

GCSE skills listed below table & taught throughout.

Year & no of hours	Autumn 1								Autumn 2							Spring 1						Spring 2						Summer 1						Summer 2					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
13 (10 per 2 weeks)	<u>2 hours a week NEA 3 hours a week water & carbon</u> <u>Water & carbon</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and carbon cycles as natural systems The water cycle The carbon cycle Water, carbon, climate and life on Earth Quantitative and qualitative skills Case studies 								<u>3 hours a week water & carbon. 1 lesson on hazards before Christmas 2 hours a week global governance</u> <u>Global Governance</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalisation Global systems International trade and access to markets Global governance The 'global commons' Antarctica as a global common Globalisation critique 							<u>3 hours a week Hazards 2 hours a week global governance Then revision Hazards</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of hazard in a geographical context Plate tectonics Volcanic hazards Seismic hazards Storm hazards Fires in nature Case studies 						<u>Revision and then N/A</u>																	
12 (10 per 2 weeks)	<u>2 hours a week coasts 3 hours a week Urban Coasts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coasts as natural systems Systems and processes Coastal landscape development Coastal management Case studies <u>Urban</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanisation Urban forms Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation Urban climate Urban drainage Urban waste and its disposal Other contemporary urban environmental issues Sustainable urban development Case studies 								<u>2 hours a week skills & fieldwork completion of urban starting Changing places</u> <u>Changing places</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and importance of places Changing places – relationships, connections, meaning and representation Relationships and connections Meaning and representation Place studies 							<u>2 hours a week skills & fieldwork completion of urban starting Changing places</u>						<u>Fieldwork & skills (2 hours a week) 3 hours a week changing places</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 4 days fieldwork is required. Students have to complete an NEA which involves planning their own fieldwork, completing a literature review, data collection, analysis, evaluation and full write up. 																	
11 (6 per 2 weeks)	<u>Changing economic World & PPE revision- with a strong focus on resource management once Changing Economic World is completed</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are global variations in economic development and quality of life 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. 								<u>6 hours on pre-release booklet (date of release changes each year, AQA recommend 1 hour teaching per page, topic is unknown) Revision starting with Living world & resource management.</u>							<u>Revision then N/A</u>																							
10 (6 per 2 weeks)	<u>Natural hazards</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes 								<u>Urban issues and challenges</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. 							<u>Fieldwork Brindleyplace Birmingham</u>		<u>Fieldwork Cardingmill valley</u>		<u>Pre release practise</u> Using a previous year's booklet to practise students will analyse the 6 page booklet		<u>UK Landscapes (Coasts & Rivers)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK has a range of diverse landscapes The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes 			<u>The challenge Resource Management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development. 														



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs. Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. 	Carry out and write up	Carry out and write up	that comes out before their exams in year 11 completing tasks on each page.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes. Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges. Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.
9 (3 per 2 weeks)	<p><u>Conflict & Water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The middle East background (oil?) & water scarcity (2 lessons) Arab Spring – what happened? Syria- conflict & impacts Iraq & the dams they rely on What happens when it goes wrong – Aral Sea (Ukraine) 	<p><u>Ice</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where is the ice? What is an ice age? Glacial processes & aretes Erosional landforms Depositional landforms Tourism How to investigate? 	<p><u>Freaky Peaks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving mountains (fold mts) Rock types & weathering Mt ecosystems Use of mountains 	<p><u>Living World (GCSE) homework – biome in a box</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Cold environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics. Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges. Cold environments are at risk from economic development 		<p><u>Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is development & indicators How can development change over time? Why do people live in poverty? How can gender equality reduce the development gap? How does aid help? What are the sustainable development goals? 	<p><u>BRICS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intro- who? Where? HICs, LICs & NEEs Brazil – Curitiba a sustainable future? (year 12 lesson) 1 lesson Russia- Natural resources & people (Nenets?)2 lessons Why did Russia plant their flag on the seabed of the North pole (2 lessons) India- links to the UK, changing industrial sectors (Dharavi clip of recycling) 2 lessons China physical landscape & population or pollution 2 lessons South Africa – Savannah (trophy hunting) 2 lessons & Nelson Mandela – sport bringing the country together through rugby. 1 lesson
8 (3 per 2weeks)	<p><u>Crime</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptions of crime (where it happens) Is graffiti a crime? Designing out crime Longbridge – GIS (2 lessons DME) Gun ownership is a good thing? Death penalty – amnesty lesson Heroin trail Terrorism & hate Blood diamonds 	<p><u>Wonders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intro- what and where? Make booklet Cold environments (frozen planet clips) Svalbard – seed vault Antarctica the real frozen – treaty and threats (2 lessons) Mt Everest – Sherpas & exploitation Machu Picchu -why was it abandoned? Easter Island Stonehenge - national disgrace or national treasure? Coral reefs- where is Nemo? Protecting the reef 	<p><u>Flood!</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of Worcester flooding (3 lessons) Bangladesh (3 lessons) Comparison 	<p><u>Stormy Weather – hwk weather diary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate graph & located graphs on world map What are clouds & why does it rain? Anticyclones & depressions What are depressions and how do they affect our weather What is the climate of the UK? Tornado in Moseley? How does the climate vary across the world & why? Extreme weather research 	<p><u>Desperate Deserts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where & why? Plant & animal adaptations How to survive – tales of survival People in the desert – nomads Dubai Reducing desertification? 	<p><u>New York to Tokyo</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a megacity? Why has New York grown? Migration to New York Images from films (Godfather 2, spiderman & gangs of New York) Key landmarks - located onto a map including rivers 9/11 (tracing paper over lay maps) United Nations - who are they? What do they do? 	<p><u>Global citizen</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change causes – carbon footprint Effects -global & local Responses – range of scales Climate change the facts – note taking skills Oxfam (3 lessons)

