Subject ……GEOGRAPHY Year group 10 AND 11 (GCSE)

Description	Why this?	Why now?
<u>The physical landscapes of the UK have distinctive characteristics.</u> • Overview of the distribution of areas of upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes. • Overview of the distinctive characteristics of these landscapes including their geology, climate and human activity. 1.1.2 There are a number of geomorphic processes which create distinctive landscapes. • The definitions of the main geomorphic processes including types of weathering (mechanical,chemical, biological), mass movement (sliding,slumping), erosion (abrasion, hydraulic action,attrition, solution), transport (traction, saltation,suspension, solution) and deposition. 1.1.3 Rivers create a range of landforms which change with distance from their source within a river basin. • The formation of river landforms (waterfall, gorge,V-shaped valley, floodplain, levee, meander, oxbow lake). **Physical fieldwork - downstream changes in Coppermines Valley.**	GCSE Specification. Link to GCSE river fieldwork Refer to Yr 9 cross- section river field work.	UK topic delivered during Yr 10 to be examined by Paper 1 - UK. Skills taught throughout Yr 10 &11 to be examined by Paper 3 -Skills Teaching model based on specification and OCR suggested model which has been trialled by JRS over last 3 years and works well. SH to teach ⅔ in double lesson AR to teach ⅓ in single lesson Fieldwork enhances the theory.

1.1.4 There are a range of landforms within the coastal landscape. • The formation of coastal landforms (headland, bay, cave, arch, stack, beach, spit). 1.1.5 Landscapes are dynamic and differ depending on their geology, climate and human Activity. • Two case studies, one UK river basin and one UK coastal landscape, to cover: the geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate landforms and features associated with your case study how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape. The UK is connected to many other countries and places. • Overview of the UK's current major trading partners to include principal exports and imports. 1.2.2 The UK is a diverse and unequal society which has geographical patterns. • An understanding of the UK's geographical diversity through patterns of employment, average income, life expectancy, educational attainment, ethnicity and access to broadband. 1.2.3 There are different causes and consequences of development within the UK. • The causes of uneven development within the UK, including geographical location, economic change, infrastructure and government policy. • Case study of the consequences of economic growth and/or decline for one place or region in the	UK river basin - River Eden - local example so students can relate to this. UK coastal landscape- St Bees - using data and building upon the field trip in Yr 9	To consolidate understanding.

UK. 1.2.4 The UK's population is changing. • Changes in the UK's population structure from 1900 to the present day, including its changing position on the Demographic Transition Model. • An understanding of the causes and the effects of, and responses to an ageing population. • Outline flows of immigration into the UK in the 21st century including an overview of the social and economic impacts on the UK. 1.2.5 There are causes for and consequences of urban trends in the UK. • Overview of the causes for contrasting urban trends in the UK, including suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation. • Outline of the social, economic and environmental consequences of contrasting urban trends in the UK, including suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation. 1.2.6 Cities have distinct challenges and ways of life, influenced by its people, culture and geography. **Urban field trip - Lancaster** ● Case study of one major city in the UK including the influences of: the city within its region, the country and the wider world migration (national and international) and its impact on the city's growth and character the ways of life within the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption contemporary challenges that affect urban change, including housing availability, transport provision and waste management	Case study for economic growth/ decline - Barrow in Furness. Topic taught through field trip to Lancaster and follow up work using Primary and Secondary data.	

sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges. The UK has a unique climate for its latitude which can create extreme weather conditions. • How air masses, the North Atlantic Drift and continentality influence the weather in the UK. • How air masses cause extreme weather conditions in the UK, including extremes of wind, temperature and precipitation. G, N 1.3.2 Extreme flood hazard events are becoming more commonplace in the UK. • Case study of one UK flood event caused by extreme weather conditions including: causes of the flood event, including the extreme weather conditions which led to the event effects of the flood event on people and the environment the management of the flood event at a variety of scales. 1.3.3 Humans use, modify and change ecosystems and environments to obtain food, energy and water. • Overview of how environments and ecosystems in the UK are used and modified by humans, including: mechanisation of farming and commercial fishing to provide food , wind farms and fracking to provide energy, reservoirs and water transfer schemes to provide water. 1.3.4 There are a range of energy sources available to the UK. • Identification of renewable and non-renewable		

energy sources. • The contribution of renewable and non-renewable sources to energy supply in the UK. 1.3.5 Energy in the UK is affected by a number of factors and requires careful management and consideration of future supplies. • Changing patterns of energy supply and demand in the UK from 1950 to the present day, and how changes have been influenced by government decision making and international organisations. • Strategies for sustainable use and management of energy at local and UK national scales, including the success of these strategies. • The development of renewable energy in the UK and the impacts on people and the environment. • The extent to which non-renewable energy could and should contribute to the UK's future energy supply. • Economic, political and environmental factors affecting UK energy supply in the future. <u>Year 11</u> Ecosystems consist of interdependent components. • Ecosystems include abiotic (weather, climate, soil) and biotic (plants, animals, humans) components which are interdependent. 2.1.2 Ecosystems have distinct distributions and characteristics. • Overview of the global distribution of polar regions, coral reefs, grasslands, temperate forests, tropical rainforests, and hot deserts. • Overview of the climate, plants and animals within these ecosystems.	GCSE specification	World topic delivered during Yr 11 to be examined by Paper 2 - World. Skills taught throughout Yr 10 &11 to be examined by Paper 3 -Skills SH to teach ⅔ in double lesson AR to teach ⅓ in single lesson

2.1.3 There are major tropical rainforests in the world. • The location of the tropical rainforests including the Amazon, Central American, Congo River Basin, Madagascan, South East Asian and Australasian. 2.1.4 There are major coral reefs in the world. • The location of warm water coral reefs including the Great Barrier Reef, Red Sea Coral Reef, New Caledonia Barrier Reef, the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef, Florida Reef and Andros Coral Reef. 2.1.5 Bio-diverse ecosystems are under threat from human activity. • The processes that operate within tropical rainforests, including nutrient and water cycles. • The process of nutrient cycling that operates within coral reefs. • Two case studies, including one tropical rainforest and one coral reef, to cover: the interdependence of climate, soil, water, plants, animals and humans their value to humans and to the planet threats to biodiversity and attempts to mitigate these through sustainable use and management. The world is developing unevenly. • Social, economic and environmental definitions of development, including the concept of sustainable development. • Different development indicators, including GNI per capita, Human Development Index and Internet Users, and the advantages and	Peruvian rainforest case study Andross Barrier coral reef case study	

disadvantages of these indicators. • How development indicators illustrate the consequences of uneven development. • Current patterns of advanced countries (ACs), emerging and developing countries (EDCs) and low-income developing countries (LIDCs). 2.2.2 There are many causes of uneven development. • Outline the reasons for uneven development, including the impact of colonialism on trade and the exploitation of natural resources. • Different types of aid and their role in both promoting and hindering development. 2.2.3 Many factors contribute to a country's economic development. ● Case study of one LIDC or EDC. This should illustrate its changing economic development, including the influence of and interrelationships between: ● the country's geographical location, and environmental context (landscape, climate, ecosystems, availability and type of natural resources) ● the country's political development and relationships with other states ● principal imports and exports and the relative importance of trade ● the role of international investment population and employment structure changes over time social factors, including access to education and healthcare provision ● technological developments, such as communications technology one aid project. • Using the case study of the LIDC or EDC explore Rostow's model to	India case study	

determine the country's path of economic development. The majority of the world's population now live in urban areas. • Definition of city, megacity and world city. • The distribution of megacities and how this has changed over time. • How urban growth rates vary in parts of the world with contrasting levels of development. 2.2.5 There are causes and consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs. • Overview of the causes of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs including push and pull migration factors, and natural growth. • Outline of the social, economic and environmental consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs. 2.2.6 Cities have distinct challenges and ways of life, influenced by its people and culture. ● Case study of one major city in an LIDC or EDC including the influences of: ● the city within its region, the country, and the wider world ● migration (national and international) and its impact on the city's growth and character ● the ways of life within the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption contemporary challenges that affect urban change, including housing availability, transport provision and waste management ● sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges. 2.3.1 The climate has changed from the start of	Mumbai - India as city case study as completes understanding and gives a greater depth to previous case study . (Also less confusing for students)	

the Quaternary period. • Overview of how the climate has changed from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day, including ice ages. • Key periods of warming and cooling since 1000AD, including the medieval warming, Little Ice Age and modern warming. • Evidence for climate change over different time periods, including global temperature data, ice cores, tree rings, paintings and diaries. 2.3.2 There are a number of possible causes of climate change. • Theories of natural causes of climate change including variations in energy from the sun, changes in the Earth's orbit and volcanic activity. • How human activity is responsible for the enhanced greenhouse effect which contributes to global warming. 2.3.3 Climate change has consequences. • Summary of a range of consequences of climate change currently being experienced across the planet. 2.3.4 The global circulation of the atmosphere controls weather and climate. • Distribution of the main climatic regions of the world. • Outline how the global circulation of the atmosphere is controlled by the movement of air between the poles and the equator. • How the global circulation of the atmosphere leads to extreme weather conditions (wind, temperature, precipitation) in different parts of the world. 2.3.5 Extreme weather conditions cause different		

natural weather hazards. • Outline the causes of the extreme weather conditions that are associated with the hazards of tropical storms and drought. • The distribution and frequency of tropical storms and drought, and whether these have changed over time. 2.3.6 Drought can be devastating for people and the environment. • Case study of one drought event caused by El Niño/La Niña: how the extreme weather conditions of El Niño/La Niña develop and can lead to drought effects of the drought event on people and the environment ways in which people have adapted to drought in the case study area. Revise for GCSE exams.	The Big Dry - Australia and wild fires of 2019/2020 HOW TO REVISE Use Seneca, Past exam papers, summary videos, revision book, JRS homemade geog. Revision book, revision club etc.	In preparation for GCSE exams.