

Geography - Key Stage 4 Overview (2021/22)

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
	Changing Economic World		Physical Landscapes of the UK		The Challenge of Resource Management / Fieldwork	
Year 10	<p>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>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. 	<p>The UK has a range of diverse landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems. <p>The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wave types and characteristics. • Coastal processes. • Weathering processes. • Mass movement. • Erosion. • Transportation. • Deposition. <p>Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms. • Characteristics and formation of landforms. • An example of a section of coastline in the UK. 	<p>The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley. • Fluvial processes. • Erosion. • Transportation. • Deposition. <p>Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics and formation of landforms. • An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. <p>Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk. • The use of hydrographs. • The costs and benefits. • Hard engineering. • Soft engineering. 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict. • 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. 	<p>Two geographical enquiries, including the use of primary data, collected as part of a fieldwork exercise.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitable question for geographical enquiry. 2. Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry. 3. Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data. 4. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data. 5. Reaching conclusions. 6. Evaluation of geographical enquiry.

	<p>Some countries are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The costs and benefits. • Hard engineering. • Soft engineering. • Managed retreat. • An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An example of a flood management scheme in the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
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Careers - These units of work will incorporate careers focused lessons.
 Physical Landscapes of the UK – Coastal Defence Engineering.
 Physical Landscapes of the UK – River Defence Engineering.
 The Challenge of Resource Management – UK Energy Supply.

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	The Challenge of Natural Hazards / Urban Issues and Challenges		Urban Issues and Challenges / The Living World		Issues Evaluation / Revision	
Year 11	<p>Key Ideas:</p> <p><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. 	<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>Urban Issues and Challenges</p> <p>Key Ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. The global pattern of urban change. Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. The emergence of megacities. <p><u>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: 	<p><u>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location and importance. Impacts of migration. How urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and economic. Environmental. How urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and economic. Environmental. The impact of urban sprawl. An example of an urban regeneration project. <p><u>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features of sustainable urban living: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and energy conservation. Waste recycling. Creating green space. 	<p><u>Tropical Rainforests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical characteristics. Interdependence. How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. Biodiversity. Deforestation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing rates. Case study. Causes of deforestation. Impacts of deforestation. Sustainable management of tropical rainforests. Strategies used to manage the rainforest. <p><u>Hot Deserts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The physical characteristics. Interdependence. How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. Biodiversity. Development of hot desert environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A case study of a hot desert to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development opportunities. 	<p>Exam Preparation.</p> <p><u>Issue evaluation</u></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>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The location and importance. ○ Causes of growth. ○ How urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social. ▪ Economic. ○ How urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Managing urban growth. ▪ Providing clean water. ▪ Providing access to services. ▪ Reducing unemployment and crime. ▪ Managing environmental issues. • An example of urban planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. <p>The Living World</p> <p>Key ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems exist at a range of scales: <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Challenges of developing. • Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification. • Causes of desertification. • Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification. 		
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Careers - These units of work will incorporate careers focused lessons.
 Urban Issues and Challenges – Urban Planning.
 Urban Issues and Challenges – Leeds City Development.
 The Challenge of Natural Hazards – Earthquake proof building engineering.