

Welcome to GCSE Geography



Where will it take us today?

	A01: Knowledge	A02: Understanding	A03: Application of K&U
Comprehensive	good range detailed and accurate fully relevant to the Qn	good range detailed and accurate fully relevant to the Qn	detailed & accurate analysis substantiated judgements substantiated evaluation
Thorough	range accurate relevant to the Qn.	range accurate relevant to the Qn.	accurate analysis supported judgements supported evaluations
Reasonable	some relevant to the Qn.	some; relevant to the Qn	some accuracy partially supported judgement partially supported evaluation
Basic	limited relevant knowledge	limited but relevant	limited analysis unsupported judgement unsupported evaluation

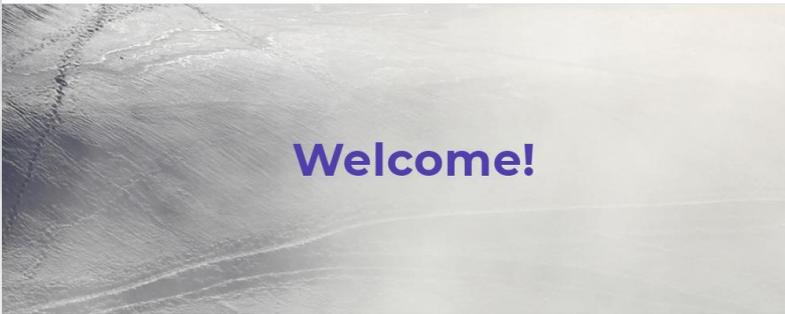


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Joined Feb 2017

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GEOGRAPHY Home KS3 **KS4** Links Twitter Games! GeoLingo Key Dates More... 🔍 👤



Welcome!

OCR B GCSE 9-1: Geography for Enquiring Minds

Use the links below to navigate to your current GCSE geography topic

- [Global Hazards](#)
- [Changing Climate](#)
- [Distinctive Landscapes](#)
- [Sustaining ecosystems](#)
- [Urban Futures](#)
- [Dynamic Development](#)
- [UK in the 21st century](#)
- [Resource Reliance](#)
- [Y11 Revision Resources](#)

The G.C.S.E geography course in a nutshell [well... a one page summary]

 [gcses_9-1_geography_news.pdf](#)
Download File

1	G	3c
		3b
		3a
2	F	4c
		4b
		4a
3	E	5c
		5b
		5a
4	D	6c
		6b
		6a
5	C	7c
		7b
		7a
6	B	8c
		8b
		8a
7	A	EP
		EP
		EP
8	A*	EP
		EP
		EP
9	A*	EP
		EP
		EP

TOPIC 1.1:

GLOBAL HAZARDS

1.1a: How can weather be hazardous?

ai) Pressure belts and how they create climate zones

Think back.....



Latitude of the wettest places on Earth

Latitude of most of the driest places on Earth

Chilean desert – very dry

A dam in Egypt



3 cells

2 pieces of data on a climate graph inc units of measurement

Type of 'pressure' at the Poles



ITCZ stands for ?

Geolingo for incoming sun's rays

Type of climate found where the Hadley cells meet

How many points can you rack up?

a



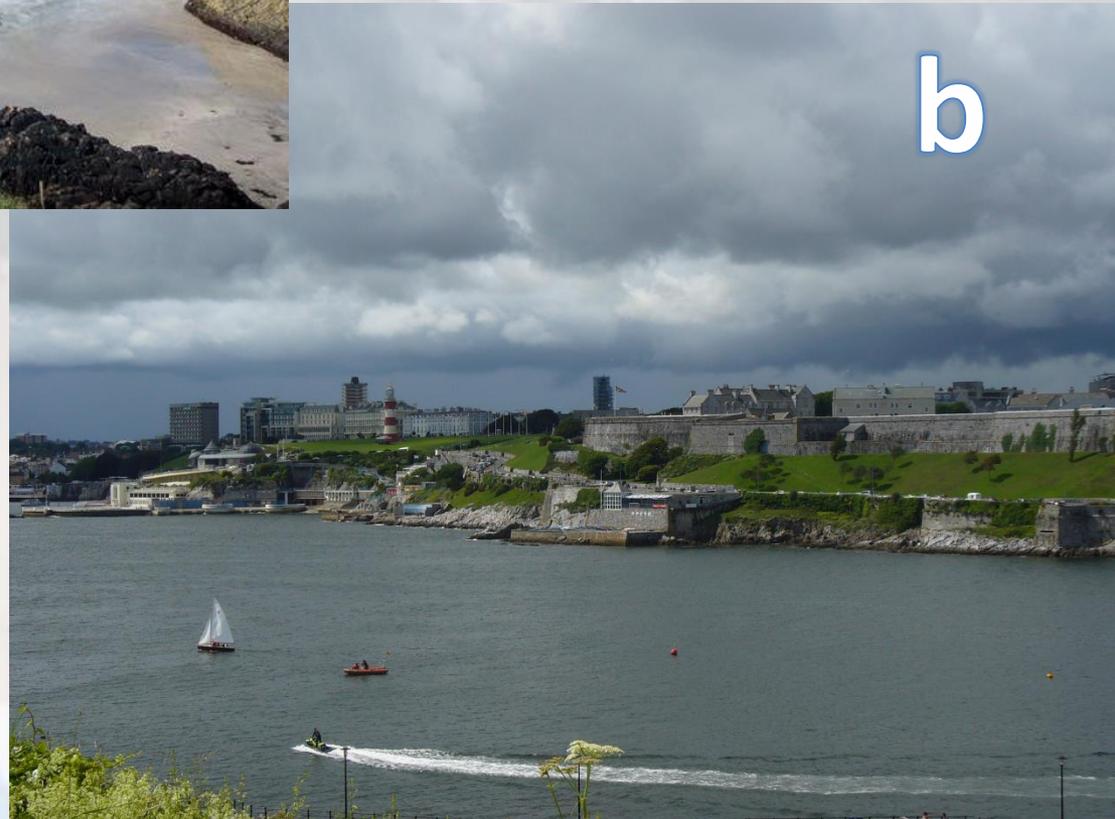
Spot the difference!

1. Write down 5 'weather-related' differences between these places

b

2. One has high pressure, the other low – which is which?

2. Explain your thinking!



What happens in areas of high and low pressure?

Learning is successful when I can:

- understand the difference in air conditions that result in high and low pressure
- Describe the link between air pressure and wind.
- Understand the link between pressure systems and climate zones

Impressive
Vocabulary

Keywords

Circulation
Atmosphere
Precipitation
Temperature
pressure

Geography Skills:

Scale
Conceptual
understanding
Describing
distribution

Literacy Skills:

Capital Letter
Exam writing
Evaluation

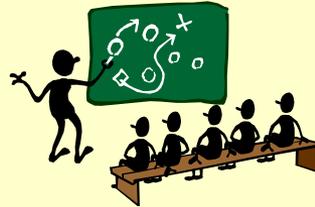
Employability Skills:

Independent thinking
Determination
Time management

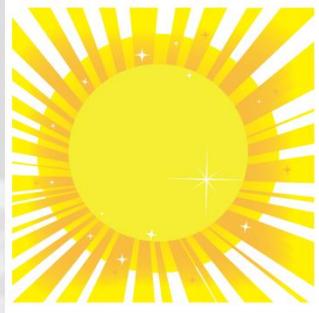


PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN



What is air pressure?



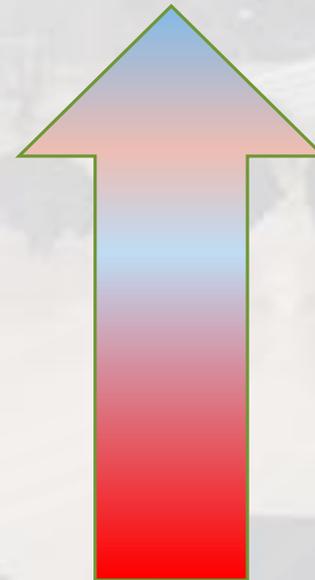
Cool air sinks and warms



High Pressure



Warm air rises and cools



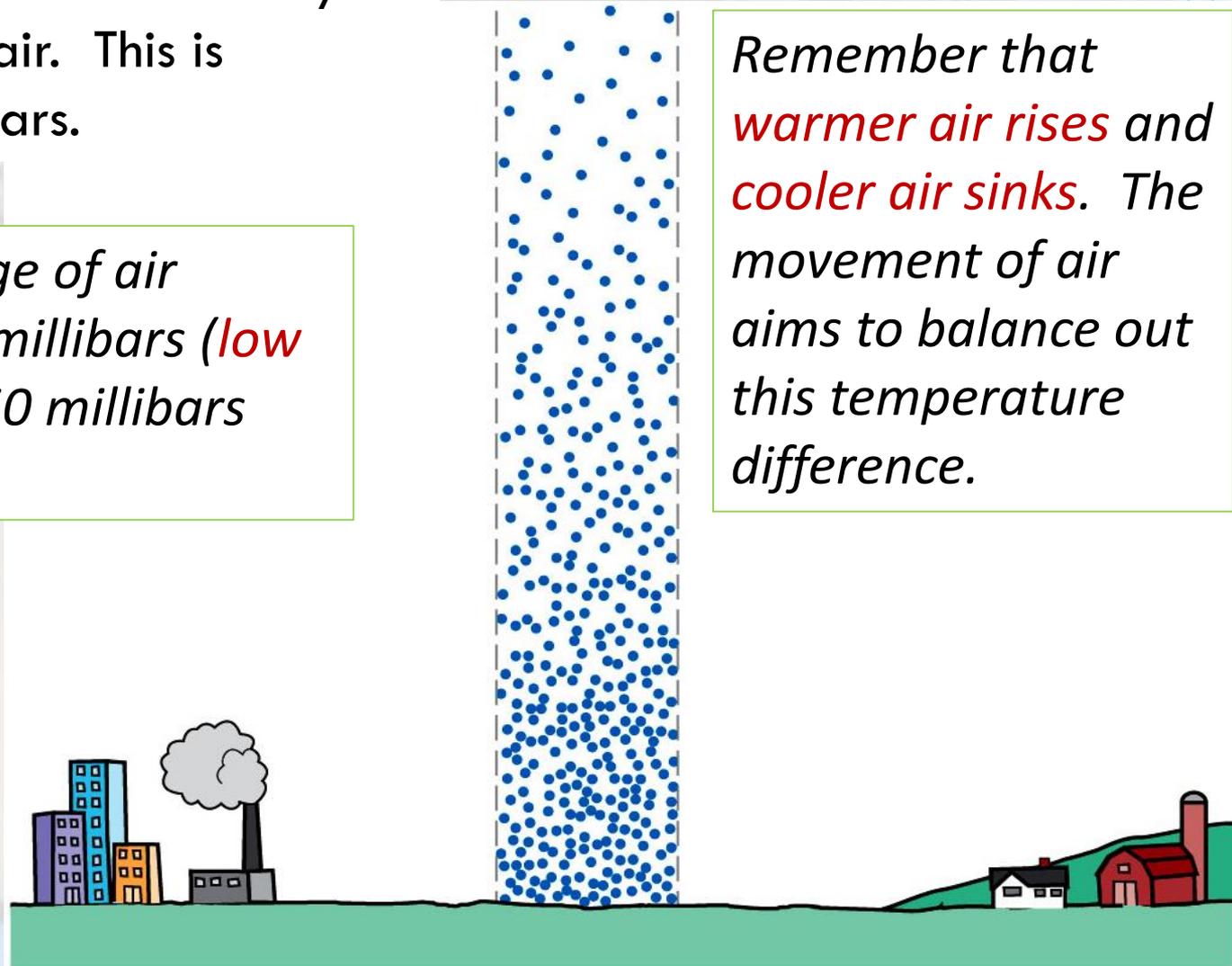
Low Pressure

What is air pressure?

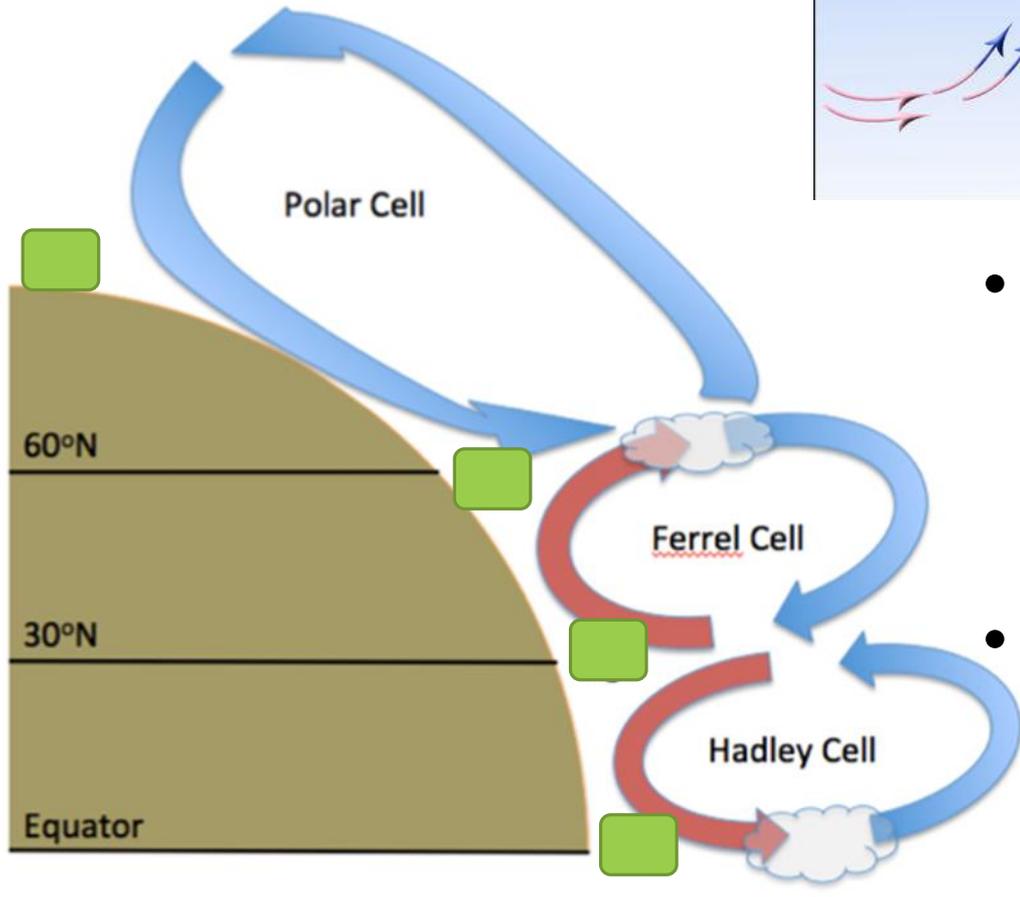
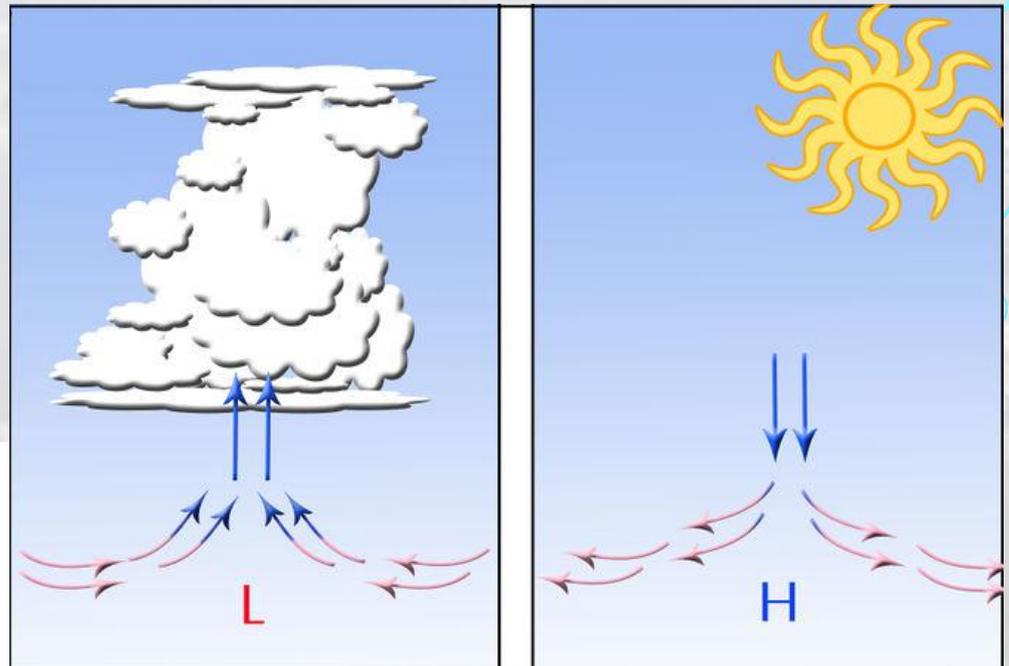
Atmospheric air pressure is the force exerted on the Earth's surface by the weight of the air. This is measured in millibars.

*The normal range of air pressure is 980 millibars (**low pressure**) to 1050 millibars (**high pressure**).*

*Remember that **warmer air rises** and **cooler air sinks**. The movement of air aims to balance out this temperature difference.*

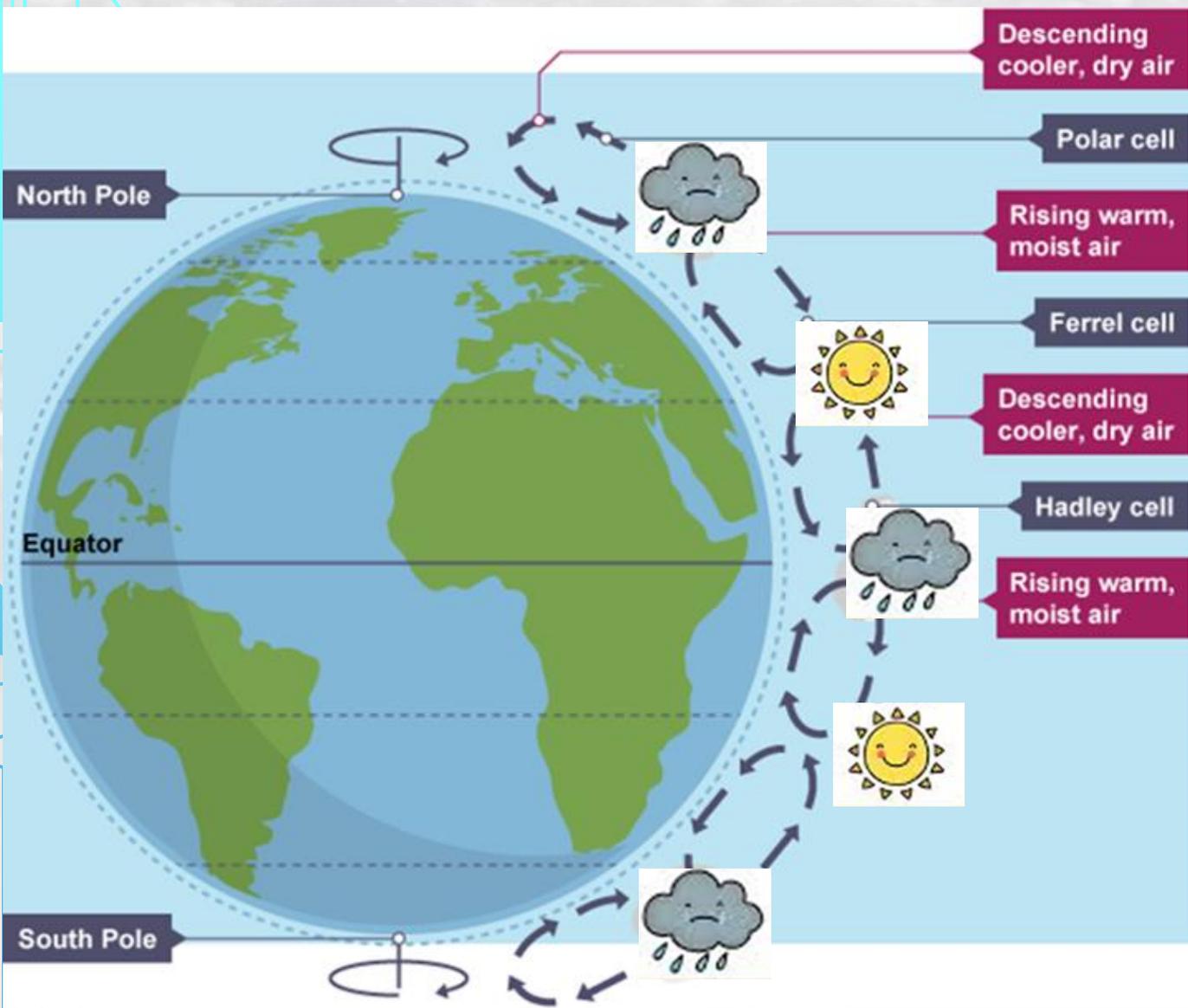


Where the **warmer air rises** it creates an area of **low pressure**, whereas where the **cooler air sinks**, it creates an area of **high pressure**.

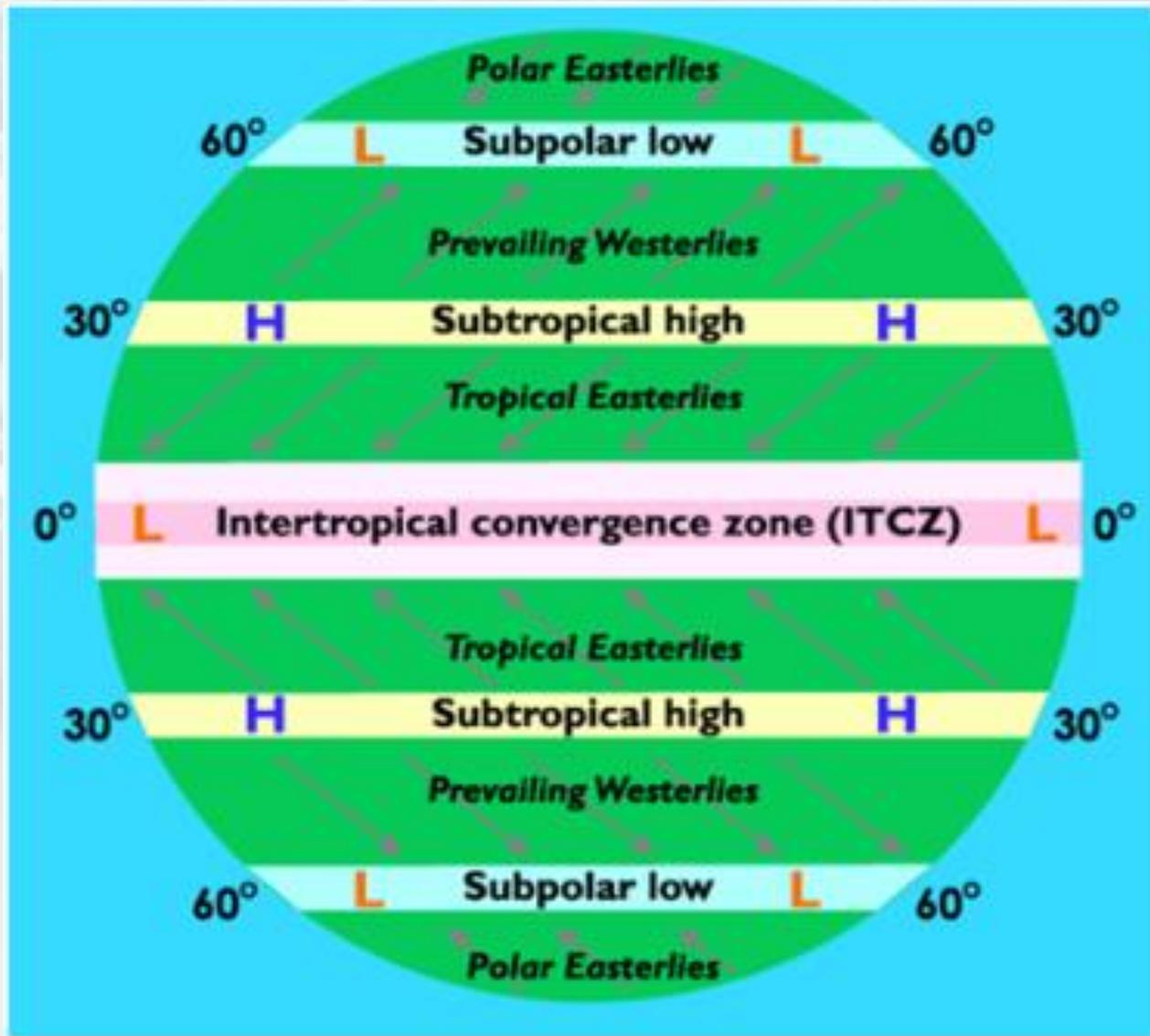


- Look back at your copy of the Global Circulation System from last lesson.
- Where do we find areas of high and low pressure?

Globally it looks like this....



Over To You:
Compare this with your climate extremes map from an earlier lesson – what links can we now make?

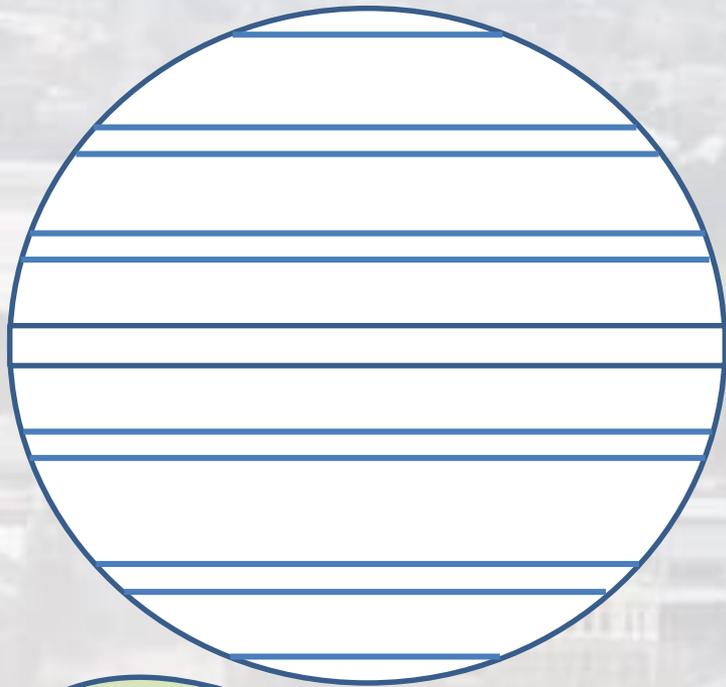


Boost up your notes with these details

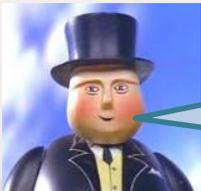
The grey arrows represent **wind**. Wind is a movement of air.

Look carefully, what do you notice about areas where winds blow from and areas winds blow to?

Look again, winds are named by the direction they go in or the direction they come from?



Pressure Belts – static or moving? Explain why this is



Over To You:

Convert this template to show your knowledge of pressure belts* and winds

Include the following details...

- a) 0° 30° 60°
- b) Subpolar; subtropical; ITCZ
- c) L or H to denote pressure
- d) prevailing westerlies; tropical easterlies; polar easterlies

“Just like me, the GCS is a controller, only it controls and influences T, P and W not trains, this is what gives us global climate zones” You’ve come across two on your biome travels – remember?

What are the Global Climatic Zones?

Take a look at page 9 to get a sneak preview of where our learning journey is heading next

Stock-check

Update your keyword list

- Climatic
- Circulation
- Atmosphere
- Precipitation
- Temperature
- Pressure



✓ Lit. Checklist

Peer assess, get your work checked.

Accuracy



Spelling



Grammar



✓ PLC Checklist

Track your coverage and assess your confidence



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Vocabulary
unsettled

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Pressure

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Describing

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Time management