

# Geography Revision

AQA (8035)

# Exams

- Paper 1: Living with the Physical Environment (natural hazards, weather and climate, climate change, ecosystems, rainforests, cold environments, rivers, glaciation) 21 May 2019 PM
- Paper 2: Challenges in the Human Environment (urbanisation, London, Lagos, economic development, Nigeria, UK economy, resources in the UK, Food) 5 June 2019 PM
- Paper 3: Geographical Applications (Issue Evaluation – Rainforests, skills, human fieldwork – Lincoln, physical fieldwork – York) 13 June AM

# Exam Board Resources

- Website:

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

# Department Revision Resources

- EXERCISE BOOKS!
- Kerboodle textbook
- Revision booklets
- CGP exam books
- Revision sessions (4 left out of the 7 running)
- Revision guides (use with caution!)

# Revision techniques to try

- **Find out what you DON'T know!**
- What is the question if the answer is....
- Retrieval questions
- Text to diagram, diagram to text
- Youtube
- Read and recall (teaching)
- Scale down then scale up
- Name that stat

# Avoid!

- Just reading
- Just highlighting
- Only using cue cards
- Using just one technique
- Revising one thing for too long



# What is the question if the answer is....

## Ecosystems:

- Producers
- Consumers
- Decomposers
- Food web
- Nutrient cycle
- Epping Forest
- Leaf litter
- Desert
- 60-70° north
- Wolves
- Direct
- Interdependance

# Text to diagram, diagram to text

On reaching land the storm's energy supply (evaporated water) is cut off. Friction with the land slows it down and it begins to weaken. If the storm reaches warm seas after crossing the land, it may pick up strength again.

As the storm is carried across the ocean by the prevailing winds, it continues to gather strength.

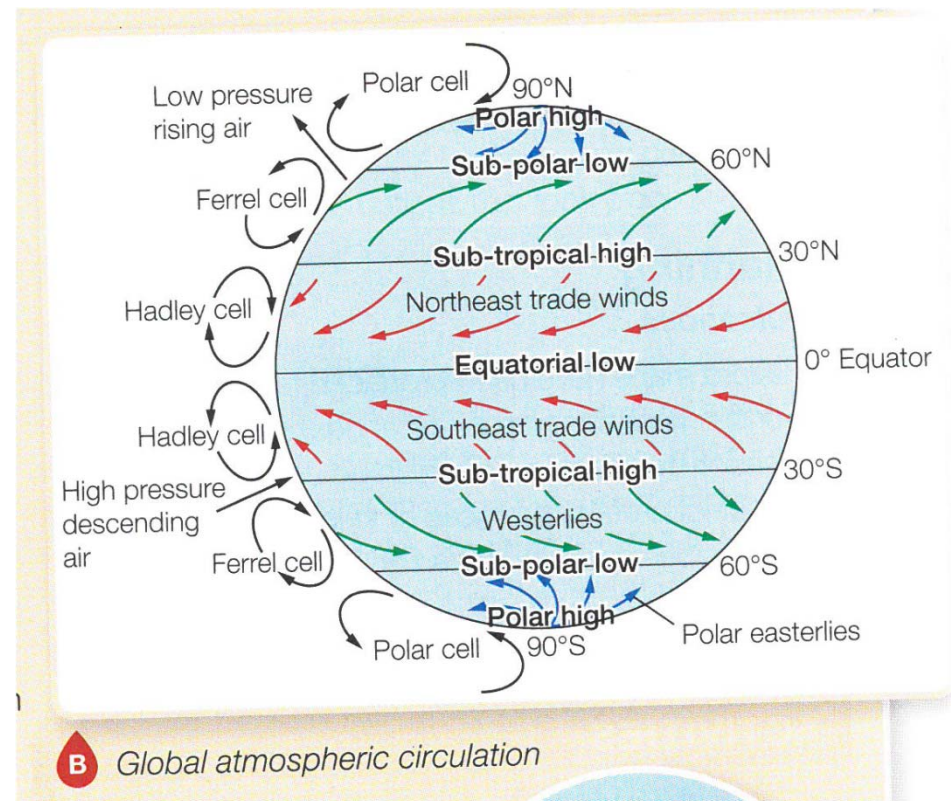
The storm now develops an eye at its centre where air descends rapidly. The outer edge of the eye is the eyewall where the most intense weather conditions (strong winds and heavy rain) are felt.

Several smaller thunderstorms join together to form a giant spinning storm. When surface winds reach an average of 120 km per hour (75 miles per hour) the storm officially becomes a tropical storm.

As the air condenses it releases heat which powers the storm and draws up more and more water from the ocean.

This evaporated air cools as it rises and condenses to form towering thunderstorm clouds.

A strong upward movement of air draws water vapour up from the warm ocean surface.



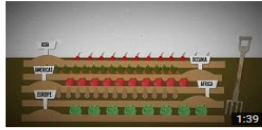


# Youtube

B

causes of food insecurity

Filters



## What is food insecurity? An explanation

Thomson Reuters Foundation  
5 years ago • 30,216 views  
Food insecurity is the reason 925 million people go to bed hungry despite there being enough food to feed the planet. Thomson ...



## Why is food insecurity such a persistent problem?

FHI 360  
1 year ago • 576 views  
Countries around the world have been combating hunger and food insecurity for decades, yet these problems persist. In this video ...



## Some of the Causes of Food Insecurity

Ramsey County  
3 years ago • 645 views  
Anyone could face hunger or lack of access to healthier food in their lifetime. Listen to a few stories of why this happens and ...



## What is Food Insecurity Causes | Emergency Food Supply List | Causes of Food Insecurity in the US

Random Stuff  
2 years ago • 445 views  
There are several Causes of Food Insecurity, Preparing for a long term food storage ideas is the key to surviving any moderate ...

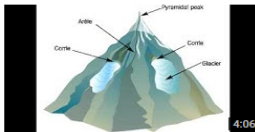
glacial landforms

Filters



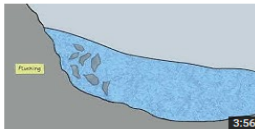
## Glacial Landforms

GeoScience Videos  
1 year ago • 22,898 views  
In this video we review the principal landforms created by glacial erosion (cirques, arêtes, striations, U-shaped valleys, fjords) and ...



## GCSE Geography: Glacial Landforms

LettsEducation  
8 years ago • 76,926 views  
This is a sample from our GCSE Geography revision podcasts. The podcasts can be downloaded to your PC or mp3 player for ...



## BBC Geography - Glaciers

Evans Woolfe Media  
1 year ago • 94,867 views



## How do glaciers shape the landscape? Animation from geog.1 Kerboodle

Oxford Education  
3 years ago • 299,789 views  
This animation explains the ways in which glaciers shape the landscape. Can you identify the 3 main processes? Find this and ...

managing climate change

Filters



## Climate Change: What Can We Do?

Sky News  
3 years ago • 53,285 views  
A future of rising global temperatures looks bleak. To stop it, we need to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 2.5% every year, until ...



## BBC Geography - Climate Change

Evans Woolfe Media  
1 year ago • 1,202 views



## Waters of Paradise - Adapting to Climate Change in the Maldives

UNDP Climate Change Adaptation  
2 years ago • 8,255 views  
The Maldives is one of the wonders of the world. Located in the Indian Ocean and made of 1192 coral islands, it is also the world's ...



## David Attenborough: 'Climate Change - Britain Under Threat'

Carbon Control  
5 years ago • 291,895 views  
Documentary by Sir David Attenborough - Exploring impacts of Climate Change on UK. Like us ...

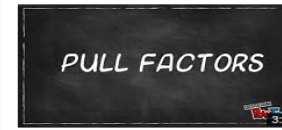
factors affecting the rate of urbanisation

Filters



## Urbanisation - Factors influencing Urban Settlements (Part 3)

ExamRevision  
2 years ago • 1,195 views  
This video tutorial looks at the different factors that influence Urban Settlements.



## Urbanisation Push Pull Factors

butterfly9211  
2 years ago • 31,621 views  
Created using PowToon - Free sign up at http://www.powtoon.com/youtube/ - Create animated videos and ...



## Urbanisation and Changing Places (push and pull factors)

Amy Shi  
1 year ago • 14,657 views  
Geography Looking at the developed city New York and developing city Dharavi. made by Amy Shi.



## Urbanization and the future of cities - Vance Kite

TED-Ed  
5 years ago • 1,176,722 views  
View full lesson: http://ed.ted.com/lessons/urbanization-and-the-future-of-...

# Read and recall (teaching)

## Human Causes of Climate Change

### Use of Fossil Fuels ✓

When fossil fuels are burned - by power stations, in industry and by vehicles and planes - gases enter the atmosphere. Greenhouse layer, in particular, is given off when fossil fuels, such as oil and coal, are burned. These gases have always been present in the world's atmosphere and the Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub> is needed to keep the earth warm (greenhouse effect). However, the concentration of gases is gradually increasing as more and more fossil fuels are burned and this is making the greenhouse layer thicker. Scientists believe that this thicker layer stops more heat from escaping into space and as a result creates an increase in global temperatures called Global Warming.

~~Gases~~ ~~Stops~~ ~~Industry~~ ~~Greenhouse layer~~ ~~Power stations~~  
~~Global warming~~ ~~Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)~~ ~~increasing~~

### Agriculture ✓

Industrial agriculture -- the practice currently employed by the majority of the developed world has a hugely negatively impact on global warming. Figures from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) say that agricultural land use contributes 12% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Manufacture and use of Fertilizers and pesticides, fuel and oil for tractors, equipment, trucking and shipping, electricity for lighting, cooling, and heating, and emissions of Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other green house gases bumps the impact up to between 25% and 30% percent of emissions.

~~25%~~ ~~Pesticides~~ ~~Carbon dioxide~~ ~~Negative impact~~ ~~12%~~ ~~Fertilizers~~ ~~30%~~

### Deforestation

There are two main effects of deforestation on global warming:

- 1) The "Slash and burn" technique used to clear the forest releases Carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- 2) Destruction of living trees reduces the amount of photosynthesis, a process that removes Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and stores it in the plants as carbon. Besides increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, deforestation will also have a couple of other effects. It will change the surface albedo (i.e., how much of the sun's energy is reflected by the surface) and change the amount of water vapour released into the atmosphere, which will, in turn, have a regional effect on the temperature.

~~Carbon dioxide~~ ~~Surface Albedo~~ ~~Photosynthesis~~ ~~Slash and Burn~~

# Scale down, scale up



# Name that Stat

Newham vs Kensington:

- 15-20%
- 90
- 9.4%
- 62%
- 9%
- 80%
- 5-10%

**Good Luck!**