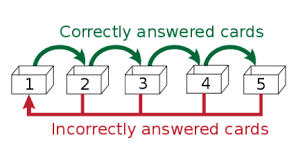
***The Year 10 Exam***

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| How many papers? | 1 Wednesday 24th April 9am | |
| How long? | 75 minutes (1 hour 15 minutes) | |
| How many questions? | 2 x sets of questions  1 set on theme 1 (32 marks) – URBAN TOPICS  1 set on theme 2 (32 marks) – PHYSICAL TOPICS  These will be very much like the end of topic assessments you have done so far with short answer questions, building up to a 6 mark 2 P-E-EE’s and an 8 mark evaluation style question | |
| What topics? | THEME 1 (URBAN)  Retail, Leisure, Urban rural change in UK, Global cities, development & globalisation | THEME 2 (PHYSICAL)  Weather and climate |

***Where to start????***

* Complete a range of retrieval tasks (all on teams) and make flashcards of any areas where your knowledge is weaker – use the revision packs to help you
* Use the revision packs to make flashcards of topics/ areas you are less confident and use the box method to learn them
* Use past paper questions to test yourself and practice exam technique (on Teams)

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|  | Revised? |
| **Retail (W/B 25TH MARCH)**   1. Locations of retail and their ☺ and ☹ (CBD, Shopping Malls, Out of Town Retail Parks) 2. How online shopping has led to ☺ and ☹ socially, economically and environmentally 3. Causes and effects of the ‘death of the high street’ 4. Solutions to attract shoppers back to the high street |  |
| **Leisure: (W/B 25TH MARCH)**   1. How are urban and rural areas used for leisure? What activities can you do in each? 2. What are the effects socially, economically and environmentally of leisure in rural and urban areas? 3. Example of a local urban leisure facility: Preston Park, Brighton 4. Seven Sisters Country Park real life example: Activities and impacts (good and bad) 5. Management strategies to reduce impacts (and how successful they are) 6. Major sporting events: the Women’s Euros 2023: Impacts good and bad a) locally b) nationally c) internationally |  |
| **Urban Rural Change in the UK: (W/B 1ST APRIL)**   1. How and why is the population in the UK changing? 2. What impacts (good and bad) will a changing population have on urban and rural areas of the UK? 3. Where do people from outside the UK migrate from? Where do people from the UK migrate to? 4. How does migration impact rural and urban areas both positively and negatively? 5. What are the causes and effects of urbanisation? 6. What is counter urbanisation? 7. What is a commuter and what are the benefits and problems of commuter settlements? 8. What specific areas/ land use do you find in a town/ city? 9. What are the causes and effects of a) rural decline b) urban decline 10. What is a garden city and what are the benefits and problems of them? 11. What are the benefits and problems of greenfield and brownfield land? 12. How can rural areas be made more sustainable? 13. How can urban areas be made more sustainable? |  |
| **Global Cities: (W/B 1ST APRIL)**  a) What is a global city and where do you find them?  b) London as an example of a HIC global city  What makes it global and why has it grown?  What migration has occurred in London and what are the push and pull factors?  What are the social, cultural and economic patters across London? (housing, wages etc)  What are the challenges in London: deprivation; housing, transport and waste?  How have they tried to make London more sustainable?  c) Mumbai as a global city  What makes it global and how has migration made it grown?  What are the social and cultural patterns in Mumbai?  What are the challenges in Mumbai (housing, waste, transport)  How are they trying to make Mumbai sustainable? self help schemes, Top Down Development (Bhendi Bazaar)- mass transit transport schemes, rag pickers |  |
| **Development and Globalisation: (W/B 8TH APRIL)**   1. How can development be measured using indictors? 2. What is HDI and how is it useful in measuring development? 3. What is an NIC and why have they grown? 4. How and why is trade unfair worldwide. 5. Example of trade patterns (major imports and exports): UK, India, Malawi 6. What is fair trade? 7. Example of a trade group: Kuapa Kokoo fair trade group 8. What are the different types of aid and their benefits and problems 9. Real life example - Emergency aid: Cyclone Idai 10. Real life example – Long term aid: CamFED and Oxfam goat project in Malawi 11. What is globalisation and what enables it to happen? 12. The benefits and problems of globalisation for: LICS (Malawi) NICs (India), HICs (UK) 13. What is an MNC and the benefits and problems of them for a) the host country b) the MNC |  |
| **Weather: (W/B 8TH APRIL)**   1. What factors affect climate? 2. The global atmospheric circulation model and how it affects air pressure/ global climates 3. Weather during anticyclones (summer vs winter) and depressions 4. Types of rain (relief, convectional frontal) 5. Climate features and reason of Semi Arid and Equatorial regions 6. Climate of the UK – what its like and why 7. Formation of tropical storms 8. Effects and responses to tropical storms 9. Cyclone Idai (low pressure event, effects and responses) 10. Heatwave in Europe (High pressure event, causses, effects and responses) |  |
| **Skills:**   1. How to calculate a percentage 2. Working out mean, median, mode 3. Working out interquartile range 4. Working out percentage increase or decrease 5. Identify trends and patterns from graphs 6. Drawing lines of best fit on scatter graphs 7. Make conclusions from data tables 8. Improving data presentation methods 9. OS Map skills (Grid references, direction, measuring distance, height) |  |