Geography Revision

**Theme: The challenge of natural hazards**

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| Content | Case studies / Concepts  (add one or more examples) | Revised? |
| **Natural hazards** | |  |
| **Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.** | Definition of a natural hazard.  Types of natural hazard.  Factors affecting hazard risk. |  |
| **Tectonic hazards** | |  |
| **Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of**  **physical processes.**  **The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.**  **Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.** | Plate tectonics theory.  Global distribution of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and their relationship to plate margins.  Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative).  Impacts and responses to tectonic hazards.  **Case study** to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.  Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.  How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard. | **Pakistan**  **Italy** |
| **Weather hazards** | |  |
| Global atmospheric  circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.  Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.  Tropical storms have  significant effects on people and the environment.  The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.  Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on  human activity. | General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.  Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones,  typhoons).  The structure, causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.  How climate change might affect tropical storms.  Impacts and responses to tropical storms.  **Case study** of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.  How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.  An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.  **Case study** of a recent extreme weather event in the UK  Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK. | **Typhoon Haiyan**  **UK** |
| **Climate change** | |  |
| Climate change is the result of natural and human factors,  and has a range of effects.  Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change). | Evidence for climate change and possible human and physical causes of climate change:  Managing climate change- mitigation and adaptation. |  |

**Theme: The living world**

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| Content | Case studies / Concepts  (add one or more examples) | Revised? |
| **Ecosystems** | |  |
| Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. | Case study of a small-scale UK ecosystem.  An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large-scale natural global ecosystems. | **Epping Forest** |
| **Tropical rainforests** | |  |
| Tropical rainforest  ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.  Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.  Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable. | The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.  The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.  How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.  Changing rates of deforestation.  **Case study** of a tropical rainforest to illustrate:  • causes and impacts of deforestation  Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.  Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably. | **Amazon Rainforest** |
| **Hot deserts** | |  |
| Hot desert ecosystems  have a range of distinctive characteristics.  Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.  Areas on the fringe of  hot deserts are at risk of desertification. | The physical characteristics of a hot desert.  The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.  How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.  **Case study** of a hot desert to illustrate:  • development opportunities in hot desert environments  • challenges of developing hot desert environments  Causes of desertification  Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification. | **Western desert** |

**Theme:**

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| Content | Case studies  (add one or more examples) | Revised? |
| **UK physical landscapes** | |  |
| The UK has a range of  diverse landscapes. | An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems. |  |
| **Coastal landscapes in the UK** | |  |
| The coast is shaped by  a number of physical  processes.  Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.  Different management  strategies used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. | Wave types and characteristics.  Coastal processes• weathering processes, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition  How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.  Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition  **Case study** of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.  The costs and benefits of management strategies  **Case study** of a coastal management scheme in the UK | **Dorset**  **Holderness** |
| **River landscapes in the UK** | |  |
| The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical  processes.  Different management  strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding. | The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.  Fluvial processes – erosion, transportation, deposition  Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition  **Case study** of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.  How physical and human factors affect the flood risk  The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between  precipitation and discharge.  The costs and benefits of management strategies:  **Case study** of a flood management scheme in the UK | **River Tees**  **Morpeth** |