

Welcome to GCSE Geography!

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1. Reasons to choose Geography
2. Topics covered by specification
3. How will I be assessed?
4. Words of caution



Welcome to GCSE Geography!

Are you...

- ...interested in the world around you?
- ...interested in taking a GCSE subject which is highly favoured by employers and universities?
- ...interested in current events and understanding how the world works?
- ...interested in joining a community invested in a prosperous, sustainable planet
- ... Interested in learning about the history of the planet and its creation
- ... Interested in mapping the future projections of human and physical processes upon the planet



... then you should choose GCSE Geography!



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Why study Geography?

Geography: It's the must have qualification

'Geography is highly valued by universities as a GCSE and A-Level choice and combines well with both the Arts and sciences. It can be a facilitating subject for entry to degree courses. Geography opens doors and is found to be the most relevant subject in teaching students about climate change and the issues that affect us as a global population.'



(The Times)



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What skills will I learn at GCSE Geography?

Geography is leading the way in providing students with transferrable skills:

Teamwork
Problem-solving
Communication
Data evaluation
Planning
Creative thinking
Time management
Report writing



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The most common question:

What can I do with Geography?

- Town planner
- Environmental consultant
- Pilot
- Teacher/Lecturer
- Surveyor
- Engineer
- Environmental scientist
- Forestry ranger
- Landscape architect
- Volcanologist
- Seismologist
- Zoo Keeper
- Flood management
- Hydrologist
- Fisheries officer
- Countryside manager
- Transport Planner
- Cartographer
- Energy manager
- Horticultural creator



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The most common question:

What can I do with Geography?

RESEARCH
collecting and
analysing
information



TEAMWORK
working with others
to carry out projects
successfully

WRITING
presenting written
arguments and reports



**GEOGRAPHY:
SKILLS
for LIFE**

Geography is a brilliant subject for developing all sorts of skills. From maths and communication to ICT and research, the skills you learn in geography will help you in other subjects, be valued by employers and prepare you for life.

Geography takes you places!

**ORAL
COMMUNICATION**
discussing, debating and
making presentations

NUMERACY
using mathematical
and statistical skills to
analyse data

**CRITICAL
THINKING**
problem solving
and decision
making

**USING
COMPUTERS**
using ICT to present
written work, analyse
data and carry out
research

ORGANISATION
planning projects,
managing time and
meeting deadlines

ANALYSIS
analysing
information
and drawing
conclusions

The answer:
**YOU CAN DO
ANYTHING!**

Geography develops

**Our Year 11s last year
went onto study:**

1. Geography
2. Geology
3. Earth Science
4. Engineering



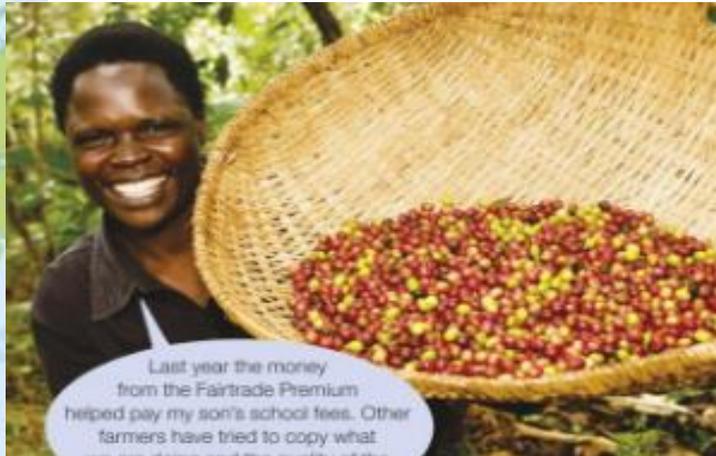
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2. Topics covered by specification

Year 10: Physical Geography

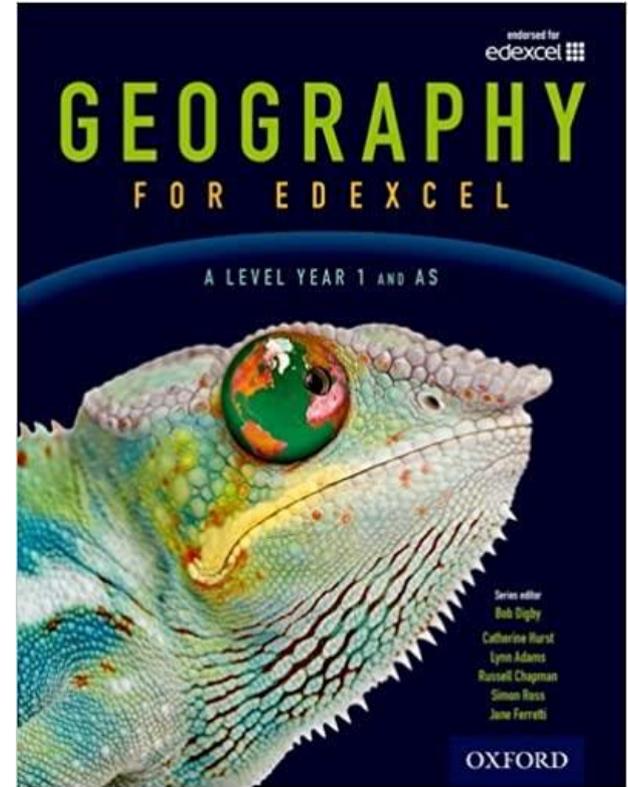
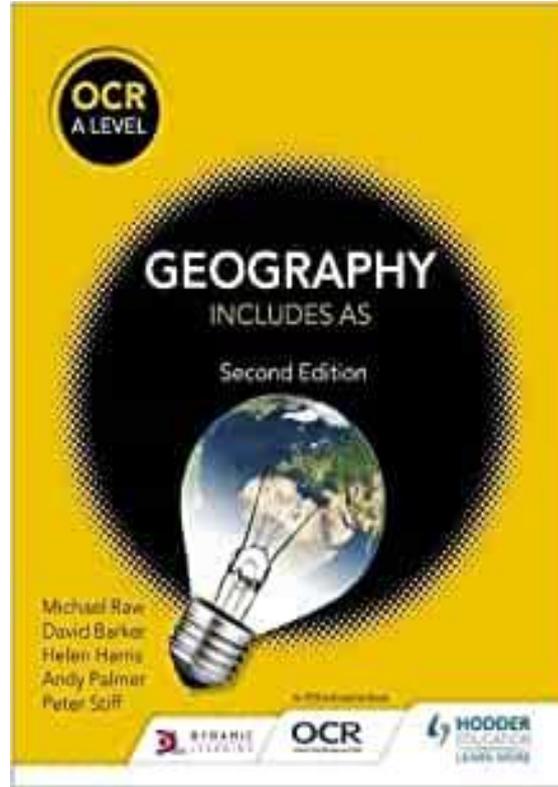
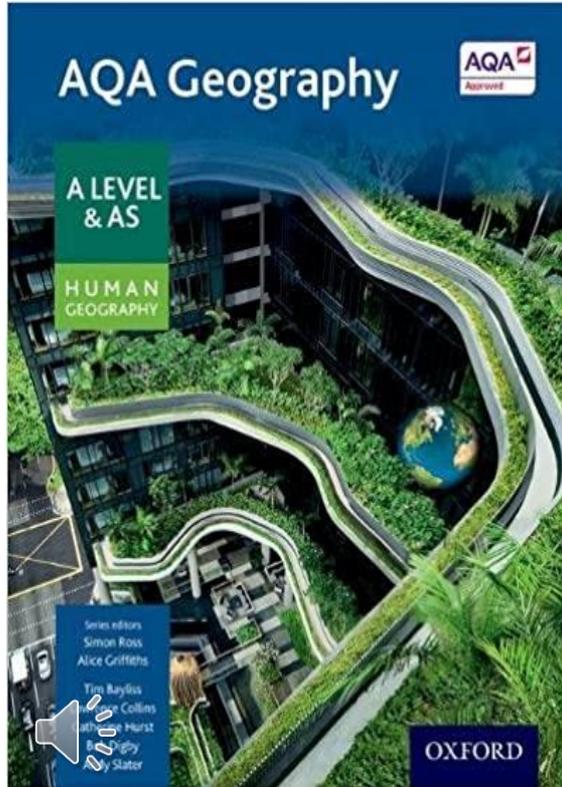
Year 11: Human Geography



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What are the different exam boards?



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Topic 1: The challenge of natural hazards



Specification key ideas

Pages in this book

1 Natural hazards

8–9

- Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.

8–9

2 Tectonic hazards

10–21

- Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.
- The effects of and responses to tectonic hazards vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.
- Management can reduce the effects of tectonic hazards.

10–13

14–17

18–21

3 Weather hazards

22–39

- Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.
- Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.
- Tropical storms have significant effects on people and environments.
- The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.
- Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.

22–3

24–7

28–31

32–3

34–9

4 Climate change

40–9

- Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.
- Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).

40–5

46–9



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Topic 2: The living world

Section B The living world



 Amazon rainforest in north west Brazil

Specification key ideas	Pages in this book
5 Ecosystems	52-7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between living and non-living components.	52-7
6 Tropical rainforests	58-67
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tropical rainforests have distinctive environmental characteristics.Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	58-9 60-3 64-7
7 Hot deserts	68-77
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hot desert ecosystems have distinctive environmental characteristics.Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.	68-9 70-1 72-7
8 Cold environments	78-87
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cold environments (polar and tundra) have distinctive characteristics.Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges.Cold environments are at risk from economic development.	78-9 80-3 84-7



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Topic 3: Physical landscapes in the UK



Section C Physical landscapes in the UK



The estuary of the River Mawddach, Barmouth, mid-Wales, with Cadair Idris visible top right (see page 138)

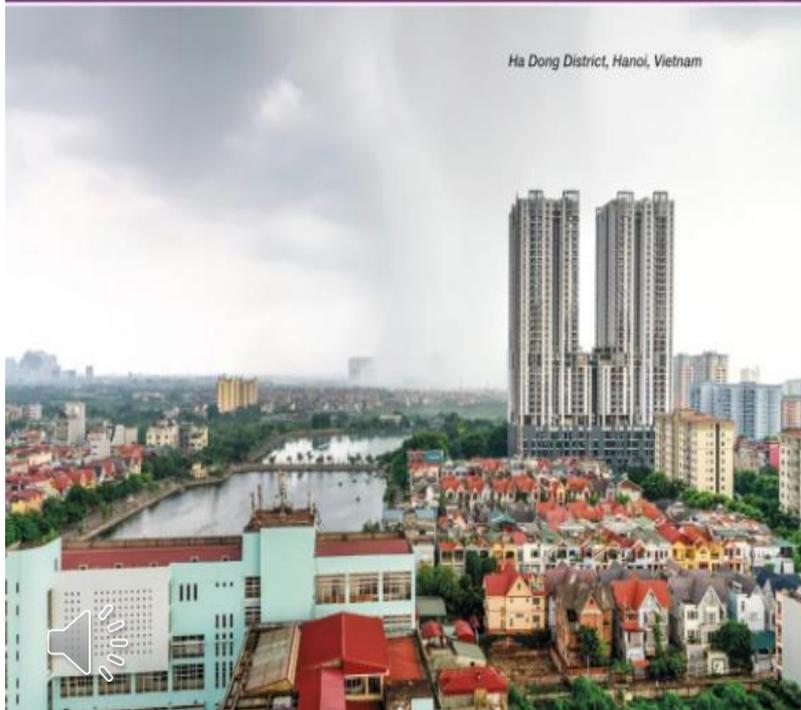
Specification key ideas	Pages in this book
9 UK physical landscapes	90-1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.	90-1
10 Coastal landscapes in the UK	92-113
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	92-9 100-5 108-13
11 River landscapes in the UK	114-31
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.Distinctive fluvial (river) landforms result from different physical processes.Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.	114-5 116-23 124-31
12 Glacial landscapes in the UK	132-45
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ice was a powerful force in shaping the physical landscape of the UK.Distinctive glacial landforms result from different physical processes.Glaciated upland areas provide opportunities for different economic activities, and management strategies can be used to reduce land use conflicts.	132-3 134-9 140-5

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Topic 4: Urban issues and challenges

Section A Urban issues and challenges

Ha Dong District, Hanoi, Vietnam



Specification key ideas

Pages in this book

13 The urban world

148-63

- A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.
- Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in lower income countries and newly emerging economies.

148-53

154-63

14 Urban change in the UK

164-85

- Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.

164-85

15 Sustainable urban development

186-91

- Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.

186-91



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Topic 5: The changing economic world

Section B The changing economic world

A Nigerian family enjoy the benefits of economic development



Specification key ideas

Pages in this book

16 The development gap

194–217

- There are global variations in economic development and quality of life. 194–207
- Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap. 208–17

17 Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

218–33

- Some LICs or NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change. 218–33

18 The changing UK economy

234–53

- Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth. 234–53



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Topic 6: The challenge of resource management

Section C The challenge of resource management

Nuclear power station at Tihange,
Belgium



Specification key ideas	Pages in this book
19 Resource management	256-63
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.	256-7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.	258-63
20 Food management	264-75
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.	264-7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.	268-75
21 Water management	276-87
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.	276-9
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different strategies can be used to increase water supply.	280-7
22 Energy management	288-99
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.	288-91
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.	292-9



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Topic 7: Fieldwork



24 Fieldwork

24.1 Investigating river processes and management

On this spread you'll find out how to prepare a fieldwork enquiry to investigate river processes and management

Enquiry questions

Rivers are popular places for people to live near and to enjoy. Photos **A** and **B** shows two contrasting river locations. Think about the kind of questions geographers might ask when they see places like this. For example, they might ask:

- What has happened here?
- How did it happen (short and longer-term reasons)?
- What might happen to this place in future and why?

Many river (or fluvial) locations are good places for fieldwork since there are lots of questions like these to investigate. This is the starting point for any enquiry. An enquiry is a series of stages that start with a question (diagram **C**, stage 1) and end up with an answer or conclusion (stage 5). You will probably have completed an enquiry in geography (or science) before and have used fieldwork and practical work in the same way.

Each stage is equally important, right from the initial question, to the research and context, through to the overall evaluation. Only at the end can you have an opportunity to reflect on what you have found and what it means.



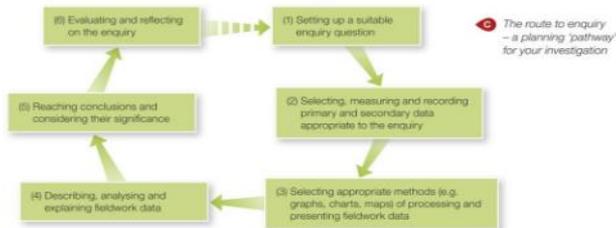
A Floods in York, 2015



B An area of the Peak District, Derbyshire

Physical Fieldwork- River study at Carding Mill Valley

Human Fieldwork- Birmingham city centre



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You may discuss these big geographical questions!

Will population continue to rise and what are the implications?

How can the gap between rich and poor be bridged?

Will the world become one global city?

Will men and women ever be equal?

Will temperatures just continue to rise?

Why do some countries have tectonic hazards and others don't?



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Assessment objective weightings for GCSE Geography

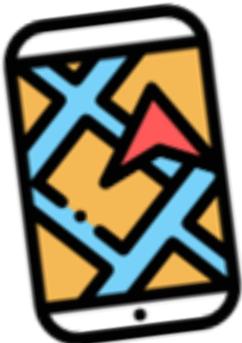
Assessment objectives (AOs)	Component weightings (approx %)			Overall weighting (approx %)
	Paper 1	Paper 2	Paper 3	
AO1	7.5	7.5	0	15
AO2	11	11	3	25
AO3	8.5	8.5	18	35
AO4	8	8	9	25
Overall weighting of components	35	35	30	100

Component	Maximum raw mark	Scaling factor	Maximum scaled mark
Paper 1: Living with the physical environment	88	x1	88
Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment	88	x1	88
Paper 3: Geographical applications	76	x1	76
Total scaled mark:			252

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4. Words of caution





1. Because your friends are choosing it
2. You think it is an easy option
3. You don't like looking at real life case studies or processes

