

AQA GCSE GEOGRAPHY



Please find attached a breakdown of the Geography course. Each box represents approximately 30 – 45 minutes of revision. The page numbers refer to relevant pages in your revision book. You need to include this content in your personal revision planner. Make sure you give yourself enough time to thoroughly reflect on all topics.

Use this information as well as your revision book, knowledge organisers, key question & answer booklets, class notes and revision material you have made.

If you have any problems planning your Geography revision please speak to your Geography Teacher or Mrs Thomasson.

1	<p>NATURAL HAZARDS. Definition of a natural hazard. Be able to name different types of natural hazard. Describe the factors that would affect hazard risk from natural hazards (population size, magnitude / frequency of the hazard & level of development of the country) Describe the plate tectonics theory. Describe the global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins. Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructive • Destructive • Conservative <p>**Be able to draw a labelled diagram for each plate margin and describe and explain the events and features that occur along the margin.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 1 - 3</i></p>
2	<p>NATURAL HAZARDS. Primary and secondary effects of an earthquake (L'Aquila & Nepal). Immediate and long-term responses to an earthquake (L'Aquila & Nepal). Use named examples – L'Aquila or Chile and Nepal - to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Give reasons to explain why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard. Explain how monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard – name examples of strategies.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 4 - 7</i></p>
3	<p>NATURAL HAZARDS. General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds. Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons). What is the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation? Describe the causes of tropical storms and be able to sequence their formation and development. Know the structure and features of a tropical storm. Describe how weather conditions change as a tropical storm passes overhead. How might climate change affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms?</p> <p><i>Revision book page 8 - 10</i></p>
4	<p>NATURAL HAZARDS. Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms. Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms. Use a named example of a tropical storm (Haiyan) to show its effects and responses. How can monitoring, prediction, protection and planning reduce the effects of tropical storms?</p> <p><i>Revision book page 11 - 13</i></p>
5	<p>NATURAL HAZARDS. Describe different types of weather hazard experienced in the UK – heavy rain leading to flooding, drought, heavy snow, winter storms, heatwaves etc. An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK (the Somerset Levels floods):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes of the Somerset Levels floods • social, economic and environmental impacts of the Somerset Levels floods • how management strategies can reduce risk in Somerset. <p>Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK – be able to name specific</p>

	<p>examples of actual extreme weather events that have occurred in the UK and describe the impacts.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 14 - 16</i></p>
6	<p>NATURAL HAZARDS. Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day. Possible causes of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output • human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation. <p>Describe the effects of climate change on people and the environment.</p> <p>Managing climate change (by mitigation and adaptation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>mitigation</u> – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements • <u>adaptation</u> – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels. <p><i>Revision book page 17 - 19</i></p>
7	<p>CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD.</p> <p>Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>Different economic and social measures of development – you need to be able to give a definition and explain what the following indicators tells you about 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).</p> <p>What are the limitations of economic and social measures? Why is it a disadvantage to rely on one single indicator?</p> <p><i>Revision book page 110 - 112</i></p>
8	<p>CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD.</p> <p>Know what happens to countries in each stage of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) – describe how each stage of the DTM is linked to a country's level of development.</p> <p>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 112 - 116</i></p>
9	<p>CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD.</p> <p>Describe different strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fair trade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</p> <p>An example (Jamaica) of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 117 - 118</i></p>
10	<p>CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD. A case study of one LIC or NEE. Your NEE case study is Nigeria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and importance of Nigeria, regionally and globally • the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which Nigeria is placed • describe the changing industrial structure in Nigeria. 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. Shell Oil. <p><i>Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to Nigeria</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the changing political and trading relationships of Nigeria with the wider world • international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on Nigeria • the environmental impacts of economic development in Nigeria • the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population in Nigeria. <p><i>Revision book page 119 - 125</i></p>
11	<p>CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD. Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes of economic change in the UK: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies • How the UK is moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks • What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment? An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable (Hanson Cement). <p><i>Revision book page 126 – 130</i></p>
12	<p>CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth (South Cambridgeshire) and one area of population decline (Outer Hebrides). • improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity • What is the north–south divide? Evidence for this? 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. <p><i>Revision book page 131 – 137</i></p>
13	<p>UK PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES. An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.</p> <p>COASTAL LANDSCAPES. Wave types (destructive & constructive) – what are the characteristics of each?</p> <p>Coastal processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weathering processes – mechanical, chemical • mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls • erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition • transportation – longshore drift • deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas. <p><i>Revision book page 51 - 56</i></p>
14	<p>COASTAL LANDSCAPES. How does geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms?</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 57 - 59</i></p>
15	<p>COASTAL LANDSCAPES.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.</p> <p>An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and</p>

	<p>deposition (Swanage, Dorset).</p> <p><i>Revision book page 60 – 62</i></p>
16	<p>COASTAL LANDSCAPES. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>hard engineering</u> – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes – describe how each works. What are the costs & benefits? • <u>soft engineering</u> – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration - describe how each works. What are the costs & benefits? • <u>managed retreat</u> – coastal realignment (Medmerry). – Describe what it is. What are the costs and benefits? <p>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK – Lyme Regis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reasons why the management strategy was needed • describe the management strategy and explain how it works • describe the resulting effects and conflicts. <p><i>Revision book page 63 – 66</i></p>
17	<p>GLACIAL LANDSCAPES. Describe the maximum extent of ice cover across the UK during the last ice age.</p> <p>Describe and explain glacial processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freeze-thaw weathering • erosion – abrasion and plucking • movement and transportation – rotational slip and bulldozing • deposition – why do glaciers deposit sediment? (distinguish between till and outwash). <p><i>Revision book page 77 - 79</i></p>
18	<p>GLACIAL LANDSCAPES. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – corries, arêtes, pyramidal peaks, truncated spurs, glacial troughs, ribbon lakes and hanging valleys.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 80 – 81</i></p>
19	<p>GLACIAL LANDSCAPES. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from transportation and deposition – erratics, drumlins, types of moraine.</p> <p>An example of an upland area in the UK affected by glaciation (Lake District) identify & name its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 82 – 84</i></p>
20	<p>GLACIAL LANDSCAPES. Describe economic activities in glaciated upland areas – tourism, farming, forestry and quarrying – explain why the landscape suits each of these activities. Describe conflicts between different land uses, and between development and conservation.</p> <p>An example of a glaciated upland area in the UK that is used for tourism (Lake District):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the attractions for tourists • explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism • describe and explain the strategies used to manage the impact of tourism – how does the strategy reduce the impact of tourism? <p><i>Revision book page 85 - 88</i></p>
21	<p>URBAN CHALLENGES & ISSUES. Describe the global pattern of urban change. What are the urban trends in different parts of the world? Slow rate of urban growth in HICs – explain 2 reasons why. Rapid rate of urban growth in LICs – explain 2 reasons why.</p>

	<p>What factors affect the rate of urbanisation? – migration (push–pull factors), natural increase. What are megacities? How many are there? Where are they located?</p> <p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE. Your <u>NEE case study is Rio De Janeiro</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally • causes of growth: natural increase and migration • how urban growth in Rio has created opportunities: • social opportunities: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy • economic opportunities: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development. <p><i>Revision book page 89 – 90 and 97 - 98</i></p>
22	<p>URBAN CHALLENGES & ISSUES. <u>NEE case study is Rio De Janeiro</u> How urban growth in Rio has created challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the challenge of managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements • the challenge of providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy • the challenge of providing access to services – health and education • the challenge of reducing unemployment and crime • the challenge of managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor (Favela Bairro).</p> <p><i>Revision book page 99 - 102</i></p>
23	<p>URBAN CHALLENGES & ISSUES. Describe the distribution and location of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in the UK (Bristol)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • <i>how urban change has created opportunities</i>: • social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems • environmental: urban greening <p><i>Revision book page 103 – 105 ** there isn't much on Bristol in the revision book so you MUST use your class notes.</i></p>
24	<p>URBAN CHALLENGES & ISSUES.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>how urban change has created challenges</i>: • social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment • environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal. <p><i>Revision book page 103 – 105 ** there isn't much on Bristol in the revision book so you MUST use your class notes.</i></p>
25	<p>URBAN CHALLENGES & ISSUES. A case study of a major city in the UK (Bristol) • the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe in Bristol, and the growth of commuter settlements. An example of an urban regeneration project (Temple Quarter) to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons why the area needed regeneration

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the main features of the project. <p><i>Revision book page 107 – 109 *** you MUST use your class notes to find some of this information.</i></p>
26	<p>URBAN CHALLENGES & ISSUES:</p> <p>Features of sustainable urban living: (Freiburg, Germany)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water and energy conservation • waste recycling • creating green space. <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. (Freiburg, Bristol, Singapore, Beijing)</p> <p><i>Revision book page 107 – 109 *** you MUST use your class notes to find some of this information.</i></p>
27	<p>RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:</p> <p>What is the significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being? Describe the pattern of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources. An overview of resources in relation to the UK.</p> <p><u>Food</u>: • the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce • larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of ‘food miles’ travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food • the trend towards agribusiness.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 138 - 145</i></p>
28	<p>RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:</p> <p><u>Water</u>: • the changing demand for water • water quality and pollution management • matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus • the need for transfer to maintain supplies. <u>Energy</u>: • the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables • reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil • economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 138 - 145</i></p>
29	<p>FOOD. Name areas of surplus (food security) and deficit (food insecurity): • Describe the global patterns of calorie intake and food supply • Explain reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population</p> <p>Describe factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.</p> <p>What are the impacts of food insecurity? – famine, undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 146 – 148</i></p>
30	<p>FOOD. Describe and explain strategies to increase food supply: • irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology. An example of a large scale agricultural development (Indus Irrigation Scheme, Pakistan) to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>How can we achieve a sustainable resource future? • the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses.</p>

	<p>An example of a local scheme (Makueni, Kenya) in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 149 - 152</i></p>
31	<p>LIVING WORLD. An example of a small scale UK ecosystem – <u>a pond</u> - describe the interrelationships within the pond i.e. producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling. Describe the balance between components and explain the impact on the pond when one component is changed. Describe the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.</p> <p>Describe the physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest. Explain the interdependence within the rainforest between climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.</p> <p>How do plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions in the tropical rainforest?</p> <p><i>Revision book page 20 - 28</i></p>
32	<p>LIVING WORLD. Describe the biodiversity in the tropical rainforest – what affects it? Changing rates of deforestation. A case study of a tropical rainforest (Malaysia) to show: • 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.</p> <p>Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.</p> <p>Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably – selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods (FSC), debt reduction.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 29 - 34</i></p>
33	<p>LIVING WORLD. The physical characteristics of a hot desert. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. How do plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions in the desert? Describe the biodiversity in the desert – what factors affect this? A case study of a hot desert - The Thar Desert: • describe the development <u>opportunities</u> in hot desert environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism • describe the <u>challenges</u> of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 35 - 40</i></p>
34	<p>LIVING WORLD.</p> <p>Describe and explain the causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.</p> <p>Describe and explain (using examples) the strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.</p> <p><i>Revision book page 41 - 42</i></p>
35	<p>Physical fieldwork “The gradient of the beach increases with distance inland”.</p> <p>Justify your primary and secondary data collection. Describe and justify methods of data presentation. What was in your risk assessment? How did you minimise the risks? Evaluate the data collection and data presentation. How did you analyse your results? Did your findings support your hypothesis?</p> <p><i>Revision book page 170 - 173</i></p>
36	<p>Human fieldwork “Environmental quality decreases with distance from the Eric Morecambe statue”.</p> <p>Justify your primary and secondary data collection. Describe and justify methods of data</p>

	<p>presentation. What was in your risk assessment? How did you minimise the risks? Evaluate the data collection and data presentation. How did you analyse your results? Did your findings support your hypothesis?</p> <p><i>Revision book page 170 - 173</i></p>
37	<p>(Once the pre-release material is received in March) Issues Evaluation – work through booklet and reflect on questions and answers provided in class.</p>