

GCSE Geography – Year 11 Overview (for students taking exams in Summer 2022)

	Term 1 (21) 4 wk h/w Natural Hazards workbook	Term 2 (21) <i>Thi</i>	Term 3 (21) s is subject to change due	Term 4 (18) to Exam Board / JCQ chan	Term 5 (10)	Term 6 (14)
Year 11	The Challenge of Natural Resources Importance of food, water and energy. Global inequalities in supply and consumption of resources. UK Food. UK Food. UK Energy. Energy - Global distribution or consumption and supply. Energy - Causes of increasing consumption. Energy - Factors affecting supply. Energy - Impacts of energy insecurity. Energy - Strategies to increase supply. Energy - Fossil fuel example (Natural Gas). Energy Sustainability (careers).	Urban Issues and Challenges Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. (Incorporate careers – Leeds development). Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. Changing Economic World There are global variations in economic development and quality of life. Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap. Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social,	The Challenge of Natural Hazards • Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. • 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. • Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. • Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.	 Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges. Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification. Coasts and Glaciers The UK has a range of diverse landscapes. The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes. Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. 	Issues Evaluation. Paper 3 Content Continued Issues Evaluation.	



- LIC / NEE example (Nepal).
- Key Piece.
- Key Piece Feedback.

Urban Issues and Challenges

- A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.
- Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.

- environmental and cultural change.
- Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.
- Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.
- 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).

Living World

- Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.
- Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.
- Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.
- Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.

- Ice was a powerful force in shaping the physical landscape of the UK.
- Distinctive glacial landforms result from different physical processes.
- Glaciated upland areas provide opportunities for different economic activities, and management strategies can be used to reduce land use conflicts.

Paper 3 Content

- Hypothesis and risk assessment.
- Collection of data Theoretical or potentially on school site).
- Present Data (human).
- Present data (Physical).
- Comparison of effectiveness of data presentation.
- Conclusions.
- Evaluation / changes.