

Instructions

- **On one side of your revision card write the title (written in bold on the following pages) then on the other side draw or write out the key information using your notes and the revision guide to help you.**
- You may find it helpful to break down some of the topics into more detail and make extra cards.
- You could try having different colours for different cards e.g. one colour for information, one for case studies and one for key words.
- You don't need to buy fancy cards simply cut A4 paper into four (ask your teacher if you would like some plain paper).
- **Making your cards is just step 1. You then need to learn what is on them.** Try the technique below and keep repeating it until you don't forget anything.
- **Once you have learnt the information on your revision cards use the questions to practice using the information.**



Top Ten Top Tips

1. DO NOT just read through your notes – make it active
2. Write down notes, cover them up, see what you can remember...and repeat
3. BBC bitesize and Seneca Learning are a good place to start but don't get too distracted by the internet
4. Try looking for clips on YouTube or listen to GCSEpods to explain difficult concepts
5. Start revising early – don't leave it all until the night before
6. Sit at a proper desk without lots of distractions
7. Work in silence – this is what you'll have to do for the exam
8. Don't waste time making your notes look pretty
9. Do lots of practice questions
10. Discuss things you don't understand with other people, they may be able to explain it in a different way

Paper 1 Topic 1 – The challenges of natural hazards

1	Natural Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of a natural hazard. • Types of natural hazard. • Factors affecting hazard risk.
2	Tectonic Plates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are the main tectonic plates and their boundaries? • How is heat created by the core? (radioactive decay) • How does convection move tectonic plates?
3	Plate Boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are the main plate boundaries? • What are the main tectonic plates? • What happens at the three main plate boundaries? (conservative, constructive, destructive)
4	Nepal Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the primary and secondary effects of the earthquake? • What are the immediate and long-term responses to the earthquake?
5	Chile Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the primary and secondary effects of the earthquake? • What are the immediate and long-term responses to the earthquake?
6	Living near hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do people live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards?
7	Reducing the impacts of tectonic hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can monitoring, prediction, prediction and planning reduce the impact of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions?
8	Atmospheric Circulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do pressure belts and surface winds effects patterns of weather and climate?
9	Tropical Storms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the global distribution of tropical storms? • What is the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation? • What are the causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development? • What are is the structure and features of a tropical storm? • How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms?
10	Hurricane Mathew Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the primary and secondary effects of the tropical storm? • What are the immediate and long-term responses to the tropical storm?
11	Reducing the impacts of tropical storms How can monitoring, prediction, prediction and planning reduce the impact of tropical storms?
12	UK weather hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence is there that the UK's weather is becoming more extreme?
13	Somerset Levels Flood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes • social, economic and environmental impacts • how management strategies can reduce risk.
14	Past Climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day?
15	Causes of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the natural factors which cause climate change? (orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output) • What are the human factors which cause climate change? (use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation)
16	Effects of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the effects of climate change on people and the environment?
17	Managing climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can mitigation strategies reduce the impact of climate change? (alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements) • How can adaption strategies reduce the impact of climate change? (change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels)

Paper 1 Topic 2 – The living world

1	Ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the interrelationships within the hedgerow ecosystem? (producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling) • How can one change to an ecosystem have knock-on impacts? • What is the distribution and characteristics of global ecosystems?
2	Physical characteristics of tropical rainforests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the physical characteristics of tropical rainforests? (soil, water, climate, plants, animals) • How are the climate, water, soil, plants, animals and people interdependently linked in the rainforest?
3	Adaptions of tropical rainforests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are plants adapted to the physical conditions of the rainforest? • How are animals adapted to the physical conditions of the rainforest? • How biodiverse are rainforests?
4	Malaysia Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the causes of deforestation in Malaysia? (subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth) • What are the effects of deforestation in Malaysia? (economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change)
5	Managing rainforests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is it important to protect rainforests? • What strategies are used to manage deforestation? (selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction)
6	Physical characteristics of hot deserts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the physical characteristics of hot deserts? (soil, water, climate, plants, animals) • How are the climate, water, soil, plants, animals and people interdependently linked in hot deserts?
7	Adaptions of hot deserts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are plants adapted to the physical conditions of hot deserts? • How are animals adapted to the physical conditions of hot deserts? • How biodiverse are hot deserts?
8	Thar Desert Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is the Thar desert? • What are the development opportunities in hot deserts? (mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism) • What are the challenges in hot deserts? (extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility).
9	Desertification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the causes of desertification? (climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.) • How can desertification be managed? (water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology)

Paper 1 Topic 3 – Physical Landscapes in the UK

1	UK Physical Landscapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are the major upland areas, lowland areas and river systems in the UK?
2	Waves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the characteristics of constructive and destructive waves?
3	Coastal Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do weathering processes effect the coast? (mechanical and chemical) • How does mass movement effect the coast? (sliding slumping and rock fall) • How do erosional processes effect the coast? (hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition) • How does transportation effect the coast? (longshore drift) • How does deposition effect the coast?
4	Coastal landforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the geology effect the coastal landforms?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are different landforms created by erosion? (headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.) • How are different landforms created by deposition? (beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars)
5	Swanage Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is Swanage? • What is the geology of Swanage? • What coastal erosion and deposition landforms exist in Swanage?
6	Managing coasts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the advantages and disadvantages of hard engineering methods? (sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes) • What are the advantages and disadvantages of soft engineering methods? (beach nourishment, dune regeneration, dune fencing, managed retreat) engineering methods?
7	Lyme Regis Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is Lyme Regis? • What coastal management schemes exist in Lyme Regis? • How successful have they been?

Paper 1 Topic 4 – River Landscapes in the UK

1	Drainage basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key features of a drainage basin? (source, mouth, tributary, confluence, valley) • How does the long profile of a river change downstream? (gentle gradient, steep gradient) • How does the cross profile of a river and its valley change downstream? (width, depth)
2	River processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you identify the 2 types of erosion? (vertical, lateral) • How do erosional processes effect rivers? (hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution) • How does transportation effect rivers? (traction, saltation, suspension, solution) • How does deposition effect rivers? When does deposition happen? (velocity)
3	River landforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What landforms do you find in the upper course of a river? (valleys, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges) • What landforms do you find in the middle course of a river? (meanders, ox-bow lakes) • What landforms do you find in the lower course of a river? (floodplain, levees, river estuary) • Can you explain how river erosion landforms are created? (valleys, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges) • Can you explain how both erosion and deposition create landforms? (meanders and ox-bow lakes) • Can you explain how river deposition landforms are created? (floodplains, levees, estuaries) • What erosion and deposition landforms exist along a stretch of the River Tees in County Durham in the north east of England?
4	Flood risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What human factors increase the risk of flooding? (urbanisation, deforestation, agriculture) • What physical factors increase the risk of flooding? (precipitation, geology, steep slopes) • What does a hydrograph show? • What affects the shape of a hydrograph? (basin size, drainage density, rock type, land use, relief, soil moisture, rainfall intensity)
5	Managing floods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the costs and benefits of hard engineering to manage a river flooding? (dams, reservoirs, channel straightening, embankments, flood relief channels) • What are the costs and benefits of soft engineering to manage a river flooding? (wetlands and flood storage areas, floodplain zoning, river restoration)
6	Banbury Case Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is Banbury? • How has Banbury been affected by flooding? • What has been done to reduce the risk of flooding in Banbury? • What have been the social, economic and environmental costs and benefits associated with the flood management scheme in Banbury?

Paper 2 Topic 1 The Urban World

1	Urban world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is urbanisation? • How does urbanisation vary around the world? • How is the world's urban population distributed?
2	Causes of urbanisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do cities grow?
3	Case study – Nigeria, Lagos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we classify countries? • Where is Lagos? • What are the characteristics of Lagos?
4	Opportunities in Lagos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you measure development in Lagos? • What causes population growth in Lagos? • What are the opportunities associated with living in Lagos?
5	Employment opportunities in Lagos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Lagos' employment structure? • What are the employment opportunities in Lagos? • What are the employment challenges in Lagos? • What are the benefits and problems of the informal economy?
6	Squatter settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are squatter settlements located in Lagos? • What are the challenges created by squatter settlements? • What are the problems and solutions to Makoko?
7	Water and transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the challenges of water supply and transport? • Why might these challenges get worse in the future? • What are they doing to reduce the challenges in the future?
8	Urban planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are Lagos' challenges for the future? • What are the solutions to these challenges?

Paper 2 Topic 7 The challenge of resources management

1	Resource management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are resources? • What is the global distribution of resources?
2	Food in the UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the demand for food changing? • How is the UK responding to the challenges?
3	Water in the UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the demands for water in the UK? • How far does the UK's water supply meet demand? • How does the UK manage water quality?
4	Energy in the UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the UK's energy demand changing? • How has the UK's energy mix changed? • What is fracking? • What are the impacts for energy exploitation?