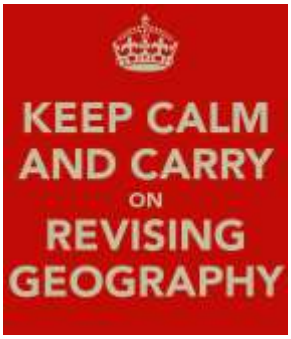
Revising for Geography – 6 easy steps!!



Step 1: Start by choosing an exam (Paper 1, Paper 2, or Paper 3)

Step 2: Narrow the exam paper down, choose a section E.g. A, B or C

Step 3: Now choose a topic within a section. E.g. Climate Change

Step 4: Get your class book and revision guide to help you revise.

Step 5: Decide how you are going to revise E.g. Mind maps, revision cards, revision posters, answering exam questions. Complete one of these tasks.

Step 6: Now make your revision active. Ask someone to quiz you on the content using the revision resource you have made. **Repeat these steps until you have revised all sections in each of the exams.**

TASK: Complete the RAG table for each of the Geography exams. This will help you to revise.

Paper 1: Section A The Challenge of Natural Hazards

What content do you need to revise?	RAG rate
Tectonic Hazards	
✓ Definition of a natural hazard. Types of natural hazards. Factors that affect risk e.g. Urbanisation and Farming	
✓ Plate tectonics theory (slab pull theory)	
✓ Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes	
✓ Plate margins – Constructive, destructive and conservative	
✓ Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazards (earthquake)	
✓ Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard (earthquake)	
✓ Use named examples to show understanding of the effects + responses of tectonic hazards (Japan and Nepal)	
✓ Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards	
✓ Monitoring, predicting and protecting to reduce risks from a tectonic hazards (earthquake)	
Weather Hazards	
✓ Atmospheric circulation model (GAC)	
✓ Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricane, cyclones + tropical storms) ✓ How the GAC links to tropical storms.	
✓ Formation of tropical storms	
✓ Structure and features of tropical storms	
✓ How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of storms.	
✓ Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms	
✓ Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms	
✓ A named example of a tropical storm to show effects + responses (Super Storm Sandy)	
✓ Monitoring, predicting and protecting to reduce risks from a tropical storm	
✓ An overview of types of weather in the UK (UK roundabout)	
✓ An example of an extreme weather event in the UK (Storm Desmond) Causes, effects and management	
✓ Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK	
Climate Change	
✓ Evidence for climate change (Ice cores, ocean sediments etc.)	
✓ Causes of climate change (natural and human)	
✓ Effects of climate change	
✓ Mitigation strategies (planting trees, carbon capture, renewable energy and international agreements).	
✓ Adaptation strategies (change in agricultural systems, managing water supply and reducing risk from sea level rising.	

Paper 1: Section B The Living World

What content do you need to revise?	RAG rate
Ecosystems	
✓ A small-scale UK ecosystem (The Pond)	
✓ An understanding of key terms – producer, consumer, decomposer, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.	
✓ The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.	
✓ An overview of the global distribution of ecosystems.	
Tropical Rainforests	
✓ Characteristics of the tropical rainforest	
✓ The interdependence of soils, climate, water, plants, animals and people.	
✓ Plant and animal adaptations.	
✓ Issues related to biodiversity	
✓ Changing rates of deforestation	
✓ A case study of the tropical rainforest (Amazon). The causes and impacts of deforestation.	
✓ Value of the tropical rainforest to people and the environment	
✓ Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably	
Hot Deserts	
✓ Characteristics of the hot desert	
✓ The interdependence of soils, climate, water, plants, animals and people.	
✓ Plant and animal adaptations.	
✓ Issues related to biodiversity	
✓ A case study of a hot desert (Thar Desert).	
✓ Challenges of the hot desert (extreme temp, accessibility and water supply)	
✓ Opportunities of a hot desert (tourism, energy, mineral extraction and farming)	
✓ Causes of desertification (climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, over grazing and soil erosion).	
✓ Strategies used to reduce desertification (water and soil management, national parks, tree planting and magic stones)	

Paper 1: Section C The Physical landscapes of the UK

What content do you need to revise?	RAG rate
Coasts	
✓ An over view of the major upland and lowland areas in the UK + rivers systems	
✓ Wave types and characteristics	
✓ Weathering (chemical, biological and mechanical) and mass movement (slumping + rock falls)	
✓ Process of erosion (hydraulic action, attrition, abrasion and corrosion)	
✓ Processes of transportation (saltation, suspension, solution and traction)	
✓ Definition of deposition	
✓ How does geology influence landforms (e.g. Hard rock = a headland)	
✓ Erosional landforms – Headland erosion, headland and bay, wave cut notch and wave cut platforms.	
✓ Depositional landforms – Sand dunes, beaches, spits and bars	
✓ A section of coastline to show erosional and depositional features – Holderness Coastline.	
✓ Hard engineering – Groynes, sea walls, gabions and rock armour.	
✓ Soft engineering – Beach nourishment, dune regeneration and managed retreat.	
✓ An example of a coastline management scheme (reasons for management, management strategies and effects/conflicts). Holderness Coastline	
Rivers	
✓ River profile (stages of a river, landforms found in each stage, velocity of the river, shape of the river, processes occurring in each stage etc.)	
✓ Processes of erosion, transportation and deposition (same as coasts)	

✓ Erosional landforms – waterfalls, interlocking spurs and gorges.	
✓ Landforms made from erosion and deposition – Meanders and Ox bow lakes	
✓ Landforms made from deposition – Levees, floodplains and estuaries.	
✓ An example of a river valley in the UK to show erosional and depositional landforms – The River Tees	
✓ How human and physical factors affect flood risk e.g. Urbanisation and deforestation	
✓ Hydrographs	
✓ Hard engineering – Dam, river straightening, embankments and flood relief channels.	
✓ Soft engineering – Flood warnings and preparation, floodplain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.	
✓ An example of a flood management scheme in the UK (why the scheme was required, the management strategy and the social, economic and environmental issues) – River Tees	

Paper 2: Section A Urban Issues and Challenges

What content do you need to revise?	RAG rate
✓ The global pattern of urban change	
✓ Urban trends in different parts of the world (HICs and LICs)	
✓ Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation (push and pull factors)	
✓ The emergence of megacities (definition and examples)	
A case study of a major city in an LIC/NEE (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	
✓ The location of Rio and the cities importance	
✓ Causes of growth in Rio (Natural increase and migration)	
✓ How urban growth has created opportunities (social + economic opportunities)	
✓ How urban growth has created challenges (providing clean water, unemployment issues and crime)	
✓ An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor – Favela Barrio	
A case study of a major city in the UK (Sheffield)	
✓ An overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK	
✓ The location of Sheffield and the importance of the city in the UK	
✓ Impacts of national and international migration on the city	
✓ How urban change has created opportunities (social, economic + environmental)	
✓ How urban change has created challenges (e.g. social inequalities Dore V Darnall)	
✓ The impact of urban sprawl on the rural urban fringe and the growth of commuter settlements (Fox Valley, Stocksbridge)	
✓ An example of an urban regeneration project to show the reasons why the project was needed + the main features of the project. (Sheffield The Gold Route)	
Urban sustainability	
✓ Features of sustainable urban living (water conservation, waste recycling and creating green space) Freiberg, Germany	
✓ How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.	

Paper 2: Section B The changing economic world

What content do you need to revise?	RAG rate
✓ Different ways of classifying parts of the world (HIC, NEE + LIC)	
✓ Measures of development E.g. HDI, GDP, Literacy rate, life expectancy, death rate, birth rate, infant mortality, access to safe water, doctors per 100,000.	
✓ Limitations of economic and social measures	
✓ Link between demographic transition model and the level of development of countries.	
✓ Causes of uneven development – Physical, economic and historical.	
✓ Consequences of uneven development	

✓ An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap E.g. Fair trade, debt relief and microfinance.	
✓ An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. (Jamaica)	
A case study of one LIC or NEE experiencing rapid economic development (Nigeria)	
✓ The location and importance of Nigeria	
✓ The wider political, social, cultural and environmental context of the country	
✓ The changing industrial structure (different job sectors e.g. Primary/Secondary etc.)	
✓ The role of 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.	
Economic futures in the UK:	
✓ Definition of deindustrialisation and the decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies.	
✓ Definition of a post-industrial economy. Development of IT, 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 friendly. (Nissan, Sunderland) ***Changed from Meadowhall – See case study booklet for info.**	
✓ Social and economic changes in an area of population growth (Cambridgeshire) and an area of population decline (Hebrides)	
✓ Improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport	
✓ The north-south divide. Strategies used to reduce the divide E.g. HS2, Northern Powerhouse	
✓ The place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture transport and electronic communications.	
✓ Economic and political links – The EU and Commonwealth	

Paper 2: Section C Resource Management

<u>What content do you need to revise?</u>	<u>RAG rate</u>
An overview of resource management (Food, water + energy) Q3	
✓ **Food:** - Definition of export and import. - All year demand for food in the UK + reasons why - Definition of food miles and carbon footprint - Sourcing food more locally and the importance of this - Agribusiness and organic farming – What are they? Advantages + disadvantages	
✓ **Water:** - The changing demand for water - Water quality and pollution management - Matching supply and demand – areas of surplus and deficit - The need to transfer water to maintain supplies	
✓ **Energy:** - The change in energy. The reliance of fossil fuels and growing importance of renewable energies - Reduced domestic supplies of coal, oil and gas - Economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources	
Food (Q4)	
✓ Areas of food surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity)	
✓ Global patterns of calorie intake and food supply	
✓ Reasons for increasing food consumption: Economic development and rising population	

✓ Factors affecting food supply – Climate, technology, disease, water stress, conflict and poverty.	
✓ Impacts of food insecurity – Famine, undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices and social unrest.	
✓ An overview of strategies to increase food supply – Irrigation, aeroponics, hydroponics, the new green revolution and of biotechnology and appropriate technology.	
✓ An example of a large scale agricultural development to show advantages and disadvantages. (Almeria, Spain)	
✓ Sustainable food supplies – sustainable farming, organic farming, permaculture, sustainable fishing etc.	
✓ An example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food (Kenya)	

Paper 3: Section A The Issue Evaluation

What content do you need to learn?	**RAG rate**
✓ An understanding of figures 1, 2 + 3 in the pre-release booklet	
✓ Complete the home learning question booklet to help prepare for section A	

Paper 3: Section B Fieldwork

What content do you need to learn?	**RAG rate**
Physical Fieldwork	
✓ Key words e.g. Primary + secondary data, types of sampling (see fieldwork booklet)	
✓ Enquiry question – *What impact are the coastal defences having at Mappleton?*	
✓ Methods carried out (Refer to type of sampling e.g. Systematic sampling)	
✓ Data/results collected	
✓ Conclusion to your study	
✓ Evaluation to your study (what are the limitations and how would you extend the study)	
✓ Mathematical and geographical skills for the unseen fieldwork questions	
Human Fieldwork	
✓ Key words e.g. Primary + secondary data, types of sampling (see fieldwork booklet)	
✓ Enquiry question - *How successful is the regeneration of Sheffield City Centre'?*	
✓ Methods carried out (Refer to type of sampling e.g. Systematic sampling)	
✓ Data/results collected	
✓ Conclusion to your study	
✓ Evaluation to your study (what are the limitations and how would you extend the study)	
✓ Mathematical and geographical skills for the unseen fieldwork questions	