

## Year 9 Geography End of Year Exams Revision Lists

### Coasts

What shapes our coast?

- How cliffs are weathered
- Different types of coastal erosion

What type of erosion takes place at the coast and what landforms are created?

- Headlands and bays
- Wave-cut platforms
- Crack, cave, arch, stack, stump

How does transportation change the coastline?

- Different types of waves
- Longshore drift

How does deposition change the coastline?

- Formation of a beach and spit
- Identify other landforms of deposition

How are people affected by the changing coastline and how can they respond?

- Sustainable approaches to coastal management – hard and soft engineering

### Earthquakes and Volcanoes

How do we know where earthquakes and volcanoes occur?

- Theory of Continental Drift
- Patterns of earthquakes, volcanoes and mountain belts

What is happening beneath our feet?

- Structure of the Earth
- Theory of plate tectonics
- Different types of plate boundary and the events that occur there

What do we know about earthquakes?

- Causes of earthquakes
- Primary and secondary effects of an earthquake

What happens when a volcano erupts?

- Formation of volcanoes
- Primary and secondary effects of a volcanic eruption

How can tectonic hazards be managed?

- Managing hazard risk – predict, protect, plan and monitor
- How development can affect the management of hazards

## Africa

What is the physical landscape of Africa?

- Landscape, climate and biomes found across Africa
- Natural resources found in Africa

Is Africa still influenced by European colonial exploitation?

- How the effects of colonialism have shaped Africa's present day

How is Africa changing and developing?

- Different levels of development across African countries
- Trading links between African countries and China

The Sahel – a future of opportunities or threats?

- Causes and consequences of desertification in the Sahel
- Opportunities in the Sahel for development

What are the challenges and opportunities of population change and urbanisation for Africa?

- Changing population distribution in Africa
- Challenges and opportunities created by population change
- Urbanisation and its impact on Africa

## Ice World

What are glaciers and how do they move?

- Distribution of glaciated areas over time
- Formation of glaciers

How do glaciers change landscapes?

- Erosion, transportation and deposition of glaciers

How are landforms shaped by glacial erosion?

- Formation of erosional landforms (U-shaped valleys and corries)

How are landforms shaped by glacial deposition?

- Formation of moraines

How do we know the Lake District was glaciated?

- Glacial landforms on OS maps and photos

How do people use glacial landforms?

- Modern uses of glacial landforms

How do we investigate changing glaciers?

- Interpret satellite images and repeat photography of glaciers
- Impacts of melting glaciers around the world

# KS3 Coasts

## Key Words

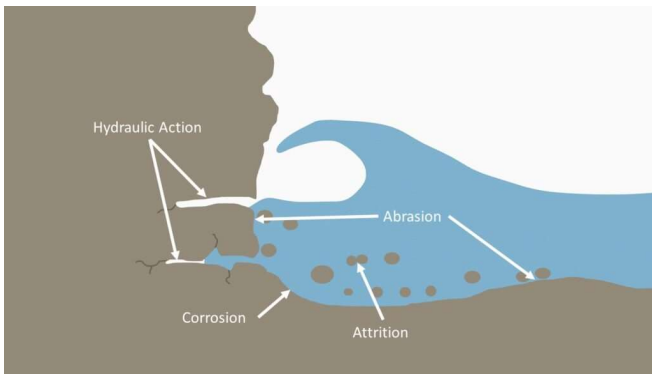
**Backwash** – the backward flow or movement of seawater towards the sea, after waves break on a beach.

**Mass movement** – the downslope movement of material under the force of gravity, slumping, landslides and rockfalls.

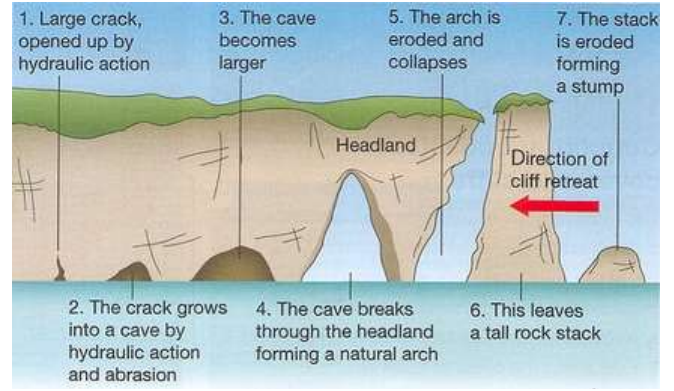
**Sand dunes** – an accumulation of sand shaped into a mound or ridge by wind on a beach or coastline.

**Swash** – the part of a wave that washes up on a beach after the incoming wave has broken.

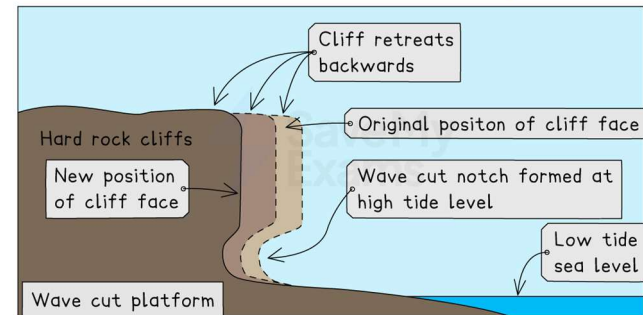
## Types of erosion



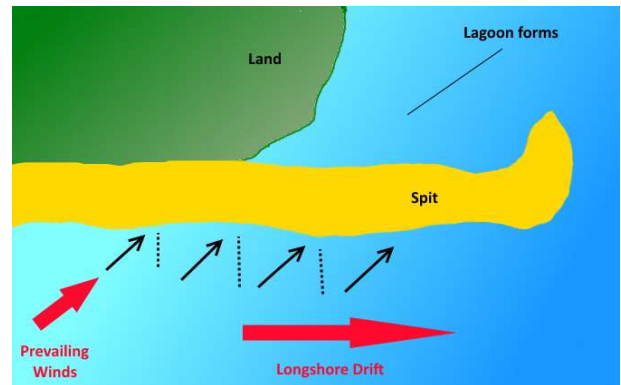
## Crack, cave, arch, stack, stump formation



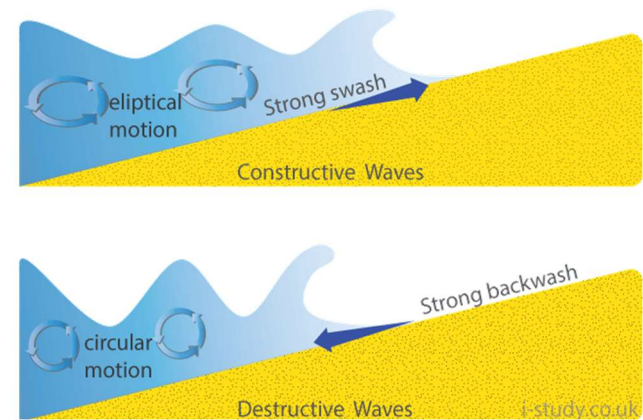
## Cliff and wave cut platform



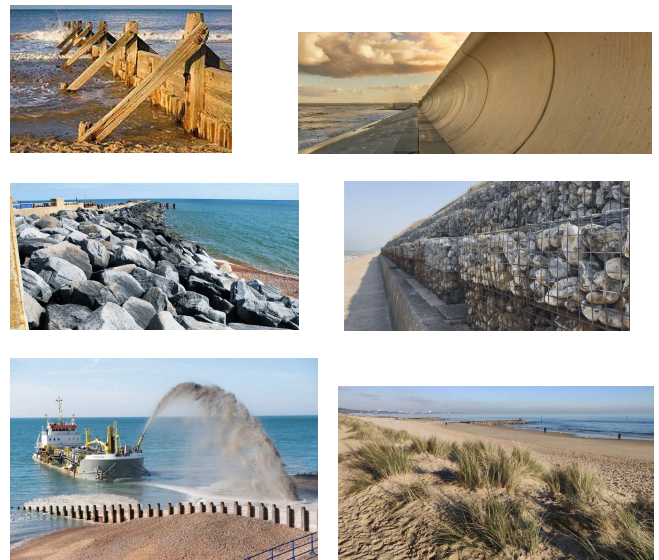
## Formation of a spit



## Types of wave



## Coastal management strategies



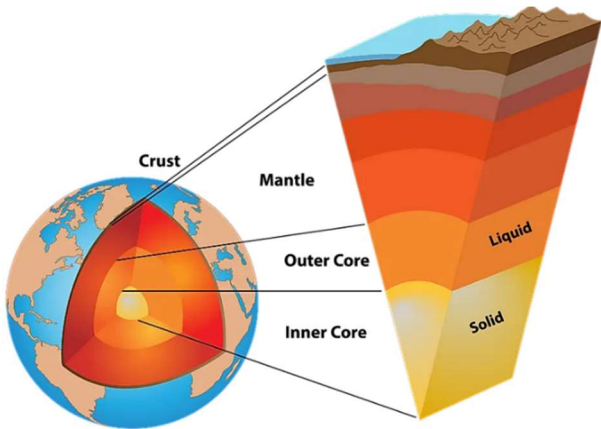
# KS3 Earthquakes and Volcanoes

## Key Words

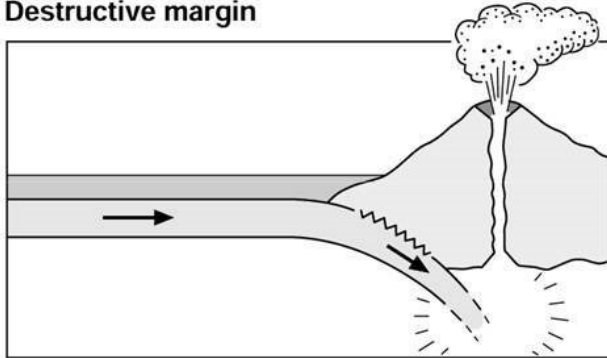
Natural hazard – a natural event that has the potential to cause harm to people and their property.

Tectonic plate – a large piece of the Earth's crust and upper mantle.

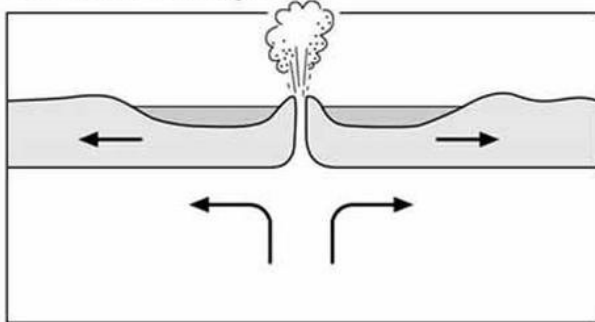
Plate boundary – the point where two tectonic plates meet.



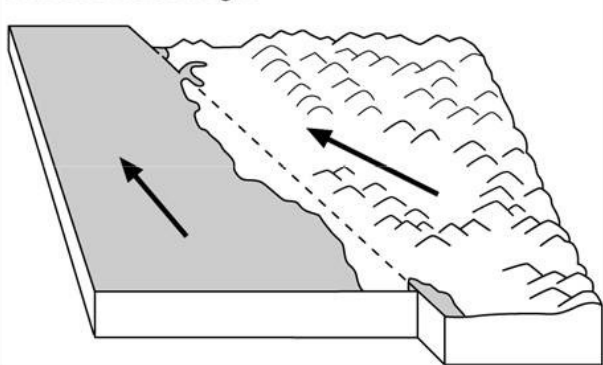
### Destructive margin



### Constructive margin



### Conservative margin

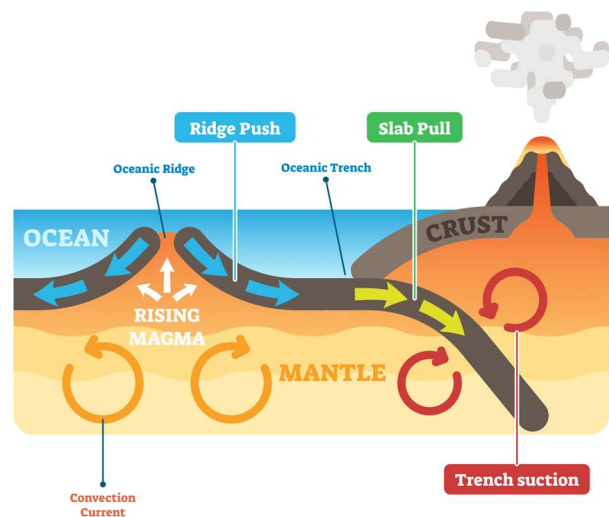
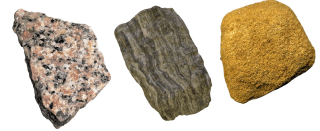


**Continental Drift** – a theory that millions of years ago the continents that we know today were joined together into one supercontinent called Pangea.

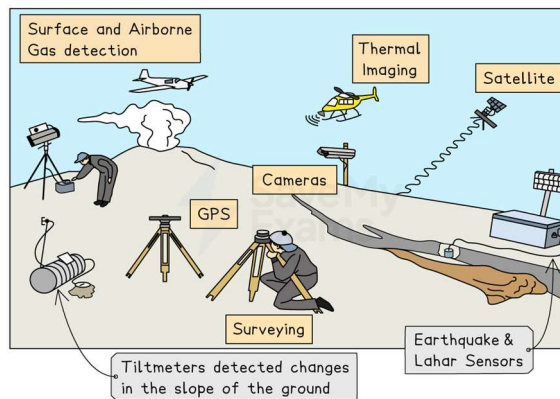
### Evidence for Continental Drift:



Igneous Metamorphic Sedimentary



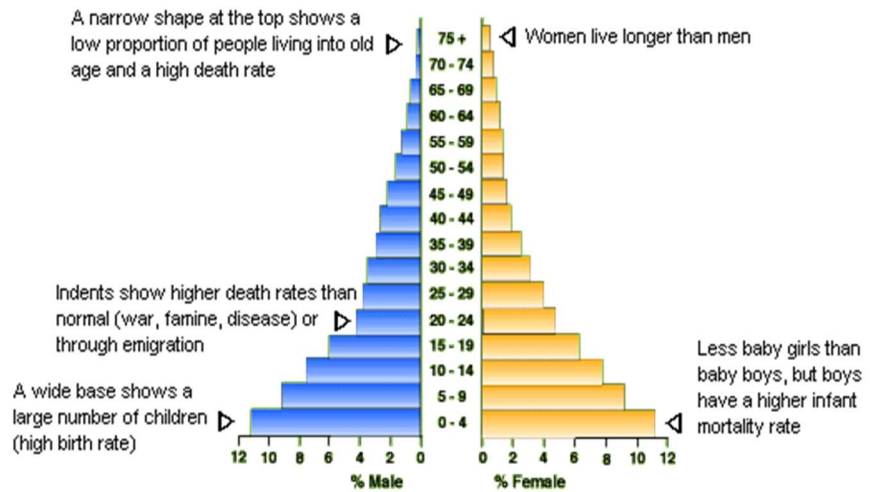
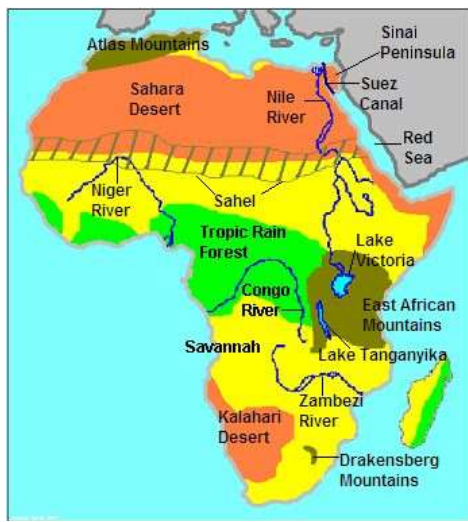
### Reducing the risk: PREDICTION, PLAN, PREPARE, MONITOR



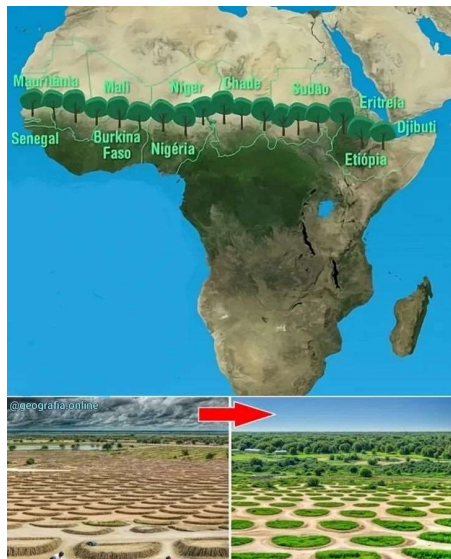
# KS3 Africa

## Key Words

- Biome – a large-scale ecosystem covering a vast area of land, e.g. desert
- Exploitation – taking advantage of something
- Urban – towns and cities
- Trade – the buying and selling of things between companies or countries.
- Urbanisation – the increasing proportion of a country's population living in towns and cities.
- Desert – an area of land that receives 250mm of rainfall or less.
- Colony – an area of land or country under the control of another country.



## Desertification and the Great Green Wall



### Causes:

- Very little rainfall
- Increasing population, clearing the vegetation for firewood, shelter and farming
- Livestock overgrazes the vegetation
- The removal of vegetation exposes soil to wind and water erosion.

### Solutions:

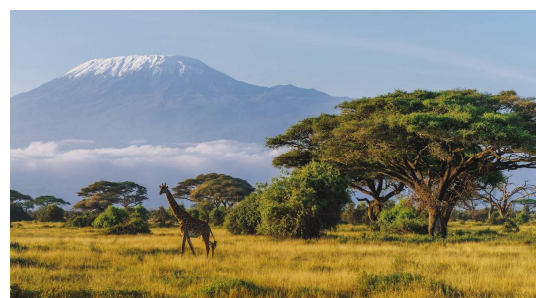
- Sustainable farming
- Great Green Wall - afforestation

## Urbanisation

Africa's cities are the most rapidly growing in the world. Urbanisation provides both challenges and opportunities:

- Larger workforce, earning money, paying taxes, increasing the country's economy
- Higher standard of living (education and health) is possible
- Congestion and higher levels of pollution
- Increased levels of inequality and social exclusion

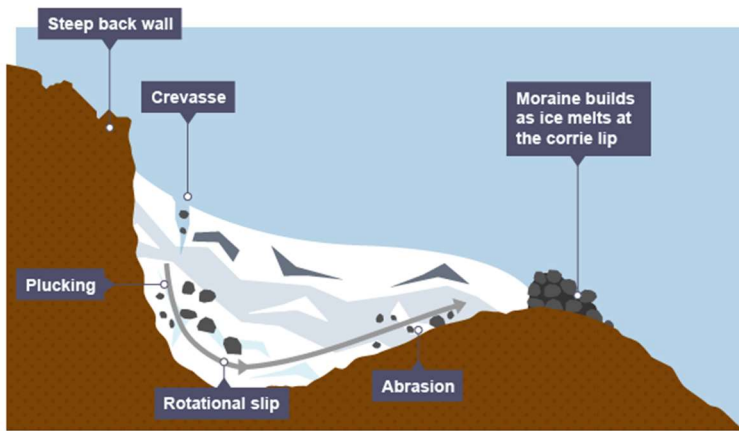
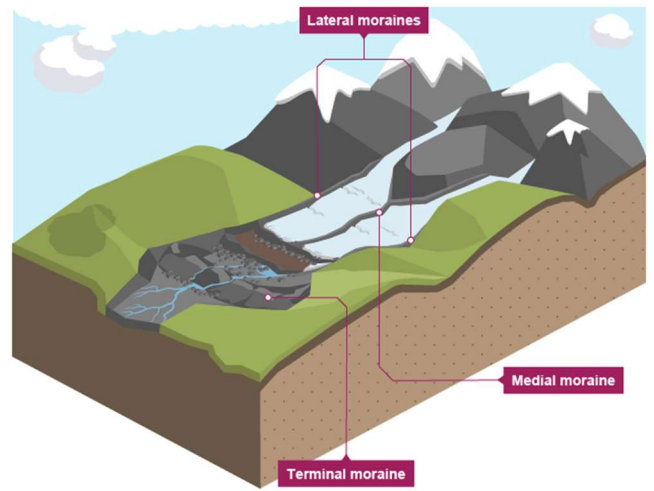
**Savanna biome** – two distinct wet and dry seasons. Animals and plants must adapt to the long dry periods.



# KS3 Ice World

## Key Words

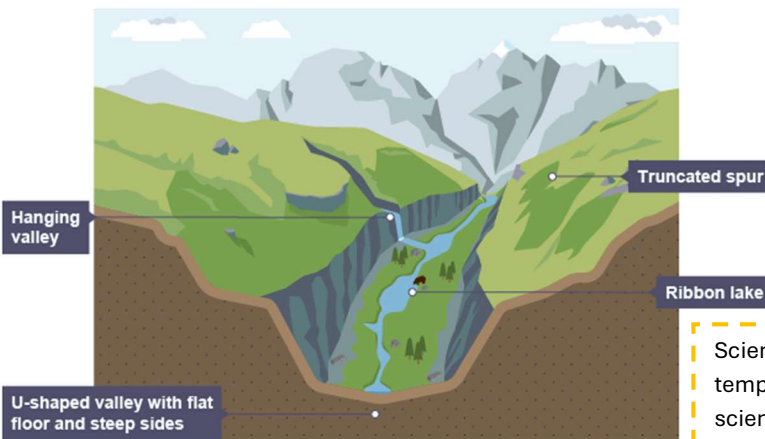
- Glacier - Large mass of moving ice
- Interglacial - Warm period between ice ages
- Plucking- Ice pulling rocks from the ground
- Abrasion - Ice scraping rock surfaces
- Moraine - Deposited glacial material
- Corrie - Bowl-shaped hollow
- U-shaped Valley - Glacially carved valley
- Terminal Moraine - Material at glacier snout
- Meltwater - Water from melting ice
- Ice Core - Cylinder of ice showing climate history



Lateral moraine - material deposited along both sides of the glacier. This moraine is usually made up of weathered material that has fallen from the valley sides above the glacier.

Medial moraine - material deposited in the middle of the glacier. This is caused by the lateral moraines of two glaciers when they meet.

Terminal moraine - material deposited at the end of the glacier.



Scientists often use **ice cores** to detect changes in temperatures. When snow falls it traps air into the ice. When scientists take a core of ice it reveals the atmospheric gas concentrations at the time the snow fell.

## The Lake District –

Red Tarn is an example of a corrie on the eastern side of the summit of Helvellyn. It has the following distinctive features:

- steep back wall, created by freeze-thaw weathering and plucking
- steep-sided and narrow ridges called arêtes
- a corrie lake or tarn.

To the east of Helvellyn is Ullswater. This is a ribbon lake which occupies a glacial trough



Helvellyn

