

# Southmoor Academy

## GCSE Geography



### REVISION CHECKLIST 2024



Southmoor Academy  
ASPIRE · ACHIEVE · ENJOY

#### Paper 1 (1 hour 30 minutes)

- 88 marks, including 3 SPaG (35% of GCSE)
- Friday 17<sup>th</sup> May 2024 (PM)

Topic	Detail	Case Studies & Revision
<b>Section A</b>		
<b>The Challenge of Natural Hazards</b>		
<b>Tectonic Hazards</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Definition of a natural hazard.</li> <li>✓ Types of natural hazard.</li> <li>✓ Factors affecting hazard risk.</li> <li>✓ Plate tectonics theory.</li> <li>✓ Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.</li> <li>✓ Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.</li> <li>✓ Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>✓ Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>✓ Use case studies (right) to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</li> <li>✓ Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>✓ How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</li> </ul>		<p>Nepal, 2015 (LIC) Chile, 2010 (HIC)</p> <p>Typhoon Haiyan (2013)</p> <p>Beast from the East (2018)</p> 
<b>Weather Hazards</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.</li> <li>✓ Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).</li> <li>✓ An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.</li> <li>✓ Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.</li> <li>✓ The structure and features of a tropical storm.</li> <li>✓ How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.</li> <li>✓ Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.</li> <li>✓ Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.</li> <li>✓ Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.</li> <li>✓ How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.</li> <li>✓ An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.</li> </ul>		

- ✓ A case study of a recent extreme weather event in the UK (see right) 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.



## B The Living World

### Ecosystems

- ✓ A case study (see right) 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.
- ✓ A case study (see right) 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.

### Cold Environments

- ✓ The physical characteristics of a cold environment.
- ✓ The interdependence of climate, permafrost, soils, plants, animals and people.

Freshwater Pond Ecosystem

Malaysian Rainforest

Svalbard and Alaska



- ✓ How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.
- ✓ Issues related to biodiversity.
- ✓ A case study of a cold environment to illustrate:
  - development opportunities in cold environments: mineral extraction, energy, fishing and tourism
  - challenges of developing cold environments: extreme temperature, inaccessibility, provision of buildings and infrastructure.
- ✓ The value of cold environments as wilderness areas and why these fragile environments should be protected.
- ✓ Strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments – use of technology, role of governments, international agreements and conservation groups.



**C**  
**Physical Landscapes in the UK**

An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.

**Coastal Landscapes**


- ✓ 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.

**River Landscapes**

- ✓ 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.



Swanage Bay (landforms)  
 Lyme Regis (management)  
 River Tees (landforms and management)



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.</li> <li>✓ Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.</li> <li>✓ Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.</li> <li>✓ An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</li>   <li>✓ How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.</li> <li>✓ The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</li> <li>✓ The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels</li> <li>○ soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ why the scheme was required</li> <li>○ the management strategy</li> <li>○ the social, economic and environmental issues.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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**Paper 2 (1 hour 30 minutes)**

- 88 marks, including 3 SPaG (35% of GCSE)
- Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> June 2024 (AM)

Topic	Detail	Case Studies & Revision
<b>A</b> <b>Urban Issues and Challenges</b>		
<b>Urbanisation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The global pattern of urban change.</li> <li>✓ Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</li> <li>✓ Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</li> <li>✓ The emergence of megacities.</li> </ul> <b>Urban Growth in Cities in LICs and NEEs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A case study (see right) of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally</li> <li>○ causes of growth: natural increase and migration</li> <li>○ how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy</li> <li>▪ economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements</li> <li>▪ providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</li> <li>▪ providing access to services – health and education</li> <li>▪ reducing unemployment and crime</li> <li>▪ managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>Newcastle upon Tyne</p> <div style="text-align: center;">      </div>	

- ✓ An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.

### Urban Change in the UK

- ✓ Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.
- ✓ A case study (see right) of a major city in the UK to illustrate:
  - 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.

### Urban Sustainability

- ✓ Features of sustainable urban living:
  - water and energy conservation
  - waste recycling
  - creating green space.
- ✓ How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.

## B The Changing Economic World

### Development

- ✓ 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.

### Reducing the Development Gap

- ✓ 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.

Rapid Development of an LIC or NEE

Tourism in Jamaica

Nigeria



- ✓ A case study (see right) of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:
  - 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.



### UK Economy

- ✓ Economic futures in the UK:
  - 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.



## C The Challenge of Resource Management

### Food, Water and Energy

- ✓ 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.

Large-Scale Agriculture (Almeria, Spain)


Rice and fish farming (Bangladesh)

### Demand and Provision in the UK

- ✓ An overview of resources in relation to the UK.
- ✓ Food:
  - 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.
- ✓ Water:





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the changing demand for water</li> <li>○ water quality and pollution management</li> <li>○ matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus</li> <li>○ the need for transfer to maintain supplies.</li> </ul> <p>✓ Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables</li> <li>○ reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil</li> <li>○ economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food</b></p> <p>✓ Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ global patterns of calorie intake and food supply</li> <li>○ reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population</li> <li>○ factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.</li> </ul> <p>✓ Impacts of food insecurity – famine, undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest.</p> <p>✓ Overview of strategies to increase food supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology</li> <li>○ an example of a large-scale agricultural development to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages.</li> </ul> <p>✓ Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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</li> <li>○ an example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food.</li> </ul>	
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**Paper 3 (1 hour 30 minutes)**

- 76 marks, including 6 SPaG (30% of GCSE)
- Friday 14<sup>th</sup> June 2024 (AM)

Topic	Detail
<b>A</b>	
<b>Issue Evaluation (pre-release)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A resource booklet will be available twelve weeks before the date of the exam (Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2024) so that students have the opportunity to work through the resources, enabling them to become familiar with the material.</li> <li>✓ Assessment will consist of a series of questions related to a contemporary geographical issue(s), leading to a more extended piece of writing which will involve an evaluative judgement.</li> </ul>
<b>B</b>	
<b>Fieldwork</b>	
<b>Physical Fieldwork:</b>	To what extent has longshore drift affected the characteristics of Seaham Beach?
<b>Human Fieldwork:</b>	To what extent has regeneration affected the character of Newcastle upon Tyne?
Geographical Enquiry	

