

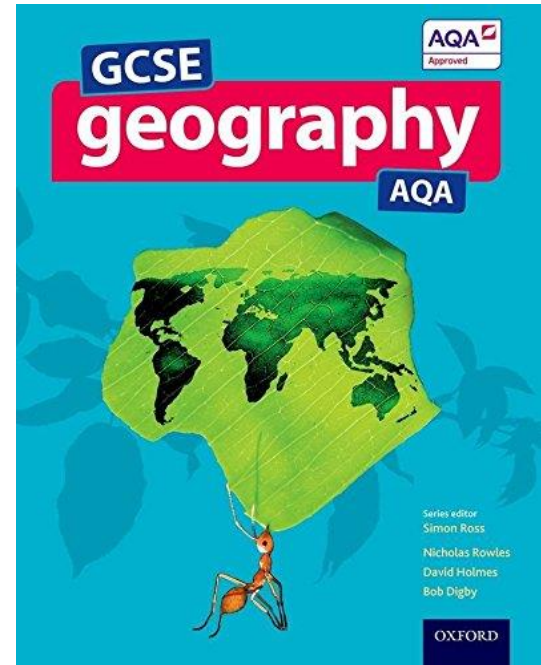
Prepare to perform GCSE Geography



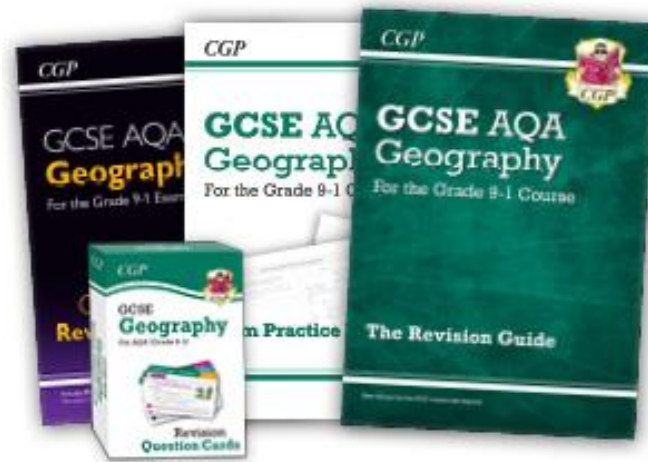
Year 11 Mock exams

Topics to revise:

- The Living World
- Urban Issues
- Resource Management
- Physical landscapes in the UK
- Economic World



Revision guides – deadline is Friday



[AQA | Geography | GCSE | GCSE Geography](#)



REVIEW

Know what needs to be revised

Complete review questions then mark

Organise what you already know on a blank page

Identify gaps

Create a revision plan – focus on what you find hard



REVISE

Use active revision techniques e.g. flashcards

Regularly self-test (do something with those revision resources)

Use spaced repetition – revisit knowledge before you forget

Apply your learning e.g. concept maps/create exam questions and example answers

Review your revision techniques as you go on (not working? try another)



REASSESS

Ask others to assess you e.g. quizzes

Complete review questions then mark

Complete multiple choice and short answer quizzes

Complete past exam papers



REFLECT

Evaluate your performance

Did your performance improve following reassessment?

What revision techniques worked?

What will you change about your approach to revision?

What needs revisiting in the short, medium and long term?

RIGHT TIME AND PLACE

Find a quiet place

Turn off phone

Turn off music

Start as early as possible in your course

Revise in moderation

Take a break

Sketchnotes

What are they?

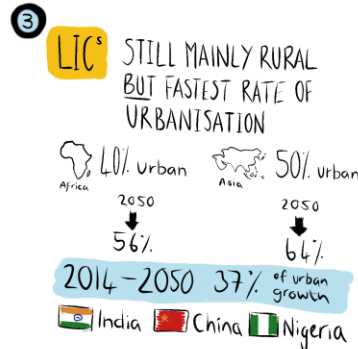
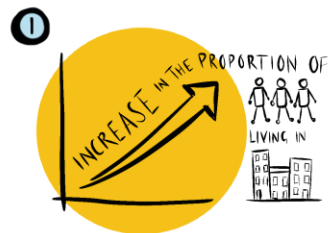
A sketchnote is a visual note-taking technique that combines both text and drawings to summarise complex information in a way that is easy to understand.

Why create them?

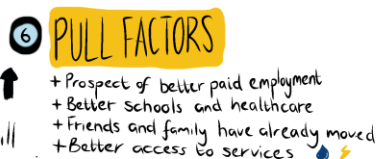
Science shows that pictures help us remember, understand, and feel more inspired than words alone. Sketchnoting helps you see how everything fits together in your school work, lets you connect the dots between ideas, and lets you show off how you learn.

How do I create sketchnotes?

Don't include too much information on your sketchnote. Keep it simple. Include text, images and two or three colours. Use pens, so you don't waste time fixing imperfections. Also, use simple icons/images that pop into your head when producing your sketchnote – it does not need to be a work of art!



URBANISATION



2023 = 29 megacities
2030 = 40+ megacities

HIC^s Slowing / LIC^s Rapidly ↑

Tokyo-38mill Delhi 28mill
Shanghai 24mill Mexico City 20mill

④ FACTORS AFFECTING URBANISATION RATES

MIGRATION

Rural to urban

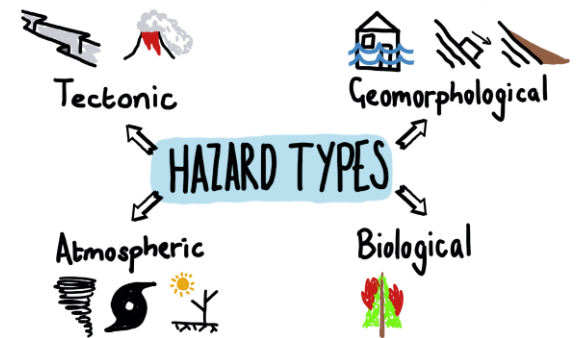
NATURAL INCREASE

+ live natural population change (live births > than deaths)

- High number of 18-35 yr olds
- ↑ birth rate 🧑🍼
 - ↓ death rate ⚰️



Natural process + potential for death, destruction and damage



HAZARD RISK

Probability a natural hazard will take place



1. Number of ♀ vulnerable
2. frequency + magnitude
3. People unable to cope

Knowledge organisers

Knowledge organisers summarise the key facts and essential knowledge you need to learn. They should be no more than **one side of A3** with all the information broken down into easily digestible chunks.

When creating a knowledge organiser, ensure you have an overview of the information you need to include. Once you know what needs to be covered, sketch a template on your piece of paper. Make sure you include space for keywords ([AQA have a really useful document for this](#)).

What is a natural hazard?
A natural hazard is a natural process which could cause death, injury or damage to humans, property and the environment.

Types of Plate Margins:

- Destructive Plate Margin:** Where the denser plate subducts beneath the other, friction causes it to melt and become molten magma. The magma forces its way up to the surface to form a volcano. This magma is also responsible for devastating earthquakes.
- Constructive Plate Margin:** Here two plates are moving apart causing new magma to reach the surface through the plate boundaries. formed along this crack cause a submarine mountain range such as those in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.
- Conservative Plate Margin:** A conservative plate boundary occurs where plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in the same direction but at different speeds. This is responsible for earthquakes such as the ones happening along the San Andreas Fault, USA.

Case Study: 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake
 On 26th December 2004, a massive earthquake struck the Indian Ocean. The earthquake was caused by the collision of the Indian Plate and the Australian Plate. The earthquake caused a tsunami that killed over 230,000 people and displaced millions more.

The Challenge of Natural Hazards

Types of natural hazards

Plate margins
Destructive margins

Description	Hazards	Diagram

Constructive margins

Description	Hazards	Diagram

Conservative margins

Description	Hazards	Diagram

Keywords

Term	Definition
Natural hazard	
Hazard Risk	
Conservative margin	
Constructive margin	
Destructive margin	
Earthquake	
Immediate response	
Plate margin	
Primary effects	
Secondary effects	
Tectonic hazard	
Tectonic plate	
Volcano	

Factors affecting hazard risk

Plate tectonic theory
Structure of the Earth

Convection currents

Slab pull

Ridge push

Global distribution

Why do people live in areas of risk?

Hazards vary between contrasting wealth

Term	LIC	HIC	Explanation
Earthquake			
Primary effects			
Secondary effects			
Immediate response			
Long term response			

Management

Definition	Planning	Prediction	Protection	Monitoring
Earthquake examples				
Volcano examples				
How does it reduce risk?				

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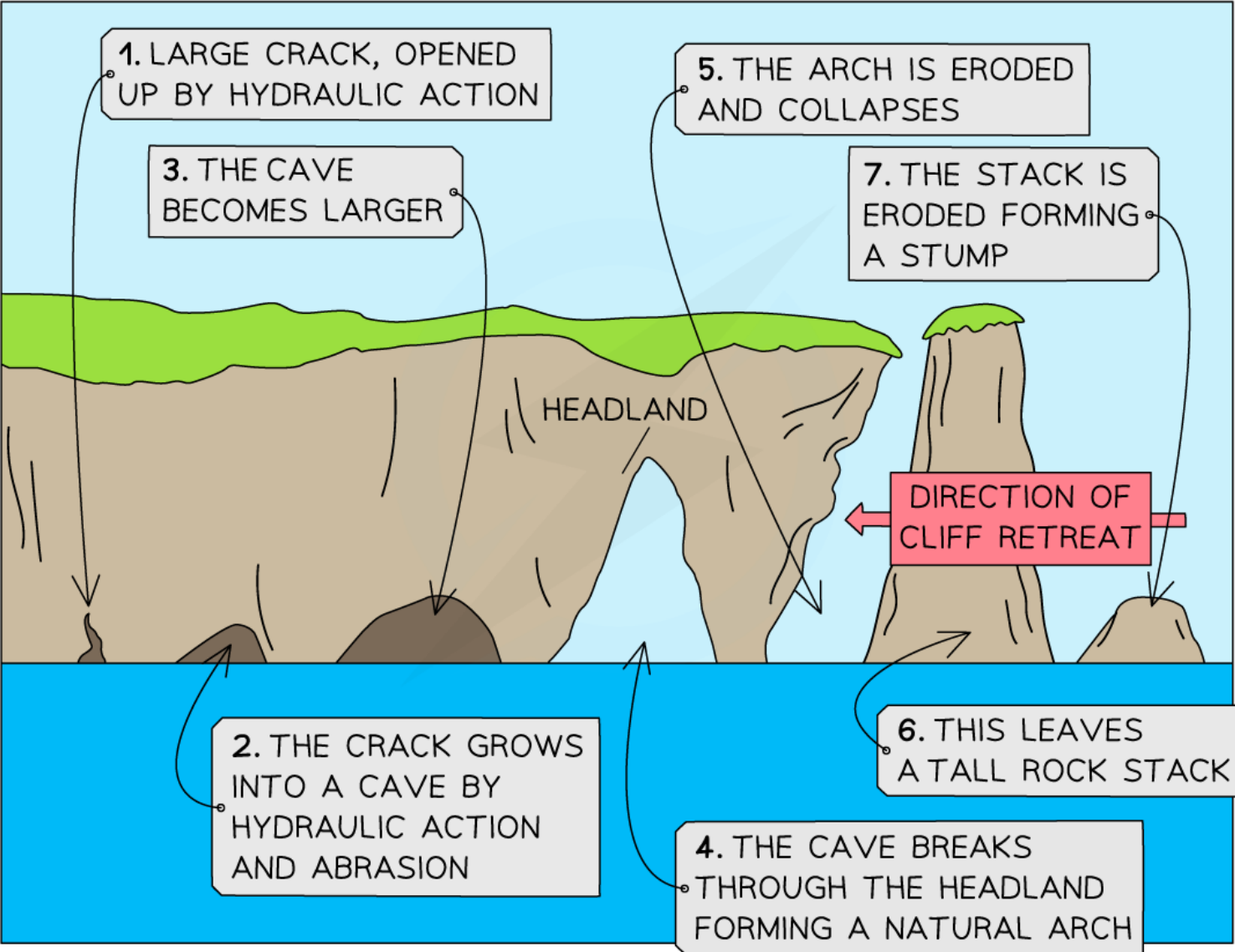
Management

	Planning	Prediction	Protection	Monitoring
Definition				
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How did Durdle Door form?



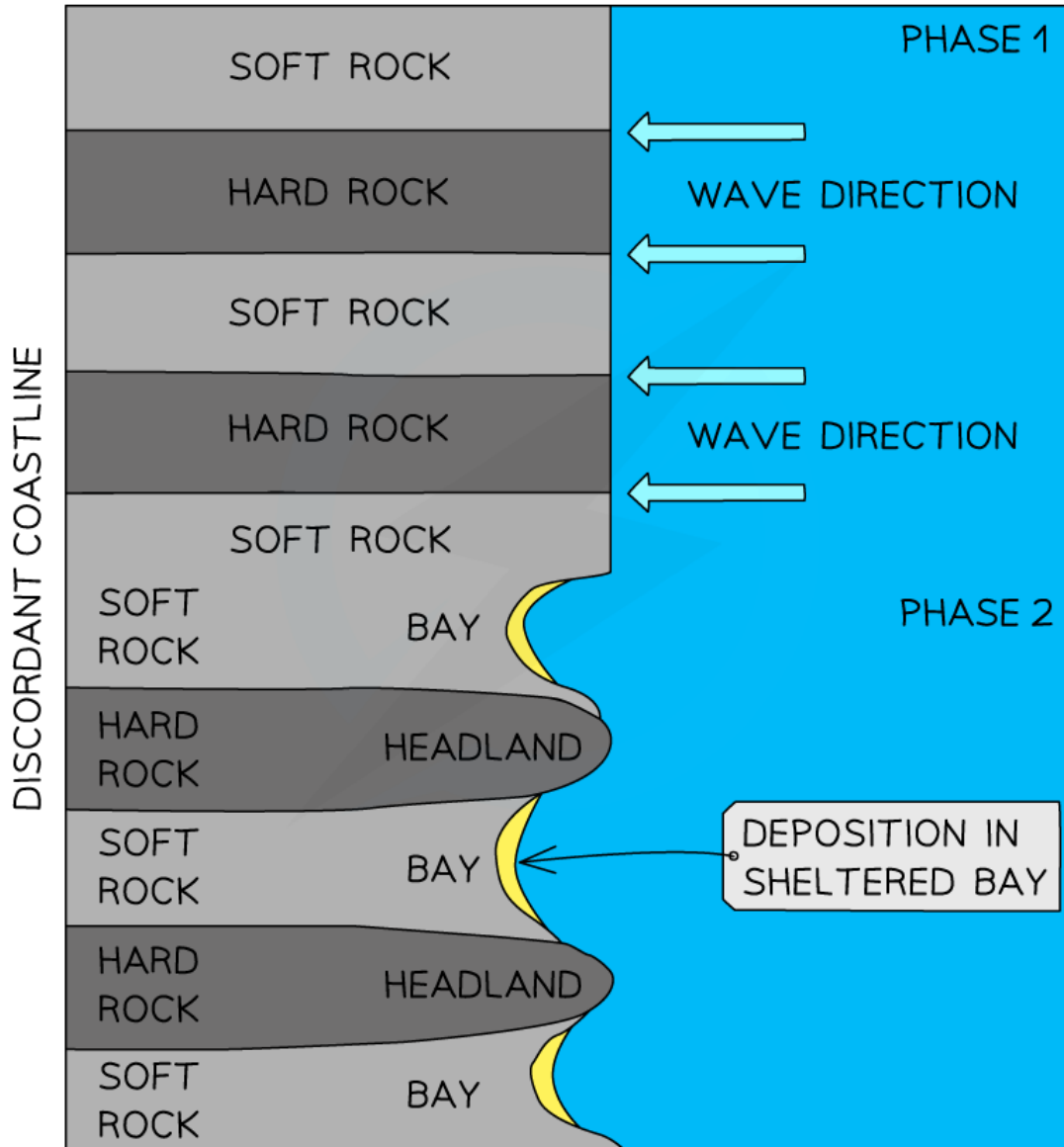
CAVE ARCH STACK



How do headlands & bays form?



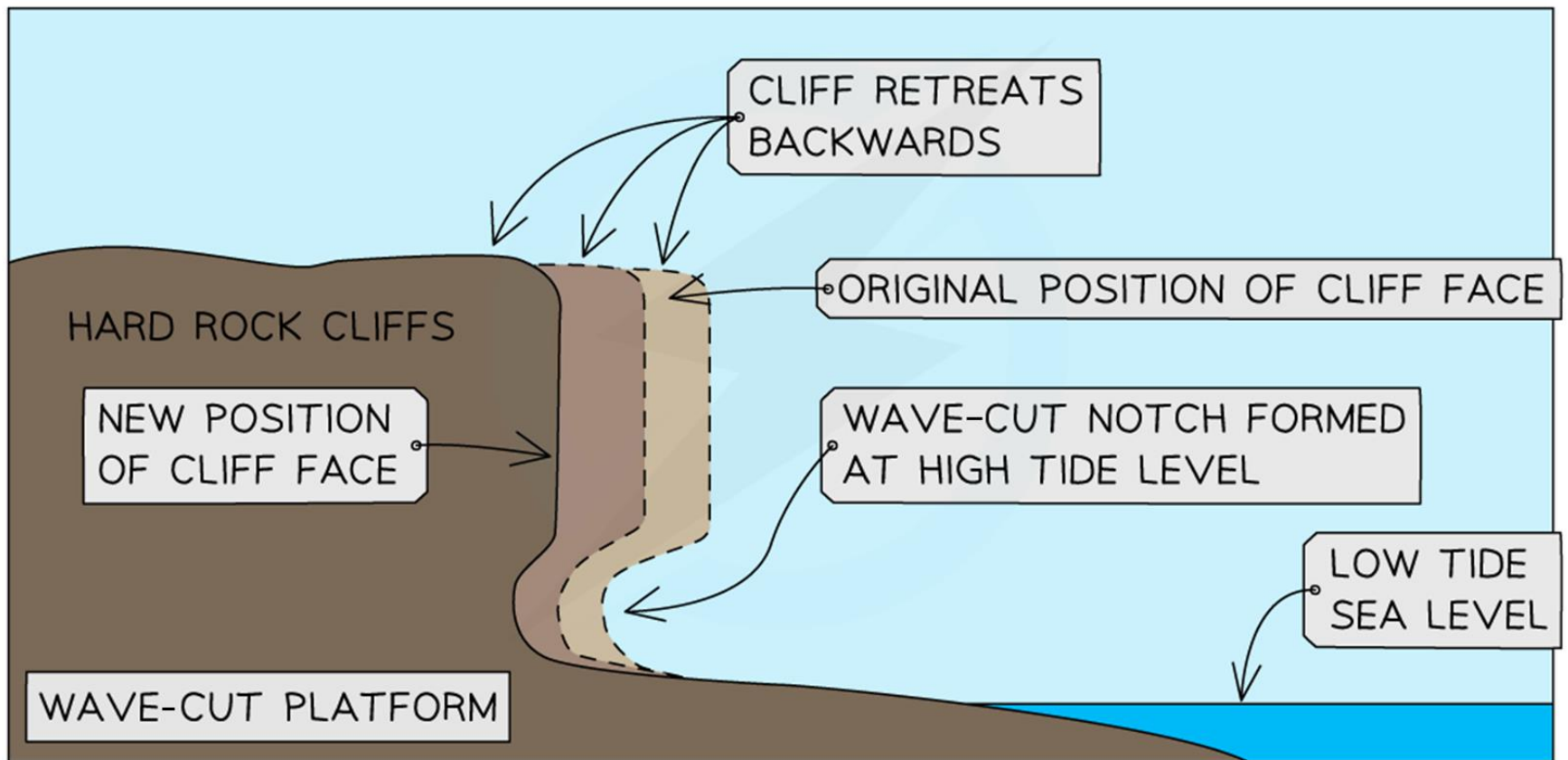
HEADLAND & BAY FORMATION



How do wave-cut platforms form?

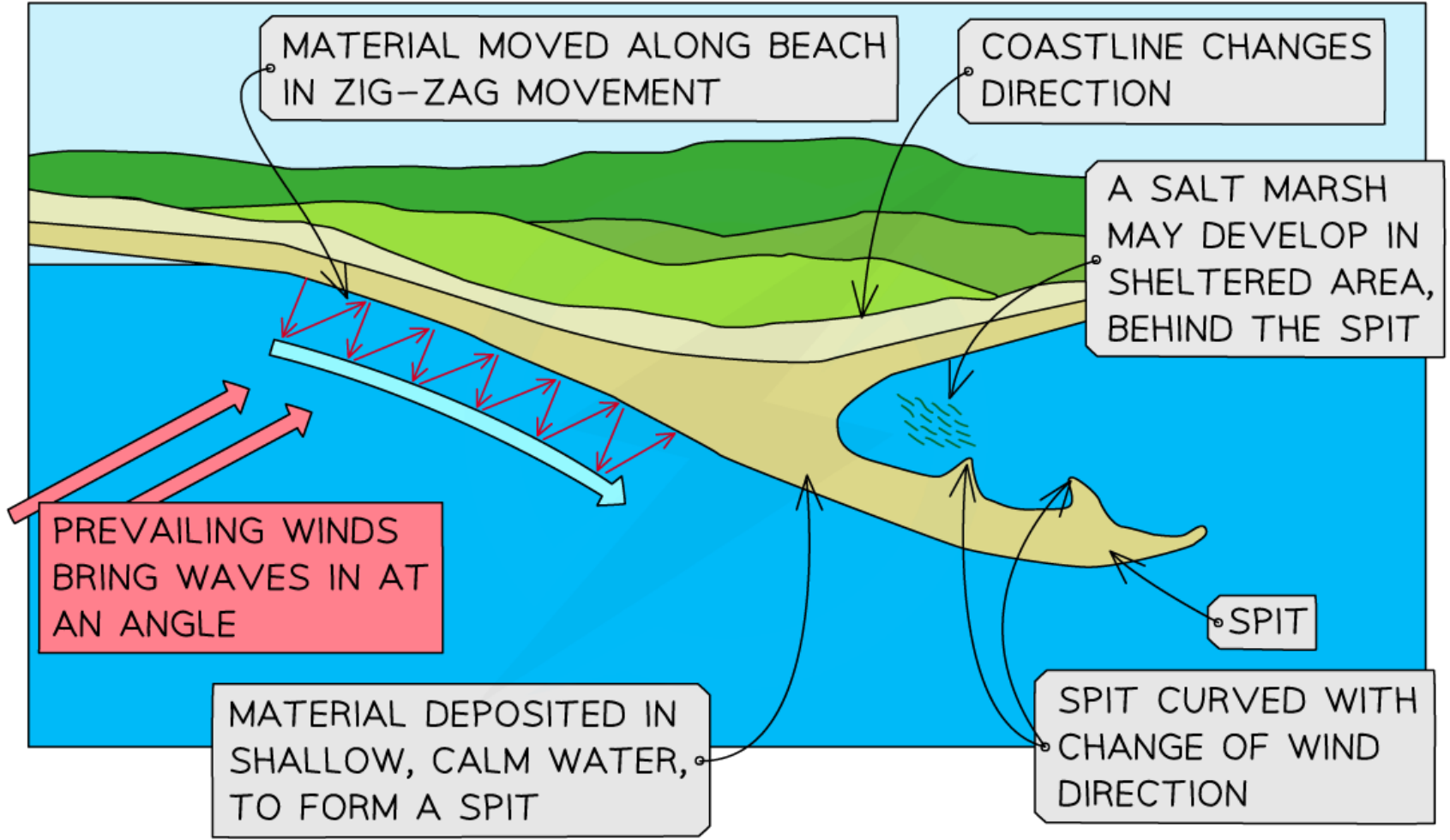


CLIFF AND WAVE-CUT PLATFORM



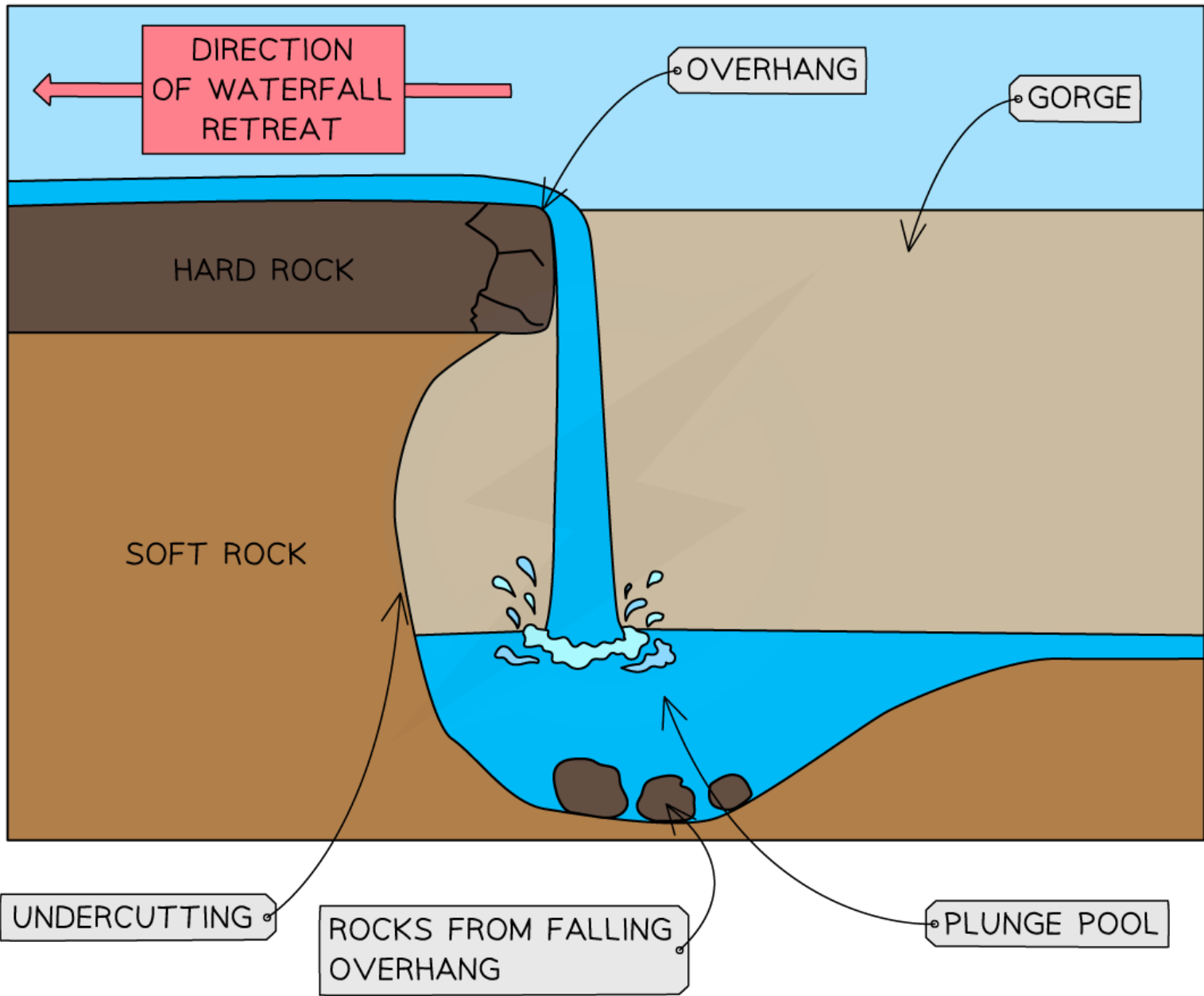
How are spits formed?





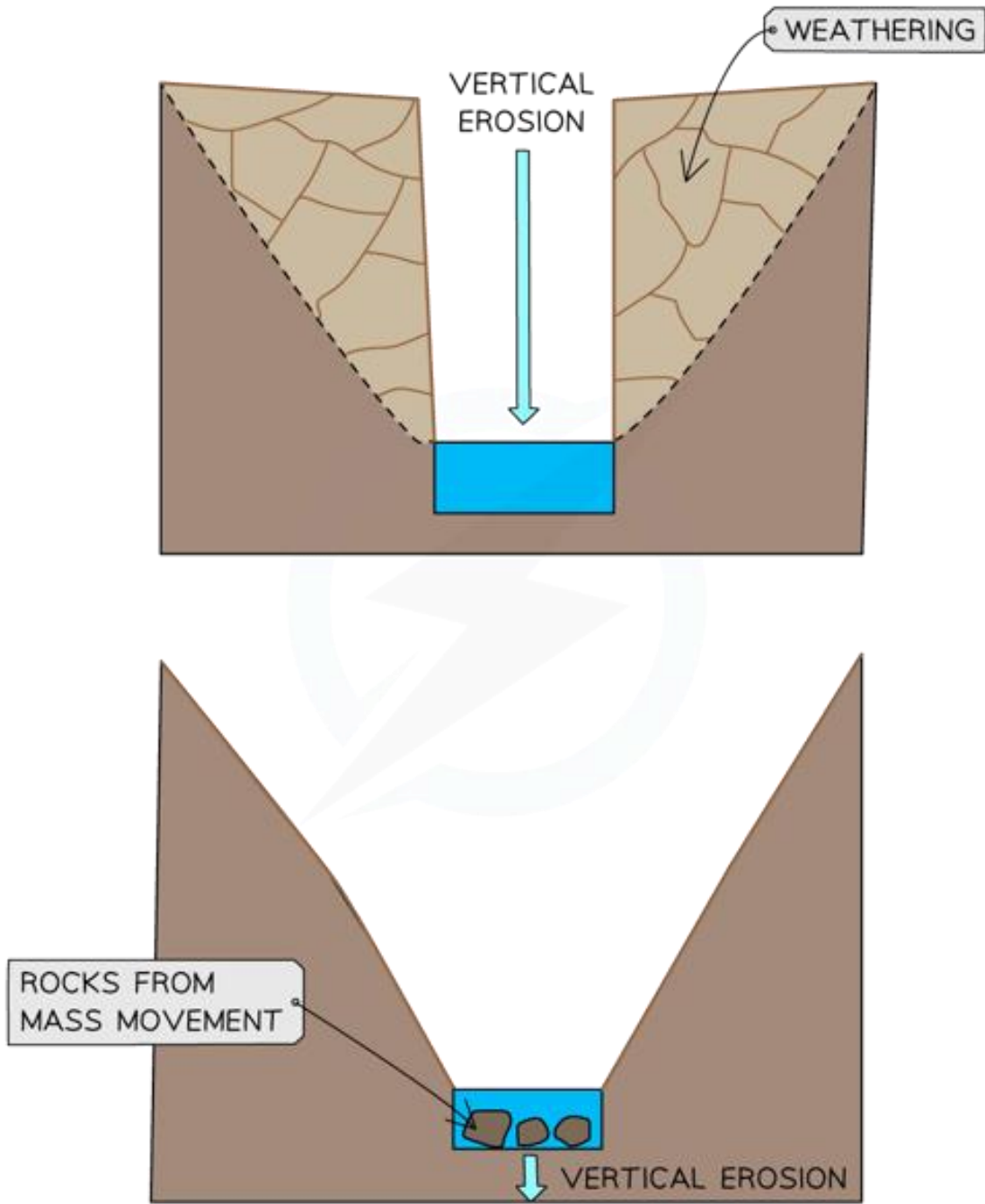
How are waterfalls formed?





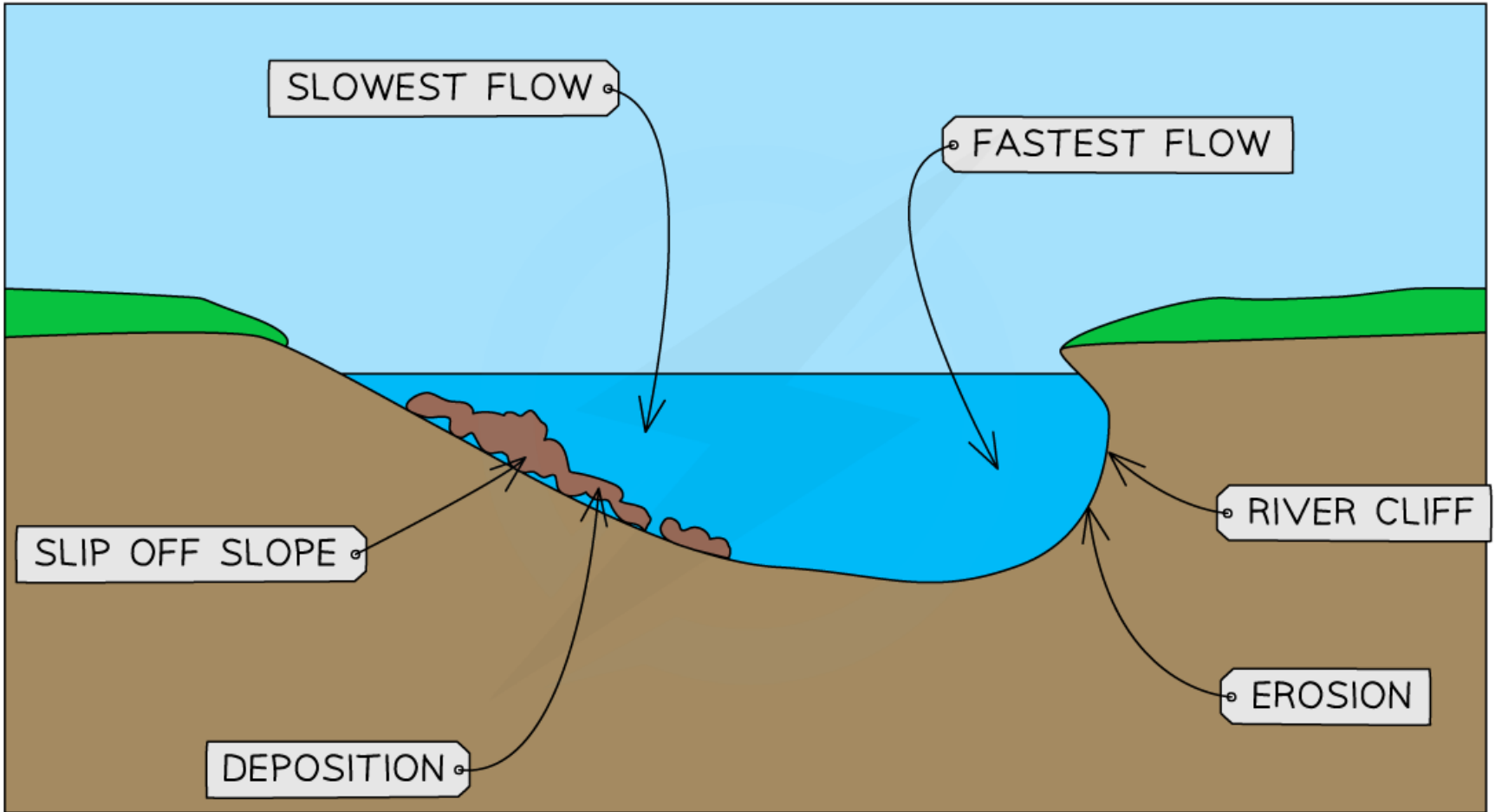
How are v-shaped valleys formed?





How are meanders formed?





How are ox-bow lakes formed?



