**GCSE Geography**

**Paper 1: Living with the physical environment revision checklist**

**Question 1: The Challenge of Natural Hazards**

**Tectonic hazards**

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| **1** | Natural hazards and hazard risk |  |
| **2** | The Earth’s structure |  |
| **3** | Distribution of tectonic hazards  |  |
| **4** | Plate margins – destructive, constructive and conservative  |  |
| **5** | Earthquake effects and responses – how they vary depending on contrasting levels of wealth – **L’Aquila and Kashmir examples** |  |
| **6** | Reducing the effects of earthquakes – protection & preparation |  |
| **7** | Why people live in areas of tectonic activity |  |

**Weather hazards**

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| **1** | Global atmospheric circulation |  |
| **2** | Tropical storm distribution |  |
| **3** | Tropical storm formation and structure |  |
| **4** | Physical hazards created by tropical storms |  |
| **5** | **Typhoon Haiyan (2013**) – effects & responses |  |
| **6** | Reducing the effects of tropical storms |  |
| **7** | Climate change and tropical storms  |  |
| **8** | Extreme weather in the UK |  |
| **9** | **UK extreme weather example -** **2009 Cumbria floods** – causes, effects and management |  |

**Climate change**

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| **1** | Evidence of climate change |  |
| **2** | Natural causes of climate change |  |
| **3** | Human causes of climate change |  |
| **4** | Social and environmental effects of climate change |  |
| **5** | Managing climate change – mitigation and adaptation strategies |  |

**Question 2: The living world**

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| **1** | Ecosystems – producers, consumers, decomposers |  |
| **2** | Food chains and food webs |  |
| **3** | Example of a small scale ecosystem – **Epping Forest in Essex (UK)** |  |
| **4** | The nutrient cycle |  |
| **5** | Ecosystems as interdependent systems |  |
| **6** | Distribution of global ecosystems e.g. tundra, savanna |  |
| **7** | Distribution of tropical rainforests |  |
| **8** | Why are tropical rainforests important? |  |
| **9** | Tropical rainforest physical characteristics |  |
| **10** | Rainforest nutrient recycling |  |
| **11** | Rainforest plant and animal adaptations |  |
| **12** | **Amazon rainforest case study** - causes of deforestation  |  |
| **13** | **Amazon rainforest case study** – impacts of deforestation |  |
| **14** | Sustainable management of rainforests |  |
| **15** | Distribution of hot deserts |  |
| **16** | Physical characteristics of hot deserts |  |
| **17** | Desert plant and animal adaptations |  |
| **18** | **Hot desert case study – Sahara Desert** opportunities & challenges |  |
| **19** | Causes of desertification |  |
| **20** | Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification |  |

**Question 3: Physical landscapes in the UK – Coastal landscapes**

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| **1** | The UK’s physical landscape |  |
| **2** | Coastal processes: waves  |  |
| **3** | Coastal processes: erosion |  |
| **4** | Formation of erosional landforms (CCASS) |  |
| **5** | Coastal processes: longshore drift |  |
| **6** | Coastal processes: weathering |  |
| **7** | Coastal processes: mass movement |  |
| **8** | Wave cut notches and wave cut platforms |  |
| **9** | Headlands and bays |  |
| **10** | Depositional landforms – formation of coastal spits |  |
| **11** | Depositional landforms – sand and pebble beaches |  |
| **12** | Depositional landforms – formation of sand dunes |  |
| **13** | Coastal management - hard engineering strategies |  |
| **14** | **Coastal management example: Mappleton groyne scheme** on the Holderness coast |  |
| **15** | Coastal management - soft engineering |  |

**Question 4: Physical landscapes in the UK – River landscapes**

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| **1** | Characteristics of river landscapes  |  |
| **2** | Long and cross profiles |  |
| **3** | River erosion |  |
| **4** | River transportation |  |
| **5** | Erosional landforms – waterfalls & steep sided gorge |  |
| **6** | Depositional landforms - meanders |  |
| **7** | Depositional landforms – oxbow lakes |  |
| **8** | Depositional landforms – levees and floodplains |  |
| **9** | Depositional landforms – estuaries |  |
| **10** | **River Aire – an example of a river valley** |  |
| **11** | How water reaches a river channel  |  |
| **12** | Physical and human factors affecting flooding |  |
| **13** | Flood hydrographs |  |
| **14** | River management strategies – hard engineering |  |
| **15** | River management strategies – soft engineering |  |
| **16** | **Flood management scheme example – Boscastle, UK** |  |

**GCSE Geography**

**Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment revision checklist**

**Question 1: Urban issues and challenges**

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| **1** | Urbanisation – the pattern of urban change around the world |  |
| **2** | Factors that affect the rate of urbanisation – rural-urban migration and natural increase |  |
| **Case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil** |
| **3** | Rio de Janeiro location and importance |  |
| **4** | Opportunities created by urban growth in Rio de Janeiro |  |
| **5** | Challenges created by urban growth in Rio de Janeiro |  |
| **6** | Solutions to water and waste pollution |  |
| **7** | How urban planning is improving quality of life for the poor – the Favela Bairro Project |  |
| **UK city case study – Liverpool** |
| **8** | Distribution of population in the UK |  |
| **9** | Location and importance of Liverpool |  |
| **11** | Impacts of national and international migration on the character of Liverpool |  |
| **12** | Urban land use |  |
| **13** | How urban change has created opportunities through urban regeneration |  |
| **14** | How urban change has created challenges in Liverpool |  |
| **15** | Impacts of urban sprawl in Liverpool |  |
| **16** | Impacts of traffic in Liverpool |  |
| **17** | Traffic management - London |  |
| **18** | Sustainable urban living – East Village (Olympic Park in London) |  |

**Question 2: The changing economic world**

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| **1** | Measuring development – economic and social measures |  |
| **2** | Global groupings by economic development |  |
| **3** | The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)  |  |
| **4** | Causes of uneven development – economic factors, physical factors and historical factors |  |
| **5** | Consequences of uneven development – wealth, health and international migration |  |
| **6** | Strategies used to reduce the development gap – FDI, intermediate technology, aid, microfinance, debt relief, fairtrade |  |
| **7** | How tourism can reduce the development gap in LICs and NEEs - Tunisia |  |
| **Nigeria case study - a NEE country that is experiencing rapid economic development** |
| **8** | Location and importance of Nigeria |  |
| **9** | Nigeria’s wider context |  |
| **10** | Nigeria’s changing industrial structure and economy |  |
| **11** | The role of TNCs in Nigeria’s economic development |  |
| **12** | Effects of economic development on quality of life in Nigeria - Shell |  |
| **13** | Nigeria’s political and trading relationships with the wider world |  |
| **14** | Impacts of international aid on Nigeria  |  |
| **Economic change in the UK** |
| **15** | How and why has the economy of the UK changed? |  |
| **16** | The UK’s post-industrial economy |  |
| **17** | Impacts of industry on the physical environment – the car industry |  |
| **18** | How modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable - the **Nissan Leaf** |  |
| **19** | Population growth in a rural area – **South Cambridgeshire** |  |
| **20** | Population decline in a rural area: **The Outer Hebrides** |  |
| **21** | Improvements in the UK’s transport infrastructure |  |
| **22** | The north–south divide & how regional strategies can address this issue |  |
| **23** | The place of the UK in the wider world |  |

**Question 3:** **The challenge of resource management**

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| **1** | Why resources are important |  |
| **2** | Global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources |  |
| **3** | Why the UK imports food |  |
| **4** | Impacts of importing food on the environment |  |
| **5** | Agribusiness and organic farming |  |
| **6** | How water is distributed across the UK |  |
| **7** | Why has the demand for water in the UK increased? |  |
| **8** | How water transfer can alleviate water supply problems  |  |
| **9** | Water pollution |  |
| **10** | Solutions to water pollution |  |

**Question 6: Energy**

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| **1** | The UK’s energy mix |  |
| **2** | How the UK heats homes and workplaces |  |
| **3** | Energy consumption and global distribution of energy |  |
| **4** | Factors that affect energy supply and security |  |
| **5** | Impacts of energy insecurity |  |
| **6** | Renewable energy |  |
| **7** | Strategies used to increase energy supply |  |
| **8** | **An example of the extraction of a fossil fuel – fracking for shale gas** |  |
| **9** | Moving towards a sustainable resource future – reducing carbon footprints |  |
| **10** | Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability |  |
| **11** | Use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels |  |
| **12** | Example of a sustainable local renewable energy scheme in an LIC – **Micro Hydro Scheme, Ghandruk, Nepal** |  |

**GCSE Geography skills revision checklist**

Skills that assess your geographical skills will be on all exam papers and make up 25% of the total GCSE mark. See the front of your revision guide if you need help with any of the below.

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| **1** | Describing graphs |  |
| **2** | Describing distribution on maps |  |
| **3** | Map skills - how to use 4 figure grid references on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps |  |
| **4** | Map skills - how to use 6 figure grid references on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps |  |
| **5** | Map skills - measuring distance |  |
| **6** | Maths skills – calculating range |  |
| **7** | Maths skills – calculating the mean |  |
| **8** | Maths skills – calculating the median |  |
| **9** | Maths skills – calculating the mode |  |
| **10** | Maths skills – calculating percentage change |  |
| **11** | Maths skills – calculating interquartile range |  |