

Create Flashcards

For each case study you need to produce a flash card. Blank flashcards are in your pack. The purpose of these is to help you revise these key areas of the course and get you to write down concise notes of each one. Pick out key facts, statistics and ideas for each one making future revision easier.

To get level three answers on the 6 and 9 markers you must be able to add detail and statistics about specific examples. Therefore to get the highest grade possible you must know these inside and out.

Use the revision booklets that we give you to help construct these.

I've also given you a list on all the case studies that you need. Most of these are straight forward such as flood defences in Boscastle or Natural Gas in the Amazon which you should be able to fit on one card.

However for some of the human case studies, these are long case studies with multiple themes. If you need help understanding what you need to do on these you must come and see me. The main three which will be a challenge are for Mumbai, Birmingham and Nigeria.

To help lets take Mumbai. I would do a flash card for each of the following:

- Location and Importance
- Causes of growth (natural increase and migration)
- Social Opportunities Including health, education, water supply and energy)
- Economic Opportunities
- Social Challenges and solutions (slums, water, energy, health and education) (Think Dharavi)
- Economic Challenges and solutions (Crime and unemployment) (Think Dharavi)
- Economic Challenges and solutions (waste, air and water pollution and traffic congestion) (Think Dharavi)
- Mumbai Rehousing

Tips on making Flashcards

Flash cards are one of the classic study tools, and for good reason – they promote studying through active recall, which is one of the practices through which our brains learn most effectively.

However, many students use flash cards... well, I don't want to say they use them the wrong way – but they use them in ways that aren't very efficient. Some of the mistakes people make when making and studying flash cards include:

1. Make Your Own Flash Cards

Lots of people like to share their flash card decks, and there are also plenty of flash card apps and programs out there that will let you download pre-made decks and start studying instantly. I think using pre-made cards can sometimes be useful – such as a case where you have an unreasonably high number of facts to learn and you're in a time crunch – but in most cases, you'll serve your brain better by making your own flash cards.

2. Mix Pictures and Words

Adding pictures to your cards can make them a lot more memorable.

In cognitive psychology, there's a concept called the Picture Superiority Effect, which describes how people tend to remember imagery a lot better than they remember words.

However, this doesn't mean that you should replace the words on your cards with pictures. Our brains are surprisingly adaptive, and it turns out that a mixture of pictures and words works better than pictures alone.

3. Use Mnemonic Devices to Create Mental Connections

A classic mnemonic is ROY G. BIV – the acronym that helps you remember the order of the colours in the visual light spectrum of Never Eat Shredded Wheat for direction.

The weirder and wackier your associations are, the more easily you'll remember them. That's because your brain is adapted to remember things that are out of the ordinary. It readily deletes mundane things like the chit-chat you had buying your morning coffee.

4. Write Only One Case Study Per Card

When you study a flash card with multiple facts on it, you risk confusing it making recall more difficult.

5. Break Complex Case Studies like Mumbai and Birmingham Into Multiple Sections

This tip builds off of the previous one, but it's important enough to have its own spot on the list.

6. Say Your Answers Out Loud When Studying

Do this and test them with a friend or family member.

7. Study Your Flash Cards in Both Directions

When you're studying your flash cards, make sure you review them from both sides. By doing this, you're going to build strong neural pathways that can be traced easily in both directions.

8. Don't Treat Flash Cards Like a Silver Bullet

Remember that flash cards are only one method of reviewing material. There are lots of others that may be more effective, depending on what type of material you're studying and how far you are into the learning process.

Flash cards are very good at helping you drill relationships between two pieces of information – but that's it. That makes them good for learning definitions, vocabulary words and case studies – but it makes them a particularly bad study tool for concepts and processes in Geography.

Mumbai Location and Importance

Mumbai is in state of Maharashtra, West of India.
Important economically and culturally.
Mumbai is a MEGACITY, **13 million people**.
One of India's richest cities but is home to some of the world's poorest people.
It accounts for **6%** of India's GDP,
25% of industrial production,
40% of foreign trade,
World's 29th largest city by GDP



Case Study List

Hazards

Case Study Area	Case Study
Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	Chile and Nepal
Use a named example of a volcano to show its effects and responses.	Montserrat
Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.	Typhoon Haiyan
An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: ⇒ Causes ⇒ Social, economic and environmental impacts ⇒ How management strategies can reduce risk.	The Somerset Levels

The Living World

Case Study Area	Case Study
An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.	Pond Ecosystem in the UK
A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: ⇒ Causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth ⇒ Impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.	Malaysia
A case study of a cold environment to illustrate: ⇒ Development opportunities in cold environments: mineral extraction, energy, fishing and tourism ⇒ Challenges of developing cold environments: extreme temperature, inaccessibility, provision of buildings and infrastructure.	Svalbard
Strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments – use of technology, role of governments, international agreements and conservation groups.	Alaska Pipeline, US Government, Antarctic Treaty, WWF

Case Study Area	Case Study
<p>A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world ⇒ impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city ⇒ how urban change has created opportunities: ⇒ social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems ⇒ environmental: urban greening 	Birmingham
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ how urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment ⇒ environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal ⇒ the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. 	<p>Sutton Coldfield and Aston</p> <p>Longbridge</p> <p>Birmingham Greenbelt Housing outside Sutton,</p>
<p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Reasons why the area needed regeneration ⇒ The main features of the project. 	<p>Big City Plan</p> <p>Grand Central and the Bullring</p>
<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ water and energy conservation ⇒ waste recycling ⇒ creating green space. ⇒ How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. 	Curitiba

The Changing Economic World

Case Study Area	Case Study
An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.	Jamaica
A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally⇒ the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed⇒ the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development⇒ the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country⇒ the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world⇒ International aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country⇒ the environmental impacts of economic development⇒ the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.	Nigeria,
Impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable	Torr Quarry

Resource Management (Energy)

Case Study Area	Case Study
An example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages	Natural Gas in the Amazon
An example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.	Chambamontera
Sustainable Cities	Bedzed and Curitiba