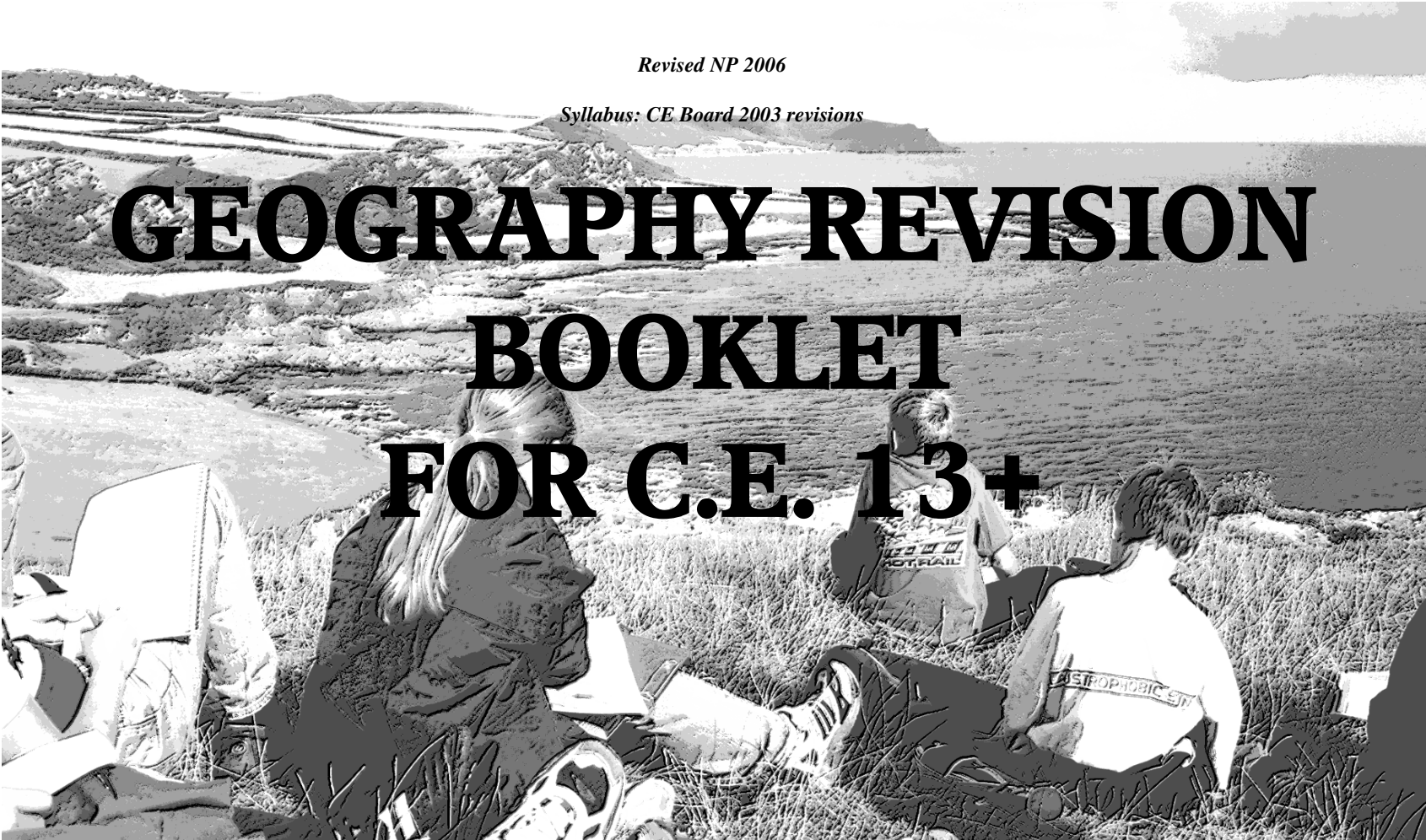


BROCKHURST AND MARLSTON HOUSE SCHOOLS

Revised NP 2006

Syllabus: CE Board 2003 revisions




GEOGRAPHY REVISION BOOKLET FOR C.E. 13+

Tip 1: Use the Glossary!

Tip 2: Use a really sharp pencil or a fine-tipped pen to draw all your diagrams.

REMEMBER: these revision sheets only test you on short answer questions

	<i>This is what the syllabus says</i>	<i>Where to go for assistance</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Your practice answer (if drawing a diagram think whether showing 3 or 4 stages is a good idea?)</i>	
1.	Tectonic processes The global distribution of tectonic activity and its relationship with the boundaries of plates	Movement of continents p5 Topic 3 p6 Convection currents p7 Pacific Ring of Fire p7	Describe, <i>using a named example</i> , the relationship between volcanoes and earthquakes and the movement of the Earth's plates	Try to use the phrase 'convection currents' in your answer. <i>Pacific Ring of Fire</i> would be a possible example, as would Etna or the volcanic activity of Iceland.	
2.	The nature, causes and effects of earthquakes or volcanic eruptions	Causes: plate boundary types Topic 4 p8	List and explain very briefly the four boundary types, giving an example of each.	Type	Example
3.			Describe, <i>using a named example</i> , what caused a particular earthquake.	My example is:	
4.			Describe, <i>using a named example</i> , what caused a particular volcano.	My example is:	

<p>10.</p>	<p>The processes responsible for the development of selected landforms and the role of rock type and weathering, with reference to coasts and rivers</p>	<p>Processes: Topic 14 p 28</p> <p>Rock type: think of hard igneous rock (e.g. granite on Dartmoor) and compare with soft rock (e.g. greensand or glacial deposits near Prawle Point).</p>	<p>Explain how rock type affects the rate of erosion.</p>	<p>My example is:</p> 
<p>11.</p>	<p>Candidates are expected to know river and coastal processes of erosion, transportation and deposition.</p>	<p>Transportation: Topic 14 p29</p>	<p>How does a river transport its load?</p>	<p>My example is: List 4 methods of transportation</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Weathering processes should be studied.</p>	<p>Weathering definition in the glossary. Topic 12 p24. Note that onion-skin only operates significantly in a desert.</p>	<p>Name and describe three types of weathering of rock.</p>	

15.

Meander: p32

Describe the formation of a meander and ox-bow lake.

My example is:
Annotated diagram:

Sentence or two to explain:

18.		Headland and bay: p37	<p>Explain the difference between a headland and a bay.</p> <p><i>Make sure that you indicate harder rock on the headland and beach building up in the bay (shallower water so wave energy is less).</i></p> <p>My example is: . Prawle Point would be a good example to sketch, as perhaps in the picture on p 5 of this booklet.</p>
19.		Beaches, longshore drift, spits	<p>Explain the formation of a spit.</p> <p>My example is: (Slapton Sands is a bar - a spit which has joined the land at both ends). Draw an annotated diagram of longshore drift, explaining on the diagram how Spurn Head or Slapton have formed.</p>

21.		p35	How can flooding be prevented?	Use Mississippi or Rhine as your example. My example is:
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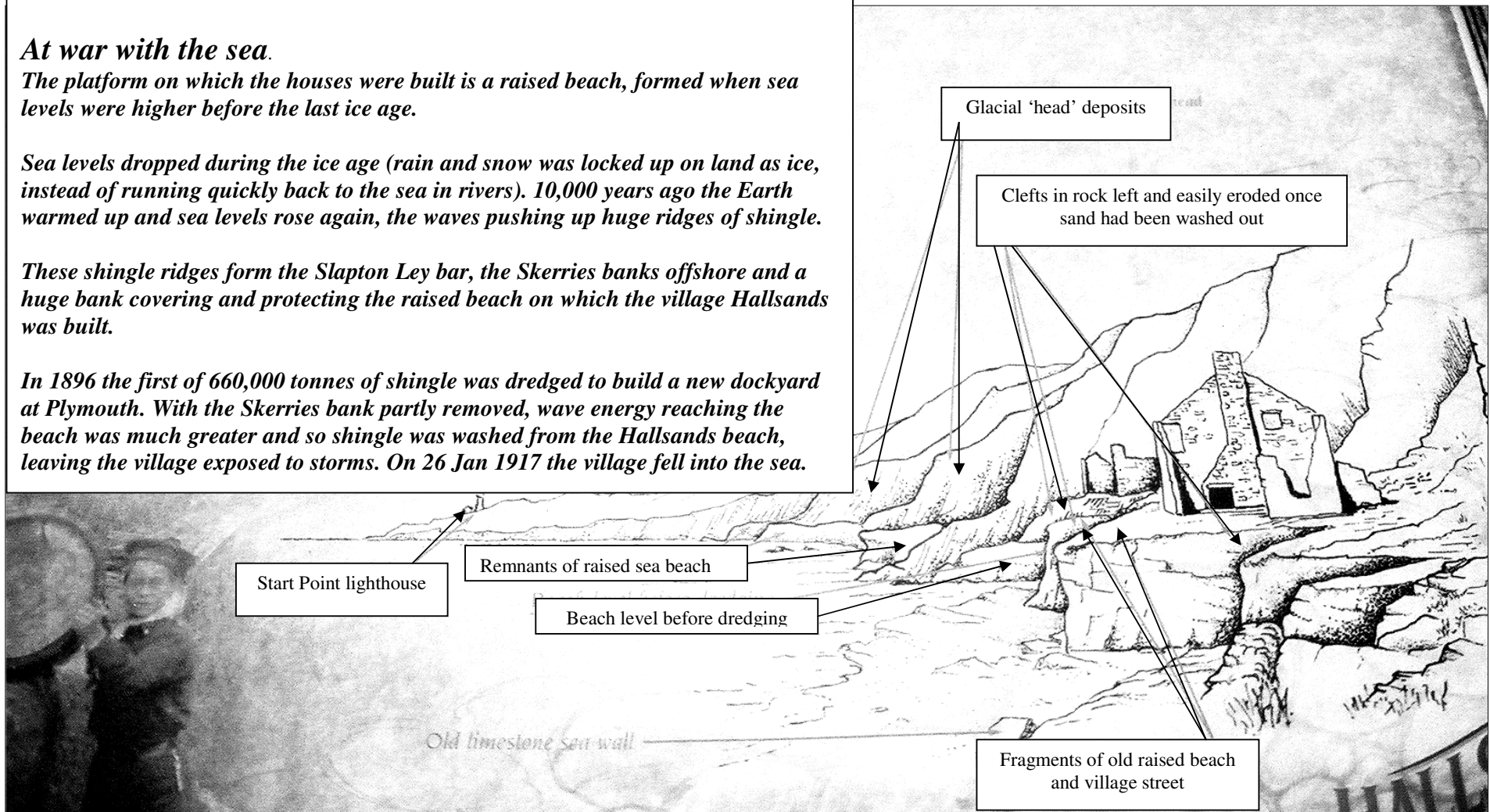
At war with the sea.

The platform on which the houses were built is a raised beach, formed when sea levels were higher before the last ice age.

Sea levels dropped during the ice age (rain and snow was locked up on land as ice, instead of running quickly back to the sea in rivers). 10,000 years ago the Earth warmed up and sea levels rose again, the waves pushing up huge ridges of shingle.

These shingle ridges form the Slapton Ley bar, the Skerries banks offshore and a huge bank covering and protecting the raised beach on which the village Hallsands was built.

In 1896 the first of 660,000 tonnes of shingle was dredged to build a new dockyard at Plymouth. With the Skerries bank partly removed, wave energy reaching the beach was much greater and so shingle was washed from the Hallsands beach, leaving the village exposed to storms. On 26 Jan 1917 the village fell into the sea.



2	b) The components and links in the water cycle	Topic 22, p44	Draw an annotated diagram of the Water Cycle.	Simple diagram. The marks will be in the annotation and good labelling. Make sure you include evaporation, condensation and transpiration.
2	c) How and why temperature and rainfall vary from	Topic 28 , p56	<p><i>Mild - north – south – east - west – relief - Gulf Stream – drier - high – hotter - low – pastoral – arable - cold</i></p> <p>1. In Britain, most rainfall falls on land in the This is partly because of the influence of the and partly</p>	

	<p>place to place, with particular reference to the British Isles</p>	<p>Fig 1 on p116 shows the influence of the relief (height of land) and rainfall on farming in the UK.</p>	<p>because, by coincidence, most of Britain's land is in the This means that the hills and mountains of the produce quantities of rain.</p> <p>2. In general, farming (livestock) succeeds best in the because the grass grows better, while farming (crops) is most successful in the because the summers are and</p> <p>3. In winter, the side of Britain is relatively and on the side relatively</p> <p>4. Across mainland Europe, hot summers and very cold winters are characteristic the further you go.</p>	
<p>2</p>	<p><i>The study of microclimates should be included.</i></p>	<p>Topic 30, p60</p>	<p>Explain what you understand by the term microclimate.</p>	<p>Annotate a diagram similar to that on Fig 4 p61. You could use Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez.</p>

<p>2 <i>The three types of rainfall should be covered</i></p> <p>Topic 24, p48. In the boxes on the right, draw labelled diagrams to show the three types of rainfall.</p>	<p>Relief rain</p>	<p>Frontal (depression) rain</p>	<p>Convectional rain</p>
<p>Settlement (in MEDCs and LEDCs)</p>			
<p>2 (i) the reasons for the site, situation, growth and</p>	<p>Site and situation are described on p94, Topic 47</p>	<p>Describe the site and situation of a village and a town or city you have studied. Suggested egs: East Ilsley and Paris (p95). You could use Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d’Huez.</p>	<p>Draw a very simple diagram of a village and use the list on p94 to annotate your diagram</p>

	nature of individual rural and urban settlements			
2	(ii) the reasons for the site, situation, growth and nature of individual rural and urban settlements	<p>Urbanisation and push and pull factors should be included.</p> <p><i>Very good list of push and pull factors on p86, Fig 2</i></p>	<p>Check the definition and commit to memory. Then write it in your own words and using a town or village (E. Ilesley or Newbury or Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez for e.g.) known to you, add appropriate details of your particular e.g.</p>	<p>Urbanisation</p> <p>Push and Pull factors</p>
3	(iii) How and why provision of	<p>Four examples will be examined: suburbanisation, rural decline, commuting and urban renewal.</p> <p><i>Topic 49, p98, esp. the diagram Fig 1.</i></p>	<p>Check the definition and commit to memory. Then write it in your own words and using a town or village (E. Ilesley or Newbury or Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez for e.g.) known to you, add appropriate details of your particular e.g.</p>	<p>Suburbanisation:</p>

	<p>goods and services in settlements varies</p>			<p>Rural decline</p> <p>Commuting</p> <p>Urban Renewal</p>			
3	<p>(iv) How and why changes in the functions of settlements occur and how</p>	<p>Functions of settlements: these are obvious when you know them, but you might not have thought of them. They are listed on p97</p>	<p>Copy the list of six settlement functions from p97. Don't write a definition, but against each one fill in whether you might expect to find them in village, town or city</p>	<p>Settlement functions from p97.</p>	<p>Village</p>	<p>Town</p>	<p>City</p>

	<p>these changes affect groups of people in different ways</p> <p><i>An example of both an LEDC and MEDC rural and urban settlement should be studied.</i></p>						
3	<p>Urban land use patterns <i>The difference in urban land use patterns between MEDCs</i></p>	<p>Topic 52, p105.</p> <p>Draw quickly, tidily but without using a compass, diagrams Fig 2 and Fig 4 on p105.</p> <p><i>Comparison between Johannesburg and a nearby shanty town is at http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in_depth/world/2002/disposable_planet/cities/tale/housing.stm</i></p>	<p>Land use round a MEDC town or city</p>	<p>Land use round a LEDC town or city</p>	<p>The main difference between MEDC and LEDC land use is.....</p>		

	<i>and LEDCs should be studied.</i>			
3	Hierarchies of settlements and shopping should be taught.	This is a simple idea, Topic 53, described briefly in the diagram on Fig 1 p 106	Write down the order of settlement hierarchy.	Settlement hierarchy: <i>Hamlet, ...</i> Which type of settlement has these facilities: Church – village Primary school - Secondary school - University - Doctor’s surgery - Major hospital –
	Economic activities			
3	Different types and classifications of economic activity. <i>Primary, secondary and tertiary activities should be classified.</i>	Topic 56, p112	Describe briefly the difference between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary when used to refer to industry. Give an example of each	Primary e.g. Secondary e.g. Tertiary

				e.g.
3	Reasons for the geographical distribution of two contrasting economic activities from different sectors	Tourism in Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez and Kenya and dairy farming in Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez and Southern England are our egs. Kenya: Topic 66 p132.	Why is tourism increasing across the world? List the three major benefits and problems that tourism brings to Kenya.	
3	<i>Questions will be open-ended so that teachers [and pupils] can use their own examples.</i>		List the three major benefits and problems that tourism brings to Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez.	
3			What are the main characteristics of dairy farming in the Alps (or in Southern England)?	

3	Environmental issues		
3	How conflicting demands on an environment arise	Dartmoor or Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez will be our examples. Ideas common to all National Parks are on p159.	Describe two conflicting demands upon an environment you have studied.
4	How and why attempts are made to plan and manage environments	First paragraph of Topic 79, p158 is good on the aims of the National Parks	With reference to an example you have studied, explain how an environment may be managed. (Discuss how the land use and the human activities are controlled in your chosen area)
4	The idea of sustainable development with reference to one example	Topic 78 p156, noting that Agenda 21 on p157 should be updated to Johannesburg 2002 Summit.	What energy supplies can be used to promote sustainable development?

4 The effects of environmental planning and management on people and places	Les Deux Alpes or Alpe d'Huez will produce many suitable examples. However, if you have time, read Topic 81 Three Gorges Dam.	How may people be affected when authorities plan to change an environment?
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*Glossary of useful terms***A**

abrasion – pebbles carried by the river or a wave rub the bed of the river or the cliff and wear it away

agriculture – farming

air mass – a very large body of air

air pressure – the weight of the air

anticyclone – area of high air pressure

arable – farming crops

atmosphere – a layer of air around the earth

attrition – stones carried by a river or the sea collide, knocking pieces off each other. Eventually end up as sand or clay.

B

bay – an area of sea between two headlands

beach – material which the sea deposits on the coast

bedding plane – a horizontal crack between layers of rock

biodiversity – the number and variety of all living things

brown field site – land which has been built on before

business park – a development of offices and industrial units

bypass – a road built around a town

C

Central Business District – city centre containing shops and offices

climate – the average weather over many years

collision boundary – where continental plates collide

commuter – someone who lives in one place but travels to work elsewhere

compass – instrument used to identify direction

condense – gas becoming liquid

conflicting demands – e.g. in a national park between sheep farmers and dog-walkers or fishermen and canoeists

conservative boundary – where two plates slide past each other

constructive boundary – where two plates move apart from each other

continent – a large land mass

contour line – line on an OS map joining all points of the same height

convectonal rainfall – rainfall caused by hot air rising, cooling and condensing

corrosion – water is able to dissolve some rocks, esp. limestone, chalk

core – the centre of the Earth

crust – the solid skin of rock around the Earth's surface

D

dam – wall built to hold back water

decompose – broken down by bacteria and fungi

deposition – when transported material drops to the bottom of a sea, river or lake. Always the result of water *slowing down* and *losing energy*

depression – area of low air pressure

desert – area receiving less than 250 mm of precipitation per year

destructive boundary – where an oceanic plate slides underneath a continental plate

dispersed – spread out

distributaries – a small river which has split away from the main river

dormant – inactive

drought – a long period of dry weather

dyke – an embankment next to a river channel

E

easting – grid line running up and down an OS map

eco-tourism – holidays in natural areas with little impact on the environment

economic activity – a way people make a living

energy – the power needed to provide heat and light and to run machines

environment – the air, land, water, plants and wildlife

epicentre – the point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake

Equator – imaginary line running around the middle of the Earth

erosion – wearing away of the land

ethnic group – people of the same racial group

evaporate – liquid turning to gas

extinct – died out

F

fallow – land which is not farmed

fault – a line of weakness in rock

favela – a Brazilian shanty town

fertile – rich in nutrients

fetch – the distance travelled by a wave

fieldwork – an enquiry which takes place outside the classroom

finite – a limited supply

floodplain – the flat area either side of a river which is regularly flooded

focus – the point underground where the energy of an earthquake is released

fog – cloud at ground level

foreshock – a small earthquake before a large one

fossil fuels – energy produced from coal, oil and gas

front – boundary between warm and cool air masses

function – the activities of a settlement

G

geothermal energy – heat and electricity produced from hot underground water

gorge – a deep steep-sided valley

graph – a drawing to show data

green field site – land which has not been built on before

grid reference – number which locates an area on a map

H

habitat – area where plants and animals live

headland – land which juts out into the sea

hectare – ten thousand square metres

hemisphere – half of the globe

hierarchy – list of things (e.g. hamlet, village, town, city) in rank order

humid – moist air

hydraulic action – force of water wears away the bed and banks of a river or a cliff

hydro-electric power – electricity produced when water is released through dam turbines

I

Industrial Revolution – rapid growth of manufacturing industry

interception – raindrops landing on plants, trees and buildings

irrigation – artificial watering of crops

isotherm – line on a map joining places of the same temperature

J

joint – a crack in the rock

K

key – a list giving the meaning of symbols

L

land use – the use of the land

landfill – burying waste underground

lava – molten rock at the Earth's surface

LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country

linear – in a line

longshore [sometimes **alongshore**] **drift** – a movement of sand and pebbles along a beach

M

magma – molten rock beneath the Earth's crust
mantle – the semi-solid mass of rock beneath the crust
manufacturing industry – making products used by people
market – the place where goods are sold
meander – a bend in a river
MEDC – More Economically Developed Country
mega-city – city with over ten million people
microclimate – the local climate of a small area such as a garden
migration – movement from one place to another
mining – extracting primary resources
monsoon – rain bearing winds

N

National Park – an area of outstanding countryside which is protected from development
Newly Industrialised Country (NIC) – country which has recently become industrialised
northing – grid line running across an OS map
nucleated – clustered together

O

OS – Ordnance Survey

P

pastoral – farming animals
percentage – number out of 100
permeable – allows water to flow through joints in the rock
physical map – map showing natural features
plantation – a large farm
plate boundary – the point where two tectonic plates meet

plate tectonics – theory explaining how the Earth's crust is able to move
plateau – a large, flat upland area
plunge pool – a deep pool which is eroded at the base of a waterfall
pollution – damage to the environment
population explosion – rapid increase in world population after 1950
porous – able to hold water like a sponge
precipitation – rain, snow, hail or sleet
process – makes something happen. E.g. corrasion, hydraulic action, freeze thaw weathering
primary industry – farming, mining, fishing or forestry
primary information – original information
pull factor – something which makes a place attractive
push factor – something which makes a place unattractive
pyroclastic flow – a cloud of gas and ash ejected from a volcano

Q

quarry – an opencast mine for digging out stone

R

raw material – natural products processed to make something else
recycling – reusing waste
relief – the height and shape of the land
renewable energy – energy which can be used forever
reservoir – lake behind a dam
resource – natural product used by people
retail – selling products to the public
river basin – an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
river cliff – steep, undercut area on the outside of a river meander
rural – countryside
rural decline – loss of amenities (shops, schools, Post Office, garage) and loss of jobs in farming in rural areas

S

salutation – bouncing (in Latin *salto* = I dance) of small pebbles along bed of river

science park – a development of high-tech industries close to a university

scree – piles of broken rock

secondary information – second-hand information

sedimentary rock – rock formed from particles of sediment

seismic wave – shock wave produced by earthquakes

seismometer – sensitive instrument used to measure earthquakes

service industry – work such as retail, administration, education, healthcare and tourism

settlement hierarchy – the order of importance of settlement

settlement pattern – shape of a settlement

settlement – a place where people live

shanty town – an area of self-built housing of very low quality

site – the exact location of a settlement

situation – the location of a settlement in relation to the surrounding area

slip-off slope – gently sloping area formed on the inside of a river meander

spit – an extended beach which grows by deposition across a bay or river mouth

solution – minerals such as calcium carbonate dissolved and therefore invisible in the water, but still carried down to the sea

source – the beginning of a river

squatter settlement – an area of very low-quality housing

stack – a pillar of rock which stands in the sea

stewardship – looking after resources in a sustainable way for the future

suburb – housing at the edge of a city

suburbanisation – building of more housing at the edge of a town or city

suspension – small pieces of rock and soil float in the river water, held up (against gravity) by the movement of the water. Makes water look cloudy

sustainable – using resources in a way which means they will not run out

sustainable development – meeting our needs today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In other words, using fewer resources and taking more care of the planet.

T

tectonic plate – a large, rigid section of the Earth's crust

terraced houses – houses which are joined together

tertiary – a service industry

tourism – a holiday with at least one overnight stay

traction – boulders rolled along the river bed

transpiration – evaporation of water from leaves of plants

transportation – the movement of eroded material

tributary – a river joining a larger river

tsunami – a sea wave caused by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions

U

urban – town or city

urban renewal – when run-down housing is replaced by modern housing and appropriate facilities in and around a town or city

urbanisation – increase in the percentage of people living in cities

V

vegetation – trees, shrubs and plants

volcanic bomb – lava exploded into the air which turns solid as it falls

W

waste – items which no longer have a use

waterfall – a point on a river where water falls vertically

weather - The set of atmospheric conditions prevailing at a particular time and place (whereas climate describes 'average' conditions over a much longer term).

weathering – the breakdown of rocks e.g. by weather (frost shattering), plants and animals or the acidity of CO₂ dissolved in water

DEFINITIONS OF SOME WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY EXAMS.

Describe	Write down details about what is shown in a resource such as a map or a diagram.
Define	Write a definition of, meaning describe accurately or explain the meaning of. Short answer.
Explain	(Sometimes this is disguised as “ Account for ”) Give reasons for e.g. give reasons for the location or appearance of a particular feature. Long answer.
Compare	Identify and write down the similarities and differences between features or places stated in the question.
Contrast	Write down and point out clearly the differences between the features or the places.
Discuss	Usually wants a longer answer, describing and giving reasons or explaining the arguments for and against.
Factors	Reasons for something like the location of particular geographical features (features may be human e.g. urban area, or physical e.g. meander or spit etc).
Identify	Name, locate, recognise or select a particular feature or features (usually from a map, photograph or diagram).

Name	(Sometimes “ State ” or “ List ”) Write down a list of names or features, but don't describe.
Study	(Or “ Examine ”) Look carefully at a resource and think about what it shows.

With reference to (or “Refer to”) examples that you have studied You need to include details about specific case studies or examples when you explain the reasons for a particular answer.

Physical factors Anything to do with the natural environment.

Human factors Anything to do with man, or things that are influenced by man.

Outline Briefly state the reasons for, or briefly discuss the reasons for something.