

Year 7						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: How to talk and think like a Geographer	HT2 Topic/Unit: Development	HT3 Topic/Unit: Weather and Climate	HT4 Topic/Unit: Tectonics	HT5 Topic/Unit: Ecosystems and field work	HT6 Topic/Unit: Revision and Urbanisation
<b>Key Content:</b>	<p>The British Isles</p> <p>Compass directions and UK cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4, 8, and 16 point compass</li> <li>Describing the location of major UK cities</li> </ul> <p>Europe</p> <p>4 and 6-figure grid references</p> <p>Map symbols</p> <p>The continents of the world</p> <p>Relief, scale and distance on a map</p> <p>Oceans of the world</p> <p>Exploring Compass (see extra-curricular activities box)</p> <p>Vexology</p>	<p>What is development?</p> <p>Measuring development</p> <p>Population pyramid</p> <p>Causes of uneven development</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration</li> <li>Health</li> </ul> <p>Reducing uneven development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism (Example – Jamaica)</li> <li>Fairtrade</li> </ul> <p>Focus on India and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to India</li> <li>Why is India changing</li> <li>Future of India</li> </ul>	<p>What is weather and how do we measure/interpret weather?</p> <p>Types of rain and how they form</p> <p>Low/high pressure systems - formation and impact on the weather</p> <p>Extreme weather event example – Boscastle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where is Location, causes, impacts, and responses.</li> </ul> <p>UK's climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the climate like in the UK?</li> <li>Drawing climate graphs</li> </ul> <p>Factors affecting climate</p> <p>Global climate zones</p>	<p>Layers of the earth and tectonic plates</p> <p>Plate boundaries</p> <p>What are earthquakes and how are they caused?</p> <p>Earthquake example – Haiti (2010)</p> <p>GIS lesson</p> <p>Landforms at plate boundaries.</p> <p>Volcanic eruption example – Montserrat (1997)</p> <p>Super volcanoes</p> <p>What are tsunamis and how are they caused?</p> <p>Tsunami example – Boxing Day (2004)</p>	<p>What is an ecosystem and what are the components of an ecosystem?</p> <p>Small scale and large-scale ecosystems.</p> <p>How are animals adapted to living in ecosystems?</p> <p>Rainforests – how they are used and how they can be managed sustainably</p> <p>Savannah – how they are used and how they can be managed sustainably</p> <p>Southwark Park investigation – How do humans' impact upon the ecosystems found in Southwark park?</p> <p>Follow up lessons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection</li> <li>Presenting data</li> <li>Results and conclusion</li> <li>Evaluation</li> </ul>	<p>X 4 revision lessons that cover Topics from year 7.</p> <p>End of year assessment</p> <p>What is urbanisation and what is causing it to occur?</p> <p>What are megacities and where do we find them?</p> <p>Example megacity – Rio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities due to urban change found in Rio</li> <li>Challenges found in urban change found in Rio</li> <li>What are Favelas</li> <li>Problems of Favelas</li> <li>Improving Favelas</li> </ul>

Year 8

	HT1 Topic/Unit: Climate Change	HT2 Topic/Unit: Rivers	HT3 Topic/Unit: Africa	HT4 Topic/Unit: Coasts	HT5 Topic/Unit: Asia	HT6 Topic/Unit: Glaciations
<b>Key Content:</b>	<p>What is climate change?</p> <p>How can we tell that the climate is changing?</p> <p>What are the natural and human causes of climate change?</p> <p>What are the consequences of climate change</p> <p>How can we mitigate against the impacts of climate change?</p> <p>How can we adapt to climate change?</p>	<p>Water cycle</p> <p>Changes in the river profile</p> <p>Upper, middle and lower course features</p> <p>What is flooding and what are the physical and humans' factors affecting flooding?</p> <p>Example of flooding in an LIC – Bangladesh</p> <p>Example of flooding in a HIC – Somerset Levels flood</p> <p>Management of flooding</p> <p>Three gorges dam</p> <p>Map skills and rivers</p> <p>Rivers of the world.</p>	<p>What and where is Africa?</p> <p>What are the stereotypes associated with Africa?</p> <p>Biomes of Africa</p> <p>How did colonialism shape Africa?</p> <p>Population in Africa</p> <p>Case study – Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-political context</li> <li>• Economic growth and TNCs</li> <li>• Impacts of economic growth</li> </ul> <p>Sahara Desert – location, formation and use</p> <p>Future of Africa.</p>	<p>X 2 Revision of previous topics (Climate Change, Rivers, Africa) and assessment</p> <p>What is the coast?</p> <p>Waves and their impacts on the coastline</p> <p>What is weathering?</p> <p>Coastal erosion and erosion landforms</p> <p>Deposition landforms</p> <p>Hard and soft engineering strategies</p> <p>Example coastline – Holderness</p> <p>GIS lesson x2</p>	<p>Introduction to Asia.</p> <p>Physical features of Asia</p> <p>A human history of Asia</p> <p>What is Asia like</p> <p>Asia's population</p> <p>China Introduction</p> <p>The rise of China</p> <p>Chinas southwest Region</p> <p>Life in Chongqing</p> <p>Tibet</p> <p>The future of Asia.</p>	<p>X 4 revision lessons that cover Topics from year 8.</p> <p>End of year assessment</p> <p>What is a glacier?</p> <p>How do glaciers occur?</p> <p>Glacial processes</p> <p>Glacial erosion landforms</p> <p>How do humans use glaciers?</p>

Year 9						
	HT1 Topic/Unit: Antarctica	HT2 Topic/Unit: Middle East	HT3 Topic/Unit: Russia	HT4 Topic/Unit: Tourism	HT5 Topic/Unit: Resource management	HT6 Topic/Unit: Revision and Food management
<b>Key Content:</b>	<p>Introduction to Antarctica and climate</p> <p>Animal adaptations</p> <p>Race to the South Pole</p> <p>Who owns Antarctica?</p> <p>Living in Antarctica</p> <p>Tourism in Antarctica</p> <p>Threats to Antarctica</p> <p>Management of challenges</p> <p>Future of Antarctica</p> <p>Geography and Black History Month</p>	<p>What and where is the Middle East?</p> <p>Climate of the Middle East</p> <p>History of the Middle East</p> <p>Oil in the Middle East</p> <p>Population distribution of the Middle East</p> <p>Conflict in the Middle East – The Iraq War</p> <p>Conflict in the middle east – The Gulf war Oil disaster</p> <p>Example – Introduction to the UAE</p> <p>Example – Dubai and diversification of the economy</p> <p>Example – The impacts of living in Dubai on the environment</p> <p>Future of the Middle East</p>	<p>Introduction to Russia</p> <p>Physical and human features of Russia</p> <p>Climate of Russia</p> <p>Plant and animal adaptations in the Biomes of Russia</p> <p>Siberia. – Going to the worlds coldest school.</p> <p>Mineral extraction in the Tundra</p> <p>Russia’s changing borders</p>	<p>Different types of tourism and importance</p> <p>Tourism in the UK – trends</p> <p>The Butler model</p> <p>Blackpool as an example of the Butler model</p> <p>Mass tourism in Kenya</p> <p>Ecotourism</p> <p>National parks</p> <p>National parks student presentation.</p> <p>Extreme tourism</p> <p>Extreme tourism example</p>	<p><b>Resource management</b></p> <p>Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.</li> <li>An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.</li> </ul> <p>The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>An overview of resources in relation to the UK.</p> <p>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</li> <li>larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of ‘food miles’ travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food</li> <li>the trend towards agribusiness.</li> </ul> <p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the changing demand for water</li> <li>water quality and pollution management</li> <li>matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus</li> <li>the need for transfer to maintain supplies.</li> </ul> <p>Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables</li> <li>reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil</li> <li>economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.</li> </ul>	<p>X 4 revision lessons that cover Topics from year 9.</p> <p>End of year assessment</p> <p><b>Food management</b></p> <p>Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):</li> <li>global patterns of calorie intake and food supply</li> <li>reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population</li> <li>factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.</li> <li>Impacts of food insecurity – famine,</li> <li>Impacts of food insecurity – Undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest</li> </ul> <p>Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of strategies to increase food supply:</li> <li>irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology</li> <li>An example of a large scale agricultural development (IBIS) to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages.</li> </ul> <p>Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses</li> <li>An example of a local scheme in an NEE (Makueni county Kenya) to increase sustainable supplies of food</li> </ul>

Year 10

	HT1 – Tectonics and Climate change	HT2 – Resource management and food management	HT3 – Mock revision, Ecosystems and Hot Deserts	HT2 Topic/Unit: Urban issues and challenges	HT4 Topic/Unit: Urban issues and challenges (continued) and extreme weather.	HT6 – End of year revision and Human field work – Stratford.
<b>Key Content:</b>	<p><b>Tectonics:</b></p> <p>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of a natural hazard.</li> <li>Types of natural hazard.</li> <li>Factors affecting hazard risk.</li> </ul> <p>Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plate tectonics theory.</li> <li>Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.</li> <li>Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.</li> </ul> <p>The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>Use named examples (Child and Nepal) to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</li> </ul> <p>Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard</li> </ul> <p><b>Climate change:</b></p> <p>Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.</p>	<p><b>Resource management</b></p> <p>Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.</li> <li>An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.</li> </ul> <p>The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>An overview of resources in relation to the UK.</p> <p>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</li> <li>larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food</li> <li>the trend towards agribusiness.</li> </ul> <p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the changing demand for water</li> <li>water quality and pollution management</li> <li>matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus</li> <li>the need for transfer to maintain supplies.</li> </ul> <p>Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables</li> <li>reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil</li> <li>economic and environmental issues</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mock Revision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tectonics revision</li> <li>Climate change revision</li> <li>Resource management revision</li> <li>Food management revision</li> </ul> <p><b>Ecosystems</b></p> <p>Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An example of a small scale UK ecosystem (Epping forest) to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.</li> <li>The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.</li> <li>An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hot Deserts</b></p> <p>Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The physical characteristics of a hot desert.</li> <li>The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.</li> <li>How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.</li> <li>Issues related to biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.</p>	<p>Revision for mock exams</p> <p>The global pattern of urban change.</p> <p>Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</p> <p>The emergence of megacities.</p> <p>A <b>case study</b> 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, regionally, nationally and internationally</li> <li>causes of growth: natural increase and migration</li> <li>how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy</li> <li>economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development</li> </ul> </li> <li>how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements</li> <li>providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</li> <li>providing access to services – health and education</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A <b>case study</b> of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world</li> <li>impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city</li> <li>how urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems</li> <li>environmental: urban greening</li> </ul> </li> <li>how urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment</li> <li>environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal</li> <li>the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>An <b>example</b> of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reasons why the area needed regeneration</li> <li>the main features of the project.</li> </ul>	<p>Enquiry Question – To what extent has the regeneration in Stratford, East London, impacted upon the social and environmental factors in the areas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry</li> <li>Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data</li> <li>Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data</li> <li>Reaching conclusions</li> <li>Evaluation of geographical enquiry</li> </ul> <p>Revision for end of year exam</p> <p>End of year exam feedback.</p>

	<p>Possible causes of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output</li> <li>human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.</li> </ul> <p>Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.</p> <p>Managing climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements</li> <li>adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.</li> </ul>	<p>associated with exploitation of energy sources.</p> <p><b>Food management</b></p> <p>Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):</li> <li>global patterns of calorie intake and food supply</li> <li>reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population</li> <li>factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and disease, water stress, conflict, poverty.</li> <li>Impacts of food insecurity – famine,</li> <li>Impacts of food insecurity – Undernutrition, soil erosion, rising prices, social unrest</li> </ul> <p>Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of strategies to increase food supply:</li> <li>irrigation, aeroponics and hydroponics, the new green revolution and use of biotechnology, appropriate technology</li> <li>An example of a large scale agricultural development (IBIS) to show how it has both advantages and disadvantages.</li> </ul> <p>Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the potential for sustainable food supplies: organic farming, permaculture, urban farming initiatives, fish and meat from sustainable sources, seasonal food consumption, reduced waste and losses</li> </ul> <p>An example of a local scheme in an NEE (Makueni county Kenya) to increase sustainable supplies of food</p>	<p>A case study of a hot desert (Thar Desert) to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development opportunities in hot desert environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism</li> <li>Challenges of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility.</li> </ul> <p>Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification (Sahel Region).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion.</li> </ul> <p>Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing unemployment and crime</li> <li>managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.</li> </ul> <p>An <b>example</b> of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p>	<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>water and energy conservation</li> <li>waste recycling</li> <li>creating green space.</li> </ul> <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p> <p><b>Extreme weather</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.</li> <li>Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).</li> <li>An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.</li> <li>Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.</li> <li>The structure and features of a tropical storm. How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.</li> <li>Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms. Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms. Use a named example (<b>Typhoon Haiyan</b>) of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.</li> <li>How monitoring, prediction, protection, and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.</li> <li>An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.</li> <li>An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK (Somerset level floods) to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>causes</li> <li>social, economic, and environmental impacts</li> <li>how management strategies can reduce risk.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Evidence that weather is becoming more <b>extreme in the UK</b>.</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--	--

Year 11

	HT1 – UK coastal landscapes and Physical field work.	HT2 – The changing economic world – Development and Nigeria	HT3 – The changing economic world (continued) – UKs changing economy and Tropical Rainforests.	HT3 Topic/Unit: Rivers	HT5 Topic/Unit: Revision
<p><b>Key Content:</b></p>	<p>The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wave types and characteristics. Coastal processes:</li> <li><i>weathering</i> processes – mechanical, chemical</li> <li><i>mass movement</i> – sliding, slumping and rock falls</li> <li><i>erosion</i> – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition</li> <li><i>transportation</i> – longshore drift</li> <li>deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</li> </ul> <p>Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.</li> <li>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.</li> <li>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.</li> <li>An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</li> </ul> <p>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes</li> <li>soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration</li> </ul> </li> <li>managed retreat – coastal realignment.</li> <li>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the reasons for management</li> <li>the management strategy</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>the resulting effects and conflicts.</p>	<p><u>Global development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.</li> <li>Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).</li> <li>Limitations of economic and social measures.</li> <li>Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.</li> <li>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</li> <li>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.</li> <li>An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</li> <li>An <b>example (Jamacia)</b> of how the growth of tourism in a NEE helps to reduce the development gap.</li> </ul> <p><u>Nigeria</u></p> <p>A case study of an NEE (Nigeria) to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally</li> <li>the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed</li> <li>the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development</li> <li>the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country</li> <li>the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world</li> <li>international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country</li> <li>the environmental impacts of economic development</li> <li>the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.</li> </ul>	<p><u>UK economy:</u></p> <p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies</li> <li>moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks</li> <li>impacts of industry on the physical environment.</li> <li>An example of how modern industrial development (Torr Quarry) can be more environmentally sustainable</li> <li>social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline</li> <li>improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity</li> <li>the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences</li> <li>the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.</li> </ul> <p><u>Tropical Rainforests:</u></p> <p>Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.</li> <li>The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.</li> <li>How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.</li> <li>Issues related to biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changing rates of deforestation.</li> <li>A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth</li> <li>impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable</p>	<p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p> <p>Fluvial processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral</li> <li>erosion</li> <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. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levees, flood plains and estuaries.</p> <p>An <b>example</b> of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.</p> <p>The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels</li> <li>soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning,</li> </ul>	<p>Revision in preparation for exams, interleaving topics</p> <p>Urban issues and challenges</p> <p>Paper 3 – pre-release prep and unseen fieldwork practice questions</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.</li><li>• Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably – selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction.</li></ul>	planting trees and river restoration. An <b>example</b> of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• why the scheme was required</li><li>• the management strategy</li><li>• the social, economic and environmental issues.</li></ul>	
--	--	--	--	---	--