

# Ringwood School Year 11 Revision Evening



## How to revise for Geography



How to help- what can parents and carers do?

Courage  
Ambition  
Integrity  
Respect



# Resources available to your child:

Courage  
Ambition  
Integrity  
Respect



Name \_\_\_\_\_

RINGWOOD SCHOOL  
GEOGRAPHY AQA GCSE  
Year 11  
HOME LEARNING



SPRING TERM 2025

Week beginning	Kerboodle Revision quizzes	EXAM Practice questions
06/01/2025	1 Checkpoint quiz: Natural hazards	P3. Data Collection (5 marks)
13/01/2025	1 Chapter quiz: Natural hazards	P1. Natural hazards (9 marks)
20/01/2025	2 Checkpoint quiz: Tectonic hazards	P3. Data Presentation (6 marks)
27/01/2025	2 Chapter quiz: Tectonic hazards	P1. Plate tectonics (9 marks)
03/02/2025	3 Checkpoint quiz: Weather hazards	P4. Data Collection and conclusions (9 marks)
10/02/2025	3 Chapter quiz: Weather hazards	P1 Extreme weather (6 marks)
17/02/2025	HALF	TERM
24/02/2025	4 Checkpoint quiz: Climate change	P3 Location (6 marks)
03/03/2025	4 Chapter quiz: Climate change	P1. Climate change (9 marks)
10/03/2025	16 Checkpoint quiz: The development gap 16 Chapter quiz: The development gap	P2. Development short answers (9 marks)
17/03/2025	17 Checkpoint quiz: Nigeria 17 Chapter quiz: Nigeria	Paper 2. Nigeria and transnational corporations (6 marks)
24/03/2025	18 Checkpoint quiz: The changing UK economy 18 Chapter quiz: The changing UK economy	Paper 2. (6 marks)
31/03/2025	19 Checkpoint quiz: Resource management 19 Chapter quiz: Resource management	Paper 2 Food (6 marks)

The above program is designed to help you review and recall the work you completed in Year 10.

Home Learning in Year 11 should last 1 hour. If you have finished all of your set tasks please use your work files, knowledge organisers revision guides, Quizer, BBC Bitesize and SENeca to continue reviewing your work.

Kerboodle – [www.kerboodle.com](http://www.kerboodle.com)

**Username:** the start of your school email so usually - surname and first initial, all in lower case **eg. jdoe**

**Password:** same as your username (unless you change it)

Institution code: **stms9**

# Resources available to your child:



GCSE GEOGRAPHY - WEEK BY WEEK REVISION SCHEDULE (2024)			
WEEK	TOPICS	RE-VISIT WORK	HL ACTIVITIES
WEEK 1 29 <sup>th</sup> JAN	TECTONIC MOVEMENTS NATURAL HAZARDS (1A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.</li> <li>Processes at destructive, constructive and constructive margins.</li> <li>Types of volcanoes.</li> <li>Primary and secondary impacts of earthquakes.</li> <li>Immediate and long-term responses to earthquakes.</li> <li>Mitigating risk of earthquakes - monitoring/prediction, protection and planning (hazs)</li> <li><a href="#">Key details about constructing HACZs earthquakes Nepal and New Zealand</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Try to draw the plate margin diagrams from memory - how many labels can you remember?</li> <li>Explain how economic development affects hazard resilience.</li> <li>Sketch examples of MFS that mitigate the risk of earthquakes.</li> </ul>
WEEK 2 5 <sup>th</sup> FEB	WILDERNESS ENVIRONMENTS NATURAL HAZARDS (1A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global atmospheric circulation.</li> <li>Tropical storm structure and formation.</li> <li>Primary and secondary impacts of tropical storms.</li> <li>Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.</li> <li>Mitigating risk of tropical storms - monitoring/prediction, protection and planning</li> <li>What affects UK weather?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce a diagram to show how global atmospheric circulation works.</li> <li>Create a recipe for a tropical storm - what are the key ingredients?</li> <li>Create a concise fact file for each of the extreme weather events.</li> <li>Argue both sides of the statement - 'Weather in the UK is becoming more extreme'.</li> </ul>

AQA GCSE Geography weekly revision schedule - tutor2u/ geography.net

WEEK 3 12 <sup>th</sup> FEB	CLIMATE CHANGE NATURAL HAZARDS (1A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evidence for climate change over time</li> <li>Natural and human causes of climate change.</li> <li>Mitigating the risk of <a href="#">glaciers</a> adapting to climate change.</li> <li><a href="#">Key details about mitigating UK climate change scenarios</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw the greenhouse effect diagram from memory</li> <li>Produce a whole topic mind map - patterns over time, causes, effects (SCE), and mitigation strategies on 3 scales.</li> <li>Produce a flow diagram to show how greenhouse gases form a 'blanket'</li> </ul>
WEEK 4 19 <sup>th</sup> FEB	ECOSYSTEMS THE LIVING WORLD (1B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major biomes across the world - location and reasons for this.</li> <li>Small-scale ecosystems - processes.</li> <li><a href="#">SKILLS focus - calculating percentage increase, mean/median, modal and reading &amp; fig-grid references.</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw a concept map to show how the biotic and abiotic components in an ecosystem are linked.</li> <li>Create a labelled diagram of the processes taking place in large and small-scale ecosystems.</li> <li>Produce a summary sheet for the main biomes - think about location, characteristics.</li> </ul>
WEEK 5 26 <sup>th</sup> FEB	TROPICAL RAINFORESTS THE LIVING WORLD (1B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure and characteristics of the rainforest.</li> <li>Causes of deforestation.</li> <li>Impacts of deforestation - local and global.</li> <li>Ways to manage the rainforest sustainably.</li> <li><a href="#">Key details about your ISE rainforest (Malaysia) case study.</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sketch and label the layers of the rainforest from memory.</li> <li>Make a continuum of causes of deforestation - rank them in order of impact and annotate reasons.</li> <li>Create multiple effects/chains of reasoning for impacts of rainforest destruction.</li> </ul>
WEEK 6 4 <sup>th</sup> MAR	COLD ENVIRONMENTS THE LIVING WORLD (1B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical characteristics of cold environments</li> <li>Opportunities and challenges in cold environments</li> <li>Need to protect wilderness areas</li> <li>How wilderness areas are managed</li> <li><a href="#">Key details about your cold environment (Switzerland) case study.</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an adaptation poster for cold environment animals and plants.</li> <li>Write 150 words summarising the main challenges in cold environments.</li> <li>Create a cartoon strip of a spiral of decline for cold wilderness areas.</li> </ul>
WEEK 7 11 <sup>th</sup> MAR	GLACIAL PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES (1C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>erosion - hydraulic action, attrition, abrasion, solution</li> <li>transportation - longshore drift - impacts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>create a step-by-step guide on how erosional and depositional landforms occur - you must refer to rock type and specific processes.</li> </ul>


AQA GCSE Geography weekly revision schedule - tutor2u/ geography.net

# Resources available to your child:



**Year 11 Revision Booklet**

**Paper 1: Living with the physical environment**



- The challenge of natural hazards - Question 1
  - The living world - Question 2
  - Coastal landscapes in the UK - Question 3
  - Glaciated landscapes in the UK - Question 5
  - **IGNORE QUESTION 4!**

**The Challenge of Natural Hazards - Q1**

*Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property*



What is a natural hazard?

---

---

What is hazard risk?

---

---

Why is the frequency and strength of natural hazards increasing? (Think about the world's population and what people are doing to make the problem worse).

---

---

---

---

*Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes*

Label the layers of the earth on the image below and give three differences between oceanic and continental crust:



# What does a successful GCSE Geographer do?

- We have looked at what those students who scored on or above their targets did in Geography and created the following document to help you!



## Ringwood School Successful GCSE Geography Students



### EACH WEEK THEY:

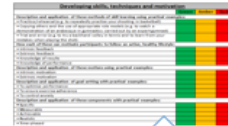
In lessons asked **QUESTIONS** of their teachers to improve their understanding

Kept their folders **IN ORDER** with newest work at the back and unit outlines at the front

Always **COPIED UP NOTES** of work missed using unit outlines to check what was missed

### THEY REVISED BY:

1 With a **PENCIL** used the **UNIT OUTLINES** to track **PROGRESS** against the **SPECIFICATION**. Then focused moving Red to Amber to Green



2 Used clear resources/notes to **GO OVER** material not known

- Knowledge Organisers
- Revision Guides
- YouTube (Tutor2U AQA Geography or Geography Hawks)
- Website - [www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/gcse-aqa/](http://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/gcse-aqa/)



4 Actively **TESTED** themselves on the content using

- Knowledge organisers – *fill the gaps or look, say, cover, write check.*
- Practise of actual exam questions from lessons
- Seneca online quizzes
- Quizlet (make your own)
- **Blookit** (make your own)
- Leitner system for flashcards



3 Reinforced learning by putting learning into own words using tools like –

- Mind maps – with labels on links – *very good for case studies*
- Flashcards - *key terms*
- Splurge or Revision Clocks – *write down everything they knew and then checked. Correct anything you got wrong and add in anything you missed out.*

Revision was done in under 40min bursts with **BREAKS** in-between but these sessions **ALWAYS INCLUDED STEP 4**

### IN THE EXAM THEY:

**BUG'ed** the questions before answering them

They **REFERENCED** the **FIGURES** from the question in their exam answers

### **KNEW** and used the answer **SCAFFOLDS**



## THEY REVISED BY:

- 1 With a **PENCIL** used the **UNIT OUTLINES** to track **PROGRESS** against the **SPECIFICATION**. Then focused moving Red to Amber to Green

Specification	Unit Outline	Progress
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Red
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Amber
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Green
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Red
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Amber
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Green
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Red
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Amber
Development of skills, techniques and methods		Green

- 2 Used clear resources/notes to **GO OVER** material not known
- Knowledge Organisers
  - Revision Guides
  - YouTube (Tutor2U AQA Geography or Geography Hawks)
  - Website - [www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/gcse-aqa/](http://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/gcse-aqa/)



- 4 Actively **TESTED** themselves on the content using
- Knowledge organisers – *fill the gaps or look, say, cover, write check.*
  - Practise of actual exam questions from lessons
  - Seneca online quizzes
  - Quizlet (make your own)
  - Blookit (make your own)
  - Leitner system for flashcards



- 3 Reinforced learning by putting learning into own words using tools like –
- Mind maps – with labels on links – *very good for case studies*
  - Flashcards - *key terms*
  - Splurge or Revision Clocks– *write down everything they knew and then checked. Correct anything you got wrong and add in anything you missed out.*

Revision was done in under 40min bursts with **BREAKS** in-between but **these sessions ALWAYS INCLUDED STEP 4**

Courage  
Ambition  
Integrity  
Respect

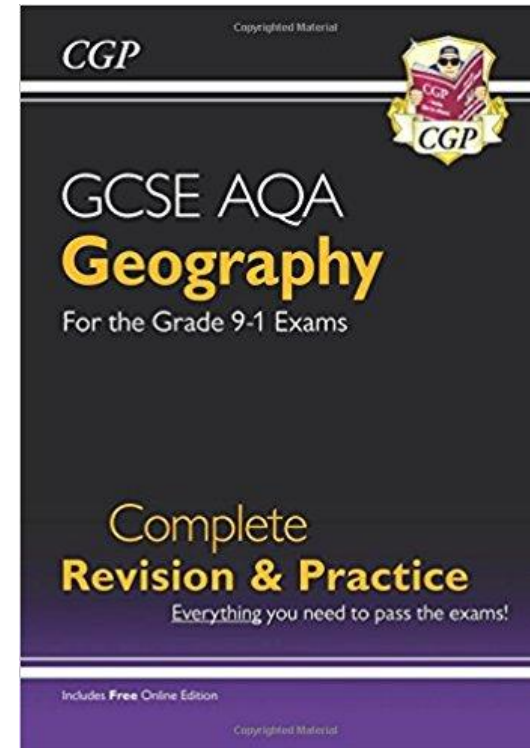
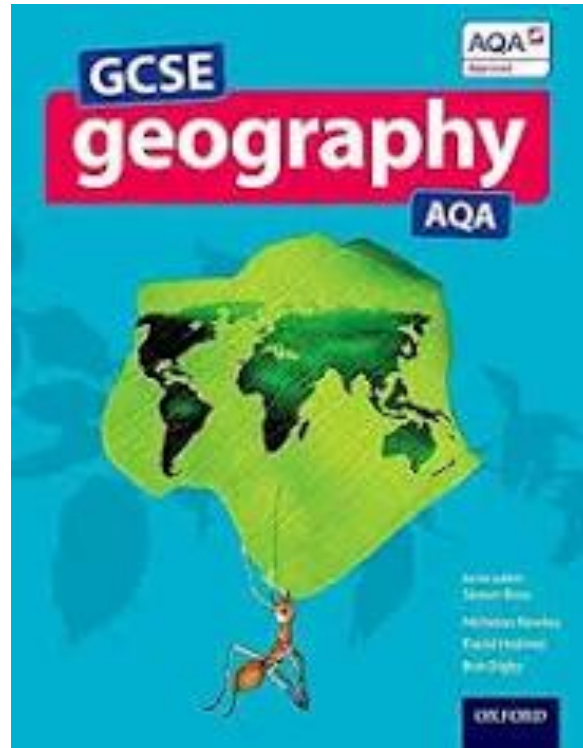


Use check lists to work out what you need to focus on.

Unit outline + revision guide	Do not understand	Understand but need to learn	Know and understand
I can describe the physical conditions of cold environments.			
I understand the interdependence of climate, permafrost, soils, plants, animals and people in cold climates.			
I know how plants and animals adapt to the physical environment.			
I know the issues of biodiversity in cold environments.			
A <b>case study</b> of a cold environment to illustrate development opportunities in cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineral extraction,</li> <li>• energy,</li> <li>• fishing</li> <li>• tourism</li> </ul>			
A <b>case study</b> of a cold environment to illustrate challenges of developing cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extreme temperature,</li> <li>• inaccessibility,</li> <li>• provision of buildings</li> <li>• infrastructure.</li> </ul>			
I know the value of cold environments as wilderness areas and why these fragile environments should be protected.			
I know the strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of technology,</li> <li>• role of governments,</li> <li>• international agreements</li> <li>• conservation groups.</li> </ul>			



# Books



# Knowledge Organiser



## Natural Hazards

### 1. Natural Hazards

**Natural Hazard** → A natural event that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and loss of life.

Tectonic	Atmospheric	Geomorphological
Earthquake Volcanic eruption Tsunami	Tropical storm Drought Typhoon	Landslide Flood Mudflow

**Hazard Risk** → The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.

**Affected by** → Urbanisation | development | land use | climate change | geographical location

### 2. Plate Tectonics

Oceanic	Continental
Thin (5-10km) Dense (3000kg/m³) Fast moving (cm/yr)	Thick (35-70km) Less dense (2700kg/m³) Slow moving (cm/yr)

**Tectonic plates**

**Lower bands**  
Pacific Ring of Fire  
Hot spots  
Mid-Atlantic Ridge

### 3. Plate Margins

**Destructive** → Oceanic crust subducts continental crust. Oceanic crust reduces mantle magma rise and collects in magma trenches. Example: Eurasian / Pacific Plate.

**Constructive** → Oceanic crust separation, lithosphere thinning. Reduced pressure leads to magma rising to diapirs that feed volcanoes. Example: Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

**Conservative** → Plates attempt to slide past each other but friction causes them to get stuck. When they slip, causes earthquakes. Example: Pacific / North American.

### 5. L'Aquila 2009

**Date:** Monday 6 April | **Time:** 3:32 am | **Magnitude:** 6.3 | **Development:** IWC | **Cause:** Fault - **Fogginone Fault**

**Primary effects:** 309 died | 1.5K injured (40k homeless) | Historic buildings collapsed | 3000 - 10000 buildings damaged | Est. cost US\$ 1.3 bn

**Secondary effects:** Aftershocks caused land slides and rockfalls | mudflow caused by burst water pipes | needs increased | CBD closed due to unsafe buildings

**Immediate response:** Hotel shelter for 30k | 40k tents donated | Mortgage and bills suspended | EU Solidarity Fund = US\$ 552.9 Long-term = 700-20000 | Free Uni | Rebuild

### 6. Contrasting Wealth

Italy is a HIC with a GNP per capita of \$37,838(2022). Nepal is an LIC with a GNP per capita of \$1,480(2022).

**Contrasting wealth reasons:**

- Building design and construction better in Italy.
- Lack of resources and services hindered reconstruction in Nepal.
- Limited preparedness in Nepal.
- Poor infrastructure and relief.

**However:** The magnitude of the earthquake was significantly greater in L'Aquila.

### 7. Reducing Risk

**Monitoring** - Observations e.g. sensors (seismometers), radon gas detection, animal behaviour.

**Prediction** - Hazard mapping - looking for historical patterns and making predictions.

**Protection** - Designing and constructing hazard proof/resistant buildings e.g. seismic isolators.

**Prevention** - Plans for what to do during and after an event. Education, aid supplies, drills, and plans.

**internet geography**

### 8. Why live at risk?

**Geothermal energy** - Iceland harnesses geothermal energy from its tectonic location on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, providing renewable power and employment.

**Tourism** - Italy's Mount Vesuvius attracts millions of tourists annually to explore Pompeii and its volcanic history.

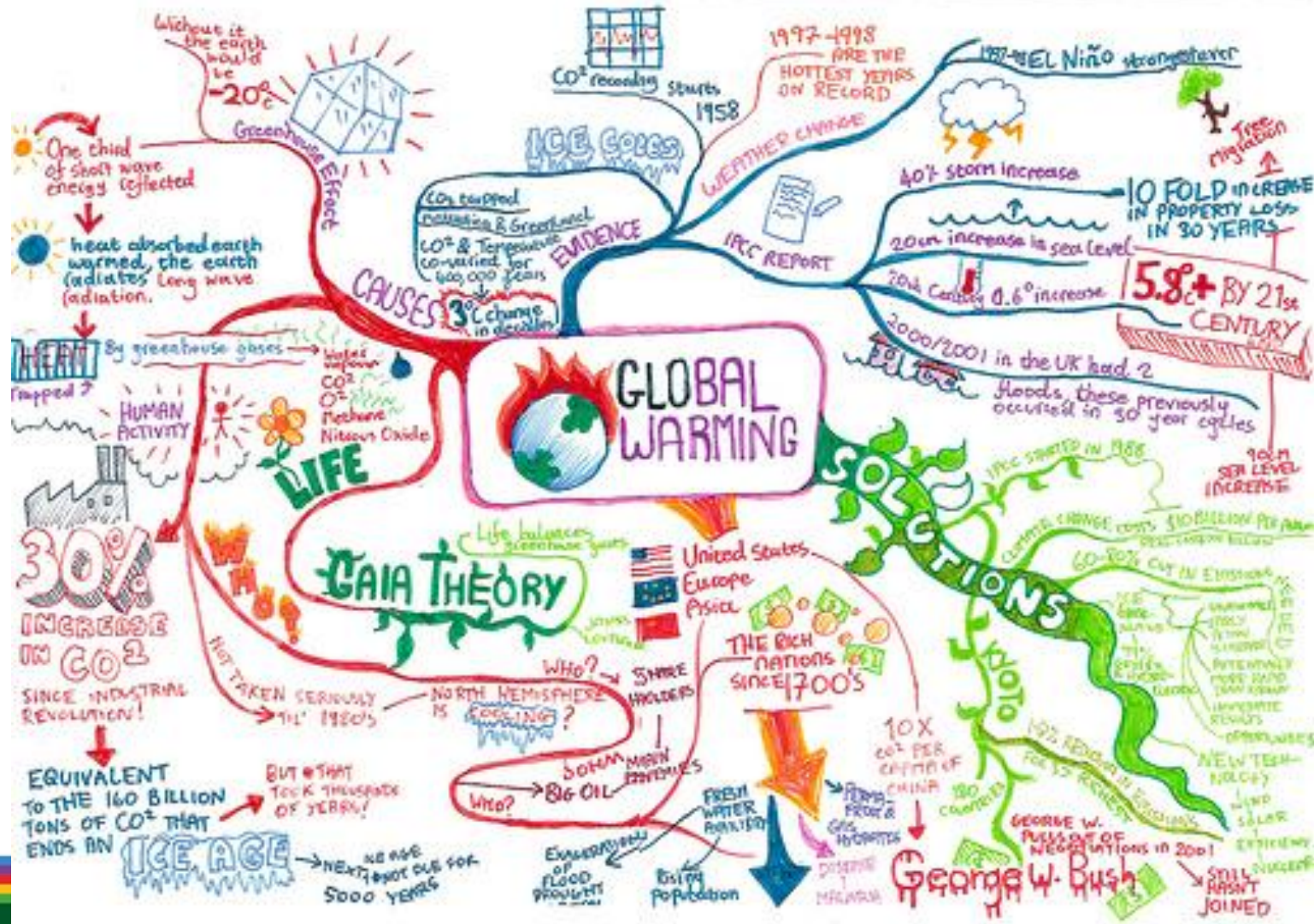
**Mining** - Indonesia's Merapi volcano supports sulphur mining, offering livelihoods despite the risks.

**Agriculture** - Fertile soils on Mount Etna's slopes in Sicily enable productive farming of vineyards and citrus fruits.

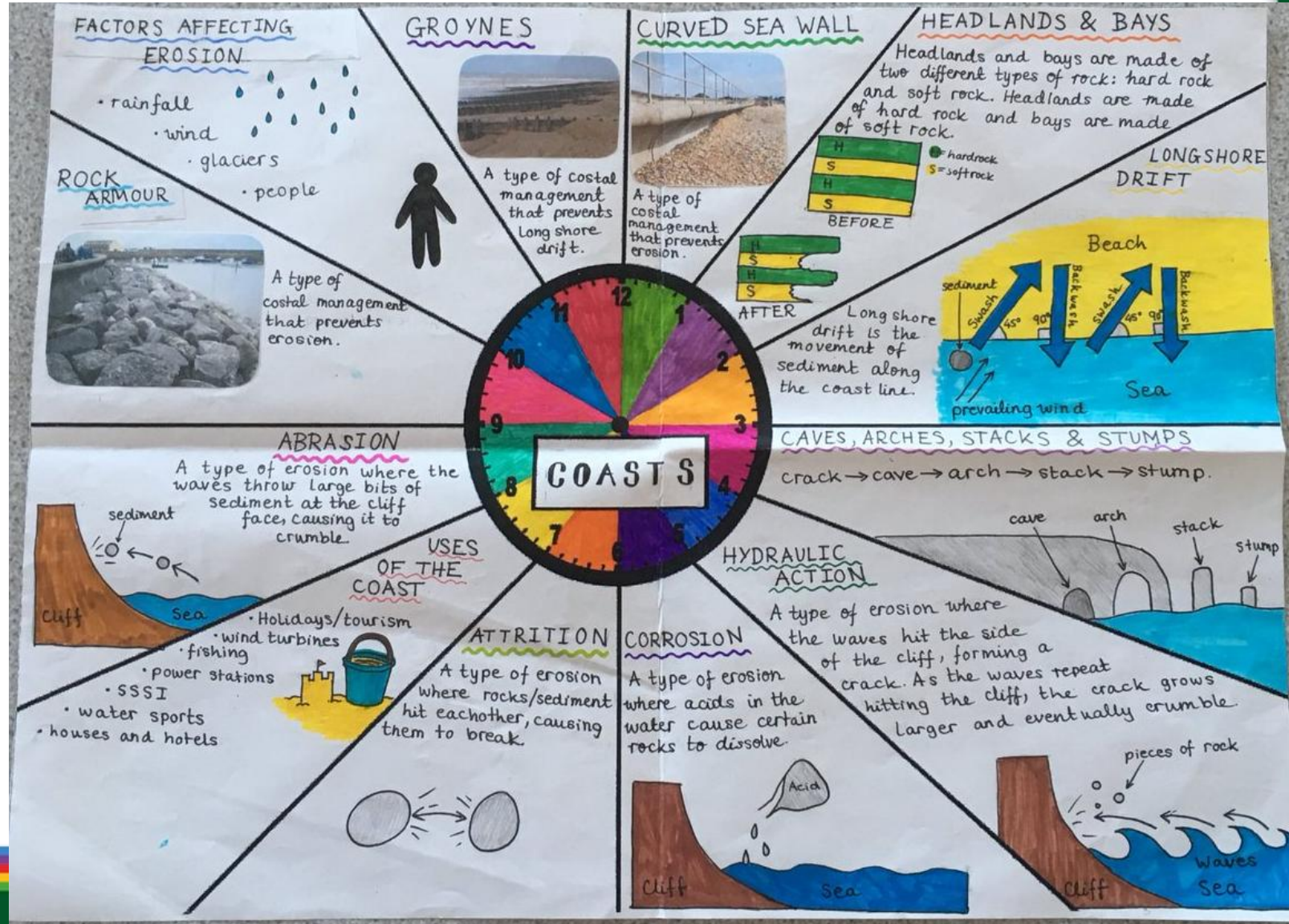
Notes

Quizzes

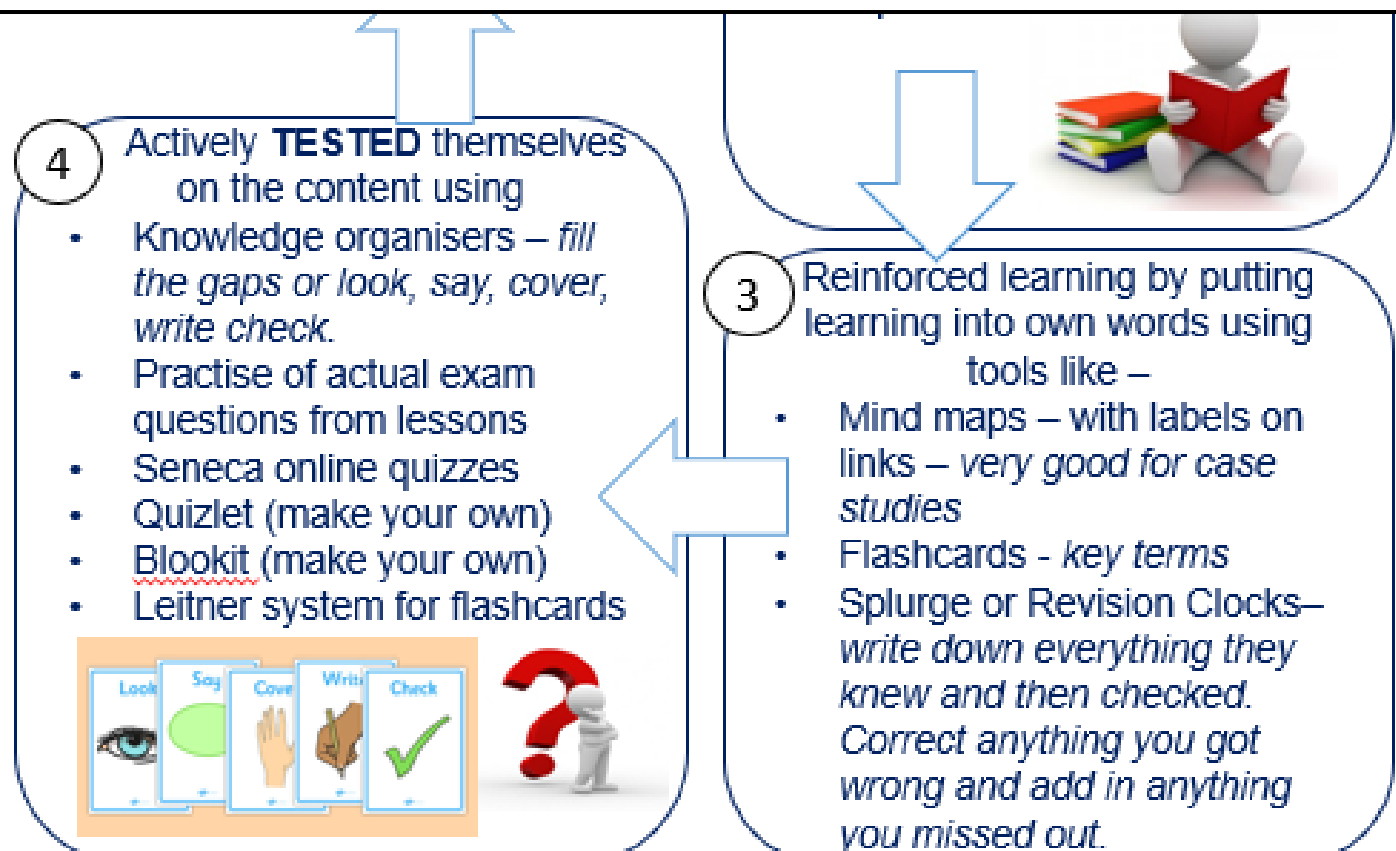
# Memory maps



# Revision Clocks



However once you have recapped the topic don't forget to actively test yourself on it! Don't just watch the video/reread the notes but actively quiz yourself! Not sure how to do that? Look at 4



per 40min bursts with **BREAKS** in-between but **THIS ALWAYS INCLUDED STEP 4**

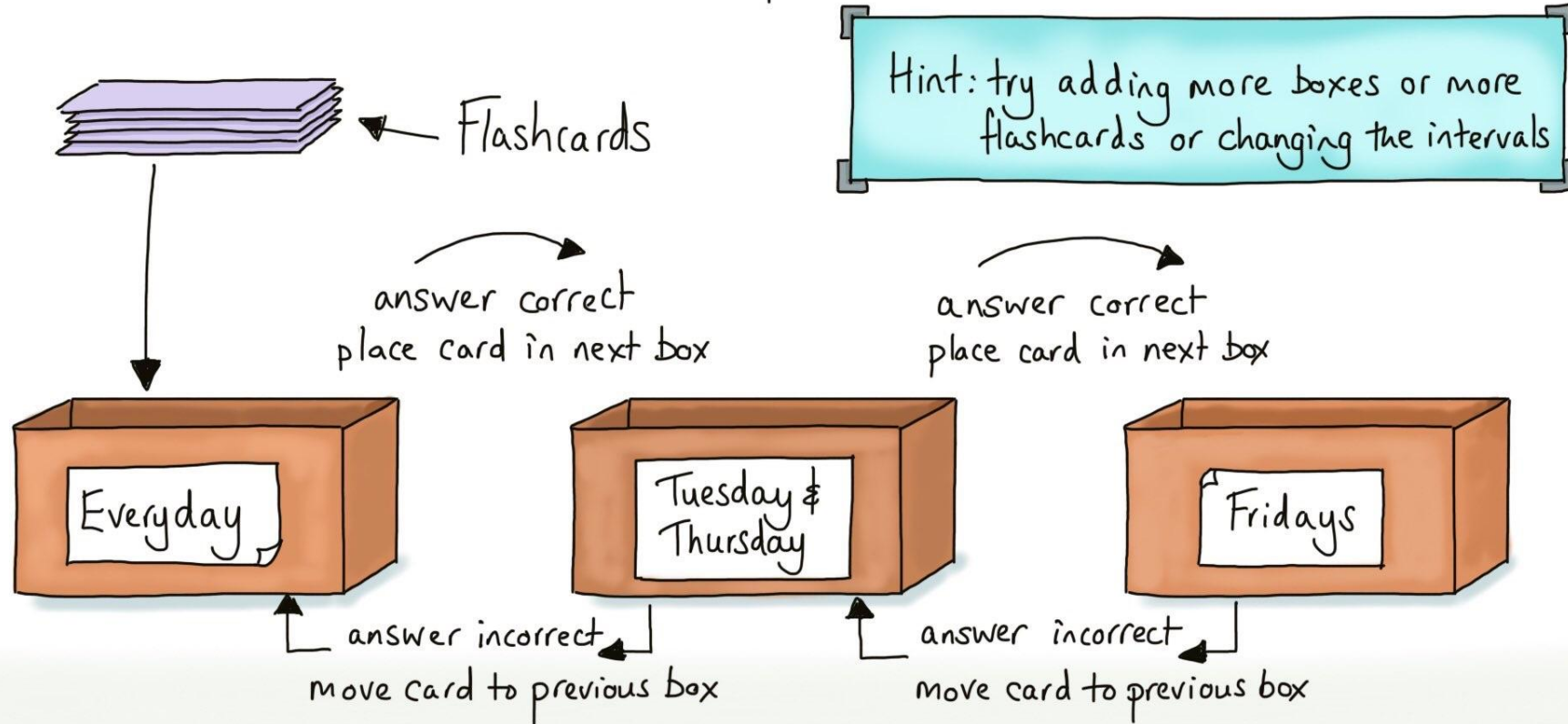
# Revision Cards



- **1. Flashcards are for testing not summarising**
- **2. One idea, one flashcard**
- **3. Boost your memory by combining pictures and words (dual coding)**
- **4. Use spaced repetition to memorise your flashcards**
- **5. Don't just use flashcards**

# LEITNER Flash card method

@ImpactWales



An effective use of flashcards to prompt & recall learning using spaced practice proposed by Leitner in the 1970s. It focuses on the proficiency of recall of the learner. Information which is easily recalled has a longer time lapse before the next recall opportunity.

# Low stakes testing



## The challenge of natural hazards – Tectonic hazards: Challenge grid Revision

1 mark    
  2 marks    
  3 marks    
  4 marks    
  6 marks    
  9 marks

Created by @Mrs\_Geography

Explain how earthquakes are created at destructive plate boundaries	Outline two primary effects of a volcanic eruption	Draw a labelled diagram(s) to explain why earthquakes occur at conservative plate boundaries.	Outline one reason for the distribution of earthquakes	Compare the similarities and differences between a constructive and destructive plate boundary
Describe factors which could affect hazard risk	'Monitoring and predicting are the best ways to reduce the risks of a tectonic hazard' Use evidence to challenge this statement.	For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent do the effects of that hazard vary between LICs and HICs	Explain how earthquakes are created at conservative plate boundaries	
For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent are the primary effects more significant than the secondary effects		Define the term 'natural hazard'	Outline two secondary effects of an earthquake	Suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.
Explain why the majority of earthquakes and volcanoes occur at plate margins		'LIC always suffer more when an earthquake hits.' Use evidence to support this statement.		Outline one possible reason for people living in a hazardous area.
Describe and explain how risks of a volcanic eruption can be reduced.	State two immediate responses to a tectonic hazard that could reduce the number of deaths		Assess the social and environmental effects for a tectonic hazard you have studied	
Using examples, evaluate the effectiveness of the immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard in countries with contrasting levels of wealth	Explain how the global atmospheric system affects the weather and climate of the tropics		Explain why so many people live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards	For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent do the responses to that hazard vary between LICs and HICs
Describe the global distribution of volcanoes	Describe and explain how risks of earthquakes can be reduced.		Explain how planning for tectonic hazards might help to reduce the effects of an earthquake	
	Suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard may be more significant in a urban area.	Explain how a volcanic eruption occurs at a constructive plate boundary		Outline one reason for the distribution of tectonic hazards
Assess the immediate responses and long term responses for a tectonic hazard you have studied		State two differences between continental crust and oceanic crust	Explain how prediction might help to reduce the effects of a volcanic eruption	

# Past Papers

- AQA website
- Previous assessments
- Class examples



# Useful resources online:

- Internet Geography
- Seneca
- BBC Bitesize
- Tutor2U
- Geography Hawks
- You tube
- Physics and maths tutor – this has excellent Geography content



# Contact details

- [pwooster@ringwood.hants.sch.uk](mailto:pwooster@ringwood.hants.sch.uk)

Courage  
Ambition  
Integrity  
Respect





**Please give us some feedback  
on Yr 11 Revision Evening!**



Courage  
Ambition  
Integrity  
Respect

