**Year 11 Mock: Areas to revise**

**Unit One**: Physical Geography

**Water on the land**

* 4 process of erosion and transport (abrasion, attrition, solution and hydraulic action). You must also be able to explain where each process can be found during the course river.
* 4 process of transport (traction, saltation, suspension and solution). You must also be able to explain where each process can be found during the course river.
* Changes in the long profile form source to mouth.
* Changes in the cross profile of a river channel and valley from source to mouth.
* Formation of a v-shaped valley and a waterfall – include examples of rock type and erosional processes.
* Formation of meanders and oxbow lakes – must make reference to deposition, helicoidal flow and erosional processes. Remember to refer to the differing speed of the current in the river.
* Formation of Levees and floodplain – Ensure that you are clear where the material that has been deposited has originated from. Include processes of erosion and deposition.
* Causes of flooding – physical and human factors
* Flood hydrograph – to be able to define key terms e.g. lag time, describe what hyddrographs show and reasons for a varying discharge.
* Flooding in an LEDC: Bangladesh –to include cause, impacts and responses. Must be supported by place specific information.
* Flooding in an MEDC: Boscastle –to include cause, impacts and responses. Must be supported by place specific information.
* Hard and soft engineering (to include definitions of each). You must be able to describe several engineering techniques and state the advantages and disadvantages of each.
* Definition of water stress, area of deficit and surplus. You also need to be able to give reasons for an increase in water use.
* Kielder Dam water transfer – location, why water needs to be transferred and the impacts of dam construction on people, the environment and economically.

**Coastal Zone**

* 4 process of erosion and transport (abrasion, attrition, solution and hydraulic action).
* 4 process of transport (traction, saltation, suspension and solution).
* Processes of weathering – freeze thaw, biological, exfoliation and chemical.
* Explanation of how waves form. You need to be able to discuss the factors that influence fetch.
* Characteristics of destructive and constructive waves. How are these waves different? What impact do these waves have on the coast e.g. erosion and deposition.
* Formation of a wave cut platform – including processes of erosion.
* Formation of a stump from a headland – including processes of erosion.
* Formation of a spit, making reference to deposition and processes of transport.
* Formation of a salt marsh, making reference to deposition and processes of transport.
* Formation of a beach.
* Describe the differences between a bar and tombolo.
* Mass movement - include a description of sliding and slumping and why mass movement happens. Remember Barton-on-Sea is your case study example.
* Case study on cliff collapse – Holderness Coast, however some of you may have looked at Christchurch Bay. You need to know the cause and impacts (social, economic and environmental).
* Definition of thermal expansion
* Case study based upon rising sea levels in Maldives. What is happening and why? The impacts of sea level rise and how this is being managed.
* Hard and soft engineering (to include definitions of each). You must be able to describe several engineering techniques and state the advantages and disadvantages.
* Protecting a coastal habitat – Dawlish Warren (you may have studied elsewhere). You need to know the threats to the area/ habitat and how they are being managed.

**Unit 2**: Human Geography

**Population**

* Definition of exponential growth and reasons why some areas are facing a growing population, whilst others are facing a declining population.
* Definitions of birth rate, death rate, natural increase, natural decrease, infant mortality and natural change.
* The demographic transition model – a description of what is happening at each stage for birth rate, death rate and natural change with reasons for this. You also need to be able to provide examples of countries at each stage and what the population pyramid looks like for each stage.
* Population pyramids – what do they chow? What they reveal about population structure e.g. amount of young dependants, elderly dependants, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, birth and death rate.
* Problems of rapid population growth e.g. overcrowding, lack of resources, lack of education, tension etc.
* Non-sustainable birth control policy-China. Why was it needed? What did the policy involve? What problems did the policy create? How effective was the policy? Changes the policy.
* Sustainable population policy – Kerala. What did they do? How does Kerala compare with the rest of India? How effective has the policy been?
* UKs ageing population- why is the population of the UK ageing? What problems does this create? What are the impacts on the economy? How can an ageing population be managed? What is the population pyramid for this country like? You may have looked at other countries in Europe e.g. Italy or France.
* Migration from Poland to UK – push and pull factors
* Impacts of migration on source and host countries e.g. what are the impacts on the UK and what are the impacts on Poland?
* Refugees case study

**Tourism**

* The characteristics of coastal, city and extreme environments-you must be able to suggest reasons as to why people visit these areas.
* External factors that influence tourism.
* Butler tourist lifecycle model-descriptions of each stage of a tourist resorts development.
* Case study-National Parks (Lake District)-reasons why people visit, impacts of tourism and management. You also need to be able to suggest ways in which the Lake District is trying maintain its tourism industry e.g. farm diversification, fix the fells etc.
* Case study mass tourism.
* Case study ecotourism.