

## Unit 1: Physical Geography

### Section A: The Restless Earth

Key Ideas	Specification Content	😊	😐	😞
The Earth's crust is unstable, especially at plate margins.	Distribution of plates; contrasts between continental and oceanic plates.			
	Destructive, constructive and conservative plate margins.			
Unique landforms occur at plate margins.	Location and formation of fold mountains, ocean trenches, composite volcanoes and shield volcanoes.			
People use these landforms as a resource and adapt to the conditions within them.	A case study of one range of fold mountains. The ways in which they are used – farming, Hydro Electric Power, mining, tourism and how people adapt to limited communications, steep relief, poor soils. <b>(The Andes)</b>			
Volcanoes are hazards resulting from tectonic activity. Their primary and secondary effects are positive as well as negative. Responses change in the aftermath of an eruption.	Characteristics of different types of volcanoes.  A case study of a volcanic eruption – its cause; primary and secondary effects; positive and negative impacts; immediate and long term responses. <b>(Montserrat)</b>  Monitoring and predicting volcanic eruptions.			
Super volcanoes are on a much bigger scale than other volcanoes and an eruption would have global consequences.	The characteristics of a super volcano and the likely effects of an eruption.			
Earthquakes occur at constructive, destructive and conservative plate margins.	Location and cause of earthquakes. Features of earthquakes – epicentre, focus, shock waves.  The measurement of earthquakes using the Richter and Mercalli Scales.			
The effects of earthquakes and responses to them differ due to contrasts in levels of wealth.	A case study of an earthquake in a rich part of the world and one from a poorer area – their specific causes; primary and secondary effects; immediate and long term responses. Contrasts in effects and responses will be clear. <b>(MEDC – Kobe, Japan: LEDC – Sichuan, China)</b>  The need to predict, protect and prepare.			
Tsunamis are a specific secondary effect and can have devastating effects in coastal areas.	A case study of a tsunami – its cause, effects and responses. <b>(Indian Ocean Tsunami)</b>			

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### Section A: Weather & Climate

Key Ideas	Specification Content	☺	☹	☹
The characteristics of the UK climate can be explained by its global position.	<p>The characteristics of the UK climate – monthly temperatures, precipitation, sunshine hours.</p> <p>Reasons for the climate and variations within the UK with reference to latitude, altitude, pressure, winds and distance from the sea.</p>			
Depressions and anticyclones have an important and contrasting influence on UK weather.	<p>The sequence of weather associated with the passage of a depression and the reasons for it.</p> <p>The weather that accompanies an anticyclone. Summer and winter contrasts and reasons for the differences.</p>			
UK weather is becoming more extreme. This has an impact on human activity which may be positive or negative.	<p>Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme.</p> <p>Weather events from the last 10 years – a consideration of evidence that weather is becoming more extreme.</p> <p>The impact of this on people's homes and lives, agriculture, health, transport – benefits and costs and issues raised – need for adequate warning, preparation, plans to deal with impacts <b>(The Big Freeze)</b></p>			
There is a debate about the evidence for and causes of global climate change.	<p>The evidence for and against global climate change.</p> <p>The possible causes of global warming.</p> <p>World and UK temperatures for the last 100 and 1000 years.</p>			
The consequences of global climate change will be significant and change the way we live.	<p>Economic, social, environmental and political consequences of global climate change for the world;</p> <p>and the UK.</p>			
There must be an international/national/ local, united response to the threat of global climate change.	<p>Responses to the threat of global climate change:</p> <p>global response, reducing carbon emission; the Kyoto Protocol, carbon credits.</p> <p>Local responses: transport strategies, taxation, congestion charging, conserving energy, recycling</p>			
Tropical revolving storms are a major climatic hazard. The effects of and responses to tropical revolving storms vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	<p>Cause of tropical revolving storms (hurricanes/ typhoons/cyclones/willy willies)</p> <p>The sequence of events leading to their formation. The structure and characteristics of a hurricane.</p> <p>A case study of such storms in a rich part of the world and one from a poorer area. Social, economic and environmental effects and short-term and long-term responses (monitoring, prediction, protection and preparation). <b>(MEDC – Hurricane Katrina: LEDC – Cyclone Nargis)</b></p>			

## Unit 1: Physical Geography

### Section B: Coastal Zone

Key Ideas	Specification Content	😊	😐	😞
The coast is shaped by weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition.	<p>Weathering processes – mechanical, chemical.</p> <p>Mass movement – sliding and slumping.</p> <p>Constructive and destructive waves.</p> <p>Processes of erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion, attrition and solution.</p> <p>Processes of transportation – longshore drift, traction, saltation, suspension and solution.</p> <p>Deposition and the reasons for it.</p>			
Distinctive landforms result from different processes.	<p>Landforms resulting from erosion – characteristics and formation of headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms; caves, arches and stacks.</p> <p>Landforms resulting from deposition – characteristics and formation of beaches; Spits; and bars.</p>			
Rising sea level will have important consequences for people living in the coastal zone.	<p>Reasons for rising sea level.</p> <p>A case study to illustrate the economic, social, environmental and political impact of coastal flooding (<b>East Anglia</b>)</p>			
Coastal erosion can lead to cliff collapse. This causes problems for people and the environment.	<p>A case study of an area of recent or threatened cliff collapse – rates of coastal erosion; reasons why some areas are susceptible to undercutting by the sea and collapse; how people may worsen the situation; the impact on people's lives and the environment.</p>			
There is discussion about how the coast should be managed. There is debate about the costs and benefits of 'hard' and 'soft' engineering.	<p>Management strategies:</p> <p>Hard engineering – sea walls, groynes, rock armour.</p> <p>Soft engineering – beach nourishment, dune regeneration and marsh creation.</p> <p>Managed retreat. A case study of coastal management to assess the costs and benefits of strategies adopted.</p>			
Coastal areas provide a unique environment and habitat. There is a need for conservation and this leads to conflict with other land uses.	<p>A case study of a coastal habitat – its environmental characteristics; the resulting habitat and species that inhabit it and reasons why. Strategies to ensure the environment is conserved, but also allow sustainable use of the area. (<b>Salt Marshes</b>)</p>			

