



Students will sit a full paper 1 exam; this will last 1hr 30 mins.

The Challenge of Natural Hazards:

Plate tectonics theory.

Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.

Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.

Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.

Use **named examples** to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.

Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).

The structure and features of a tropical storm.

Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.

Use a **named example** of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.

Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.

Possible causes of climate change:

- natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output
- human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.

Managing climate change:

- mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements
- adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.

The Living World:

Understand that components of an ecosystem exist in balance and that changing one element can have a significant impact on the ecosystem as a whole.

Describe the distribution and characteristics of global ecosystems (**biomes**)

Describe the physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.

Understand the interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people in a tropical rainforest

Describe **tropical rainforest in the Amazon** to illustrate:

- **Causes of deforestation** – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth
- **Impacts of deforestation** – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.

Understand the value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.

Describe some **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.

A case study of the **Thar desert** to illustrate the development opportunities in hot desert environments:

of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.

Describe **strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification** – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.

UK Physical Landscapes – Coasts:

A knowledge of processes including mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition.

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion –Headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition –beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.

The costs and benefits of both hard and soft coastal management strategies.

An **example** of a coastal management scheme in the UK

UK Physical Landscapes – Rivers:

The **long profile** and changing **cross profile** of a river and its valley.

Understand the fluvial processes such as erosion, transportation and deposition

Characteristics and formation of **landforms resulting from erosion** – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges

Characteristics and formation of **landforms resulting from erosion and deposition**: – meanders and ox-bow lakes.

Characteristics and formation of **landforms resulting from deposition** – levées, flood plains and estuaries.

The costs and benefits of flood **management strategies including both hard and soft engineering**:

An example of a **flood management scheme** in the UK

- why the scheme was required
- the management strategy
- the social, economic and environmental issues.

Students will then sit a second paper, combining paper 2 and 3, this will be 2 hours long.

Urban Issues and Challenges (paper 2 content):



Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation - migration (push - pull theory), natural increase.

A case study of an LIC/NEE city to include:

- **The location and importance of the city**, regionally, nationally and internationally
- **How urban growth has created challenges** for example the growth of slums and squatter settlements, difficulties in providing clean water, sanitation systems, energy and health and education services.
- **Reducing the problems of unemployment and crime and environmental issues** including waste disposal, air and water pollution and traffic congestion.

Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.

A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:

- **How urban change has created social environmental and economic opportunities** including: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment integrated transport systems and urban greening
- **How urban change has created challenges, both social and economic**: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment and environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield sites, waste disposal and the impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe and the growth of commuter settlements.

Features of sustainable urban living, including water and energy conservation waste recycling and creating green space.

How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.

The Challenge of Resource Management (paper 2 content):

The significance of food, water and energy to social and economic well-being.

An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.

An overview of resources in relation to the UK:

Food:

- **The growing demand for food exports from LICs**, as well as the use of agribusiness and organic farming within the UK.
- **Increased carbon footprints** due to 'food miles' travelled.



Water:

- **The changing demand for water.**
- **Water quality and pollution management.**
- **Matching supply and demand** – areas of deficit and surplus.
- **The need for transfers to maintain supplies.**

Energy:

- **The changing energy mix** – renewables vs non-renewables.
- **Economic and environmental issues** associated with the exploitation of energy sources.
- Diverting supplies and increasing storage – dams and reservoirs, water transfers and desalination.
- An example of a large scale water transfer – advantages and disadvantages.

Unseen fieldwork and own fieldwork (paper 3 content):

Difference between primary and secondary data.

Types of primary and secondary evidence, including locations for fieldwork. The potential risks of both human and physical fieldwork and how these risks might be reduced.

Measuring and recording data using different sampling methods.

Description and justification of data collection methods.

Methods of presenting data and their suitability.

Description, analysis and explanation of the results of fieldwork data.

Identification of anomalies in fieldwork data.

Draw evidenced conclusions in relation to original aims of the enquiry

Identification of problems of data collection methods.

Suggestions for other data that might be useful.

Extent to which conclusions were reliable.