

# Preparing for GCSE Geography

## Exam Specification



## AQA Geography 8035

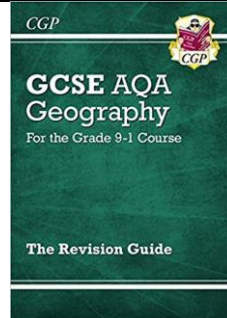
More information can be found here

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/geography/gcse/geography-8035/introduction>

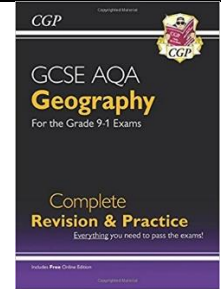
Topic	Sub-topics
P1. The challenge of natural hazards	Natural Hazards Tectonic Hazards Weather Hazards Climate Change
P1. The living world	Ecosystems Tropical Rainforests Cold Environments
P1. Physical landscapes in the UK	UK physical landscapes Coastal landscapes in the UK Glacial landscapes in the UK
P2. Urban issues and challenges	Urbanisation Urban Growth LICs/NEEs Urban Change HICs Urban Sustainability
P2. The changing economic world	Economic Development Change in LICs/NEEs Changes in HICs
P2. The challenge of resource management	Global Patterns Resource Insecurity Changing Demands in the UK Water

Examinations	Details
Paper 1: Living with the physical environment	1 hour 30 minutes 88 marks (including 3 for SPaG) 35 % of GCSE
Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment	1 hour 30 minutes 88 marks (including 3 for SPaG) 35 % of GCSE
Paper 3: Geographical applications	1 hour 15 minutes 76 marks (including 6 for SPaG) 30 % of GCSE Pre-release resource booklet

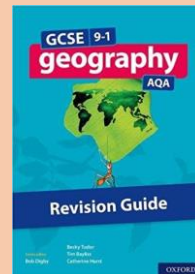
## Revision Guides



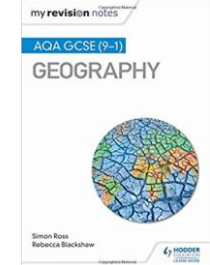
New Grade 9-1 GCSE Geography AQA Revision Guide  
ISBN: 978-1782946106



New Grade 9-1 GCSE Geography AQA Complete Revision & Practice  
ISBN: 978-1782946137



**On order**



My Revision Notes: AQA GCSE (9-1) Geography  
ISBN: 978-1471887314

### Personalised Learning Check Lists

These outline each sub topic area. They are used by students to help them identify areas of strength and areas for development. They should focus their revision on the areas which they are least confident about.

These help students to focus on their areas for development so that they are working smarter not harder

### How to Revise Guide for Geography

We have produced a how to revise guide for Geography which outlines how to use a number of techniques to build and apply geographical knowledge and understanding.

These techniques are used in lessons in preparation for assessments and during P6 sessions to reinforce their application.

These techniques are not unique to one single subject area – they can be used for all!

# Section A: Natural Hazards

RAG



Content	Key words / skills	Case Studies & examples	Before	After
Key Idea: Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property				
1. Definition and types of natural hazard.	Hazards, types of hazards, geophysical, hydro-meteorological,			
2. Factors affecting hazard risk	Urbanisation, development, accessibility, proximity, education, climate change			
Key Idea: Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.				
3. Plate tectonics theory	Core, mantle, crust, lithosphere, continental, oceanic, ridges, trenches, rift valleys, earthquakes, volcanoes			
4. Plate margins	Sea floor spreading, convection currents, magma, subduction, constructive, destructive, conservative			
5. Earthquakes	Focus, epicentre, Richter scale			
6. Volcanoes	Lava, cone, vent, magma chamber, crater, shield, stratovolcano, effusive, explosive, pyroclastic flows			
Key Idea: The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.				
7. Effects and response	primary & secondary effects, immediate & long-term responses	2 examples HIC & LIC/NEE		
Key Idea: Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard				
8. Living with the risk	Economic, environmental, social, fertile soil, education, tourism			
9. Managing risk	monitoring, prediction, preparation, planning			
Key Idea: Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.				
10. Global atmospheric circulation	Circulation models, Hadley Cell, pressure belts, surface wind, Coriolis effect			
Key Idea: Tropical storms [hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons] develop as a result of particular physical conditions.				
11. Tropical storms	Distribution, formation, development, structure			
12. TS & climate change	Effect, distribution, frequency and intensity			
Key Idea: Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.				
13. Impacts	primary & secondary effects, immediate & long-term responses, monitoring, prediction, preparation, planning	2 examples HIC & LIC/NEE		
Key Idea: The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.				
14. Extreme weather	Depression, storm, anticyclone, drought, flood, storm surge, cause, social, economic, environmental impacts, magnitude, frequency management, evidence	1 recent example		
Key Idea: Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects.				
15. Evidence of climate change	Quaternary period, glacial episodes, Ice Age, inter-glacial episode, long term change, proxy data, tree rings, ice cores, fossil pollen records, ocean sediments.			
16. Causes of climate change	Natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output; human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.			
17. Effects	IPCC, People, environment, drought, heat waves, sea level rise, flood risk, extreme weather, crop yields, habitat destruction, migration			
Key Idea: Managing climate change involves both mitigation [reducing causes] and adaptation [responding to change].				
18. Mitigation and adaptation	mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements; adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.			

# Section B: The Living World

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Content	Key words / skills	Case Studies & examples	Before	After
Key Idea: Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.				
1. Ecosystems	Abiotic, biotic, producers, consumers, decomposers, food chains, food web, nutrient cycling.	An example of a small-scale UK ecosystem		
2. Impact of change	Wolves, Yellowstone National Park	Example - Grey Wolf, USA		
3. Global distribution & characteristics	Biomes, TRF, desert, savannah, tundra			
Key Idea: Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.				
4. TRF - structure & function	Physical characteristics, layers, Climate, nutrient cycling, decomposition, adaptation, emergent, canopy, biodiversity			
5. TRF - value	Medicine, flooding, CO <sub>2</sub> /O <sub>2</sub> balance, biodiversity			
Key Idea: Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.				
6. TRF – causes of deforestation and impacts	Agriculture, logging, mining, subsistence, commercial, energy, shifting cultivation, soil erosion, economic development, climate change	A case study of a tropical rainforest		
Key Idea: Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.				
7. TRF - Sustainability	Selective logging, replanting, conservation, ecotourism, agroforestry, international agreements, debt relief			
Key Idea: Cold environments [polar and tundra] have a range of distinctive characteristics.				
8. Cold environments - function	Physical characteristics, climate, permafrost, soils, plants, animals, adaptation, biodiversity			
Key Idea: Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges				
9. Cold environments - Opportunities	Mineral extraction, energy, fishing and tourism	A case study of a cold environment		
10. Cold environments - challenges	Extreme temperature, inaccessibility, provision of buildings and infrastructure.			
Key Idea: Cold environments are at risk from economic development				
11. Cold environments - value	Wilderness areas, fragile environments, resources, climate change, vulnerability, tourism			
12. Cold environments – sustainable economic development	Strategies, balance of needs, economic development, conservation use of technology, role of governments, international agreements and conservation groups.			

# Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK

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Content	Key words / skills	Case Studies & examples	Before	After
Key Idea: The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.				
1. Landscapes of the UK	Location, upland areas, lowland areas, river Systems, cartographic skills			
Key Idea: The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.				
2. Waves	Wave types characteristics.			
3. Coastal Processes	Weathering, mechanical, chemical, mass movement, sliding, slumping, rock falls, erosion, hydraulic power, abrasion, attrition, transportation, longshore drift, deposition, sediment			
Key Idea: Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.				
4. Landforms - erosion	geological structure, rock type, characteristics, formation, erosion, headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.	Example of a coastline in the UK		
5. Landforms - deposition	characteristics, formation, deposition, beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.			
Key Idea: Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.				
6. Management	Costs, benefits, management strategies, hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes, soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration, managed retreat – coastal realignment.	Example of a coastal management scheme in the UK		
7. Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the reasons for management</li> <li>the management strategy</li> <li>the resulting effects and conflicts</li> </ul>			
Key Idea: Ice was a powerful force in shaping the physical landscape of the UK				
8. Last Ice Age	Glacial maximum,			
9. Glacial Processes	freeze-thaw weathering erosion – abrasion and plucking movement and transportation – rotational slip and bulldozing deposition – why glaciers deposit sediment (fill and outwash).			
Key Idea: Distinctive glacial landforms result from different physical processes.				
10. Landforms - erosion	corries, arêtes, pyramidal peaks, truncated spurs, glacial troughs, ribbon lakes and hanging valleys	An example of a upland area in the UK to identify its major landforms		
11. Landforms – T & D	erratics, drumlins, types of moraine.			
Key Idea: Glaciated upland areas provide opportunities for different economic activities, and management strategies can be used to reduce land use conflicts..				
12. Economic activities	tourism, farming, forestry and quarrying	An example of a conflict related to tourism in the UK		
13. Conflicts	Conflicts between different land uses, and between development and conservation.			
14. Case Study: tourism in an upland area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the attractions for tourists</li> <li>social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism</li> <li>strategies used to manage the impact of tourism.</li> </ul>			