and other light industry.**

### **POSSIBLE QUESTIONS**

**Describe and explain the key features of the climate and landscape in your non-UK location.**

**Describe the key features of the economy of your non-UK location**

### **MODEL ANSWERS**

***Describe and explain the key features of the climate in your non-UK location.***

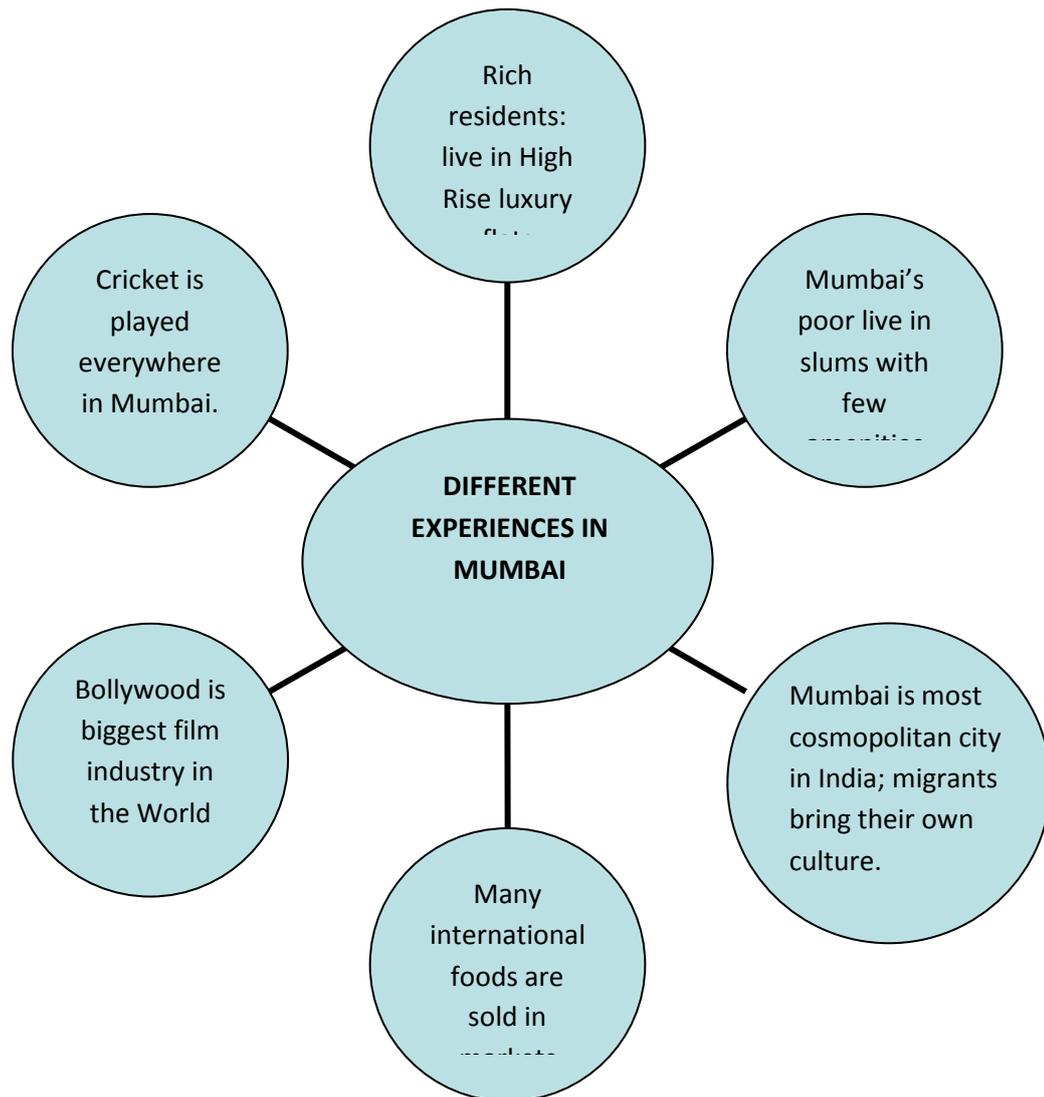
**There is a very small range of temperature, from 28 degrees in January to a high of 33 degrees in May. Mumbai is therefore hot all year round. This is because of its proximity to the Equator meaning that the sun is directly overhead all year round. However, Mumbai is cooler than inland parts of India BECAUSE it has cooling coastal winds.**

**Mumbai has a MONSOON climate so it has a few very wet months, with 617mm falling in July, compared with no rain in April. This climate also results in very humid weather in the build up to the rainy season.**

***Describe the key features of the landscape in your non-UK location.***

**Mumbai has a coastline with an important natural harbour. Mumbai has a largely urban landscape, although there is a large National Park to its North (Sanjay Gandhi), several lakes, Chowpatty Beach and Methi River. There are great variations in the quality of the urban landscape, with slums and millionaires alongside each other. It has several colonial buildings, and the financial centre is full of glass skyscrapers. There is an extensive road and rail network.**

## KEY QUESTION: How is it seen, experienced and represented?



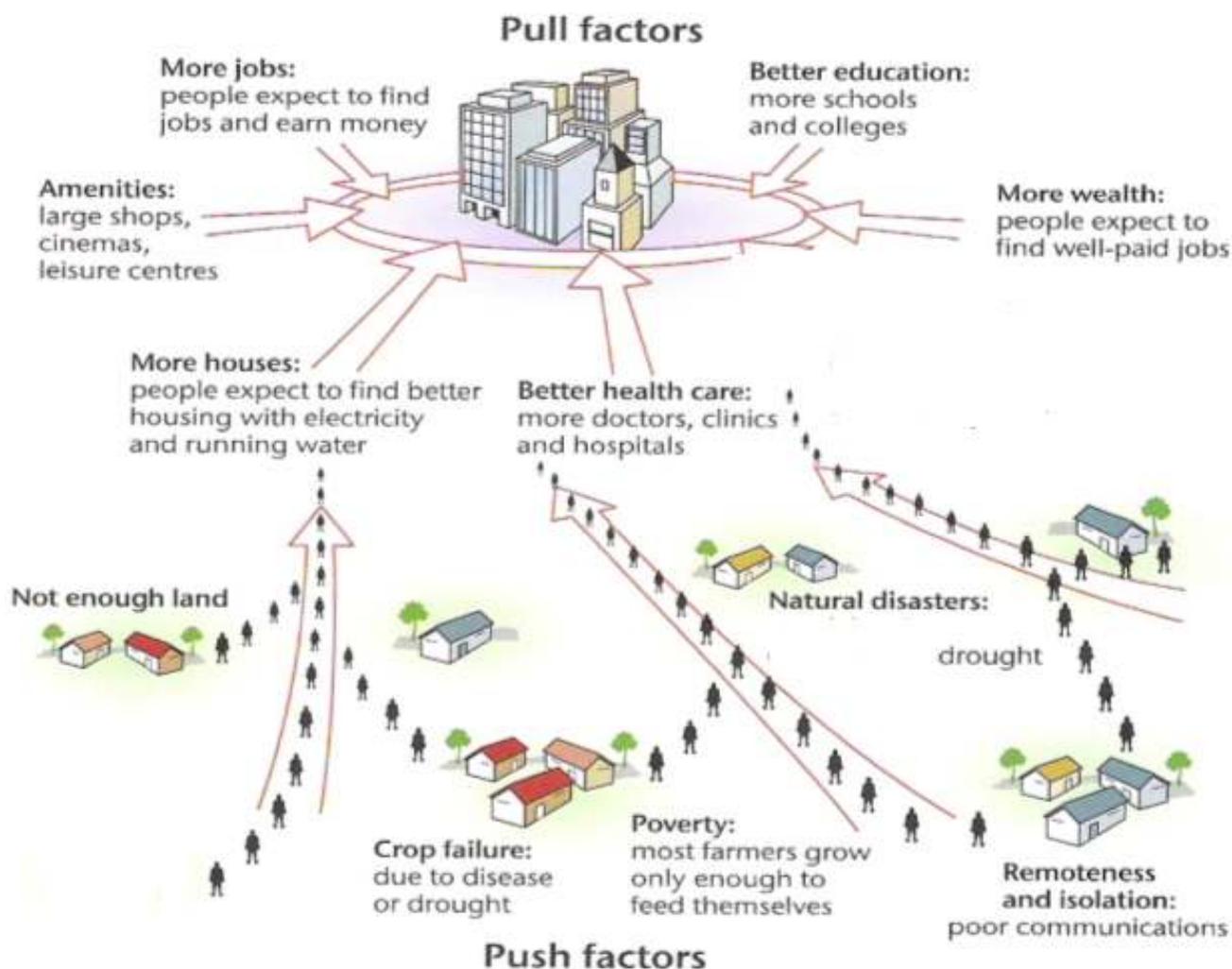
## POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

Describe and explain how different people might experience your non-UK place in different ways. **KEY QUESTION: Why is it like it is?**

Why are there rich people in Mumbai:

- a) **Importance of the Port: SO trade links were set up, especially in textiles**
- b) **British Empire rule: SO Mumbai has many splendid colonial buildings**
- c) **Investment in education I.T. by Mumbai Government: SO there are many highly paid graduates and international companies are attracted to Mumbai e.g. BT**

## Why are there poor people in Mumbai: Rural to Urban migration



**The migrants will arrive with few possessions and little money SO they end up living on the pavement or on the edge of slums.**

### **POSSIBLE QUESTIONS**

**Describe and explain the level of development of your non-UK Place.**

**Compare the level of development of your non-UK Place with your UK location.**

### **MODEL ANSWER**

***Describe and explain the level of development of your non-UK Place.***

**Mumbai has a great range of development levels, from billionaires to street dwellers. The richest people, for example Mukesh Ambani, live in high rise apartments which are “gated”. They earn top salaries, have high life expectancy in the high 70s, and a luxury lifestyle.**

**Mumbai is the financial centre for India, SO there are many jobs in the tertiary sector which are very well paid. Also, several successful Indian companies such as Tata and Reliance have their head quarters located there, SO the heads of these earn a fortune. For example, the Tata Group has a revenue of \$28 Billion.**

**In contrast, the slum dwellers of Dharavi have informal jobs, e.g. “rag pickers”, who earn a few pence per day. Over 50% are illiterate, and live without basic amenities such as water and electricity.**

**However, the incredible community spirit means the poorest people have a high level of SOCIAL development: there is virtually no crime in Dharavi.**

**The poorest people in Mumbai have often recently arrived from the surrounding countryside, SO they will only have the few possessions they can carry, have no employment and nowhere to live.**

**KEY QUESTION: How has Mumbai been influenced by its links with other places?**

**POSSIBLE QUESTION: Explain how your non-UK place is influenced by other places (6 marks)**



Imports of consumer goods e.g. from **Singapore** SO more material wealth in Mumbai; also luxury retail outlets e.g. Gucci.  
Export of textiles e.g. to **USA** increases jobs around the

Call Centres e.g. HSBC, BT SO large TNCs arrive= more jobs, more skilled workers. Increases links with **UK**

Linked to **Britain** as a former colony SO colonial architecture still evident e.g. railway station.



**KEY QUESTION: What impact does it have on other places?**

| <b>PLACE</b>       | <b>IMPACT THAT MUMBAI HAS</b>   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Dubai</b>       | <b>Textiles made in Mumbai are exported to shopping malls in this desert city SO more shopping tourists are attracted BUT Dubai companies may be forced out of business.</b>  |
| <b>USA</b>         | <b>Skilled graduates from universities in Mumbai leave to work in hi-tech industries in California SO the USA receives the most highly skilled workers.</b>   |
| <b>USA</b>         | <b>Diamonds are exported from Mumbai to jewellery shops here SO they are able to make higher profits.</b>   |
| <b>UK</b>          | <b>Many people in this country get through to a call centre in Mumbai when they ring their utilities providers or computer helpline SO companies save money on wages and buildings BUT jobs in call centres will be lost in UK.</b> |
| <b>UK</b>          | <b>Many people here watch Bollywood films made in Mumbai SO their entertainment is increased.</b>   |
| <b>UK</b>          | <b>The UK spends £2 billion a year on curry SO there is a major influence on our High Streets and eating habits. Chicken Tikka Masala is the favourite meal in the UK. 8,000 Indian restaurants employ 70,000 people.</b>           |
| <b>Rural India</b> | <b>Tata Nano car (made in Mumbai) is cheapest in World SO people in the countryside can afford to buy one BUT air pollution and congestion may increase.</b>  |

**POSSIBLE QUESTIONS**

**Describe and explain the impacts that Mumbai has had on other places (6 marks)**

**KEY QUESTION: What are the similarities and differences with Bristol?**

**a) Education**

**NOTE: There are a wide range of schools in Mumbai, from one room huts in Dharavi to private schools (30% of all schools), which parents have to pay fees for. There are many private and state schools (Free to attend like BSCS) in Bristol. Find out the names of 5 major private schools in Bristol?**

| <b>SIMILARITIES</b>                               | <b>DIFFERENCES</b>  |
|---|---|
| <b>Wear uniform</b>                               | <b>Mumbai lessons last 2 hours</b>  |
| <b>Learn a foreign language</b>                   | <b>1 teacher teaches all subjects to 35 children in Dharavi (like Primary Schools here)</b> |
| <b>Study Maths</b>                                | <b>Food is delivered to students from home in Mumbai; it is prepared at school here.</b>    |
| <b>Sit in rows with teacher at front of class</b> | <b>Private schools: parents have to pay.</b>  |
|   | <b>There are not enough school places in Mumbai</b>   |

**b) Housing MODEL ANSWER**

**In Bristol, the best quality properties are houses, which may be terraced, semi-detached or in a few cases detached. They will often have private gardens.**

**Many people live in high rise blocks of flats, such as those in Easton, Lawrence Hill and Hartcliffe and Henbury. These are often council owned, or the family may be renting.**

**In contrast, in Mumbai the richest residents live in luxury apartments over several storeys. The best example is the Ambani family property, over 27 storeys. The very poorest residents (approximately 30,000 families) live on pavements. Over 1 million people live in the largest slum called Dharavi. These lack basic amenities, including clean water, electricity and sewage systems. The newest arrivals live in the worst conditions on the edge of the slum; the centre has concrete buildings, televisions and market places.**

**The slum population maintain a much better community spirit than is evident in Barking and Dagenham. Another difference is that, in the UK, land uses are largely separate, so people live and work in different places. In Dharavi, the same building may be used to work and live.**

**However, if the plans to demolish Dharavi take place, the residents will be housed in high rise flats. Kevin McCloud expressed his concern that they will be making the same mistakes in Mumbai that were made in the UK in the 1960s: community spirit will be lost, and people will not respect the public spaces outside their flat.**

## KEY QUESTION: What links Bristol and the UK as a whole?

| LINKS WITH Bristol  | LINKS WITH UK  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Food: Restaurants, Products in supermarkets (Pataks)</b></li> <li>• <b>Clothing (Primark)</b></li> <li>• <b>Indian Population in Bristol (more than 10% of our students):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Remittances (send money back)</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Origins in fishing</b></li> <li>• <b>Cricket – Have any of the Gloucestershire county cricket team got an Indian Players?</b></li> <li>• <b>Car industry: Fords; Tata Nano</b></li> <li>• <b>BT and HSBC call centre in Mumbai</b></li> <li>• <b>Places of worship: Sikh temple, mosques</b></li> <li>• <b>Linked by terror threat</b></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>English widely spoken in Mumbai due to colonial links</b></li> <li>• <b>Large number of skilled Indian doctors in UK</b></li> <li>• <b>Large number of less skilled migrant workers (e.g. Fords)</b></li> <li>• <b>UK companies have set up in Mumbai e.g. Cadbury-Schweppes</b></li> <li>• <b>Bollywood films are shown across the UK; Shilpa Shetty became star in UK through Big Brother. More than 2 million tickets are sold in UK each year.</b></li> <li>• <b>Scotch Whiskey is very popular with Mumbai businessmen!</b></li> <li>• <b>8,000 Indian restaurants in the UK</b></li> </ul> |

## MODEL ANSWERS

***1. Describe and explain the links that exist between ‘your place’ and your non-UK location. You should comment on the quality of these links.***

**A first link is through migration for employment. Many people have moved from Mumbai to Bristol to earn better wages. They are often in the TERTIARY sector, e.g. doctors and I.T. specialists. In addition, call centres are based in Mumbai but have offices or branches in Bristol (like Orange at Aztec West), e.g. HSBC and BT. The links today through the tertiary sector are still strong, but several companies are relocating their call centres back to the UK due to customer demand.**

**Many of the adult migrants have settled with their family in Bristol, SO their children attend local schools. For example, there are a few Indian Students in our school (BSCS) and more in other Bristol Schools where**

**they have relatives in the Mumbai or its surrounding area. We are further linked to Mumbai through cricket:**

**There are hundreds of Indian restaurants and Take Away outlets in Bristol, as curry has become a favourite dish. However, many of the employees in these restaurants are actually from Bangladesh, especially the waiters, so the quality of the link is limited. Check out the [saffron website](#) and see if you can find out where any of the employees are from?**

***2. Some places may be linked because people migrate between them.***

***A migrant is considering moving from your non-UK location to 'your place'.***

***Suggest the likely benefits and problems of this for 'your place' and your non-UK location.***

**BENEFITS FOR Bristol: Develops multiculturalism e.g. cuisine, language, religion, traditions. Improves the economy: 2/3rds of companies in London think they would be less competitive without migrant workers.**

**PROBLEMS FOR Bristol Racial tension; "overpopulation in some inner city areas" SO unemployment may rise, shortage of housing, school places may not be enough, transport congestion.**

**BENEFITS FOR MUMBAI: More money through remittances (money sent back); may reduce overpopulation pressures.**

**PROBLEMS FOR MUMBAI: "Brain Drain": skilled professionals are leaving SO may be a shortage of doctors.**

## KEY QUESTION: What might the future hold?

### “VISION MUMBAI”:

#### ECONOMIC

- **Planning 200,000 tertiary jobs: health, finance and entertainment**
- **500,000 jobs in building, retail, tourism and recreation**
- **200,000 jobs around the port and airport, in computer assembly and high class fashion**
- **Lower taxes, to attract investment from overseas.**

#### SOCIAL

- **Clearance of slums, including Dharavi**
- **Building of high rise, low cost flats**
- **World's largest planned city: “Navi Mumbai” already has 1.2 million residents, mostly middle class**
- **Building of high luxury residences**
- **Improvements to education and healthcare**

#### ENVIRONMENTAL

- **300 extra public toilets**
- **Widening of 2 major roads**
- **Clearance of slums**
- **Improved transport (more trains and buses); more parking space**
- **Improvements to 325 open and green spaces**

**In March 2010 a Report from the United Nations predicted that Mumbai and Delhi will merge, creating a “Mega Region”. This will be very influential economically, but may lead to overcrowding (social) and pollution (environmental).**

#### OUR THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS

- **Mumbai may be making the same mistakes as Bristol (and UK) did in the 1960s: high rise flats = loss of community spirit**
- **Mumbai may become LESS sustainable, if the industries based in Dharavi are lost (e.g. recycling, clothing and pottery)**
- **Possible alternative: “slum tourism” (money can then be spent improving facilities)**

## **POSSIBLE QUESTIONS**

**For a change that might take place IN THE FUTURE:**

**a) Describe the likely change**

**b) Explain the positive and negative impacts it might have on:**

- **Economy**
- **People**
- **Environment**

**c) To what extent do you feel the change will improved the area?**

**Explain your views.**

**Key words Glossary**

## **Last years' Chief Examiners comments on things to focus on and improve**

**YOU MUST** know place specific detail including some statistics,  
**DO NOT** use generic descriptions which could apply to any location.  
**YOU MUST** name specific groups of people – make sure you have these  
ready

**YOU MUST** use the **COMMAND WORD/s** and any other key words which  
may be emboldened, so that the answer is relevant to the question, in  
particular:

–**Describe / explain**

–**Similarities / links / differences**

–**UK / non-UK location**

**YOU MUST** use subject specific language.

**YOU MUST** use comparative statements.

**Candidates must develop their ideas through the use of full sentences,  
correct grammar and punctuation. This may determine marks awarded  
within a level.**

**YOU MUST BE PREPARED TO** interpret:

–**Photographic evidence must be what is visible in the photograph, not  
what is missing.**

–**Maps may require candidates to accurately interpret the scale and  
key.**

**YOU MAY NEED TO APPLY** compass directions to interpret features of  
the map.