

Mrs Streeter's

COMPONENT

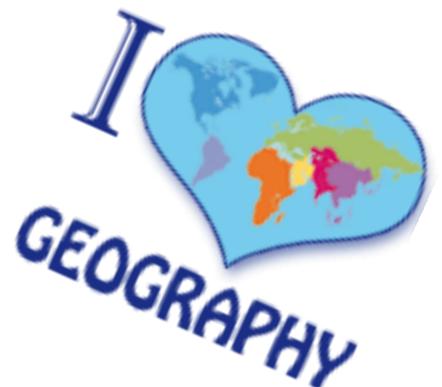
1 BIBLE

Hazardous Earth
Development Dynamics
Challenges of an Urbanising World

Traffic light sheets

Key words

Common questions



*this booklet should be used in addition to the revision you already have planned!

Contents

The questions will appear in this order in your exam
You need to answer all the questions in the booklet

- 1 - Hazardous Earth
- 2 - Development Dynamics
- 3 - Challenges of an Urbanising World

Information about the exam

Time: 1 hour 30 mins

Worth: 94 marks

Each topic is worth 30 marks

The biggest question you will answer on each topic will be out of 8 marks

One question will also be worth an additional 4 marks for SPAG

This will show as a 12 mark question but it really just means 8 for answer + 4 for SPaG

Counts for: 37.5% of your final grade

*Shorter questions do not need case study detail (although if you can put it in then it may carry marks)

*8 or 12 mark questions MUST HAVE CASE STUDY EXAMPLES AND FACTS

Global Geographical Issues: Hazardous Earth review sheet



Colour code each question or statement.

Green *I fully understand. I'm a Geography genius - check me out!*
 Yellow *I know some of it but not really too sure. I need a bit of help/revision.*
 Red *I have no idea - did we learn it?! Was I even here?*

Key statement	Colour
1.1a The global atmospheric circulation and how circulation cells (Hadley, Ferrel and polar) and ocean currents transfer and redistribute heat energy around the Earth.	
1.1b How global atmospheric circulation determines the location of arid (dry) high pressure areas and high rainfall low pressure areas.	
1.2a The natural causes of climate change and how they explain past climate change events: asteroid collisions, orbital changes, volcanic activity, variations in solar output.	
1.2b Distant and more recent evidence for natural climate change (ice cores, tree rings and historical sources) and how it is used to reconstruct glacial and interglacial climate in the UK during the Quaternary period. (Roman times to the present day).	
1.3a How human activities (industry, transport, energy, farming) produce greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane) that cause the enhanced greenhouse effect leading to global warming.	
1.3b Evidence for how human activity is causing climate change (sea level rise and warming oceans, global temperature rise, declining Arctic ice, increased extreme weather events) and the possible consequences for people.	
1.3c The range of projections for global temperature change and sea level rise in the future, including physical processes and human reasons for uncertainty about these projections.	
1.4a Characteristics (pressure, rotation, structure) and seasonal global distribution of tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons) including source areas and tracks and how these change over time.	
1.4b How the global circulation of the atmosphere leads to tropical cyclones in source areas; reasons why some tropical cyclones intensify (build up) and their dissipation (when they die out).	
1.5a Physical hazards of tropical cyclones (high winds, intense rainfall, storm surges, coastal flooding, landslides) and their impact on people and environments.	
1.5b Why some countries are more vulnerable (physically, socially and economically) than others to the impacts of tropical cyclones.	
1.6a How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: weather forecasting, satellite technology, warning and evacuation strategies, and storm-surge defences.	
1.6b The effectiveness of these methods of preparation and response in one developed country and in one developing or emerging country.	
1.7a Earth's layered structure (including the asthenosphere), with different composition and physical properties (temperature, density, composition, physical state)	
1.7b How the core's internal heat source (through radioactive decay) generates convection cells which make the plates move.	
1.8a Distribution and characteristics of the three plate boundary types (conservative, convergent and divergent) and hotspots.	
1.8b Causes of contrasting volcanic (volcano type, magma type/lava flows and explosivity) and earthquake hazards, including tsunami (shallow/deep, magnitude).	
1.9a Primary and secondary impacts of earthquakes or volcanoes on property and people in a developed (New Zealand) and emerging or developing country (Haiti).	
1.9b Management of volcanic or earthquake hazards in a developed and emerging or developing country including short-term relief (shelter and supplies) and long term planning (trained and funded emergency services), preparation (warning and evacuation, building design) and prediction.	

Keywords

Techniques for learning key words

- Colour coding e.g. traffic lights or categories e.g. geophysical (earth hazards) and hydro-meteorological (air hazards)
- Table e.g.

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aftershocks	interglacials
aid	intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ)
*andesite	landslide
asteroid collisions	lava
asthenosphere	levees
atmosphere	lithosphere
basalt	low pressure
carbon dating	magma
climate	mantle
climatologist	ocean currents
coastal flooding	oceanic crust
collision zone	orbital theory (*Milankovic cycles)
conservative margin / boundary	outer core
continental crust	plumes
convection currents	polar
convergent margin / boundary	polar cell
Coriolis force	prediction
cross bracing	primary impacts
crust	*radioactive decay
cumulonimbus	recent past
cyclone / typhoon / hurricane	refugee
damper	Richter scale
desert	relief effort
distant past	risk zone
divergent margin / boundary	Saffir Simpson scale
economic impacts	secondary impacts
enhanced greenhouse effect	seismometer
environmental impacts	social impacts
epicentre	*solar isolation
eruption theory	source regions
evacuation	storm surge
eye	stratosphere
Ferrell cell	subduction
focus	sunspot theory
*geothermal	tectonic plates
glacials	thermal expansion
global circulation model	tipping point
greenhouse effect	tree rings
Hadley Cell	tropic of Cancer
high pressure	tropic of Capricorn
hot spots	tropics
ice cores	tsunami
inner core	weather

Common content, common questions

Explain how ocean currents can influence climates (4)

Suggest 2 ways that global circulation patterns affect rainfall distribution in West Africa (4)

Explain how global circulation influences the location of the world's deserts (4)

mathematical questions possible using climate graphs; mean, mode, mean, median etc. or you may be asked to plot data on a climate graph

Assess the importance of volcanic eruptions and changes to solar output to climate change (8)

Explain how **one** type of evidence can help reconstruct past climates (3)

'Most global warming is caused by carbon dioxide emissions from a few rich, developed countries'. Assess the statement (8)

Explain two reasons why the predictions of future global temperatures are uncertain (4)

Explain one hazard brought by tropical cyclones (2)

Explain 2 causes of tropical cyclones (4)

Explain one reason why people in Bangladesh are vulnerable to flooding (2)

Assess the social and economic impacts of tropical cyclones on developing countries (8)

Assess the different methods of cyclone prediction and warning systems in a named developing country (8)

Assess the success of different methods of cyclone prediction and warning systems in a named developed country (8)

Explain one difference between oceanic and continental crust (3)

Other than the mantle, explain the properties of two of Earth's internal layers (4)

you may get a question asking you to describe the location of boundaries on a map so be familiar with world maps, locations and possibly some plate names

Suggest two reasons why some plate boundaries are more hazardous than others (4)

Explain two ways in which volcanic eruptions can be predicted (4)

Assess the impacts of volcanic eruptions on both developed and developing countries (8)

Assess the primary and secondary impacts of earthquakes on both developed and developing countries (8)

Explain why earthquakes happen on collision margins. *You may draw a diagram to help with your answer* (4)

Global Geographical Issues: Development Dynamics review sheet



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Key statement	Colour
2.1a How can we measure development? Development indicators (GDP, HDI etc)	
2.1b How the population structure of different countries varies e.g. developing, emerging and developed. Compare or describe how pyramids (population structure) changes as a country becomes more developed	
2.1b Explain population pyramids. Why do different countries have different population structures? Why does BR, DR and LE change as a country becomes more developed?	
2.2a How is the world unequal? The Brandt line, HIC's, LIC's and the different types of MIC's	
2.2a What are the causes of inequality? (social, economic, historical and political factors)	
2.2b How Rostow's modernisation theory can be used to explain how a country develops over time	
2.2b How Frank's dependency theory can be used to explain how a country develops over time	
2.3a Characteristics of Top down development (A large Dam) the advantages and disadvantages	
2.3a Characteristics of bottom up development (Biogas) the advantages and disadvantages	
2.3b The advantages and disadvantages of different approaches to development e.g. NGO led, intermediate technology, IGO funded or funded by TNC's	
2.4a and b Where is India? How significant is India? Socially? Politically? Culturally? Environmentally?	
2.5a How has India's economy grown?	
2.5a and b How has globalisation helped India grow? The importance of transport, trade, FDI by TNC's, aid, communications	
2.5b How do TNC's operate in India? (BT and outsourcing)	
2.6a How has rapid economic change contributes to demographic change? (fertility rates and death rates)	
2.6a How has rapid economic change impacted upon people in India? Who are the winners and losers?	
2.6a How has rapid economic change affected parts of India differently? (Core - Maharashtra and the Periphery - Bihar)	
2.6b How has rapid economic change affected the environment? (Air pollution, degradation of crop lands and forests, water pollution)	
2.7a How is India's role changing? What relationships does India have with the EU and USA?	
2.7b What are the costs and benefits of changing international relations?	

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aging population

AID's

biofuels

biogas

birth rate

Bollywood

bottom up development

Brandt Line

cash crops

Clarke Fisher Model

colonisation

commodities

communism

containerisations

core region

corruption

culture

death rate

demographic

development indicators

economic liberalisation

emerging countries

fertility rate

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Franks Model

global shift

globalisation

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

High Income Countries (HIC's)

human development index (HDI)

inequality

infant mortality

landlocked

Low Income Countries (LIC's)

maternal mortality

Middle Income Countries (MIC's)

multiplier effect

Newly Industrialising Countries (NIC's)

non-governmental organisations (NGO's)

outsourcing

periphery region

population structure

Poverty Line

primary products

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

quintiles

Recently Industrialising countries (RIC's)

Rostows Theory

rural isolation

secondary products

service industries (tertiary)

subsistence farming

systems of governance

tariffs

top down development

trade / terms of trade

Trans National companies (TNC;s)

urban expansion

urban-rural migration

youthful population

Common content, common questions

Describe two indicators that show a country's level of development (4)

Explain the population structure of one developing country (3)

* Be familiar with population pyramids as you may be given one and asked to describe it*

Explain why HDI level varies between countries (4)

Explain one physical factor that can prevent development progress in a country (3)

For a named developing country, assess how far patterns of trade have affected its economic development (12)

Explain how Rostow's model can be used to explain the development of a country (4)

For a named emerging country, assess how far it has benefitted from globalisation (12)

Suggest two reasons for the projected changes in GDP position by 2050 (4)

Explain why the size of global trade flows vary (4)

Assess the economic and social impacts of TNC's on emerging countries (12)

Using examples, assess the changes brought by globalisation to one emerging country (12)

Explain one reason why levels of development vary within a country (4)

For a named top down development project, evaluate its benefits and problems (12)

Explain what is meant by intermediate technology (4)

Explain the benefits of a bottom up development project (4)

For one emerging country, evaluate the impacts of its international relations with other countries (12)

Global Geographical Issues: Challenges of an Urbanising World Review Sheet



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Spec	Content	G/Y/R
Enquiry Question: What are the causes and challenges of rapid urban change?		
3.1a	I can define urbanisation	
3.1a	I can explain how urbanisation has changed and give examples of places that have high population growth	
3.1b	I can explain the global pattern of megacities and explain why some places are world cities and have urban primacy	
3.2a	I can explain how a change in jobs and migration can cause cities to grow (Kampala or New York) or decline (Detroit)	
3.2b	I can explain why economies are different in the developing and developed world (e.g. formal vs informal economy)	
3.3a	I can explain how urban growth and population can change over time e.g. sub-urbanisation, deindustrialisation, counter-urbanisation, regeneration)	
3.3a	I can use New York as an example to explain how urban places change over time	
3.3b	I can explain why urban land use can change over time (e.g. more people living in the suburbs) and the factors that influence it	
Enquiry Question: Why does quality of life vary so much in Rio de Janeiro?		
3.4a	I can explain the importance of Rio's location (geographical location, proximity to water, climate) and how it is connected to the rest of the world	
3.4b	I can explain the structure of the city of Rio and the location of the CBD	
3.5a	I can explain reasons for increasing urbanisation in Rio (natural increase, national and international migration, investment and growth)	
3.5b	I can explain how population growth has affected the pattern of spatial growth and changes to land use function	
3.6a	I can explain how people have different opportunities in Rio (bottom, middle and top)	
3.6b	I can explain the problems that urbanisation has caused in Rio (housing shortages, slums, water and waste, traffic)	
3.6c	I can explain the patterns of extreme wealth and poverty in the city and the problems in dealing with inequality	
3.6c	I can explain what the informal economy is and how it creates problems for the city including taxes	
3.7a	I can explain the positives and negatives of top-down strategies in trying to improve the city and can say how they have improved sustainability	
3.7b	I can explain the positives and negatives of bottom-up strategies in trying to improve the city and can say how they have improved sustainability	

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Accessibility

Benefits

Business park

By-pass

Common Agricultural Policy

Congestion charging zone

Counter-urbanisation

Cultural diversity

Decentralisation

Deindustrialisation

Depopulation

Deprivation

Disparity

Diversification

E-commerce

Economic activity

Economic investment

Emigration

Emissions zone

Employment structure

Energy-efficient housing

Enterprise zones

Environmental quality

Ethnicity

Factory outlet shopping

Farming uncertainty

Financial sector

Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Free trade

Gentrification

Grants

Greenfield sites

Housing density

Housing supply

Immigration

Index of Multiple Deprivation

Inequality

Interdependence

Land ownership change

Land use zones

Leisure and recreation needs

Leisure developments

Marginal areas

Migration

Multiplier effect

Natural environment

Out-of-town shopping centres

Park and ride

Periphery

Planning department

Pollution

Population change (growth)

Population density

Population distribution

Primary employment

Privatisation

Quality of life

Rebranding

Redevelopment

Regeneration

Regional development funds

Retail park

Reurbanisation

Ring road

Rural

Rural-urban fringe

Secondary employment

Services

Settlement

Site situation

Society

Socio-economic

Socio-economic background

Subsidies

Suburbanisation

Sustainability

Tax incentives

Transnational corporation (TNC)

Transport infrastructure

Urban core

Urban decline

Urban function

Urban sprawl

Urban structure

Common content, common questions

Explain two reasons why the world is increasingly urbanised (4)

Explain two ways in which world cities influence decision-making (4)

Suggest one reason for the population change shown *graph would be present for you - familiarise with graphs* (2)

Explain two reasons why the economies of developed and developing world cities differ (4)

Using examples, assess the effects of suburbanisation upon cities (8)

For a named megacity or emerging country, explain two ways in which its land use changes across the city (4)

For a named megacity in a developing or emerging country, explain two reasons for its rapid spatial growth (4)

expect to see maps in place here; possibly testing your ability to use grid references and other map skills

For a named megacity, assess the social and environmental impacts of its rapid population growth (12)

For a named megacity, assess the reasons for variation in the quality of life for its people (12)

Explain the impact on people of two urban environmental problems in developing or emerging megacities (4)

For a named megacity, assess the success of a top down development project designed to improve quality of life (12)

For a named megacity, assess the success of a bottom up development project designed to improve the lives of ordinary people (12)