

Key Stage 4 Overview 2020/21 - Geography

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Year 10	The Challenge of Natural Hazards		Changing Economic World			Fieldwork
	<p>Key ideas: <u>Natural Hazards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. <p><u>Tectonic Hazards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. 	<p><u>Weather Hazards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions. Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity. <p><u>Climate Change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects. Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change). 	<p>Key ideas There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. Different economic and social measures of development Limitations of economic and social measures. Demographic Transition Model Causes of uneven development: Consequences of uneven development <p>Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap An example of how the growth of tourism helps to reduce the development gap. 	<p>Some countries are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.</p> <p>A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <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 role of transnational corporations (TNCs) the changing political and trading relationships international aid the environmental impacts of economic development quality of life for the population. 	<p>Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.</p> <p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes of economic change: post-industrial economy: impacts of industry on the physical environment. social and economic changes in the rural landscape improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure the north-south divide. 	<p>Two geographical enquiries, including the use of primary data, collected as part of a fieldwork exercise.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable question for geographical enquiry Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data Reaching conclusions Evaluation of geographical enquiry

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Year 11	The Living World / The Challenge of Resource Management		The Challenge of Resource Management / Issues Eval			
	<p>Key ideas: Ecosystems exist at a range of scales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An example of a small scale UK ecosystem. • The balance between components. • An overview of the distribution of biomes <p>Tropical Rainforests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical characteristics • The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. • How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. • Biodiversity. <p>Deforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing rates • Case study • causes of deforestation • impacts of deforestation <p>Sustainable management of tropical rainforests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies used to manage the rainforest 	<p>Hot Deserts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical characteristics • The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. • How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. • biodiversity. <p>Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges. A case study of a hot desert to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development opportunities • challenges of developing <p>Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of desertification. • Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification. <p>The Challenge of Resource Management</p> <p>Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance resources • Global inequalities in resources. <p>The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>An overview of resources in relation to the UK.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the growing demand for high-value food exports • larger carbon footprints • agribusiness. • the changing demand for water • water quality • matching supply and demand • the changing energy mix • economic and environmental issues. <p>Focus on Energy Resources</p> <p>Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): • global distribution • reasons for increasing energy consumption • factors affecting energy supply. • Impacts of energy insecurity <p>Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • renewable • Moving towards a sustainable resource future: • individual energy use and carbon footprints. • an example of a local renewable energy scheme in a low income country. 	<p>Issue evaluation</p> <p>This section contributes a critical thinking and problem-solving element.</p> <p>Students will be tasked with studying materials related to a geographical issue, and critically evaluate aspects of the materials.</p> <p>Students will consider contrasting points of view and opinions.</p> <p>Exam Preparation</p>	Exam preparation.	