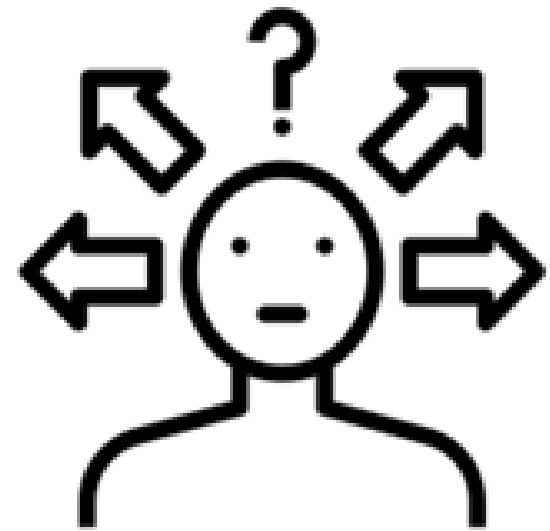


What makes an effective revision session?



GCSE Geography



Teesdale School
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- What do you know (subject knowledge audit)

RAG rate



- Plan
- Prepare
- Practise
- Apply

Unit 1

Section A The challenge of natural hazards

You are required to study all the topics within this section.

Read through the statements below. RAG rate your understanding of each core area of the topic.

Natural Hazards

	Start	Middle	End
KEY IDEA: Natural Hazards pose major risks to people and property.			
Definition of a natural hazard.			
Types of natural hazard.			
Factors affecting hazard risk.			

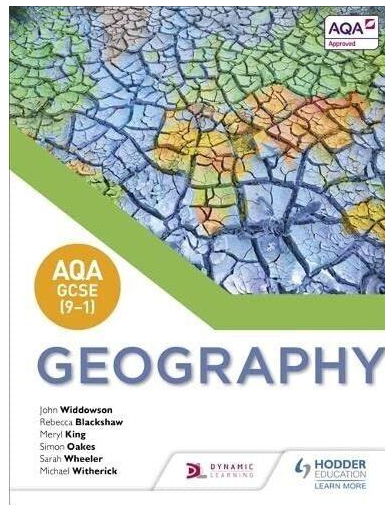
Tectonic Hazards

KEY IDEA: Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.			
Plate Tectonic Theory			
Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and the relationship to plate margins.			
Physical processes taking place at plate margins that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.			

KEY IDEA: the effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.			
Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.			
Immediate and long term responses to a tectonic hazard.			
Used named example to show how the effects and responses vary between two areas.			

KEY IDEA: Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.			
Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.			
How monitoring, prediction and planning can reduce the risks of a tectonic hazard.			

What do you need to know and what strategy will you use? (objective for the session)





The final plan for our remaining lessons will be shared on Teams/POD after the mocks when all papers have been marked and a full analysis undertaken.



Year 11 teach out plan for **Year 11 2023**

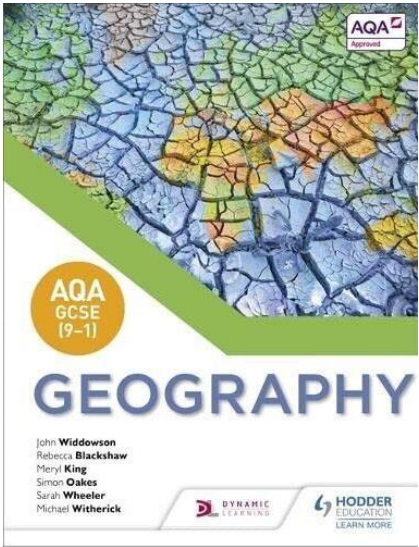
Week beginning	What will be taught?	Homework / independent revision will focus on:
13/03/23	Mocks review. WWW/EBI	Mock exam improvements
20/03/2023 (3 lessons)	L1: The living world theory L2: Cold environments opportunities and challenges L3 Walk and talk exam practise (SAMS1 P1-17)	Deforestation Amazon Management strategies rainforests
27/03/23 (2 lessons)	L1: Paper 3 review from mocks L2: pre-release booklet	Ecosystem theory revision booklet (1 page) Paper 3 revision booklet
Easter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pre-release booklet paper 1 <u>Sams</u> 1 question paper Independent revision using knowledge organisers, revision guide and topic checklists. (use topic checklists) 		
17/04/23	L1: Hazards: Monitor / Protect / Predict / Prepare and link to case studies L2: Hazards: Climate Hazards, Adaptation/Mitigation L3: Walk and talk exam practise	Hazards revision booklet part 1 Hazard case study revision: Storm Desmond, L'Aquila/Nepal
24/04/23	L1 Physical landform formation (key processes and key terms) L2: Walk and talk exam practise	Urban issues revision booklet Physical landscape case studies (river Tees / Holderness Coast)
01/05/23	L1: Paper 2 urban change and link to case study L2: resource management impacts of energy extraction (Fracking / examples)	Hazards revision booklet part 2 Urban planning Newcastle / Lagos
08/05/23	L1: unfamiliar fieldwork L2: paper 3: review	Past paper Questions Small scale ecosystem: Epping forest
15/05/23	L1: Paper1: physical landscapes case study L2: Paper 1: weather Hazards recap / extreme weather UK	Opportunities challenges Lagos / Newcastle
22/05/23	Examinations begin: There will be some time in class to focus on priorities but the majority of revision will have taken place by now Paper1: 22/05/23 Paper 2: 9/6/23 Paper 3: 16/06/23	

Sources of information

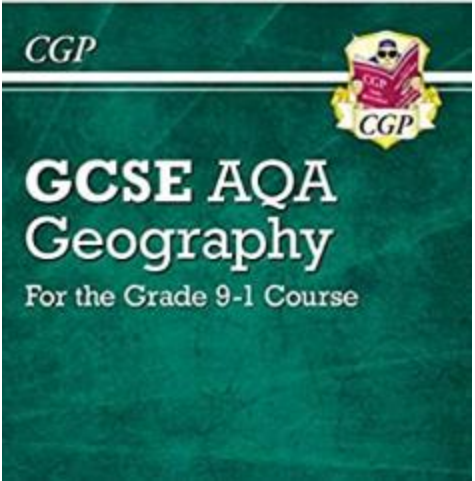
Online textbook
(POD + Teams)

Knowledge Organisers(POD
+ Teams)

Revision
guide from
office or
online



Types of Erosion		Types of Transportation		Mass Movement (landslides, rotational cliff Hemming and rock fall)	
The break down and transport of rocks – smooth, round and sorted.		A natural process by which eroded material is carried/transported.		A large movement of soil and rock debris that moves down slopes in response to the pull of gravity in a vertical direction.	
Affriction	Rocks that bash together to become smooth/smaller.	Solution	Minerals dissolve in water and are carried along.	1. Rain saturates the permeable rock above the impermeable rock making it heavy.	
Solution	A chemical reaction that dissolves rocks.	Suspension	Sediment is carried along in the flow of the water.	2. Waves or a river will erode the base of the slope making it unstable.	
Abrasion	Rocks hurled at the base of a cliff to break pieces apart.	Saltation	Pebbles that bounce along the sea/river bed.	3. Eventually the weight of the permeable rock above the impermeable rock weakens and collapses along a slip plane.	
Hydraulic Action	Water enters cracks in the cliff, air compresses, causing the crack to expand.	Traction	Boulders that roll along a river/sea bed by the force of the flowing water.	4. The debris at the base of the cliff is then removed and transported by waves or river.	
Formation of Coastal Spits - Deposition		Types of Deposition		Formation of Bars and Headlands	
Example: Spurn Point, Holderness Coast.		Weathering is the breakdown of rocks where they are left alone.		1) Waves attack the coastline.	
1) Search waves up the beach at the angle of the prevailing wind.		Freeze-thaw		2) Suffer rock is eroded by the sea quicker forming a bay, where sea waves deposit.	
2) Backwash moves down the beach at 90° to coastline, due to gravity.		Water gets into cracks in rock / freezes (at night) / expands / widens crack		3) More resistant rock is left jutting out into the sea. This is a headland and is now more vulnerable to erosion.	
3) Tying movement (longshore drift) transports material along beach.		Biological		Formation of Coastal Spits	
4) Deposition occurs beach to extend, until reaching a river estuary.		Plants and animals weaken the surrounding rock. E.g. tree roots.		1) Hydraulic action widens cracks in the cliff face over time.	
5) Change in prevailing wind direction forms a beach.		What is Deposition?		2) Abrasion forms a wave cut notch between HT and LT.	
6) Sheltered area behind spit encourages deposition, salt marsh forms.		When the sea or river loses energy, it drops the sand, rock particles and pebbles it has been carrying. This is called deposition.		3) Further abrasion widens the wave cut notch to form a cave.	
How do waves form?		Mechanical Weathering Example: Freeze-thaw weathering		4) Caves form both sides of the headland break through to form an arch.	
Waves are created by wind blowing over the surface of the sea. As the wind blows over the sea, friction is created – producing a swell in the water.		Stage One		5) Weather above erosion below – rock collapses leaving a stack.	
Why do waves break?		Water seeps into cracks and features in the rock.		6) Further weathering and erosion causes a stump.	
1. Waves start out at sea.		Size of waves		Types of Waves	
2. As waves approaches the shore, friction slows the back.		Constructive Waves		This wave has a swash that is stronger than the backwash. This therefore builds up the coast.	
3. This causes the orbit to become elliptical.		Destructive Waves		This wave has a backwash that is stronger than the swash. This therefore erodes the coast.	
4. Until the top of the wave breaks over.		Fetch how far the wave has travelled		Strength of the wind	
How long the wind has been blowing for.		Direction of waves		Example: sea stack Holderness coast	



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Sources of information

Teams + Student POD/SharePoint

< All teams

12

11GgA (2022/23) ...

Home page

Class Notebook

Assignments

Grades

Reflect

Insights

Channels

General

2 hidden channels

12 **General** Posts Files +

+ New Upload Share Copy link Sync ... Copying 8 items

Documents > General

Name	Modified	Modified By
Class Materials		R O'Donnell
Exam Papers	January 29, 2019	John Elliott(365)
GCSE online textbook	October 11, 2022	R O'Donnell
knowledge organisers	October 11, 2022	R O'Donnell
Paper 3 revision	5 days ago	R O'Donnell
Topic checklists	October 11, 2022	R O'Donnell
Case study and Example List.docx	October 11, 2022	R O'Donnell
Seneca Log in instructions.docx	January 11	R O'Donnell
Year 11 teach out plan 2.1 March Mocks 23....	January 11	R O'Donnell



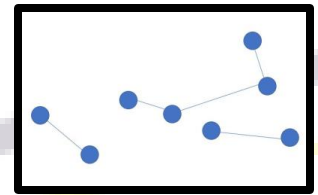
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Revision strategy 1

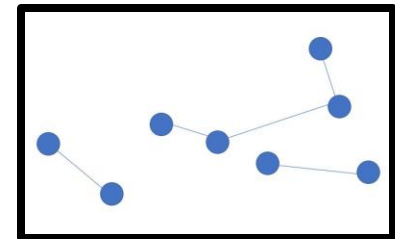
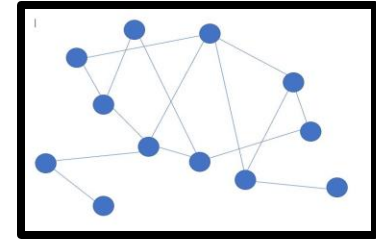
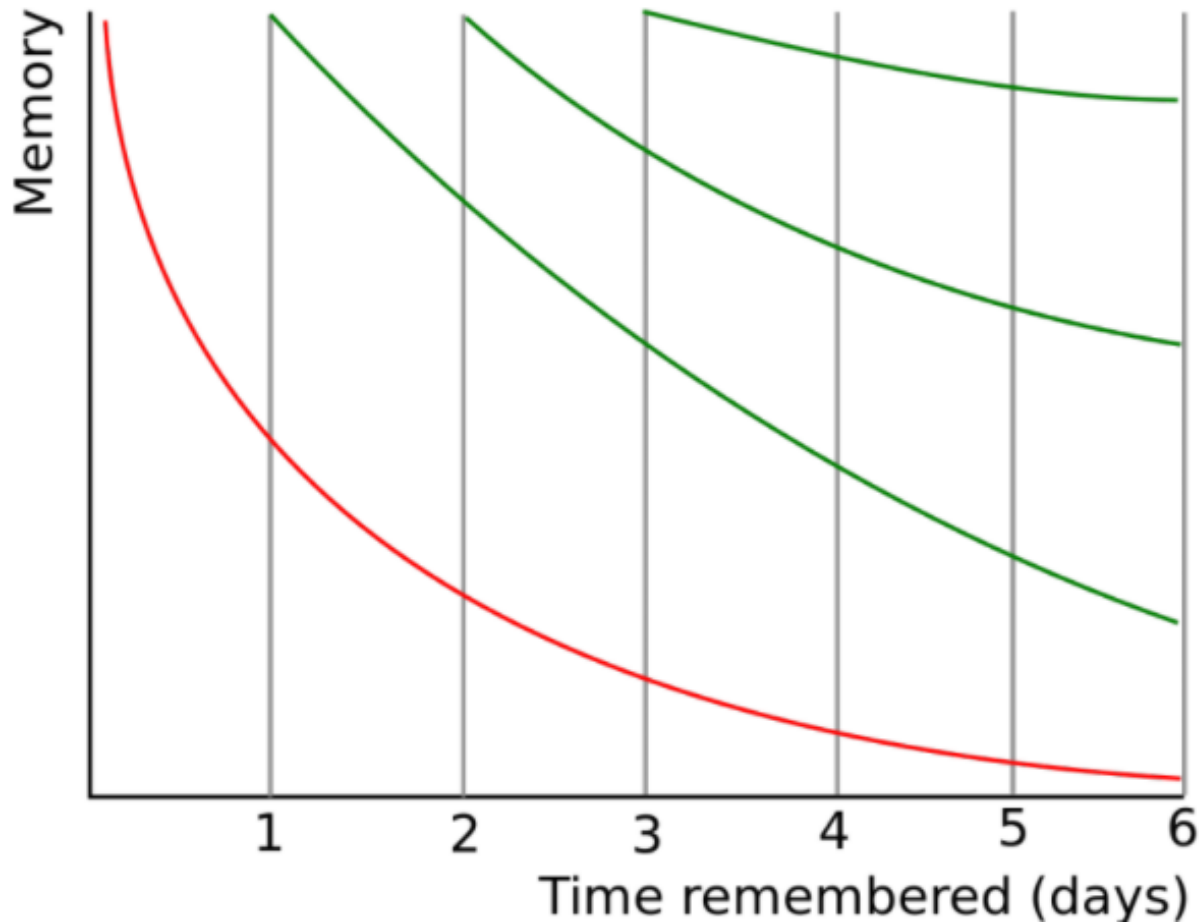
Mind Map



Top tips

Check that your revision strategy has worked (remember the forgetting curve - allow time for this)

The Forgetting Curve



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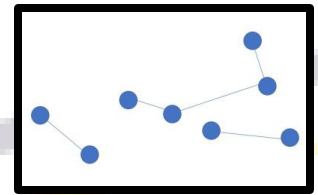


North East
Learning Trust



Revision strategy 1

Mind Map



Top tips

Check that your revision strategy has worked (remember the forgetting curve-allow time for this)



2. Monitoring of that strategy (how will you test yourself to see if it is working?)



- Create questions that you can use to test your future self (no answers necessary)
- Ask someone to help you by quizzing you on your mind map
- Recreate your mind map from memory, going back to your notes and including any missed information in a different colour



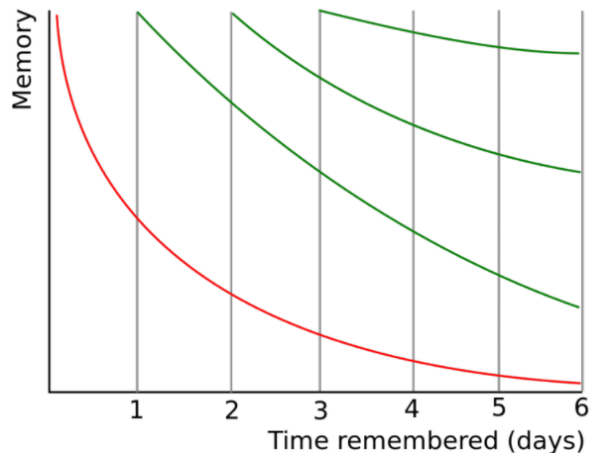
3. Consolidation time (5 minute evaluation
– did it work, do I need to go over
something again, what will I revise next
time?)



1. Which topics do you need to relearn?	Why? How do I know this? <i>(refer to specific questions)</i>
1. Which revision strategies will I use first?	Why?
When will you do this? Be specific	
Next time I am aiming for/to:	



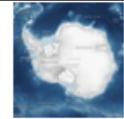
The Forgetting Curve



Revision strategy 2

Look / Cover / Write / Check

Nepal Earthquake



Read, Cover, Write, Check:

Step 1: Read the information. Be realistic and make this a manageable amount!

Step 2: Cover up the information. Making your brain work hard to retrieve the information forms memories!

Step 3: Write down the information. From memory, write down everything you can remember.

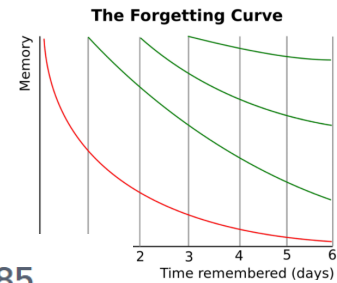
Step 4: Check/Correct it. Did you get it right? Did you miss anything out? If it wasn't perfect, then do it again!

Fold over to cover	Figure	Fact	Figure	Check	fact	Check



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Online retrieval practise



- Seneca (Good for theory – miss the case studies if we haven't studied these)

Scan to join 058vasaa85



Get your students to scan the QR code and log in to Seneca to join this class.

Seneca logo

Geography: AQA GCSE

Study

Exam Prep New

Assignments

Ask Amelia

2.2.2 Adaptations & Biodiversity of Tropical Rainforests

2.2.3 Deforestation

2.2.4 Case Study: Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

2.2.5 Sustainable Management of Rainforests

2.2.6 Case Study: Malaysian Rainforest

2.2.7 End of Topic Test - Tropical Rainforests

2.2.8 Exam-Style Questions - Tropical Rainforests

2.2.9 Deforestation -

The Living World / Tropical Rainforests /

Case Study: Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

Good morning, Mr!

Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

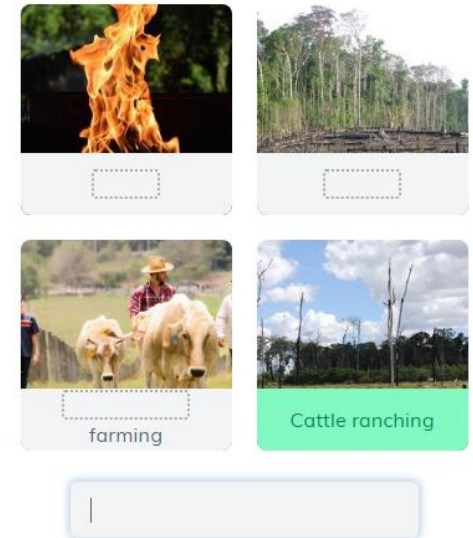
The Amazon rainforest area spans about 8,200,000km² across 9 countries, making it the largest rainforest in the world. The tree coverage in 1970 was 4.1m km². In 2018, it was 3.3m km². Between 2001 and 2013, the causes of Amazonian deforestation were:

Tree felling and logging = 6%

Feedback?

Continue

main causes of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest:



Check



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Year 11 teach out plan for Year 11 2023

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Easter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">pre-release bookletpaper 1 Sams 1 question paperIndependent revision using knowledge organisers, revision guide and topic checklists. (use topic checklists)		
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Quick wins ahead
of the mocks

Seneca
Revision guides?
Access to teams

Scan to join 058vasaa85



Get your students to scan the QR code and log in to Seneca to join this class.

Done

What can parents do to support?

What do you know (subject knowledge audit)

1. What do you need to know and what strategy will you use (objective for the session)
2. Monitoring of that strategy (how will you test yourself to see if it is working?)
3. Consolidation time (5 minute evaluation – did it work, do I need to go over something again, what will I revise next time?)

