



"Geography is a subject which holds the key to our future" ~ Michael Palin











GCSE success

Ranked 1st in the South West for progress in 2024

Ofsted
'Outstanding'
deep dive in
2023

Most popular options subject at Castle

Supporting schools across the South West







Urban Issues and Challenges

Fieldtrip to study regeneration in Bristol







The Challenge of Natural hazards









The Living World













Physical Landscapes of the UK - Coasts

Fieldtrip to study coastal management at Lyme Regis







The Challenge of Resource Management









The Changing Economic World





Physical Landscapes of the UK - Rivers









Massive opencast mine planned near Druridge Bay



Road development in the Peruvian Amazon



Issue Evaluation

Slums of hope or slums of despair?



What will the next 2 years look like in geography?

Year 10

- Urban Issues & Challenges
 - Bristol
- Human fieldwork Bristol
- The challenge of natural hazards
- The living world
- The physical landscapes of the UK – coasts
- Physical fieldwork Lyme Regis

Year 11

- The challenge of resource management
- The Changing Economic World
- The physical landscapes of the UK – rivers
- Issue evaluation preparation
- Revision

AQA Geography GCSE Assessment

P	aper 1 — Living with the physical	Pa	per 2 — Challenges in the human	Paj	per 3 — Geographical Applications	
	environment		environment			
Topic	Topics:		Topics:		Topics:	
✓	The challenge of natural hazards	✓	Urban issues and challenges	✓	Issue evaluation	
✓	The living world	✓	The changing economic world	✓	Fieldwork	
✓	Physical landscapes in the UK	✓	The challenge of resource	✓	Geographical skills	
✓	Geographical skills		management			
		✓	Geographical skills			
How	its assessed:	How	its assessed:	How	its assessed:	
-	Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes	•	Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes	•	Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes	
	88 marks	•	88 marks	•	76 marks	
-	35% of GCSE	•	35% of GCSE	•	30% of GCSE	
				•	Pre-release resources available 12	
					weeks before	
Ques	tions:	Questions: Questions:		stions:		
-	Section A and B: answer all the	•	Section A and B: answer all the	•	Section A and B: answer all the	
	questions		questions		questions	
	Section C: answer any two questions	•	Section C: answer any two questions	•	Question types: multiple choice,	
	questions from 3, 4 and 5		questions from 4, 5 and 6		short answer, levels of response,	
-	Question types: multiple choice,	•	Question types: multiple choice,		extended prose	
	short answer, levels of response,		short answer, levels of response,			
	extended prose		extended prose			



Homework - Cornell Notes



There is a lot to learn in Geography and you will be more successful if you can remember as much of it as possible. Cornell note-taking is an excellent way to revise what you learn in lessons so that you can remember it when you need it!

Read and make Sumotes Sumotes	ummarise to 3 Create 5 quiz questions bullet points in cue column	Cover notes and answers Mark and correct answers		
Homework topic:	Write the title of t	he homework set		
Cue Column	Notes			
1.				
	1. Mak	e notes here,		
2.		rising the		
	informa	ation you have		
	read in	•		
		dge Organiser.		
. Write 5 quiz		space		
uestions here	e, to			
est yourself o	n			
he informatio	n _			
your Notes -				
nd Summary				
ections	Summary			
5.	2. Writ	e 3 bullet-points		
	here, se	ummarising the		
	most in	nportant or		
	hard-to	-remember ideas		
	from yo	ur Notes section		
Self-Quiz				
1. 2. Cove	er up your	5. Use a green		
	nd Summary	pen to mark		
	s, then answer	your answers		
5. your 5 q	uiz questions	and correct		
fu	emorv here	any mistakes		



Geography

Read and make Summarise to 3 Create 5 quiz questions in cue column

Topic: Urban Issues and Challenges

Week 2: Urbanisation, including The UK

Urbanisation is the proportion of the world's population that live in cities and is rising due to natural increase and migration. Urbanisation varies around the world with 75% of HIC populations living in cities, which is much lower in LICs at about 40%. Recently the largest growth of megacities (over 10m people) is in Asia – particularly China and India as well as Nigeria in NW Africa.

Natural increase is a factor as healthcare improves in LCs so the birth rate remains high but the death rate falls leading to a growth in the urban population. Also, rural-tor-urban migration leads to the rapid growth of LIC cities as people are pushed from the countryside where there are poor services such as schools and hospitals, lack of employment and poor transport and housing – and pulled to urban areas where these factors are more available to the population. However, the impact of this is that cities are unable to provide enough housing, employment and services so people must live in slums / favelas / squatter settlements which often lack these basic services, affecting people's quality of life.

In the UK 82% of the population live in urban areas. This is because during the industrial revolution (1276-1800) there were high rates of rural-to-urban migration as millions of people moved from the countryside into towns and cities to work in industry. Many cities such as London, Bristol and Liverpool have grown as ports as trading has increased due to globalisation. The <u>South East</u> is the most densely populated area as London is the UK's capital and its business, financial and cultural hub. Immigrants have settled in cities which has increased urbanisation. However, more recently some people have been leaving cities to move to more semi-rural locations which is called counter-urbanisation, as more jobs are relocating to areas with cheaper land, cheaper housing but which still have good transport links, less pollution and crime and super-fast broadband. The north and west of The UK are more sparsely populated due to these upland areas having a cooler, wetter climate, less efficient transport networks across hilly landscapes and poorer soils for arriculture.

Week 4: Bristol - Socio-economic opportun

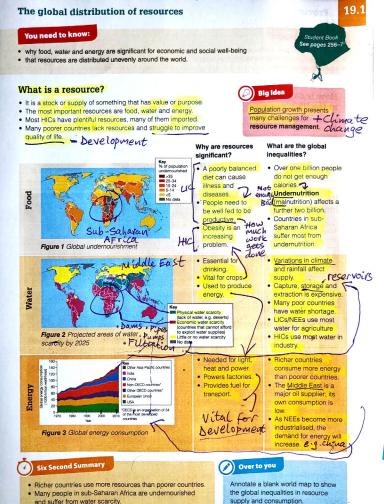
Bristol in SW England has a population of 714,000 with Bristol is an important UK city as it has 2 universities, a international airport, is an industrial hub and major to migrating to Bristol mainly from Europe for work has in significantly and changed the city to become a multicular through world foods, ST Pauls carnival (attracting 40,00 However, there is now more pressure on services such hospitals. Bristol is easily accessible through the MC arilway to London has been electrified with a commut

One social challenge is the inequality between areas. I socially deprived area. Many people have low income poor housing, high crime, and higher unemployment ti as Stoke Bishop. In Filwood only 36% of children achie compared to 94% in Stoke Bishop.

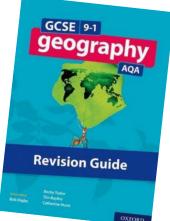
However, Bristol provides many social opportunities s Causeway (edge of city) and Cabot Circus (regenerate opened in 2008 providing a hotel, cinema, 250 apartm shopping with CCTV and landscaping. The Harboursidu with derelict warehouses converted into restaurants, a attract tourists (300,000 at the 3-day Harbourside Fest

Bristo's city port closed in 1977 as traditional heavy in Now, the majority of businesses and jobs are in the ter industries – Bristol has over 50 micro-electronic and sil over 30% of jobs are in finance. Businesses have been because £100m has been invested in super-fast broadt labour force as there are 2 universities and good transy with the rest of the world. For example, the Defence P from London employing over 10,000 to a purpose-built Bradley Stoke housing development had to be built to result, causing significant urban sprawl.

The Castle School, Knowledge Organiser, GCSE



Independent studying



Revision guide is available downstairs tonight, or can be ordered on ScoPay

Support at home

