Year 11 Revision Timetable Geography KT, RCH and PB

Week Beginning	lesson 1	TA	lesson 2	TA	lesson 3
26th Feb Week A	Natural Hazards 2/4/6 questions	1 Plymouth	Natural Hazards 6 and 9 mark questions	2 Mumbai	Natural Hazards Tropical Storms Teacher Plugging the gap
5th March Week B	Living World 9 Mark Practice	3 Uk Ec Dev	Hot Deserts and exam skills Plugging the gap.	4 Resources	Only 2 lessons in week B
12th March Week A	Coasts Hot Potato Lesson	5 Water	Rivers plugging the gap and exam practice	6 Natural Hazards	OS Map skills to recap rivers and coasts
19th March Week B	Concept Mapping and Thinking hard	7 Trop storms	Use of figures, graphs etc	8 Climate change	
26th March Week A	Begin Prep for Paper 3 Physical recap and exam practice	9 Fieldwork	Human Paper 3 recap and exam practice	10 Ec Dev	DME prep and easter homework explained.
2nd April	Easter Holidays Time for revision of content and DME prep				
9th April					
16th April Week B	Challenges of Urban World HIC Plymouth Recap and 9 markers	11	LIC Mumbai Recap and practice	12	
23rd April Week A	UK Economic Development	13	Nigeria Case study recap and 9 mark exam practice	14	Natural Hazards recap to include Trop storms and Climate change.
30th April Week B	Living World recap and exam practice	15	Resources Food, Energy and Water	16	
7th May Week A	Bank Holiday	17	Coasts recap	18	Rivers recap
14th May Week B	OS maps	19	Paper 1 reminders	20	
21st May Booster	22nd Paper 1 EXAM		Paper 2 reminders		Paper 2 reminders

28th May	Half Term			
4th June Booster	5th June Paper 3	Sun 10th Booster	11th June Paper 3	FINISH!!

TA=Takeaway given by teacher each lesson 30 minute easy win task to do at home.

Year 11 Revision Timetable Geography RCH group

Week Beginning	lesson 1	TA	lesson 2	TA
26th Feb	Natural Hazards 2/4/6 questions Introduce concept mapping and thinking hard	1 Plymouth	Natural Hazards 6 and 9 mark questions	2 Mumbai
5th March	Natural Hazards Tropical Storms Climate Change Teacher Plugging the gap	3 UK Ec Development	Living World 9 Mark Practice	4 Resources
12th March	Coasts Hot Potato Lesson with OS maps	5 Water	Rivers plugging the gap and exam practice with OS maps	6 Natural hazards
19th March	Hot deserts plugging the gap	7 Tropical Storms	Use of figures and graphs/stats	8 Climate change
26th March	Begin Prep for Paper 3 Physical and Human recap and exam practice	9 Field work	DME prep and easter homework explained.	10 Ec Dev
2nd April	Easter Holidays Time for revision of content and DME prep			
9th April				
16thApril	Challenges of Urban World HIC Plymouth Recap and 9 markers	11 Hot Deserts and TRF	LIC Mumbai Recap and practice	12 Natural Hazards
23rdApril	UK Economic Development	13 UK Weather	Nigeria Case study recap and 9 mark exam practice	14 Rivers
30thApril	Living World recap and exam practice	15 Coasts	Resources Food, Energy and Water recap	16 Living World

7th May	Bank Holiday	17 Rivers	Coasts recap	18 Stats
14th May	OS maps	19 OS maps	Paper 1 reminders	20 Prepare
21st May Booster	22nd Paper 1 EXAM		Paper 2 reminders	
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1 Plymouth Challenges and Opportunities

Make a **Thinking Hard Revision Card**

Use these notes to help

Challenges

Economic. High unemployment due to dock closure (2000 jobs lost) so...

Social. High crime rate and issues with student lets and poor behaviour so lowers **QOL** as people are not **safe.**

Environmental. Ugly out-dated town centre due to damage after second world war. Concrete and cheap in the CBD. Devonport run down as this was where low paid dock workers were based so...

Opportunities

Economic and social. Drakes Circus, opened in 2006 at a cost of £46 million named UK shopping centre of the year 2017! Provides shop work and improves **quality of life** as people have secure jobs and can spend locally in other businesses like swimming pools theatre so adding to taxes and improving economy.

Oceansgate also economic and social. Future highly skilled marine jobs, connect with Plymouth uni and so… QOL…. opening in 2026

Environmental: Park and Ride (losing money costing £350,000 per year to run! Roborough. eco town on edge of Dartmoor. (£350,000-£500,000!)
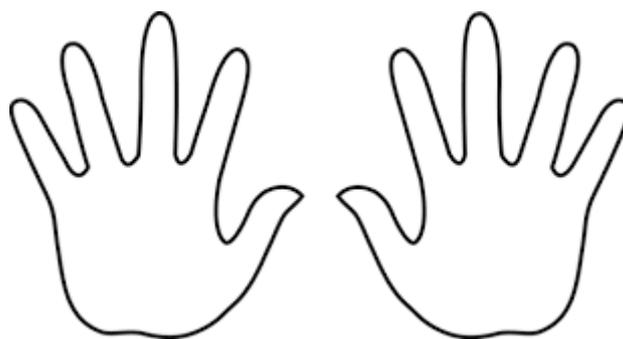
Detail of Case study	Case study with blanks!

2 Mumbai Challenges and Opportunities

Exam question

To what extent do urban areas in LICs or NEEs provide social and economic opportunities for people. 9 marks

Plan your answer. Use this to help.......

The most important opportunity that exists in Mumbai is its position in the global economy. It has connections via the international air links with cities in USA and Europe and the major cargo ports nearby such as Aden. This means that …

On the other hand this opportunity only benefits rich business people from Maharashtra state and international visitors so...

Another important opportunity is the importance of Mumbai nationally as it has many head quarters such as Johnson and Johnson and Bank of America and is the centre for Bollywood this means that….QOL

On the other hand this has caused a social challenge in Mumbai as many rural indians have migrated to Mumbai to live in the city of dreams this means that….

An opportunity that is often overlooked is the recycling done by the rag pickers in Dharavi...this both economic and social and goes some way to improve the QOL …..however…

In conclusion….

3 UK Economic Development

- Causes and effects of change
- Strategies to reduce regional differences

TAKE AWAY

Create two concept maps using these words. Add links! Try out using so…. and this means that

primary	secondary	tertiary	quaternary	industrial	science parks
north	Cambridge	universities	opportunities	pollution	
quality of life	safety	environmental	factories	textiles	
Manchester	migration	spiral of decline	unemployment		

north south divide	MediaCity	BBC	Salford	HS2
quaternary jobs	travel time	commute	London	high wage
Angel of the North	quality of life	comfort	economy	
disposible income	future	environment	greenbelt land	

Projected Water Scarcity in 2025

Physical water scarcity
Economic water scarcity
Little or no water scarcity
Not estimated

Note: ▨ indicates countries that will import more than 10% of their cereal consumption in 2025.
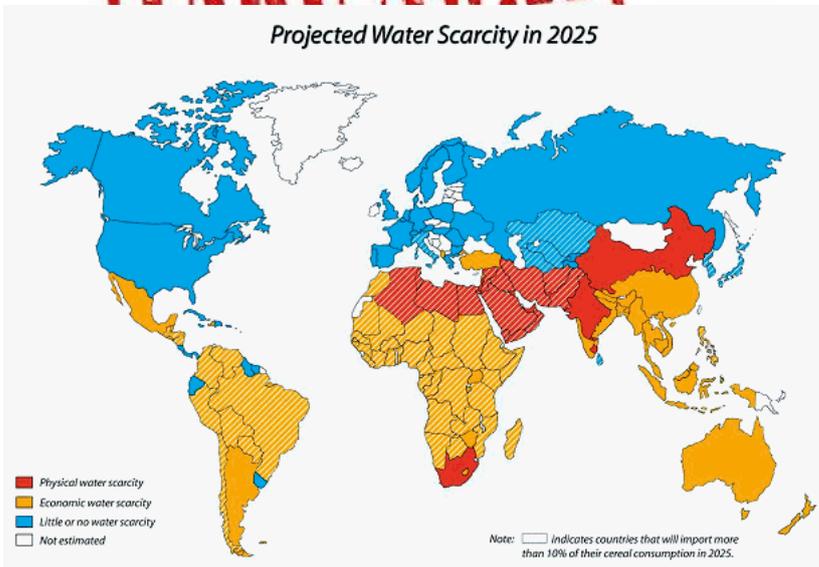
4 Resources

Describe the pattern of water scarcity, energy use and food insecurity.

Energy use

Energy use per capita, 2014 (kilograms of oil equivalent)

- Less than 500
- 500–999
- 1,000–2,499
- 2,500–4,999
- 5,000 or higher
- No data
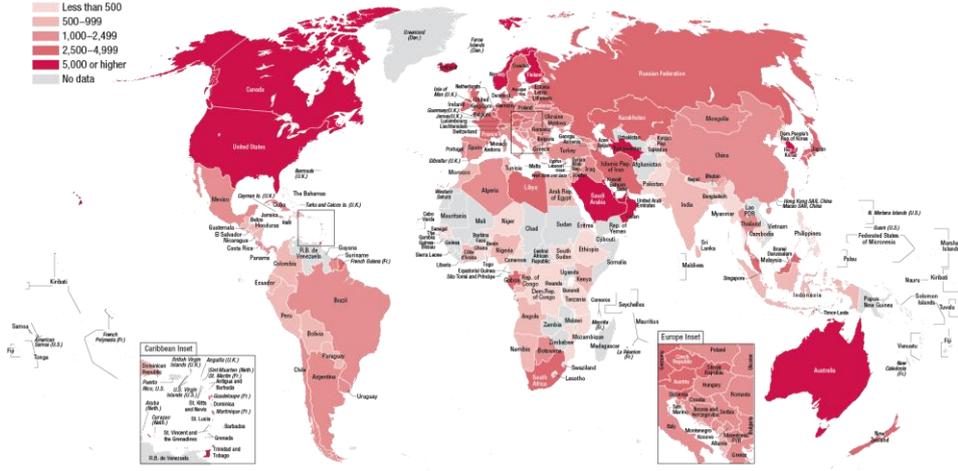
Are there any similarities?

Can you offer reasons why?

Global Food Insecurity[1]

Low risk
> 7.5 – 10.0

Medium risk
> 5 – 7.5

High risk
> 2.5 – 5.0

Extreme risk
0.0 – 2.5

No data

Haiti
Chad
Afghanistan
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Somalia
South Sudan
Burundi
Comoros
DR Congo
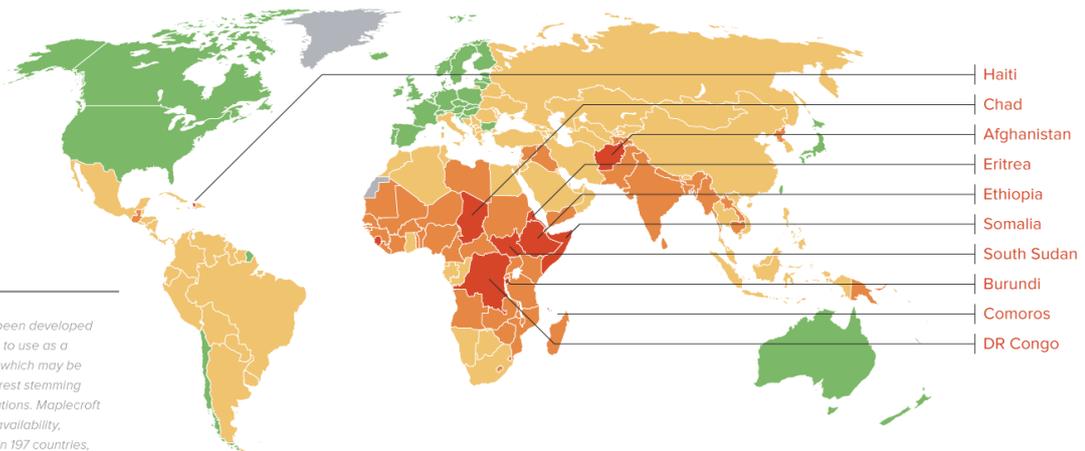
1: *The Food Security Risk Index has been developed for governments, NGOs and business to use as a barometer to identify those countries which may be susceptible to famine and societal unrest stemming from food shortages and price fluctuations. Maplecroft reaches its results by evaluating the availability, access and stability of food supplies in 197 countries, as well as the nutritional and health status of populations.*

SOURCE: *Maplecroft's Food Security Risk Index 2013*

TAKE AWAY

5 Water

Examples (Cape Town) effect of water insecurity.

Case study Katse Dam

1 Cape town watch and read this http://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-02-21/cape-town-day-zero-drought-looms-despite-date-pushback/9468238

Watch Walking in Sabina's shoes

2 Try this exam question

Evaluate the success of one top down water management project you have studied (6 marks)

Problems

Benefits

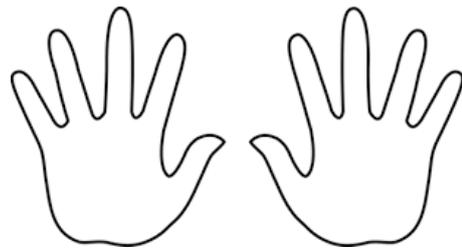**So you will need 2 PEEL paragraphs. One for benefits and one for issues.**

TRY THIS Fill in the blanks then re write!

P Make your point- The Katse Dam in Lesotho was built in……………………

E Give evidence - it will provide ………………….. improving people's safety as …. …………………

E Explain - this means that their QOL will improve so…………………….

L Link back to question - it can be seen as a success!

Then write **On the other hand….**

P Make your point. – The problem with the dam is that…………………….....

E Evidence - The dam displaced 300 families

E Explain - which means that…………………………………..so people's comfort and security changed so…………………….their QOL.

L Link back to question - so one could argue that…………………………..

TAKE AWAY

6 Natural Hazards

Processes

Create some revision cards to ensure YOU are clear about the formation of the following. Watch the clips too! They will help you to construct some good diagrams.

Explain how Volcanoes form on plate boundaries
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4CVk68ZuBm4

Explain how earthquakes form on plate boundaries
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZZ_Kh3dfxg

Explain how tropical storms are formed
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xI1cqyUf74

Explain how a depression forms
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7Ewqm0YHUI

Explain how an anticyclone forms
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DXjsurWQf20

Explain how a meander forms
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4qKS_Nk7UmY

Explain how a waterfall forms https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jqCR-9nBgWQ

Explain how a wave cut platform forms
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=csTIpgb8AfQ

Explain how a spit forms https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bs-G57JaQm4

Explain how a cave, stack and stump is formed.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F1PtFRs23EA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00Khn0RSpYA

 Include a diagram you have drawn and labelled.

Do the ones you cannot do well!!

TAKE AWAY

7 Tropical Storms

Case study Haiyan

Create a Thinking Hard Revision Card!

Here are some facts you can use..

130,000 houses were destroyed.

Approximately 33,000 bags of rice stolen during looting

Haiyan knocked over an oil barge, resulting in an oil spill that damaged nearby mangrove populations

The terminal building of Tacloban Airport's main terminal destroyed by a 5.2m storm surge

The typhoon caused a 5m storm surge with waves up to 15m high.

Long-term homelessness – in 2014, around 1 million people were still homeless as a result of the typhoon.

Winds of up to 195mph.

BBC describes Tacloban City as 'war zone' due to widespread looting, reports of escaped prisoners, and incidents whereby thousands of people broke through fences in order to reach aid-carrying planes.

Sharp decline in tourism due to destruction of 32 hotels

670,000 people made homeless (55% living in evacuation shelters).

Lack of electricity, rendering planes unable to fly at night

$85 million lost from farm damage

Haiyan

8 UK Weather and Climate Change

Dual coding

Create 2 sketch notes or doodle **dual code** for past and present climate change, depressions and anticyclones and air masses. Perhaps record yourself doing it. Share online!

Eccentri...
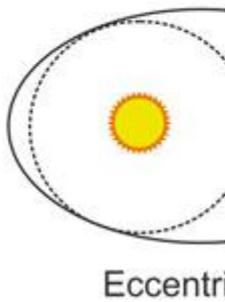
9

Use these notes to help you answer the questions below.

Fieldwork THIS IS 3 SIDEs

Al Gore • An Inconvenient Truth
graphic facilitation by Brandy Agerbeck • Loosetooth.com

Human
Title. Key question What impact has Drakes circus on the CBD of Plymouth?
Risk assessment: cars, crime, lost
Where: CBD 4 sites Drakes circus, George Street, Cornwall street and Market Avenue

Methods GOOD/BAD

Pedestrian Count Good as did over 4 sites, did same amount of time (10 mins) at each site. Bad only did for 10 minutes and only on one day.

Environmental Quality Survey Good was very detailed as looked a range of different qualities such as landscape, noise, litter, access. Bad

Qualitative opinion based so is BIASED (note the spelling!!)

Land Use Survey **Good** as we were thorough and mapped all 4 sites on a map. Also used secondary data to check we were accurate. **Bad** Many shops were closed so we could not tell what they were. We could not tell how much rent they paid so we could not do a bid rent curve.

Presentation **Radial graphs** for the EQS visual and a wide range of data could easily help show which areas had better overall EQ. This helps my conclusion because Drakes Circus….

Tally Charts to show the pedestrian count and **bar charts** overlay on the map with **flow arrows/lines** helps to show which areas were busy….

Land use survey shown as **bar chart** and displayed on a map of Plymouth this showed that….

Results helped to come to a conclusion?

The conclusion was that Drakes circus had both a positive and negative impact.

The pedestrian count **results** showed that Drakes circus was the busiest with 300 people per hour passing through. **This shows that** Drakes circus is pulling people away from the rest of the CBD. It has the most chain stores **as shown on the land use survey** **this shows that** it is attracting high end stores so….

Physical

Title/Key Question Is the main cause of slumping in Carlyon Bay due to physical or human factors.

Risk assessment: cliff falls, falling from cliff, freak waves, ankle twist on rocks

Where? Carlyon Bay, Charlestown beach.

Methods GOOD/BAD

Rock hardness test. With a rock hammer tested how hard the rock was to show if the rock was susceptible to erosion. **Good** -This showed variation across the beach so…   **Bad** - But could be inconclusive as we could have varied the strength of hit.

Pebble roundness test showed the rate of erosion and also if there had been any fresh slumping only works if done systematically

Cliff height survey **Good** - to show variation in cliff height again to show if one area had eroded more. **Bad** - Not able to do systematically due to danger areas.

Footpath width survey to see how deep the erosion was due to people. **Good** - done systematically **Bad** - but some areas were out of bounds due to cliff falls.

Photos were used to show areas of slumping such as areas too dangerous to measure.

Secondary data included geology map and weather information.

Presentation Included: using trig for cliff height and then mapped.

The height of the cliff is calculated as follows:

Distance (A) x tan of angle (B) + height of observer This helped my conclusion …

Pebble roughness displayed as a table and rock hardness as a bar chart. Both of these methods helped my original aims….

Footpath survey was drawn as a series of cross sections… this showed which areas were more susceptible to erosion. This showed that…

Imaginary footpath cross-section
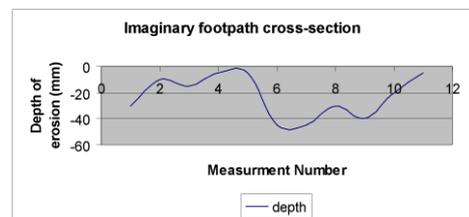
Results helped to come to a conclusion?

The conclusion was that it was mostly physical factors due to rack type and beach width. The beach at Charlestown also faces prevailing wind. Human factors did contribute as we noted that some areas where the footpath had been badly eroded had had more recent cliff collapse.

Questions:

Describe the methods of data collection you used and assess its effectiveness in supporting the aims of your investigation

Select one technique of data presentation you used in your investigation>
Explain how the techniques aided the interpretation of data

To what extent did the results of your investigation help you achieve your aims.

Describe and justify methods of primary data collection you used in your fieldwork.

Explain why a risk assessment was necessary to complete before the field trip went ahead.

Outline the benefits of the locations chosen for your field study.

10 Economic Development

Nigeria and UK

Types of aid

Closing the gap.

Reducing regional differences.