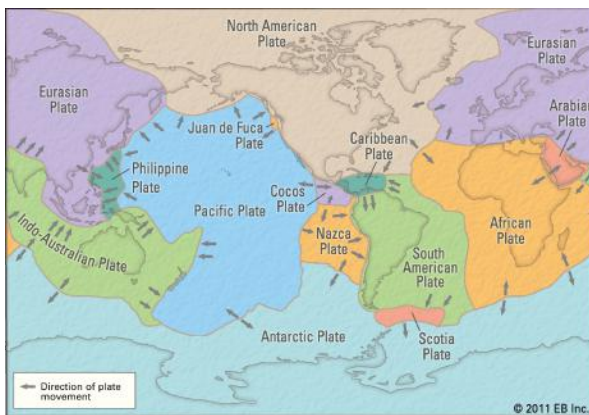


GCSE Geography induction pack

A guide to help you get ready for
Geography @ QE



Name: _____

Welcome to GCSE Geography

What will I study?

The course you are studying is: **AQA Geography 8035**

You will sit three papers at the end of year 11 as detailed below:

Paper 1: Physical Geography	Paper 2: Human Geography	Paper 3: Geographical applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Natural HazardsThe Living WorldUK landscapes (Rivers and coasts) <p>1 hour 30 mins 88 marks 35% of GCSE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Urban issues and challengesThe changing economic worldResource management <p>1 hour 30 mins 88 marks 35% of GCSE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Issue evaluation (pre-release booklet available 12 weeks before paper 3)Fieldwork <p>1 hour 15 mins 76 marks 30% of GCSE</p>

Useful websites:

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/geography/gcse/geography-8035>

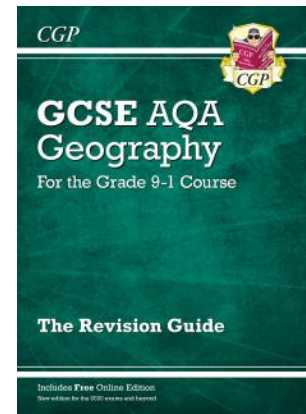
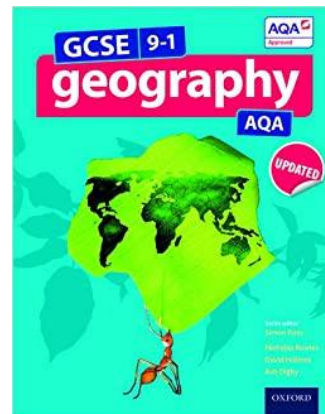
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zy3ptyc>

<https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts#6003/6016>

http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/challenge_natural_hazards.php

Textbook and revision guide:

Although not essential, you may consider purchasing a textbook or revision guide or both. These are the ones that we would thoroughly recommend.



<https://global.oup.com/education/product/9780198366614/?region=uk>

<https://www.cgpbooks.co.uk/secondary-books/gcse/humanities/geography/gar45-new-gcse-9-1-geography-aqa-revision-guide>



Introduction:

Firstly, make a copy of this booklet and save it into your own work area with your name on it. You can type directly into the booklet or you can print it and write your notes by hand, it is up to you.

Case studies:

The tasks that you have been given have been designed to give you a head start on your case studies that you will need for your exams. In geography you will need to know a number of case studies (examples) for each topic on the GCSE and there will be a lot you will need to remember over the two year course. These tasks will help you get familiar with these case studies and will really help you when it comes to applying your knowledge and understanding to the exam questions.

As part of your induction work for Geography, this booklet will guide you through the key topics that you will study in year 10. Work through the tasks by carrying out research and adding notes into the boxes.

Natural Hazards

The Haiti earthquake

In 2010, Haiti (an island in the Caribbean sea) was hit by one of the most devastating earthquakes in recent history. Haiti is a very poor country and suffered hugely when this earthquake hit.

Follow the links and make some notes in the table provided on the key facts, location, causes, effects and responses of this devastating event.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zp46sg8/revision/5>

<http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/GCSE/AQA/Restless%20Earth/Earthquakes/Haiti.htm>

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/haiti-earthquake-2010/>

<https://handygeography.wordpress.com/gcse/the-restless-earth-revision-materials/earthquake-case-study-haiti-poor/>



Key facts: date and time, earthquake magnitude (Richter scale), tectonic plates involved the type of plate margin	
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<p>Location: Where is Haiti? Where exactly did the earthquake hit? (you may want to include a map here)</p>	
<p>What caused the earthquake in Haiti?</p>	
<p>What were some of the effects of the Haiti earthquake?</p>	
<p>What were the responses to the Haiti earthquake?</p>	

The Christchurch earthquake

In 2011 the largest city on New Zealand's south island was taken by surprise when it was hit by a major earthquake that caused significant damage. The city was due to host some of the rugby world cup matches that same year, but these had to be relocated to other areas of New Zealand as the city was not allowed any visitors or tourists for quite some time. Follow the links and make some notes in the table provided on the key facts, location, causes, effects and responses of this devastating event.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zp46sg8/revision/4>



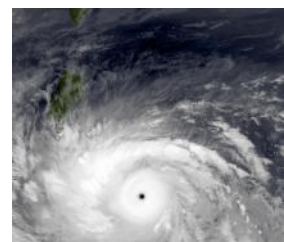
<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/christchurch-earthquake-case-study/>
<https://handygeography.wordpress.com/gcse/the-restless-earth-revision-materials/earthquake-case-study-new-zealand-rich/>

<p>Key facts: date and time, earthquake magnitude (Richter scale), tectonic plates involved the type of plate margin</p>	
<p>Location: Where is Christchurch? Where exactly did the earthquake hit? (you may want to include a map here)</p>	
<p>What caused the earthquake in Christchurch?</p>	
<p>What were some of the effects of the Christchurch earthquake?</p>	
<p>What were the responses to the Christchurch earthquake?</p>	

Stretch and challenge questions:

Which earthquake do you think was more devastating and why?

Why are some earthquakes more devastating than others?



Typhoon Haiyan

In 2013, the Philippines suffered one of the strongest tropical storms ever recorded. Typhoon Haiyan was therefore known as a SuperTyphoon. The Philippines is a low income country. Follow the links and make notes in the table provided on the key facts, location, causes, effects and responses.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9whg82/revision/4>

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/typhoon-haiyan-case-study/>

http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/NH_Typhoon_Haiyan.php

Key facts: date and time the typhoon made landfall, wind speeds (average and max), wave heights along the coast, countries affected.	
Location: Where are the Philippines? Where exactly did the typhoon make landfall? (you may want to include a map here)	
What caused the typhoon?	
What were some of the effects of Typhoon Haiyan?	

<p>What were the responses to Typhoon Haiyan?</p>	
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Somerset Levels floods

In 2014, the Somerset Levels were inundated with flooding. Huge areas of farmland were underwater for several months and many homes were flooded. This was the worst flood this area has seen in over 100 years. Some farmers were angry that the flood could have been prevented if the rivers had been dredged. Do you know what dredging is? If you don't, find out! Follow the links and make notes in the table provided on the key facts, location, causes, impacts and responses.

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/the-somerset-levels-flood-case-study/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks3--gcse-impacts-of-the-2014-floods-on-somerset/z7gby9q>

<https://www.geography.org.uk/download/ga%20resources%20flooding%20somerset%20levels%20ga%20mag%20article.pdf>

<p>Key facts: date of the floods, main rivers running through the Somerset Levels, amount of rainfall.</p>	
<p>Location: where are the Somerset Levels and which areas were flooded? (a map would be useful here)</p>	
<p>What caused the Somerset floods?</p>	
<p>What were the social,</p>	

economic and environmental impacts of the Somerset floods?	
What were the responses to the Somerset floods?	



The Living World

The Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world as is often referred to as the “lungs of the earth” because it absorbs so much carbon dioxide and releases vast amounts of oxygen. It is therefore very important because it helps to regulate the world’s climate and prevent global warming. Unfortunately, huge swathes of the Amazon rainforest are being cut down (a process known as deforestation). Follow the links and make notes in the table provided on key facts, the causes and impacts of deforestation and how the rainforest can be managed sustainably.

http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/Amazon_Case_study.php

http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/Sustainable_Forest_Management.php

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zx8n39q/revision/3>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zx8n39q/revision/4>

Location of the Amazon rainforest (a map would be useful here)	
Why is the Amazon	

<p>rainforest being cut down? What are the main causes of deforestation?</p>	
<p>What are the impacts of deforestation in the Amazon?</p>	
<p>How can rainforests be managed sustainably?</p>	



The Thar Desert

The Thar Desert is not particularly famous and you probably haven't heard of it before. Hot deserts like the Thar are very hostile environments which means it is very challenging for plants, animals and people to live. Hot deserts are therefore very sparsely populated which means there are very few people living per square km, however out of all the deserts in the world, the Thar is the most densely populated and there are a surprising number of human activities that take place in this hot, dry landscape. Follow the links and make notes on the location, key facts, the human activities that take place in the Thar (opportunities for development) and the challenges for those living in the Thar.

http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/GCSE_LW_Hot_Desert_Opportunities_Challenges.php

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpnq6fr/revision/3>

<https://www.internetgeography.net/thar-desert-case-study/>

<p>Key facts: Population total, population density, size of the desert (km squared)</p>	
<p>Location: Where is the Thar desert? Which two countries does it cross? What is the name of the river that runs on the western edge of the Thar?</p>	
<p>What are the economic activities that take place in the Thar? (opportunities for development)</p>	
<p>What are the main challenges for people who live in the Thar?</p>	

The Sahel



The Sahel is a band of semi-arid land that runs south of the Sahara desert in Africa. The Sahara desert is the largest hot desert in the world and the Sahel is a transition zone between the desert and the savanna grasslands further south. Many people live in the Sahel region and survive by rearing cattle and growing crops. Unfortunately, the desert is expanding south into the Sahel and this is bringing huge problems to the people that live there. This process is called desertification. Follow the links, watch any clips that are on the links, and make notes on the location of the Sahel region, the causes and impacts of desertification and how the process is being prevented in the Sahel.

http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/GCSE_LW_Desertification.php

http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/GCSE_LW_Desertification_Strategies.php

<p>Location: Where is the Sahel? Name the African countries that the Sahel crosses. A map would be useful here.</p>	
<p>What is causing desertification in the Sahel?</p>	
<p>What are the effects of desertification in the Sahel?</p>	
<p>How can desertification be reduced?</p>	

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Stretch and challenge question: Who is to blame for desertification in the Sahel?

RIVER LANDSCAPES

The River Severn

The River Severn is the longest river in the UK and varies hugely from where it starts in the Plynlimon Hills in Wales, to where it drains into the sea through the Severn estuary. For your exams you need an example of a UK river and an



understanding of some of the landforms that are found along it. Follow the links and make notes on the location of the Severn, interesting facts and the landforms found in the upper, middle and lower course. You may want to draw some sketches to illustrate the landforms.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z327gdm/revision/4>

<https://www.sabrinaboat.co.uk/news/river-severn-fact-file/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zsskjsx>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_M48ANM3hAQ

<p>Location: Where is the River Severn? Describe its location from source to mouth. A map would be useful here.</p>	
<p>Interesting facts: How long is the River Severn? What is the River Severn famous for?</p>	
<p>The upper course</p>	

The middle course	
The lower course	

The Jubilee River

The Jubilee River is a flood relief channel that was built along the Thames River to reduce the risk of flooding in places like Eton and Windsor. The Jubilee River channel allows excess water to be diverted out of the river Thames and into the Jubilee River to prevent the Thames from overflowing. The main problem with a flood relief channel is that where the Jubilee River rejoins the Thames further downstream, the flood risk actually increases. Follow the links and make some notes on the location of the scheme, some background facts, a description, the benefits and limitations of the scheme.



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GwiUPaA9BDo>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-berkshire-25727040>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zg4tfrd/revision/3>

Location of the Jubilee River (a map would be	
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<i>useful here)</i>	
Key facts: <i>When was the Jubilee River built? How much did it cost to build? How long is the Jubilee River?</i>	
Description of the scheme: <i>What is a flood relief channel and how does it work?</i>	
Benefits of the scheme. <i>You could consider who benefits</i>	
Limitations of the scheme. <i>What were the main problems? Who is against the scheme?</i>	

COASTAL LANDSCAPES

The Dorset Coastline

The Dorset Coastline is one of the most visited coastlines in the UK and displays some of our country's most impressive and beautiful landforms. It is famous for its tourist hotspots like Lulworth Cove, Durdle Door and Old Harry Rocks and we are lucky to live so near to such an amazing coastal landscape. We are also very lucky to live near to the award winning beaches along the 15km stretch of coastline from Sandbanks all the way to Hengistbury Head. Your task is to follow the links and learn a



bit about some of the coastal landscape in Dorset. Write down some key facts and you may also want to draw sketches of the landforms.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z82f9qt/revision/3>

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/coasts/lulworth-cove/>

<https://sites.google.com/site/southcoastgeomorphology/home/case-study-lulworth-cove>

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/coasts/durdle-door/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zj6rkqt>

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/coasts/old-harry-rocks/>

<https://sites.google.com/site/southcoastgeomorphology/home/case-study-chesil-beach>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWEJq03NBao&t=11s>

<i>Landform</i>	<i>Location, interesting facts, how it formed, type of rock, sketch diagrams</i>
<i>Lulworth Cove</i>	
<i>Durdle Door</i>	
<i>Old Harry Rocks</i>	
<i>Chesil Beach</i>	

Swanage Bay







Swanage is a coastal town on the Isle of Purbeck that lies between a headland of chalk where you find Old Harry Rocks and a headland of limestone (Durlston Head).

Swanage is at risk from erosion mainly because the cliffs are made of very soft clays and sands that are easily eroded and weathered away by strong winds, rain and the power of the waves. Next year you will go on a field trip to Swanage and learn more about the coastal management that has been put in place to protect the coast. This task is designed to give you a bit of an introduction to this. Swanage has four main types of sea defences in place to protect the coastline. Use the link to make notes in the table on how the defences work and the benefits and limitations of each.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2234j6/revision/1>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2234j6/revision/2>

Type of sea defence	Description	Benefits	Limitations
<p>Sea wall</p> 			
<p>Groynes</p> 			
<p>Rock armour</p> 			
<p>Beach nourishment</p> 			

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