Topics you should know:

GLOBAL LOCATION

Major global physical features
Continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Oceania, Europe, North and South America
Mountain ranges: Alps, Andes, Himalayas, Pyrenees, Rockies
Desert: Sahara
Oceans: Arctic, Indian, Atlantic, Pacific, Southern Ocean, Red Sea
Rivers: Amazon, Ganges, Mississippi, Nile, Yangtze

Other global features
Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, Equator, International Dateline, North Pole, Prime Meridian, South Pole, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

British Isles
Countries: The countries of the UK and the Republic of Ireland
Sea areas: English Channel, Irish Sea, North Sea
Rivers: Severn, Thames, Trent, Clyde, Shannon, Mersey, Tyne
Hills: Grampians, Lake District, Pennines, Snowdonia

Major cities: Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Southampton

Countries
Europe: Belgium (Brussels), Denmark (Copenhagen), France (Paris), Germany (Berlin), Greece (Athens), Iceland (Reykjavik), Italy (Rome), Netherlands (Amsterdam), Norway (Oslo), Poland (Warsaw), Portugal (Lisbon), Russia (Moscow), Spain (Madrid), Switzerland (Bern)
Africa: Egypt (Cairo), Ethiopia (Addis Ababa), Ghana (Accra), Kenya (Nairobi), Nigeria (Abuja), South Africa (Pretoria)
Americas: Canada (Ottawa), Mexico (Mexico City), USA (Washington DC)
Asia: Afghanistan (Kabul), Bangladesh (Dhaka/Dacca), China (Beijing), India (New Delhi), Indonesia (Jakarta), Iran (Tehran), Iraq (Baghdad), Israel (Jerusalem), Japan (Tokyo), Pakistan (Islamabad), Russia, Saudi Arabia (Riyadh), South Korea (Seoul), Thailand (Bangkok), Turkey (Ankara)
Oceania: Australia (Canberra), New Zealand (Wellington), Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby)

Major cities and city states
Dubai, Kolkata, Los Angeles, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Shanghai, Sydney, Vancouver

Please ask for blank practise maps and an atlas if you feel these will help you.

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPWORK

- Points of the compass – direction, (read question carefully – from where to where)
- Grid square (4 figure) grid reference (6 figure) (remember along the corridor and up the stairs) to the right of the line along the bottom and above the line as you go up the page
- Northings are the horizontal line on a map and Eastings are the vertical lines.
- How height is shown on maps (look for spot heights, Triangulation pillars & contour lines)
- How contours show relief – (the shape of the land, steep slopes have contour lines close together and flat areas have few or widely spread contours)
- Scale, distance & routes (check scale of map, for measuring use string; use road names, physical features, direction distance to describe route)
- Decision making exercises (e.g. what determines the location of factories - transport, raw materials, power supply, labour, market, flat land)
- Area - size of town in km$^2$ (each grid square is 1 km$^2$)
- Identify Ordnance Survey symbols (use key)
- Identify the C.B.D. (look for railway station, town hall, information centres, cathedral)

Ask for an O.S. help guide if you are still struggling with this area of the curriculum

SETTLEMENT

- Settlement pattern (linear, nucleated, dispersed)
- Site - position of settlements (near fresh water, shelter, building materials defensive positions, flat land, fertile soil, transport links, trade routes (cross roads), bridging points and natural resources) (see diagram)
- Land use patterns in towns (Central Business District, inner city, inner suburb & outer suburb, Green Belt) location of different land uses and house
types (offices in centre of town, residential in the suburbs and hypermarkets at the city outskirts) (see diagram)

- Settlement & Service **hierarchies** – what goods and services are available/provided in different sized settlements

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

- Primary industries – **collection and use of raw materials** + farming, Secondary industry – **manufacturing**, Tertiary industry – **services**, Quaternary – **consultancy**, research & development (be able to identify examples of each from an OS map)

- Factors affecting location of factories (power supply – national grid, transport – motorway / port / railway, raw materials – mine/quarry/forest, site – cheap land, flat land, market – big + rich + nearby, skilled & cheap local labour force) Learn a case study e.g. car assembly plant

- How economic development can be sustainable – case study **Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park**. The benefits & problems (including environmental) this brought to London.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- Benefits + problems of **Renewable** / Green energy sources (solar, wind, wave, tidal, biomass, Hydroelectric power & geothermal) expensive, not efficient but do not pollute suitable locations – windy place i.e. hills / coasts, space, government subsidies / investment, connected to national grid

- Benefits + problems of **non-renewable** energy (fossils fuels) pollution, will run out but are efficient, cheap and our current technology is based on them

**RIVERS & COASTS**

- What is the difference between weathering and erosion? (weathering is the breakdown of rock in-situ (without movement); erosion the wearing away and removal of rock); Types of erosion CASH - Corrosion, Attrition, Solution Hydraulic Action

- Types of weathering (freeze-thaw – scree slopes, onion-skin, biological & chemical) be able to draw a **labelled DIAGRAM**, remember process is repeated over time and the location they occur (see diagram)

- Deposition landforms – where it occurs and why (floodplains - alluvium + silt and spits)
• Erosional landform (waterfall formation - plunge pools, gorge) **Meanders**
  (cross-sections with labels, river cliff, river beach, fastest + slowest flow) be
  able to draw a **labelled DIAGRAM** (see diagram)

• Water cycle (evaporation, condensation, precipitation, infiltration,
  interception, transpiration, throughflow, overland flow) be able to label
  diagram (see diagram)

• Floods – causes & effects of natural & human (heavy rainfall, increased run-
  off, rock type - impermeable, saturated soil, deforestation, urbanisation, ice
  melt, global warming) loss of life, damage to property; Management of
  floods (dams, reforestation, flood channels)

**References:**
Revision website:  http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/
C.G.P. key stage 3 Geography study book

**EXAMINATION TECHNIQUE**

• **Do NOT PANIC** – PMA positive mental attitude

• **Read the question** – look for key words

• **Do not rush**

• **If the question is hard leave it and return to it at the end**

• **With longer/higher mark questions plan your answer**

• Look how many **marks** the question is worth

• **Answer the question** – check how many marks are allocated and answer
  accordingly

• **Give examples** to illustrate your point – actual locations studied

• Use graphs, diagrams + information provided – it is there to help not
  confuse you

• Draw clear illustration and label when requested - these will get you as
  many marks as written text, **do not repeat** in text what you have put in
  diagrammatical form

• Watch the time – write in note form if running out of time

• **Have a go** at everything you might get something a blank sheet will get
  nothing

• **Do not write** the question out again in the answer – it is a waste of space +
  time

• Use **geographical terminology** / words wherever possible
Check your work at the end if you have time
Draw simple diagrams it is the **labels** that get the marks
Write clearly if they cannot read it they will not mark it

**Revision Technique**

- Read and understand 30%, (2) Summarise and memorise 60%, (3) test and review 80% *(get Mum or Dad to do this)*
- List **key words**, Make **revision cards**, practice drawing and labelling **diagrams**, Create **Spider diagrams**, use highlighters
- Create a **revision timetable** - **Set goals for each revision session**
- **Eat & drink** properly the brain needs fuel!
- Work in the **morning** as much as possible – your brain is more alert then
- **Sit upright**, have **good lighting, good ventilation** (leave window open)
- **Take breaks regularly**
- If you listen to music make sure it is CD or MP3 not the radio
- Keep each subject in a **separate folder**
- Have your own space (a desk / table) somewhere that you will not be disturbed continually