

Year 11 Big Picture – Geography

Autumn 01 Weeks 1 – 7(6 weeks)	Autumn 02 Weeks 8 – 15 (8 weeks)	Spring 01 Weeks ... - ... (6 weeks)
<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of a drainage basin • Long profile and cross profile of a river • Types of erosion • The formation of V shaped valleys and interlocking spurs • The formation of waterfalls and gorges • Types of transportation and deposition • Formation of meanders and oxbow lakes • Formation of flood plains and levees • Formation of an estuary • Example of a river valley to show landforms of erosion and deposition – river Tee's • Drainage basin system – throughflow, infiltration and surface run off Causes of floods (human and physical) • Flood hydroflow graphs • Hard and soft engineering • Flood management scheme – Banbury case study 	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wave types and characteristics • Weathering and mass movement – sliding, slumping and rockfalls • Types of erosion • Headlands and bays • Formation of wave cut platforms • Formation of CASS • Transportation and longshore drift (The formation of beaches) • The formation of spits • The formation of bars • The formation and features of sand dunes • Case study – The Jurassic Coast • Hard and soft engineering strategies • Sea wall, rock armour, gabions, groynes • Beach nourishment and re-profiling, dune regeneration, managed retreat • Lyme Regis – coastal management case study 	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazards – What are natural hazards? What factors affect their risk? • Four layers of the earth and Pangea • Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes • Processes taking place at constructive, destructive, conservative plate boundaries • Features of earthquakes – measuring, focus, epicentre and seismic waves • Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard – Nepal vs. Chile • Immediate and long term responses to tectonic hazards • Case study to show the effects and responses to an earthquake in a HIC (New Zealand) • Case study to show the effects and responses to an earthquake in a LIC (Nepal) • Reasons why people continue to live in areas of natural hazards • How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risk from a tectonic hazard
<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the features of a hydrograph • Explain the physical factors that affect the shape of a hydrograph • Identify features of the upper/middle/lower course of a river • Describe the processes that create these features • Evaluate the impact of a flood management scheme 	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different coastal features on an OS map • Explain the formation cave, arch, stack and stump • Describe the process that create these features • Explain the use of some hard and soft engineering coastal management strategies • Evaluate the impacts of coastal management strategies at Lyme Regis 	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the factors that increase the risk of natural hazards • Explain the process that occur at each of the plate boundaries • Explain the primary and secondary effects of an earthquake in an LIC and a HIC • Evaluate the responses to an earthquake in an LIC and HIC • Explain and evaluate how effective strategies to reduce the risk of tectonic hazards are
<p style="text-align: center;">Spring 02 Weeks ... (Spring 01) – ... (6 weeks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Summer 01 Weeks ... – (5 weeks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Summer 02 Weeks 33 – 39 (7 weeks)</p>
<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global atmospheric circulation • Location and weather features associated with tropical storm • The causes of tropical storms 	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of climate change • Human causes of climate change • Physical causes of climate change • Effects of climate change on the UK 	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small scale ecosystem in the UK – Hedgerow, and the impacts of making changing to this ecosystem. • Distribution of the world's major biomes and the characteristics of these • Location of tropical rainforest and its climate.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of tropical storms, including measurement, and tracking • How might climate change influence the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms in the future • Katrina – primary/ secondary effects. • Immediate and long term responses. • How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms. • An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK. • An extreme weather event in the UK – Somerset Level Floods <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Causes 2. Social, economic and environmental impacts 3. How management strategies can reduce risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global effects of climate change • Managing climate change – mitigation and adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of a Rainforest – layers • Nutrient cycle – interdependence • Plant and animal adaptation • Amazon deforestation – causes and consequences • Rainforest management • Location and climate of hot deserts • How animals and plants have adapted to the desert • Case study: Opportunities and challenges to development in the desert – Malaysian rainforest • Managing desertification
<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the global distribution of tropical storms • Describe the features of a tropical storm • Explain the causes of tropical storm formation • Explain how climate change may influence tropical storms • Explain the primary and secondary effects of Hurricane Katrina • Evaluate the Immediate and long term response to Hurricane Katrina • Explain how different monitoring, prediction, protection and planning techniques can reduce the effects • Explain the causes of the Somerset Level floods • Explain and evaluate the impacts of the floods. 	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain some evidence of climate change • Explain the natural causes of climate change • Explain the human causes of climate change • Identify the effects of climate change on the UK (both positive and negative) • Explain the effects of climate change in the UK (both positive and negative) • Explain the global effects of climate change • Evaluate the strategies used to manage climate change 	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the distribution of the world's biomes • Describe the characteristics of the different biomes • Describe the location of the worlds rainforests • Describe the climate and features of the worlds rainforests • Explain how the nutrient cycle leads to the rapid growth of the rainforest • Explain how both plants and animals adapt to the climatic conditions of the rainforest • Explain the causes and consequences of deforestation • Evaluate some rainforest management techniques

Autumn 01
Weeks 1 – 7 (6 weeks)

Autumn 02
Weeks 8 – 15 (8 weeks)

Spring 01
Weeks ... - ... (6 weeks)

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Content	Content	Content
<p>Global urban change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>International migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities of urban change in Liverpool: Social and economic (cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems). 	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: Consequences 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 	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:
Assessment Objectives	Assessment Objectives	Assessment Objectives



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<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Past paper assessment objectives	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Past paper assessment objectives	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Past paper assessment objectives
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