

GCSE Geography



Why Should I Study Geography?

- Geography will help you understand your place in the world
- Develop a wide range of transferable skills
- Dynamic and relevant subject
- Become a global citizen





What Will I Study?

- Physical Geography
 - Hazards: Earthquakes, Hurricanes & Climate Change
 - Ecosystems: Rainforests & Deserts
 - UK Landscapes: Rivers & Coasts
- Human Geography
 - Urban Environments: Rio & Bristol
 - Economic World: Development, Nigeria & the UK
 - Resources: Food, Energy & Water
- Fieldwork
 - Pre-release information
 - Fieldwork

What Will Geography Lessons Be Like?

- Engaging lessons with a focus on exam skills
- Groupwork, paired work, discussions, research tasks
- Relevant and up-to-date examples from all over the world
- A range of resources including articles, videos as well as your own data collection



How Will I Be Assessed?



- Paper 1: Physical Geography
 - Worth 35% of final grade
 - 1h30, Qs from 1-9 marks
- Paper 2: Human Geography
 - Worth 35% of final grade
 - 1h30, Qs from 1-9 marks
- Paper 3: Skills & Fieldwork
 - Worth 30% of final grade
 - 1h15, Qs from 1-9 marks

Trips & Fieldwork



- Fieldwork for Unit 3 is done in the Summer of Y10 on a single day.
- We hope to be able to offer an enrichment trip when conditions allow.

What Does Work Look Like In Geography?

The Nepal earthquake

Date: 25/04/15 Time: 11:56 Magnitude: 7.9 Focus: 10km Fault: Himalayas

Location: Kathmandu, Nepal, 80km from the epicentre.

Primary effects

What happened immediately?

- 9000 people died and 20000 injured - over 8 million affected
- 3 million people left homeless when houses were destroyed
- Electricity and water supplies, telephones and communications systems
- 14 million people needed food, water and shelter in the days and weeks after the earthquake
- 2000 people, schools, destroyed and hospitals overwhelmed
- International aiders began arriving
- 50% of shops damaged, affecting food supplies and a shock to the economy
- Cost of damage estimated at \$15 billion

Secondary effects

What happened after the main event? How did the impact change over time?

- Ground shaking triggered landslides and avalanches, blocking roads and hampering relief efforts
- Avalanches on Mount Everest killed at least 19 people - the progress of the rescue was delayed
- A landslide blocked the Kali Gandaki River, isolating the town of Besisahar, Nepal
- The earthquake occurred on a day of fasting

Why was the Nepal earthquake so destructive? What were the key causes?

- 7.9 on the Richter scale
- Epicentre 80km from capital city
- Deep below the surface
- Very severe ground shaking, causing avalanches and landslides
- Really close to a destructive plate margin that moves about a year
- LIC meaning they needed more support from other countries

Immediate responses/management

What kind of help was needed immediately? Who provided it?

- Rescue teams, water and other supplies arrived quickly from the UK, India and China
- Helicopters rescued many people caught in landslides and avalanches
- Many a million tents needed to provide shelter for the homeless
- Tent cities and pitched from many countries
- Tried hospitals set up to help overwhelmed
- 300 000 people migrated from Kathmandu to other cities and support jobs & friends

Future for Nepal?

Building and construction improvements

Sunspot



Natural causes

Scientists have noticed cyclical changes in global climate linked to the presence of sunspot. A sunspot is a dark patch that appears from time on the Sun. The number of sunspots increases from a minimum to a maximum and then back to a minimum over a period of about 11 years. This 11-year period is called the sunspot cycle.



Sunspots increase from a minimum to a maximum and then back to a minimum over a period of about 11 years. This 11-year period is called the sunspot cycle. Volcanic activity violent volcanic eruptions blast huge quantities of ash, gases and liquids into the atmosphere. Volcanic ash can block out the Sun, reducing temperatures on the Earth. The last time this happened was in 1815, when Mount Tambora in Indonesia erupted.

The first drops that result from the conversion of sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid are like tiny mirrors reflecting radiation from the Sun. If we can look a lot longer at our effect the climate for years.



Human causes



- Deforestation and the burning of wood
- A long fossil fuel
- Nuclear accidents
- Very small concentrations in the atmosphere as up to 200 times more effective in trapping heat than carbon dioxide
- Car exhausts
- Agricultural fertiliser
- Strong treatment

CO2

accounts for an estimated 60% of the enhanced greenhouse effect. Global concentrations of carbon dioxide has increased by 30% since 1850.



Power stations producing electricity



- Rice farming
- Manufacturing
- Burning biomass for energy

Figure 2: Information about extreme weather in the UK in March 2018.

Figure 2



'Beast from the East' causes chaos across Britain. The killer freeze costs the UK £1 billion per day as transport routes are disrupted by snow and ice. Businesses and schools are forced to close.

01.4

Suggest how extreme weather in the UK can have economic and social impacts.

Use Figure 2 and your own understanding.

[6 marks]

It is Figure 2 shows that there is a huge economic impact as a result of extreme weather. And here it says it is only £1 billion a day. Furthermore, the fact there was a lot more money than a large social impact on this is a lot to be lost. Another example of extreme weather in the UK would be the flooding in December 2015. Economic impacts on a road would have been travel disruption but also damaging, as this cost a lot of money. Social impacts would have been loss of property and possessions. Also, the Somerset Levels Flooding between 2013-2014. Economic impacts would be £180 million worth of damage, and loss of tourism cost £200 million. Social impacts would be over 600 homes were flooded, and villages like Muchelney were cut off.

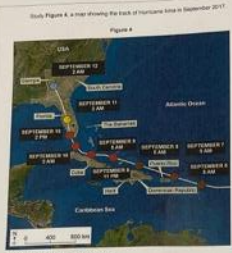


Figure 4: A map showing the path of Hurricane Xaveria in September 2017.

Using Figure 4, describe the track of Hurricane Xaveria between 12 September 2017 and 12 October 2017. [2 marks]

Using Figure 4, what happened to the wind speed of Hurricane Xaveria between 12 September 2017 and 12 October 2017? [2 marks]

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How Do I Find Out More Details?



- Speak to your Geography teacher
- Speak to the subject lead: Mr Jackson
- Email: jacksonj@wallingfordschool.com
- Speak to older students who are already taking the course