**GCSE Geography Mock Revision List**

**Unit 1 - Physical environment**

**1.The changing UK landscape –**

**A.Coastal landscapes and processes –**

The role of depositional processes in the development of landforms: bars, beaches and spits; Influence of geological structure (concordant/discordant, joints and faults) and rock type (hard/soft rock) and wave action (destructive and constructive waves) on landforms.

-Dorset coast (Bays & headlands)

-Norfolk coast (Blakeney Point spit / Sheringham management)

**B.River landscapes and processes –**

The physical processes at work in the river landscape weathering (mechanical, chemical and biological), mass movement (sliding and slumping), erosion (abrasion, hydraulic

action, attrition and solution), transport (traction, saltation, suspension and solution) and deposition. The interaction of deposition and erosion processes in the

development of landforms (meanders, oxbow lakes).

-River Tees & River Tillingbourne (River stages and features)

-Boscastle (Cornwall)

-Shrewsbury (River Severn) / Peterborough (River Nene)

**C. Characteristics and distribution of the UK’s main rock types-**

-sedimentary (chalk, sandstone) igneous (basalt, granite), metamorphic (schists, slates).

-The role of geology and past tectonic processes in the development of upland (igneous and metamorphic rocks) and lowland (sedimentary rocks) landscapes.

How distinctive landscapes result from human activity (agriculture, forestry, settlement) over time.

**2.Weather hazards & Climate change –**

The significance of the UK’s geographic location in relation to its climate. Characteristics, frequency and geographical distribution of tropical cyclones and how these change over time.

**A.Tropical storm impacts:** Haiti/Cuba (LICs) v USA (HIC) (Social, economic & environmental impacts)

**B.Tropical storm management:** Haiti/Cuba (LICs) v USA (HIC) (Individual, organisation & government responses)

**C.Drought impacts:** Namibia (LIC) v USA (HIC) (On people & ecosystems)

**D.Drought management:** Namibia (LICs) v USA (HIC) (Individual, organisation & government responses)

**3.Ecosystems & Biodiversity –**

Biotic and abiotic characteristics of the tropical rainforest

ecosystem (climate, soils, water, plants, animals and humans). Why rainforests have very high biodiversity and how plants (stratified layers, buttress roots, drip tips) and animals (strong

limbs, modified wings and beaks, camouflage) are adapted to that environment.

**A.Tropical rainforest sustainable management**: Costa Rica (Commodities, ecotourism, governance, etc)

 **B.Deciduous woodland sustainable management:** Wyre Forest (West Midlands, UK)

**Unit 2 - The Human environment**

**1.Changing Cities -**

**A. a major HIC city (Bristol, UK) –** site, location & connectivity; urban structure & main functions;urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanistion & reurbanisation history;impacts of international migration;population characteristics and reasons;causes of deindustrialisation;inequalities & quality of life variations;retail change impacts (CBD / out-of-town shopping centres / on-line shopping);urban sustainability strategies & quality of life improvements.

**B. a major LIC city (Sao Paulo, Brazil) –** site, location & connectivity;urban structure & main functions;reasons for population changes;reasons for inequalities & quality of life differences;impacts of rapid urbanisation;bottom up & top down approaches to reducing inequalities;government policies to improve quality of life;

**Unit 3 – Geographical investigations**

 **-Physical fieldwork:** river Tillingbourne (Surrey).

quantitative fieldwork methods to measure river discharge; qualitative fieldwork method to record landforms that make up the river landscape; implications of river processes for people living in the catchment area; Secondary data sources