

Oakfield Geography Department

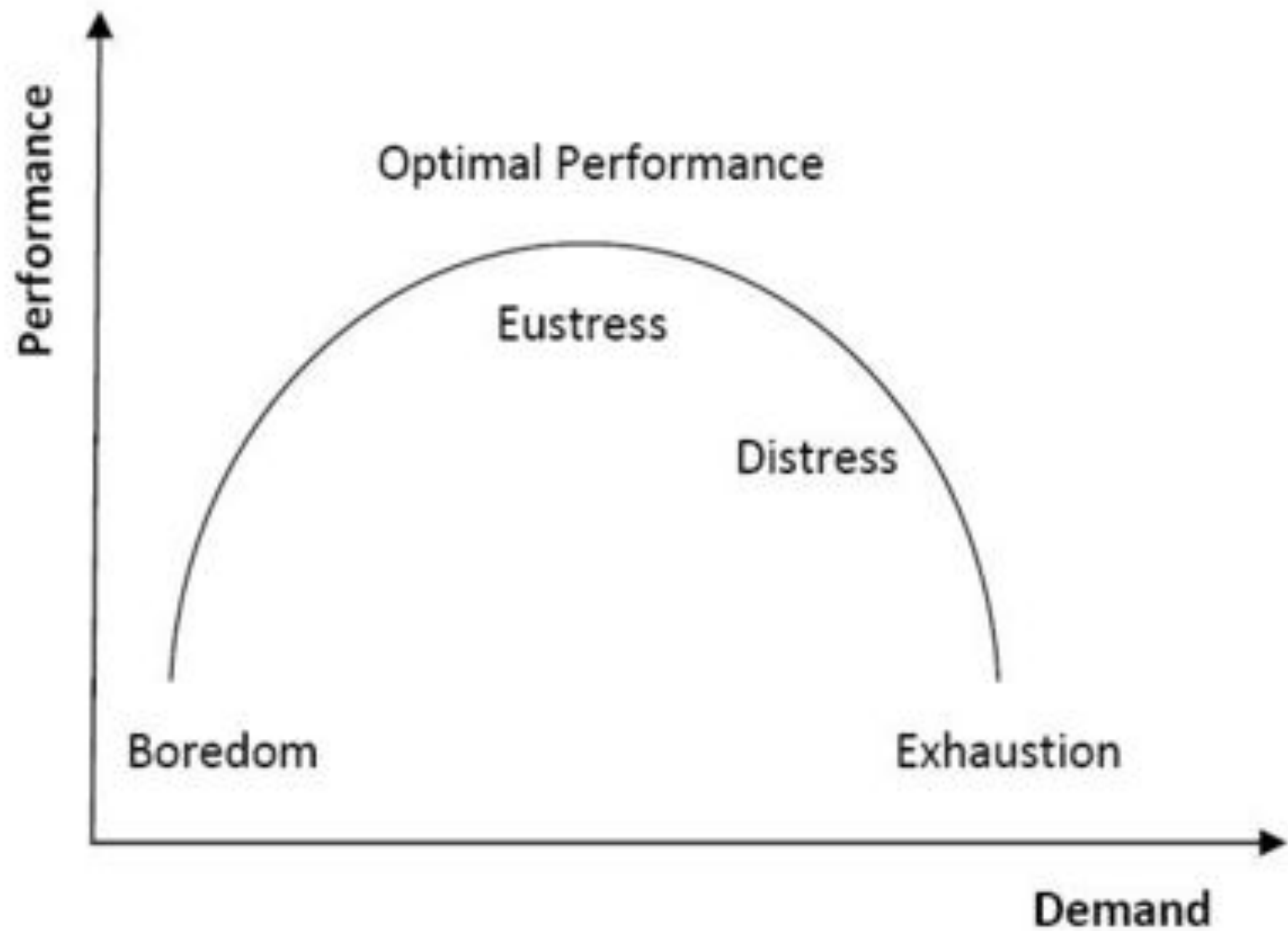


LO: To learn how to successfully destroy and conquer your exams!

What is 'stress'?

Stress is anything that places a demand on us physically, mentally, or emotionally. It makes us change the normal way we live.

Most of us think of stress as a crisis, but not all stress is bad.

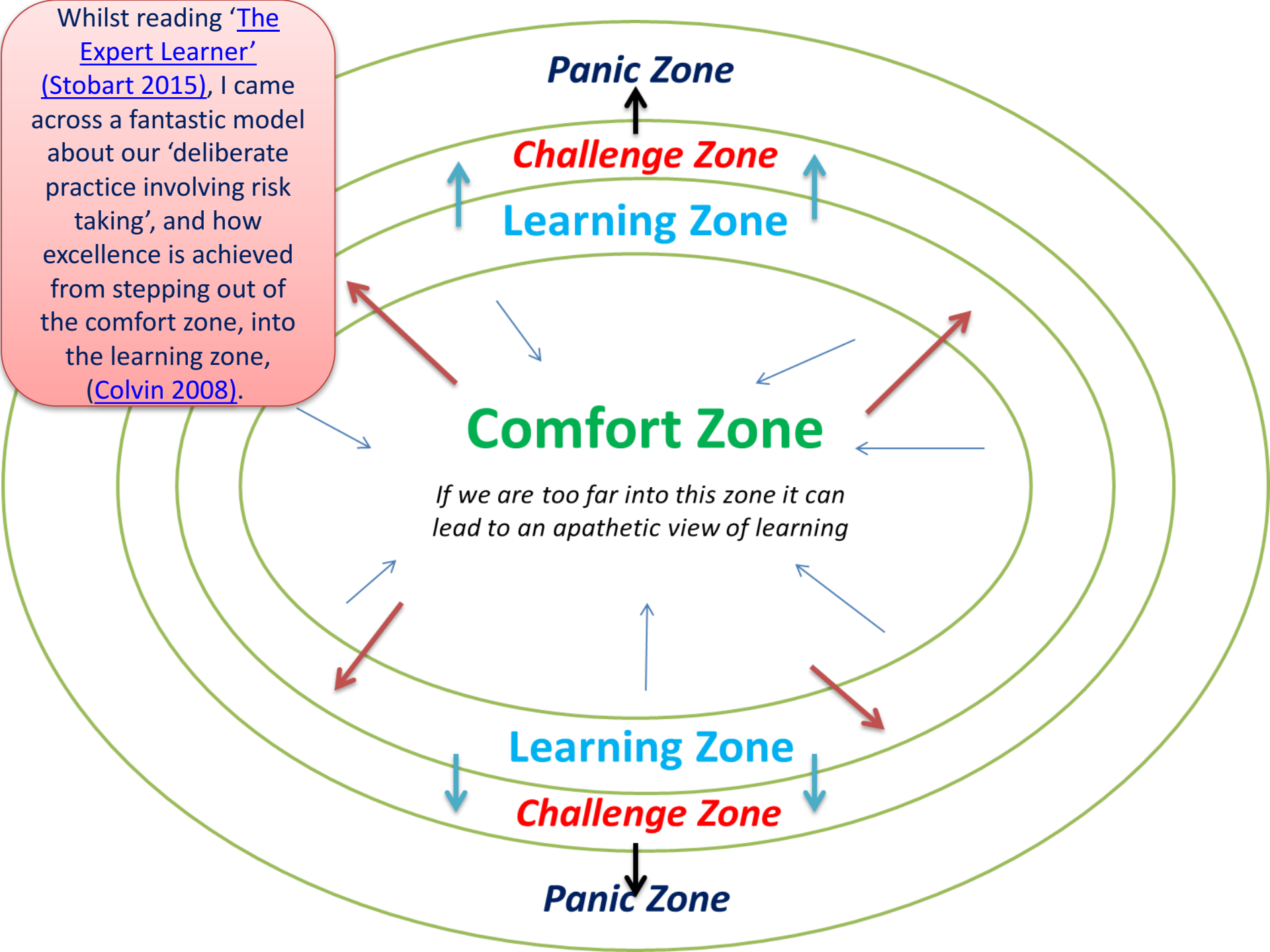


However the word '*stress*' is not applicable here

WE believe it is more about challenge, about being taken out of your comfort zone to recognise you can achieve no matter what your starting point is

That is the purpose of Summative testing
(fancy term for exams!!)

Whilst reading '[The Expert Learner](#)' ([Stobart 2015](#)), I came across a fantastic model about our 'deliberate practice involving risk taking', and how excellence is achieved from stepping out of the comfort zone, into the learning zone, ([Colvin 2008](#)).



Exam Format

90 mins= 10 mins reading time

10 mins reflecting time

70 mins successful learning!!

- You will have to answer all 4 sections total of 25 marks.
- There are several different challenges and tasks in each question
- That's a grand total of 100 marks you can achieve

Helpful hints....

- How much is each question worth (*Look at the marks available!!!*)
- Check, Check and Check again!
- What is the question actually asking you to do?!
- **Analyse?** Use the learning to examine and interpret/say what its meaning is
- **Discuss?** *Look at both sides of the point/argument*
- **Reflect?** *Think carefully about the point using the learning as P.E.E.L*
- **Evaluate?** *Form an overall idea about a point using the learning*
- **Detail?** *Provide the relevant information about this point*

Question Themes

A number of questions may involve reading OS maps

- **Geography Skills**

(OS Maps, Locations, Atlas work)

- **Water and Flooding**

(Impact of flooding, causes of flooding, features and processes)

- **Ecosystems**

- **I Love Geography**

Tools to revise

- Your folders/Books
- Any Textbooks (*that of course have the relevant topics in*)
- The ipads :

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/zrw76sg>

<https://www.doddlelearn.co.uk/>

<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/gcse/geography>

<http://www.geography-site.co.uk/>

<http://www.geography.learnontheinternet.co.uk/>

Topic:

Key words:

Key Locations/Case Studies involved:

Essential Processes/Elements learnt

What questions do I think might be asked of me?

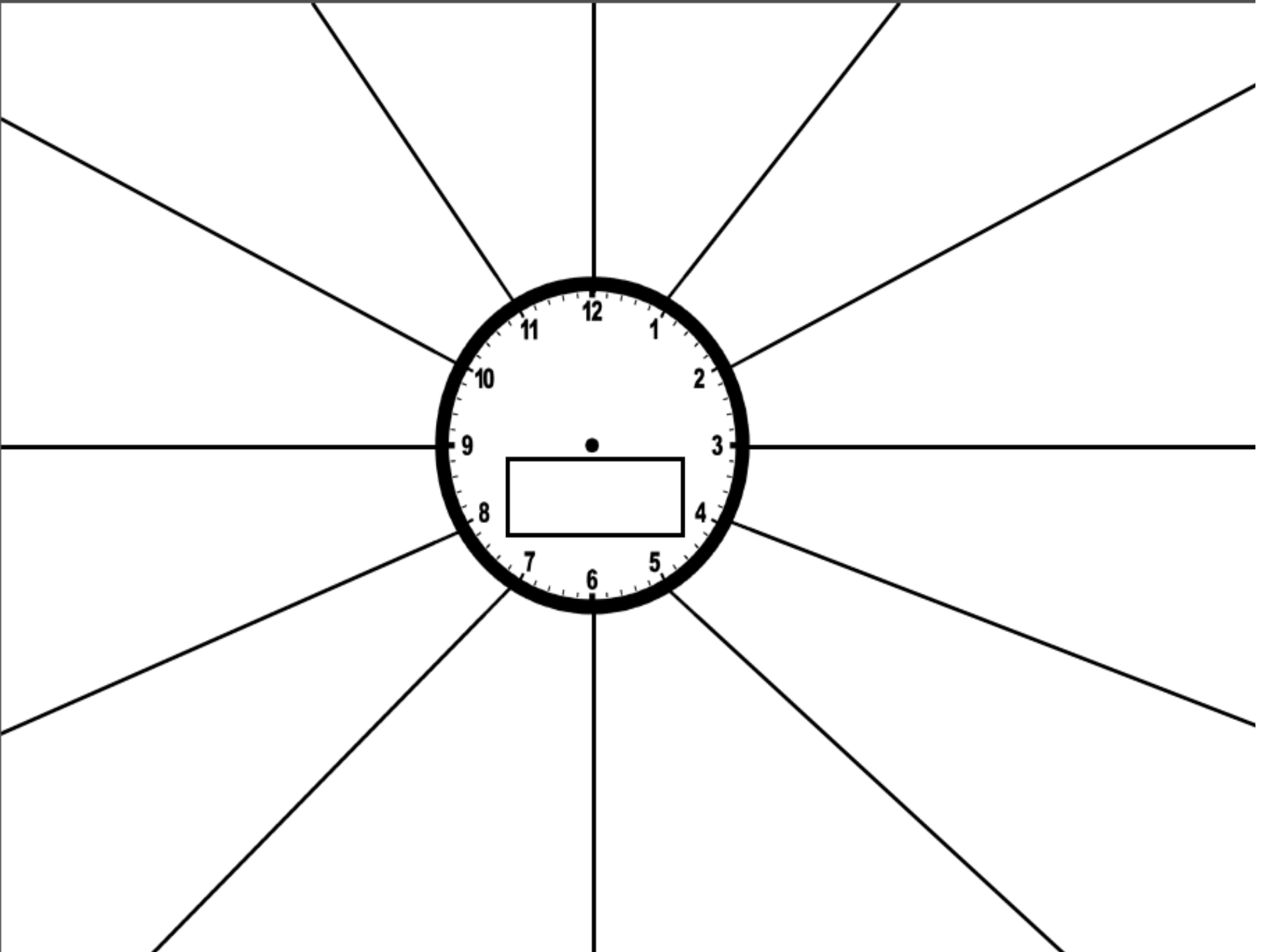
What diagrams/ sketches might I need to revise to develop my learning?

Physical/Human parts of the Topic

How confident am I in my learning of this topic?

Red/ Amber or green?

☐



SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Sustainable cities have to have 3 main features
Sustainable city: An urban area where residents have a way of life that will last a long time.

3 FEATURES

- 1) conserve the historic and natural environment
- 2) disposing and reducing waste safely
- 3) providing adequate open spaces
- 4) involve local people

WASTE IN LEOPOLD URBAN AREAS

- ① **WASTE DISPOSAL**
- incineration
- landfill
- waste management
- recycling
- incineration
- landfill
- waste management
- recycling
- ② **AIR POLLUTION**
- causes such as
- high pollution from
- cheap coal fired
- power stations
- emissions from
- transport
- factories
- ③ **WATER POLLUTION**
- the River Great Ouse
- polluted by domestic
- and industrial waste
- the Great Ouse (1986)

CASE STUDY OF SQUATTER SETTLEMENT: EMBURA

largest slum in Kenya. located in Nairobi
between 800,000 and 3million
people of floor space per person.
at 100,000 sqm - this is part due to the
- corrugated metal, cramped
- no sewage / water supply

MOVEMENTS

- self-help scheme -
people given materials
to improve their
own houses
- squatter settlements
- industry
- high-rise housing
- CBD

TER SETTLEMENTS + LEOPOLD URBAN LAND USE MODEL

1. Found on outskirts
people of materials
also known as shanty towns

2. Found on outskirts
people of materials
also known as shanty towns

3. Found on outskirts
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CASE STUDY: CURITIBA, BRAZIL

- ① Pedestrianised streets in city centre
- ② Food exchange - waste is recycled in exchange for fruit/veg
- ③ 8 interlocking parks
- ④ Self-help scheme - 30,000 poor households
- ⑤ The BAT system

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Urbanisation: an increasing proportion of people now living in towns and cities
Rural-urban migration: a process in which people move from the countryside to towns/cities

Push factors of urbanisation
- rural poverty
- low wages
- lack of jobs
- rural-urban migration
- rural-urban migration
- rural-urban migration

Pull factors of urbanisation
- high wages
- high wages
- high wages
- high wages
- high wages
- high wages

Manchester Examples
- CBD - city centre
- inner city
- inner city
- inner city
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London Examples
- CBD - city centre
- inner city
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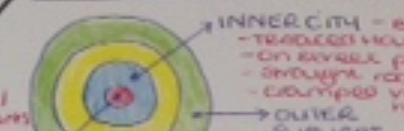
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THE URBAN LAND USE MODEL



INNER CITY - innermost
- highest housing density
- on street parking
- straight roads
- cramped Victorian housing

INNER SUBURBS
- semi-detached
- front + back garden

OUTER SUBURBS
- detached
- greenfield

Issues in inner city areas
- population has slightly increased
- new life alone and there has been an increase in the divorce rate

Managed by:
- greenfield sites
- brownfield sites
- greenfield sites
- brownfield sites
- greenfield sites
- brownfield sites

② THE INNER CITY Area has become run down as many factories and industries have closed down

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CHANGING URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

ISSUE ① THE CBD

Issue: People become attracted to visiting out-of-town shopping centres.
Fear of crime (eg. mugging)
Rise of AI and GAP stores.

MANAGEMENT:

- New shopping centres in city centres (eg. Arndale, Manchester)
- 'Niche' areas created - eg. Northern Quarter/Arsenal Palace, Manchester
- Metrolink services to city centre
- Street furniture and open spaces to make city centre look more attractive.

ISSUE ② MULTICULTURALITY

Segregation: a particular ethnic group choose to live with others from the same ethnic group.
Some reasons:
- safety in numbers
- familiar culture
- employment factors (poor wage → poor housing)

MANAGEMENT: ENCOURAGE INTEGRATION

- Encourage community involvement
- English lessons - help to find higher paid work
- Multi-faith schools

ISSUE ③ TRAFFIC

Problems caused:
- Port and rail scheme
- Congestion
- Congestion
- Congestion
- Congestion
- Congestion
- Congestion

MANAGEMENT:

- Manage traffic in towns + cities
- Improve public transport - eg. Manchester Metrolink
- Congestion charge
- Pedestrianised city centres
- Bus lanes + cycle lanes

ISSUE ④ LONDON DECLINING (LEDC)

Improved economy which in 1980s + 90s.
Loss of private investment
24,000 new homes

MANAGEMENT:

- City Challenge (LULAC)
- The residents were demolished
• 637 million
• Values of 1000 people taken into account
• New shopping centre

ISSUE ⑤ SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY

High standards (Manchester)
Converted old mills + factories into flats
66 new homes
100 apartments
10 new shops
new homes

MANAGEMENT:

- Air pollution, noise pollution
• Buildings discoloured, impact on

DEFENSIVE ENGINEERINGING - expensive, but reliable eg. dams
OFF ENGINEERINGING - cheap, env. friendly eg. afforestation

STUDY OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT:

3 DAMS IN CHINA

1) Along the Yangtze river between Shanghai and Beijing

Why was it needed?

Reduce flooding from 1m to 100m.

Impacts - Social - 87% religious monuments

66% of houses were flooded.

250,000 people will have to move.

Economic - multi-purpose - produce

HEP. Same power as 18 nuclear power stations (14% of China's power)

Environmental - 100 river dolphins left in the area.

60,000 hectares of farmland + wetlands

Loss of farmland + wetlands

Loss of wildlife

Loss of biodiversity

Loss of ecosystem services

Loss of cultural heritage

Loss of historical sites

Loss of traditional knowledge

Loss of local identity

Loss of community spirit

Loss of social cohesion

Loss of trust in government

Loss of respect for nature

Loss of sense of place

Loss of quality of life

Loss of happiness

Loss of meaning

Loss of purpose

Loss of direction

Loss of motivation

Loss of energy

Loss of passion

Loss of love

Loss of hope

Loss of faith

Loss of belief

WATER MANAGEMENT

Surplus - area with too much

Deficit - area with not enough

CASE STUDY OF A WATER TRANSFER SCHEME

LAKE VIENHIANH DAM

Water surplus - houses

Deficit - Liverpool

Appliance built by 1888

Issues

1) New village

2) Loss of farmland + wetlands

3) Loss of wildlife

4) Loss of biodiversity

5) Loss of ecosystem services

6) Loss of cultural heritage

7) Loss of historical sites

8) Loss of traditional knowledge

9) Loss of local identity

10) Loss of community spirit

11) Loss of social cohesion

12) Loss of trust in government

13) Loss of respect for nature

14) Loss of sense of place

15) Loss of quality of life

16) Loss of happiness

17) Loss of meaning

18) Loss of purpose

19) Loss of direction

20) Loss of motivation

21) Loss of energy

22) Loss of passion

23) Loss of love

24) Loss of hope

25) Loss of faith

26) Loss of belief

27) Loss of trust

28) Loss of respect

29) Loss of sense

30) Loss of quality

EROSION

Hydraulic Action - force of water against bed + banks

Abrasion - wearing away of material (sandpaper)

Corrosion - material

Solution - material

Corrosion + breaks

into smaller pieces

Solution - acids

in water will dissolve material

Corrosion + breaks

into smaller pieces

Solution - acids

in water will dissolve material

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Corrosion + breaks

into smaller pieces

Solution - acids

in water will dissolve material

Corrosion + breaks

TRANSPORTATION

1) Traction

2) Saltation

3) Suspension

4) Solution

Source - watershed

Mouth - narrow channel

Upper - V-shaped valley

Middle - wider channel

Lower - deepest and widest

Source

Mouth

Upper

Middle

Lower

River cross profile

Distance from sea

Height (m)

Long profile

Infiltration

Confluence

Source

Mouth

Upper

Middle

Lower

River cross profile

Distance from sea

Height (m)

Long profile

Infiltration

Confluence

Source

Mouth

Upper

Middle

Lower

River cross profile

WATER ON THE LAND

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1

2

3

4

5

RIVER LANDFORMS IN THE UPPER COURSE

1) Water falls + gorges

2) Leaves behind an overhang

3) This will collapse

4) Soft rock is undercut by hydraulic action

5) Material is scoured around to form a pool

6) Hard rock

7) Soft rock

8) Waterfall retreats to form a gorge

9) Meanders

10) Fastest flow = erosion

11) Slow current = deposition

12) Floodplains + levees

13) River dumps

14) Material on the floor of the valley

15) When it rains the valley sides

16) On the river banks

17) Material is dumped

18) On the river banks

19) Material is dumped

20) On the river banks

21) Material is dumped

EROSION

1) Erosion

2) Deposition

3) Ox-bow lakes

4) River meanders

5) River banks

6) Material is dumped

7) On the river banks

8) Material is dumped

9) On the river banks

10) Material is dumped

11) On the river banks

12) Material is dumped

13) On the river banks

14) Material is dumped

15) On the river banks

16) Material is dumped

17) On the river banks

18) Material is dumped

19) On the river banks

20) Material is dumped

21) On the river banks

FLOODING: CASE STUDIES: MEIC - BANGLADESH

1) Gloucestershire - JULY 2007

2) High rainfall, River Sever burst its banks.

3) Tewkesbury at confluence of Sever and Avon

4) Development on the floodplain

5) 3 people died. 350,000 lost access to running water

6) Water treatment works closed. Motorists

stranded on nearby motorway (M5)

7) Debate on future of building the floodplain

8) Responses - RAF rescue helicopters

9) Sent to rescue people. Flood

def fund set up to raise

money for affected

landlords. Red Cross

are food

forces.

Responses - RAF rescue helicopters

9) Sent to rescue people. Flood

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HYDROGRAPH

Peak discharge

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

Time

FACTORS AFFECTING DISCHARGE

1) Relief - steeper the land = more

surface runoff

2) Impermeable - water cannot infiltrate

more surface

run off

3) Deposition - if

beds are raised

water is in

interflow

4) Interception

5) Evaporation

6) Condensation

7) Precipitation

8) Surface runoff

RIVER HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE

1) Precipitation

2) Surface runoff

3) Infiltration

4) Groundwater flow

5) Evaporation

6) Condensation

7) Precipitation

8) Surface runoff

9) Infiltration

10) Groundwater flow

11) Evaporation

12) Condensation

13) Precipitation

14) Surface runoff

15) Infiltration

16) Groundwater flow

17) Evaporation

18) Condensation

19) Precipitation

20) Surface runoff

21) Infiltration

22) Groundwater flow

23) Evaporation

24) Condensation

Homework

- To revise in the best way for you!
- You have been set a number of quizzes and revision tasks on Doddle to help