

Pupils have been issued with a hard copy of a revision outline and a poster of the required topics has also been uploaded to google classroom and will be displayed in classrooms. All pupils have knowledge organisers for each unit and their own exercise book should be their primary source of revision support. Other sites include GCSE Bitesize, Seneca and Tutor2U. All of which are also linked on google classroom.

Development:

The Changing Economic World (2B)

Development indicators - and HDI.

The Demographic Transition Model.

Reasons for the development gap.

Strategies to reduce the development gap, eg. aid, fair trade, debt relief, tourism, etc.

Key details about your tourism case study - Jamaica

NEE study - Nigeria:

The Changing Economic World (2B)

Importance of your NEE - regional and global.

Political, social and cultural context.

Changing relationships - politics and trading.

Changing industrial structure - growth of manufacturing.

Impact of TNCs - social, economic and environmental.

Impact of developmental aid.

Key details about TNC case study – Shell Oil

UK Economy:

The Changing Economic World (2B)

How has the UK economy changed - impact of deindustrialisation, globalisation and government policy.

Post-industrial UK - science and business parks.

Changing rural areas – contrasting areas of population growth and decline

UK infrastructure projects.

North-South divide.

Key details about sustainable industry case study – Torr Quarry

Tectonic hazards:

Natural Hazards (1A)

Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.

Processes at destructive, constructive and constructive margins.

Types of volcanoes.

Primary and secondary impacts of earthquakes.

Immediate and long-term responses to earthquakes.

Mitigating risk of earthquakes - monitoring/prediction, protection and planning (MP3)

Key details about contrasting HIC/LIC earthquakes – Haiti and L'Aquila

Weather hazards:

Natural Hazards (1A)

Global atmospheric circulation.

Tropical storm structure and formation.

Primary and secondary impacts of tropical storms.

Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms

Mitigating risk of tropical storms - monitoring/ prediction, protection and planning.

What affects UK weather?

Key details about tropical storm and UK extreme weather case study – Storm Desmond and Typhoon Haiyan

Climate change:

Natural Hazards (1A)

Evidence for climate change over time.

Natural and human causes of climate change.

Mitigating the risk of, and adapting to climate change.

Key details about mitigating UK climate change examples

UK Physical Landforms

Rivers

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.

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.

Coasts

Wave types and characteristics.

Coastal processes:

- 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.

How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.

An **example** of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.

The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:

- hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes
- soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration
- managed retreat – coastal realignment.

An **example** of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:

- the reasons for management
- the management strategy
- the resulting effects and conflicts.