

Geography

| | | KS5 Curriculum Plan 20224-25 | |
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| | | LP1 LP2 LP3 | LP4 |
| | ТОРІС | Paper 2 Contemporary Urban Environments Urbanisation | Paper 2 C |
| Geography Paper 2 | | Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945. Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence. emergence of megacities and world citie Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy. Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979. Urban characteristics in contrasting settings. Physical and human factors in urban forms. Spatial patterns of land use, economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas, and the factors that influence them. New urban landscapes: town centre mixed developments, cultural and heritage quarters, fortress developments, gentrified areas, edge cities. The concept of the post-modern western city Issues associated with economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas. Urban temperatures: the urban heat island effect. Precipitation: frequency and intensity. Fogs and thunderstorms in urban environments. Wind: the effects of urban structures and layout on wind speed, direction and frequency. Air quality: particulate and photo-chemical pollution. Pollution reduction policies. Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs. | Wh Ser Perce Insider Categ Shaping the Endog Exog Pla Losing place id Represe Lived ex Forces of change: Re External Conflicts re Relationships and (Aiming to cl R |
| Year 12 Human Geogral | Skills | During their A-level course students should: understand the nature and use of different types of geographical information, including qualitative and quantitative data, primary and secondary data, images, factual text and discursive/creative materi- data' collect, analyse and interpret such information, and demonstrate the ability to understand and apply suitable analytical approaches for the different information types undertake informed and critical questioning of data sources, analytical methodologies, data reporting and presentation, including the ability to identify sources of error in data and to identify the misuse of communicate and evaluate findings, draw well-evidenced conclusions informed by wider theory, and construct extended written argument about geographical matters. AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions and change, at a variety of scales (30 – 40 %). AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues (30 – 40 %). AO3: Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: * investigate geographical questions and issues * interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence * construct arguments and draw conclusions (20 – 30 %). | al, digital data, numerical and spatial data and |
| | Key Vocab | Urban morphology, BRIC Brownfield site Burgess model CBD Comparison Goods/Services: Convenience Goods/Services Cultural diversity Cycle of Deprivation Deindustrialisation Deprivation Economic migrant Edge cities Ethnic segregation Function Green belt High-order goods/services HIC Hoyt Model LIC Low-order Goods/Services MINT Multiplier effect NIC NIMBYism Population density Quality of Life Redevelopment Shanty Town Slum Social segregation Squatter settlements Sustainable cities. Under employment Urbanisation Urban sprawl Well being World city | Location, Locale , Place .Perception of pl Regionali Clone Town , Homogen Transition Tow Insider , Positionality , Experience Endogenous factors , Ex |



LP5

Changing Places

/hat is place? ense of place eption of place. ers and Outsiders gories of place e character of places ogenous factors genous factors lace Identity dentity and placelessness sentation of place xperience of place Relationships and Connections al forces of change esulting from change Connections: Place Making change place meaning Rebranding egeneratio

other forms of data, including crowd-sourced and 'big

place, Placemaking , Sense of place, Localism, lism, Nationalism enised, Glocalisation, Belonging wn movement, NIMBY ced places, Character, Agents of change Exogenous factors, Infrastructure

| | LP1 | LP2 | LP3 | LP4 |
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| TOPIC | | | | |
| | Students will be able to achieve the following assessment objectives: *AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions and c *AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical infor | | Nature and form or dimenent natural hazards. Classification of natural hazards. Factors affecting hazard perception. Impacts of hazards and human responses (Park Model, Hazard Management Cycle). Earth's structure and its internal energy source. Plate tectonic theory. Processes and landforms at different types of plate boundaries. Magma plumes. Distribution of volcanic activity. Impacts of volcanic activity. Impacts of volcanic activity. Impacts of volcanic activity (primary/secondary) (environmental, social, economic, political) Responses to volcanic activity (short term, long term) Managing the risk of volcanic activity. Recent example of volcanic activity (impacts/responses)Different forms of seismic hazards. Global distribution of seismic hazards. Magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability of earthquakee | Two recent tropical storm events (HIC, LIC) – impacts and responses. Nature and characteristics of wildfires. Causes of wildfires(human and natural) Impacts of wildfires (primary, secondary) (environmental, social, economic, political) Responses to wildfires (short term, long term) Managing the risk of wildfires. Recent example of a wildfire event (impacts/responses) Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK. Case study at a local scale of a specific place in a hazardous setting. |
| | •AO3: Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: •investigate geographical questions and issues •interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence •construct arguments and draw conclusions (20–30%). | | | Seismicity, tsunami, magnitude, frequency, focus, epicentre, mitigation, retrofitting, liquefaction, ground rupture, storm surge, preparedness, prevention, adaptation. Wildfire, El Nino, retardant, pyrophytic vegetation. |

LP5

The coast as a physical system.

Characteristics of coastal landscapes. Sources of energy at the coast. High and low energy coastlines. Sediment sources, cells and budgets. Geomorphological processes at the coastline. Marine processes.Landforms and landscapes of coastal erosion. Landforms and landscapes of coastal deposition. Landscape and development of estuarine mudflats and saltmarshes. Isostatic, eustatic and tectonic sea level change. Coastlines of emergence and submergence and their associated landforms. Impact of recent and predicted climate change on . coasts. Dynamic equilibrium, inputs, outputs, flows/transfers, feedback, erosion, fetch, mass movement, weathering, backshore, foreshore, offshore, constructive waves, destructive waves, backwash, swash, wave refraction, longshore drift, tides, sediment budget, sediment cell, sub-aerial processes, hydraulic action, wave quarrying, attrition, solution, geology, concordant coastline, discordant coastline, freeze-thaw action, biological weathering, chemical weathering, mass movement, landslide, rockfall, mudflow.Headland, bay, wave-cut notch, wave-cut platform, geo, blow hole, ridges, runnels, berms, spits, tombolos, bars, barrier beaches, sand dunes, salt marshes, halophytes, eustatic change, fjord, isostatic change, raised beaches, ria, dalmatian coast, relict cliff.

| | | LP1 | LP2 LP3 LP4 | |
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| | ТОРІС | Paper 2 Changing Places | Paper 2 Global Systems and Governance | |
| Paper 2 | Knowledge | What is place? Sense of place Perception of place. Insiders and Outsiders Categories of place Shaping the character of places Endogenous factors Place Identity Losing place identity and placelessness Representation of place Lived experience of place Forces of change: Relationships and Connections External forces of change Relationships and Connections External forces of change Relationships and Connections: Place Making Aiming to change place meaning Rebranding Regeneration Corporate rebranding Community and local groups rebranding: Quantitative and Qualitative Sources Clone towns Shifting flows Relationships and connections Near place—Ellesmere Port Far place—Salford Quays Place meaning and representation Rebranding—Liverpool | globalisation – the economic, political and social changes associated with technological and other driving forces which have been a key feature of global economy and society in recent decades. Increased interdependence and transformed relationships between peoples, states and environments have prompted more or less successful attempts at a global level to manage and govern some aspects of human affairs. Students engage with important dimensions of these phenomena with particular emphasis on international trade and access to markets and the governance of the global commons. Students contemplate many complex dimensions of contemporary world affairs and their own place in and perspective on them. Study of this section offers the opportunity to exercise and develop both qualitative and quantitative approaches to gathering, processing and interpreting relevant information and data including, those associated with and arising from fieldwork. | |
| Year 13 | Skills | During their A-level course students should: understand the nature and use of different types of geographical information, including qualitative and quantitative of and other forms of data, including crowd-sourced and 'big data' collect, analyse and interpret such information, and demonstrate the ability to understand and apply suitable analyti undertake informed and critical questioning of data sources, analytical methodologies, data reporting and presentat communicate and evaluate findings, draw well-evidenced conclusions informed by wider theory, and construct exter AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions and ch AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical inform AO3: Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: investigate geographical questions and issues interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence construct arguments and draw conclusions (20 – 30 %). | tion, including the ability to identify sources of error in data and to identify the misuse of data anded written argument about geographical matters. nange, at a variety of scales (30 – 40 %). | 1 |
| | Key Vocab | Location, Locale , Place .Perception of place , Placemaking , Sense of place , Localism , Regionalism , Nationalism Clone Town , Homogenised , Glocalisation , Belonging Transition Town movement , NIMBY Insider , Positionality , Experienced places , Character , Agents of change Endogenous factors , Exogenous factors , Infrastructure | GlobalisationInterdependenceTrade blocCommodityGlobal systemsTNCsHorizontal integrationDimensions of flowGlobal economyPatterns of distribution Global governanceTradeGlobal CommonsVulnerabilityGlobal shiftVertical integrationGeopoliticalRemittancesPatterns of productionPatterns of consumption | |

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| TOPIC | | LPZ | LPS | LP4 | Lro |
| Knowledge | Pupils will individually chose a research question, linked to any part of the specification they are interested in then write up their investigation under the headings of: introduction and background to location and study area, evaluation the r | | | | |
| Skills | Students will be able to achieve the following assessment objectives: •AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions a •AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical •AO3: Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: •investigate geographical questions and issues •interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence •construct arguments and draw conclusions (20–30%). | | | | |
| Key Vocab | The subject specific key words will be unique to each | | | | |
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| | LP1 | LP2 | LP3 | LP4 | LP5 |
| OPIC | | | Paper 1 Water and Carbon Cycle | | |
| Knowledge | | Processes driving change in the mag condensation, cloud formation, caus sc Drainage basins as open systems – flows, to include interception, surface, Changes in the water cycle over tim impact (includi Global distribution and size of maj Factors driving change in the magnitu continental scales. Photosynthesis, Changes in the carbon cycle over tim (including hydrocarbon fuel The carbon budget and the impa The key role of the carbon and water relationship between the water cycle and thei Human interventions in the carbon cycle arand free in the carbon cycle arand the impa Case study of a river catchment(s) at a state of the carbon the carbon cycle of the carbon and water relationship between the water cycle of the carbon cycle o | major stores of water – lithosphere, hydrosph nitude of these stores over time and space, ir es of precipitation and cryospheric processes ales with reference to varying timescales invoi inputs and outputs, to include precipitation, e soil water, groundwater and channel storage channel flow. Concept of water balance. •Runoff variation and the flood hydrograph e to include natural variation (including storm ng farming practices, land use change and w or stores of carbon – lithosphere, hydrospher de of these stores over time and space, inclu respiration, decomposition, combustion, buria oceans and sediments, weathering. e, to include natural variation (including wild f extraction and burning, farming practices, del ct of the carbon cycle upon land, ocean and a stores and cycles in supporting life on Earth and carbon cycle in the atmosphere. The role link to climate change and implications for lif cle designed to influence carbon transfers an t setting to illustrate and analyze key themes ionship to environmental change and human a local scale to illustrate and analyse the key poon drainage basin stores and transfers and i and/or flooding. | ncluding flows and transfers: evaporation, at hill slope, drainage basin and global lyted. vapotranspiration and runoff; stores and e; stemflow, infiltration overland flow, and events, seasonal changes) and human ater abstraction). e, cryosphere biosphere, atmosphere. ding flows and transfers at plant, sere and al, compaction, carbon sequestration in irres, volcanic activity) and human impact forestation, land use changes). atmosphere, including global climate. and particular reference to climate. The of feedbacks within and between cycles ie on Earth. d mitigate the impacts of climate change. in water and carbon cycles and their activity. themes above, engage with field data and | |
| Skills | During their A-level course students should: understand the nature and use of different types of geographical information, including qualitative and quantita and other forms of data, including crowd-sourced and 'big data' collect, analyse and interpret such information, and demonstrate the ability to understand and apply suitable a undertake informed and critical questioning of data sources, analytical methodologies, data reporting and pres communicate and evaluate findings, draw well-evidenced conclusions informed by wider theory, and construct AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions a AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical AO3: Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence construct arguments and draw conclusions (20 – 30 %). | inalytical approaches for the different informa sentation, including the ability to identify sourc t extended written argument about geographi nd change, at a variety of scales (30 – 40 %). | tion types tion so of error in data and to identify the misuse cal matters. | | |

| Key Vocab |
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