Guiseley School Revision Support

Subject: GCSE Geography (AQA)

NAMED CASE STUDIES ARE SHOWN IN UNDERLINED CAPITAL LETTERS.

Topic	Exercise book/ notes	☺	😐	☹
PAPER 1: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY				
1. The challenge of natural hazards				
Natural hazards				
• Definition of a natural hazard.				
• Types of natural hazard.				
• Factors affecting hazard risk.				
Tectonic hazards				
• Plate tectonics theory.				
• Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.				
• Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.				
• Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard (earthquake)				
• Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.				
• Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.				
• **CHILE (HIC) EARTHQUAKE and CHILE (LIC) EARTHQUAKE**				
• Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.				
• How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.				
Weather hazards				
• Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.				
• Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).				
• An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.				
• Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.				
• The structure and features of a tropical storm.				
• How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.				
• **TYPHOON HAIYAN**				
• Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.				
• Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.				
• Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.				
• How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.				
• An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.				
• **STORM DESMOND or SOMERSET FLOODS or BEAST FROM THE EAST**				
• An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: • causes				

• social, economic and environmental impacts • how management strategies can reduce risk.				
• Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.				
Climate change				
• Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.				
• Possible causes of climate change: • natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output • human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.				
• Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.				
• Managing climate change: • mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements • adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.				
2. The living world				
Ecosystems				
• **OTLEY CHEVIN FOREST**				
• An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.				
• The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.				
• An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.				
Tropical rainforests				
• The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.				
• The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.				
• How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.				
• Issues related to biodiversity.				
• Changing rates of deforestation.				
• **AMAZON RAINFOREST**				
• A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: • causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth • impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.				
• Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.				
• Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably – selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction.				
Hot deserts				
• The physical characteristics of a hot desert.				
• The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.				
• How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.				
• Issues related to biodiversity.				
• **THAR DESERT (INDIA)**				
• A case study of a hot desert to illustrate: • development opportunities in hot desert environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism				

• challenges of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility.				
• Causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.				
• Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.				
3. Physical landscapes in the UK				
UK physical landscapes				
• An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.				
River landscapes in the UK				
• The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.				
• Fluvial processes: • erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion • transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution • deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.				
• Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.				
• Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.				
• Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.				
• An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.				
• **RIVER TEES**				
• How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.				
• The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.				
• The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: • hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels • soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.				
An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: • why the scheme was required • the management strategy • the social, economic and environmental issues.				
• **FLOOD MANAGEMENT: YORK or BOSCASTLE or COCKERMOUTH**				
Glacial landscapes in the UK				
• Maximum extent of ice cover across the UK during the last ice age.				
Glacial processes: • freeze-thaw weathering • erosion – abrasion and plucking • movement and transportation – rotational slip and bulldozing • deposition – why glaciers deposit sediment (till and outwash).				
• Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – corries, arêtes, pyramidal peaks, truncated spurs, glacial troughs, ribbon lakes and hanging valleys.				
• Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from transportation and deposition – erratics, drumlins, types of moraine.				
• An example of an upland area in the UK affected by glaciation to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.				

• An overview of economic activities in glaciated upland areas – tourism, farming, forestry and quarrying.				
• Conflicts between different land uses, and between development and conservation.				
An example of a glaciated upland area in the UK used for tourism to show: • the attractions for tourists • social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism • strategies used to manage the impact of tourism.				
• **LAKE DISTRICT**				
PAPER 2: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY				
4. Urban issues and challenges				
• The global pattern of urban change.				
• Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.				
• Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.				
• The emergence of megacities.				
A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL)				
• the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally				
• causes of growth: natural increase and migration				
• how urban growth has created opportunities: • social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy • economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development				
• how urban growth has created challenges: • managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements • providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy • providing access to services – health and education • reducing unemployment and crime • managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.				
• An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.				
• Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.				
A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate: LEEDS				
• the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world				
• impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city				
• how urban change has created opportunities: • social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems • environmental: urban greening				
• how urban change has created challenges: • social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment • environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal • the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.				
• An example of an urban regeneration project to show: • reasons why the area needed regeneration • the main features of the project. **LEEDS DOCK, ROYAL ARMOURIES or KIRKSTALL FORGE**				
• Features of sustainable urban living: • water and energy conservation				

• waste recycling • **LEEDS RERF (RECYCLING AND ENERGY RECOVERY FACILITY)** • creating green space.				
• How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.				
5. The changing economic world				
There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.				
• Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.				
• Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).				
• Limitations of economic and social measures.				
• Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.				
• Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.				
• Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.				
• An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.				
• An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. **JAMAICA**				
A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: NIGERIA (NEE)				
• the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally				
• the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed				
• the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development				
• the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country				
• the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world				
• international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country				
• the environmental impacts of economic development				
• the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.				
Economic futures in the UK: UK (HIC)				
• causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies				
• moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks				
• impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable				
• social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline				
• improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity				
• the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences				
• the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.				
6. The Challenge of Resource Management				

Resource management:				
• The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.				
• An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.				
Water				
• Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.				
• Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): global patterns of water surplus and deficit; reasons for increasing water consumption: economic development, rising population, technology; factors affecting water availability: climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty.				
• Impacts of water insecurity – waterborne disease and water pollution, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.				
• Overview of strategies to increase water supply:				
• Diverting supplies and increasing storage, dams and reservoirs, water transfers and desalination				
• An example of a large scale water transfer scheme to show how its development has both advantages and disadvantages. **INDIRA GANDHI CANAL**				
• Moving towards a sustainable resource future:				
• Water conservation, groundwater management, recycling, 'grey' water				
• An **example** of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of water. WAKEL BASIN RIVER MANAGEMENT				
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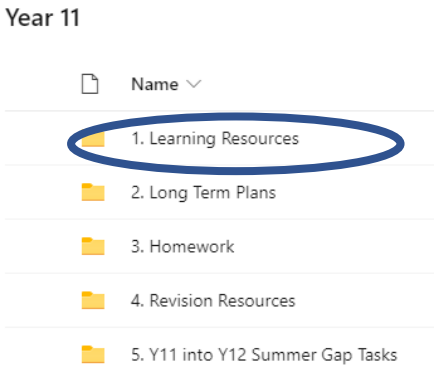
PAPER 3: ISSUES ANALYSIS AND FIELDWORK				
1. Issue evaluation				
• Understand the contents of the pre-release booklet.				
2. Fieldwork				
Students will be expected to: • apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate information and issues related to geographical enquiry. • select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings in relation to geographical enquiry.				
Geographical skills (across all papers)				
Atlas maps: • use and understand coordinates – latitude and longitude • recognise and describe distributions and patterns of both human and physical features • maps based on global and other scales may be used and students may be asked to identify and describe significant features of the physical and human landscape on them, eg population distribution, population movements, transport networks, settlement layout, relief and drainage • analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human factors on maps and establish associations between observed patterns on thematic maps.				
Ordnance Survey maps: • use and interpret OS maps at a range of scales, including 1:50 000 and 1:25 000 and other maps appropriate to the topic • use and understand coordinates – four and six-figure grid references • use and understand scale, distance and direction – measure straight and curved line distances using a variety of scales • use and understand gradient, contour and spot height • numerical and statistical information				

• identify basic landscape features and describe their characteristics from map evidence • identify major relief features on maps and relate cross-sectional drawings to relief features • draw inferences about the physical and human landscape by interpretation of map evidence, including patterns of relief, drainage, settlement, communication and land-use • interpret cross sections and transects of physical and human landscapes • describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following landscapes – coastlines, fluvial and glacial landscapes • infer human activity from map evidence, including tourism.				
Graphical skills to: • select and construct appropriate graphs and charts to present data, using appropriate scales – line charts, bar charts, pie charts, pictograms, histograms with equal class intervals, divided bar, scattergraphs, and population pyramids • suggest an appropriate form of graphical representation for the data provided • complete a variety of graphs and maps – choropleth, isoline, dot maps, desire lines, proportional symbols and flow lines • use and understand gradient, contour and value on isoline maps • plot information on graphs when axes and scales are provided • interpret and extract information from different types of maps, graphs and charts, including population pyramids, choropleth maps, flow-line maps, dispersion graphs.				
Numerical skills to: • demonstrate an understanding of number, area and scales, and the quantitative relationships between units • design fieldwork data collection sheets and collect data with an understanding of accuracy, sample size and procedures, control groups and reliability • understand and correctly use proportion and ratio, magnitude and frequency • draw informed conclusions from numerical data.				
Statistical skills to: • use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and inter-quartile range, mode and modal class) • calculate percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles • describe relationships in bivariate data: sketch trend lines through scatter plots, draw estimated lines of best fit, make predictions, interpolate and extrapolate trends • be able to identify weaknesses in selective statistical presentation of data.				
Use of qualitative and quantitative data: Examples of types of data: • maps • fieldwork data • geo-spatial data presented in a geographical information system (GIS) framework • satellite imagery • written and digital sources • visual and graphical sources • numerical and statistical information.				

Resources to support revision:

Guiseley School Geography revision resources at:
https://guiseleyschool.sharepoint.com/sites/GS_Subjects_GG/Year%2011/Forms/AllItems.aspx



Teams: You can also find revision resources and past papers in your class Teams

BBC Bitesize AQA GCSE Geography: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zy3ptyc

Seneca Learning: https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/5a073d30-21f8-11e8-8c19-619061cc7240

Revision videos for physical geography (rivers and glaciation): https://timeforgeography.co.uk/

Geography Hawks videos on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCXXmNH9fUzt8aY1yt_OeZJg/playlists

You may have purchased the Revision Guide book: