ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Subject Area: GEOGRAPHY **Subject Leader: MR P WALTON**

Year 10 & 11

Topics/ Content Overview	Core knowledge/ key vocabulary	Core Principles	Assessments/ checkpoints (where relevant)	Careers' Links
The Living World Ecosystems Tropical Rainforests Hot Deserts	• Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. • Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. • Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. • Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable. • Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. • Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges. • Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification • Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. • Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges. • Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification *Abiotic, biotic, consumer, decomposer, ecosystem, food chain, food web, nutrient cycling, global ecosystem, producer, biodiversity, commercial farming, debt reduction, deforestation, ecotourism, logging, mineral extraction, selective logging, soil erosion, subsistence farming, sustainability, appropriate technology, biodiversity, desertification, hot desert, over-cultivation, overgrazing.*	People & Place Human & Physical processes Sustainability Interactions Scale Development	Knowledge Check Mid-topic assessment End of Topic assessment	Conservationist Renewable energy engineer
The Changing Economic World	• There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.	People & Place Human & Physical processes	Knowledge Check	Aid worker

	• Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap. • Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental, and cultural change. • Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth. *Birth rate, commonwealth, death rate, de-industrialisation, demographic transition model, development, development gap, European union, fairtrade, globalisation, gross national income (GNI), human development index (HDI), industrial structure, infant mortality, information technologies,* *service industries (tertiary industries), trade, Transnational Corporation (TNC), science and business parks, post-industrial economy, north-south divide, microfinance loans, literacy rate, life expectancy, international aid, intermediate aid, intermediate technology*	Sustainability Interactions Scale Development	Mid-topic assessment End of Topic assessment	
The Challenge of Natural Hazards Natural Hazards Tectonic Hazards Weather Hazards Climate Change	• Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. • Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. • The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. • Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. • Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. • Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions. • Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. • The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. • Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity. • Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.	People & Place Human & Physical processes Sustainability Interactions Scale Development	Knowledge Check Mid-topic assessment End of Topic assessment	Volcanologist, Seismologist, Weather forecaster, Climate Change Analyst

	• Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change). *Hazard risk, natural hazard, conservative, constructive, destructive, earthquake, immediate response, long-term response, monitoring, plate margin, planning, prediction, secondary effects, tectonic hazard, tectonic plate, volcano, economic impact, environmental impact, extreme weather, global atmospheric circulation, management strategies, monitoring, tropical storm, hurricane, typhoon, cyclone, climate change, adaptation, mitigation, orbital changes, quaternary period.*			
Urban Issues and Challenges	• A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. • Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs. (Lagos, Nigeria) • Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. (Leeds, UK) • Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. *Brownfield site, dereliction, economic opportunities, greenfield site, inequalities, integrated transport systems, megacities, migration, natural increase, pollution, rural-urban fringe, sanitation, social deprivation, social opportunities, squatter settlements, sustainable urban living, traffic congestion, urban greening, urbanisation, urban regeneration, urban sprawl, waste recycling.*	People & Place Human & Physical processes Sustainability Interactions Scale Development	Knowledge Check Mid-topic assessment End of Topic assessment	Urban planner Aid worker
Physical Landscapes in the UK UK Physical Landscapes Coastal Landscapes in the UK River Landscapes in the UK	• The UK has a range of diverse landscapes. • The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. • Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes. • Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. • The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.	People & Place Human & Physical processes Sustainability Interactions Scale Development	Knowledge Check Mid-topic assessment End of Topic assessment	Environmental Agency, Flood management, GIS specialist, Hydrologist, Planning and

	• Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes. • Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding. *Landscape, Abrasion (or corrasion), Arch, Attrition, Bar, Beach, Beach nourishment, Beach reprofiling, Cave, Chemical weathering, Cliff, Deposition, Dune regeneration, Erosion, Gabion, Groyne, Hard engineering, Headlands and bays, Hydraulic power, Longshore drift, Managed retreat, Mass movement, Mechanical weathering, Rock armour, Sand dune, Sea wall, Sliding, Slumping, Soft engineering, Spit, Stack, Transportation, Wave cut platform, Waves, Cross profile, Dam and reservoir, Discharge, Embankments, Estuary, Flood, Flood plain, Flood plain zoning, Flood relief channels, Flood risk, Flood warning, Fluvial processes, Gorge, Hard engineering, Hydrograph, Interlocking spurs, Lateral erosion, Levees, Long profile, Meander, Ox-bow lake, Precipitation, Saltation, Soft engineering, (Channel) straightening, Suspension, Traction, Vertical erosion, Waterfall*			development surveyor
The Challenge of Resource Management Resource Management Water	• Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development. • The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges. • Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict • Different strategies can be used to increase water supply. *Agribusiness, carbon footprint, energy mix, food miles, fossil fuel, local food sourcing, organic produce, resource management, 'grey' water, groundwater management, over-abstraction, sustainable development, sustainable water supply, waterborne diseases, water conflict, water conservation, water deficit, water insecurity, water quality, water security, water stress, water surplus, water transfer.*	People & Place Human & Physical processes Sustainability Interactions Scale Development	Knowledge Check Mid-topic assessment End of Topic assessment	Environmental planner Water planner Agricultural engineer Farmer Oil engineer Drought manager