



LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL TRUST

REVISION TIPS FOR GEOGRAPHY (2023)



EXAM STRUCTURE – OCR B GEOGRAPHY



Paper 1: Our natural world – 1 hour 15 (Monday 22nd May PM)

- Global hazards
- Changing climate
- Distinctive landscapes
- Sustaining Ecosystems

Paper 2: People and society – 1 hour 15 (Friday 9th June AM)

- Urban futures
- Dynamic development
- UK in the 21st century
- Resource reliance

Paper 3: Geographical exploration – 1 hour 30 (Friday 16th June PM)

- Geographical skills
- Decision making exercise





UNIT	CASE STUDY(S)
Global hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sakurajima (Tectonic Hazard) • Typhoon Haiyan (Weather Hazard) • UK Heatwave 2015
Changing climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change on the UK
Distinctive landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Tees • North Norfolk coast
Sustaining Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crocker Range (local management of Tropical Rainforests) • Local and Global management of the Arctic
Urban futures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birmingham (AC City) • Istanbul (EDC City)
Dynamic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia or Zambia
UK in the 21 st century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK in the 21st Century
Resource reliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania (Food Security)
Fieldwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation in Leicester • River Dove discharge (Bradshaw Model)





- Planned time
- Study is interleaved
- Shared plan with others
- Phone in a different room
- No TV, no music
- Sensible bedtime



HOW TO REVISE FOR GEOGRAPHY



- Flashcards (from memory)
 - Mind maps (from memory)
 - Making revision notes (from memory)
 - Answering exam questions.
-
- Summary PowerPoints inc. exam questions
 - Knowledge Organisers

State your point	
Evidence	
Explain	
Develop	





VLE: <https://vle.lionhearttrust.org.uk/course/view.php?id=143#section-28>

- VLE Retrieval Quizzes
- Summary PowerPoints inc. exam questions
- Knowledge Organisers
- CGP Revision Guide Questions
- Exam questions (OCR B website:
<https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/geography-b-geography-for-enquiring-minds-j384-from-2016/assessment/>)

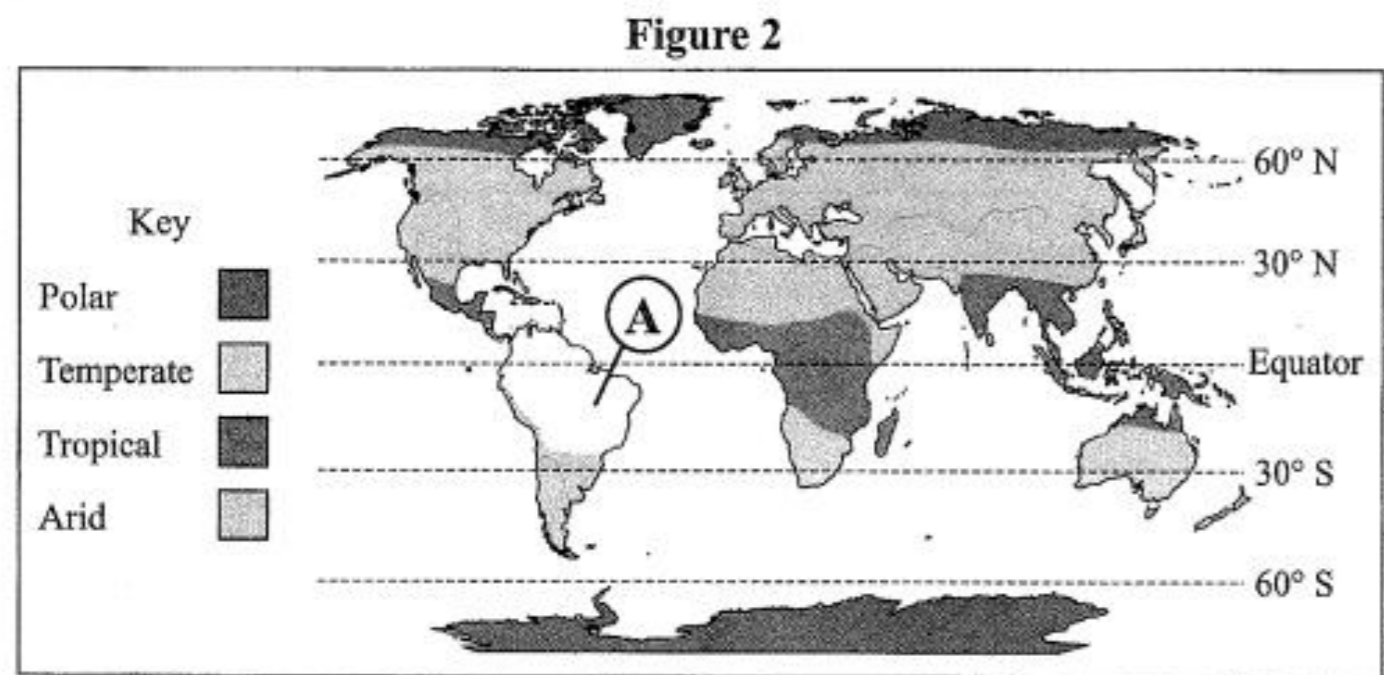




6

Global Atmospheric Circulation

2 Study Figure 2, a map of climatic zones.



a) **Figure 2** is incomplete. Which climatic zone is found at the location labelled A in **Figure 2**? Shade **one** oval only.

- A Polar
- B Temperate
- C Tropical
- D Arid

[1]

b) Explain why deserts are often found around 30° from the equator.

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[2]

CGP Revision Guide

CASE STUDY: UK River Landscape: River Tees- management

- Case study of two landscapes in the UK, **one** coastal landscape and **one** river basin, to include the study of:
 - its landforms created by geomorphic processes
 - the geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate
 - how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.



Management Techniques

1. Reservoirs – 9 reservoirs, largest is Cow Green which can hold 41 million cubic metres of water. Reduces flood risk down stream by holding back water and also sediment so there is less deposition downstream.
2. River has been straightened at the Mandale Loop to reduce length of river by 4km, water flows to sea much more quickly which means that there can be more transportation of sediment further downstream.
3. Tees Barrage – 70m wide and 30m long, cost £54 million. Designed to regulate flow of water and to prevent tidal flooding.
4. Defences at Yarm – gabions along the river banks which prevent erosion and reinforced banks at the side of the river prevent the river naturally flooding and forming levees so there is less deposition.

TASKS: have a go at these exam questions:

For a named river landscape you have studied, explain the formation of one landform [4 marks].

Explain how climate and geology have influenced a named river landscape [6 marks]

Discuss the impact of human activity on one named river landscape [6 marks]

Summary PowerPoints



REVISION RESOURCES



<p>What is Urbanisation?</p> <p>This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas.</p> <p>Settlement Hierarchies</p> <p>If we group and classify a number of settlements according to their size and shape, the result is settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>Key Characteristics of Settlement Hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of services that a settlement provides increases with settlement size. Small settlements will only provide low-order services such as a post office. Larger settlements and conurbations have a much larger sphere of influence than smaller ones. The range of a service or product is the maximum distance people are prepared to travel to purchase it. <p>Types of Cities</p> <p>Megacity An urban area with over 10 million people living there.</p> <p>More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either EDCs and LDCs. The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.</p> <p>World City Cities that are centres for trade and business. They hold global influence.</p> <p>Key 'world cities' include London, New York, Tokyo and Paris. Most are located within ACs but are now gradually expanding into EDCs, for example Moscow.</p> <p>Causes of Urbanisation</p> <p>The movement of people from rural to urban areas.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Push</th> <th>Pull</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disasters War and Conflict Mechanisation Drought </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More Jobs Better education & healthcare Increased quality of life. Following family members. </td> </tr> </table>	Push	Pull	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disasters War and Conflict Mechanisation Drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More Jobs Better education & healthcare Increased quality of life. Following family members. 	<p>Consequences of Rapid Urbanisation in LDCs</p> <p>Although there are lots of opportunities in urban areas, the rapid growth can place many pressures that causes various problems.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Environmental Consequences</th> <th>Economic Consequences</th> <th>Social Consequences</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubbish may not be collected. Sewage and toxic waste pollutes river environments. Increased congestion produces more pollution. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not be enough jobs – increased unemployment. 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High diseases rate and life expectancy low Low literacy rate </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of corruption to officials. Business is limited due to poor infrastructure. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale traffic issues. Slums such as Dharavi are heavily polluted with poor sanitation. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities remove many illegal dwellings in slums . The literacy rate of the city has been increased over the years, rising from 69.2% in 2001 to 74.6% in 2011 through improved education . Clean water is made available to communities at an affordable price, but is not always reliable. Employment is often informal. Many work in the textile industry which is the cities biggest earner. Earning \$19 billion in 2013. <p>Re-urbanisation in ACs</p> <p>This is the movement of people back into urban areas.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Push</th> <th>Pull</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of jobs in rural and suburban areas. Less leisure and entertainment in rural areas. Counter-urbanisation may have increased house prices. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of brownfield sites with improved housing. Young people are attracted to the Universities. People are attracted to entertainment facilities available. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Consequences of Re-urbanisation</p> <p>Social Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shops and services benefit from the additional residents. Increase in tension between new and older residents. House prices in redeveloped areas increase. Schools benefit from the increase of students. 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Knowledge Organisers

CEDARS GEOGRAPHY REVISION

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS FOR THE 2023 EXAM UNITS

These organiser's are specifically for Cedars students as they contain ideas we have covered as part of our case study materials.

UNIT TRACKERS FOR THE 2023 GEOGRAPHY EXAMS - Lists of key ideas to revise.

REVISION BOOKLET AND ANSWERS FOR ALL UNITS

UNIT SUMMARY POWER POINTS

GCSE Geog Command words (These are the tricky terms and words used in extended questions)

Practice Exam Questions (Command words explained)

GCSE Geography - Textbook (For reference)

Urban Futures Q01

Urban Futures Q02

Urban Futures Q03

Dynamic Development Q01


Dynamic Development Q02

Dynamic Development Q03

VLE Retrieval Quizzes



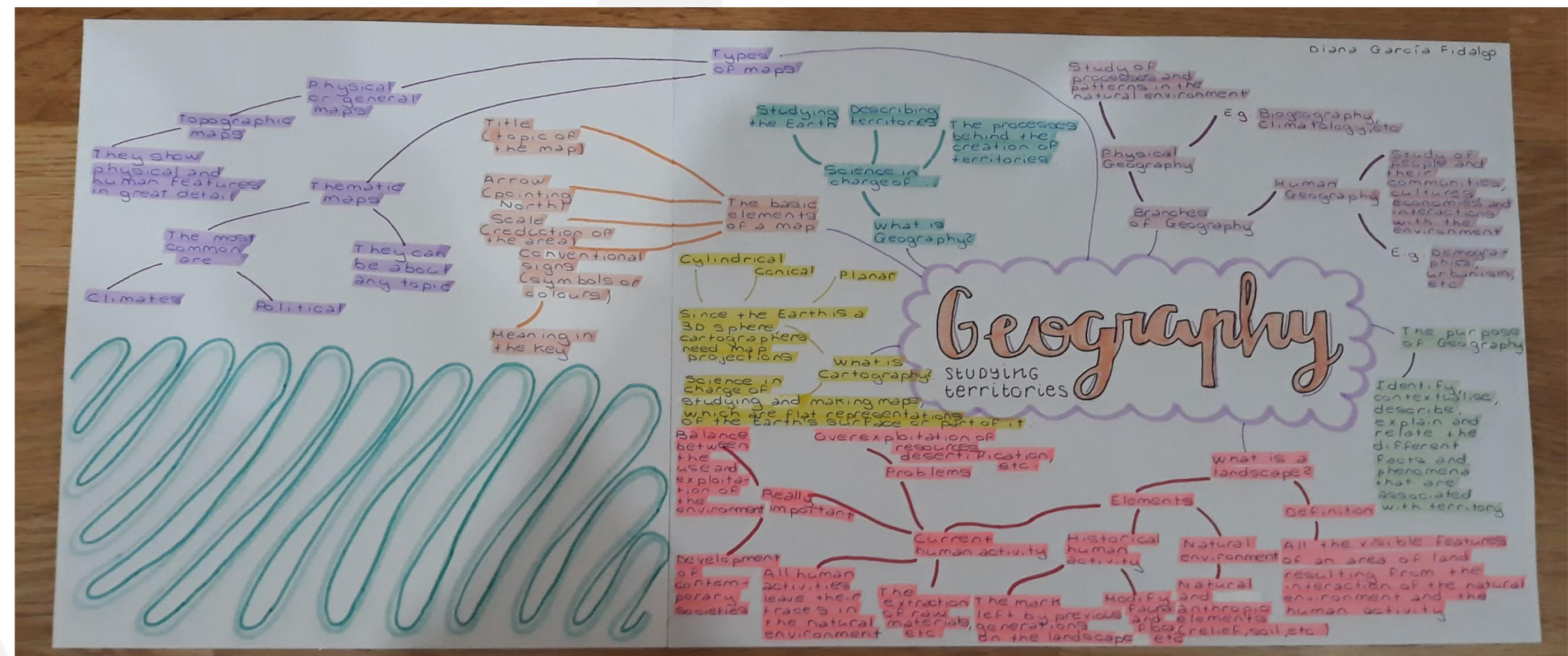
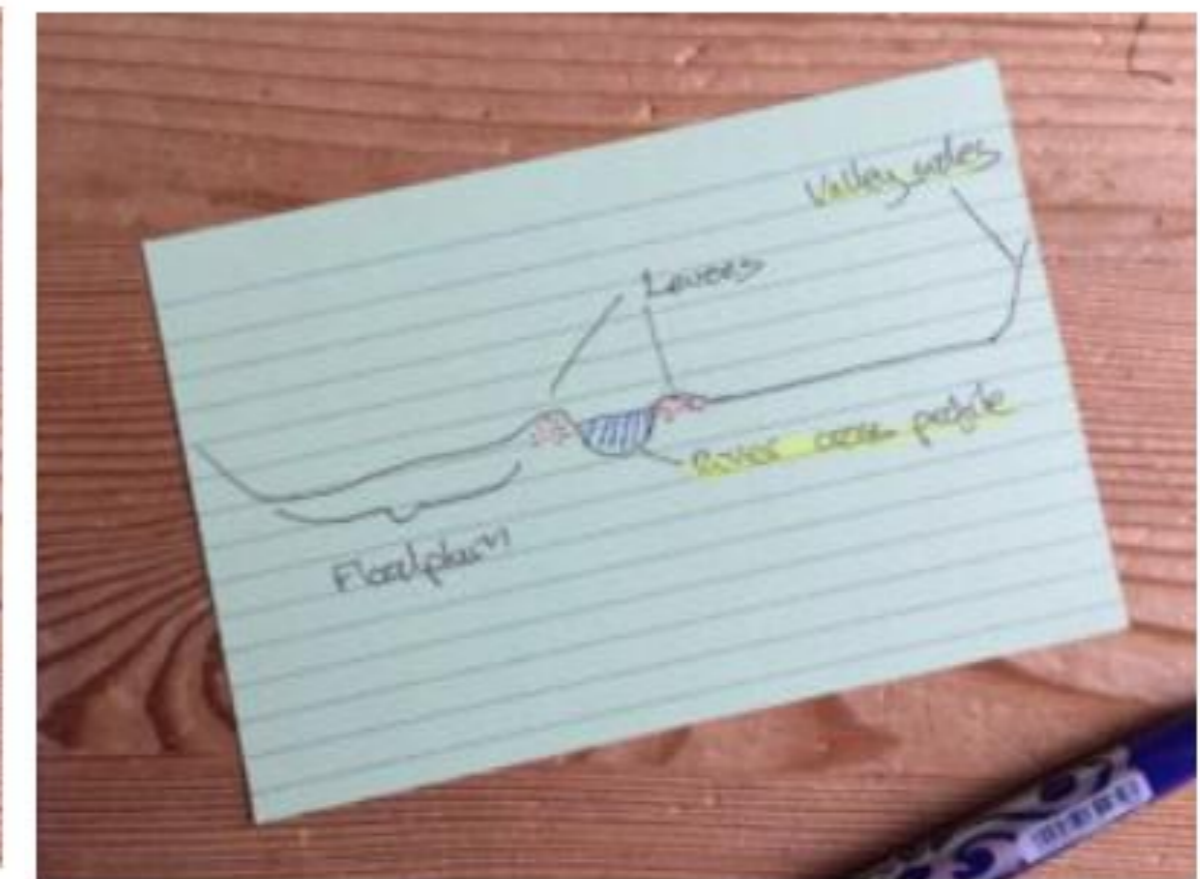
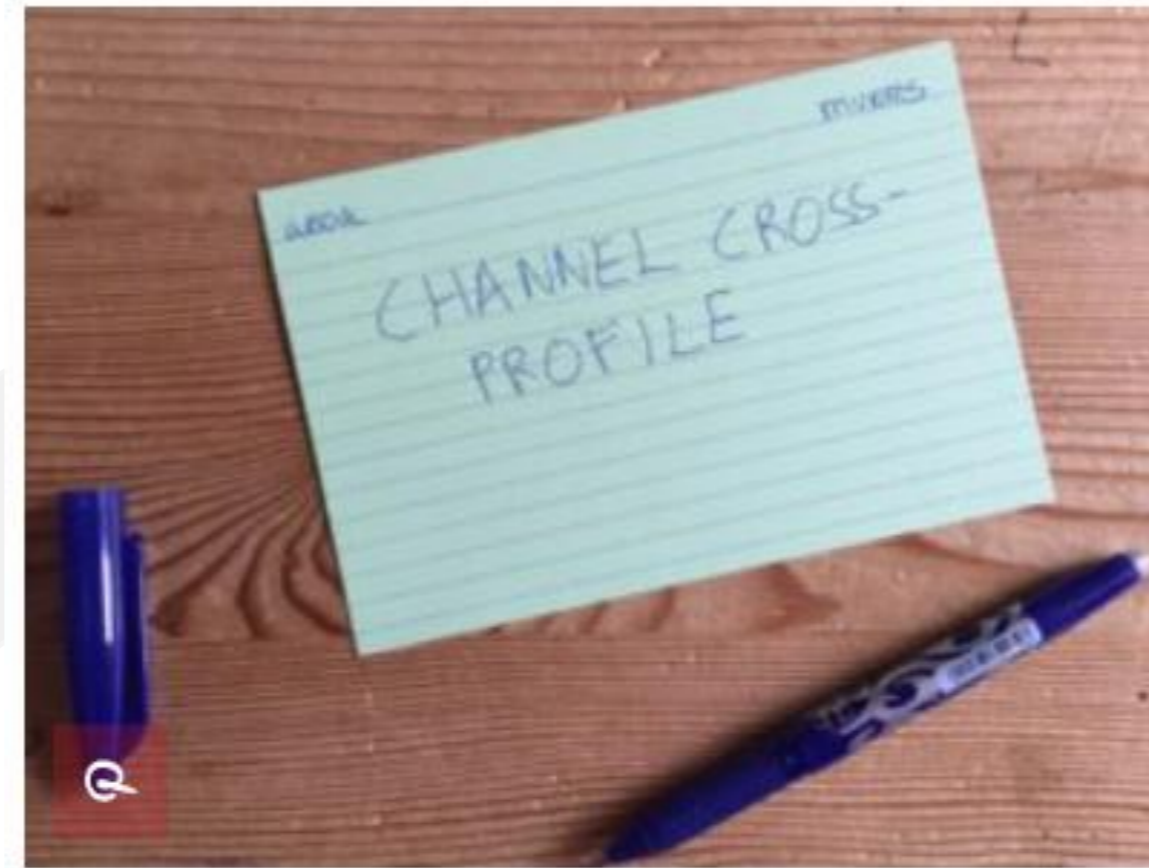
RETRIEVAL TECHNIQUES



Retrieval

Long term memory | Low stakes | Misconceptions

Flashcards (top)
Mind maps (below)





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