

Paper 1 - Living with the physical environment (Revision Guide: My Revision Notes AQA 9-1 GCSE Geography)

Hazards (page 1)

I can define a natural hazard and give examples of different types.

I can explain the factors affecting hazard risk.

Tectonics (page 2-7)

I can describe and explain the global distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes and their relationship to plate margins.

I can describe and explain how tectonic hazards arise as a result of physical processes at plate margins (constructive, conservative and destructive).

I can use a named example to describe primary and secondary effects of an earthquake.

(Named Example: Gorka, Nepal or L'Aquila, Italy)

I can use a named example to describe the immediate and long term responses of an earthquake. **(Gorka, Nepal or L'Aquila, Italy)**

I can use named examples to compare the impact of an earthquake between an LIC and an HIC. **(LIC: Gorka, Nepal ; HIC: L'Aquila, Italy)**

I can explain how monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.

I can explain reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.

Weather (page 8-16)

I can explain the General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.

I can describe and explain the global distribution of tropical storms.

I can explain the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.

I can explain the causes of tropical storms.

I can describe the structure, features and formation of tropical storms

I can explain how climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.

I can use a named example to describe and explain the impacts (primary and secondary) of a tropical storm. **(Named Example: Typhoon Haiyan page 11)**

I can use a named example to describe the immediate and long term responses of a tropical storm. **(Named Example: Typhoon Haiyan page 12)**

I can explain how monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tropical storm.

I can describe types of weather hazard faced by the UK.

I can use a named example to explain the causes and impacts (social, economic and environmental) of a recent extreme weather event in the UK. **(Named Example: Cumbria Floods 2009 page 15)**

I can use a named example to discuss how management strategies can reduce the risks and impacts of extreme weather in the UK. **(Named Example: Cumbria Floods 2009 page 15)**

I can describe evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.

Climate Change (page 17-19)

I can describe evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.

I can explain the natural factors behind climate change; orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output.

I can explain human factors behind climate change; use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.

I can give an overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.

I can explain how to manage climate change through mitigation; alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees and international agreements.

I can explain how to manage climate change through adaptation; change in agricultural systems, managing water supply and reducing risk from rising sea levels.

Ecosystems (20-25)

I can use a named example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system. (Named Example: **Epping Forest, UK page 22**)

I can use a named example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling. (Named Example: **Epping Forest, UK page 22**)

I can explain the interdependence of components within ecosystems and the impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.

I can outline an overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.

Tropical Rainforests (page 26-34)

I can describe the physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.

I can explain the interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.

I can explain how plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions of a tropical rainforest.

I can explain a range of issues related to biodiversity in a tropical rainforest.

I can use a case study to describe the causes of deforestation on tropical rainforests; subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement and population growth. (**Case Study: Amazon Rainforest**)

I can use a case study to describe the impacts of deforestation on tropical rainforests; economic development, soil erosion and contribution to climate change. (**Case Study: Amazon Rainforest**)

I can explain the value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.

I can explain a range of rainforest management and protection strategies; selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods and debt reduction.

I can discuss the effectiveness of rainforest management and protection strategies.

Hot deserts (page 35-42)

I can describe the physical characteristics of a hot desert.

I can explain the interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.

I can explain how plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions in a hot desert.

I can explain a range of issues related to biodiversity in a hot desert.

I can use a case study of a hot desert to illustrate development opportunities in hot desert environments; mineral extraction, energy, farming and tourism. (**Case Study: Development Opportunities in the Western Desert**)

I can use a case study to explain the challenges of developing hot desert environments; extreme temperatures, water supply and inaccessibility. (**Case Study: Development Opportunities in the Western Desert**)

I can explain causes of desertification; climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.

I can evaluate strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification; water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.

UK Landscapes (page 51)

I can outline an overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.

Coasts (page 52-62)

I can describe types and characteristics of waves.

I can explain a range of coastal processes including weathering processes; mechanical and chemical.

I can explain a range of coastal processes including mass movement; sliding, slumping and rock falls.

I can explain a range of coastal processes including erosion; hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition.

I can explain a range of coastal processes including transportation (longshore drift).

I can explain a range of coastal processes including deposition and why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.

I can explain how geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.

I can explain how coastal processes create distinct landforms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion; headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.

I can explain how coastal processes create distinct landforms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition; beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.

I can use a named example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.

I can evaluate the costs and benefits of hard engineering; sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes.

I can evaluate the costs and benefits of soft engineering; beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration, managed retreat and coastal realignment.

I can use a named example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to explain the reasons for management. (**Named Example: Coastal Management at Medmerry page 66**)

I can use a named example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to describe the management strategy. (**Named Example: Coastal Management at Medmerry page 66**)

I can use a named example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to explain the resulting effects. (**Named Example: Coastal Management at Medmerry page 66**)

I can use a named example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to explain conflicts caused by the management scheme. (**Named Example: Coastal Management at Medmerry page 66**)

Rivers (page 67-76)

I can describe the long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.

I can explain fluvial processes including erosion; hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion.

I can explain fluvial processes including transportation; traction, saltation, suspension and solution.

I can explain fluvial processes including deposition and why rivers deposit sediment.

I can explain how fluvial processes create distinct landforms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion; interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.

I can explain how fluvial processes create distinct landforms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition; meanders and ox-bow lakes.

I can explain how fluvial processes create distinct landforms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition; levées, flood plains and estuaries.

I can use a named example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. **(Named Example: The River Severn and its Estuary)**

I can explain how physical and human factors affect the flood risk; precipitation, geology, relief and land use.

I can use hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.

I can evaluate the costs and benefits of hard engineering; dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments and flood relief channels.

I can evaluate the costs and benefits of soft engineering; flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.

I can use a named example of a flood management scheme in the UK to explain why the scheme was required. **(Named Example: Jubilee River-flood relief channel)**

I can use a named example of a flood management scheme in the UK to describe the management strategy used. **(Named Example: Jubilee River-flood relief channel)**

I can use a named example of a flood management scheme in the UK to explain the social, economic and environmental issues caused by the management scheme. **(Named Example: Jubilee River-flood relief channel)**

Paper 2 Challenges in the human environment (Revision Guide: My Revision Notes AQA 9-1 GCSE Geography)

Urban Issues (page 89-96)

I can describe patterns in world population growth and urbanisation.

I can describe urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.

I can explain factors affecting the rate of urbanisation (migration (push-pull theory) and natural increase) and the emergence of megacities.

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to describe the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 91)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to describe the causes of growth; natural increase and migration. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 92)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to explain how urban growth has created social opportunities; access to services, health and education, access to resources (water supply, energy). **(Case Study Nigeria: page 92)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to explain how urban growth has created economic opportunities; how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 93)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to explain how urban growth has created challenges including managing urban growth; slums and squatter settlements. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 93)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to explain how urban growth has created challenges including providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 94)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to explain how urban growth has created challenges including providing access to services - health and education. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 94)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to explain how urban growth has created challenges including reducing unemployment and crime. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 94)**

I can use a case study of a major city in a NEE to explain how urban growth has created challenges including managing environmental issues - waste disposal, air and water pollution and traffic congestion. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 95)**

I can describe an example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. **(Case Study Nigeria: page 96)**

Urban Growth in the UK (page 103-109)

I can describe population distribution in the UK.

I can describe the distribution of major cities in the UK.

I can use a case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world.

I can use a case study of a major city in the UK to explain the impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city. **(Case Study: London page 106)**

I can use a case study of a major city in the UK to explain how urban change has created social and economic opportunities; cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment and integrated transport systems. **(Case Study: London page 106)**

I can use a case study of a major city in the UK to explain how urban change has created environmental opportunities; urban greening. **(Case Study: London page 106)**

I can use a case study of a major city in the UK to explain how urban change has created social and economic challenges; urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment. **(Case Study: London page 108)**

I can use a case study of a major city in the UK to explain how urban change has created environmental challenges; dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites and waste disposal. **(Case Study: London page 106)**

I can use a case study of a major city in the UK to explain the impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.

I can use a named example of an urban regeneration project to explain reasons why the area needed regeneration.

I can use a named example of an urban regeneration project to describe the main features of the project. **(Case Study: London page 106)**

I can describe features of sustainable urban living water and energy conservation, waste recycling and creating green space.

I can discuss how urban transport strategies can be used to reduce traffic congestion.

Economic Development (page 110-139)

I can explain the different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. (page 110)

I can describe a range of ways to measure economic and social development; gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, and Human Development Index (HDI). (page 111)

I can discuss the limitations of economic and social measures. (page 111-112)

I can explain the link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. (page 112 -113)

I can explain causes of uneven development; physical, economic and historical. (page 114-115)

I can explain the consequences of uneven development; disparities in wealth and health, international migration. (page 116)

I can outline an overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap; investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief and microfinance loans. (page 117)

I can use a named example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. **(Named Example: Tunisia page 118)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally and the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 119-120)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to describe the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 120)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to explain how manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 121)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to explain the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 121)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 121)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to explain the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 122)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to explain international aid; types of aid and impacts of aid on the receiving country. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 123)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to describe the environmental impacts of economic development. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 124)**

I can use a case study of one LIC or NEE to describe the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. **(Case Study: Nigeria page 125)**

I can explain causes of economic change in the UK; de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies. (page 126)

I can describe the UK moving towards a post-industrial economy; development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks. (page 128-129)

I can describe the impacts of industry on the physical environment of the UK. (page 130)

I can use a named example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable. **(Named Example: UK Car Industry (Nissan Car plant, Sunderland))**

I can describe social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline in the UK. (page 131)

I can describe improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity in the UK. (page 132-133)

I can describe the north-south divide in the UK. (page 134)

I can evaluate strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences in the UK. (page 134)

I can describe the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. (page 136)

I can describe the place of the UK in the wider world. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. **(page 136-137)**

Resource Management (138-144)

I can describe the significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. (page 138)

I can outline an overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources. (page 139)

I can describe the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce. (page 140)

I can explain larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food. (page 141)

I can describe the trend towards agribusiness. (page 141)

I can describe the changing demand for water. (page 142)

I can explain differences water quality and pollution management.(page 143)

I can describe how the UK is matching supply and demand; areas of deficit and surplus.

I can explain the need for transfer to maintain supplies in the UK. (page 142)

I can describe the changing energy mix in the UK; reliance on fossil fuels and growing significance of renewables. (page 144)

I can explain reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil. (page 144)

I can describe the economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources in the UK. (page 145)

I can describe areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity). (page 146)

I can describe global patterns of water surplus and deficit. (page 146)

I can give reasons for increasing water consumption; economic development and rising population. (page 147)

I can explain the factors affecting water availability; climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure and poverty. (page 147-148)

I can describe the impacts of water insecurity; waterborne disease and water pollution, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply. (148)

I can outline an overview of strategies to increase food supply; irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, green revolution, appropriate technology, biotechnology (page 149)

I can use a named example of a large scale agricultural development to show both advantages and disadvantages.(**Named Example: Almeria Spain page 150**)

I can explain strategies for moving towards a sustainable resource future: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses (page 151)

I can use a named example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food. (**Named Example: Jamalpur, Bangladesh page 152**)

