

Subject: GCSE Geography	Autumn HT 1: Topic 1: Rivers	Autumn HT 2 Topic 2: River fieldwork Topic 3: Climate change	Spring HT 1 Topic 3: Glaciers Topic 4: Ecosystems/Hot deserts	Spring HT 2 Topic 5: The Changing Economic World	Summer HT 1 Topic 6: Issue Evaluation Topic 7: Human Fieldwork	Summer HT 2 Exam timetable: revision
Year 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The long/ cross profile of a river and its valley. ▪ Erosion and transportation processes, e.g. attrition. ▪ Why rivers deposit sediment. ▪ Characteristics and formation of interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lakes, levees, flood plains and estuaries. ▪ An example of a river valley in the UK, to identify its major landforms. ▪ How physical and human factors affect flooding. ▪ The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. ▪ The costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering strategies. ▪ An example of a flood management scheme in the UK, why the scheme was needed, the management strategy and the issues created from it. 	<p><u>Climate change:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of climate change. ▪ The natural causes (orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output) and human causes (deforestation, agriculture and fossil fuels) of climate change. ▪ An overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment. ▪ Managing climate change by mitigation and adaptation. ▪ The following mitigation strategies should be used studied; alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees and international agreements. ▪ The following adaptation strategies should be studied; change in agricultural systems, managing water supply and 	<p><u>Glaciers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigate the extent of ice cover across the UK, during the last ice age. ▪ The glacial processes of freeze thaw weathering, erosion, movement/ transportation and deposition. ▪ The characteristics and formation of corries, arêtes, pyramid peaks, truncated spurs, glacial troughs, ribbon lakes, hanging valleys, erratics, drumlins and the types of moraine. ▪ An example of an upland area in the UK affected by glaciation, to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. ▪ An overview of economic activities in glacial upland areas; tourism, farming, forestry and quarrying. ▪ Conflicts between different land uses and between development/conservation. ▪ An example of a glaciated upland area in the UK, used for tourism to show the attractions for tourists, the impacts of tourism and the 	<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: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI). -Limitations of economic and social measures. -Links between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. -Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. -Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and 	<p><u>Human fieldwork:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ - Factors to consider when selecting a fieldwork question. ▪ Understanding of the theory underpinning the enquiry. ▪ Understanding appropriate sources of primary and secondary data. ▪ Identifying potential risks and how these might be reduced. ▪ Evaluating sampling methods. ▪ Evaluating presentation methods. ▪ Analysing results of the fieldwork enquiry. ▪ Use of appropriate statistical techniques. ▪ Identifying anomalies in fieldwork data. ▪ Creating evidenced conclusions. ▪ Identifying problems of data collection methods and limitations of the data. ▪ Suggesting other data that may be useful. 	

		<p>reducing risk from rising sea levels.</p> <p>River Fieldwork:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ - Factors to consider when selecting a fieldwork question. ▪ Understanding of the theory underpinning the enquiry. ▪ Understanding appropriate sources of primary and secondary data. ▪ Identifying potential risks and how these might be reduced. ▪ Evaluating sampling methods. ▪ Evaluating presentation methods. ▪ Analysing results of the fieldwork enquiry. ▪ Use of appropriate statistical techniques. ▪ Identifying anomalies in fieldwork data. ▪ Creating evidenced conclusions. ▪ Identifying problems of data collection methods and limitations of the data. ▪ Suggesting other data that may be useful. <p>Evaluating to what extent were conclusions reliable.</p>	<p>strategies used to manage tourism.</p> <p>Ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An example of small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system. -The balance between components on an ecosystem and the impact on the ecosystem of changing one component. -An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems. <p>Hot deserts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the physical characteristics of a hot desert. - the interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. - Issues related to biodiversity. - A case study of a hot desert to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) development opportunities in a hot desert b) challenges of developing hot desert environments. -causes of desertification -strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification. 	<p>health, international migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overview of strategies used to reduce the development gap. -An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. <p>A case study of an LIC or an NEE to in illustrate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the location and importance b) the wider context of how the country is placed. c) the changing industrial structure. d) the role of TNCs. e) the changing political and trading relationships. f) international aid g) the environmental impacts of economic development h) the effects of economic development on quality of life. <p>Economic features of the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -causes of economic change -moving towards a post industrial economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluating to what extent were conclusions reliable. <p>Issue Evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A resource booklet is available 12 weeks before the exam. -Assessment will consist of a series of questions related to a contemporary geographical issue(s). 	
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