



Year 11 Big Picture – Geography

Autumn 01	Autumn 02	Spring 01
Weeks 1 – 7(6 weeks)	Weeks 8 – 15 (8 weeks)	Weeks (6 weeks)
Global urban change: Patterns of urban change in HICs, LICs and NEEs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation: Migration (push and pull theory). Natural increase. Megacities: Definition and importance. Global distribution of megacities Location and importance of Lagos:Evidence that Nigeria is a NEE. Regional, national, and international importance. Causes of urban growth in Lagos: Migration. Natural increase Opportunities of urban growth in Lagos:Social opportunities: access to services (health and education); access to resources (water supply and energy). Opportunities of urban growth in Lagos: Economic opportunities. 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). Challenges of urban growth in Lagos: Reducing unemployment and crime. Managing environmental issues (waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion). Urban planning in Lagos: Makoko floating school. Improving lives of the rural poor. Location and importance of Liverpool: In the UK and the wider world. Impacts of migration on Liverpool: National migration. International migration.	Content Opportunities of urban change in Liverpool: Environmental (urban greening). Challenges of urban change in Liverpool: Social and economic (urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health, and employment). Challenges of urban change in Liverpool: Environmental (dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal). Impacts of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe. Growth of commuter settlements. An urban regeneration project in Liverpool: Anfield project. Sustainable urban living: Water and energy conservation, waste recycling, creating green space. How urban transport strategies reduce traffic congestion Development Different ways of classifying parts of the world: According to economic development (economic indicators), according to quality of life (social indicators). 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. Limitations of economic and social measures The demographic transition model: The link between stages and levels of development. Population pyramids: How they look at each stage of the DTM Causes of uneven development: Disparities in wealth health and international migration Strategies to reduce the development gap A LIC using tourism to close the development gap: Kenya Location and importance of India. Wider context of India: Political, social, cultural, and environmental. Changing industrial structure of India: Balance between sectors of the economy	Content Changing industrial structure of India: TNCs in India: Unilever - Advantages and disadvantages for India India's changing relationships with the wider world: International aid in India: Types of aid. Impacts of aid on India. Environmental impacts of economic development in India. Effects of economic development on quality of life in India Causes of economic change in the UK: A post-industrial economy in the UK: Development of science and business parks A sustainable modern industrial development in the UK: Quarry Impacts of industry on the physical environment. A UK rural landscape experiencing growth: North Somerset. A UK rural landscape experiencing decline: South Lakeland, Cumbria. Transport developments in the UK: The north-south divide in the UK: Strategies to resolve regional differences. Economic and political links between the UK and the wider world:





Year 11 Big Picture – Geography

rear 11 big Picture – Geography			
Assessment Objectives • Past paper assessment objectives	Assessment Objectives Past paper assessment objectives	Assessment Objectives • Past paper assessment objectives	
Spring 02	Summer 01	Summer 02	
How well-being is affected by resource availability: Global inequalities in the supply and demand of resources Issues with food resources in the UK: The move towards local sources of food. The move towards agribusiness. Issues with water resources in the UK: Changing demands for water. Water quality and pollution management. Matching supply and demand (deficit and surplus). Water transfer schemes.	 Fieldwork – the six stages of the investigation Creating a hypothesis Data collection Risk assessment Data sampling Data presentation Data analysis Evaluation Writing a conclusion 	Revision of ALL content – dependent on gaps in knowledge highlighted by QLA throughout the year.	
 Water transfer schemes. Issues with energy resources in the UK: The changing UK energy mix (reliance on fossil fuels, growing importance of renewables). Reduced domestic supplies of fossil fuels. Economic and environmental issues with exploiting energy sources. Reasons for increasing water consumption: Factors affecting water availability: Impacts of water insecurity: Strategies to increase water supply: Large-scale water transfer scheme: China. Sustainable water resource futures: Increasing sustainable supplies (local scale): Kenya 			





Year 11 Big Picture – Geography

Assessment Objectives	Assessment Objectives	Assessment Objectives
Past paper assessment objectives	Past paper assessment objectives	Past paper assessment objectives