

## KS4 Curriculum Plan

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Year 10	TOPIC	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
		<i>Urban issues and challenges</i>	<i>Urban issues and challenges</i>	<i>Physical Geography of the UK- coasts</i>	<i>Physical Geography of the UK- river</i>	<i>The Challenge of Resource Management</i>
Year 10	<b>Knowledge</b>	<p>The global pattern of urban change. Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. The emergence of megacities.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the location and importance of the city;</li> <li>causes of growth: natural increase and migration ;</li> <li>how urban growth has created opportunities: social; access to services – health and education;</li> </ul>	<p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. A case study of Stoke on Trent to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the location and importance of the city;</li> <li>impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city; how urban change has created opportunities, social and economic; cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems;</li> <li>environmental: urban greening ;</li> <li>how urban change has created challenges:</li> </ul>	<p>Wave types and characteristics; coastal processes: weathering processes – mechanical, chemical mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition transportation – longshore drift</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</li> </ul> <p>How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.</p>	<p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley. Fluvial processes: erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution;</li> <li>deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.</li> </ul> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.</p>	<p>Case study of an NEE (Brazil) to illustrate: the importance of the country regionally and globally; the wider context; the changing industrial structure; the role of TNCs; trading relationships; international aid; environmental impacts of economic development; effects of economic development on quality of life. Economic futures in the UK Case study of an NEE (Brazil) to illustrate: the importance of the country regionally and globally; the wider context; the changing industrial structure; the role of TNCs; trading relationships; international aid; environmental impacts of economic development; effects of economic development on quality of life. Economic futures in the UK.</p>
	<b>Skills</b>	choropleth maps, annotating diagrams, cross sections, OS maps skills, proportional maps				
	<b>Key Vocab</b>	urbanisation, push and pull factors, megacity, natural increase, rural to urban migration	social, economic, and environmental opportunities and challenges	wave action, fetch, swash, backwash, longshore drift, bay, headland, depositional feature, hard and soft engineering	source, mouth, estuary, tributary, erosion, transportation, valley, deposition, erosional landforms, depositional landform, hard and soft engineering	economic, social, development indicator, limitation, Demographic Transition Model, migration, uneven development
Year 11	TOPIC	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
		<i>Natural Hazards</i>	<i>Living World</i>	<i>Resource Management</i>	<i>Issue evaluation</i>	
Year 11	<b>Knowledge</b>	<p>Plate tectonics theory.</p> <p>Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins. Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</p>	<p>An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.</p> <p>The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.</p> <p>An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems</p>	<p>The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.</p> <p>An overview of resources in relation to the UK. Food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce; larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food; the trend towards agribusiness.</li> </ul> <p>Water: the changing demand for water</p>	<p>Study of Pre Release and Geographical Fieldwork.</p>	
	<b>Skills</b>	scattergraphs, mean, median, mode, range, atlas skills				
	<b>Key Vocab</b>	plate tectonics, plate boundary, earthquake, primary effect, secondary effect, response	Abiotic, Biotic, Consumer, Decomposer, Ecosystem, Food chain Nutrient cycling, Global ecosystem, Producer Biodiversity, Commercial farming, Debt reduction, Deforestation, Ecotourism, Logging, Mineral extraction, Soil	plate tectonics, plate boundary, earthquake, primary effect, secondary effect, response		