**Y11 MOCK TOPICS TO REVISE**

**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** |

**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:** The changing economic world

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| Content | Case studies / Concepts  (add one or more examples) | Revised? |
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| **There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.** | Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.  Different economic and social measures of development indicators  Limitations of economic and social measures.  Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.  Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.  Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. |  |
| **Reducing the development gap** | |  |
| **Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.** | An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap  An **example** of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. | **Jamaica** |
| **Rapid economic development in a NEE** | |  |
| **Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic**  **development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.** | A **case study** of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:   * the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally * the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed * the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development * the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country * the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world * international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country * the environmental impacts of economic development   the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. | **Africa – Nigeria**  **Shell** |
| The UKs economy | |  |
| **Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.** | Economic futures in the UK:   * causes of economic change * moving towards a post-industrial economy * impacts of industry on the physical environment.   An **example** of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable   * social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline * improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity * the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. | **Car industry** |