# Year 11 Big Picture – Geography

| *Autumn 01*<br>*Weeks 1 – 7(6 weeks)* | *Autumn 02*<br>*Weeks 8 – 15 (8 weeks)* | *Spring 01*<br>*Weeks … - … (6 weeks)* |
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| Content<br>• Features of a drainage basin<br>• Long profile and cross profile of a river<br>• Types of erosion<br>• The formation of V shaped valleys and interlocking spurs<br>• The formation of waterfalls and gorges<br>• Types of transportation and deposition<br>• Formation of meanders and oxbow lakes<br>• Formation of flood plains and levees<br>• Formation of an estuary<br>• Example of a river valley to show landforms of erosion and deposition – river Tee's<br>• Drainage basin system – throughflow, infiltration and surface run off Causes of floods (human and physical)<br>• Flood hydroflow graphs<br>• Hard and soft engineering<br>• Flood management scheme – Banbury case study | Content<br>• Wave types and characteristics<br>• Weathering and mass movement – sliding, slumping and rockfalls<br>• Types of erosion<br>• Headlands and bays<br>• Formation of wave cut platforms<br>• Formation of CASS<br>• Transportation and longshore drift (The formation of beaches)<br>• The formation of spits<br>• The formation of bars<br>• The formation and features of sand dunes<br>• Case study – The Jurassic Coast<br>• Hard and soft engineering strategies<br>• Sea wall, rock armour, gabions, groynes<br>• Beach nourishment and re-profiling, dune regeneration, managed retreat<br>• Lyme Regis – coastal management case study | Content<br>• Hazards – What are natural hazards? What factors affect their risk?<br>• Four layers of the earth and Pangea<br>• Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes<br>• Processes taking place at constructive, destructive, conservative plate boundaries<br>• Features of earthquakes – measuring, focus, epicentre and seismic waves<br>• Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard – Nepal vs. Chile<br>• Immediate and long term responses to tectonic hazards<br>• Case study to show the effects and responses to an earthquake in a HIC (New Zealand)<br>• Case study to show the effects and responses to an earthquake in a LIC (Nepal)<br>• Reasons why people continue to live in areas of natural hazards<br>• How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risk from a tectonic hazard |
| Assessment Objectives<br>• **Identify the features of a hydrograph**<br>• **Explain the physical factors that affect the shape of a hydrograph**<br>• **Identify features of the upper/middle/lower course of a river**<br>• **Describe the processes that create these features**<br>• **Evaluate the impact of a flood management scheme** | Assessment Objectives<br>• **Identify different coastal features on an OS map**<br>• **Explain the formation cave, arch, stack and stump**<br>• **Describe the process that create these features**<br>• **Explain the use of some hard and soft engineering coastal management strategies**<br>• **Evaluate the impacts of coastal management strategies at Lyme Regis** | Assessment Objectives<br>• **Explain the factors that increase the risk of natural hazards**<br>• **Explain the process that occur at each of the plate boundaries**<br>• **Explain the primary and secondary effects of an earthquake in an LIC and a HIC**<br>• **Evaluate the responses to an earthquake in an LIC and HIC**<br>• **Explain and evaluate how effective strategies to reduce the risk of tectonic hazards are** |
| *Spring 02*<br>*Weeks … (Spring 01) – … (6 weeks)* | *Summer 01*<br>*Weeks … – …. (5 weeks)* | *Summer 02*<br>*Weeks 33 – 39 (7 weeks)* |
| • Global atmospheric circulation<br>• Location and weather features associated with tropical storm<br>• The causes of tropical storms | Content<br>• Evidence of climate change<br>• Human causes of climate change<br>• Physical causes of climate change<br>• Effects of climate change on the UK | Content<br>• A small scale ecosystem in the UK – Hedgerow, and the impacts of making changing to this ecosystem.<br>• Distribution of the world's major biomes and the characteristics of these<br>• Location of tropical rainforest and its climate. |

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| • Features of tropical storms, including measurement, and tracking<br>• How might climate change influence the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms in the future<br>• Katrina – primary/ secondary effects.<br>• Immediate and long term responses.<br>• How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.<br>• An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.<br>• An extreme weather event in the UK – Somerset Level Floods<br>1. Causes<br>2. Social, economic and environmental impacts<br>3. How management strategies can reduce risk. | • Global effects of climate change<br>• Managing climate change – mitigation and adaption. | • Features of a Rainforest – layers<br>• Nutrient cycle – interdependence<br>• Plant and animal adaptation<br>• Amazon deforestation – causes and consequences<br>• Rainforest management<br>• Location and climate of hot deserts<br>• How animals and plants have adapted to the desert<br>• Case study: Opportunities and challenges to development in the desert – Malaysian rainforest<br>• Managing desertification<br>. |
| Assessment Objectives<br>• **Describe the global distribution of tropical storms**<br>• **Describe the features of a tropical storm**<br>• **Explain the causes of tropical storm formation**<br>• **Explain how climate change may influence tropical storms**<br>• **Explain the primary and secondary effects of Hurricane Katrina**<br>• **Evaluate the Immediate and long term response to Hurricane Katrina**<br>• **Explain how different monitoring, prediction, protection and planning techniques can reduce the effects**<br>• **Explain the causes of the Somerset Level floods**<br>• **Explain and evaluate the impacts of the floods.** | Assessment Objectives<br>• **Explain some evidence of climate change**<br>• **Explain the natural causes of climate change**<br>• **Explain the human causes of climate change**<br>• **Identify the effects of climate change on the UK (both positive and negative)**<br>• **Explain the effects of climate change in the UK (both positive and negative)**<br>• **Explain the global effects of climate change**<br>• **Evaluate the strategies used to manage climate change** | Assessment Objectives<br>• **Describe the distribution of the world's biomes**<br>• **Describe the characteristics of the different biomes**<br>• **Describe the location of the worlds rainforests**<br>• **Describe the climate and features of the worlds rainforests**<br>• **Explain how the nutrient cycle leads to the rapid growth of the rainforest**<br>• **Explain how both plants and animals adapt to the climatic conditions of the rainforest**<br>• **Explain the causes and consequences of deforestation**<br>• **Evaluate some rainforest management techniques** |

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| Content | Content | Content |
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| **Global urban change:**<br>• Patterns of urban change in HICs, LICs and NEEs.<br>• Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation:<br>• Migration (push and pull theory).<br>• Natural increase.<br>• Megacities: Definition and importance.<br>• Global distribution of megacities<br>• Location and importance of Lagos:Evidence that Nigeria is a NEE.<br>• Regional, national, and international importance.<br>• Causes of urban growth in Lagos:<br>• Migration.<br>• Natural increase<br>• Opportunities of urban growth in Lagos:Social opportunities: access to services (health and education); access to resources (water supply and energy).<br>• Opportunities of urban growth in Lagos: Economic opportunities.<br>• Challenges of urban growth in Lagos: Managing urban growth (slums, squatter settlements). Providing clean water sanitation systems and energy. Providing access to services (health and education).<br>• Challenges of urban growth in Lagos: Reducing unemployment and crime.<br>• Managing environmental issues (waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion).<br>• Urban planning in Lagos: Makoko floating school.<br>• Improving lives of the rural poor.<br>• Location and importance of Liverpool: In the UK and the wider world.<br>• Impacts of migration on Liverpool: National migration. International migration.<br>• Opportunities of urban change in Liverpool: Social and economic (cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems). | • Opportunities of urban change in Liverpool: Environmental (urban greening).<br>• Challenges of urban change in Liverpool: Social and economic (urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health, and employment).<br>• Challenges of urban change in Liverpool: Environmental (dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal).<br>• Impacts of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe.<br>• Growth of commuter settlements.<br>• An urban regeneration project in Liverpool: Anfield project.<br>• Sustainable urban living: Water and energy conservation, waste recycling, creating green space.<br>• How urban transport strategies reduce traffic congestion<br><br>**Development**<br>• Different ways of classifying parts of the world: According to economic development (economic indicators), according to quality of life (social indicators).<br>• Economic and social measures of development:GNI, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, HDI.<br>• Limitations of economic and social measures<br>• The demographic transition model:<br>• The link between stages and levels of development.<br>• Population pyramids: How they look at each stage of the DTM<br>• Causes of uneven development:<br>• Consequences of uneven development:<br>• Disparities in wealth health and international migration<br>• Strategies to reduce the development gap<br>• A LIC using tourism to close the development gap: Kenya<br>• Location and importance of India.<br>• Wider context of India: Political, social, cultural, and environmental.<br>• Changing industrial structure of India:<br>• Balance between sectors of the economy | • Changing industrial structure of India:<br>• TNCs in India: Unilever - Advantages and disadvantages for India<br>• India's changing relationships with the wider world:<br>• International aid in India:<br>• Types of aid.<br>• Impacts of aid on India.<br>• Environmental impacts of economic development in India.<br>• Effects of economic development on quality of life in India<br>• Causes of economic change in the UK:<br>• A post-industrial economy in the UK:<br>• Development of science and business parks<br>• A sustainable modern industrial development in the UK: Quarry<br>• Impacts of industry on the physical environment.<br>• A UK rural landscape experiencing growth: North Somerset.<br>• A UK rural landscape experiencing decline: South Lakeland, Cumbria.<br>• Transport developments in the UK:<br>• The north-south divide in the UK:<br>• Strategies to resolve regional differences.<br>• Economic and political links between the UK and the wider world: |
| Assessment Objectives | Assessment Objectives | Assessment Objectives |

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| • **Past paper assessment objectives** | • **Past paper assessment objectives** | • **Past paper assessment objectives** |
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| *Spring 02*<br>*Weeks … (Spring 01) – … (6 weeks)* | *Summer 01*<br>*Weeks … – …. (5 weeks)* | *Summer 02*<br>*Weeks 33 – 39 (7 weeks)* |
| Content =<br><br>• How well-being is affected by resource availability:<br>• Global inequalities in the supply and demand of resources<br>• Issues with food resources in the UK:<br>The move towards local sources of food.<br>The move towards agribusiness.<br>• Issues with water resources in the UK:<br>Changing demands for water.<br>• Water quality and pollution management.<br>• Matching supply and demand (deficit and surplus).<br>• Water transfer schemes.<br>• Issues with energy resources in the UK:<br>The changing UK energy mix (reliance on fossil fuels, growing importance of renewables).<br>Reduced domestic supplies of fossil fuels.<br>• Economic and environmental issues with exploiting energy sources.<br>• Reasons for increasing water consumption:<br>• Factors affecting water availability:<br>• Impacts of water insecurity:<br>• Strategies to increase water supply:<br>• Large-scale water transfer scheme: China.<br>• Sustainable water resource futures:<br>• Increasing sustainable supplies (local scale): Kenya | Content<br><br>• Fieldwork – the six stages of the investigation<br>• Creating a hypothesis<br>• Data collection<br>• Risk assessment<br>• Data sampling<br>• Data presentation<br>• Data analysis<br>• Evaluation<br>• Writing a conclusion | Content<br><br>**Revision of ALL content –** dependent on gaps in knowledge highlighted by QLA throughout the year. |

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| Assessment Objectives<br>• **Past paper assessment objectives** | Assessment Objectives<br>• **Past paper assessment objectives** | Assessment Objectives<br>• **Past paper assessment objectives** |
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