

Prepare to perform GCSE Geography



How do I revise GCSE geography?



PLC

Revisit the specification to assess your strengths and areas for development (and ensure you don't miss anything when revising!). Use a personal learning checklist (PLC) to help identify areas you need to focus on.



BLANK PAGE

For the area you are revising, write down everything you can remember on a blank piece of paper. This active revision technique makes you think about what you have studied, what you can remember and helps you organise your knowledge and understanding.



RECAP

Compare your blank page to your PLC. Identify the gaps and spend time recapping the topic content. You could read about the topic or watch revision videos covering the areas you feel less confident about.



REVISION

Use an active technique to produce a revision resource covering the topic you are revising. Active revision techniques include revision cards, mind maps, sketch notes and revision clocks. Do not copy or highlight text; these techniques have little impact on learning.



REVIEW

Review your learning. Start by completing quizzes to check your knowledge and understanding. Next, attempt past exam questions to practice applying your knowledge and understanding. Finally, revisit your PLC and update it. Still got gaps? Do more revision!



Sketchnotes

What are they?

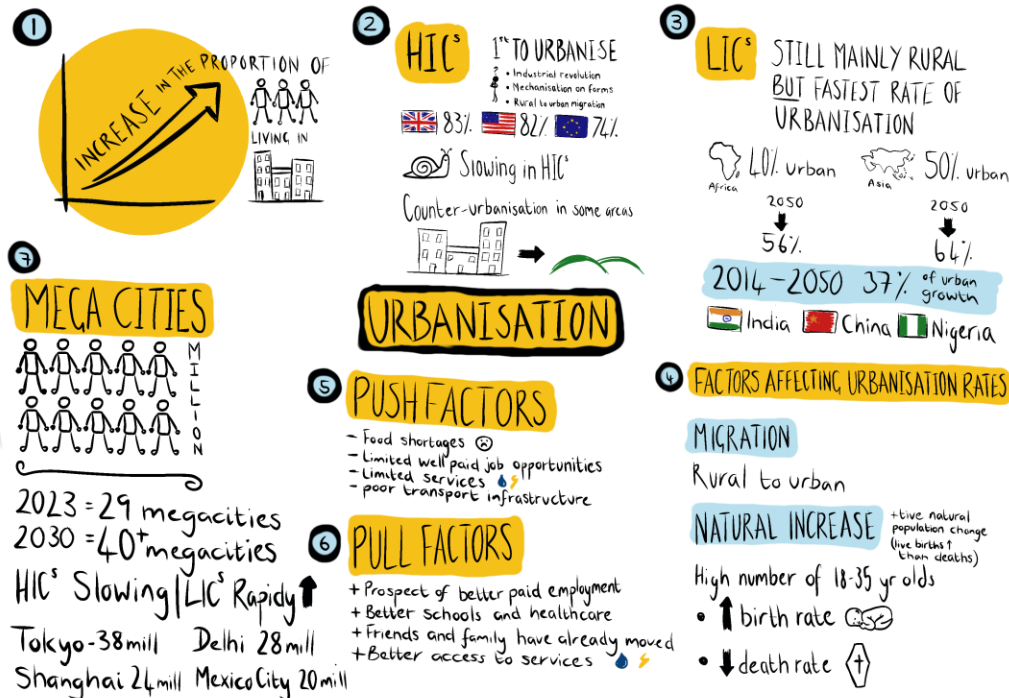
A sketchnote is a visual note-taking technique that combines both text and drawings to summarise complex information in a way that is easy to understand.

Why create them?

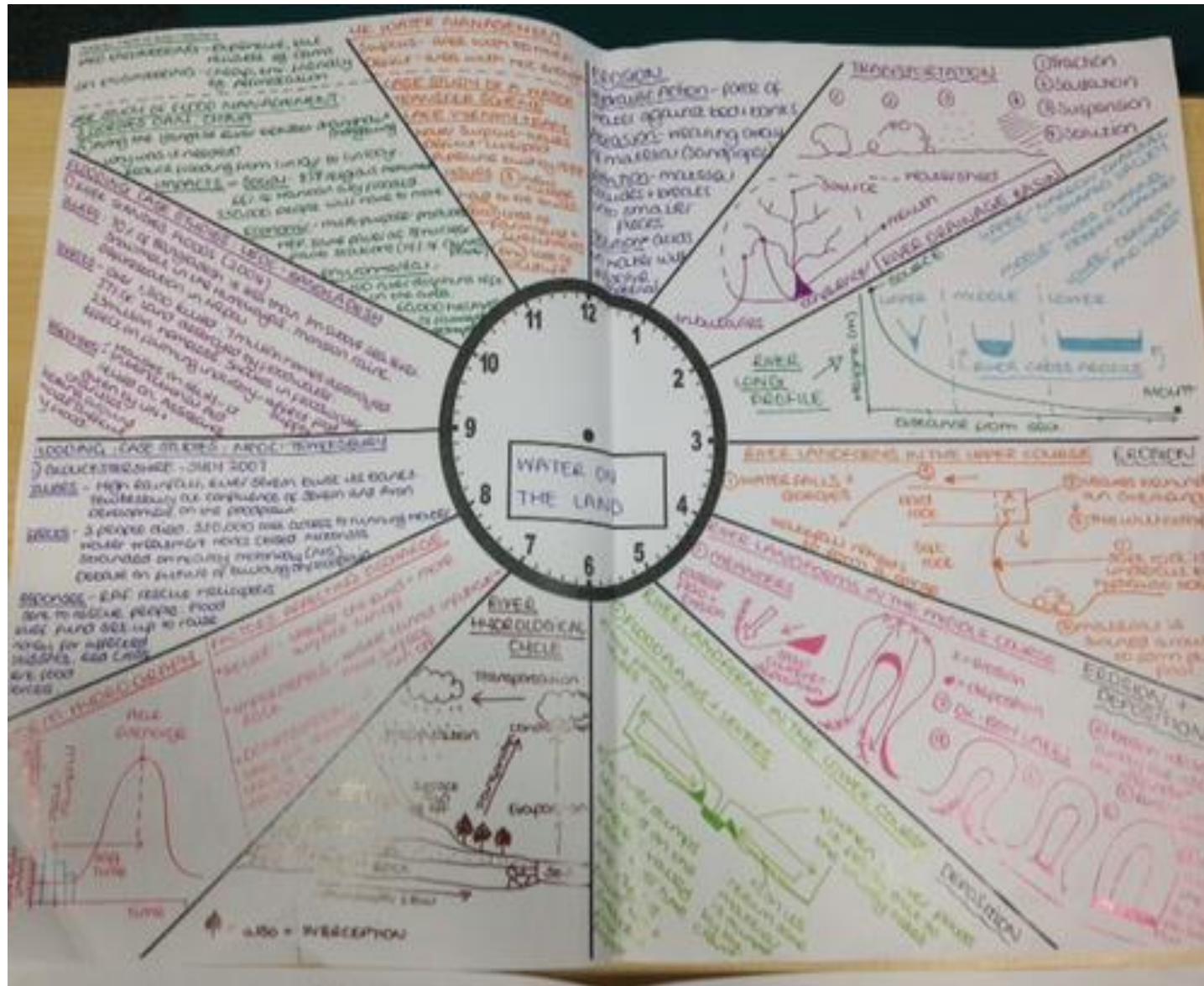
Science shows that pictures help us remember, understand, and feel more inspired than words alone. Sketchnoting helps you see how everything fits together in your school work, lets you connect the dots between ideas, and lets you show off how you learn.

How do I create sketchnotes?

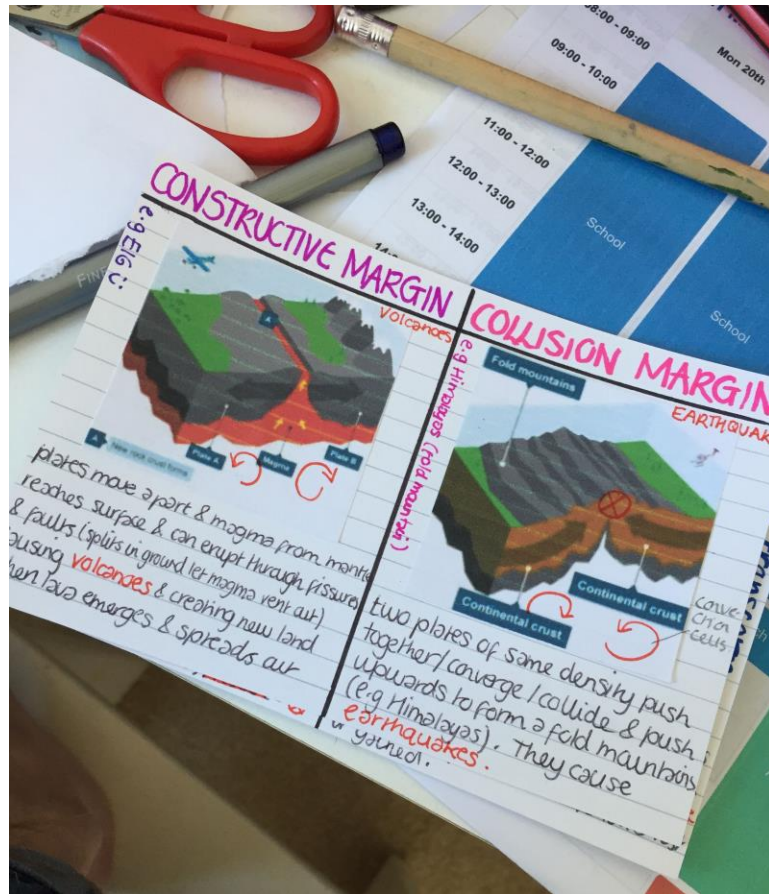
Don't include too much information on your sketchnote. Keep it simple. Include text, images and two or three colours. Use pens, so you don't waste time fixing imperfections. Also, use simple icons/images that pop into your head when producing your sketchnote – it does not need to be a work of art!



Revision Clocks



Revision Cards



1. Print off the sheet onto coloured card
2. Cut out the squares
3. Laminate and treasury tag



Laminated
Revision
Skills
Cards



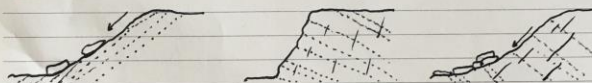
Without
lamination

Revision Notes

COASTAL MORPHOLOGY

Lithology

- **STRATA** = layers of rock
- **BEDDING PLANES** = natural horizontal breaks in strata from time of rock formation.
- **JOINTS** = vertical fractures from drying sediment or earth movement in uplift.
- **FOLDS** = formed by pressure in tectonic activity and make rock buckle / crumple.
- **FAULTS** = stress / pressure a rock is subjected to exceeds internal strength causing fractures which slip / move along fault planes.
- **DIP** = the angle strata lie at (horizontal, vertical, dipping inland, dipping towards sea)



- Steep dip towards sea, rock mass slide down to sea along bedding plane
- rocks dip inland forming well-developed stable steep profile
- Inland dip with well-developed joints at right angles to bedding plane

rock type

- **WEAK ROCK**: Gentle cliffs as rock is unconsolidated & prone to slumping. Rocks dipping towards sea have low-angle cliffs. TYPES: Till (hardness), Sandstone (deven), Limestone (Corse), Granite (Cornwall)
- **STRONG ROCK**: Steep cliffs as rock is resistant to erosion. Rocks dipping steeply / vertical have dramatic cliffs. TYPES: Metamorphic, Igneous.

other factors

- **BEACH PRESENCE**: No beach (encourages undercutting) wide beach (absorbs wave energy)
- **WAVE ENERGY**: low energy = short fetch, high energy = long fetch
- **EXPOSED / SHELTERED**: determines if waves can reach
- **WEATHERING / MASS MOVEMENT**: Rocks prone to these experience more erosion

Tectonics

CONSERVATIVE MARGINS

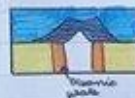
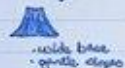
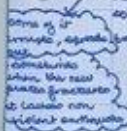
- Plates move sideways past each other
- No gaps for the magma so volcanoes don't form like in constructive margins
- Huge amounts of friction causes earthquakes



PLATE MARGINS

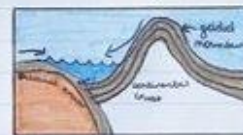
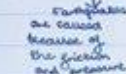
CONSTRUCTIVE MARGIN

- Plates move out apart
- Magma rises to fill the gap
- Lava is not very explosive (runny) so it spreads out layer after layer
- This creates shield volcanoes



DESTRUCTIVE MARGIN

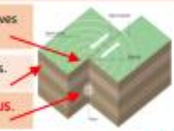
- Oceanic crust is denser → pushed down, so some unstable materials which work their way back through continental plate
- As the magma rises through a continental plate, volcanoes are formed



Oceanic
• Young • Thin • Dense • Constructively increased/decreased
• Subduction

Continental
• Old • Thick • Less dense • Common to create/decrease
• Crusts are the outer layer of the Earth which we live on

Knowledge organisers

The structure of the Earth		What is a Natural Hazard		Earthquake Management	
The Crust	Varies in thickness (5-10km) beneath the ocean. Made up of several large plates.	A natural hazard is a natural process which could cause death, injury or disruption to humans, property and possessions.		PREDICTING	
The Mantle	Widest layer (2900km thick). The heat and pressure means the rock is in a liquid state that is in a state of convection.	Geological Hazard	Meteorological Hazard	Methods include: - Satellite surveying (tracks changes in the earth's surface) - Laser reflector (surveys movement across fault lines) - Radon gas sensor (radon gas is released when plates move so this finds that) - Seismometer - Water table level (water levels fluctuate before an earthquake). - Scientists also use seismic records to predict when the next event will occur.	
The Inner and outer Core	Hottest section (5000 degrees). Mostly made of iron and nickel and is 4x denser than the crust. Inner section is solid whereas outer layer is liquid.	Causes of Earthquakes Earthquakes are caused when two plates become locked causing friction to build up. From this stress , the pressure will eventually be released, triggering the plates to move into a new position. This movement causes energy in the form of seismic waves to travel from the focus towards the epicentre . As a result, the crust vibrates triggering an earthquake.		PROTECTION	
Convection Currents				You can't stop earthquakes , so earthquake-prone regions follow these three methods to reduce potential damage: - Building earthquake-resistant buildings - Raising public awareness - Improving earthquake prediction	
The crust is divided into tectonic plates which are moving due to convection currents in the mantle. - Radioactive decay of some of the elements in the core and mantle generate a lot of heat. - When lower parts of the mantle molten rock (Magma) heat up they become less dense and slowly rise. - As they move towards the top they cool down, become more dense and slowly sink. - These circular movements of semi-molten rock are convection currents - Convection currents create drag on the base of the tectonic plates and this causes them to move.					
Types of Plate Margins		Paper 1		NEE – Chile Earthquake, February 2010	
Destructive Plate Margin		The Challenges of Natural Hazards		Causes: Nazca plate sinks under the South American plate . Magnitude 8.8 on Richter scale , the ground shook for 3 minutes . Tsunami warnings issued as quake was out at sea just off the Chile coastline .	
When the denser plate subducts beneath the other, friction causes it to melt and become molten magma . The magma forces its ways up to the surface to form a volcano. This margin is also responsible for devastating earthquakes .		UC-ES: Nepal Earthquake, April 2015		Effects: 500 people dead and 12 000 injured 800 000 people affected 220 000 homes destroyed Port and airport badly damaged Loss of power and communications Cost estimated at US\$30 million Coastal towns devastated by Tsunami	
Constructive Plate Margin		Causes Indo-Australian plate collides with Eurasian plate at a destructive margin . Shallow quake with the focus just 15km below the surface. Measured 7.9 on the Richter Scale . Severe ground shaking and widespread avalanches and landslides were reported		Management Immediate: Search and Rescue teams arrived from UK, India and China 5 million tents provided for emergency shelter Field hospitals set up Helicopters rescued people trapped on mountains Long term: Landslides cleared and roads repaired Stricter building controls introduced Technical and financial support needed from other countries. Tourism, a major source of income, boosted.	
Here two plates are moving apart causing new magma to reach the surface through the gap. Volcanoes formed along this crack cause a submarine mountain range such as those in the Mid Atlantic Ridge .		Effects 9000 people dead and 20 000 injured 8 million people affected 3 million homeless Electricity and water supplies cut off Food shortages 7000 schools destroyed Hospitals unable to cope Cost estimated at US\$ 5 billion Avalanches blocked roads and 250 people missing 19 people were killed by an avalanche on Mount Everest		Management Emergency services acted swiftly Temporary repairs made to important Route 5 within 24 hours enabling aid to be delivered 90% of homes had power back within 10 days . Housing reconstruction plan in place in under a month Economy rebuilt easily due to Copper exports. National appeal raised US\$60 million	
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 .					

The Challenge of Natural Hazards

Keywords

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

Types of natural hazards

Factors affecting hazard risk

Plate tectonic theory Structure of the Earth

Convection currents

Slab pull

Ridge push

Global distribution

Plate margins

Destructive margins

Description	Hazards	Diagram

Constructive margins

Description	Hazards	Diagram

Conservative margins

Description	Hazards	Diagram

Why do people live in areas of risk?

Hazards vary between contrasting wealth

Term	LIC	HIC	Explanation
Earthquake			
Primary Effects			
Secondary Effects			
Immediate responses			
Long term responses			

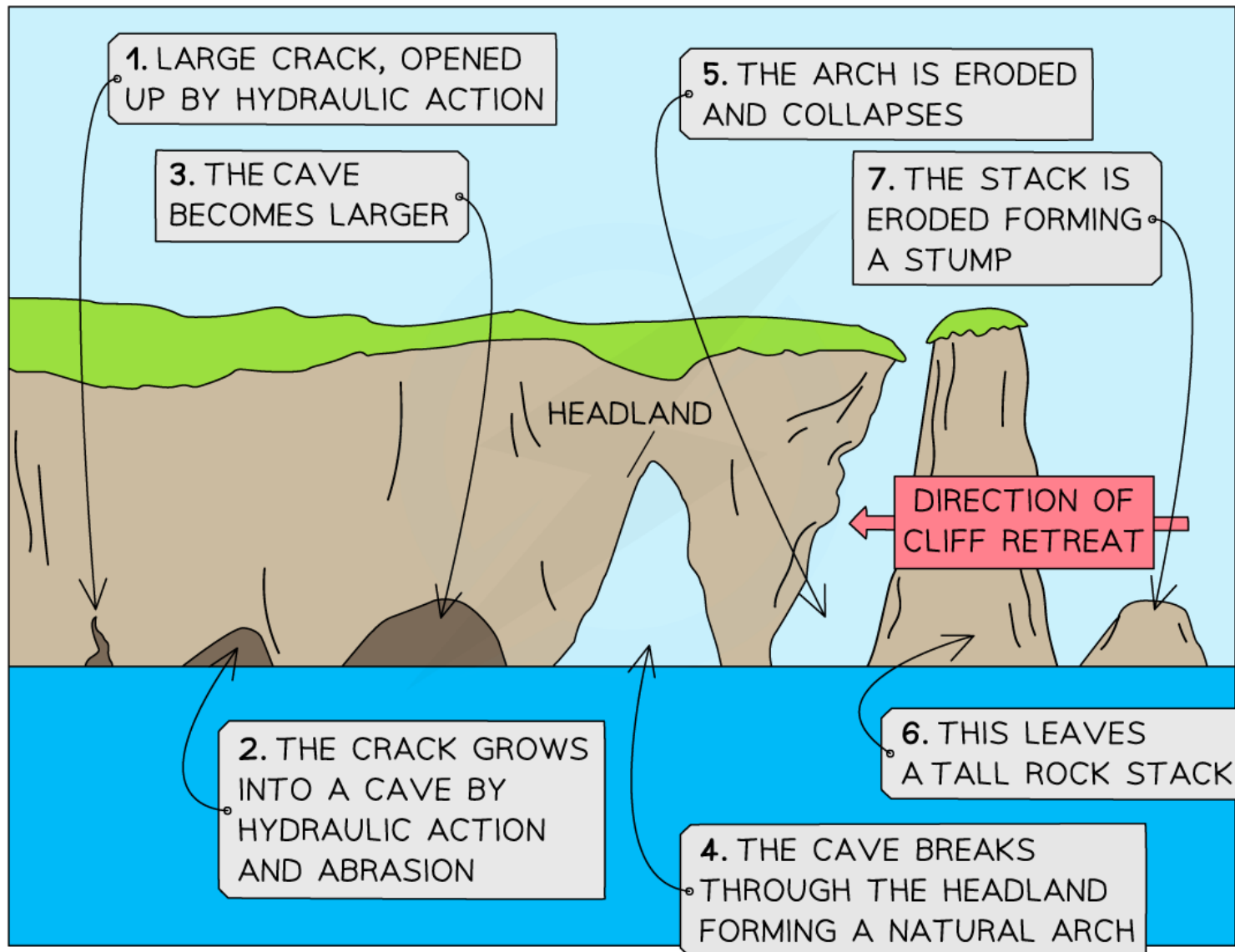
Management

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

How did Durdle Door form?



CAVE ARCH STACK

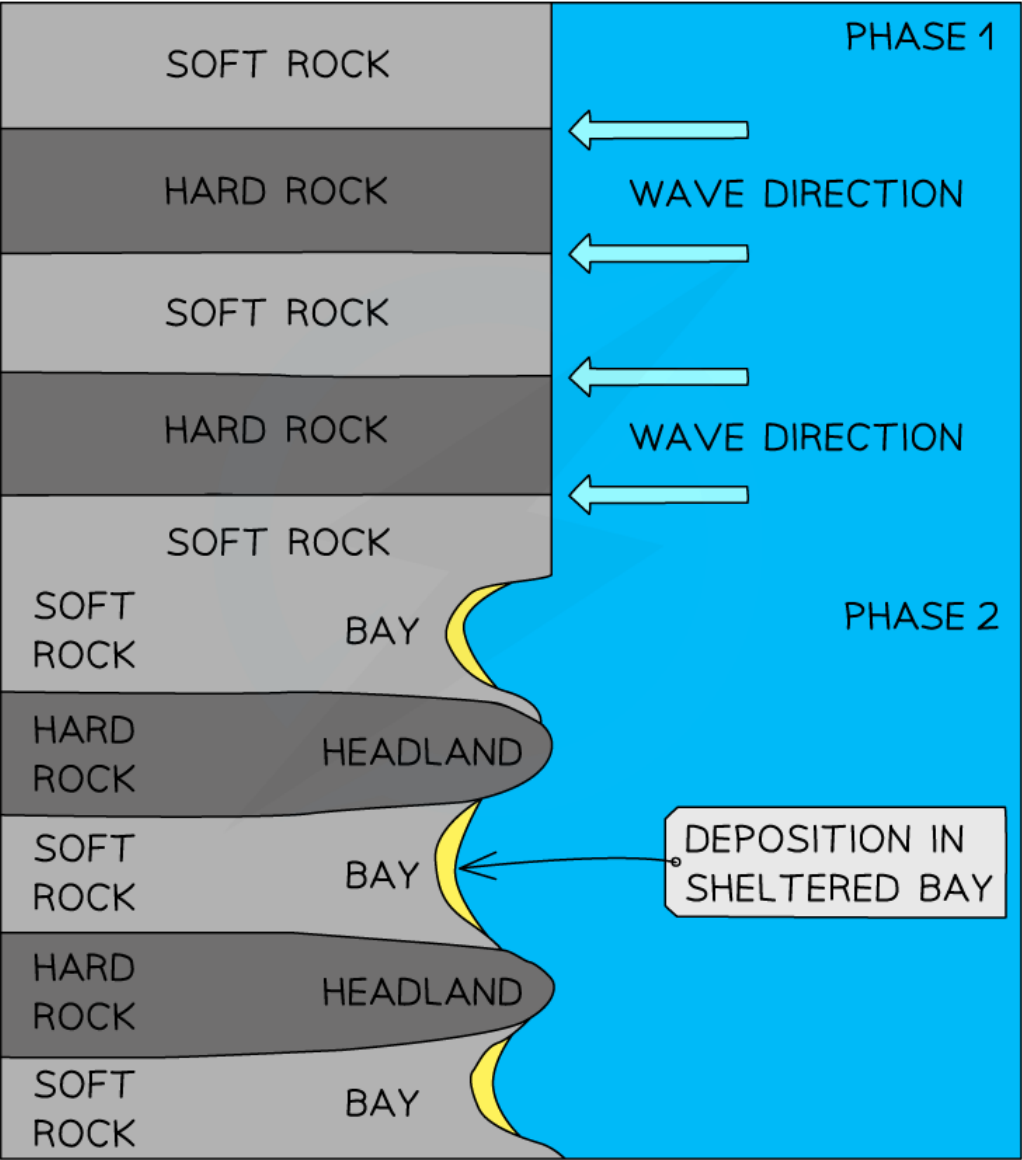


How do headlands & bays form?



HEADLAND & BAY FORMATION

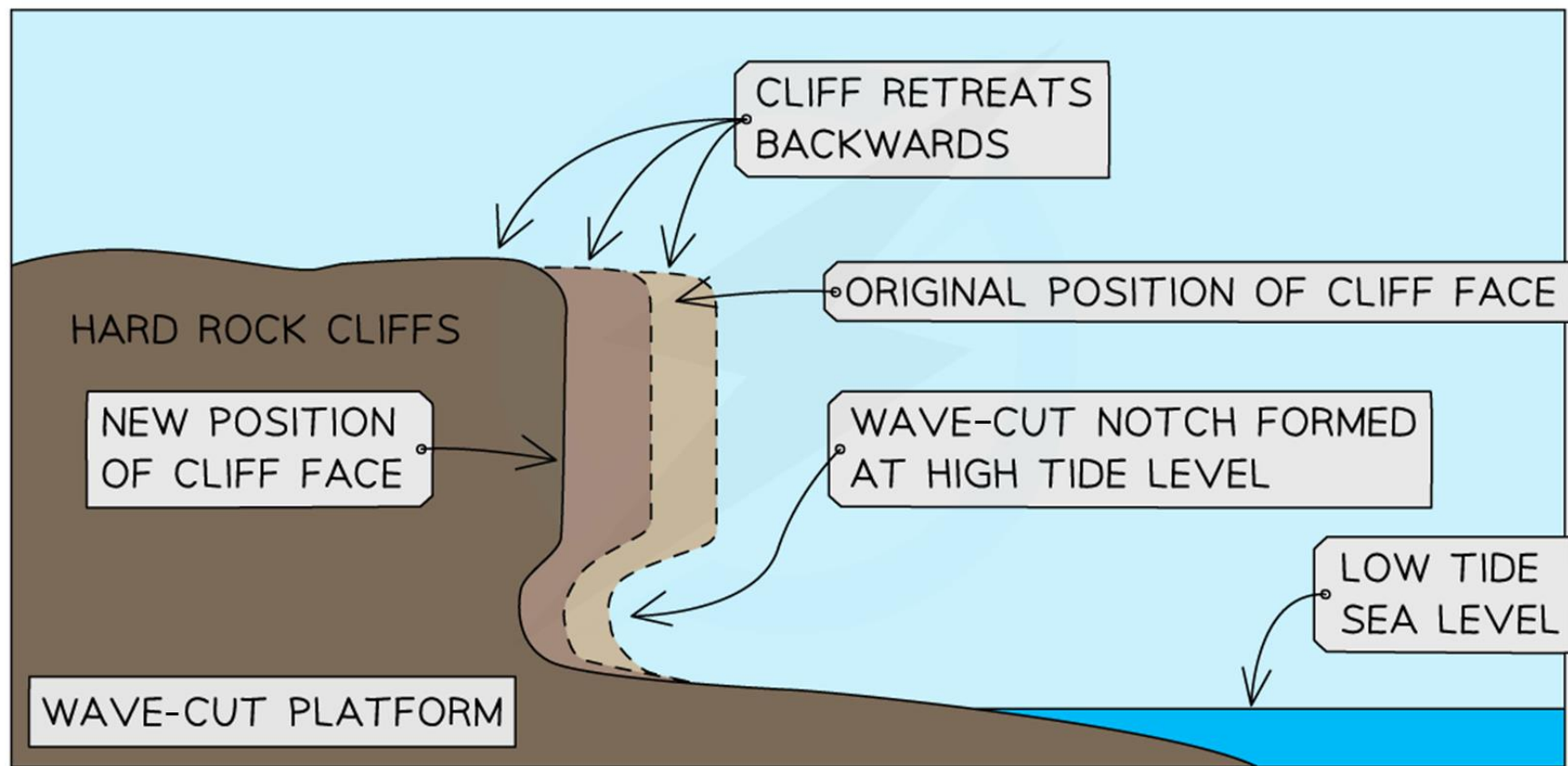
DISCORDANT COASTLINE



How do wave-cut platforms form?

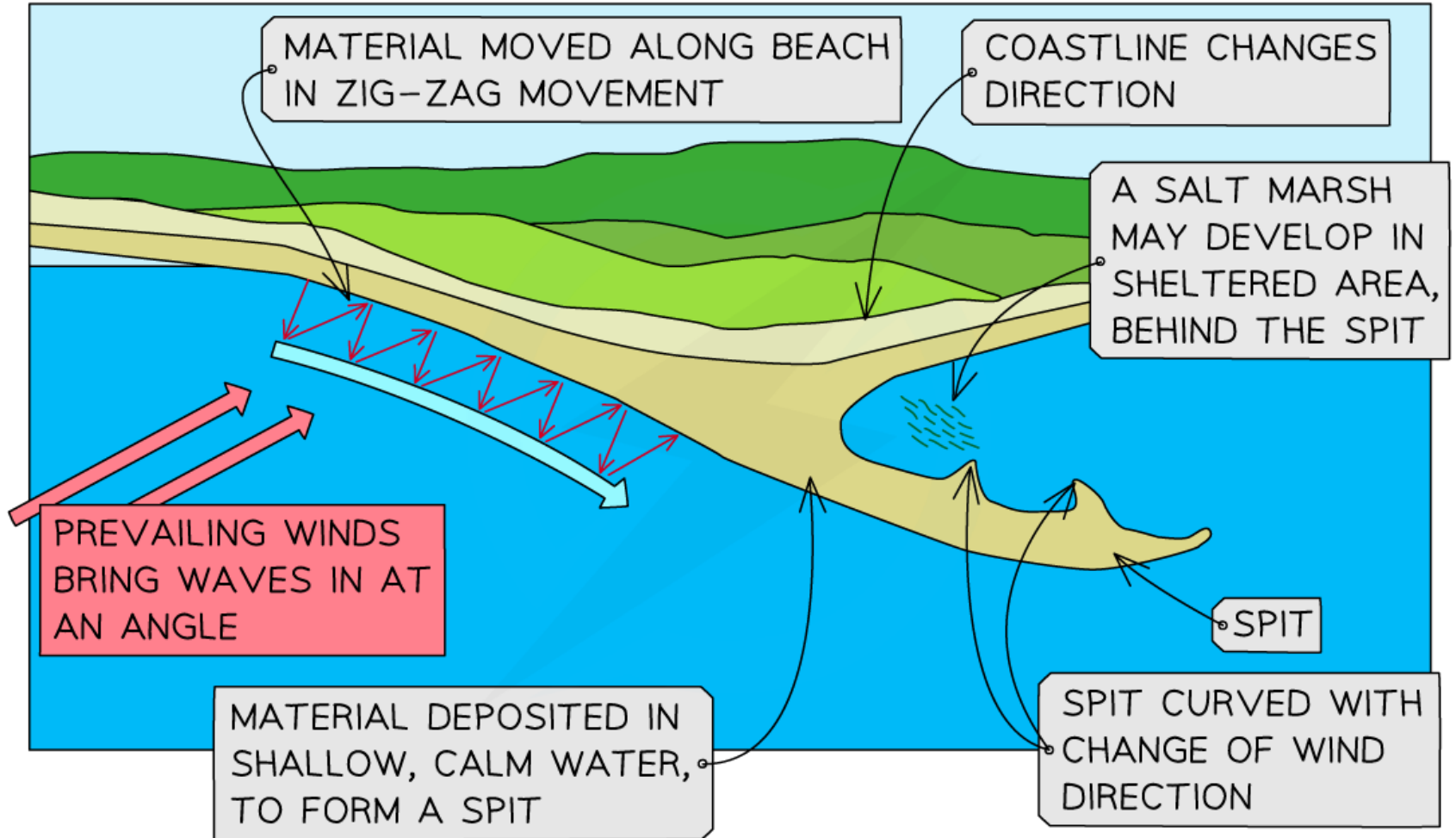


CLIFF AND WAVE-CUT PLATFORM



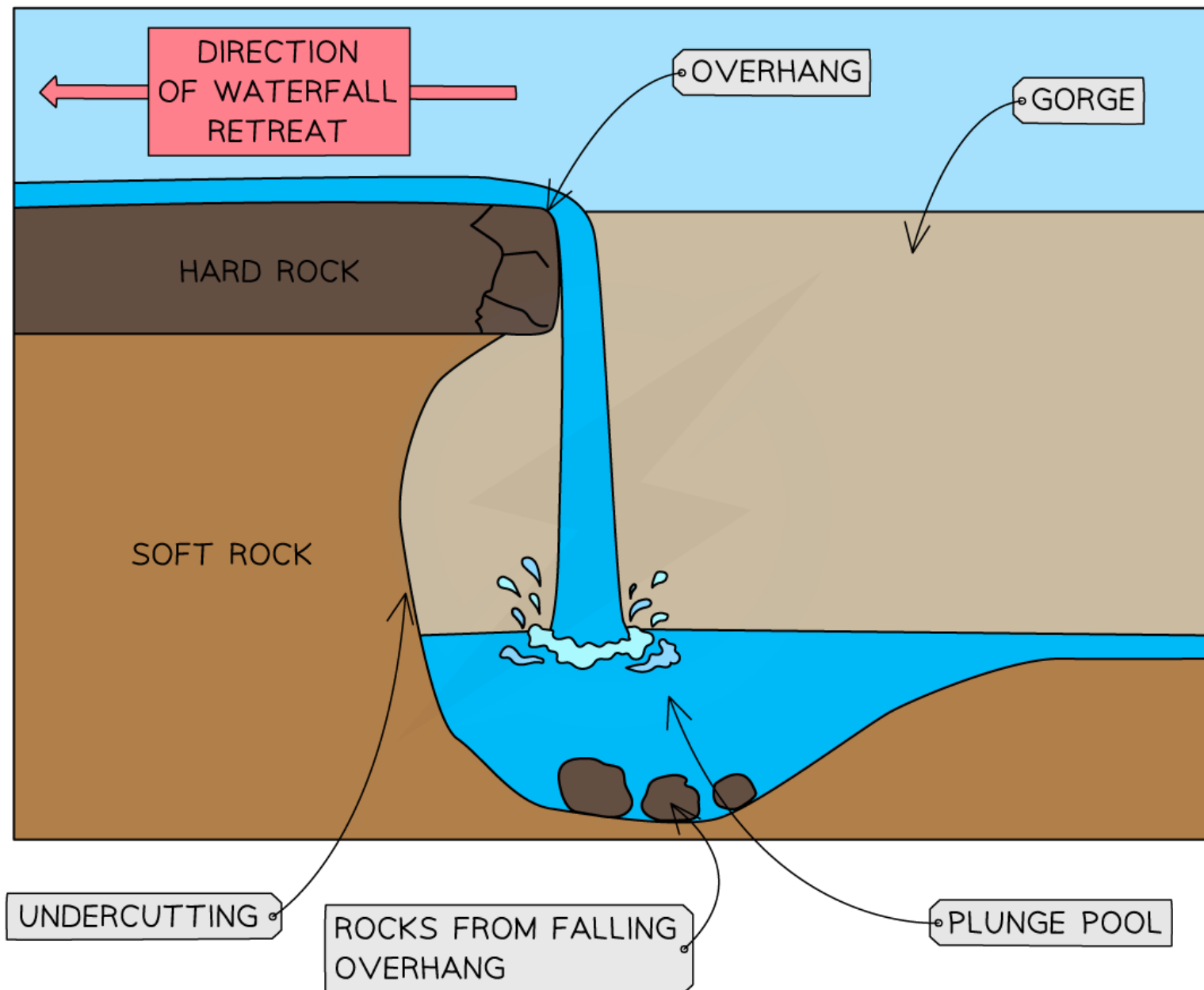
How are spits formed?





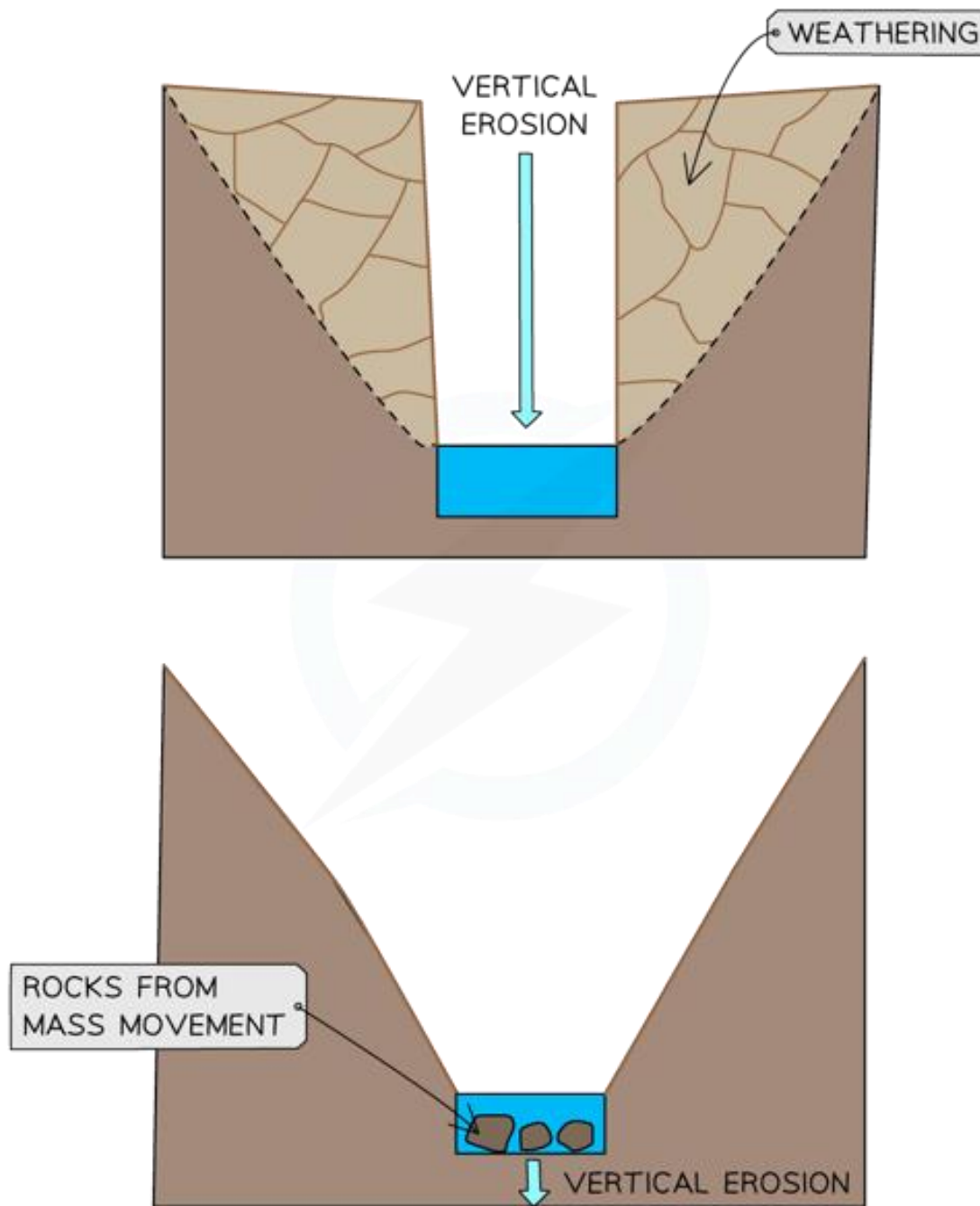
How are waterfalls formed?





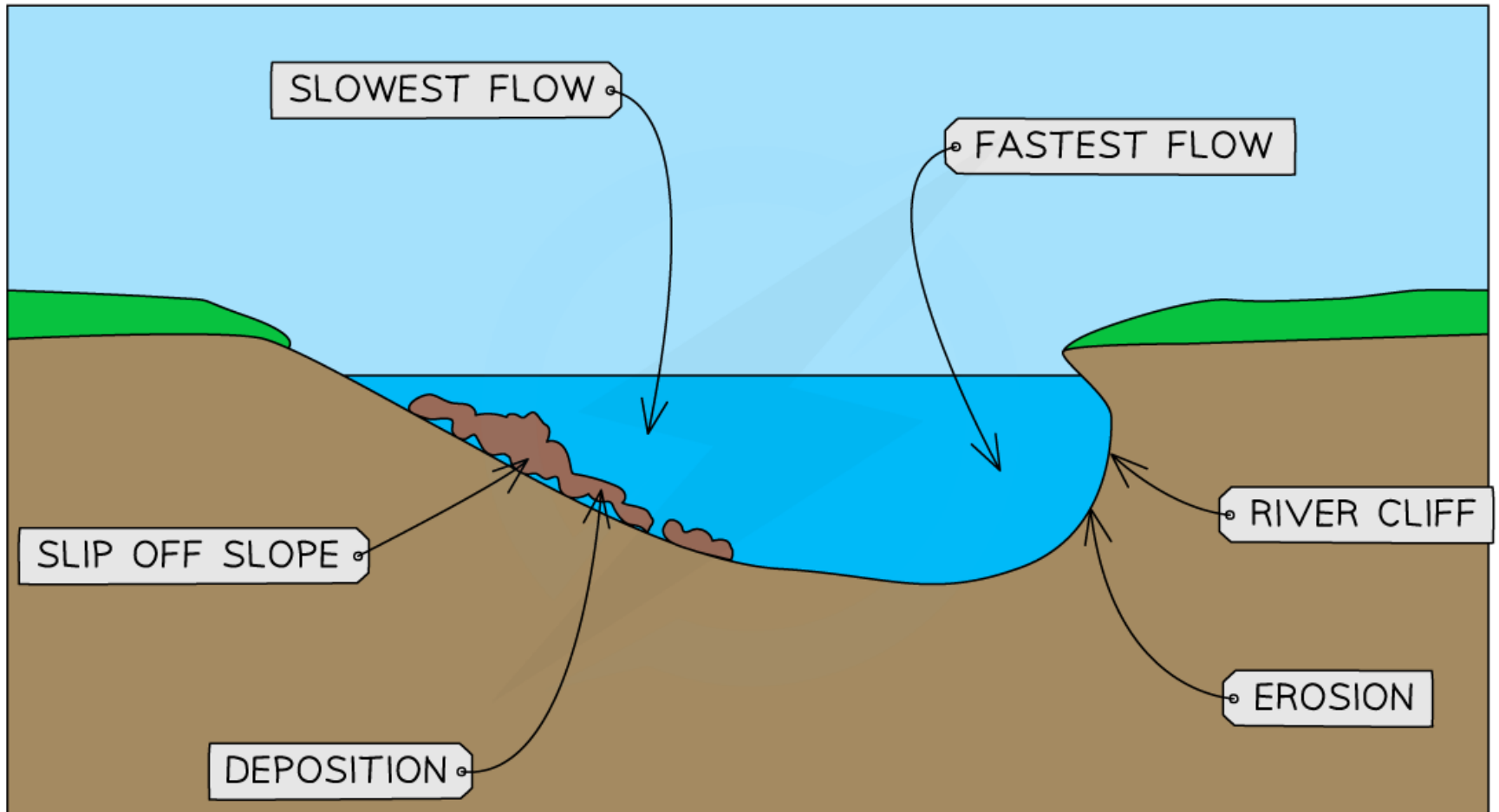
How are v-shaped valleys formed?





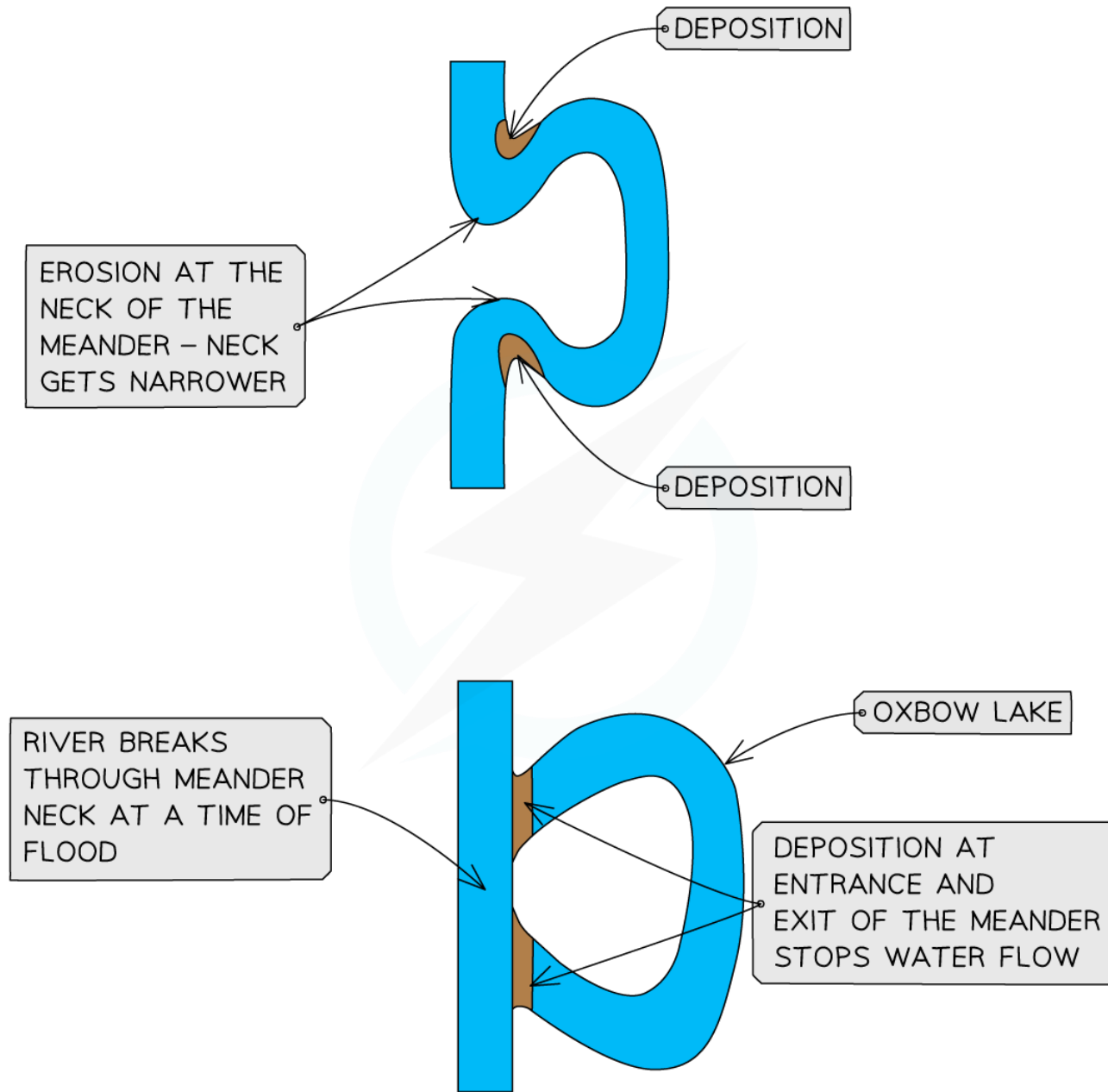
How are meanders formed?



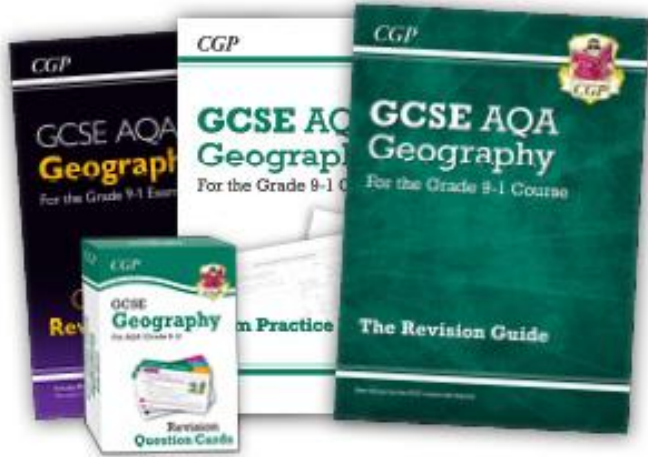


How are ox-bow lakes formed?





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Revision technique ideas



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