|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Year 11 – AQA Geography GCSE** | | | |
| **Curriculum intent** | * Make sense of the fast-changing world in which they live. * Develop, enhance and apply a wide range of subject specific skills which will serve them purposefully in future years. * Undertake fieldwork and use a range of secondary sources including new technologies to collect contemporary geographical information. * Acquire knowledge and understanding of a range of environments and places at a local, national, international and global scale, and the processes that create them. * Develop a framework of spatial awareness in which to appreciate the importance, interconnectedness and interdependence that exists between different places and environments. * Appreciate similarities and differences between people’s views of the world, contrasting environments, societies and cultures. * Understand the significance of values and attitudes to the development and resolution of issues. * Develop students’ responsibilities as global citizens and encourage them recognise how they can contribute to a sustainable and inclusive future. | | | |
|  | **Topic 1** | **Topic 2** | **Topic 3** |  |
| **Knowledge** | **Ecosystems** An **example** of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.  The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.  An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.  **Tropical Rainforest**  The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.  The interdependence of clime, water, soils, plants, animals and people.  How plant and animals adapt to the physical conditions.  Issues related to biodiversity.  Changing rates of deforestation.  A **case study** of a tropical rainforest to illustrate:   * Causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy, development, settlement, population growth. * Impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.   Hot Deserts  The physical characteristics of a hot desert.  The interdependence of clime, water, soils, plants, animals and people.  How plant and animals adapt to the physical conditions.  Issues related to biodiversity.  A case study of a hot desert to illustrate:   Development opportunities in hot desert environments – mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism.   Challenges of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility.  Causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation, and soil erosion.  Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology. | **Urban Issues and Challenges**  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.  A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:  the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally  causes of growth: natural increase and migration  how urban growth has created opportunities:  social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy  economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development  how urban growth has created challenges:  managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements  providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy  providing access to services – health and education  reducing unemployment and crime  managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.  An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.  Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.  A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:  the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world  impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city  how urban change has created opportunities:  social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems  environmental: urban greening  how urban change has created challenges:  social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment  environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal  the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.  An example of an urban regeneration project to show:  reasons why the area needed regeneration  the main features of the project.  Features of sustainable urban living:  water and energy conservation  waste recycling  creating green space.  How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. | **Resource Management**  The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.  An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.  An overview of resources in relation to the UK.  Food:  the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce  larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of ‘food miles’ travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food  the trend towards agribusiness.  Water:  the changing demand for water  water quality and pollution management  matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus  the need for transfer to maintain supplies.  Energy:  the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables  reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil  economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.  Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):  global patterns of water surplus and deficit  reasons for increasing water consumption: economic development, rising population  factors affecting water availability: climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty.  Impacts of water insecurity – waterborne disease and water pollution, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.  Overview of strategies to increase water supply:  diverting supplies and increasing storage, dams and reservoirs, water transfers and desalination  an example of a large scale water transfer scheme to show how its development has both advantages and disadvantages.  Moving towards a sustainable resource future:  water conservation, groundwater management, recycling, ‘grey’ water  an example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of water. | **Issue Evaluation**  This section contributes a critical thinking and problem-solving element, providing students with the opportunity to demonstrate geographical skills and applied knowledge and understanding by looking at a particular issue(s) derived from the specification using secondary sources.  A resource booklet will be available twelve weeks before the date of the exam so that students have the opportunity to work through the resources, enabling them to become familiar with the material. |
| **Skills / Procedural Knowledge** | Atlas Maps  Map in association with photographs  Graphical Skills  Statistical Skills  Formulate enquiry and argument | Atlas Maps  Ordnance Survey Maps  Maps in association with photographs  Formulate enquiry and argument | Atlas Maps  Ordnance Survey Maps  Maps in association with photographs  Graphical Skills  Formulate enquiry and argument | Atlas Maps  Ordnance Survey  Maps in association with photographs  Graphical skills  Numerical skills  Statistical skills  Use of qualitative and quantitative data  Formulate enquiry and argument |
| **Assessments** | Exam questions for in class assessments to be taken from 2018 and 2019  Exam questions to be completed in isolation to come from November 2021 exam paper. | | | Mock exam paper prepared by staff after the release of the material. |