

# GCSE Geography AQA 8035 Specification

## Revision Checklist for the Final Exams - May/June Y11

Geographical Skills will be assessed across all three units. Read through pages 115-125 of the revision guide to check your understanding of:

- answering questions
- labelling & comparing
- map skills
- charts & graphs
- statistics

### Unit 1 Living with the Physical Environment: 88 marks (including 3 SPaG marks) - 1 hour 30 minutes 35%

#### Section A The Challenge of Natural Hazards (33 marks) REVISION GUIDE PAGES 2-19

##### Natural Hazards

- Definition of a natural hazard (2)
- Types of natural hazard (2)
- Factors affecting hazard risk (2)

##### Tectonic Hazards

- Plate tectonics theory (3)
- Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationships to plate margins (3)
- Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity (3-4)
- Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard - earthquake (5)
- Immediate and long term responses to a tectonic hazard - earthquake (5)
- How the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth: **Case Studies: Italy earthquake and Pakistan earthquake.** (7)
- Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard (8)
- How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard (8)

##### Weather Hazards

- General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts, surface winds and tropical storms (9)
- Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) (10)
- Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development (10)
- The structure and features of a tropical storm (10)
- How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms (10)
- Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms (11)
- Immediate and long term responses to tropical storms (11)
- The effects of and responses to a tropical storm: **Case Study: Hurricane Katrina, USA** (12)
- How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of a tropical storm (12)
- The types of weather hazard experienced in the UK (13)
- The causes, impacts and management strategies of the **Cold December of 2010 Case Study** (14)
- Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK (13)

##### Climate Change

- Climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to present day (15)
- Possible natural causes of climate change: orbital changes, volcanic activity, solar output (15)
- Possible human causes of climate change: fossil fuels, agriculture, deforestation (16)
- The effects of climate change on people and the environment (17)
- Managing climate change: Mitigation - alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements (18)
- Managing climate change: Adaptation - change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels (18)

#### Section B The Living World (25 marks) REVISION GUIDE PAGES 20-31 & 36

##### Ecosystems

- A small scale UK ecosystem; interrelationships, producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycle: **Case Study: The Hedgerow Ecosystem** (20)
- The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component (20)
- The distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems (21)

##### Tropical Rainforests

- The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest (22)
- The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people (22)
- How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions (23)
- Issues related to biodiversity (23)
- Changing rates of deforestation (24)
- **Case Study: The Amazon Rainforest, South America** (25)
- Causes of deforestation; subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth
- Impact of deforestation; economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change
- Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment (26)
- Strategies used to manage the rainforests successfully - selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction (26-27)

##### Hot Deserts

- The physical characteristics of a hot desert (28)
- The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people (28)
- How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions (29)
- Issues related to biodiversity (29)
- **Case Study: The Sahara Desert, North Africa** (30)
- Development opportunities in hot desert environments; mineral extraction, energy, farming and tourism
- Challenges of developing hot desert environments; extreme temperatures, water supply and inaccessibility
- Causes of desertification - climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion (31)
- Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification - water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology (31)

#### Section C Physical Landscapes in the UK (30 marks) REVISION GUIDE PAGES 37-57

##### UK Physical Landscapes

- Location of major UK landscapes:
- Upland areas (37), Lowland areas (37), River systems (37)

##### Coastal Landscapes in the UK

- Wave types and characteristics (38 & 40)
- Weathering: mechanical and chemical (38)
- Mass movement: sliding, slumping and rock falls (38)
- Erosion: abrasion, hydraulic power, solution, attrition (ASHA) (38)
- Transportation: longshore drift (40)
- Deposition (40)
- Headlands and bays (39), Cliffs and wave-cut platforms (39), Caves, arches and stacks (39)
- Beaches (41), Sand dunes (41), Spits and bars (41)
- **Case Study: The Dorset Coast, Southern England** (43)
- Hard engineering: sea walls, rock armour, gabions, groynes (44)
- Soft engineering: beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration (44)
- Managed retreat (44)
- **Case Study: Holderness, North East England** (45)
- reasons for management, the management strategy, the resulting effects and conflicts

##### River Landscapes in the UK

- Long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley (47)
- Erosion: abrasion, hydraulic power, solution, attrition (ASHA) (48)
- Vertical and lateral erosion (47)
- Transportation: traction, saltation, suspension, solution (TSSS) (48)
- Deposition (48)
- Interlocking spurs (49), Waterfalls and gorges (49)
- Meanders and ox-bow lakes (50)
- Levee and flood plains (51), Estuaries (51)
- **Case Study: The River Clyde, Scotland** (53)
- Human and physical factors affecting flood risk
- Precipitation, geology, relief, land use (54)
- Hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge (54)
- Coasts and benefits of management strategies
- Hard engineering: dams & reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels (55)
- Soft engineering: flood warnings & preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees, river restoration (55)
- **Case Study: Boscastle, Cornwall, South West England** (56)
- why the scheme was required, the management strategy, social, economic and environmental issues

**Unit 2 Challenges in the Human Environment: 88 marks (including 3 SPaG marks) - 1 hour 30 minutes 35%**

<p align="center"><b>Section A Urban Issues &amp; Challenges (33 marks)</b> <b>REVISION GUIDE PAGES 67-76</b></p> <p><b><u>A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The global pattern of urban change (67)</li> <li>o Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs (67)</li> <li>o Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation - migration (push-pull theory), natural increase (67)</li> <li>o The emergence of megacities (67)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Opportunities &amp; Challenges of urban growth - social, economic &amp; environmental (68)</li> <li>o Improving the life of the urban poor: <b>Favela-Bairro Project, Brazil example (68)</b></li> <li>o <b>Case Study of Challenges and Opportunities of Urban growth in a NEE: Lagos, Nigeria (69)</b></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK (70)</li> <li>o Opportunities &amp; Challenges of urban growth - social, economic &amp; environmental (71)</li> <li>o Urban regeneration project: <b>New Islington, Manchester example (71)</b></li> <li>o <b>Case Study of Challenges and Opportunities of major UK city: Liverpool (72-73)</b></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Features of sustainable urban living: water and energy conservation, waste recycling, creating green space (74)</li> <li>o How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion (75)</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Section B The Changing Economic World (30 marks)</b> <b>REVISION GUIDE PAGES 77-89</b></p> <p><b><u>Global Variations in economic development and quality of life</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Measuring levels of development (77)</li> <li>o Classifying the World in terms of economic development &amp; quality of life (78)</li> <li>o Development and the Demographic Transition Model - DTM (79)</li> <li>o Causes and consequences of uneven development (80-81)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Strategies to reduce the global development gap</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Investment, industrial development, tourism, aid, intermediate technology, fair trade, debt relief, microfinance loans (82)</li> <li>o Growth of tourism to reduce development gap in LIC or NEE: <b>Kenya example (83)</b></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Rapid economic growth in LICs and NEEs has led to significant social, environmental and cultural change</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Case Study: India (84-85)</b></li> <li>- Location &amp; Importance of India on a regional and global scale</li> <li>- Political, social, cultural and environmental context of India</li> <li>- Changing industrial structure and growth of manufacturing sector</li> <li>- Role of transnational corporations in India (TNCs); advantages and disadvantages</li> <li>- Political and trading relationships of India with the rest of the world</li> <li>- International aid and India - types of aid &amp; impacts of aid</li> <li>- Environmental impacts of economic development</li> <li>- Effects of economic development and the quality of life for the people of India</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Impact of changes in the UK economy on employment patterns and regional growth</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Causes of economic change: de-industrialisation, globalisation &amp; government policies (86)</li> <li>o Post-industrial economy; new industries including IT, service, finance, research, science &amp; business parks (86)</li> <li>o Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth (<b>north Somerset</b>) and on area of population decline (<b>Cumbria</b>) (87)</li> <li>o The North-South divide and strategies to reduce this divide (87)</li> <li>o Improvements and developments in the UK's transport networks (88)</li> <li>o UK's position in the wider world; trade, culture, transport, electronic communication. Economic &amp; political links with the European Union (EU) and the Commonwealth countries (88)</li> <li>o Impacts of industry on the environment &amp; how industrial development can become more sustainable: <b>Jaguar Land Rover, Wolverhampton (88)</b></li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Section C The Challenge of Resource Management (25 marks)</b> <b>REVISION GUIDE PAGES 90-93 &amp; 106-111</b></p> <p><b><u>Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being (90)</li> <li>o An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources (90)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK creates opportunities and challenges</u></b></p> <p><b>Food (91)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce</li> <li>o Larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled and moves towards local sourcing of food</li> <li>o The trend towards agri-business.</li> </ul> <p><b>Water (92)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The changing demand for water</li> <li>o Water quality and pollution management</li> <li>o Matching supply and demand - areas of deficit and surplus</li> <li>o The need for transfer to maintain supplies</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy (93)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The changing energy mix - reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables</li> <li>o Reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil</li> <li>o Economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Demand for global energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict</u></b></p> <p>Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity) (106)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Global distribution of energy consumption and supply (106)</li> <li>o Reasons of increasing energy consumption: economic development, rising population, technology (106)</li> <li>o Factors affecting energy supply; physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors (107)</li> </ul> <p>Impact of energy insecurity - exploitation of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental costs, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply (107)</p> <p><b><u>Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply</u></b></p> <p>Overview of strategies to increase energy supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Renewable; (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy (108)</li> <li>o An <b>example</b> to show how the extraction of fossil fuels has both advantages and disadvantages: <b>Shale gas Fracking (110)</b></li> </ul> <p>Moving towards a sustainable resource future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels. (109)</li> <li>o An <b>example</b> of a local renewable scheme in a LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy <b>Rice Husks in Bihar, NE India (110)</b></li> </ul>
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**Unit 3 Geographical Applications: 76 marks (including 6 SPaG marks) - 1 hour 15 minutes 30%**

<p align="center"><b>Section A Issue Evaluation (37 marks)</b> <b>REVISION GUIDE PAGE 112</b></p> <p align="center">Preliminary material released March of Y11</p>	<p align="center"><b>Section B Fieldwork (39 marks)</b> <b>REVISION GUIDE PAGES 113-114</b></p> <p>Physical Geography study in the Rural Environment: What changes in bedload and cross profile can be found over distance along the River Esk? Human and Physical Geography study in the Urban Environment: What are the physical and human attractions of the coastal landscape at Whitby?</p>
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