

KS4 Curriculum Plan

		LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
Year 10	TOPIC	Urban issues and challenges	Urban issues and challenges	Physical Geography of the UK- coasts	Physical Geography of the UK- river	The Challenge of Resource Management
	Knowledge	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. A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: the location and importance of the city; causes of growth: natural increase and migration ; how urban growth has created opportunities: social; access to services – health and education;	Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. A case study of Stoke on Trent to illustrate: the location and importance of the city; 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; environmental: urban greening ; how urban change has created challenges:	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 •deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas. 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.	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; transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution; deposition – why rivers deposit sediment. 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.	Ways of classifying development; different measures of development; limitations of indicators; the Demographic Transition Model; consequences of uneven development; an overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap. 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
	Skills	choropleth maps, annotating diagrams, cross sections, OS maps skills, proportional maps				
	Key Vocab	urbanisation, push and pull factors, natural change, land use, opportunity, challenge, regeneration, management, slum	distribution, deindustrialisation, dereliction, migration, character, culture, leisure, recreation, integrated transport systems, urban greening	constructive/destructive waves, fetch, longshore drift, mass movement, transportation, erosion	fluvial processes, long and cross profile, vertical and lateral erosion, interlocking spurs, meander, waterfall, levee, estuary	economic, social, development indicator, limitation, Demographic Transition Model, migration, uneven development
Year 11	TOPIC	Natural Hazards	The Living World	The Challenge of Resource Management	Issue evaluation and fieldwork	
	Knowledge	Plate tectonics theory. 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. Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. Causes, effects and management of climate change. Causes, effects and responses to weather hazards and tropical storms	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. The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component. An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems. Features, adaptations and threats to deserts and rainforests.	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. An overview of resources in relation to the UK. Food: •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. Sustainable approaches and small/large scale examples.	Issue evaluation: students are presented with a 'pre release' booklet linking to an area of study. They are required to practice a wide range of Geographical skills in consideration of the 'issue'. Fieldwork: carrying out the Geographical enquiry process; dealing with unfamiliar fieldwork.	
	Skills					
	Key Vocab	plate tectonics, plate boundary, earthquake, primary effect, secondary effect, response, mitigation, adaptation, tropical storm, Coriolis effect	abiotic, biotic, litter, bio mass, tropical rainforest, tropical grasslands, hot desert, temperate forest, tundra, coral reef, coniferous, deciduous	distribution, insecurity, security, scarcity, surplus, strategy, hydroponics, aeroponics, agriculture, sustainability	hypothesis, primary and secondary data, data presentation, conclusion, evaluation, stratified, systematic, random	