Geography GCSE Revision plan – 5th March to 5th June 2018

Geography Revision for Unit 1 – Living in the UK Today

Exam J383/1: Tuesday 22nd May, 1 hour (afternoon)

All page numbers refer to the textbook, Living in the UK Today by C Searle. Tick off the sections when you have revised them. Sessions marked with an asterix are longer and could be split into two sessions if possible. Your teacher will suggest a range of revision techniques. You should mix up the different activities and take regular breaks between sessions.*

Landscapes of the UK

You must make sure you are confident about the distribution of areas of upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes. This should include an overview of the distinctive characteristics of these landscapes including their geology, climate and human activity (pages 4-11).

You must be able to define the main geomorphic processes including types of weathering (mechanical, chemical and biological), mass movement (sliding and slumping), erosion (abrasion, hydraulic action, attrition and solution), transportation (traction, saltation, suspension and solution) and deposition (pages 12-15).

You should be clear about the formation of the range of landforms created by rivers and how they change with distance from their source within a river basin. The key landforms are waterfalls, gorges, V-shaped valleys, floodplains, levees, meanders and oxbow lakes (pages 16-19).

You must make sure you are confident about the range of landforms found within the coastal landscape. So you need to be able to both describe (say what it looks like) and explain their formation (write about the processes needed, and stages that are involved, to create the feature). You must know about all of the following features: headlands and bays, (page 20-21) caves, arches, stacks, (page 21) beaches and spits (pages 22-23).

You must also be clear about your two case studies - one of a river valley (pages 24-26) and another of a coastline (pages 27-29). In these case studies you need to be clear about their locations as well as geomorphic processes operating at different scales. You should be able to describe and explain, whether erosion or deposition are more significant in certain places. You should know how these processes are influenced by geology and climate. You should be clear about the landforms and features associated with your case studies and how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.

Week beginning 5th March 2018		✓
1*	Overview of **UK landscapes and the lowlands**, pages 4-7	
2	**UK uplands and glaciated highlands**, pages 8-10	
3*	**Weathering and mass movement**, pages 12-14	
4	**River processes**, pages 15-16	
5	**Waterfalls and gorges**, page 17	
Week beginning 12th March 2018		✓
6*	**Floodplain features**, pages 19-19	
7	Waves and **features of coastal erosion**: pages 20-21	
8	Beaches and features of **coastal deposition**: pages 22-23	
9	Case study: **Afon Ogwen**, pages 24-26	
10	Case study: **North Wales coast**, pages 28-30	

People of the UK

You need to be confident about describing, and offering explanations for, Britain's role in the world and its connections with other countries. This should include an overview of the UK's current major trading partners and include our principal exports and imports (pp.31-33). You should also be clear about the different aspects of the UK's geographical diversity. This should cover

patterns of employment, average income, life expectancy, educational attainment, ethnicity and access to broadband (pp.34-37).

You need to recognise the causes of uneven development within the UK. This understanding should include important factors such as geographical location, economic change, infrastructure and government policies (pp.38-40). You should learn examples from around the UK to show your depth of understanding of these issues.

You must also learn about one case study covering the consequences of economic growth and/or decline for one place or region in the UK. The case study in this book is Salford Quays (p.41-43) which has seen economic growth, decline and subsequent regeneration over the last 120 years.

You need to be aware of the changes in the UK's population structure from 1900 to the present day. This includes the UK's changing position on the Demographic Transition Model. You should learn about the causes, effects and responses to an ageing population in the UK (pp44-48). You should be able to outline the main flows of migration in the 21st Century and recognise some of the social and economic impacts of migration on the UK (pp.49-52).

You should be able to describe the causes for urban trends such as suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation. When discussing these issues you should be able to identify the social, economic and environmental consequences of contrasting urban trends (pp53-56).

Finally, you must have a case study of one major city. The book focuses on Manchester (pp.57-62). You need to recognise the influence of the city on the region, the country and the wider world. You should be aware of patterns of migration from both Britain and abroad and how this has shaped the city's growth and character. You should identify different ways of life within the city, including in culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption. Finally you need to be able to describe any contemporary urban challenges. This will include housing availability, transport provision and waste management. You should be aware of sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges.

Week beginning 19th March 2018		✓
11*	**UK connections** with the rest of the world, pages 31-33	
12	**UK diversity**: employment, income and life expectancy, pages 34-35	
13	**UK diversity**: education, broadband, ethnicity, pages 36-37	
14*	**Economic development** across the UK, pages 38-40	
15*	The rise and fall and rise again of **Salford Quays**, pages 41-43	
Week beginning 26th March 2018		✓
16*	**Demographic transition** and an **ageing population**, pages 44-46	
17	**Impacts of, and responses to, an ageing population**, pages 47-48	
18	**Migration in the UK**: past and present trends, pages 49-50	
19	**Migration in the UK**: economic and social impacts, pages 51-52	
20*	Urban trends: **suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation**, pages 53-56	
21	Case study: **Manchester: city overview, migration and differences by area**, pages 57-59	
22*	Case study: **Manchester: quality of life, challenges and sustainability**, pages 60-62	

UK Environmental Challenges

For the last unit on the UK you need to know how air masses, the North Atlantic Drift and continentality influence the weather in the UK. This must include how air masses cause extreme weather conditions in the UK, including extremes of wind, temperature and precipitation (pages 63-65).

You need to study a case study of one UK flood event caused by extreme weather conditions. This book covers the Cumbrian floods of 2015. You must remember the causes of the flood event, including the extreme weather conditions which led to the event. You should remember some of the effects of the flood event on people and the environment plus the management of the flood event at a variety of scales (pages 66-67).

Following from floods, you must have an overview of how environments and ecosystems in the UK are used and modified by humans (pages 69-73). This understanding must include the mechanisation of farming and commercial fishing to provide food. You should also be aware of how wind farms and fracking provide energy and impact on the environment. You should also be aware of a reservoir and a water transfer scheme.

When studying energy you should identify both renewable and non-renewable energy sources and how they contribute to energy supply in the UK (pages 74-77).

You must study the changing patterns of energy supply and demand in the UK (pages 78-86). An awareness of how changes have been influenced by government decision making and international organisations is also important. You should be aware of strategies for sustainable use and management of energy at a local and UK level and whether these have been successful.

Finally, you should be confident to discuss the development of renewable energy in the UK and the impacts on people and the environment.

Week beginning 2nd April 2018		✓
23	**UK is affected by different air masses and ocean currents,** pages 63-64	
24	**Extreme weather in the UK**, pages 65-66	
25	Case study: **Storm Desmond and the Cumbria floods**, pages 67-68	
26*	**Modifying ecosystems, farming and fishing**, pages 69-71	
27	**Modifying ecosystems, clean water and energy**, pages 72-73	
28	**Non-renewable energy and climate change**, pages 74-75	
Week beginning 9th April 2018		✓
29	**Renewable energy and the UK energy mix**, pages 76-77	
30	**Nuclear power**, page 78	
31	**Wind and solar**, pages 79-80	
32	**Fracking for shale gas**, pages 81-82	
33	**Locally-sustainable energy projects,** page 84	
34	**Future energy policy and supply**, pages 85-86	

Geography revision for Unit 2: The World Around Us

Exam J383/2: Tuesday 5th June, 1 hour (afternoon)

*All page numbers refer to the textbook, The World about Us by C Searle. Tick off the sections when you have revised them. Sessions marked with an asterix * are longer and could be split into two sessions if possible.*

Ecosystems of the Planet

You should ensure that you understand the elements that make up an ecosystem (pp 4-7) including abiotic components (weather, climate, soil) and biotic components (plants, animals, humans). You should develop an overview of the global distribution of Polar regions, coral reefs, grasslands, temperate forests, tropical rainforests and hot deserts (pp.10-20.) This overview should include the climate, plants and animals within these ecosystems.

In more detail you will need to learn the location of tropical rainforests including the Amazon, Central American, Congo River Basin, Madagascan, South East Asian and Australasian (p10). This must go alongside learning the location of warm water coral reefs including the Great Barrier Reef, Red Sea Coral Reef, New Caledonia Barrier Reef, the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef, Florida Reef and Andros Coral Reef (p12).

While revising tropical rainforests you should be aware of the processes that operate within them, including nutrient and water cycles (p.21). This also applies to nutrient cycling that operates within coral reefs (p.26).

Finally, you must be familiar with two case studies, including one tropical rainforest (pp.22-25) and one coral reef (pp.27-30). The case study knowledge must cover: the interdependence of climate, soil, water, plants, animals and humans; their value to humans and to the planet; threats to biodiversity and attempts to mitigate these through sustainable use and management.

Week beginning 16th April 2018		✓
35	**What is an ecosystem and a biome?** pages 4-5	
36	**Factors influencing the distribution of biomes**, pages 6-7	
37	**What are the features of the polar regions?,** pages 8-9	
38	**What are the features of hot deserts**, pages 14-15	

39	**What are the features of tropical grasslands,** pages 16-17	
40*	**What are the features of temperate woodlands and grasslands,** pages 18-20	
Week beginning 23rd April 2018		✓
41	**What are the features and distribution of tropical rainforests,** pages 10-11	
42	**Nutrient recycling and the valuable nature of rainforests**, pages 22-23	
43*	Case study: **Gunung Leuser National Park**, pages 23-25 (*or the Peruvian rainforest*)	
44	**What are the features and distribution of tropical coral reefs,** pages 12-13	
45	**Nutrient recycling on, and the value of, coral reefs,** pages 26-27	
46*	Case study, **The Great Barrier Reef**, pages 28-30 (*or Andros Reef*)	

People of the Planet

You must be able to define social, economic and environmental development as well as explain the concept of sustainable development (p.32). You should be aware of the range of development indicators available to geographers, including GNI per capita, the Human Development Index and the number of Internet Users. You should be aware of the advantages and disadvantages of these indicators (pp.33-35).

You must be aware how these development indicators illustrate the consequences of uneven development (p.36). In addition, you must be able to describe how the IMF group Advanced Countries (ACs), Emerging and Developing Countries (EDCs) and Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs). You should be aware of examples and global patterns (p.37).

You must be confident about the effects of uneven development. You should learn a range of the causes of uneven development so you can outline those factors, including the impact of colonialism on trade and the exploitation of natural resources (pp.38-39). You should also be able to discuss the different types of aid and their role in both promoting and hindering development (pp.40-41).

As part of the course you need to have a detailed case study of LIDC or EDC. This book uses Indonesia (p.43), an Emerging and Developing Country (EDC).

You should be able to comment on Indonesia's changing economic development. This should include being able to discuss the influence of and interrelationships between:

- The country's geographical location, and environmental context including landscape, climate, ecosystems and the availability and type of natural resources (pp.44-45).
- The country's political development and relationships with other states (p.46). This will also involve the principal imports and exports and the relative importance of trade and international investment (pp.47-48).
- Changing employment structure (p.49) and population change (p.49). You should be aware of social factors, such as access to education and healthcare provision (p.50).
- Technological developments, such as communications technology (pp.47-48).
- One aid project, in this case, Bali ReGreen (p.51).

Finally, you should be able to relate Indonesia to Rostow's model and discuss the country's path of economic development (pp.52-53).

You should be confident you can define the terms city, megacity and world city. You should be aware or the changing distribution of megacities over the last few decades. You should try ro remember some facts and figures about how urban growth rates vary in parts of the world with contrasting levels of development (pp55-60).

You will need to have an overview of the causes of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs including push and pull migration factors (p.61), and natural growth (birth rates exceeding death rates). You should be aware of the different social, economic and environmental consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs (pp.63-65).

The case study of Lagos is a city in an **LIDC**. You should be aware of the way Lagos relates to Lagos state, Nigeria and the wider world. You should be aware that migration (national and international, but in Lagos' case most rural to urban) has had an impacts on the city's growth and character (p.66). You should try to have a view on the ways of life within the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption (pp.66-71).

Finally you must be clear about the contemporary challenges that affect urban change, including housing availability (pp.69-71), transport provision and waste management (p.68). You must be confident that you are able to discuss the sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges (pp.68-71).

Week beginning 30th April 2018		✓
47	**What do we mean by development and development indicators?** pages 32-33	
48	**Strengths and weaknesses of using GNI to measure development**, page 34	
49	**What is the HDI and how does the IMF group nations?** pages 35 and 37	
50*	**What are the causes and consequences of uneven development,** pages 36, 38-39	
51	**How can aid both help and hinder development?** pages 40-41	
Week beginning 7th May 2018		✓
52	Case study: **Indonesia overview of country, geography and climate,** pages 43-44	
53	Case study: **Indonesia's natural and human resources,** page 45	
54	Case study: **Indonesia's historical context,** page 46	
55	Case study: **Indonesia economic development,** pages 47-48	
56	Case study: **Indonesian population, health and education**, pages 49-50	
57	Case study: **Small-scale aid in Indonesia, Bali ReGreen,** page 51	
Week beginning 14th May 2018		✓
58	**What do we mean by urbanisation and how is it changing?** pages 55-56	
59*	**What is a megacity and what is a world city?** pages 57-59	
60	**What are the causes of urban growth and its global pattern?** pages 60-61	
61*	**What are the consequences of rapid urban growth: slums and congestion**, pages 63-65	
62*	Case study: **Lagos, growth, crime, corruption, waste and transport,** pages 66-68	
63	Case study: **Lagos, Slums and regeneration,** pages 69-71	

Environmental threats to our Planet

You must revise how the climate has changed from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day, including ice ages and periods of warming and cooling since 1000AD (p.73)

You should be aware of the evidence for climate change over different time periods (pp.74-75). You must know the natural causes of climate change including variations in energy from the Sun, changes in the Earth's orbit and volcanic activity (pp.76-78). In addition you must revise how human activity is responsible for the enhanced greenhouse effect (p.79). Your knowledge should include a range of consequences of climate change being experienced across the planet (pp.80-85).

You should study the distribution of the climatic regions of the world (p87). Outline how global circulation of the atmosphere is controlled by the movement of air between the poles and the Equator (p.86) and how this leads to extreme weather conditions in different parts of the world (pp.88-89).

You should be able to outline the causes of the extreme weather conditions that are associated with the hazards of tropical storms (pp.90-91) and drought (pp.92-93), as well as the distribution and frequency of tropical storms and drought, and whether these have changed over time.

You must also learn a case study of one drought event caused by El Niño/La Niña including the causes and effects of the drought and how people have adapted (pp.94-98).

Week beginning 21st May 2018		✓
64	**How has global climate changed during the Quaternary and last 1000 years?** page 73	
65	**What is the evidence for climate change?** page 74-75	
66	**What are the natural causes of climate change?** pages 76-78	
67	**What is the greenhouse effect and accelerated greenhouse effect?** pages 78-79	
68	**How will climate change impact on the planet?** pages 80-83	
Week beginning 28th May 2018		✓
69	Case study: **Impacts of climate change, Tuvalu or Darfur,** page 84 or page 85	
70	**Atmospheric circulation and global climate zones**, pages 86-87	
71	**Extreme weather across the planet**, pages 88-89	

72	**What are the causes and effects of cyclones and hurricanes?** pages 90-91	
73	**What are the causes and impacts of drought around the world?** pages 92-93	
74	**What is the El Niño Southern Oscillation?** pages 94-95	
75*	Case study: **The 2016 southern African El Niño drought,** pages 96-98	

Geography revision for Unit 3: Geographical skills

Exam J383/3: Monday 11th June, 1 hour 30 minutes (afternoon)

Week beginning 4th June 2018		✓
76	**What is the geographical enquiry process?** pages 99-101	
77	Fieldwork: **Location, method, results and conclusions of Afon Ogwen river study**	
78	Fieldwork: **Location, method, results and conclusions of Salford Quays survey**	
79	**How do we use maps in Geography?** pages 102-103	
80	**How do we use charts and graphs in Geography?** pages 104-106	
81	**How are numerical skills used in Geography?** pages 106-107	