



Geography GCSE Curriculum map

2019 - 20

Topic and Big Question	Big question / theme	Small / Sub questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Assessment
<p><u>1.Global Hazards- Weather</u></p> <p>1.2. How do plate tectonics shape our world</p>	<p>What processes occur at plate boundaries?</p> <p>How can tectonic movement be hazardous?</p> <p>How does technology have the potential to save lives in hazard zones?</p>	<p>What is the structure of the Earth and how is it linked to the processes of plate tectonics including convection currents?</p> <p>What processes take place at constructive, destructive, conservative and collision plate boundaries as well as hotspots?</p> <p>How does the movement of tectonic plates cause earthquakes, including shallow and deep focus, and volcanoes, including shield and composite?</p> <p>A case study of a tectonic event that has been hazardous for people, including specific causes, consequences of and responses to the event.</p> <p>How have technological developments improved impact mitigation (such as building design, prediction, early warning systems) in areas prone to a tectonic hazard of your choice?</p>	<p>Define the term landscape (1) (2017) AO1</p> <p>Describe the distribution of upland areas in the UK (3) (2018) AO2</p> <p>Explain the stages in the formation of an arch (3) (2015) AO1</p> <p>Explain how geomorphic processes have shaped your chosen coastal landscape (6) (2017) AO2</p> <p>Explain how human activity has influenced the geomorphic processes in this river basin landscape (6) (2015) AO3 TFP</p> <p>Discuss the influence of geology in the formation of river landforms within your chosen river basin (6) (2018) AO3/4</p>	

			TFP- End of topic test	
<p><u>2. Changing Climate</u></p> <p>2.1. What evidence is there to suggest climate change is a natural process?</p>	<p>What evidence is there for climate change? Is climate change a natural process? Why is climate change a global issue?</p>	<p>How has the climate changed from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day? Explain range and reliability of evidence relating to climate change including evidence from sea ice positions, ice cores, global temperature data, paintings and diaries. What are the causes of natural climate change including the theories of sun spots, volcanic eruptions and Milankovitch cycles. What is the natural greenhouse effect and what impact do humans have on the atmosphere, including the enhanced greenhouse effect? Explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change worldwide such as those resulting from sea level rise and extreme weather events (in the 21st century). Explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change within the UK such as the impact on weather patterns, seasonal changes and changes in industry (in the 21st century)</p>		

<p><u>3. Distinctive Landscapes</u></p> <p>3.1. What makes a landscape distinctive?</p> <p>3.2. What influences the landscapes of the UK?</p>	<p>What is a landscape? Where are the physical landscapes of the UK? What physical processes shape landscapes? What are the characteristics of your chosen landscapes?</p>	<p>How can a landscape be defined, including the differences between built and natural landscapes?</p> <p>Explain the location of upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes in the UK. What characteristics make these landscapes distinctive including their geology, climate and human activity? What geomorphic processes are involved in shaping landscapes, including weathering (mechanical, chemical, biological), mass movement (sliding, slumping), erosion (abrasion, hydraulic action, attrition, solution), transport (traction, saltation, suspension, solution), deposition? Explain the formation of coastal landforms including headlands, bays, cave, arch, stack, beach and spit. Explain the formation of river landforms including waterfall, gorge, v-shaped valley, floodplain, levee, meander, ox-bow lake. Case study of two landscapes in the UK, one coastal landscape and one river basin, to include the study of: its landforms created by geomorphic processes the geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate</p>		

		how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.		
<p><u>4. Sustaining Ecosystems</u></p> <p>4.1. Why are natural ecosystems important?</p> <p>4.2. Why should tropical rainforests matter to us?</p> <p>4.3. Is there more to polar environments than ice</p>	<p>What are ecosystems? What biodiversity exists in tropical rainforests? Why are tropical rainforests being 'exploited' and how can this be managed sustainably?</p> <p>What is it like in Antarctica and the Arctic?</p> <p>How are humans seeking a sustainable solution for polar environments?</p>	<p>Explain the concept of an ecosystem as being the interdependence of climate, soil, water, plants and animals. What is the global distribution of polar regions, coral reefs, grasslands, temperate forests, tropical forests and hot deserts? Explain the climate, flora and fauna within these ecosystems. What are the distinctive characteristics of a tropical rainforest ecosystem, including the climate, nutrient cycle, soil profile and water cycle? Explain the interdependence of climate, soil, water, plants, animals and human activity in tropical rainforests. Why are tropical rainforests so valuable (goods and services)? How do humans use the tropical rainforest (activities such as logging, mineral extraction, agriculture and tourism) and what are the impacts? A case study to illustrate attempts to sustainably manage an area of tropical rainforest, such as ecotourism, community programmes, biosphere reserves and sustainable forestry, at a local or regional scale. What are the distinctive characteristics of Antarctica and the Arctic, including climate, features of the land and sea, flora and fauna?</p>		

		<p>Explain the interdependence of climate, soil, water, plants, animals and human activity in either the Antarctic or the Arctic polar region.</p> <p>What are the impacts of human activity on either the Antarctic or the Arctic ecosystems, such as scientific research, indigenous people, tourism, fishing, whaling and mineral exploitation?</p> <p>A case study to examine one small-scale example of sustainable management in either the Antarctic or the Arctic such as sustainable tourism, conservation and whaling.</p> <p>A case study to examine one global example of sustainable management in either the Antarctic or the Arctic by investigating global actions such as Earth Summits or the Antarctic Treaty.</p>		
<p>5. Urban Futures</p> <p>5.1. Why do more than half the world's population live in urban areas?</p> <p>5.2. What are the challenges and opportunities for cities today?</p>	<p>How is the global pattern of urbanisation changing?</p> <p>What does rapid urbanisation mean for cities?</p> <p>What is life like for people in a city?</p> <p>How can cities become more sustainable?</p>	<p>How do urban growth rates vary in parts of the world with contrasting levels of development?</p> <p>How are the characteristics of world cities and megacities changing since 1950 (including distribution)?</p> <p>What are the causes of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs, including the push and pull factors of rural-urban migration and internal growth?</p> <p>What are the consequences of rapid urban growth in LIDCs?</p> <p>What are the causes and consequences of contrasting urban trends in ACs, including suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation?</p> <p>Case studies- One AC and one LIDC or EDC</p> <p>What are the city's location and importance within its region, the country, and the wider world?</p>		

		<p>What is the pattern of national and international migration and how is this changing the growth and character of the city?</p> <p>How do ways of life vary in the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption?</p> <p>Examine the contemporary challenges that affect life in the AC city, such as housing availability, transport provision, access to services and inequality.</p> <p>Examine the contemporary challenges that affect life in the LIDC or EDC city, such as squatter settlements, informal sector jobs, health or waste disposal.</p> <p>For each city examine/evaluate one initiative to make it more sustainable, such as use of brownfield sites, waste recycling and transport improvements.</p>		
<p><u>6. Dynamic Development</u></p> <p>6.1. Why are some countries richer than others?</p> <p>6.2. Are LIDCs likely to stay poor?</p>	<p>What is development and how can it be measured?</p> <p>What has led to uneven development?</p> <p>How has an LIDC developed so far?</p> <p>What global connections influence its development?</p> <p>What development strategy is most appropriate?</p>	<p>Define 'development' and the ways in which countries can be classified, such as AC, EDC and LIDC.</p> <p>What is the global distribution of ACs, EDCs and LIDCs?</p> <p>What are the economic and social measures of development, such as GNI per capita and Human Development Index, and how can they illustrate the consequences of uneven development?</p> <p>What are the human and physical factors influencing global uneven development?</p> <p>What factors make it hard for countries to break out of poverty, including debt, trade and political unrest?</p>		

		<p>How has the economic development of an LIDC, including influences of population, society, technology and politics, changed in the past 50 years, or post-independence?</p> <p>How effectively can Rostow's model help to determine the country's path of economic development?</p> <p>How successful has the LIDC been in achieving the relevant Millennium Development Goals?</p> <p>How has the LIDC's wider political, social and environmental context affected its development?</p> <p>What are the country's international trade links, such as potential reliance on a single, or few, commodities and how does this influence development?</p> <p>What are the benefits and problems of trade and Trans National Company (TNC) investment for development?</p> <p>What are the advantages and disadvantages of international aid or debt relief for its development?</p> <p>Compare the advantages and disadvantages of one top-down and one bottom-up strategy in the country.</p>		
<p><u>7. UK in the 21st Century</u></p> <p>7.1. How is the UK changing in the 21st century?</p>	<p>What does the UK look like in the 21st century?</p> <p>How is the UK's population changing?</p> <p>How is the UK's economy changing?</p>	<p>What are the human and physical characteristics of the UK, including population density, land use, rainfall and relief? What are the significant issues associated with these characteristics, including water stress and housing shortages?</p> <p>Describe population trends in the UK since 2001, using population pyramids and migration statistics,</p>		

<p>7.2 Is the UK losing its global significance?</p>	<p>What is the UK's political role in the world? How is the UK's cultural influence changing?</p>	<p>to determine its position on the Demographic Transition Model. What are the causes, effects, spatial distribution and responses to an ageing population? How has the population structure and ethnic diversity of a named place of the UK has changed since 2001? What major economic changes have taken place in the UK since 2001 such as changes in the job market (including political priorities, changing employment sectors and working hours)? Describe the pattern of core UK economic hubs.</p> <p>Explain the changes in one economic hub and its significance to its region and the UK. Examine the UK's political role in one global conflict through its participation in international organisations. Explain the UK's media exports and their global influence including television programmes and film. How have ethnic groups contributed to the cultural life of the UK through one of food, media or fashion?</p>		
<p>8. Resource Reliance 8.1. Will we run out of natural resources?</p>	<p>How has increasing demand for resources affected our planet? What does it mean to be food secure? How can countries ensure their food security? How sustainable are these strategies?</p>	<p>Explain the factors leading to demand outstripping supply of food, energy and water. How are environments and ecosystems used and modified by humans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanisation of farming and commercial fishing to provide food • deforestation and mining to provide energy 		

8.2. Can we feed nine billion people by 2050?

- reservoirs and water transfer schemes to provide water.

What is 'food security' and what human and physical factors which influence this?
How are world patterns of access to food illustrated, such as the world hunger index and average daily calorie consumption?
What are the differences between Malthusian and Boserupian theories about the relationship between population and food supply?
Case study of attempts to achieve food security in **one** country to include:
• Investigation of statistics relating to food consumption and availability over time.
Examine the success of **one** attempt in helping achieve food security at a local scale such as food banks, urban gardens and allotments.
Examine the effectiveness of **one** past and **one** present attempt to achieve food security at a national scale such as global food trade, GM crops, 'The Green Revolution' and food production methods.
Examine the environmental, economic and social sustainability of attempts to achieve food security, in relation to:
• ethical consumerism, such as fairly traded goods and food waste
• food production, such as organic methods and intensive farming
• technological developments, such as GM crops and hydroponics
• small scale 'bottom up' approaches, such as urban gardens and permaculture

<p>9. Decision making practice</p>	<p>Ghana: 1. Outline Ghana’s current level of development including its successes and challenges. 2. Propose one strategy which would allow Ghana to develop further and justify how this strategy would be able to increase development.</p> <p>Rio De Janeiro: 1. Examine whether you think that Rio de Janeiro should prioritise coastal management or improving the squatter settlements (favelas) over the next 10 years? 2. Suggest how your decision could lead to long-term sustainability for the city.</p> <p>South Downs National Park: 1. Assess whether the challenges of housing and water supply have been met so far by the authorities in South East England. 2. Propose and justify one initiative or idea that</p>	<p>What factors have led to Ghana being an LIDC? What inequalities exist in Rio and why? Why is the South Downs an area of water deficit?</p>		
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	could be considered to make living in South East England more sustainable for the future.			
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