CHECK LIST FOR GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1 END OF YEAR 11 EXAM

Paper Overview topics

- **Challenge of Natural Hazards**
- **Resource Management in the UK**
- **Food**
- **3 SPAG mark awarded.**

➢ The challenge of natural hazards

	☺	😐	☹	Revision undertaken
Natural hazards				
I can define a **natural hazard** and give some examples of the different types.				
I can explain the different factors that affect **risk**.				
Tectonic hazards				
I can describe the distribution of **earthquakes** and **volcanoes**.				
I explain the differences between **destructive**, **constructive** and **conservative** plate margins.				
I know the main features of an **earthquake** and two different ways of measuring earthquakes.				
Using named examples of a tectonic hazard in both rich (L'Aquila) and poor countries (Haiti). I can: (1) Explain why the **tectonic hazard** happened there, (2) Describe the effects that resulted from the **earthquakes** both primary and secondary. (3) Describe what was done after the **earthquake** (responses), both in the long and short term.				
I can explain why **earthquakes** cause more loss of life in poor than in rich countries.				
I can explain how monitoring, planning and prediction of **tectonic hazards** can reduce their effects.				
Weather hazard				
I can describe the **global atmospheric circulation model.**				
I can describe the distribution of **tropical storms.**				
I can explain the causes of a **tropical storm (hurricane Katrina).**				
Using a named example I can describe and explain the primary and secondary impacts of **tropical storms**.				
I can assess and evaluate methods of responses **tropical storms** in both the long and the short term using a named example.				
I can explain how **tropical storms** might be affected by **global warming.**				
I can explain how monitoring, planning and prediction of **tropical storms** can reduce their effects.				
I can identify evidence of the weather becoming more extreme using an example.				
I can assess and evaluate the **impact** that weather conditions have upon people homes, lives, agriculture, health and transport.				
Climate change				
I can explain the evidence both for and against **climate change.**				
I can explain both the **natural** and **human** causes of climate change.				
I can describe and evaluate the **mitigation** strategies used to reduce the impact of global **climate change** on a **local, national and international** level.				
I can describe and evaluate the **adaption** strategies used to reduce the impact of global **climate change** on a **local, national and international** level.				
Maths				
% increase, % decrease, working out percentages Mean, range, peak,				

FOOD

Unit content:	Revised?		
Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.			
Areas of **surplus** (security) and **deficit** (insecurity):			
• global patterns of calorie intake and food supply			
• reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population			
• factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.			
Impacts of **food insec**urity – famine, undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest			
Different strategies can be used to increase food supply			
Overview of strategies to increase food supply:			
• irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology			
• an **example** of a large scale agricultural development to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages.			
Moving towards a sustainable resource future:			
• the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses			
• **an example** of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food.			

Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.			
The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.			
An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.			
The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.			
An overview of resources in relation to the UK.			
Food:			
• the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce			
• larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food			
• the trend towards agribusiness.			
Water:			
• the changing demand for water			
• water quality and pollution management			
• matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus			
• the need for transfer to maintain supplies.			
Energy:			
• the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables			
• reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil			
• economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.			

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Paper Overview topics

- **The Living World - ecosystems and tropical rainforests**
- **UK Physical Environments (Coasts & Rivers)**
- **3 SPAG mark awarded.**

The Living World

Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.	
An example of a small scale UK ecosystem (pond) to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system. (e.g.	
An understanding of:	
producers, consumers, decomposers	
food chain	
food web	
nutrient cycling	
The balance between components. (producers, consumers, decomposers)	
The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.	
An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.	
Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.	
The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest	
The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.	
How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.	
Issues related to biodiversity	
Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	
Changing rates of deforestation.	
A **case study** (Amazon) of a tropical rainforest to illustrate:	
Causes of deforestation - subsistence and commercial farming (cash crops/cattle ranching), logging, road building, mineral extraction, HEP energy development, settlement,	
Impacts of deforestation - economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.	
Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	
Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.	
Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably:	
Selective logging and replanting	
NGO Conservation and education	
Ecotourism (Yachana) and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods	
Debt for Nature swaps (debt reduction)	

I can describe how a rivers long profile and cross profile varies over its course.	
I can explain how vertical and lateral erosion changes the cross profile of a river.	
I can explain the four processes of erosion.	
I can describe the four processes of transportation in a river.	
I can explain the reasons why a river deposits its eroded material.	
I can explain how interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges are formed.	
I can explain that meanders are formed by erosion and deposition.	
I can describe an Ox Bow lake and explain how they form from meanders.	
I can explain how a flood plain, levee and estuaries are formed.	
I can use an example of a river valley (River Tees) to demonstrate my understanding of the erosional and depositional landforms.	
I can explain how physical and human factors affect the risk of flooding including precipitation, geology and land use.	
I can explain what river discharge means and how it is shown on a hydrograph.	
I can explain at least 4 factors that will either increase or decrease river discharge (causes of flooding - relief, geology, precipitation, deforestation, urbanization, agriculture).	
I can explain how hard engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding (river straightening, flood relief channel, dam, embankments)	
I can explain how soft engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding (flood plain zoning, replanting trees, river restoration, flood warnings)	
Using an Jubilee flood relief river channel: I can explain: 1. Why the scheme was required. 2. How the area was managed 3. The social, environmental and economic issues.	
I can identify on an OS map all of the river landforms and use 4 and 6 digit grid references to locate them on a map.	

Coastal Landscape in the UK	
I can define what the coast is.	
I can describe and explain the different types of waves - constructive/destructive	
I can name and explain the processes of weathering - freeze thaw	
I can name and explain the processes of mass movement - slumping, rock fall, mud flow	
I can describe erosional landforms and the sequence of (cave, arch, stack, stump, wave cut notch and wave cut platform) are formed. I can explain the formation of headland and bays (discordant coastline).	
Using a named example: I can explain how erosion and deposition will impact on the people and the environment of the coast.	
I can describe the processes of transportation in the coastal zone. (longshore drift, traction, saltation, suspension and solution.)	
I can explain the reasons why sediment is deposited on the coast.	
I can explain how depositional landforms are formed. (beaches, spit, bars and tombolo's)	
Using an example: I can describe and explain methods of hard (sea wall, groyne, rock armour, gabions) and soft engineering (managed realignment/managed retreat, sand dune regeneration, beach nourishment (recycling/recharge),	
Using an example: I can evaluate the costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering - Medmerry coastal realignment	
Using an example: I can explain why people have different views about the way the coast is managed and the conflicts this may cause. Holderness coast	
I can identify on an OS map all of the coastal landforms and use 4 & 6 grid references to locate them on a map.	