

Unit 1: Physical Geography

I know it!

1. Natural Hazards

Natural hazards—definition, type, factors affecting risk to natural hazards
Plate tectonics theory including processes, landforms and hazards at different plate margins
Global distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes
Primary and secondary effects of tectonic hazards, immediate and long term responses to tectonic hazards
CASE STUDY: LIC Earthquake (NEPAL, 2015) and HIC Earthquake (L'AQUILA, 2010) -effects and responses—contrasting wealth
Why people live in tectonic hazard areas
Reducing risk through monitoring and the 3 Ps
WEATHER—atmospheric circulation
Tropical storms—distribution, causes, formation and structure, the effect of climate change on tropical storms
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: effects and responses to HURRICANE KATRINA
Reducing the effects of tropical storms through monitoring and the 3Ps
Types of weather hazard experienced in the UK and evidence weather is becoming more extreme
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: UK extreme weather—Beast from the East 2018—causes, impact, management
CLIMATE CHANGE—evidence, causes, impacts on people and environment, management (adaptation and mitigation)

2. Living World

I know it!

Ecosystems—interrelationships including components, food webs, nutrient cycling and the impact of changing one component
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE—Epping Forest—to demonstrate all of above
Distribution and characteristics of large scale global ecosystems (biomes)
TROPICAL RAINFORESTS: Location, characteristics, interdependent relationships, plant and animal adaptations, biodiversity
Deforestation causes, rates, effects, management
CASE STUDY: AMAZON RAINFOREST—causes and impacts of deforestation. Sustainable management.
Value of tropical rainforests and sustainable management strategies
HOT DESERTS: Location, characteristics, interdependent relationships, plant and animal adaptations, biodiversity
CASE STUDY—MOJAVE DESERT—opportunities and challenges
Causes of desertification—CASE STUDY EXAMPLE—SAHEL
Management of desertification—CASE STUDY EXAMPLE—SAHEL—strategies to reduce the risk of desertification

3. Physical Landscapes (Rivers and Coasts)

I know it!

Major upland and lowland areas in the UK and major river systems
COASTS—Coastal processes—weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation (including longshore drift), deposition
Coastal geology and the effect on landforms
Erosional coastal landforms—processes, features, characteristics—including CASE STUDY EXAMPLES—DORSET
Depositional coastal landforms—processes, features, characteristics—including CASE STUDY EXAMPLES—DORSET
Costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering methods to protect coastlines
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE of a coastal management scheme—HOLDERNESS COAST— reasons, strategies, effects and conflicts
RIVERS—changing long profile and cross profile of river channel and valley
Erosion, transportation and deposition (fluvial processes)
Characteristics and processes leading to landforms: interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges, meanders, oxbow lakes, levees, floodplains, estuaries, including CASE STUDY EXAMPLES from the RIVER TEES
How human and physical factors affect flood risk and the shape of flood hydrographs
Costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering to prevent flooding
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE—Flood management scheme in the UK—BOSCASTLE

Unit 2: Human Geography

I know it!

1. Urban Issues and Challenges

Patterns of urban change and urbanisation in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs
Factors affecting the rates of urbanisations
What a megacity is and patterns of megacities
CASE STUDY: LIC/NEE City—MUMBAI. You need to know: Location and importance of Mumbai at different scales
Causes of Mumbai's growth. Challenges and Opportunities created by Mumbai's growth.
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: Urban planning to improve the quality of life for the urban poor—DHARAVI, Mumbai
Distribution of population and major cities in the UK
CASE STUDY: UK major city—London—Location and importance of London at different scales
Impacts of national and international migration on London. Challenges and Opportunities created by London's growth.
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: Urban regeneration project—London Olympics—regeneration
Sustainable Urban Living
Urban transport strategies to reduce traffic congestion

I know it!

2. Changing Economic World

Classifications of economic development and quality of life
Development indicators and their limitations and links with the Demographic Transition Model
Causes and consequences of uneven development
Strategies to reduce the development gap
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: How tourism can help to reduce the development gap—KENYA
CASE STUDY: NIGERIA—Location and importance, wider social, cultural and political context, structure of industry,
Advantages and disadvantages of TNCs in Nigeria, changing political and trading relationships, impact of international aid,
Environmental impacts of economic development in Nigeria, effects of economic development on the population
UK Economy—causes of economic change, including deindustrialisation
Post industrial economy (including business parks), transport, North South Divide,
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: How modern industrial development can be environmentally sustainable—TORR QUARRY
Social and economic changes in rural areas (one area of population growth and one area of population decline)
The place of the UK in the wider world

I know it!

3. Resource Management

The significance of water, food and energy to social and economic wellbeing
Overview of global inequalities in resource supply and consumption
Overview of food resources in the UK
Overview of energy resources in the UK
Overview of water resources in the UK
GLOBAL WATER: Areas of surplus and deficit and causes of unequal supply
Impacts of water insecurity
Strategies to increase water supply
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: Large scale water transfer scheme—LESOTHO HIGHLAND DAM—advantages and disadvantages
Sustainable future of water
CASE STUDY EXAMPLE: Local scale scheme in an LIC to increase sustainable water supplies—WAKEL RIVER BASIN

Unit 3: Fieldwork

HUMAN	PHYSICAL	
		Enquiry question
		Risk assessment
		Location and why it was a suitable location
		Sampling strategies
		Qualitative and quantitative data
		Methods—what you did and why (including primary and secondary data collection)
		Results (data)—including statistics
		How you presented your data
		Overall conclusion (answer to your enquiry question)
		Strengths and weaknesses of each method
		How reliable were your conclusions?
		How improvements to your method would affect your results and conclusions (more reliable?)

Unit 3: Skills

Longitude and latitude
Describe distributions and patterns on maps
Four and six figure grid references
Scale, distance, direction, height on OS maps
Landscape, relief and human and physical features on OS maps
Draw and interpret cross sections from maps
Identify human activity on maps
Identify coastal and river features on maps
Compare maps and photographs—make links between them
Draw, label, interpret sketch maps
Describe human and physical landscapes from photographs
Draw sketches from photographs
Label and annotate diagrams, maps, graphs, sketches and photographs
Construct, interpret, complete, extract information from a range of maps, graphs and charts
Interpret and manipulate numerical and statistical data (mode, median, mean, percentages, ratios, lines of best fit, interquartile range, magnitude, frequency)

Unit 3: Issues Evaluation

The exam board will release a booklet in March. Your teacher will guide you through how to interpret it and suggest activities to support you with the questions that might come up in the exam based on the pre-release booklet.

Remember your exercise books are your best source of revision material!

Top tips to succeed in GCSE Geography

Specimen papers can be found on the AQA website. Remember you have lots of marked and worked examples in your exercise book you can refer to as well.

Structure of the course – know what you need to revise for each paper

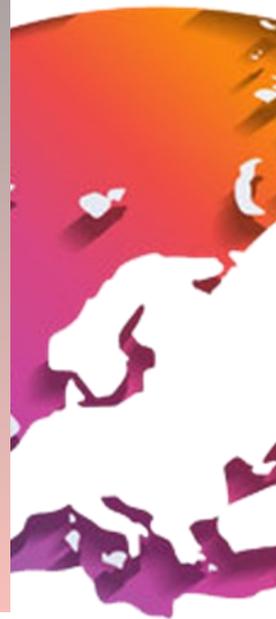
Paper 1 – Physical Geography

- Natural hazards
- Living World
- Physical landscapes

Paper 2 – Human Geography

- Urban issues and challenges
- Economic change
- Resource management

Paper 3 – Fieldwork, skills and Issues Evaluation



Types of questions

Definitions – know your key terms!

Figure based questions – refer directly to the figure – give a statistic or place name

Skills questions – be as accurate as possible and read all the instructions in the question

Physical processes questions – use a step by step approach and ensure your last point links back to the question

Case studies – use them when you are asked for an ‘example’, ‘case study’ or ‘your own knowledge/understanding’ (these are usually 6 or 9 marks)

For any questions worth **more than 4 marks** – you **MUST** develop and link your points. Use connectives to help you do this.

Case studies

This is the most daunting aspect of revision but it doesn't have to be

What do you need to know? Have two specific pieces of information for each aspect of the case study.

Example – you need to know about the causes, effects and management of deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest. Have two details about causes, two about the effects and two and the management strategies



Paper 3

Fieldwork – you need to learn it!

Skills – this has been incorporated throughout. Practice!

Issues Evaluation – from March onwards it won't just be revision in class time (that is up to you at home) because we will also need to cover work on the pre-release booklet.