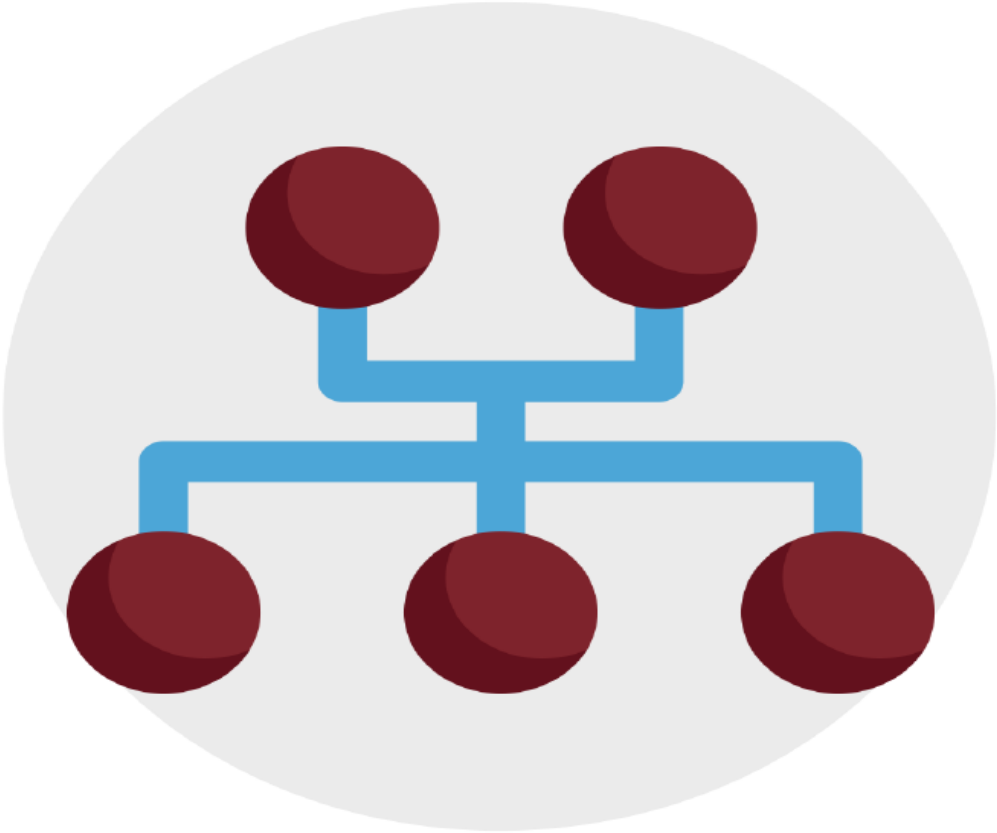
The Holy Family
Catholic School

Geography

Curriculum Mapping

2021



Systems & Processes	The relationships between inputs, outputs and processes. As the students develop they need to understand the factors that can influence systems and also that often systems interact and are interdependent upon another. By A'level an understanding of feedback systems and how they impact on natural systems is key.
Cultural awareness	Caring approach to Geography and an understanding of the colonisation of Geography.An appreciation and awareness of cultural diversity at different scales. An understanding of factfulness and the danger of a single story. The growth and change of countries / regions.
Inequality	An understanding that inequality can be at different scales. Differences in standards of living and quality of life. An understanding of the complex interrelationships that lead to inequality. Idea of social justice and how that has changed over time and space.
Interdependence	Interrelationships between countries in human Geography and processes in physical. Interaltionships of different processes and an understanding that these might change over time as well as space. How these complex interactions lead to unique place profiles.
Sustainability	Meeting todays needs whilst not jeopardising future needs. Social, economic and environmental. An understanding of how this might be linked to inequality and cultural diversity.
Risk and mitigation	Potential hazards and how human management can reduce the impacts. This will include the risk of conflicts and disease epidemics. Interelationship between mitigation and vulnerability of the population and how this has changed over time and space.

Causality	The cause and effect of processes within physical geography and strategies in human geography. Including feedback loops. Links to cultural awareness and the influence of colonisation.
Globalisation	The growing interdependence and connectedness of people's lives across the world.

PLACE	Throughout all of the topics, the idea of place is threaded and integrated. An understanding of the uniqueness of different places based on their place profile and also how natural and human processes interact to create that profile. This includes the contemporary study of case studies.
SPACE	Though abstract in nature, pupils throughoput all the tiopics will look at spatial changes that occur and understand the reasons for these changes. This will also include elements of how humans use space and the impacts this might have on the environment and physical processes.
SCALE	Throughout the KS3 course, the idea of scale is developed. This will look at spatial changes - how places are affected at local, regional, national and international scale. But also temporal scales - long and short term changes / impacts and responses.

KS4 specific	Place as location
	Place as community
	Place as landscape
	Place as an idea

Topics embedded within case-studies that are contemporary and up to date. An awareness that places have complex inter-relationships between natural and human processes. An understanding of the UK as a place.
How humans use and interact with place to create their own unique profiles. How communities are influenced by other factors, including hazards and social justice. How these places may change over time and the reasons why.
The natural processes and landforms found within the UK and also globally. An understanind of the interelationships between the landscape and human activity. The importance of climate at a global level and how this influences biomes a nd hazards at a global and national scale.
Building on their own identity and developing a sense of place. Understanding their place in the world. Understanding that places are represented in both a formal and informal way and is a concept that is linked to our perceptipons.

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2020

Systems & processes	cultural awareness	Inequality	Interdependence	Sustainability	Risk and Mitigation	Causality

UNIT	Key Questions	Concepts								Declarative Knowledge
What is my place in the world?	1What is geography and types?									History of Geography Human, physical and environmental
	2What is Geography's place in the world?									Current news in Geography
	3Where is UK on a global scale?									Continents and oceans of the world
	4What do we mean by the UK?									UK/British Isles/ Great Britain
	5Where do I live in the UK?									Local study of Yorkshire region
	6What are the main attractions of Yorkshire?									
	7Where is Keighley located?									Local study of Keighley site and situation
	8What is my sense of place in Keighley?									Understanding perceptions of place
	9How and why has Keighley changed?									Factors influencing change to local area
	10How do people use the space around school?									Interactions between natural and human
How do natural processes interact to create distinctive landscapes?	Why are rocks so important to us?									Rocks and the rockcycle.
	What is the rock cycle?									Plate tectonics theory
	How do tectonic processes kickstart the rock cycle?									Interactions between tectonics and rocks.
	What are Landscapes of tectonic areas?									Landofrms and processes of tectonic areas
	How have geomorphic processes changed the land?									Eropsion and weathering processes
	How has tectonics created Iceland?									Case study of Iceland today and it's past.
	How do processes interact in Iceland?									
	Why do we get different types of volcanoes?									Geldlindalur and Eyjafjalljokull comparison
	9How might landscapes change in the future?									Changing landscpaes.
The Almighty Dollar Where does money go when it is spent?	Where does Lauren Millers $ go?									What the economy is and how it works
	What do we mean by the economy?									TNCs in China and trade with other countries
	Why is China manufacturing radios?									Trade deficits and changes over time
	How has China's economy changed?									Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary
	Why does China invest in Nigeria?									Fisher-Clark model of economic development
	How does this investment support Nigeria?									
	What is the link between Nigeria and India?									Core perihery model, inequality
	What happens to the $ in India?									Case study China and Nigeria
	8What is FDI and how can it affect countries?									Case study China and Nigeria
	9What factors can create barriers to growth?									Barriers to trade, infrastructure issues
What makes a place fantastic?	1What makes a place fantastic?									Mapping of places, interpretation of data
	What is my fantastic place									Understanding of interrelationships between places
	How can both natural and human places be									Mapping of human palces such as Dubai
	fantastic?									Sense of place and emotional attachment.
	Why is Iceland called the land of fire and ice? Why is Dubai an impossible city?									Understanding that there can be different representations of the same place?
	How can we make cities more sustainable?									Understanding different values and attitudes.
	Why is Stonehenge an important national site?									Invisible cities and graveyard cities
	Should we protect our fantastic places?									

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum

Systems & processes | Globalisation

UNIT	Procedural knowledge	NC links	Misconceptions
What is my place in the world?	Use of sources and evaluation Reading World maps - latitude and longitude Reading of national maps - symbols and compass OS maps - symbols, compass, scale Fieldwork and use of secondary data GIS introduction	Locational knowledge Place knowledge skills including maps, fieldwork and GIS	Latitude and longitude Reading Grid references Going from 2D to 3D
How do natural processes interact to create distinctive landscapes?	dual coding History of plate tectonics organisation and sequencing organisation and sequencing OS maps and annotation of photographs Maps and data interpretation OS maps, use of GIS, data interpretation Use of OS maps and GIS GIS, interpretation of data	Place knowledge Geological timescales glaciation, hydrology coasts GIS	Difference between weathering and erosion That local factors can influence the type of eruption that happens. Some misconceptions about hardness of rocks.
The Almighty Dollar Where does money go when it is spent?	Data interpretation Classification of data into time and spatial orders Use of maps at different scales Thematic maps Interpretation of models Data interpretation Graphical presentation	Locational and place knowledge including Africa and Asia Economic activity globalisation	TNCs are not just from Acs Sectors of economy mixed Need to make sure that they do not stereotype c countries, but look at the whole picture.
What makes a place fantastic?	Using types of photographs as sources GIS and climate graphs Mapping and use of google maps Interpretation of thematic maps Creation of their own maps. Use of maps at different scales Data interpretation	Sense of place Understanidng of location at different scales.	Need to begin to understand that people may have different attitudes to each other. Bias and reliability of sources can influence our perception of place.

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2020

Systems & processes	cultural awareness	Inequality	Interdependence	Sustainability	Risk and Mitigation	Causality

UNIT	Key Questions	Concepts	Declarative Knowledge
How is the UK changing?	1What do we mean by the UK?		Countries that make up UK
	4Why did London become our capital city?		Site and situation of London
	5How is our population changing?		Population pyramids and ONS data
	7What are the key issues in the UK today?		inequaliy, sustainability, deprivation
	8Can the UK become more sustainable?		History of Liverpool and impact of slavery.
	9How has covid-19 changed how we live?		Renewable energy and sustainable strategies
	10What is my sense of place in the UK?		Case study mapping pandemic and issues
			Place perception using informal data
			Hydrological cycle -stores and processes
			Landforms and processes of the Drainage basin
Why is water so important to us?	1What is the hydrological cycle?		Dams, reservoirs, irrigation
	2What factors will influence the hydrological cycle?		water quality and water use with egs
	How do rivers change downstream?		Mapping of climate and human causes
	How do humans use rivers?		Top down and grass roots egs
	What are the consequences of human use?		Case studies of water conflicts
	What conflicts occur over river systems?		
	How can we use water systems sustainably?		
	What is the difference between grass roots and top		
	down strategies?		
Why does the world weather vary so much?	1What are the main climatic zones of the world?		Introduction to climates with map/graphs
	2How do world climates contrast to the UK?		Comparison of UK to specific locations
	3How does the global atmospheric system work?		Atmospheric cells and atmosphere
	4What factors create the global weather patterns?		Link to winds, ocean currents and solar output
	5Why are deserts so dry and TRF so wet?		Location and formation
	How do plants and animals adapt to this?		Glacial areas location and formation
	7How is the global climate changing?		Evidence of climate change
	8What impacts will changing climates have?		Impacts and responses to climate change
	How can we investigate our local climate?		Geographical investigation.
How has the crypsphere changed?	What are glaciers?		Define terms and use examples
	How are glaciers formed?		Cause over long term.
	Who is Otzi the iceman?		Mapping and storytelling.
	How do glaciers erode?		Processes and interrelationships
	What happens when glaciers lose energy?		Processes of deposition and landforms.
	How do we know there used to be glaciers in the UK?		Mapping in Lake District.
	Why do avalanches happen?		Case study of Alps
	What is happening to glaciers today?		Links to climate change and global changes
	Why will changing glaciers have a global impact?		Link to climate change.

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Systems & processes | Globalisation

UNIT	Procedural knowledge	NC links	Misconceptions
How is the UK changing?	Use of sources and evaluation Mapping and annotating sources OS maps and interpreting data population pyramids and ONS data interpretation GIS using old maps, use of ONS data ONS data including datashine Fieldwork and use of secondary data	Locational knowledge Place knowledge skills including maps, fieldwork and GIS	UK v. GB Sustainability is not only about environment Decolonising of the curriculum by identifying the issue of slavery on UK cities.
Why is water so important to us?	Annotating diagrams calculating means, range and drawing graphs Map interpretation Mapping and interpretation of photgraphs GIS to determine patterns	Place knowledge Physical including hydrology and climate GIS	inputs and outputs Confusion over terms Water scarcity is just for physical reasons
Why does the world weather vary so much?	Interpretation of thematic maps and graphs GIS and climate graphs Annotation of diagrams Data interpretation Claculating glacial budgets Use of maps at different scales Interpreting food webs	Locational knowledge including glacial areas Place knowledge Climate Fieldwork	Closer to equator is hotter because it is closer to the sun Deserts are hot
How has the crypsphere changed?	Data interpretation Investigation skills and mapping Data presentation and calculations Sequencing data Use of different scale maps Graphical presentation	Locational and place knowledge including Europe and UK Economic activity Climate change and coastal processes.	Pupils often find the idea of glaciers abstract and so need to ensure very visual work at beginning. That glaciers are dynamic.

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2020

Systems & processes	Cultural awareness	Inequality	Interdependence	Sustainability	Risk and Mitigation	Causality

UNIT	Key Questions	Concepts								Declarative Knowledge
Is our world a fair place?	1What is factfulness?									Factfulness rule of thumb
	2How do we measure development?									Measurements of development
	3How does development contrast across countries?									Use of HDI as a measurement
	4Why are there differences in development?									Mapping countries and comparing
	5How have some countries improve Qof Life?									Physica/economic/political factors
	6Are there differences within countries and why?									Strategies to improve conditions
	7How is inequality measured?									Physica/economic/political factors
	8How can governments reduce inequality?									Gini coefficient and mapping
	9Has the world become fairer?									Egs from UK and Nigeria/India
	10How do we ensure we are being factful?									Comparion over time
										Reducing bias and stereotyping
Why are some hazards more dangerous than others?	1What do we mean be a hazard?									Definition using hazard equation
	2What types of hazards are there in the world?									Mapping using GIS using current data
	3What hazards are associated with tectonics?									Retrieval of tectonic processes
	4Are some tectonic hazards more dangerous?									Case studies to show impacts
	5What factors influence how dangerous they are?									Assessment of significance of factors
	6How can we mitigate against these hazards?									The 3 P's and Park model
	7How can the weather create hazards?									Tropical storms and droughts
	8Why do some people suffer more due to weather									Case studies to show impacts
	hazards?									
Prisoners of Geography how does geography help us understand world conflicts?	1What do we mean by conflict?									Definitions and examples
	2Where are the main conflicts globally?									Mapping of current conflicts
	3Why is piracy a problem in Somalia?									Causes and impacts
	4Do children suffer most in conflicts?									Child soldiers and Syria refugees
	5Why are conflicts so complex?									Complexity of causes and solutions
	6How has colonialism influenced conflict?									History of colonialism and how it
	7Why is there conflict between India and Pakistan?									changed borders in 2 examples
	8Why is the Crimea so important to Russia?									Causes and impacts of the conflict
Should we preserve biomes?	What makes a biome?									Defining and mapping global examples
	Where do we find tropical rainforests?									Definition and classifying reasons
	Do the rainforests need protecting?									Mapping location and physical
	What are hot deserts?									Evaluation of issues such as tourism
	How do animals and plants adapt to hot deserts?									DME on concservation v use
	How are temperate forests and grasslands different?									Structure and importance of TRF
	What is life like in the tundra?									Current issues including fires
	Why is oil drilling causing problems in the tundra?									Case study from Indonesia
										Case study from Alaska.
Africa or Asia? Where will the next superpower be from?	1What do we mean by superpower and who are they?									Mapping and use of data to identify
	2Where are the current superpowers located?									Identifying commonalities
	3Why are China and India in conflict?									Reasons for conflicts in the SE
	4How do China and India compare as economies?									Comparison of economic and social
	5Is all of Africa poor?									Comparison of economic and social
	6How has Nigeria/Kenya changed over the last 50 years?									Case study of changes in Nigeria
	7Why has Lagos/Narobi grown so fast?									Factors causing the growth of city
	8What +/- does this growth cause for Lagos/Narobi?									Environmental/economic/social
	9What do these countries have ACs don't?									Comparision of influencing factors

Geography Key Stage 3 Curri

Systems & processes | Globalisation

UNIT	Procedural knowledge	NC links	Misconceptions
Is our world a fair place?	Interpretation of data Use of GIS systems Use of sources and evaluation Descriptive statistics and data presentation Analysis of maps at different scales DME on strategies Using secondary data	Locational knowledge Place knowledge skills including maps, and GIS Comparison of places including Africa and Asia	Africa is poor That countries go from 1 type to another rather than transition
Why are some hazards more dangerous than others?	Dual coding Interpretation of data Annotating weather maps and storm tracks Maps and data interpretation Descripive statistics Use of maps and photgraphs GIS systems to track hazards	Place knowledge Locational knowledge Climate systems Tectonics GIS	hazard v. risk
Prisoners of Geography how does geography help us understand world conflicts?	Using types of photographs as sources GIS to map conflicts Mapping and data interpretation Text and comprehension Evaluation of data sources Use of maps at different scales	Locational knowledge including Middle East Place knowledge Russia	Complexity of issues. Look at issue of bias also
Should we preserve biomes?	Data interpretation Graphical presentation Use of maps at different scales Thematic maps Interpretation of models Use of GIS	Locational and place knowledge including Africa and North America Ecosystems Tourism	Look at both sides Ensure understand the terms but different attitudes Economic as well as environmental Sustainability is not just the environment
Africa or Asia? Where will the next superpower be from?	Mapping of data Interpretation of statistics Use of thematic maps Use of secondary data sources Use of GIS	Locational knowledge including Africa and Asia Population and settlements Economic activity	Africa is a contient and made up of numerous countries. Not all of Africa is poor There are +/- to growth

Geography Key Stage 4 Curriculum 2020

Systems & processes	cultural awareness	Inequality	Interdependence	Sustainability	Risk and Mitigation	Causality	Globalisation

UNIT	Key Questions	Concepts	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural knowledge	Specification	Misconceptions
How do we think like Geographers?	What sources of information can we use?		Current geographical issues	Thematic and OS maps	Paper 1	Scales and how to use
	Why do we need to be careful interpreting data?		Climate change	Interpretation graphs and	Paper 2	Grid references
	Why are maps so useful to Geographers?		Inequality in UK	photos	Paper 3	Bias and manipulation
	How can we use statistics?			Descriptive statistics		of data
Why do cities change?	Why does urbanisation occur?		Processes and timeline of how they change	Use of GIS - ArcGIS	Paper 2	Factors stay static
	How does urbanisation differ across countries?		Difference between developed, emerging and developing countries	Use of census data	Paper 3	Differences between
	How does urbanisation vary across the UK?		population density and distribution, including the causes of the differences	Datashine		processes
	Why did Birmingham develop where it did?		Site, situation, connectivity and national and international context	Interpretation of world maps		Sitev.situation
	How is Birmingham distinctive?		Structure of Birmingham and how it has changed, timeline of processes and causes.	Interpretation of regional maps		Sustainability not just
	What challenges has and does Birmingham face?		National and international migration, de-industrialisation, inequality, decline in retail	Construction of population		about the environment
	What strategies increase sustainability in B'ham?		Examples of strategies and evaluation of the strategies success	pyramids		Top down v bottom up
	What makes Mexico City distinctive?		international position, site and situation, megacity, connectivity	Use and interpretation of		
	How has urbanisation influenced Mexico City?		population structure, inequality, economy, housing and pollution	graphs		
	What Challenges does Mexico City face?		Inequality, impacts of pollution, waste disposal, water security, informal economy	calculation of % differences		
	How might Mexico City overcome challenges?		Sustainable strategies and evaluation of success. Top down and bottom up.			
	How might rural settlements change over time?		What is rural, changes evident in Malham, impact toursim can have on honeypots	Geographical investigation	Paper 3	
Why do places develop at different rates?	What is development and how do we measure it?		Single and composite measures including HDI, Gini coefficient and corruption	Data interpretation	Paper 2	Idea of factfulness
			Difference between standards of livign and quality of life.	Data manipulation	Paper 3	Reducing stereotypes
	What are the consequences of uneven development at different scales?		Global patterns of development, influencing factors - classification of them and assessment of importance, importance of quality of life including health and education.	Interpreting maps at different scales		Look not only at countries but within countries
	How can the consequences of uneven development be reduced?		Top down and bottom up strategies and examples from the UK. Evaluation of the success of strategies in long and short term.	Interpreting graphs Central tendency		Changes can be good and bad
	How does the global context of India influence its development?		Global and regional location of India including that it is emerging and reasons why. Political, social, environmental and economic context. Geopolitics and inequality (C/P)	measurement of range Use of GIS systems		
	How has India changed over the past 75 years?		Causes and consequences of economic change. Trade and aid changes, growth of TNCs and FDI, population change, social changes and infrastructure and technology.	Population pyramids		
	What challenges does India face due to its rapid development?		The social, economic and environmental challenges, and assessment of them The strategies to reduce impacts, both top down and bottom up and evaluation.			
What are the challenges of Managing global resources?	How are natural resources distributed both globally and in the UK?		What do we mean by natural resources? What is the global distribution of energy, food, water and minerals? What is the distribution of resources in the UK including energy and woodlands.	Interpreting maps at different scales Classifying data	Paper 2 Paper 3	Reduce stereotyping of resource use. Look at economci
	Why might the consumption of natural resources differ between countries and regions?		Global consumption of food, energy and water and links to population growth. What are the challenges of variationon consumption and causes and impacts of exploitation for food, water and energy (fossil fuels, dams, deforestation, fishing)	Projections and modelling Interpreting and producing graphs		importance of resources Not all renewable energy is good
	What is meant by the energy mix of a country?		Defintion and examples for UK and comparable countries (India and Iceland) Definition of energy types classified into renewable and non renewable. Global variations and assessment of factors influencing a country's energy mix.	GIS systems Calculations of mean, median, range, mode, IQR, %		Different attitudes to energy types
	How can energy resources be developed over time?		Evaluation of the use of renewable and non renewable energy. Changes in the demand for different energy types and also amount and reasons why. How technology can influence energy mix including fracking and geothermal. Why attitudes may differ.			
	How might countries become more sustainable in their energy use and production?		Assessment of decision smade by an emerging and a developed country. Changes to their energy mix - causes and evaluation of those changes.			
How is the UK landscape changing?	How has rock type influenced the present day UK landscape?		Characteristics and distribution of the main rock types of the UK Role of geology and tectonics in creating upland and lowland landscapes	Interpreting geology maps Interpreting flood risk maps	Paper 1 - rocks	Differences betwee 3 rock types.
	How have human and physical processes interacted to create distinctive landscapes?		Comparison of upland and lowland landscapes of the UK. Physical factors and human activity such as agriculture, forestry and settlements. Case study of 1 landscape.	Interpreting OS maps at different scales	coasts rivers	Difference between weathering and erosion
	How do we define the coast?		Example of coastal areas, wave types and influence on the coast	Interpreting weather data producing storm hydrographs	Paper 3 -	Do not confuse coasts and rivers
	How do physical processes interact to create coastal landscapes?		Weathering, erosion, mass movement, transport and deposition, including specific types such as LSD. Influence of geology and wave type on coastlines and processes.	Linking photos and maps Calculations of mean, median	rivers fieldwork UK challenges	
	What distinctive landscapes can be created by erosion and deposition?		Formation of: headlands and bays, concordant and discordant coastlines, wave cut platforms, sequence on a headland, beaches, bars and spits.	mode, IQR and range Calculations of % cover & area		
	How does human activity change the coastal landscape?		Human activity such as urbanisation, industry, agriculture and how it impacts the coast. Recession and flooding and the impacts this has. Strategies to reduce impacts.	Use of GIS for flood analysis		
	How can physical and human processes interact to create our coastal landscapes?		Case study of Dawlish Warren to show the interaction of human and physical processes at a specific location (formation, changes, influencing factors, management)			
	What physical processes interact to create river landscapes?		Weathering, erosion, mass movement, transport and deposition, including specific types. Comparison of upper, middle and lower course with named example (Aire)			
	How do erosion and deposition interact with geology to create distinctive river landforms?		Role of erosion and geology in formation of waterfalls, interlocking spurs, gorges, river cliffs, floodplains, levees, slip off slopes, meanders and ox-bow lakes.			
	How can human activities lead to changes in river landscapes?		including urbanisation, industry and agriculture. Cause and effect of flooding on river valleys. Strategies used to reduce impacts of flooding including hard & soft engineering.			
	How do human and physical factors interact to create distinctive river landscapes?		Case study of one named river landscape (Aire?) formation of features, changes over long profile and influencing factors both physical and human.			
	How can we investigate changing river processes?		Bradshaw model and hypotheses testing related to the model. Fieldwork investigation		Paper 3 Fieldwork	
Wht does weather and climate vary across the world and over time?	How does the global atmospheric system work?		Features of the system and formation of the 3 atmospheric cells. Importance of ocean currents to the system. Comparison of climate zones around the world.	Interpretation of climate graphs Production of climate graphs	Paper 1 UK climate	Climate change is not global warming
	How do we know that the climate has been different in the past?		Evidence of past climates over different time scales - what changes have occurred and sources of evidence at different time scales including ice cores, pollen, tree rings and written records. Importance of glacials and interglacials. Natural causes (milankovitch, volcanism and solar output, human (industry, transport, energy, farming). -ve impacts	world maps for climate zones Calculations of mean, median, mode, range, IQR, % change, Use of GIS to track storms	Global climate Climate change climate hazards	greenhouse effect is a natural processes look at enhanced greenhouse effect due to human activity
	How has the UK climate changed over time?		Changes in recent times 100 years) and comparison to present day climate. Spatial variations across the UK in temperature, precipitation and prevailing wind. How geographical location in the UK influences climate (frontal rain, ocean currents and air masses).	Interpretation of graphs for trends and long term patterns Calculation of Saffir-Simpson magnitude.	Paper 3 Climate change Sustainability	climate change can be positive Cyclones are also
	What conditions are needed for tropical cyclones to develop?		What are the requirements, where do they originate and why. Sequence of their formation. The characteristics of troipcal cyclones. Tracking of tropical cyclones.	Interpretation of social media		hurricanes and typhoons They are not tornadoes
	How does the level of development of a country influence the impacts of and responses to a tropical cyclone?		Comparion of tropical cyclones in different regions including current events. Social, economic and environmnetal impacts of them and assessment of how development influences the seriousness of the hazards. Responses to named tropical cyclones on developed country and emerging. Evaluation of repsonses.			Droughts do not happen in deserts Anywhere can suffer a drought.
	Why are some areas of the world more vulnerable to drought than others?		Characteristics of arid environments and the definition of a drought. Complexity of causes including meteorological, climatological and human (eg dams, deforestation and agriculture). Assessment of how global circulation leads to droughts in some regions.			
	How does the level of development of a country		Reasons why droughts are hazardous to people.			

Geography Key Stage 4 Curriculum 2020

Systems & processes | cultural awareness | Inequality | Interdependence | Sustainability | Risk and Mitigation | Causality | Globalisation

UNIT	Key Questions	Concepts	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural knowledge	Specification	Misconceptions
	influence the impacts of and responses to droughts?		Case studies of developed and emerging countries to assess impacts droughts have on people and the economy. Evaluation of responses to droughts in different countries. Including responses by individuals, governments and other organisations.			
How do ecosystems vary across the world	How can we classify the major ecosystems of the world (biomes)?		Definitions of biomes, ecosystems and biosphere. Distribution of specific biomes (TRF, TDW, boreal forest, temperate grasslands, deserts, tundra). Role of climate in the distribution. Role of local factors such as soils and altitude.	Interpretation of maps at different scales from global to local. Interpretation and production of climate graphs GIS for ecosystems and exploitation of TRF Use and interpretation of gersmehl diagrams and food webs Graphical skills Calculation of mean, median, mode, IQR, range, % cover	Paper 1: Ecosystems TRF TDW Paper 3: Challenges Sustainability	link between biomes and climate. It is not hotter on the equator because it is closer to the sun Economic importance of TRF and TDW not just environmental
	How can we classify the major ecosystems within the UK?		Distribution of UK terrestrial ecosystems including forests, marsh, wetlands and heaths. Characteristics and comparisons of the UK terrestrial ecosystems. Distribution of UK marine ecosystems and their importance.			
	Why is the biosphere so useful for humans?		Global use of biosphere and UK use. Resources provided in terms of goods and services Issues with exploitation of the biosphere.			
	What makes the tropical rainforest an important global ecosystem?		Abiotic and biotic characteristics of the TRF and their interdependence. Nutrient cycles and energy flows, including use of Gersmehl diagrams. Biodiversity of TRF and adaptations of plants and animals. Goods and services provided by the TRF. Threats to the TRF from climate change and deforestation. Named TRF and reasons for its sustainable management and evaluation of strategies.			
	What makes the temperate deciduous woodlands of the UK such distinctive ecosystems?		Abiotic and biotic characteristics of the TDW and their interdependence. Nutrient cycles and energy flows, including use of Gersmehl diagrams. Biodiversity of TDW and adaptations of plants and animals. Goods and services provided by the TDW. Threats to the TDW from climate change and deforestation. Named TDW and reasons for its sustainable management and evaluation of strategies. New Forest is named example.			
How do we investigate physical and human geography at a local scale?	What is geographical investigation?		Stages in investigation, hypotheses testing and risk assessments. How to ask questions and use of sources of data to identify background to location.	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions Interpreting sources of data Evaluating sources of data Determining reliability through sampling Interpreting maps at different scales Use of GIS and internet Qualitative and quantitative methodologies Descriptive statistics such as mean, median and mode. Graphical and analytical skills	Paper 3: Fieldwork Paper 1: Rivers Paper 1: Changing Cities	Sampling types unseen data is scary evaluation is just about the methods
	Why is sampling vital to a geographical investigation?		Types of sampling and evaluation of different types Importance of reliability in investigation. Examples of when to use.			
	What types of methodologies can we use for a human geography investigation?		Quantitiative versus qualitative and primary versus secondary. Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types.			
	How has tourism changed Malham village and the surrounding area?		Location, risks, methods, fieldwork investiagtion through all steps in the sequence.			
	What methodologies can we use for a physical geography investigation?		Quantitiative versus qualitative and primary versus secondary. Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types.			
	How does Malham Beck change downstream?		Location, risks, methods, fieldwork investiagtion through all steps in the sequence.			
	Why is it important to present data in an appropriate way?		Presentation types and evaluation of them. When and where they may be appropriate including locational graphs and use of GIS. Limitations of types.			
	How can we analyse and interpret the data we collect?		Statistical analysis, trends and patterns, anomalies and exceptions. Explanation and linking back to original theory. Conclusions and evaluation.			
What challenges does the UK face?	What challenges are there in the UK for resource consumption and environmental sustainability?		Changing UK population structure and impact this may have on resource consumption. Growing population and the pressure on UK ecosystems. Sustainable transport strategies - named examples, assessment and evaluation.	Interpretation of maps at a variety of scales Interpretation of resources such as photos, tables, data and graphs Calculation of statistics including mean, IQR, % change Evaluation of reliability of data sources Assessment of varying attitudes Use of GIS systems and census	Paper 3: UK Challenges Paper 1: Ecosystems Climate change rivers coasts UK landscapes Paper 2: Changing Cities Inequality Energy resources	Sustainability is not just about the environment climate change is not global warming climate change is due to natural and human activity the greenhouse effect is natural.
	What are the economic challenges faced by the UK?		Two speed economic and north south divide - is it real? Social inequality within the UK and methods to reduce the inequality. Migration in UK and varying attitudes to it. Cost benefit analysis of brownfield and greenfield sites. Evaluation of data sources			
	What challenges does the UK landscape face due to increasing population pressure?		National Parks in the UK and current challenges for them. Conservation and development of National parks and conflicts that might arise, including varying attitudes Causes and impacts of river and coastal flodding in UK and strategies to reduce impacts.			
	How will climate change create challenges for the UK?		Patterns and trends of changing climates in UK. Evaluation of the data sources and uncertainty of what impacts there might be. Im pact on people and landscapes (+/-) Responses to climate change at individual, local and national level.			