

Instructions for Knowledge Retrieval Practise – AQA GCSE Geography

- 1) Have the knowledge retrieval questions AND your knowledge organiser ready.
- 2) Pick a topic to practise (e.g. Coastal Erosional Landforms).
- 3) Read through the relevant section of the knowledge organiser then close the document or turn the page over.
- 4) A) **Option 1 (Friends/Family):** Give the questions to a friend/family – Show them where the answers are on the knowledge organiser. Get them to ask questions randomly on the topic, ensuring that you get 100% correct. If you struggle with certain questions then highlight these. Look at the knowledge organiser again and repeat. If you are still struggling with particular questions then write these on a sheet of paper or word document. Return to these questions later in the week – this will help them go into your long-term memory!
- 5) B) **Option 2 (By yourself):** Have the questions ready – quiz yourself randomly on the topic – for each question write down the answer – Check with your knowledge organiser to ensure you get 100% correct (including spelling) - If you struggle with certain questions then highlight these. Look at the knowledge organiser again and repeat. If you are still struggling with particular questions then write these on a sheet of paper or word document. Return to these questions later in the week – this will help them go into your long-term memory!

Top Tips:

- Answer the questions fast, if it takes you a while to remember the answer then you need to focus on this to ensure it is in your long-term memory.
- Do this in short sessions but regularly (e.g. 10 minutes, 4 days a week).
- Mix it up! Don't just focus on knowledge from this term's topic – regularly look at previous topics (particularly topics from Y9).
- Along the left side of the document/page – colour your confidence (Green = All questions correct repeatedly, Orange = most questions correct repeatedly, Red = Few questions correct repeatedly). Return to the red sections more often than Green/Orange sections – target your revision!
- All questions cover the content for **Paper 1** (Living with the Physical Environment) and **Paper 2** (Challenge in the Human Environment) – it does **not include Paper 3** which is primarily skills based instead of knowledge retrieval (Geographical Applications) so you need to complete additional independent revision/work set by your teacher for Paper 3.
- It is important that you also practise writing answers for exam questions (this helps transfer your knowledge into extended writing)

Living with the Physical Environment (Paper 1)

Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards (Paper 1)

Natural Hazards and Tectonic Hazards

GCSE Geography Retrieval Practice Guide	
Unit content:	Retrieval Practice Questions
Definition of a natural hazard.	1. What is the definition of a natural hazard?
Types of natural hazard.	1. Name 4 tectonic hazards 2. Name 4 climatic hazards
Factors affecting hazard risk.	1. Define hazard risk 2. Explain how the following factors affect hazard risk: a. Development b. Urbanisation c. Population growth d. Climate change/environmental change
Plate tectonics theory.	1. Name the 4 layers of the earth 2. What are the differences between continental and oceanic crust? 3. What causes plate movement (2 theories)?
Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins. (Where?)	1. For each of the following locations state: a. Whether earthquakes or volcanoes occur there b. What type of plate margin it is Location 1: The Mid Atlantic Ridge Location 2: The West Coast of South America Location 3: The West Coast of the USA (especially California) Location 4: Japan Location 5: Northern India, near the Himalayas (this is a convergent/collision margin where two continental plates meet)
Destructive (convergent) margins: Oceanic to continental	1. What types of crust are involved at a destructive plate margin? 2. Draw a numbered step by step annotated diagram of what happens at a destructive (convergent) margins 3. Explain why volcanoes occur at destructive plate margins 4. Explain why earthquakes occur at a destructive plate margin 5. Name a part of the world where there is a destructive plate margin 6. Why does an ocean trench occur at a destructive plate margin? 7. How do fold mountains occur at destructive margins?
Constructive (divergent) margins	1. What types of crust are involved at a constructive/divergent plate margin? 2. Draw a numbered step by step annotated diagram of what happens at a constructive/divergent margins 3. Explain why volcanoes occur at constructive/divergent plate margins

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Explain why earthquakes occur at a constructive/divergent plate margin 5. Name a part of the world where there is a constructive/divergent plate margin 6. How do volcanic islands form at constructive/divergent margins?
Conservative margins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What types of crust are involved at a conservative plate margin? 2. Draw a numbered step by step annotated diagram of what happens at a conservative margins 3. Explain why volcanoes occur at conservative plate margins earthquakes occur at a conservative plate margin 4. Name a part of the world where there is a conservative plate margin
How are earthquakes measured?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are seismic waves? 2. What does the Richter Scale measure? 3. What is the name of the instrument that measures the Richter Scale? 4. The Richter Scale is a logarithmic scale. That means that for ever increase of 1 on the scale, the strength of the earthquake increases by how much? 5. What does the Mercalli Scale measure? 6. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the Richter Scale 7. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the Mercalli Scale
What is the difference between the focus and the epicentre of an earthquake?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the focus of an earthquake? 2. What is the epicentre of an earthquake? 3. What is the link between the depth of focus of an earthquake and the strength of the earthquake? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The deeper the focus, the _____ the strength of the earthquake. b. The shallower the focus, the _____ the strength of the earthquake. 4. What is the link between the distance from the epicentre and the impact of an earthquake? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The further you are from the epicentre, the _____ the seismic waves. b. The closer you are to the epicentre, the _____ the seismic waves..
Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. (earthquake / volcano)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the difference between a primary and secondary effect of a natural hazard? <p>For the Haiti (LIC) Earthquake:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the date of the earthquake 2. Where was the epicentre? How far was this from the capital Port-au-Prince? 3. What was the strength on the Richter Scale? 4. Name 3-4 primary effects of the earthquake – support with evidence (place names, numbers, etc) 5. Name 3-4 secondary effects of the earthquake– support with evidence (place names, numbers, etc) 6. Which was worse – the primary effects or secondary effects? Why? 7. How did the level of development affect the primary and secondary effects? <p>For the Italy – I’Aquila (HIC) Earthquake or Tohuku/Japan (HIC) EQ:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Name the date of the earthquake 9. Where was the epicentre? 10. What was the strength on the Richter Scale? 11. Name 3-4 primary effects of the earthquake – support with evidence (place names, numbers, etc) 12. Name 3-4 secondary effects of the earthquake– support with evidence (place names, numbers, etc) 13. Which was worse – the primary effects or secondary effects? Why? 14. How did the level of development affect the primary and secondary effects?

<p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. (earthquake / volcano)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the difference between the long term and immediate response to a tectonic hazard? <p>For the Haiti (LIC) Earthquake:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Name 3-4 immediate responses to the earthquake 3. Name 3-4 long term responses to the earthquake 4. How were the responses affected by Haiti's level of development? 5. What was the link between the responses to the earthquake the primary and secondary effects? <p>For the Italy – l'Aquila (HIC) Earthquake:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Name 3-4 immediate responses to the earthquake 7. Name 3-4 long term responses to the earthquake 8. How were the responses affected by Italy's level of development? 9. What was the link between the responses to the earthquake the primary and secondary effects?
<p>Case study:</p>	<p>Italy (l'Aquila) HIC – See above</p>
<p>Case study:</p>	<p>Haiti LIC – See above</p>
<p>Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 2 social reasons why people continue to live in areas affected by natural hazards – can you give examples? 2. Name 2 economic reasons why people continue to live in areas affected by natural hazards – can you give examples? 3. Name 2 environmental reasons why people continue to live in areas affected by natural hazards – can you give examples?
<p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain 3 techniques for monitoring a volcano 2. Explain 1 technique for monitoring earthquakes 3. Explain how volcanoes can be predicted and what action can be taken 4. Explain why it is difficult to predict an earthquake 5. Explain 3 ways in which buildings can be built to protect them from earthquakes – can you include some examples? 6. Explain how planning can reduce the effects of volcanoes and earthquakes. Give a specific example if you can.

Weather Hazards

Unit content:	Retrieval Practice Questions
General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why is it warmer at the Equator compared to the poles – (NOT because it is closer to the sun – this is a misconception). For each of the following locations, state whether the pressure is low or high: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator 30°N or 30°S of the Equator 60°N or 60°S of the Equator The North and South Pole What is the atmospheric circulation cell called that moves air from the Equator to 30°N or 30°S of the Equator? Is the air rising and cooling or sinking and warming at each of the following locations? How does that affect the climate (ie. hot/cold and wet/dry)?: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator 30°N or 30°S of the Equator 60°N or 60°S of the Equator The North and South Pole Name the biomes that you find at each of the following locations (and link to air pressure and climate): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator 30°N or 30°S of the Equator 60°N or 60°S of the Equator The North and South Pole Which atmospheric cell is the UK located in?
General atmospheric circulation model: surface winds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wind occurs when air moves from _____ pressure to _____ pressure. What are the surface winds that blow towards the low pressure at the Equator known as? What are the surface winds that blow in the direction of the poles at 60°N or 60°S of the Equator known as? From which direction do these winds blow in the northern hemisphere? (the same direction as the prevailing wind direction in the UK) What is the name of the winds that bring cold air from the poles?
Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Between which latitudes do you find tropical storms? What are tropical storms called in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The USA and Caribbean? South Asia? East Asia? What weather types are linked to tropical storms? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strong _____ Heavy _____ _____ surge
An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is a tropical storm caused by low or high pressure? Why do you find this near the Equator (between the tropics)? What direction do the trade winds move tropical storms in?

Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What temperature does the sea need to be for a tropical storm to form? 2. Write a 6 step explanation of the formation of a tropical storm (remember heavy, elephants, really, can, squash, small, melons, LOLs) 3. Why does a tropical storm lose energy once it reaches the land? 4. What is the name of the scale used to measure the strength of tropical storms? 5. What does this scale go up to?
The structure and features of a tropical storm.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw a diagram of a tropical storm annotating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The eye wall b. The eye – what is it like here? c. The rain bands d. The height and width of the storm e. The direction of movement?
How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is unclear how climate change will affect tropical storms, but what are predictions about how and why it will change their: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Distribution/location (and why)? b. Frequency (and why)? c. Intensity/strength (and why?)
Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.	<p>For Typhoon Haiyan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the date of the tropical storm 2. Where did it make landfall? What was the name of the major city here? 3. Is the Philippines an LIC or HIC? 4. What was the strength on the Saffir Simpson Scale? 5. Name 3-4 primary effects of the tropical storm – support with evidence (place names, numbers, etc) 6. Name 3-4 secondary effects of the tropical storm – support with evidence (place names, numbers, etc) 7. Which was worse – the primary effects or secondary effects? Why? 8. How did the level of development affect the primary and secondary effects?
Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the difference between the long term and immediate response to a tropical storm? <p>For Typhoon Haiyan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Name 3-4 immediate responses to the tropical storm 3. Name 3-4 long term responses to the tropical storm 4. How were the responses affected by the Philippines' level of development? 5. What was the link between the responses to the tropical storm the primary and secondary effects?
Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.	See above for Typhoon Haiyan.
How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain 3 techniques for monitoring a tropical storm 2. Explain how tropical storms can be predicted and what action can be taken 3. Explain 3 ways in which communities can be protected from tropical storms – can you include some examples? 4. Explain how planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms. Give a specific example if you can.
An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 4 types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.

An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate:	For the Somerset Levels floods of 2014 state: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The location of the floods (and was it a rural or urban area?) 2. The physical causes of the floods 3. The human factors that made the floods worked 4. 2 social impacts of the floods (with evidence) 5. 2 economic impacts of the floods (with evidence) 6. 1-2 environmental impacts of the floods (with evidence) 7. How the floods were managed at the time 8. How the Somerset Levels could be managed in the future to reduce the risk of flooding.
· causes	
· social, economic and environmental impacts	
· how management strategies can reduce risk	
Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.	1. Give three pieces of evidence that the UK weather is becoming more extreme (hint – specific examples)

Climate Change

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	Retrieval Practice Questions
Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What has happened to the Earth's temperature since the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day? 2. Explain 3 pieces of evidence for these changes.
1. Solar output	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are sun spots? 2. How do they affect the temperature on the Earth?
2. Orbital geometry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are Milankovitch cycles? 2. How does a more elliptical/oval orbit around the Sun affect the temperature on the Earth? 3. How does a more circular orbit around the Sun affect the temperature on the Earth? 4. Can you draw a diagram to explain orbital geometry?
3. Volcanic activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What gas is often given out in volcanic eruptions? What effect does this have on temperature? 2. How does the ash from a volcanic eruption affect temperature?
Other possible natural causes (changes in atmospheric gas, surface reflection, tectonic activity)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What atmospheric gases increase the temperature of the Earth? 2. Increased surface reflection/albedo can lower temperatures. Explain, therefore, how being covered in ice during an ice age acted as a feedback mechanism, making the Earth even colder. 3. How did tectonic activity affect the temperature of the Earth?
1. Use of fossil fuels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name all three fossil fuels 2. What is the main greenhouse gas given out when fossil fuels are burnt? 3. For what reasons are fossil fuels burnt?
2. Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is agriculture? 2. What is the main greenhouse gas given out by cows?
3. Deforestation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is deforestation?

	2. Why does deforestation increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
Can you differentiate between natural and human causes of climate change?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the natural causes of long term climate change since the start of the Quaternary Period 2. List the human causes of climate change since the start of the Industrial Revolution
What is the greenhouse effect? (annotated diagram + description in writing)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the three greenhouse gases 2. Why does an increase in greenhouse gases increase temperatures on Earth? 3. Can you draw a diagram to show the greenhouse effect 4. Should you mention the ozone layer when discussing climate change? (NO NO NO!!!!)
How are methane and carbon dioxide produced?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 2 ways carbon dioxide is produced 2. Name 2 ways methane is produced
What are the effects of climate change on people ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 4 ways (including evidence) that climate change will affect people
What are the effects of climate change on the environment ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 4 ways (including evidence) that climate change will affect the environment
Alternative energy production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is meant by the mitigation of climate change? 2. Name 3 types of alternative energy 3. Give an example of alternative energy production
Carbon capture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is meant by carbon capture? 2. What is an advantage of carbon capture? 3. What is a draw back of carbon capture?
Planting trees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can planting trees/afforestation reduce the causes of climate change?
International agreements e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Kyoto, Paris (carbon credit, carbon sink)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain what was agreed at one international climate summit? 2. What is a drawback of international agreements on climate change?
Change in agricultural systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is meant by adaptation to climate change? 2. Why will agricultural systems/farming methods need to change to cope with climate change? 3. Give an example of a change in agricultural system to cope with climate change
Managing water supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why will water supply need to be managed to cope with climate change? 2. Where might be very badly affected (think of the rivers that flow from glaciers) 3. Give an example of managing water supply to cope with climate change
Reducing risk from rising sea levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why will there need to be a way of reducing the risk from rising sea levels 2. Where might be very badly affected (think low lying islands/areas) 3. Give an example of reducing the risk from rising sea levels to cope with climate change

Section B: The Living World (Paper 1)

Ecosystems and Rainforests

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	Retrieval Practice Questions
<p>An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · producers, consumers, decomposers · food chain · food web · nutrient cycling 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the key terms: ecosystem, biotic and abiotic 2. Explain what the following do in in ecosystems: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Producers b. Consumers c. Decomposers 3. What is nutrient cycling? 4. What is the difference between a food web and food chain? 5. For a UK freshwater pond ecosystem describe (including names of species): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The abiotic components (parts) of the ecosystem b. The producers c. The consumers d. Decomposers e. A food chain f. A food web g. The links (inter-relationships) between the abiotic and biotic components (parts of an ecosystem)
<p>The balance between components. (producers, consumers, decomposers)</p>	
<p>The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how natural changes can have an impact upon freshwater pond ecosystems 2. Explain how the following human activities can change ecosystems: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agricultural fertilisers b. Irrigation (water for farming) c. Deforestation d. Climate Change
<p>An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the key term: biome 2. Explain how the distribution of biomes links to global atmospheric circulation (especially rainforests, deserts , deciduous forests and the tundra/polar biomes) 3. For each of the following biomes describe the LOCATION (DISTRIBUTION), CLIMATE, FLORA and FAUNA (plants and wildlife) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Polar b. Tundra c. Deciduous forests and coniferous forests d. Temperate grassland e. Mediterranean

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Desert g. Tropical grassland h. Tropical rainforest
The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the distribution of tropical rainforests. 2. Describe the key features of the climate in tropical rainforests 3. What is leeching? 4. Why are rainforest soils so infertile? 5. What is stratification of the rainforest? 6. Describe what each of the following layers of rainforest are like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emergent Layer b. Upper canopy c. Lower canopy d. Shrub and ground layer (also describe the decomposers here) e. Soils (latosols)
The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is nutrient cycling like in the rainforest and why does this mean the nutrients can easily disappear if trees are removed?
How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the following adaptations in the rainforest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Buttress roots b. Drip tips and waxy leaves c. Lianas d. Fan Palms 2. Describe the following adaptations in the rainforest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Toucan's beaks b. Spider Monkey's limbs
Issues related to biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is biodiversity and why is this significant in tropical rainforests?
Changing rates of deforestation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is significant about the rate of deforestation in the Amazon?
A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate Brazil 2. What proportion of Brazil is tropical rainforest?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth 	<p>For each of these 7 factors: Define it, provide 2 benefits and 2 negatives (hint: social, economic and environmental):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Logging 2. Road building 3. Mineral extraction 4. Energy development (hint – hydroelectricity) 5. Population pressure/population growth and settlement in the rainforest 6. Commercial farming 7. Subsistence farming

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain these environmental impacts of deforestation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity loss Soil erosion Climate change Describe three economic gains/benefits of deforestation/economic development in the rainforest Describe three economic losses caused by deforestation/economic development in the rainforest
Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rainforests should be protected because they are valuable to people. Explain each of these ways the rainforests have human value: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine Indigenous tribes Water Resources Rainforests should be protected because they are valuable to the environment. Explain each of these ways the rainforests have environmental value: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Climate change Local culture and traditions
Sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What does sustainability mean? What are the three pillars of sustainability?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> selective logging and replanting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What does clear felling mean? What does selective logging mean? Name 2 benefits of this strategy Name 2 negatives of this strategy What does afforestation mean?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservation and education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How does this encourage protection of the rainforest? Which NGO educates local people in Brazil? Name 2 benefits of this strategy Name 2 negatives of this strategy What is an economic benefit of national parks? Name 2 benefits of this strategy Name 2 negatives of this strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How does ecotourism help manage the rainforest sustainably? Name 2 benefits of this strategy Name 2 negatives of this strategy How does the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) labelled products help manage the rainforest sustainably? Name 1 benefit of this strategy Name 1 negative of this strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> debt reduction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is debt reduction? What is a debt for nature swap? Name 2 benefits of this strategy Name 2 negatives of this strategy

Hot deserts

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	Retrieval Practice Questions
The physical characteristics of a hot desert.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does arid mean? 2. What is the distribution of most hot deserts in the world? 3. How is the location of hot deserts linked to global atmospheric circulation? 4. Describe the climate in hot deserts? 5. What are the soils like in hot deserts?
The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are biotic and abiotic factors? 2. Explain how one biotic factor is connected to one abiotic factor
How plants adapt to the physical conditions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe 4 plant adaptations in the hot desert (Hint: Cactus and Joshua tree)
How animals adapt to the physical conditions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How have rodents adapted to life in hot deserts? 2. How have snakes and lizards adapted to hot deserts? 3. How have camels adapted to the hot desert?
Issues related to biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is biodiversity? 2. Why do extreme climates limit biodiversity?
A case study of a hot desert to illustrate:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the Sahara Desert
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · mineral extraction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are people mining for in Algeria? 2. How much of the country's income is from this?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · energy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is solar power? 2. Which country is benefitting from solar power?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · farming 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which country uses the Sahara for farming? 2. What does irrigation mean? 3. Which river does Egypt use for irrigation?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · tourism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain 2 reasons why people visit Egypt for tourism?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · extreme temperatures 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain 3 ways that extreme temperatures make development difficult in the Sahara desert 2. Link each reason to a use of the desert (see above questions)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · water supply 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is water supply a scarce resource (hard to find) in the Sahara Desert? 2. Give 3 reasons why water is becoming more scarce in the Sahara Desert
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · inaccessibility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors limit the accessibility in the Sahara? 2. Link accessibility to a use of the deserts.
Causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is desertification? 2. Which region below the Sahara is at risk of desertification? 3. What is over-cultivation and how does it cause desertification? 4. How do the following cause desertification: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Climate change b. Deforestation c. Over-cultivation (using the land to grow crops, and not giving it a rest to restore its fertility)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Over-grazing (allowing animals to graze so much that vegetation disappears)? <p>5. Explain these two consequences of desertification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil erosion b. Salinisation (describe this process)
<p>Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.</p>	<p>Explain how the following can reduce the risk of desertification (give examples from the Sahara Desert where you can):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water and soil management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is grazing rotation? b. What is crop rotations? c. How can manure help the soil? d. How do hedgerows help the soil? 2. Tree planting/afforestation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is afforestation b. What is the great green wall? 3. Use of appropriate technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How do earth dams prevent deforestation? b. Why are these appropriate for local people?

Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK (Paper 1)

UK Physical Landscapes

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	c
Knows the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the Tees-Exe line?2. What is the relief and geology like north and west of the Tees-Exe line?3. What is the relief and geology like south and east of the Tees-Exe line?4. Can you locate:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. NW Highlandsb. Grampian Mountainsc. Southern Uplandsd. Lake Districte. Penninesf. Cambrian Mountainsg. Norfolk Fensh. Dartmoori. South Downsj. River Thamesk. River Severnl. River Tees

Coastal Landscapes in the UK

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	Retrieval Practice Questions
<p>Know constructive and destructive wave differences and characteristics (e.g. Swash and backwash, etc).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name three reasons why waves form 2. Define fetch. How does it affect waves? 3. Contrast constructive and destructive waves in terms of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wave height b. Wave length c. Swash strength d. Backwash strength e. Causing erosion or deposition f. Building or destroying the beach g. Frequency
<p>Can describe in detail each of the following:</p>	
<p>•• weathering processes – mechanical, chemical</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define weathering 2. Mechanical weathering – how does freeze thaw weathering work (4 steps) 3. Chemical weathering – what is carbonation? What type of rock is it most common on? 4. Biological weathering – how does this cause rocks to break down (hint – animals)?
<p>•• mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define mass movement 2. Define each of these: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rockfall b. Landslide c. Rotational slip (often called slumping)
<p>•• erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define erosion 2. Define each of these: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Solution b. Abrasion c. Attrition d. Hydraulic action
<p>•• transportation – longshore drift</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the four ways that sediment is transported by the sea (traction, saltation, suspension and solution) 2. What is longshore drift? 3. Describe the stages of longshore drift 4. What determines the direction of the swash in longshore drift? 5. Why does the backwash come off the beach at a right angle to the sea? 6. What pattern does the sediment take along a coastline?
<p>•• deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why does deposition occur? 2. When deposition occurs in a bay – what is formed?

	3. When deposition of fine sediment (sit) takes place behind a spit, what are formed?
Know the differences between more and less resistant rock types.	1. There are two things about geology that make a rock more resistant or less resistant. Explain each one: a. Rock type b. Geological structure
Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional landforms of: headlands and bays,	1. List the 6 steps for headlands and bays
Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional landforms of: wave cut platforms and cliffs	1. List the 6 steps for wave cut platforms and cliffs
Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional landforms of: caves, arches stacks and stumps	1. List the 6 steps for caves, arches stacks and stumps
Can recognise and explain the formation of the depositional landforms of: beaches	1. List the 6 steps for beaches
Can recognise and explain the formation of the depositional landforms of: sand dunes	1. List the 6 steps for sand dunes
Can recognise and explain the formation of the depositional landforms of: spits	1. List the 6 steps for spits
Can recognise and explain the formation of the depositional landforms of: bars	1. List the 6 steps for bars
An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition	1. Able to describe the formation of the following: a. Headlands (a landform of erosion)– Durlston Head b. Bays (landforms of deposition) –Durlston Bay, Swanage Bay c. Beaches (landforms of deposition) – Swanage Bay d. Sand Dunes (landforms of deposition) – Studland Bay e. Stack (landforms of erosion) – Old Harry f. Spit (landforms of erosion and deposition) – Poole Harbour 2. Be able to describe the rock type in the area – and how this links to the headlands and bays 3. How do you read a 6 figure grid reference? (Hint: along the corridor and up the stairs)
Know reasons to manage (protect) a coastline:	Explain why coasts need protecting (social, economic and environmental)
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of: sea walls	1. Define hard engineering
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of: rock armour	2. Define soft engineering
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of: gabion	3. Define managed retreat
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of: groyne	4. For each of the types of hard and soft management – make sure you can: a. Describe it b. Explain how it works c. Identify it on a picture d. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft coastal management technique of: beach nourishment and reprofiling	5. Explain how managed retreat has worked at Medmerry (include facts)

Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft coastal management technique of: dune regeneration	
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft coastal management technique of: managed retreat/coastal realignment	
An example of a coastline management scheme in the UK to show (Medmerry Managed Retreat):	
•• the reasons for management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Medmerry? 2. What are the issues at Medmerry?
•• the management strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When was the strategy completed? 2. What did they build first in front of high value land? 3. What did they then do to the old coastal defences/low value land? 4. What did this create?
•• the resulting effects and conflicts (hint: social, economic and environmental)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain three positive impacts of the management scheme 2. Explain three negative impacts/conflicts?

River Landscapes in the UK

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	Retrieval practice questions
Know what the long profile is and how it changes along a river	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Drainage basin b. Source c. Tributary d. Watershed e. Mouth 2. What does a long profile of a river show? 3. Name the three courses of a river 4. What is the gradient of the upper course like? 5. What is the gradient of the middle course like? 6. What is the gradient of the lower course like?
Know what the cross profile is and how it changes along a river	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the cross profile of the upper course like? 2. What is the cross profile of the middle course like? 3. What is the cross profile of the lower course like? 4. Why does a river get deeper and wider as you move down stream from the source to mouth?
Can describe the fluvial processes:	<p>Which process (erosion, transportation and deposition – or a combination) is most common in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The upper course 2. The middle course 3. The lower course

	What landform/s is that linked to?
•• erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the difference between vertical and lateral erosion? 2. Define: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. hydraulic action b. abrasion c. attrition d. solution
•• transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the river load? 2. How does the river velocity affect the amount and size of sediment carried by a river? 3. Define: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Traction b. Saltation c. suspension d. solution
•• deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where do large rocks tend to be deposited? 2. Where does smaller sediment tend to be deposited? 3. Why does lots of deposition occur at the river mouth?
Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional river landforms of: interlocking spurs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the 6 steps for interlocking spurs
Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional river landforms of: waterfalls and gorges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the 6 steps for waterfalls and gorges
Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional and dispositional river landforms of: meanders.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the 6 steps for meanders
Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional and dispositional river landforms of: ox-bow lakes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the 6 steps for ox bow lakes
Can recognise and explain the formation of the depositional river landforms of: flood plains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the 6 steps for flood plains
Can recognise and explain the formation of the depositional river landforms of: levées,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the 6 steps for levees
Can recognise and explain the formation of the depositional river landforms of: estuaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the 6 steps for estuaries
For the River Tees can say which of these landforms it has	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is the source located? 2. Describe the formation of High Tees Waterfall 3. Identify meanders on the River Tees on the OS map 4. Why do these landforms form as the river flows East? 5. What landform is found in Middlesborough?
Using key terms can explain some physical factors that affect flood risk such as precipitation, geology, relief (shape of the land)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In winter, what normally causes flooding? 2. In the summer flash floods can occur. What are they? 3. Explain the 3 physical factors that affect flooding (precipitation, geology, relief)

Using key terms can explain some human factors that affect flood risk such as land use	1. Explain the 3 human factors that affect flooding (urbanisation, deforestation, agriculture)
Can read and understand the components of a flood hydrograph (e.g. precipitation, discharge etc)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does discharge mean on a hydrograph? 2. What do the rainfall bars show? 3. What does the x axis show? 4. What is lag time? 5. What is the rising limb? 6. What is the falling limb? 7. What is the peak discharge 8. What is the base flow?
Can explain how a flood hydrograph shape might change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the difference between a flashy and flat hydrograph? 2. What factors affect the shape of a hydrograph (e.g. Make a river more likely to flood?)
The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:	
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: dams and reservoirs,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is hard engineering on river flood management? 2. What are benefits of hard engineering? 3. What are the costs of hard engineering? 4. Describe and explain how dams work 5. Give a positive impact of dams 6. Give a drawback of dams
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: flood relief channels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and explain how flood relief channels work 2. Give a positive impact of flood relief channels 3. Give a negative impact of flood relief channels
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: straightening,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and explain how river channel straightening works 2. Give a positive impact of river channel straightening 3. Give a negative impact of river channel straightening
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: embankments,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and explain how embankments work 2. Give a positive impact of embankments 3. Give a negative impact of embankments
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: flood warning and preparation (preparing for floods)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and explain how flood warning and preparation works 2. Give a positive impact of flood warning and preparation 3. Give a negative impact of flood warning and preparation
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: flood plain zoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and explain how flood plain zoning works 2. Give a positive impact of flood plain zoning 3. Give a negative impact of flood plain zoning
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: planting trees (afforestation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and explain how afforestation works 2. Give a positive impact of afforestation 3. Give a negative impact of afforestation
Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: river restoration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and explain how river restoration works 2. Give a positive impact of river restoration 3. Give a negative impact of river restoration

CASE STUDY OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT: Somerset Flood Management			
•• why the scheme was required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Somerset? 2. What occurred in Somerset in 2014? 3. Give two social, economic and environmental impacts of this event. 		
•• the management strategy (Somerset Flood Action Plan_	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much did the Somerset Flood Action Plan cost? 2. What is dredging? 3. Which rivers were dredged? 4. How does dredging reduce flooding? 5. What happened to roads? 6. How does this reduce effects of flooding? 7. What are embankments? 8. How does it prevent flooding? 		
•• the social, economic and environmental issues.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 2 social costs/benefits 2. Name 2 economic costs/benefits 3. Name 2 environmental costs/benefits 4. Overall, do you think the Somerset Flood Action Plan has been a good thing? 		

Challenges in the Human Environment (Paper 2)

Section A: Urban Issues and Challenges (Paper 2)

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	Retrieval Practice Questions
The global pattern of urban change.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What percentage of the global population live in urban areas? 2. How is this figure likely to change by 2050?
Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are urban areas in LICs and NEEs changing? 2. How are urban areas in HICs changing? Why is this different from LICs and NEEs
Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are ‘push’ factors? Name two 2. What are ‘pull’ factors? Name two
The emergence of megacities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a megacity? 2. Where are most megacities currently located? 3. Over the coming years, where are most megacities likely to develop?
A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which country and city have you studied? (HINT: South America)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Rio de Janeiro located globally, regionally and nationally? 2. Why is Rio important regionally, nationally and internationally? Think of a social and economic factor for each
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · causes of growth: natural increase and migration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors are causing Rio to grow so rapidly? 2. Are these factors different for internal and international migrants?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the positive impacts of economic development in Rio? 2. Are these impacts affecting everyone equally? Who are the winners and losers? 3. How can education increase employment?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · how urban growth has created challenges: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name two challenges of squatter settlements 2. Provide a statistic to support each of your challenges 3. What is the name of Rio’s largest favela? 4. What is the Favela Bairro Project? 5. How will this project improve the favelas? 6. Are there any downsides to this initiative?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is water supply an issue for citizens of Rio? 2. What is being done to resolve this issue?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o providing access to services – health and education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name one issue for education and healthcare that citizens of Rio face 2. How are these issues being resolved?

o reducing unemployment and crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the current level of unemployment in Rio? 2. Why is the informal sector unreliable as a source of income? 3. Is anything being done to reduce unemployment? 4. How is crime being reduced in Rio?
o managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion	<p>Pick two of the following issues: waste pollution, traffic congestion, water pollution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the issue and how is it affecting citizens of Rio? 2. What is being done to combat this problem?
A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which city have you studied?
· the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Where is London located in the UK? 4. Why is London important in the UK? Name one social one political and one economic factor 5. Why is London important in the wider world? Name one social and one economic factor
· impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is London a destination for international migration? 2. How has international migration affected London's growth? 3. How has international migration changed the character of London? Give two positive and two negative factors
o social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe London's cultural mix 2. What factors have influenced London's diversity? 3. What opportunities for recreation and entertainment are there in London? 4. What are London's major employment industries? 5. What is an integrated transport system? Does London have one? 6. What benefits does London's integrated transport system bring to residents and businesses?
o environmental: urban greening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is London's environment being made greener? 2. What benefits will this have for London's residents? 3. Can urban greening be connected to any other topics you have studied?
o social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is 'urban deprivation'? 2. How is London's housing unequal? 3. How is London's education unequal? 4. Are there any inequalities in health and employment?
o environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is dereliction? 2. What are the issues with building on brownfield and greenfield sites?
o the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is urban sprawl? 2. What is the rural-urban fringe? 3. Ely, Cambridgeshire is a commuter settlement; how has it changed?
· reasons why the area needed regeneration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which area of London has undergone urban regeneration?
· the main features of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When did the London Docklands undergo regeneration? 2. What were the main social, economic and environmental features of the Docklands regeneration?

· water and energy conservation	1. How has the city of Malmö in Sweden encouraged energy conservation?
· waste recycling	1. How do borough councils encourage households to recycle?
· creating green space	1. How does London provide green spaces for residents?
How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.	1. What is the name of London's pre-paid travel card? 2. How do buses, trains and the London underground reduce congestion in London? 3. What is Crossrail and how will it reduce congestion?

Section B: The Changing Economic World (Development and UK Economic Change) (Paper 2)

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	
Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.	1. What is an LIC? 2. What is an NEE? 3. What is an HIC?
Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).	1. What is GNI? What does it measure? 2. What is HDI? What does it measure? 3. How are HDI and development connected? 4. What is birth rate? What does it measure? 5. What is death rate? What does it measure? 6. What is infant mortality? What does it measure? 7. What is life expectancy? What does it measure? 8. What is literacy rate? What does it measure? 9. What is people per doctor? What does it measure? 10. What is access to safe water? What does it measure? For all of the above – How would they vary between a HIC and LIC?
Limitations of economic and social measures.	1. GNI only measures one factor, why could this be misleading?
Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.	1. What is the Demographic Transition Model? 2. As a country moves from Stage 1 – 5 of the DTM, what happens to its development? 3. Why does population decline in Stage 5 of the DTM?
Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.	1. How does climate affect development? 2. How does natural hazards affect development? 3. How does being landlocked affect development? 4. How does colonialism affect development? 5. How does conflict affect development? 6. How does trade affect development?

Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give two disparities in wealth between HICs and LICs 2. Give two disparities in health between HICs and LICs 3. What is an economic migrant? 4. What is a refugee? 5. Name two differences between economic migrants and refugees.
An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fair-trade, debt relief, microfinance loans.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can aid reduce the development gap? 2. What is intermediate technology? Give one example 3. What is fair-trade? How does it reduce the development gap? 4. How has industrial development helped Nigeria develop? 5. What is debt relief? How does it help a country develop? 6. What are microfinance loans? How does it help a country develop?
An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is your case study for tourism in an LIC? 2. What were the positive impacts of tourism to local people, the local economy and the country as a whole? 3. What were the negative impacts of tourism in this country? 4. Did the positives outweigh the negatives?
A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The location and importance of the country, regionally and globally (Nigeria) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Nigeria and which major Nigerian city have you studied? 2. Why is Nigeria important in Africa? Name one social one political and one economic factor 3. Why is Nigeria important in the wider world? Name one social and one economic factor 4. Why was there conflict in Nigeria during the 1970s?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed (Nigeria) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which international organisations (e.g. the UN) is Nigeria a part of? 2. What examples of Nigerian culture are present internationally? 3. How is Nigeria's environment being affected by international development? (TNCs) 4. How is Nigeria's environment different between the North and South of the country?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy.(Nigeria) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which two sectors of Nigeria's economy are growing? 2. Which stage of the Demographic Transition Model might Nigeria be in?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development (Nigeria) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the positive multiplier effect? 2. How can the growth of manufacturing in Nigeria cause this to happen?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country (Nigeria) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are TNCs encouraging economic development in Nigeria? 2. Which TNC have you studied in Nigeria? 3. What are the social and economic benefits of this TNC? 4. What are the social, economic and environmental disadvantages of this TNC?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The changing political and trading relationships with the wider world 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does international trade benefit Nigeria and Nigerian people?

International aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country (Nigeria)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What different types of aid exist? 2. What is the difference between direct and indirect aid? 3. How can aid help countries to develop? 4. Are there any drawbacks to aid?
The environmental impacts of economic development (Nigeria)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is economic development impacting the environment in large Nigerian cities? 2. How is the development of squatter settlements impacting the environment? 3. How are these environmental impacts affecting people?
The impacts of economic development on quality of life (Nigeria)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name three positive impacts of economic development on quality of life in Nigeria 2. Is economic development affecting everybody equally? Why/why not?
Causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies (UK)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the industrial revolution? 2. What is de-industrialisation? 3. What does primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary employment sector mean? 4. How did the primary and secondary sector change due to de-industrialisation? 5. What is mechanisation? How did it change the number of people employed in the secondary sector? 6. What is globalisation? 7. What is the 'Northern Powerhouse'?
Moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks (UK)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a 'post-industrial' economy? 2. Why is Canary Wharf and the London Docklands a good example of this? 3. What are science parks? 4. Where are science parks usually located? Why?
Impacts of industry on the physical environment. (UK)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can primary and secondary industry negatively affect the environment?
An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable (UK – Car Industry)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is the car industry important to the UK economy? 2. Who manufactures the cars? 3. What environmental impacts does the car industry cause? 4. How are these impacts being reduced?
Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth. (UK – South Cambridgeshire)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Cambridgeshire? 2. Why is it experiencing population growth? 3. What are the benefits of this growth? 4. What are the disadvantages of this growth?
Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population decline. (UK – Outer Hebrides)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where are the Outer Hebrides? 2. Why is this area experiencing population decline? 3. What are the disadvantages of this decline?
Improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity (UK)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answer all of these questions about each of 'UK Roads' 'UK Railways' 'UK Ports' and 'UK Airports'

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How is this type of infrastructure (road, rail, port, airport) being improved? b. What statistics support this? c. What is the name of one project or development that is improving this infrastructure d. What is this project aiming to do? Are there any potential disadvantages to this project?
The north–south divide. (UK)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the ‘North-South’ divide? 2. How does the north-south divide affect quality of life? (think health and finance)
Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences (UK)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the Northern Powerhouse? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the aims of this project? b. What will this project do to reduce the north-south divide? 2. What are Local Enterprise Partnerships? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the aims of this project? b. What will this project do to reduce the north-south divide?
The place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is the UK connected to the rest of the world through trade? 2. Which parts of the UK’s culture are known internationally? 3. Why is London a hub for transport in Europe? 4. What is the UK’s role in international communication?
UK economic and political links: The European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the European Union? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How does the UK benefit from being part of the EU? b. Why do some people disagree with the UK’s membership of the EU? 2. What is the Commonwealth? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the aims of the Commonwealth? b. How does the Commonwealth benefit its member countries?

Section C: The Challenge of Resource Management (Paper 2)

Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	R
Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.	
The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is food important for individual wellbeing and economic development? 2. How is water used to help economic development? 3. How is energy consumption changing around the world?
An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For food, water and energy: Which parts of the world have resource insecurity?
The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.	
Food:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give two reasons that are causing changing demand for food in the UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why does importing food have a large carbon footprint? 2. What are the negative impacts of a large carbon footprint? 3. Does local agribusiness also affect the environment? How? 4. What is the difference between agribusiness and organic farming? 5. What are your case studies for organic farming and agribusiness in the UK?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the trend towards agribusiness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is agribusiness important for food security? 2. What are the aims of agribusiness?
Water:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the changing demand for water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is demand for water increasing in the UK? 2. Where is most water used in the UK?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · water quality and pollution management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main sources of water pollution in the UK? 2. What is being done to reduce water pollution and increase water quality in the UK?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which areas of the UK experience a water deficit? 2. Which areas of the UK experience a water surplus?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the need for transfer to maintain supplies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is water transfer and how can it balance this deficit and surplus?
Energy:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is demand for energy changing in the UK? 2. What does the term 'energy mix' mean? 3. How is the UK's energy mix changing?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why is the UK's energy mix changing? What role will renewables play in the future?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How have oil and coal reserves in the UK changed over recent decades?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is fracking and why is it controversial? What are the economic and environmental impacts of nuclear energy? What are the economic and environmental impacts of wind farms?

--

Food	
Unit content: RAG the following throughout, or at the end of the unit.	
Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.	
Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name two global regions that have a high calorie intake Name two global regions with a low calorie intake What does undernourishment mean? What is food insecurity?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> global patterns of calorie intake and food supply 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name two countries that have very high calorie intake Name two countries that have very low calorie intake Name two countries that have high levels of food supply/production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why is food consumption rising dramatically in some LICs and NEEs?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict and poverty 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pick three factors that affect food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict and poverty How does this factor affect energy supply? Give an example or statistic to support this point
Impacts of food insecurity:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> famine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is famine? Which country experienced a deadly famine? Which year was it? Why did this famine occur?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> undernutrition 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is undernutrition? Which region is affected by undernutrition?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> soil erosion 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is soil erosion? Give 3 factors that cause soil erosion?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rising prices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why are food prices increasing globally?

	2. Which people in a country are hit hardest by rising food prices?
· social unrest	1. What is social unrest? 2. Which country experienced a food riot in 2011? 3. Why was there a food riot?
Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.	
Overview of strategies to increase energy supply :	
the new green revolution, appropriate technology	1. What is the 'new green revolution'? 2. Give three techniques used within the 'new green revolution' 3. What is appropriate technology?
· Irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, and use of biotechnology	Pick three strategies to increase food supply: irrigation, aeroponics, hydroponics and biotechnology 1. What is this strategy to increase food supply? 2. How can it increase energy supply in specific areas of the world? 3. Give two positive aspects of this strategy. 4. Give two negative aspects of this strategy.
· An example of a large scale agricultural development to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages (Thanet Earth)	1. Where is Thanet Earth located? 2. What strategy does it use? 3. Describe the process that is used for growing food 4. Name three advantages of Thanet Earth 5. Name three disadvantages of Thanet Earth
Moving towards a sustainable resource future :	
· the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses	1. What is a sustainable food supply? 1. Pick three sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses 2. What is it? 3. Give two positive aspects of this strategy. 4. Give two negative aspects of this strategy
1. · An example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food (Makueni Food & Water Security Programme)	2. How is a local scheme different to a large scale project? 3. Where is the Makueni Food & Water Security Programme located? 4. Why was it created? 5. Briefly describe how the sand dam works. 6. Give two successes of the project