THE BARLOW
RC HIGH SCHOOL

Rise up,
take courage,
and do it.

SERVE · PRAY · ACHIEVE · RESPECT

Year 10

Subject:	Geography
Exam Board:	Eduqas
Papers:	Paper 1: Theme 1 (landscapes and Physical Processes) and Theme 2 (Rural – Urban Links)

Revision Topics	Revised
Theme 1	
Describe [AO1]	
Identify distinctive landscapes as being upland, lowland, coastal and river.	
Describe how landscapes can be managed e.g. Management of Visitors and Footpath Maintenance.	
Describe the four processes of erosion and 3 processes of weathering	
Give the meaning of each weathering term: physical, chemical, biological.	
Give the meaning of each erosion term: hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, and solution.	
Describe the main features of each of the following river landforms: V–shaped valley, waterfall, gorge, meander.	
Describe the main features of each of the following coastal landforms: Headlands/bays, cliffs, wave-cut platforms, arches, stacks, beaches, offshore bars and spits.	
Describe the process of longshore drift.	
Describe the main processes that shape the rate of river and coastal change	
Explain [AO2]	
Explain how distinctive landscapes are characterised by Geology, Land use, Vegetation and People and Culture.	
Explain the impact of human activity on physical landscapes e.g. Snowdonia National Park, Lake District, Yorkshire Dales	
Use my understanding of geology to explain why some coastlines are at greater risk of landslides than others.	
Explain how flows and stores of water can be altered to make a river more likely to flood. UK flood example - Boscastle	
Understand how climate, vegetation, geology and urbanisation make a river more likely to flood.	
Analyse/Evaluate [AO3] + AO4	
Study a photograph of a landscape (river or coastal) that I haven't seen before and identify landforms at different scales.	
Compare the rate of erosion of two different coastlines using evidence that has been presented to me (e.g. maps, photographs or frequency graphs).	
Weigh up (evaluate) the human and physical factors that can lead to rapid coastal erosion.	
Predict how and why building new coastal defences will affect the coastline both where the defences are built and on adjacent coastlines.	
Evaluate why some areas are more at risk of river flooding than others. UK flood example - Boscastle	
Evaluate the effectiveness of different hard and soft engineering techniques when managing rivers.	

Revision Topics	Revised

Examples:
   ● Yorkshire Dales (how natural landscapes are affected by visitors)
   ● Flood – Cumbria, Boscastle
   ● Coastal Erosion – The Holderness coastline	

Theme 2	
Describe [AO1]	
Describe the overall pattern of rural and urban areas in the UK.	
Give the meaning of commuting.	
Give the meaning of counter-urbanisation.	
Give two examples of how technology is helping to change rural areas.	
Describe how rural places change when services, such as schools or shops, close.	

Revision Topics	Revised
Describe how the UK's population is changing	
Understand what is meant by the term counter-urbanisation	
Understand the concepts of Greenfield and Brownfield sites	
Describe how is retail changing in the UK	
Describe the differences between global city and a world city	
Explain [AO2]	
Explain why some people move from cities to the countryside and vice versa/	
Explain the concept of a cycle of deprivation and how it impacts rural areas	
Explain the social, economic and political factors that affect population change	
Explain the reasons for migration into and within the UK	
Explain what factors makes a place sustainable (Egan's wheel)	
Choose two strategies that are used to encourage people back to CBD shopping and explain	
Explain why global cities are important	
Analyse/Evaluate [AO3] + AO4	
Evaluate whether the challenge of achieving a sustainable community is as difficult on a Greenfield site (e.g. Oxford) and a Brownfield site (e.g. Hulme)	
Evaluate whether HIC (Cardiff or Manchester) or LIC (Mumbai) global cities experience more challenges	