

SYLLABUS

**Cambridge International AS and A Level
Geography**

9696

For examination in June and November 2018, 2019 and 2020

What has changed in Cambridge International AS and A Level Geography 9696 for 2018, 2019 and 2020?

The syllabus has been updated. You are strongly advised to read the whole syllabus before planning your teaching programme.

The introductory section, 'Why Cambridge International AS and A Level Geography?' on page 5, sets out the key concepts that this syllabus is designed to develop.

Changes to the assessment

- Syllabus aims and assessment objectives have been updated.
- There are changes to the assessment objective (AO) weightings in the syllabus.
- The qualification comprises **two** compulsory components at AS Level and **four** compulsory components at A Level which are assessed by examination only.
- The AS assessment has been split into two separate papers.
 - **Paper 1 Core Physical Geography**, 1 hour 30 minutes, 60 marks
 - **Paper 2 Core Human Geography**, 1 hour 30 minutes, 60 marks
 - Candidates must answer **all** questions in Section A and one question from Section B.

Changes to timetable of examinations

- Paper 1 and Paper 2 will not be timetabled for the same day.

Changes to syllabus content

The syllabus content has been revised and updated to improve the relevance of the syllabus. Content in some topics has been changed or re-ordered to improve comparability between topics.

- The three Core Physical Options now include a case study in the human impact sections.
- The following areas of syllabus content have been deleted:
 - Hydrology and fluvial geomorphology: 1.4 Human impact; droughts
 - Atmosphere and weather: 2.3 Weather processes and phenomena; humidity, environmental and adiabatic lapse rates, stability, instability and conditional stability, frost
 - Rocks and weathering: 3.2 Weathering; wetting/drying, exfoliation/spheroidal, solution, oxidation, organic action, properties of granite and limestone
 - Rocks and weathering: 3.3 Slope processes; slope development (rock type and structure, climate, soil, vegetation, gradient, aspect).
 - Rocks and weathering: 3.4 The human impact; the impact of human activities on rocks and weathering
 - Population: 1.3 Population – resource relationships; the concept of a population ceiling and population adjustments over time (the J-curve and the S-curve).
 - Settlement dynamics: 3.2 Urban trends and issues of urbanisation; gentrification, changing accessibility and lifestyles
 - Settlement dynamics: 3.4 management of urban settlements; the inner city in an MEDC; strategies for reducing urbanisation in LEDCs.
- Core Human Geography and Advanced Human Geography Options will now use LIC, MIC and HIC as terms to differentiate countries at different levels of economic development instead of LEDC and MEDC.

Significant changes to the syllabus are indicated by black vertical lines either side of the text.

This syllabus is for examination in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

If candidates have studied the 2017 syllabus please be aware of the following:

- Assessments in the 2018 examination series are based on this revised syllabus.
- Candidates can carry forward the result of their Cambridge International AS Level assessments in 2017 to complete the Cambridge International A Level in 2018. Cambridge International A Level assessments in the 2018 examination series are based on this revised syllabus.
- Assessments for candidates retaking Cambridge International AS or A Level in 2018 are based on this revised syllabus.

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Welcome

Cambridge International AS and A Level Geography encourages learners to explore their subject in depth. The syllabus has been designed, in consultation with teachers and universities, to help learners develop not only subject knowledge, but also a strong understanding of some of the key concepts that are critical to mastering the subject.

All our syllabuses are reviewed and updated regularly so that they reflect the latest thinking of international experts and practitioners, and take account of the different national contexts in which they are taught. Consultation is an important part of the way we develop our syllabuses.

Consulting teachers

Teachers at Cambridge schools worldwide help us to shape our Cambridge International AS and A Level syllabuses. The feedback contributes to the development of syllabus content, assessments and support materials. Consulting teachers ensures that our materials are designed carefully around their needs and the needs of their learners.

Consulting universities

Like teachers, universities help to shape our Cambridge International AS and A Level syllabuses. We consult with leading higher education institutions to make sure the syllabuses encourage learners to get a firm grasp of the subject's key concepts and develop the skills necessary for success at university.

Key concepts

Key concepts are essential ideas, theories, principles or mental tools that help learners to develop a deep understanding of their subject and make links between the different topics. The key concepts that this syllabus is designed to develop are detailed on page 5. The teaching support package helps teachers integrate the key concepts into their teaching, showing how they fit into the overall syllabus and suggesting ways to teach them with each topic.

Teacher support

Our comprehensive teacher support will help you deliver the syllabus confidently and effectively. The support includes resources for teaching and learning as well as exam preparation. Learn more on page 7.

“Cambridge International AS and A Levels prepare students well for university because they've learnt to go into a subject in considerable depth. There's that ability to really understand the depth and richness and the detail of a subject. It's a wonderful preparation for what they are going to face at university.”

Christoph Guttentag, Dean of Undergraduate Admissions, Duke University, USA

Why Cambridge International Examinations?

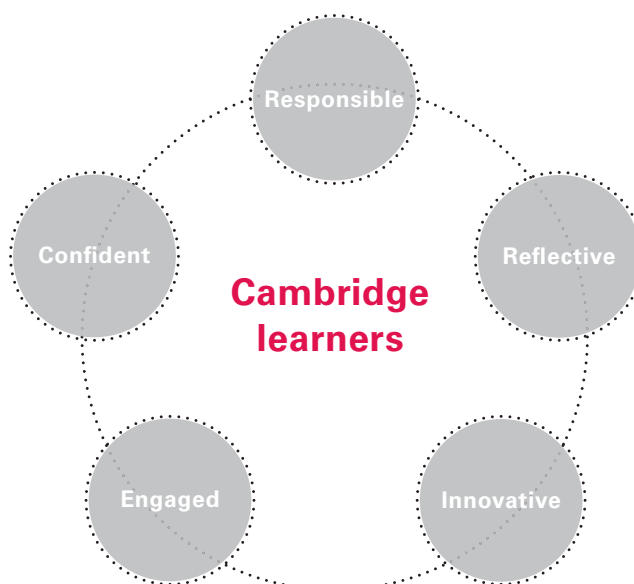
Cambridge International Examinations is part of the University of Cambridge. We prepare school students for life, helping them develop an informed curiosity and a lasting passion for learning. Our international qualifications are recognised by the world's best universities and employers, giving students a wide range of options in their education and career. As a not-for-profit organisation, we devote our resources to delivering high-quality educational programmes that can unlock learners' potential.

Our programmes set the global standard for international education. They are created by subject experts, are rooted in academic rigour, and provide a strong platform for progression. Over 10 000 schools in 160 countries work with us to prepare nearly a million learners for their future with an international education from Cambridge.

Cambridge learners

Cambridge programmes and qualifications develop not only content but also skills. We help learners to bridge the gap to the next stage of education and the world of work. We encourage Cambridge learners to be:

- **confident** in working with information and ideas – their own and those of others
- **responsible** for themselves, responsive to and respectful of others
- **reflective** as learners, developing their ability to learn
- **innovative** and equipped for new and future challenges
- **engaged** intellectually and socially ready to make a difference.



Learn more about the Cambridge learner attributes in Chapter 2 of our *Implementing the curriculum with Cambridge* guide at www.cie.org.uk/curriculumguide

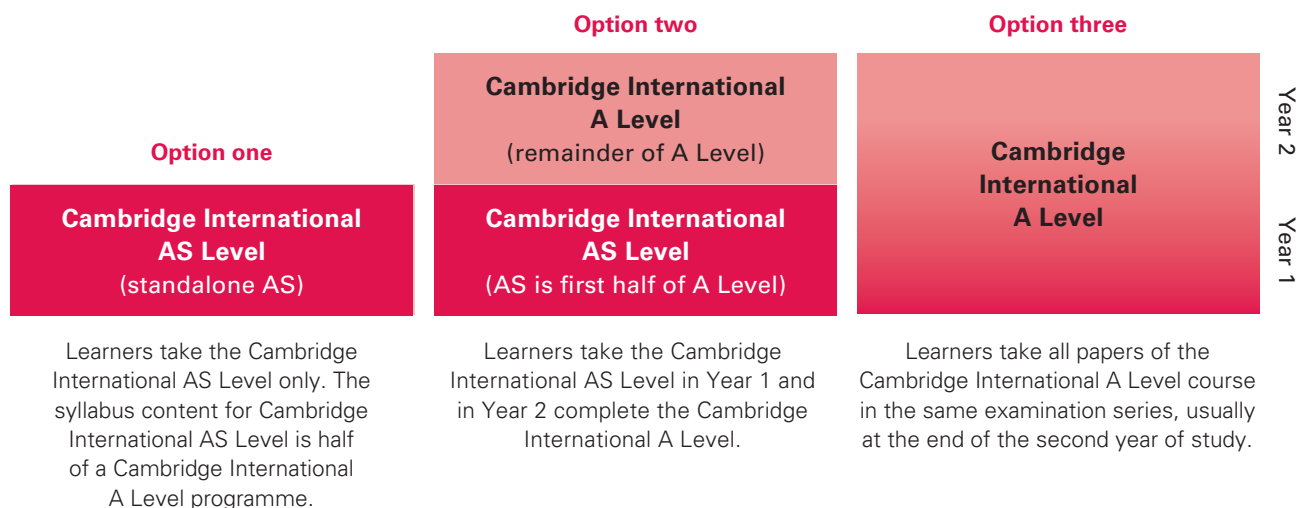
Why Cambridge International AS and A Levels?

Cambridge International AS and A Levels are international in outlook, but retain a local relevance. The syllabuses provide opportunities for contextualised learning and the content has been created to suit a wide variety of schools, avoid cultural bias and develop essential lifelong skills, including creative thinking and problem-solving.

Our aim is to balance knowledge, understanding and skills in our qualifications to enable students to become effective learners and to provide a solid foundation for their continuing educational journey. Cambridge International AS and A Levels give learners building blocks for an individualised curriculum that develops their knowledge, understanding and skills.

Cambridge International AS and A Level curricula are flexible. It is possible to offer almost any combination from a wide range of subjects. Cambridge International A Level is typically a two-year course, and Cambridge International AS Level is typically one year. Some subjects can be started as a Cambridge International AS Level and extended to a Cambridge International A Level.

There are three possible assessment approaches for Cambridge International AS and A Level:



Every year thousands of learners with Cambridge International AS and A Levels gain places at leading universities worldwide. Cambridge International AS and A Levels are accepted and valued by top universities around the world including those in the UK, US (including Ivy League universities), European nations, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Learners should check the university website for specific entry requirements before applying.

Did you know?

Many universities accept Cambridge International AS Levels in their own right as qualifications counting towards entry to courses in the same or other related subjects. Many learners who take Cambridge International AS Levels also choose to progress to Cambridge International A Level.

Why Cambridge International AS and A Level Geography?

Geography occupies a central position in understanding and interpreting issues affecting people, places and environments, and change in both space and time. Cambridge International AS and A Level Geography helps learners develop the knowledge and skills that will prepare them for successful university study.

About the syllabus

Cambridge learners will develop:

- an understanding of the principal processes operating within physical geography and human geography
- an understanding of the causes and effects of change on natural and human environments
- an awareness of the usefulness of geographical analysis to understand and solve contemporary human and environmental problems
- the ability to handle and evaluate different types and sources of information
- the skills to think logically, and to present an ordered and coherent argument in a variety of ways
- an excellent foundation for studies beyond Cambridge International A Level in Geography, in further or higher education, and for professional courses.

Key concepts

The key concepts on which this syllabus is built are set out below. These key concepts can help teachers think about how to approach each syllabus topic in order to encourage learners to make links between topics and develop a deep overall understanding of the subject. The teaching support package gives teachers guidance on integrating the key concepts into their teaching. See page 7 for more information on our teacher support.

1. **Space:** the implications of spatial distributions and patterns of a range of physical and human geographical phenomena.
2. **Scale:** the significance of spatial scale in interpreting environments, features and places from local to global, and time scale in interpreting change from the geological past to future scenarios.
3. **Place:** the importance of physical and human characteristics which create distinctive places with different opportunities and challenges.
4. **Environment:** how the interactions between people and their environment create the need for environmental management and sustainability.
5. **Interdependence:** how the complex nature of interacting physical systems, human systems and processes create links and interdependencies.
6. **Diversity:** the significance of the similarities and differences between places, environments and people.
7. **Change:** the importance of change and the dynamic nature of places, environments and systems.

Teachers are expected to embed the key concepts through the study of the topics, both in general and specifically through examples and case studies.

Guided learning hours

Guided learning hours give an indication of the amount of contact time teachers need to have with learners to deliver a particular course. Our syllabuses are designed around 180 guided learning hours for Cambridge International AS Level, and around 360 guided learning hours for Cambridge International A Level.

These figures are for guidance only. The number of hours needed to gain the qualification may vary depending on local practice and the learners' previous experience of the subject.

Prior learning

We recommend that learners who are beginning this course should have previously completed a Cambridge O Level or Cambridge IGCSE course or the equivalent in Geography.

Progression

Cambridge International A Level Geography provides a suitable foundation for the study of Geography or related courses in higher education. Equally it is suitable for candidates intending to pursue careers or further study in Planning, Environmental Subjects, Development, Tourism, etc., or as part of a course of general education.

Cambridge International AS Level Geography is the first half of the Cambridge International A Level course in Geography and therefore provides a suitable foundation for the study of Geography at Cambridge International A Level and then for related courses in higher education. Depending on local university entrance requirements, the qualification may permit or assist progression directly to university courses in Geography or some other subjects. It is also suitable for candidates intending to pursue careers or further study in Planning, Environmental Subjects, Development, Tourism, etc., or as part of a course of general education.

For more information about the relationship between the Cambridge International AS Level and Cambridge International A Level, see the 'Assessment' section of the syllabus overview.

How can I find out more?

If you are already a Cambridge school

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels. If you have any questions, please contact us at info@cie.org.uk

If you are not yet a Cambridge school

Learn more about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge school from our website at www.cie.org.uk/startcambridge

Email us at info@cie.org.uk to find out how your organisation can register to become a Cambridge school.

Cambridge AICE

Cambridge AICE Diploma is the group award of the Cambridge International AS and A Level. It gives schools the opportunity to benefit from offering a broad and balanced curriculum by recognising the achievements of candidates who pass examinations from different curriculum groups.

Learn more

For more details go to www.cie.org.uk/aice

“Our research has shown that students who came to the university with a Cambridge AICE background performed better than anyone else that came to the university. That really wasn't surprising considering the emphasis they have on critical research and analysis, and that's what we require at university.”

John Barnhill, Assistant Vice President for Enrolment Management, Florida State University, USA

Teacher support

We offer a wide range of practical and innovative support to help teachers plan and deliver our programmes and qualifications confidently.

The support package for our Cambridge International AS and A Levels will help teachers integrate key concepts into their teaching, showing how they fit into the overall syllabus and suggesting ways to teach them within each topic. It also gives teachers access to a worldwide teaching community enabling them to connect with other teachers, swap ideas and share best practice.

Teaching and learning resources

- Schemes of work provide teachers with a medium-term plan with ideas on how to deliver the course.
- Endorsed textbooks, ebooks and digital resources produced by leading publishers. We have quality checked these materials to make sure they provide a high level of support for teachers and learners.
- Resource lists to help support teaching, including textbooks and websites.

Exam preparation resources

- Past question papers and mark schemes so teachers can give learners the opportunity to practise answering different questions.
- Example candidate responses to help teachers to see the level of performance needed to achieve key grades and understand exactly what examiners are looking for.
- Principal examiner reports describing learners' overall performance on each part of the papers. The reports give insight into common misconceptions shown by learners, which teachers can address in lessons.

Cambridge International AS and A Level support for teachers

Professional development

Face-to-face training

We hold workshops around the world to support teachers in delivering Cambridge syllabuses and developing their skills.

Online training

We offer self-study and tutor-led online training courses via our virtual learning environment. A wide range of syllabus-specific courses and skills courses is available. We also offer training via video conference and webinars.

Qualifications

We offer a wide range of practice-based qualifications at Certificate and Diploma level, providing a framework for continuing professional development.

Learn more

Find out more about support for this syllabus at www.cie.org.uk/alevel

Visit our online resource bank and community forum at <http://teachers.cie.org.uk>

Useful links

Customer Services www.cie.org.uk/help

LinkedIn <http://linkd.in/cambridgeteacher>

Twitter [@cie_education](https://twitter.com/cie_education)

Facebook www.facebook.com/cie.org.uk

1. Syllabus overview

1.1 Content

Candidates for Cambridge International AS Level Geography study the following topics:

Core Physical Geography

Hydrology and fluvial geomorphology
Atmosphere and weather
Rocks and weathering

Core Human Geography

Population
Migration
Settlement dynamics

Candidates for Cambridge International A Level Geography study the AS Level topics and **two** options from:

Advanced Physical Geography Options

Tropical environments
Coastal environments
Hazardous environments
Hot arid and semi-arid environments

and **two** options from:

Advanced Human Geography Options

Production, location and change
Environmental management
Global interdependence
Economic transition

1.2 Assessment

For Cambridge International AS and A Level Geography, candidates:

- take Papers 1 and 2 only (for the Cambridge International AS Level qualification)

or

- follow a staged assessment route by taking Papers 1 and 2 (for the Cambridge International AS Level qualification) in one series, then Paper 3 and 4 (for the Cambridge International A Level qualification) in a later series

or

- take Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the same examination series, leading to the full Cambridge International A Level.

All components will be externally assessed.

| Component | Weighting | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| | AS Level | A Level |
| Paper 1 Core Physical Geography 1 hour 30 minutes Section A: Three data response questions (30 marks) Section B: One structured question from a choice of three (30 marks) 60 marks | 50% | 25% |
| Paper 2 Core Human Geography 1 hour 30 minutes Section A: Three data response questions (30 marks) Section B: One structured question from a choice of three (30 marks) 60 marks | 50% | 25% |
| Paper 3 Advanced Physical Geography Options 1 hour 30 minutes Candidates answer questions on two of the optional topics. Each topic consists of one structured question (10 marks) and a choice of essay questions (20 marks). 60 marks | – | 25% |
| Paper 4 Advanced Human Geography Options 1 hour 30 minutes Candidates answer questions on two of the optional topics. Each topic consists of one structured question (10 marks) and a choice of essay questions (20 marks). 60 marks | – | 25% |

Availability

This syllabus is examined in the June and November examination series.

This syllabus is available to private candidates.

Detailed timetables are available from www.cie.org.uk/examsOfficers

Centres in the UK that receive government funding are advised to consult the Cambridge website www.cie.org.uk for the latest information before beginning to teach this syllabus.

Combining this with other syllabuses

Candidates can combine this syllabus in an examination series with any other Cambridge syllabus, except:

- syllabuses with the same title at the same level.

2. Syllabus aims and assessment objectives

Geography occupies a central position in understanding and interpreting issues affecting people, places and environments, and change in space and time. This syllabus encourages learners to understand contemporary issues and the complexity of environmental systems. Learners gain an understanding of the impacts of human activity on environments and how these impacts can be managed sustainably. This syllabus emphasises studying real examples and case studies to show the diversity and interdependence of physical and human environments.

2.1 Syllabus aims

The aims of this syllabus describe the educational purposes of a course in Geography at AS and A Level. These aims are not intended as assessment criteria but outline the educational context in which the syllabus content should be viewed. Some of these aims may be delivered by the use of suitable case studies, through application of geographical skills, or through practical fieldwork.

The syllabus aims to enable candidates to:

- develop awareness of the relevance of geography to understanding and solving contemporary environmental problems
- understand the main elements of physical geography and human geography and the interdependence between them
- understand the processes operating at different scales within physical and human environments
- develop a sense of space, place and location
- explain the causes and effects of change over space and time on physical and human environments
- understand the importance of scale in studying geography
- develop an appreciation of the nature, value, limitations and importance of different approaches to analysis and explanation in geography
- increase knowledge of, and ability to use and apply, appropriate skills and techniques including fieldwork
- develop a concern for accuracy and objectivity in collecting, recording, processing, presenting, analysing and interpreting geographical data
- develop the ability to interpret and evaluate different sources and types of information
- develop a logical approach in order to present a structured, coherent and evidence-based argument.

2.2 Assessment objectives

AO1: Knowledge

Candidates should:

- 1.1 give definitions and explanations of relevant geographical terms and concepts
- 1.2 show working knowledge of relevant principles, theories and models
- 1.3 recall accurately the location and character of places and environments
- 1.4 show knowledge of physical and human processes and factors.

AO2: Understanding and application

Candidates should:

- 2.1 understand the complex and interactive nature of physical and human environments
- 2.2 understand how processes bring changes in systems, distributions and environments
- 2.3 recognise the significance of the similarities and differences between places, environments and people
- 2.4 recognise the significance of spatial scale and time scale
- 2.5 apply geographical knowledge and understanding to unfamiliar contexts.

AO3: Skills

Candidates should:

- 3.1 interpret a variety of types of geographical data and sources and recognise their limitations
- 3.2 use geographical data to identify trends and patterns
- 3.3 use diagrams and sketch maps to illustrate geographical features
- 3.4 demonstrate skills of analysis and synthesis of geographical information
- 3.5 communicate geographical evidence, ideas and arguments.

AO4: Evaluation

Candidates should:

- 4.1 assess the effects of geographical processes and change on physical and human environments
- 4.2 evaluate the relative success or failure of initiatives
- 4.3 assess how the viewpoints of different groups of people, potential conflicts of interest and other factors interact in the management of physical and human environments
- 4.4 critically evaluate geographical principles, theories and models.

2.3 Relationship between assessment objectives and components

The approximate weightings allocated to each of the assessment objectives are summarised below.

The table shows the assessment objectives (AO) as a percentage of each component.

| Component | AO1 % | AO2 % | AO3 % | AO4 % |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Paper 1 Core Physical Geography | 30 | 30 | 28 | 12 |
| Paper 2 Core Human Geography | 30 | 30 | 28 | 12 |
| Paper 3 Advanced Physical Geography Options | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Paper 4 Advanced Human Geography Options | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 |

2.4 Relationship between assessment objectives and qualifications

The approximate weightings allocated to each of the assessment objectives are summarised below.

The table shows the assessment objectives (AO) as a percentage of each qualification.

| Assessment objective | Weighting in AS Level % | Weighting in A Level % |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| AO1: Knowledge | 30 | 25 |
| AO2: Understanding and application | 30 | 25 |
| AO3: Skills | 28 | 24 |
| AO4: Evaluation | 12 | 26 |

2.5 Geographical skills

Through studying the syllabus content, candidates will be expected to have used and developed the following geographical skills:

- An understanding of the nature and use of different types of geographical information, both quantitative and qualitative, and understanding of their limitations.
- An ability to use and interpret a variety of geographical information in order to identify, describe and explain geographical trends and patterns.
- An ability to interpret and evaluate information and produce reasoned conclusions.

Teachers are expected to identify suitable opportunities to embed geographical skills and practical work throughout the course. This approach will not only provide opportunities for developing skill in using and interpreting geographical data but will increase the appeal of the course, and the enjoyment of the subject. Practical work helps learners to acquire a secure understanding of the syllabus topics and to appreciate the interdependent nature of physical and human systems.

It is expected that candidates will be able to extract specified geographical information from the resources listed in 2.6.

Geography fieldwork

Geography by its nature is a practical subject. Wherever possible, learners should pursue a fully integrated course which allows them to develop their practical skills by carrying out fieldwork and geographical investigations within the Core geography topics and Advanced geography options chosen for study.

It may not always be possible to do fieldwork but some practical experience, however limited, is desirable in preparation for further study of geography.

2.6 Resources, examples and case studies

Some questions in all components are resource based. Resource materials come from various areas of the world in order to match the aims of an international syllabus and examination. The resources used in questions **do not** require specific regional knowledge and are designed to prompt candidates to demonstrate geographical skills and apply the principles, theories and concepts they have studied.

The following list shows the types of resource materials that candidates should be confident in handling and that might be used in examination papers.

| Resource type | Detail |
|---------------------|---|
| Maps | Survey map extracts (1:25 000 and 1:50 000 scale), thematic maps, distribution maps (flow line, isoline, desire line, dot, proportional symbols and choropleth), and sketch maps. |
| Photographs | Colour photographs, black and white photographs, aerial photographs, terrestrial photographs, and satellite images. |
| Diagrams and graphs | Bar graphs, divided bar graphs, line graphs, scatter graphs (including line of best fit), log-log and log-normal graphs, pie charts, proportional circles, dispersion graphs, triangular graphs, climate graphs, age/sex structure diagrams, 2D and 3D diagrams, flow diagrams, cartoons, and diagrams with and without annotation. |
| Written | Extracts from newspapers, articles, and advertisements. |
| Numeric | Data tables. |

As an International AS and A Level, the units used in all resources and examinations will be metres (m) and kilometres (km) for height and distance, degrees Celsius (°C) for temperature and US dollars (US\$) for economic data.

Examples and case studies

In all components, candidates will be expected to support their answers with reference to examples and case studies at different scales (local, regional, national and international) from a variety of places.

Where relevant, examples should include material from places at different levels of development.

The syllabus gives teachers the opportunity to select their own case studies to illustrate the content. Where possible, case studies should be dated no earlier than 1980. Case studies from within the lifetime of the student are likely to be the most relevant and engaging.

Case studies should be real, rather than theoretical, to allow candidates opportunity to examine the conflicts of interest and viewpoints of different groups of people affected by the geographical environment, initiative or hazard being studied. Where possible there should be opportunity for candidates to assess the relative success or failure of initiatives.

Case studies give excellent opportunities for introducing candidates to a wide variety of resource material.

3. Syllabus content

3.1 Paper 1 Core Physical Geography

Candidates must study the following **three** topics.

Where appropriate, candidates should study examples drawn from a variety of environments. For further information on the use of examples and case studies see page 15.

1. Hydrology and fluvial geomorphology

1.1 The drainage basin system

Outputs: evaporation, evapotranspiration and river discharge.

Stores: interception, soil water, surface water, ground water, and channel storage.

Flows: above ground – throughfall, stemflow, overland flow, and channel flow.

below ground – infiltration, percolation, throughflow, groundwater, and baseflow.

Underground water: water tables, ground water, recharge, and springs.

1.2 Discharge relationships within drainage basins

Components of hydrographs (storm and annual).

Influences on hydrographs.

Climate: precipitation type and intensity, temperature, evaporation, transpiration, evapotranspiration, and antecedent moisture.

Drainage basin characteristics: size and shape, drainage density, porosity and permeability of soils, rock type, slopes, vegetation type, and land use.

1.3 River channel processes and landforms

Channel processes

Erosion: abrasion, corrasion, solution, cavitation, and hydraulic action.

Load transport: traction, saltation, suspension, and solution.

Deposition and sedimentation: the Hjulstrom curve.

River flow: velocity and discharge, patterns of flow (laminar, turbulent and helicoidal), and thalweg.

Channel types: straight, braided, and meandering.

Landforms: meander (river cliffs, point bars, oxbow lakes), riffle and pool sequences, waterfalls, gorges, bluffs, floodplains, levées, and deltas.

1.4 The human impact

Modifications to catchment flows and stores and to channel flows by land-use changes (deforestation, afforestation, urbanisation), abstraction and water storage.

The causes and impacts of river floods; prediction of flood risk and recurrence intervals.

The prevention and amelioration of river floods to include:

- forecasts and warnings
- hard engineering – dams, straightening, levées and diversion spillways
- soft engineering – floodplain and drainage basin management, wetland and river bank conservation and river restoration.

Case study: candidates must study a recent river flood event showing the causes of the flood, impacts on both people and the environment, and evaluate attempts to reduce the impact of the flood.

2. Atmosphere and weather

2.1 Diurnal energy budgets

Factors affecting diurnal energy budget: incoming (shortwave) solar radiation, reflected solar radiation, energy absorbed into the surface and subsurface, albedo, sensible heat transfer, longwave radiation, latent heat transfer – evaporation, dew and absorbed energy returned to earth.

2.2 The global energy budget

The latitudinal pattern of radiation: excesses and deficits.

Atmospheric transfers: wind belts and ocean currents.

Seasonal variations in temperature, pressure and wind belts: the influence of latitude, land/sea distribution, and ocean currents.

2.3 Weather processes and phenomena

Atmospheric moisture processes: evaporation, condensation, freezing, melting, deposition, and sublimation.

Causes of precipitation: convection, frontal and orographic uplift of air, and radiation cooling.

Types of precipitation: clouds, rain, hail, snow, dew, and fog.

2.4 The human impact

The enhanced greenhouse effect and global warming: the evidence, possible causes and atmospheric impacts.

Case study: candidates must study an urban area which shows the effects of human activity on climate: temperature (heat island), humidity, precipitation and winds.

3. Rocks and weathering

3.1 Plate tectonics

Nature of tectonic plates and their global patterns.

Types of plate boundaries: divergent (constructive), conservative and convergent (destructive).

Processes and associated landforms: sea floor spreading, subduction, fold mountain building, ocean ridges, ocean trenches, and volcanic island arcs.

3.2 Weathering

Physical (mechanical) weathering processes: freeze-thaw, heating/cooling, salt crystal growth, pressure release (dilatation), and vegetation root action.

Chemical weathering processes: hydrolysis, hydration, and carbonation.

General factors affecting the type and rate of weathering: climate, rock type, rock structure, vegetation, and relief.

Specific factors affecting the type and rate of weathering: temperature and rainfall (Peltier diagram).

3.3 Slope processes

Slope processes, conditions under which each occurs and effects on slopes.

Mass movement: heaves, flows, slides, and falls.

Water and sediment movement on hillslopes: rainsplash and surface runoff (sheetwash and rills).

3.4 The human impact

The impact of human activities on the stability of slopes: increasing stability and decreasing stability.

Strategies to modify slopes to reduce mass movements: pinning, netting, grading and afforestation.

Case study: candidates must study the impacts of human activity on slopes showing the effect on the stability of the slope, and evaluate attempts to reduce mass movement.

3.2 Paper 2 Core Human Geography

Candidates must study the following **three** topics.

Where appropriate, candidates should study examples and case studies drawn from low income countries (LICs), middle income countries (MICs) and high income countries (HICs). For further information on the use of examples and case studies see page 15.

4. Population

4.1 Natural increase as a component of population change

Natural increase rate, birth rate and death rate, fertility rate, and infant mortality rate.

Factors (social, economic, environmental and political) affecting levels of fertility and mortality.

The interpretation of age/sex structure diagrams.

Population structure (age, gender, dependency, and dependency ratio).

4.2 Demographic transition

Changes in birth rate and death rate over time.

A critical appreciation of the demographic transition model, Stages 1–5.

Issues of youthful populations and ageing populations.

Links between population and development: changes in infant mortality rate and life expectancy over time.

4.3 Population–resource relationships

The concept of food security. Causes and consequences of food shortages.

The roles of technology and innovation in development of food production. The role of constraints (e.g. war, climatic hazards) in relation to sustaining population.

The concept of carrying capacity.

Candidates should be able to critically evaluate the concept of optimum population including overpopulation and underpopulation.

4.4 The management of natural increase

Case study: candidates must study one country's population policy regarding natural increase, showing the difficulties faced and evaluate the attempted solution(s). (The case study must include attempts to alter the natural increase rate and to manage the results of population change.)

5. Migration

5.1 Migration as a component of population change

Movements of populations (excluding all movements of less than one year's duration).

Causes of migration: push factors and pull factors, processes of migration (including chain migration) and patterns of migration (including by distance and by age), the role of constraints, obstacles and barriers (e.g. cost, national borders).

5.2 Internal migration (within a country)

Rural–urban and urban–rural movements: their causes and impacts on source areas and receiving/destination areas including population structures.

Stepped migration within the settlement hierarchy and urban–urban movements.

Causes and impacts of intra-urban movements (within urban settlements).

5.3 International migration

Voluntary and forced (involuntary) movements.

Causes and patterns of international migrations (including economic migration and refugee flows) and impacts on source areas and receiving/destination areas.

5.4 The management of international migration

Case study: candidates must study one international migration stream: its causes, character, scale, pattern and impacts on source areas and receiving/destination areas.

6. Settlement dynamics

6.1 Changes in rural settlements

Contemporary issues in rural settlements in LICs, MICs and HICs, (e.g. depopulation, service provision) including the impacts of internal migration and the consequences of urban growth.

Case study: candidates must study a rural settlement (village or hamlet) or a rural area showing some of the issues of its development and growth (or decline) and evaluating the responses to these issues.

6.2 Urban trends and issues of urbanisation

Urban growth. The process of urbanisation and its causes and consequences in LICs, MICs and HICs, including counterurbanisation and re-urbanisation, competition for land and urban renewal.

The concept of a world city: causes of the growth of world cities and the development of a hierarchy of world cities.

6.3 The changing structure of urban settlements

Factors (social, economic, environmental and political) affecting the location of activities within urban areas (including planning) and how urban locations change over time for retailing, services and manufacturing.

The changing central business district (CBD).

Competition for space (spatial competition) in urban areas, the concept of bid rent, and functional zonation.

Residential segregation: causes (income and race/ethnicity) and processes (e.g. operation of the housing market, influence of family and friends, culture and planning).

6.4 The management of urban settlements

Case study: candidates must study urban settlements showing the challenges of, and evaluating the attempted solutions in, each of the following:

- a shanty town (squatter settlement) in an LIC or MIC
- providing infrastructure (either power or transport) for a city.

3.3 Paper 3 Advanced Physical Geography Options

Candidates must study **two** of the following advanced physical geography options.

Where appropriate, candidates should study examples drawn from a variety of environments. For further information on the use of examples and case studies see page 15.

7. Tropical environments

7.1 Tropical climates

Global distribution and climatic characteristics of humid tropical and seasonally humid tropical environments: the roles of the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), subtropical anticyclones, and monsoons.

The key features of temperature and rainfall and their annual and diurnal variations in the humid tropical and seasonally humid tropical environments.

7.2 Landforms of tropical environments

The formation of characteristic landforms:

granite: (deep weathering profiles) tors, inselbergs, and bornhardts

limestone: tropical karst (cone karst, tower karst, and cockpit karst).

7.3 Humid tropical (rainforest) ecosystems and seasonally humid tropical (savanna) ecosystems

Plant communities: development of climax, subclimax and plagioclimax.

Vegetation characteristics.

Nutrient cycling: Gersmehl diagrams, soil fertility, energy flows, and trophic levels.

Soil formation: soil forming processes, soil types and profile characteristics (oxisols/latosols, tropical red and brown earths).

7.4 Sustainable management of tropical environments

Case study: candidates must study some of the threats to (exploitation) and problems of sustainable management of areas within **either** the rainforest ecosystem **or** the savanna ecosystem and evaluate attempted solutions.

8. Coastal environments

8.1 Coastal processes

Wave generation and characteristics: fetch, energy, refraction, breaking waves, high and low energy waves, swash, and backwash.

Marine erosion: hydraulic action, cavitation, corrasion/abrasion, solution, and attrition.

Sub-aerial processes: weathering and mass movement.

Marine transportation and deposition: sediment sources and characteristics, sediment cells, and longshore drift.

8.2 Characteristics and formation of coastal landforms

Erosional landforms: cliffs and wave-cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.

Depositional landforms: beaches in cross section (profile) and plan, swash and drift aligned beaches, simple and compound spits, tombolos, offshore bars, barrier beaches, coastal dunes, tidal sedimentation in estuaries, coastal saltmarshes, and mangroves.

The role of sea level change in the formation of coastal landforms.

8.3 Coral reefs

Characteristics, distribution and formation of fringing reefs, barrier reefs, and atolls.

Conditions required for coral growth.

Threats to coral reefs (global warming, sea-level rise, pollution, physical damage) and possible management strategies.

8.4 Sustainable management of coasts

Case study: candidates must study some of the problems of sustainably managing a stretch or stretches of coastline, and evaluate attempted solutions (including hard engineering and soft engineering).

9. Hazardous environments

9.1 Hazards resulting from tectonic processes

The global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes related to plate tectonics.

Earthquakes and resultant hazards: shaking, landslides, soil liquefaction, and tsunami.

Volcanoes and resultant hazards: types of eruption and their products (nuées ardentes, lava flows, mudflows, lahars, volcanic landslides, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout).

Primary and secondary impacts on lives and property.

Prediction, hazard mapping, preparedness and monitoring of earthquake and volcanic hazards and perception of risk.

9.2 Hazards resulting from mass movements

Mass movements and resultant hazards: nature and causes.

Impacts on lives and property.

Prediction, hazard mapping, preparedness and monitoring of the hazard and the perception of risk.

9.3 Hazards resulting from atmospheric disturbances

Global distribution of areas most at risk from large scale tropical disturbances (cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons) and small scale atmospheric disturbances (tornadoes).

Processes causing the formation and development of cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons and tornadoes.

Hazards from large scale atmospheric disturbances: storm surges, coastal flooding, intense rainfall leading to severe river floods and mass movement, and high winds.

Hazards from small scale atmospheric disturbances: intense precipitation (rain and hail), high winds, and pressure imbalances.

Primary and secondary impacts on lives and property.

Prediction, preparedness and monitoring of large and small scale atmospheric disturbances and perception of risk.

9.4 Sustainable management in hazardous environments

Case study: candidates must study some of the problems of sustainable management of a hazardous environment and evaluate attempted or possible solutions.

10. Hot arid and semi-arid environments

10.1 Hot arid and semi-arid climates

Global distribution and climatic characteristics of hot arid and semi-arid environments.

Definitions and causes of aridity: pressure and wind systems, influence of ocean currents, rain shadow effect.

The key features of hot arid and semi-arid environments: high wind energy environments, diurnal and seasonal variations in precipitation and temperature.

10.2 Landforms of hot arid and semi-arid environments

Weathering processes: thermal fracture, exfoliation, salt weathering, chemical weathering, and their effects.

Processes of erosion, transport and deposition by wind: corrasion/abrasion, deflation, traction, saltation, and suspension.

Erosion, transport and deposition by water action: hydrological regime, episodic rainfall, sheet and flash floods.

Characteristic landforms: sand dunes, wind sculptured rocks (yardang, zeugen), wadis, alluvial fans, arroyos, pediments, and piedmont zone (bahadas, playas, salt lakes, inselbergs).

Relative roles of aeolian and fluvial processes: evidence for past climate change (Pleistocene pluvials), and the role of past processes in the development of landforms.

10.3 Soils and vegetation

Vegetation: biomass productivity (biodiversity, limited nutrient cycling, fragility), adaptation of plants to extreme temperatures, physical and physiological drought.

Soils processes: upward capillary movement of water and minerals (salinisation).

The process of desertification (both natural and human factors) leading to the degradation of soils and vegetation in semi-arid environments.

10.4 Sustainable management of hot arid and semi-arid environments

Case study: candidates must study the problems of sustainable management in **either** a hot arid **or** a semi-arid environment and evaluate attempted or possible solutions.

3.4 Paper 4 Advanced Human Geography Options

Candidates must study **two** of the following advanced human geography options.

Where appropriate, candidates should study examples and case studies drawn from low income countries (LICs), middle income countries (MICs) and high income countries (HICs). For further information on the use of examples and case studies see page 15.

11. Production, location and change

11.1 Agricultural systems and food production

Factors (physical, social, economic, political) affecting agricultural land use and practices on farms: the roles of irrigation, land tenure, the nature of demand and distance from markets, and agricultural technology.

The concept of an agricultural system with inputs, throughputs, subsystems and output: one arable system and one pastoral system.

Intensive and extensive production and agricultural productivity.

Issues in the intensification of agriculture and the extension of cultivation.

11.2 The management of agricultural change

Case study: candidates must study the need for, and some of the difficulties in, the management of agricultural change in one country, at the local scale (the farm, holding or producer) and at the national scale, and evaluate the attempted solutions.

11.3 Manufacturing and related service industry

Factors affecting the location of manufacturing and related service industry (land, labour, capital, markets, materials, technology, economies and diseconomies of scale, inertia, transport, government policies).

Industrial agglomeration, functional linkages, the industrial estate and the export processing zone (EPZ).

The informal sector of manufacturing and services: causes, characteristics, location and impact.

11.4 The management of change in manufacturing industry

Case study: candidates must study the industrial policy for one country's manufacturing and consequent changes in the character, location and organisation of its manufacturing, showing some of the issues faced and evaluate the attempted solutions.

12. Environmental management

12.1 Sustainable energy supplies

Renewable and non-renewable energy resources.

Factors at the national scale affecting demand for and supply of energy and the balance between different sources (including sustainability, levels of development, resource endowment, climate, income, technology, pollution, energy policy and energy security).

Trends in the consumption of fossil fuels, nuclear power and renewables (hydro-electric power (HEP), wind, biofuels) in LICs, MICs and HICs.

The environmental impacts of energy production, transport and usage at local and global scales.

12.2 The management of energy supply

Case study: candidates must study one country's overall electrical energy strategy showing some of the issues of changes in demand for and supply of electricity, in power production and its location, and evaluate the success of the overall strategy.

Case study: candidates must study one named located scheme to produce electricity (e.g. a power station), showing some of the issues of changes in demand and supply, in power production and its location, and evaluate the success of the scheme.

12.3 Environmental degradation

Pollution (land, air and water): nature, causes, solutions.

Demand for and supply of water and issues of water quality.

Factors in the degradation of rural environments (e.g. overpopulation, poor agricultural practices, deforestation).

Factors in the degradation of urban environments (e.g. urbanisation, industrial development, inadequate waste management).

Constraints on improving the quality of degraded environments.

The protection of environments at risk at the local or regional scale: needs, measures and outcomes.

12.4 The management of a degraded environment

Case study: candidates must study one degraded environment, showing the causes of its degradation, problems faced, issues in attempts to improve the environment and evaluate the attempted solutions.

13. Global interdependence

13.1 Trade flows and trading patterns

Visible and invisible imports and exports. Global patterns of, and inequalities in, trade flows.

Factors affecting global trade (including resource endowment, locational advantage, historical factors such as colonial ties, trade agreements and changes in the global market).

The role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and free trade. Candidates should be able to critically evaluate the impacts of trade on exporting and importing countries.

The nature and role of Fairtrade.

13.2 International debt and international aid

The causes, nature and problems of debt for countries. The international debt crisis and debt relief. Different types of international aid and aid donors: relief aid, development aid, tied aid, bilateral aid and multilateral aid.

Candidates should be able to critically evaluate the impacts of international aid on receiving countries.

13.3 The development of international tourism

Reasons for, and trends in, the growth of international tourism.

The impacts of tourism on the environments, societies and economies (local and national) of tourist destinations.

Carrying capacity and the tourism multiplier effect.

Recent developments in different types of tourism (including ecotourism).

Candidates should be able to critically evaluate the life cycle model of tourism.

13.4 The management of a tourist destination

Case study: candidates must study one tourist area or resort, its growth and development, showing the issues of sustainability it faces and evaluating the impacts of tourism on the destination's environment(s), society and economy.

14. Economic transition

14.1 National development

The nature of the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors and their roles in economic development.

The nature, causes (physical and human) and distribution of global inequalities in social and economic wellbeing.

Candidates should be able to critically evaluate some of the measures and indices of social and economic inequality.

14.2 The globalisation of economic activity

An introduction to global patterns of resources, production and markets.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) and the new international division of labour (NIDL). Factors affecting the growth and spatial structure of transnational corporations (TNCs).

Case study: candidates must study the global spatial organisation and operation of one TNC.

Factors in the emergence and growth of newly industrialised countries (NICs). Changes in the location of economic activity (e.g. outsourcing of manufacturing and offshoring of services): nature, causes and impacts.

14.3 Regional development within countries

Regional disparities in social and economic development.

The concept of core–periphery.

The process of cumulative causation from initial advantage(s), spread and backwash effects, regional divergence and convergence.

14.4 The management of regional development

Case study: candidates must study one country's regional development policy, its regional disparities, some of the difficulties faced in trying to overcome these disparities and evaluate the attempted solutions.

4. Description of components

4.1 Paper 1 Core Physical Geography

Paper 1 forms 50% of the AS qualification and 25% of the A Level qualification.

Paper 1 is 1 hour 30 minutes in duration and is worth 60 marks.

Section A consists of three compulsory questions, each worth 10 marks. Each question will require interpretation of a geographical resource.

Section B consists of three structured questions, one on each core topic. Candidates must answer one question. Each question is worth 30 marks. Questions give an opportunity for extended writing.

Candidates are expected to use and interpret a variety of resources and may be asked to draw and label appropriate diagrams and/or sketch maps to support their work and to integrate these into their responses.

This component covers three foundational topics in physical geography:

- Hydrology and fluvial geomorphology
- Atmosphere and weather
- Rocks and weathering

It provides an introduction to, and background for, progression to Paper 3 Advanced Physical Geography Options, as knowledge and understanding of rivers, weather and climate, and the earth are fundamental to further study of physical geography.

Through studying these topics, candidates will be expected to have developed the following skills:

- An understanding of the nature and use of different types of geographical information, both quantitative and qualitative, and an understanding of their limitations.
- An ability to use and interpret a variety of geographical information in order to identify, describe and explain geographical trends and patterns.
- An ability to interpret and evaluate information and produce reasoned conclusions.
- An ability to present a structured, coherent and evidence-based argument.

These skills provide a solid foundation for progression to Paper 3 and for further study.

4.2 Paper 2 Core Human Geography

Paper 2 forms 50% of the AS qualification and 25% of the A Level qualification.

Paper 2 is 1 hour 30 minutes in duration and is worth 60 marks.

Section A consists of three compulsory questions, each worth 10 marks. Each question will require interpretation of a geographical resource.

Section B consists of three structured questions, one on each core topic. Candidates must answer one question. Each question is worth 30 marks. Questions give an opportunity for extended writing.

There are strong interrelationships between the three topics, so questions spanning two or more topics may be set in both Sections A and B.

Candidates are expected to use and interpret a variety of resources and may be asked to draw and label appropriate diagrams and/or sketch maps to support their work and to integrate these into their response.

This component covers three foundational topics in human geography:

- Population
- Migration
- Settlement dynamics

It provides an introduction to, and background for, progression to Paper 4 Advanced Human Geography Options, as knowledge and understanding of people, their movements and where they live is fundamental to further study of human geography.

Through studying these topics, candidates will be expected to have developed the following skills:

- An understanding of the nature and use of different types of geographical information, both quantitative and qualitative, and an understanding of their limitations.
- An ability to use and interpret a variety of geographical information in order to identify, describe and explain geographical trends and patterns.
- An ability to interpret and evaluate information and produce reasoned conclusions.
- An ability to present a structured, coherent and evidence-based argument.

These skills provide a solid foundation for progression to Paper 4 and for further study.

4.3 Paper 3 Advanced Physical Geography Options

Paper 3 forms 25% of the A Level qualification.

Paper 3 is 1 hour 30 minutes in duration and is worth 60 marks.

Candidates must answer questions on **two** optional topics.

There will be three questions on each optional topic.

Each topic will consist of a structured question worth 10 marks, and two essay questions worth 20 marks each. Candidates must answer the structured question and choose **one** of the two essay questions.

Candidates are expected to use and interpret a variety of resources and may be asked to draw and label appropriate diagrams and/or sketch maps to support their work and to integrate these into their responses.

This component covers four optional topics covering different physical environments:

- Tropical environments
- Coastal environments
- Hazardous environments
- Hot arid and semi-arid environments

Each option is substantial and builds on the study of Core Physical Geography.

Candidates study the processes and landforms with a focus on the sustainable management of the environment based on a case study. The management element is synoptic, combining knowledge and understanding of physical factors and human factors.

Through studying these topics, candidates will further develop the skills acquired in studying the core physical geography topics.

Candidates will be expected to be able to show the following skills:

- An ability to interpret and evaluate information and produce reasoned conclusions.
- An ability to draw on and apply their knowledge and understanding to construct their own explanations and arguments.
- An ability to understand the role of place and interdependence in creating different outcomes, different viewpoints and to make evaluations regarding the relative success or failure of initiatives.
- An ability to present a structured, coherent and evidence-based argument.

These skills provide a solid foundation for progression to university.

4.4 Paper 4 Advanced Human Geography Options

Paper 4 forms 25% of the A Level qualification.

Paper 4 is 1 hour 30 minutes in duration and is worth 60 marks.

Candidates must answer questions on **two** optional topics.

There will be three questions on each optional topic.

Each topic will consist of a structured question worth 10 marks, and two essay questions worth 20 marks each. Candidates must answer the structured question and choose **one** of the two essay questions.

Candidates are expected to use and interpret a variety of resources and may be asked to draw and label appropriate diagrams and/or sketch maps to support their work and to integrate these into their responses.

This component covers four optional topics covering different areas of human geography:

- Production, location and change
- Environmental management
- Global interdependence
- Economic transition

Each option is substantial and builds on the study of Core Human Geography.

Each topic consists of interconnected areas of human geography with a focus on change and management based on case studies. Each topic is synoptic, requiring knowledge and understanding of interconnected social, economic, environmental and political factors.

Through studying these topics, candidates will further develop the skills acquired in studying the core human geography topics.

Candidates will be expected to be able to show the following skills:

- An ability to interpret and evaluate information and produce reasoned conclusions.
- An ability to draw on and apply their knowledge and understanding to construct their own explanations and arguments.
- An ability to understand the role of place and interdependence in creating different outcomes, different viewpoints and to make evaluations regarding the relative success or failure of initiatives.
- An ability to present a structured, coherent and evidence-based argument.

These skills provide a solid foundation for progression to university.

5. Glossary of command words

Command words are those words in a question that tell the candidate what they have to do. The glossary has been deliberately kept brief with respect to the descriptions of meanings. Candidates should appreciate that the meaning of a term must depend in part on its context.

This glossary is neither exhaustive nor definitive and should be used specifically with assessment for this syllabus.

| Command word | What it means |
|----------------------|--|
| Account | Give reasons for |
| Assess | Make an informed judgement based on evidence |
| Calculate | Work out a numerical answer. In general, working should be shown, especially where two or more steps are involved |
| Compare | Describe both similarities and differences between things. Two separate descriptions do not make a comparison |
| Contrast | Describe differences between two things |
| Define | State the precise meaning of a term, idea or concept |
| Describe | State in words the key characteristics and give factual details |
| Discuss | Present points for and against, or present different viewpoints |
| Draw | Make a sketch or simple, freehand drawing. May be used with labels |
| Evaluate | Make a judgement from available evidence |
| Examine | Investigate closely (describe, explain, offer evidence and comment) |
| Explain | Set out reasons, causes or purposes |
| Give | Provide an answer from, or in relation to, a resource |
| Give the meaning of | State the definition of a term, idea or concept |
| Give reasons | Provide points of explanation |
| How | Describe in what way(s) or by what means |
| How far do you agree | Make an informed judgement, based on evidence |
| Identify | Name or select one or more characteristics |
| Label | Add specific names or details to a diagram, graph or map |
| Name | Provide the appropriate name or term |
| Outline | Set out the main characteristics, restricted to giving essentials, without supporting details |
| State | Give a concise answer expressed in clear terms |
| Suggest | Apply knowledge and understanding to an unfamiliar situation where there is no single correct answer |
| To what extent | Form and express a judgement after examining evidence |
| What | Provide specific information |
| Which | Provide specific information |
| Why | Explain the reason or purpose |

6. Other information

Equality and inclusion

Cambridge International Examinations has taken great care in the preparation of this syllabus and related assessment materials to avoid bias of any kind. To comply with the UK Equality Act (2010), Cambridge has designed this qualification with the aim of avoiding direct and indirect discrimination.

The standard assessment arrangements may present unnecessary barriers for candidates with disabilities or learning difficulties. Arrangements can be put in place for these candidates to enable them to access the assessments and receive recognition of their attainment. Access arrangements will not be agreed if they give candidates an unfair advantage over others or if they compromise the standards being assessed. Candidates who are unable to access the assessment of any component may be eligible to receive an award based on the parts of the assessment they have taken.

Information on access arrangements is found in the *Cambridge Handbook*, which can be downloaded from the website www.cie.org.uk/examsOfficers

Language

This syllabus and the associated assessment materials are available in English only.

Grading and reporting

Cambridge International A Level results are shown by one of the grades A*, A, B, C, D or E, indicating the standard achieved, A* being the highest and E the lowest. 'Ungraded' indicates that the candidate's performance fell short of the standard required for grade E. 'Ungraded' will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate. The letters Q (result pending), X (no result) and Y (to be issued) may also appear on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

Cambridge International AS Level results are shown by one of the grades a, b, c, d or e, indicating the standard achieved, 'a' being the highest and 'e' the lowest. 'Ungraded' indicates that the candidate's performance fell short of the standard required for grade 'e'. 'Ungraded' will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate. The letters Q (result pending), X (no results) and Y (to be issued) may also appear on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

If a candidate takes a Cambridge International A Level and fails to achieve grade E or higher, a Cambridge International AS Level grade will be awarded if both of the following apply:

- the components taken for the Cambridge International A Level by the candidate in that series included all the components making up a Cambridge International AS Level
- the candidate's performance on these components was sufficient to merit the award of a Cambridge International AS Level grade.

For languages other than English, Cambridge also reports separate speaking endorsement grades (Distinction, Merit and Pass), for candidates who satisfy the conditions stated in the syllabus.

Entry codes

To maintain the security of our examinations, we produce question papers for different areas of the world, known as 'administrative zones'. Where the entry code has two digits, the first digit is the component number given in the syllabus. The second digit is the location code, specific to an administrative zone.

Entry codes and instructions for making entries can be found in the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries*. Other exams administration documents, including timetables and administrative instructions, can be found at www.cie.org.uk/examsOfficers

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