Hodgson Academy

Geography

KS4 Curriculum Overview

At Hodgson anything is possible when we ***'Imagine, Believe, Achieve'***

Geography: Key Stage 4 Curriculum Overview

	Autumn Term	Spring Term		Summer Term	
	Term 1	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
Year 10	**TOPIC 1: Changing landscapes of the UK** **Key Idea:** Geological variations in the UK - Characteristics of the UK's rocks - Human and physical actions that affect the UK's landscape - How distinctive upland and lowland areas of formed in the UK - How distinctive landscapes are formed by human activity **Skills incorporated**: • Geological maps • Geological cross sections to show relationships between geology and relief • Locating key physical feature on outlines of UK maps • Recognition of human and physical features on OS maps **TOPIC 3: River landscapes and processes** **Key idea:** A variety of physical processes interact to shape coastal landscapes – The physical processes at work on the coast: weathering#, erosion, transportation and deposition. – How the UK's weather and climate (seasonality, storm frequency and prevailing winds) affect rates of coastal erosion and retreat, and impact on landforms and landscape. **Key idea:** Coastal erosion and deposition create distinctive landforms within the coastal landscape – The role of erosional processes in the development of landforms: headlands and bays, caves, arches, cliffs, stacks, wave cut platforms. – The role of depositional processes in the development of landforms: bars, beaches and spits.	**TOPIC 4: Changing cities** **Key idea:** Urbanisation is a global process - Contrasting trends in urbanisation over the last 50 years in different parts of the world (developed, emerging and developing countries). - How and why urbanisation has occurred at different times and rates in different parts of the world (developed, emerging and developing countries) and the effects. **Key idea:** The degree of urbanisation varies across the UK - Distribution of urban population in the UK and the location of its major urban centres - Factors causing the rate and degree of urbanisation to differ between the regions of the UK. **Key idea:** The context of the chosen UK city influences its functions and structure - The sequence of urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter urbanisation and re-urbanisation processes and their distinctive characteristics for the chosen UK city. (2) - Causes of national and international migration and the impact on different parts of the chosen UK city (age structure, ethnicity, housing, services). **Key idea:** Globalisation and economic change create challenges for the chosen UK city that require long-term solutions - Key population characteristics of the chosen UK city's that is available from the Census and reasons for population growth or decline. - Causes of deindustrialisation (globalisation, de-centralisation, technological advances and developments in transport) and impacts on the chosen UK city. - How economic change is increasing inequality in the city and the differences in quality of life. d. Recent changes in retailing and their impact on the chosen UK		**TOPIC 2: Coastal landscapes and processes** **Key Idea:** A variety of physical processes interact to shape coastal landscapes - Physical processes at work- weathering, mass movement, erosions, transportation and deposition. - Influence of geological structure- concordant/discordant, rock type (hard and soft), wave action (constructive and destructive) on coastlines. - How the UK's weather and climate (seasonality, storm frequency and prevailing winds) affect rates of coastal erosion and retreat, and impact on landforms and landscape. **Key idea:** Coastal erosion: The role of erosion and deposition to create the landforms: - headlands and bays- DPO - Caves, arches, stacks, stumps - Wave cut platforms - bars, beaches and spits **Key ideas:** Human activities can lead to changes in coastal landscapes which affect people and the environment. - How human activities affected landscapes (urbanisation, agriculture and industry) and the effects of coastal recession on flooding on people and the environment. - The advantages and disadvantages of using coastal defences used on the UK coastline (Hard and soft engineering) and how they can lead to change in coastal landscape- DPO **Key idea:** Distinctive coastal landscapes are the outcome of the interaction between huma and physical processes - The significance of the location of one name's distinctive coastal landscape within the UK (discordant, concordant, coastline of deposition,	

	Key idea: Human activities can lead to changes in coastal landscapes which affect people and the environment – How human activities (urbanisation, agriculture and industry) have affected landscapes and the effects of coastal recession and flooding on people and the environment. – The advantages and disadvantages of different coastal defences used on the coastline of the UK (hard engineering, sea walls, groynes and rip rap and soft engineering, beach nourishment and managed retreat) and how they can lead to change in coastal landscapes **Key idea:** Distinctive coastal landscapes are the outcome of the interaction between physical and human processes – The significance of the location of one named distinctive coastal landscape within the UK (discordant, concordant, coastline of deposition, coastal retreat) including how it has been formed and the most influential factors in its change **Integrated skills:** • Use of BGS Geology maps (paper or online) to link coastal form to geology • Using UK weather and climate data and calculation of mean rates of erosion using a multi-year data set • Recognition of coastal landforms on 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps • Use of 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps, and GIS, to investigate the impact of human intervention	city: decline in the Central Business District (CBD), growth of edge- and out-of-town shopping and increasing popularity of internet shopping). - The range of possible strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving quality of life (recycling, employment, education, health, transport, affordable and energy-efficient housing) for the chosen UK city. **Global development** Definitions of development vary as do attempts to measure it The level of development varies globally Uneven global development has had a range of consequences A range of strategies has been used to try to address uneven development India: - The level of development of the chosen developing or emerging country is influenced by its location and context in the world - The interactions of economic, social and demographic processes influence the development of the chosen developing or emerging country - Changing geopolitics and technology impact on the chosen developing or emerging country - There are positive and negative impacts of rapid development for the people and environment of the chosen developing or emerging country	coastal retreat) including how it has been formed and the most influential factors in its change. **Skills incorporated**: • Use of BGS geology maps to link coastal form to geology • Using UK weather and climate data and calculation of mean rates of erosion using a multi-year data set • Recognition of coastal landforms on OS maps • Use of OS maps and GIS to investigate the impact of human intervention **The UK's challenges** - The UK's resource consumption and environmental sustainability challenge - The UK settlement, population and economic challenges - The UK's landscape challenges - The UK's climate change challenges
Year 11	**Ecosystems, biodiversity and management** -Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world and are important -The biosphere is a vital system -The UK has its own variety of distinctive ecosystems that it relies on **TRF** -Tropical rainforests show a range of distinguishing features -Tropical rainforest ecosystems provide a range of goods and services, some of which are under threat	**Weather hazards-** **Tropical cyclones** -Tropical cyclones are extreme weather events that develop under specific conditions and in certain locations -There are various impacts of and responses to natural hazards caused by tropical cyclones depending on a country's level of development **Droughts** -The causes of drought are complex with some locations more vulnerable than others	**Geographical skills** This component brings together practical geographical enquiry into physical and human processes and environments and the interactions between the two. The component is divided into two sections:

	Deciduous forests -Deciduous woodlands show a range of distinguishing features -Deciduous woodland ecosystems provide a range of goods and services, some of which are under threat Weather hazards and climate change The atmosphere operates as a global system transferring heat and energy The global climate was different in the past and continues to change due to natural causes Global climate is now changing as a result of human activity The UK has a distinct climate which has changed over time	-The impacts of, and responses to drought vary depending on a country's level of development **Resource management** -A natural resource is any feature or part of the environment that can be used to meet human needs -The patterns of the distribution and consumption of natural resources varies on a global and a national scale **Energy** -Renewable and non-renewable energy resources can be developed -To meet demand, countries use energy resources in different proportions. This is called the energy mix -There is increasing demand for energy that is being met by renewable and non-renewable resources -Meeting the demands for energy resources can involve interventions by different interest groups -Management and sustainable use of energy resources are required at a range of spatial scales from local to international	**Topic 7:** Geographical investigations – fieldwork. Two geographical investigations each involving fieldwork and research: -We complete 7A: **Investigating physical environments** (rivers) and 7B: Investigating human environments (central/inner urban area).	