

GCSE Geography Revision Guide

This guide is a checklist to ensure you have covered certain aspects and as a way of giving you ideas to keep up motivation with your revision.

On the website there is a link to the specification which details everything you need to know for our 6 topics. Go through with your book and make sure you have notes on everything.

Make sure you know which topics we're doing, as there will be others on your actual paper.

Paper 1 Physical = The Restless Earth, Water on the Land, The coastal Zone & Rocks resources and scenery

Paper 2 Human = Changing Urban environments, Globalisation and Population Change

Whys into revision

Produce a **glossary for each topic**, which should have all the key terms that you need, e.g. abrasion, levee, lahar etc

These are useful to get someone to test you and check you know your key terms

Have an **A3 mind map** of each topic, with links, key words, and case studies all colour coded on there. Or maybe revision diagrams, e.g. of a river (source to mouth) or the coast.

Be a **geography geek** and have a world map in your room and label it with post-its of all your case studies - look at one a day and try and remember some key facts.

On some plain card, or small index cards create little **case study summaries**, e.g. location, causes, ST effects, LT effects, immediate responses, long term responses etc. Then put one in your pocket each day and learn a few key facts. A few 'specific details' for each case study will prove to the examiner you know your stuff and hopefully get you level 3.

Go through **past papers**, make sure you can answer them and that you understand what the question is asking you - always remember to read it very carefully - it may only be asking for benefits not negatives or earthquakes instead of volcanoes, or effects on the host country rather than the source country. **DON'T** lose marks just because you read the question incorrectly.

For past questions (especially below) it may be that you can just bullet point answers and consider what facts and key terms you will use. Especially for landforms, you could make cards with bullet points to go through the process 'Explain the formation of a waterfall', make sure you could explain the formation of all our landforms in all 3 physical topics.

Skills are incorporated into both exams, make sure you can annotate images, e.g. of a meander and that you can use 6 figure grid references to locate features on an ordnance survey map. If not see your teacher for some worksheets.

Make sure you do something - often little & often is best for remembering key terms or case study facts. Have a study session, then allow your brain to absorb it with a quick walk etc

When answering the questions:

- Read the question carefully - highlight command words, e.g. describe or explain and underline any key words, e.g. stage 5, destination country - so you know what aspect of your knowledge you need to apply - don't just brain dump
- Does it ask for a case study e.g. with reference to your studies, using an example...
- Does it want you to talk about a richer or poorer part of the world or compare both
- Be specific with your information and try not to give wishy washy answers
- Whenever the exam gives you a figure to refer to, whether it is a photo or a table of data - refer directly to it, that's why its there!
- If it says use a diagram - use one! And if it doesn't you can still get marks for a well annotated diagram explaining something, e.g. formation of a levee
- Always use key geographical terms - erosion, not 'wearing away'
- Use the marks to inform you of how much to write and for how long (a mark a minute)
- For your 8 mark questions think before you write or do a 30 second plan so that your answers appear organised and structured.
- Remember level 2 wants you to 'link your statements' (Level 1 - shield volcanoes have runny lava, Level 2 = shield volcanoes have runny lava which results in gently sloping sides and a wide base.)
- For the larger questions Level 3 wants specific case study information and detailed knowledge as well as range of key terms and good SPG.

Remember that you have worked hard for two years, you're all brilliant and we just need to prove it!

Could you answer the following questions?

UNIT 1 - PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The Restless Earth - Question 1

Describe the difference between oceanic & continental crust (4)

Describe what happens at a destructive plate boundary (or constructive, conservative) (4)

Explain the formation of Fold Mountains (8)

With reference to a case study, describe how humans use Fold Mountains (6)

Describe the differences between shield & composite volcanoes (6)

Explain how one type of volcano is formed (4)

Describe the effects of a volcanic eruption in two contrasting parts of the world (8)

With reference to your studies, describe the immediate & long term responses to a volcanic eruption (8)

Describe in detail two methods of monitoring volcanoes (6)

What is a super volcano? (4)

Describe the likely impacts of a super volcanic eruption (6)

Explain how the responses to an earthquake can differ in richer and poorer parts of the world (8)

Describe how we can measure earthquakes (4)

Explain how the effects of earthquakes can be minimised (8)

Describe how a tsunami is created (6)

Using an example, describe the effects of a tsunami (6)

Rocks resources and scenery - Question 2

Describe the features of the rock type and landscape (4) choose *your own rock type!*

Describe how carbonation occurs (3)

Using a case study of a quarry you have studied, describe how it has been managed during extraction and restored following the extraction of the resources. (9)

What is meant by quarry restoration? (2)

Describe how an era is different from a period on the geological time scale (2)

What is meant by the term weathering? (2)

How does chemical weathering differ from biological weathering (2)

State two similarities between freeze thaw and exfoliation (2)

Describe the main features of a granite tor (4)

Explain how a tor is formed (4)

Describe the differences in relief and land use between chalk and clay rocks (4)

Water on the Land - Question 5

State the 4 types of river erosion (4)

Identify the 4 ways sediment in a river is transported (4)

Explain how human & physical factors can affect the discharge of a river (6)

Explain reasons why a storm hydrograph may have a short lag time (4)

Explain how a floodplain is formed (6)

Explain the formation of a waterfall & gorge (8)

With the aid of diagrams, explain how levees are formed (8)
Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake (6)
Explain how the features of a meander are formed (6)
Describe how the long profile of the river changes downstream (4)
Using an example of a flood in a richer part of the world, describe its social & economic effects (8)
Explain how the effects of flooding can be worse in poorer parts of the world
Referring to a case study, describe the short and long term responses to flooding (8)
Describe the causes of a river flood you have studied (6)
Explain how humans can sometimes make flooding worse (4)
Flood plain zoning is a soft management strategy - what does this mean? (4)
Evaluate the benefits of hard engineering over soft engineering (8)
Explain why there is an increasing demand for water in the UK (4)
Explain how water supply can be managed (5)

The Coastal Zone - Question 7

With the aid of a diagram, explain how waves are created (5)
Describe the differences between constructive & destructive waves (4)
Explain what is meant by the term 'mass movement' (2)
Describe 4 types of mass movement (4)
Explain 2 ways in which the coast can be eroded (2)
Using an annotated diagram, explain the process of long shore drift (6)
Explain how headlands & bays are formed (4)
Explain the formation of a wave-cut notch and platform (8)
Explain how 'Old Harry' was formed (6)
What is a beach? (1)
With the aid of diagrams, explain the formation of a spit (8)
Describe the causes of rising sea levels (4)
With reference to a case study explain some political & economic effects of rising sea levels (8)
Explain how cliff collapse in an area you have studied is affecting people socially & economically (8)
Describe hard engineering approaches to coastal management (6)
Explain how soft engineering can be used to reduce coastal erosion (6)
Evaluate the benefits of dune regeneration over groynes (6)
Using a case study, explain how the area has protected itself from coastal erosion (6)
Discuss why salt marshes are a special environment (4)
Using a case study, explain how salt marshes are under threat & how they can be managed (8)

UNIT 2 - HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Population Change - Question 1

What is the birth rate? (2)

What is meant by the term natural increase? (2)

Describe the uses of the DTM? (4)

Explain what is happening at stage 3 of the demographic transition model? (4)

Describe what factors can affect population growth (4)

Produce a sketch of a population pyramid for stage 2 of the DTM (2)

Using one or more examples, explain how the population growth of countries in poorer parts of the world is expected to fall (6)

Describe one way in which countries can control population growth (4)

Comment on the importance of having a sustainable population (3)

Describe a method of controlling population growth that does not include a birth control programme (4)

Describe the effects of an ageing population (6)

Explain why some countries in stage 4 & 5 of the DTM are experiencing an ageing population (4)

With reference to a case study explain why people may migrate within the EU (8)

Describe the economic & social effects of migration to the destination country (8)

What is a refugee? (1)

Changing Urban Environments - Question 2

Describe the causes of urbanisation (6)

Describe how land use varies as we travel from the CBD to the outskirts of an urban area (4)

What is the rural-urban fringe? (1)

Describe the advantages of building houses on the edge of cities (4)

Describe the problems that can occur in cities in richer parts of the world (6)

With reference to a case study, explain how an inner city area has been improved (6)

What is a sustainable city? (2)

What is a squatter settlement and can you name an example (2)

Describe social problems of living in a squatter settlement (6)

Explain what strategies can be used to improve the quality of life in squatter settlements (6)

Describe the problems that can occur due to rapid industrialisation (4)

Using a case study, explain how a city can provide sustainable living (8)

Globalisation - Question 5

What is 'global interdependence'? (2)

Localised industrial regions with global connections have developed in many countries.

Describe the features of a localised industrial region with global connections. (4)

Explain why manufacturing industry developed rapidly in China. (8)

With reference to examples, explain why the importance of manufacturing industry is changing, declining in some countries and increasing in others (6)

Name two gases that may be emitted from a coal-fired power station (2)

Describe two advantages of fossil fuels over renewable for electricity generation in the UK (2)

Explain why soil is the world's most valuable natural resource. (4)

Suggest reasons for the distribution of wind turbines in the UK (3)

Explain how burning fossil fuels contributes to the greenhouse effect (2)

What is meant by 'de-industrialisation' (2)

State three characteristics of transnational corporations (3)

Do the economic advantages TNC's outweigh the disadvantages? Give reasons for your answer (6)

Explain the importance of an international approach to reduce air pollution (4)

Briefly explain the importance of submarine cables to globalisation (3)