

Year 11 GCSE Geography revision list

How do I revise for AQA GCSE Geography?

Research shows the most effective strategies to embed knowledge into your long-term memory are where you apply the knowledge. Ways to do this include summarising and organising information into a mind map, creating revision cards, exam practice and quizzing. The key is little and often – 10/20 minutes a day, rather than cramming for hours the night before!

Resources:

Use carousel to self-quiz, create revision cards with a question on one side the answer on the other. Use teams to access carousel, the online revision guides/textbooks and podcasts. Other useful websites are BBC Bitesize, tutor2u videos on YouTube and Internet Geography. You can access past exam papers by searching 'AQA GCSE Geography paper 1/paper 2.'

Happy revising!

Paper 1

Q1. The challenge of natural hazards

- ☐ Global **distribution** of **earthquakes** and **volcanoes**
- ☐ **Plate margins** – destructive, constructive and conservative and how volcanoes and earthquakes occur
- ☐ **Primary and secondary effects to tectonic hazards** **EXAMPLES: Japan 2011, Nepal 2015 earthquakes**
- ☐ **Distribution of tropical storms**
- ☐ **Formation of tropical storms**
- ☐ **Evidence of climate change** – ice cores, tree rings, sea level rise, temperature records
- ☐ **Managing climate change – adaptation** (managing sea level rise, changes in agriculture, managing water supplies) and **mitigation** (afforestation, international agreements, alternative energy production, carbon capture and storage).

Q2. The living world

- ☐ Distribution and features of global ecosystems – **biomes**.
- ☐ **Characteristics of tropical rainforests** – climate, soils, biodiversity.

- ❑ **Sustainable management of the tropical rainforests** – selective logging, replanting, eco-tourism, international agreements, debt relief, education and conservation
- ❑ **Plant adaptations in cold environments** – bearberry plant
- ❑ **Challenges for economic development in cold environments** – **EXAMPLE:** Svalbard – construction, extreme temperatures, infrastructure, inaccessibility

Q3. Coastal landscapes

- ❑ Definitions and examples of **processes – erosion, transportation, deposition**
- ❑ **Formation of erosional landforms** – headlands and bays, wave-cut platforms, cave, arch, stack and stump.
- ❑ **Coastal management – hard engineering** (sea walls, gabions, groynes, rock armour) **soft engineering** (beach nourishment, dune fencing, dune regeneration), **managed retreat** **EXAMPLE: Lyme Regis**

Paper 2

Q2. The changing economic world

- ❑ **Measuring development** – social and economic measures of development
- ❑ **Consequences of uneven development** – health, wealth, migration
- ❑ **Strategies to reduce the development gap** – tourism, industrial development, Fairtrade, fair trade, investment from TNCs, micro-finance, intermediate technology, short term and long-term aid, debt relief.
- ❑ **Social, political, cultural and environmental aspects** of **Brazil**
- ❑ **Brazil** in the **wider world** – trade and political links
- ❑ **North-South divide** – HS2, Northern Powerhouse Initiative, Liverpool2, Enterprise zones

Q3. Resource management

- ❑ **Food in the UK** – imports, organic and agribusiness
- ❑ **Water in the UK** – increasing demand, pollution and managing supplies (water transfer)

Q5. Water management

- ❑ **Impacts of water insecurity:** water-borne diseases, reduction in industry, reduction in food production, war and conflict