

How do ocean currents redistribute heat? (pg.3)

How do atmosphere circulation (cells) redistribute heat? What are the names of the cells? What latitudes? (pg.2)

Explain the formation of a hurricane (pg.9)

Explain how the 5 hazards associated with a hurricane impact people and environments (pg.10)

How are some places more vulnerable? (pg.11)

Measurement scale information:

Other names?:

Physical:

Social:

Paper 1 - Unit 1

Atmosphere and cyclone hazards

Why are some places more prepared? (pg.11)

How do some countries predict cyclones? (pg.11)

Economic:

Hurricane Matthew: USA (**developed country**) – preparation/impacts/response (**Case study sheet**)

Hurricane Matthew: Haiti (**developing country**) (**Case study sheet**)

	How have these natural events caused climate change in the past and today? (pg.4)
Eruption theory	
Sun spots	
Orbital theory	
Asteroid collisions	

How are these **evidence** of past climate? (pg.5)

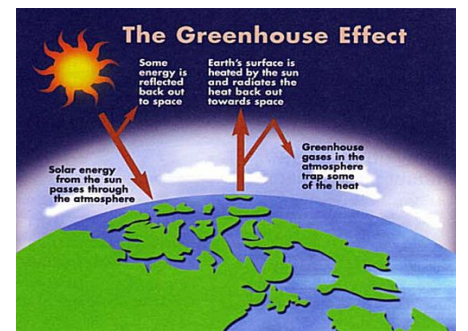
Tree rings:

Ice cores:

Historical sources:

**Paper 1
Unit 1
Climate Change
Hazards**

What is the **greenhouse effect**? (pg.6)



How are **human activities enhancing the greenhouse effect**? (pg.6)

Why is there **uncertainty** about future climate change? (pg.8)

How does climate change cause each of these? How do these impact people? (pg.7)	
Extreme weather events	
Global temperature rise	
Sea level rise	

How are earthquakes formed at each plate boundary? (pg.16)

How are volcanoes formed at divergent and convergent plate boundaries? (pg.15)

How do earthquakes cause tsunami? (pg.16)

How are composite volcanoes formed? (pg.15)

- Why are they so steep?

How are shield volcanoes formed? (pg.15)

- Why are they so wide?

Tectonic plate boundaries (pg. 14)
On the back, practice drawing and labelling these!

Plate boundary	What happens?	What hazards?
Convergent		
Divergent		
Conservative		
Hot spots		

Earth's structure (pg.13)

Inner Core:

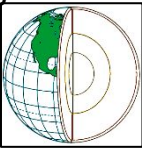
Outer Core:

Mantle:

Crust:

For each layer...

- How hot is it?
- What is it made from?
- Is it a solid, liquid or gas?



**Paper 1,
Unit 1
Tectonics
revision
mindmap**

What causes tectonic plates to move? (pg.13)

Developing country – earthquake in Haiti
What were the impacts? (Case study booklet/sheet)
Primary impacts:

Secondary impacts:

Developed country - earthquake in Japan
What were the impacts? (Case study booklet/sheet)
Primary impacts:

Secondary impacts:

What was the response to the Haiti (2010, 7.0) earthquake?

What was the response to the Japan (2011, 9.0) earthquake?

How do Haiti predict and prepare for earthquakes?

How do Japan predict and prepare for earthquakes? (pg. 17 and case study booklet)

How do we define development using **indicators**? (pg.21)
Economically?

Socially?

Politically?

How does development causes **demographic** change? (pg.22)

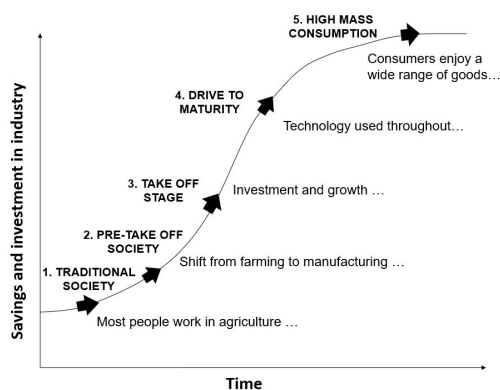
Demographic indicator	How does it change as a country develops?	Why?
Life expectancy		
Fertility rate		
Infant mortality rate		

What is **HDI**? (pg.21)

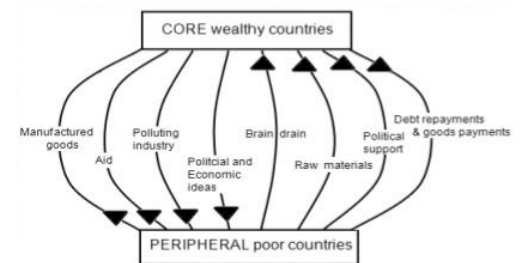
What is measured?

Why is it better than a single indicator?

What was **Rostow's** theory about how countries develop? (pg. 25)



What did **Frank** believe about how countries develop? (pg. 25)



How do the following cause **global inequality**? (pg. 23)

Education

Health

Climate

Topography

Colonialism

Neo-colonialism

Governance

International relations

Paper 1 - Unit 2 - Development Dynamics

What are the characteristics of **top-down** and **bottom-up** development projects? (pg. 27)

	Bottom-up	Top-down
Scale		
Cost		
Main players		
Aims		

Globalisation short answers (pg.26)

What is globalisation?

What developments have made countries more integrated?

What are TNCs?

How have TNCs increased globalisation?

How have governments increased globalisation?

Paper 1 - Unit 2 - Development Dynamics

Major case study on an emerging country - India



How has India's long coastline assisted its development? (pg.29)

How could proximity (being close to) this Middle East assist economic development?

How has development changed India's global influence? (pg. 31)

Globalisation and development

What changes has India experienced in terms of globalisation? (pg.29)

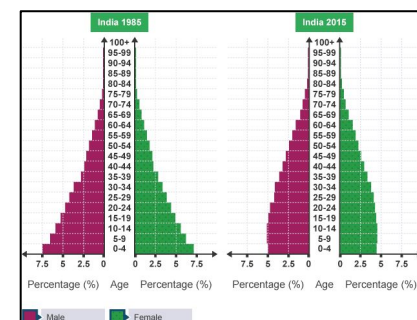
What government policies have helped to increase levels of development? (pg.29)

Describe how India's economy has changed since 1990 (pg.29)

Describe imports and exports from India have changed since 1990 (pg.29)

Explain two ways that impacted the **environment** in India (pg.31)

Explain two ways that development has caused demographic (population) changes in India (pg.30)



There is **inequality between regions**

Give three differences between **Maharashtra** and **Bihar** (pg.30)

Explain three reasons for differences between **Maharashtra** and **Bihar** (pg.30)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How are the following groups **impacted by economic development**? (pg.30)

Children?

Elderly people?

Women?

Young graduates (people with university degrees)?

Urbanisation (pg.33)

What is urbanisation?

Where in the world is urbanisation occurring fastest today? Why?

What is a megacity?

Name a recent megacity:

What is a primate city?

Name a primate city:

Migration and urbanisation (pg.34)

Explain one push factor that leads to **rural-urban migration** in developing or emerging countries

Explain one pull factor that leads to rural-urban migration in developing or emerging countries

Explain one push factor that leads to people migrating away from urban areas (**counter-urbanisation**) in developed countries

Explain one pull factor that leads to people migrating away from urban areas (counter-urbanisation) in developed countries

Development and urban economies (pg.35)

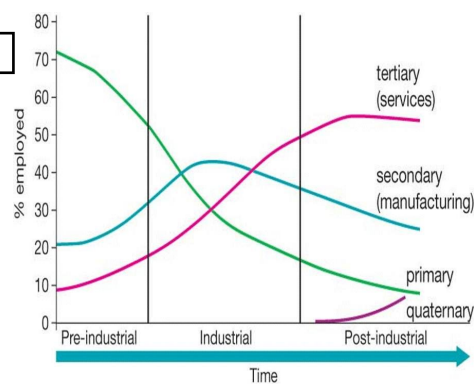
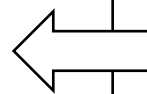
What is formal employment?

What is informal employment?

What happens to informal work as a country develops?

Why do so many people work in factories in emerging countries

Why do so many people work in offices in developed countries



Paper 1 - Unit 3 - Challenges of an urbanising world

Cities go through **stages** that lead to either **growth** or **decline** (pg.36)

For each stage, what is happening and why?

Urbanisation:

Suburbanisation:

De-industrialisation:

Counter-urbanisation:

Regeneration:

Land use in urban areas (pg.37)

How does building height change as you move away from the CBD?

Why?

How does land value change as you move away from the CBD?

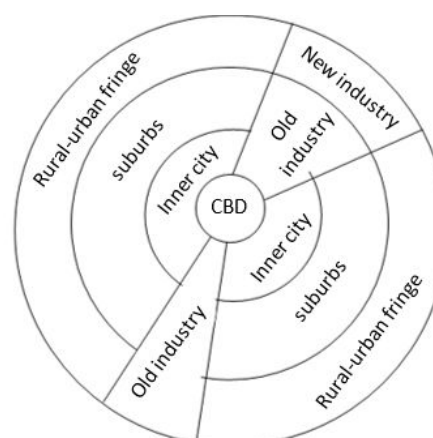
Why?

How does the inner city differ from the suburbs?

Why?

How does the inner city differ from the suburbs?

Why?



Burgess or concentric zone model

- Cities grow outwards in a series of concentric rings of land-use.
- Center is the oldest and the newest part on the outer edge.
- The quality and size of housing increases with distance from the CBD.
- The quality and size of houses increases with distance from the CBD.

Location factors influencing Mumbai's growth as a megacity

How has Mumbai's **site** allowed it to develop?



How has Mumbai's **situation** allowed it to develop?

How have Mumbai's air **connections** allowed it to develop?

How population growth has influenced land use

Where is the port? Why?

Where is the CBD? Why?

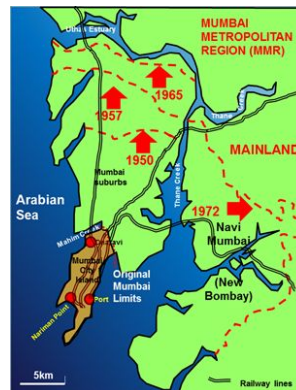
What are the outer parts of Mumbai like? Why?

Where are most of the informal settlements (slums) located? Why?

Mumbai is growing rapidly

How have different types of migration caused Mumbai to grow?

How has natural increase caused Mumbai to grow?



Paper 1 - Unit 3 - Challenges of an urbanising world Major case study on a Megacity in an emerging country - Mumbai

Challenges of rapid population growth

For each challenge below, suggest why it could cause issues for people living in Mumbai

Slum settlements:

Informal employment:

Lack of waste disposal:

Inadequate water supply:

Traffic congestion:

Extreme inequality:

What **top-down strategies** have been used in Mumbai?

What issues do they address? How?

How effective have they been?

Different strategies for achieving sustainability

What **NGO led actions** have taken place in Mumbai?

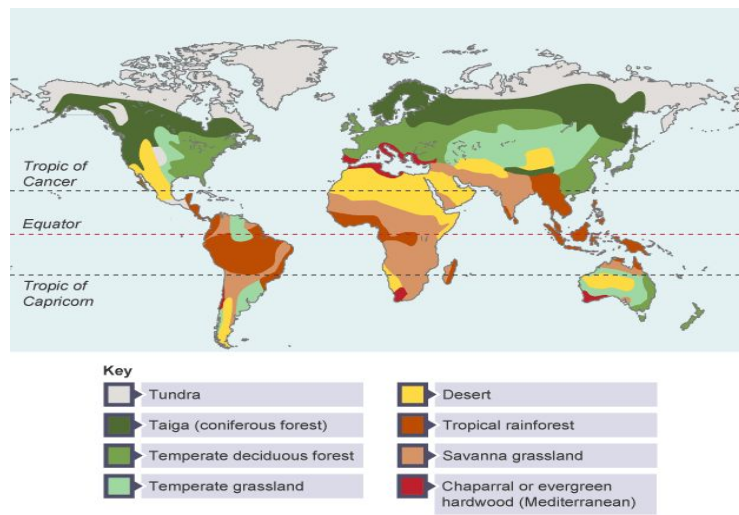
What issues do they address? How?

How effective have they been?

Paper 3 - Unit 7 – People and the Biosphere

Biomes (Pg.87) Define the following terms:

- Biome:
- Ecosystem:
- Biotic:
- Abiotic:



Explain how do these **local factors** affect biome distribution? (pg.89)

- Altitude:
- Rock Type:
- Soil Type:
- Drainage:

Explain how these **global factors** affect biome distribution? (pg87)

- Latitude:
- Precipitation (Pressure):

Explain how humans exploit the biosphere (pg.90)

- Energy:
- Water:
- Minerals:

Explain how the following factors have increased demand for resources? Pg.92

- Increasing wealth:
- Urbanisation:
- Industrialisation:

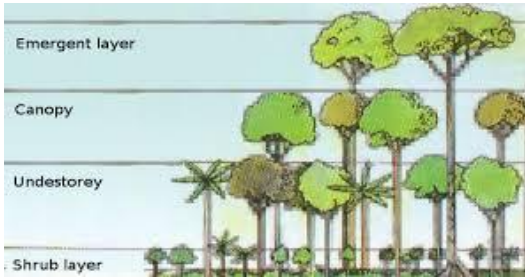
Role of the Biosphere to provide **global services**? Pg. 91

- How does it regulate the atmosphere (air)?
- How does it keep soil healthy?
- How does it regulate the water cycle?

Malthus & Boserup had different theories about resource supply. (pg. 93)

Pg.93	Malthus	Boserup
What happened to population growth & resource supply		
Consequences of beliefs		

Paper 3 - Unit 8 – Forests Under Threat



<u>Adaptations</u>	Tropical Rainforest (pg95/6)	Taiga (pg101)
Flora (trees and plants)		
Fauna (animals)		

Explain how the following **Indirect threats** are causing a loss of biodiversity? (pg. 103)

Acid Rain:

Pests and Disease:

Forest Fires:

Direct Threats- Explain how the exploitation of the following resources is threatening forests
Logging: (pg. 103)

Fossil Fuels:

Paper production:

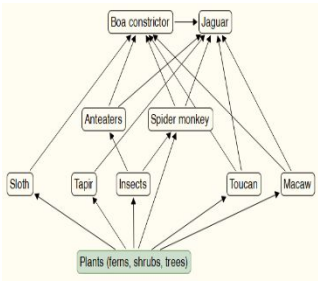
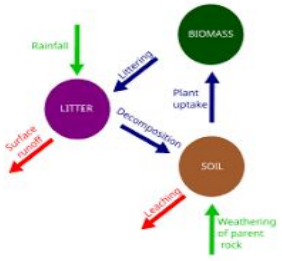
HEP:

Minerals:

Conservation Methods (Pg. 100 + 104)

For each briefly explain what it is and give two strengths and challenges

- Wilderness areas
- Sustainable forestry
- National Parks
- Sustainable Farming
- Eco-tourism



What is a Nutrient cycle?
 (pg96/102)

What are the key differences between the nutrient cycle in the Tropical Rainforest and the Taiga?

Describe the location of the following biomes:

Tropical Rainforest:

Taiga:

Global actions to protect Tropical Rainforests (pg.99)

	REDD	CITES
Overview		
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

How are unconventional gas and oil obtained – explanation and impacts (pg.110)

Tar sands

Fracking

Define the following and give examples (pg.106)-

Non-renewable

Renewable

Reusable

How are sensitive areas like the Arctic being explored for oil? (pg.110)

How is energy consumption unevenly distributed? (pg.108)

How do these factors affect access to energy? (pg.108):

Climate:

Accessibility:

Technology:

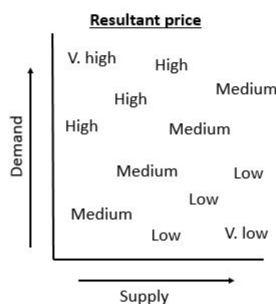
Paper 3 - Unit 9 – Consuming Energy Resources

What do stakeholders believe about the energy production? (pg.113)

Consumers	
TNCs	
Governments	
Climate scientists	
Indigenous groups	

Why has demand for resources increased? (pg.114)

How can different things impact the supply and demand of oil/energy? (pg.109)



How can homes and transport increase energy efficiency and conservation? (pg.111)

Sustainability – add a political leg if you are aiming for level 7-9.



DME REVISION MINDMAP GENERAL

Pg. 113	What are their priorities? What are they after?	What outcomes would they like to see?	With whom do they have disagreement?
TNCs			
Governments			
Indigenous people			
Local people			
Environmental groups			
NGOs (charities)			