

# Oxford Revise | Cambridge OCR B Geography | Update

Since publication of the *Oxford Revise OCR B GCSE Geography* revision guide, the examination board Cambridge OCR have made some changes to the GCSE exam specification. The following chart gives you guidance to support you in your 2027 exams in light of these updates.

What has OCR changed	Oxford Revise Page(s)	What you need to know
<p><b>Topic 1 – Global Hazards:</b> Convection currents have been removed. Students will now be assessed on ‘understanding of slab pull and ridge push to show how tectonic plates move’. This is because tectonic theory has been updated in line with current research.</p> <p><i>(Spec ref: 1.2a)</i></p>	<p>20, 21</p>	<p>Instead of reading the section on page 20 titled ‘The Earth’s internal energy sources’, read this:</p> <p>Most of the heat energy within the Earth comes from the radioactive decay of uranium and other elements in the core. The phenomenal heat at the core was understood to generate distinctive, circular convection currents in the mantle above. The spreading of these currents within the upper mantle were thought to drive the tectonic plate movement above. However, whilst there is overall movement within the Earth’s mantle – mantle convection – it is now understood that the plates move through a combination of 'ridge push' and 'slab pull' (see Figure 2).</p> <p>Instead of reading the section on page 20 titled ‘tectonic plate movements’, read this:</p> <p>The Earth’s surface consists of irregularly shaped tectonic plates</p>

		floating on the mantle underneath. At constructive plate boundaries, where magma rises, new rock pushes the older part of the plate in front (ridge push). The lithosphere cools and thickens with distance (and time) away from the constructive plate boundary. In the subduction zone at the other end, the plate sinks into the upper mantle under its own weight, pulling the rest of the plate with it (slab pull). This whole process is known as 'gravitational sliding'.
	23, 28	Use these retrieval questions instead of question 7 on page 23 and previous question 1 on page 28 in the book:  What is meant by ridge push? new rock created at a constructive plate boundary pushing the older part of the plate in front  What is meant by slab pull? at the other end of the tectonic plate, the plate sinks, pulling the rest with it
	24	Practice exam-style question 1(e) has a new answer:  Tectonic plate movement is now understood to be caused by the ridge and slab theory (gravitational sliding) suggesting that magma rises through the mantle at constructive plate boundaries creating a ridge, pushing the older part of the plate away (ridge push). At the other end of the plate, in the subduction zone of a destructive plate

		boundary, the lithosphere is cooler and thicker than the hot mantle, so it sinks into the mantle (slab pull).
<p><b>Topic 5 – Urban Futures:</b> The term ‘squatter settlements’ has been replaced with ‘informal settlements’.</p> <p><i>(Spec ref: 5.2a)</i></p>	92, 93, 95, 97, 106, 109, 111, 117,	Wherever you see the term ‘squatter settlements’ within the text, questions, or answers, be aware that they should now be referred to as ‘informal settlements’.
<p><b>Topic 6 – Dynamic Development:</b> The Millennium Development Goals have now been replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals. Students will now be assessed on ‘progress towards <b>three</b> relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for this LIDC’.</p> <p><i>(Spec ref: 6.2a)</i></p>	119	<p>Instead of reading the section on this page about Millennium Development Goals, become familiar with the Sustainable Development Goals here.</p> <p><b>Zambia’s Sustainable Development Goals</b></p> <p>In 2015 the United Nations (UN) adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – a ‘global call to action’ to achieve a ‘better and more sustainable future for all’ by 2030. These important SDGs address global challenges including poverty, health, hunger, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Zambia’s progress by 2022 proved to be mixed. 20% have been achieved or are on track. A further 46% have shown limited progress, and 34% are worsening (Figure 3). You need examples of the progress towards three SDGs for this LIDC. Three examples you may have studied are given here.</p>

		Sustainable Development Goal	Progress achieved
		 <p>Goal 3: To ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<p>Some progress, but major challenges remain. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>maternal mortality</b> has fallen from 1.5 per thousand in 2015 to 0.85 per thousand in 2022</li> <li>• life expectancy has increased from 61 in 2015 to 65 in 2022.</li> </ul>
		 <p>Goal 5: To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant challenges remain in the availability of family planning which rose from 64% in 2015 to 68% in 2022.</li> <li>• The SDG for female participation in the labour force has been achieved, rising from 79% in 2015 to 83% in 2022.</li> </ul>
		 <p>Goal 6: To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>Some moderate progress, but major challenges remain. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• population using at least basic drinking water services rose from 63% in 2015 to 68% in 2022</li> <li>• population using at least basic sanitation services rose from 32% in 2015 to 36% in 2022.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Figure 3</b> Zambia's progress towards selective SDGs</p>	
		<p>To learn more about gender inequality in Zambia, refer to page 126.</p>	
	121	<p>Use these retrieval questions instead of questions 8-11 on page 121 in the book:</p> <p>Q8 How many SDGs are there? 17</p>	

		<p>Q9 What is the main aim of the SDGs? to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030</p> <p>Q10 What proportion of Zambia's SDGs have been achieved or are on track? 20%</p> <p>Q11 What proportion of Zambia's SDGs are worsening? 34%</p>
	122	<p>Use this practice exam-style question instead of question 4 on page 122 in the book:</p> <p>4 a) Outline the main aim of the Sustainable Development Goals [2]</p> <p>The UN's Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015, with the aim of achieving a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030.</p> <p>b) Describe the progress of two Sustainable Development Goals in one named LIDC you have studied [4]</p> <p>Example answer: Name of LIDC: Zambia For SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) some progress has been achieved, but major challenges remain. For example, maternal</p>

		<p>mortality has fallen from 1.5 per thousand in 2015 to 0.85 per thousand in 2022.</p> <p>For SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) some moderate progress has been achieved, but major challenges remain. For example, the percentage population using at least basic drinking water services rose from 63% in 2015 to 68% in 2022.</p> <p>c) This question remains the same as your book.</p>
	127	<p>Use this retrieval question instead of previous question 2 on page 127 in the book:</p> <p>What is the main aim of the SDGs? to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030</p>
	135	<p>Use this practice exam-style question instead of previous question 6 on page 135 in the book:</p> <p>6 (a) State the main overriding aim of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals?</p> <p>To achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030.</p> <p>6 (b) State any three of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals?</p> <p>Example answer:</p>

		<p>1. Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p> <p>2. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p>3. Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p>
<p><b>Topic 6 – Dynamic Development:</b> Students will no longer be assessed on ‘international aid or debt relief.’ Students will be assessed on ‘the advantages and disadvantages of international aid such as debt relief for its development’. This is because debt relief does not have to be covered, it is used to exemplify.</p> <p><i>(Spec ref: 6.2b)</i></p>	125	Be aware that Debt relief is an example of international aid.
<p>The new specification now has no named mention of the Richter scale (which was superseded in 1977 but has remained in the specification since).</p>		Be aware that the Richter scale is now also referred to as the Moment Magnitude Scale (MMS).