

Geography PLC – Unit 1

Exam content	Red	Amber	Green	Where can this content be found?
Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards				https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/topics/natural-hazards https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aqa+gcse+geography+natural+hazards+revision https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcdrbk7
Definition of a natural hazard.				
Types of natural hazard.				
Factors affecting hazard risk.				
Tectonic Hazards: Plate tectonics theory				
Tectonic Hazards: Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.				
Tectonic Hazards: Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.				
Tectonic Hazards: Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.				
Tectonic Hazards: Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.				
Tectonic Hazards: Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth. HIC = Christchurch, New Zealand LIC = Nepal				
Tectonic Hazards: Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard				
Tectonic Hazards: How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.				
Weather Hazards: General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.				
Weather Hazards: Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).				
Weather Hazards: An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.				
Weather Hazards: Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.				

Weather Hazards: The structure and features of a tropical storm				
Weather Hazards: How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.				
Weather Hazards: Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.				
Weather Hazards: Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.				
Weather Hazards: Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses. Example: Typhoon Haiyan				
Weather Hazards: How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms				
Weather Hazards: An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.				https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/how-will-extreme-weather-affect-the-uk-aqa-gcse-geography-weather-hazards-15 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgvjxsg/revision/1
Weather Hazards: An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK: Example: Somerset Levels Floods				https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rB4g0pE4Tw8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social, economic and environmental impacts 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how management strategies can reduce risk. 				
Weather Hazards: Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.				https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgvjxsg/revision/1
Climate Change: Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.				https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aqa+gcse+geography+climate+change
Climate Change: Possible causes of climate change:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation. 				https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/topics/climate-change https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zx234j6/revision/1
Climate Change: Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.				
Climate Change: Managing climate change:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels. 				
Section B: The Living World				
Ecosystems: An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling				https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aqa+gcse+geography+living+world+revision https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwh9j6f/revision/1
Ecosystems: The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.				
An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.				
Tropical Rainforest: The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.				https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/topics/tropical-rainforest https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aqa+gcse+geography+living+world+revision https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zx8n39q/revision/1
Tropical Rainforest: The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.				
Tropical Rainforest: How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.				
Tropical Rainforest: Issues related to biodiversity				
Tropical Rainforest: Changing rates of deforestation.				
Tropical Rainforest: A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change. 				

Tropical Rainforest: Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment				
Tropical Rainforest: Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably – selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction				
Hot Deserts: The physical characteristics of a hot desert				https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpnq6fr/revision/1
Hot Deserts: The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.				
Hot Deserts: How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.				https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aqa+gcse+geography+living+world+revision+hot+deserts
Hot Deserts: Issues related to biodiversity				
Hot Deserts: A case study of a hot desert to illustrate:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development opportunities in hot desert environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism 				https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/topics/hot-deserts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> challenges of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility. 				
Hot Deserts: Causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.				
Hot Deserts: Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology				
Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK				
An overview of the location of major upland/ lowland areas and river systems.				
Coasts: Wave types and characteristics.				https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aqa+gcse+geography+coasts
Coasts: weathering processes – mechanical, chemical				
Coasts: mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls				https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zs3ptyc
Coasts: erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition				
Coasts: transportation – longshore drift				

Coasts: deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.				
Coasts: How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.				
Coasts: Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.				
Coasts: Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.				
Coasts: An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.				
Coasts: The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managed retreat – coastal realignment. 				
Coasts: An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reasons for management 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the management strategy 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the resulting effects and conflicts. 				
Rivers: The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley				https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpygdm
Rivers: Fluvial processes:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion 				https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aqa+gcse+geography+rivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deposition – why rivers deposit sediment 				
Rivers: Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.				

Rivers: Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.				
Rivers: Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries				
Rivers: An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.				
Rivers: How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.				
Rivers: The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.				
Rivers: The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. 				
Rivers: An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why the scheme was required 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the management strategy 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the social, economic and environmental issues. 				