

**KS4: Year 11**

Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
<p><b>Key knowledge:</b> Wave type &amp; characteristics. Coastal processes – weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation, deposition. How geological structure &amp; rock type influence coastal forms. Characteristics &amp; formation of coastal erosion and deposition landforms. An example of a UK coastline to identify its major landforms: The Dorset coast. The costs &amp; benefits of hard and soft engineering strategies used to protect the coast from. An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK: The Holderness Coast. The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley. Fluvial processes – erosion, transportation &amp; deposition. Characteristics &amp; formation of river deposition landforms. An example of a UK river valley to identify its major landforms: The river Tees. How physical and human factors affect the flood risk. The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. The costs &amp; benefits of hard &amp; soft engineering strategies used to protect from flooding. An example of a flood management scheme in the UK: Bewdley.</p>		<p><b>Key knowledge:</b> The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. Global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources UK Food resource issues: The changing demand for food in the UK. The environmental impacts of this changing demand. UK Water resource issues: The changing demand for water. Water quality and pollution management. Matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus and the need for transfer to maintain supplies. UK Energy resource issues: The changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables &amp; reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil. Economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. Global water option: Global patterns of water surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity). Reasons for increasing water consumption. Factors affecting water availability. Impacts of water insecurity. Strategies to increase water supply. An example of a large-scale water transfer scheme to show how its development has both advantages and disadvantages: The Lesotho Highland Water Project. Sustainable methods of managing water supply. An example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of water: The Wakel River Basin.</p>		<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> Different ways of classifying parts of the world. Different economic and social measures of development and their limitations. Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. Strategies used to reduce the development gap. An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap: Kenya. A case study of Nigeria: The location, context and importance of the country, regionally and globally. The changing industrial structure. The role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to Nigeria. The changing political and trading relationships with the wider world. International aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on Nigeria. The environmental impacts of economic development. The effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. Economic futures in the UK: Causes of economic change and a post-industrial economy. Impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable. Changes in the rural landscape. How transport improvements help development. The north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences. The place of the UK in the wider world.</p>	
<p><b>Pupils will be able to:</b> Explain the differences between constructive and destructive waves. Describe a range of coastal processes (weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation, deposition). Describe and explain the formation of a range of coastal erosion and deposition landforms. Describe and explain the formation of a range of coastal landforms on the Dorset coast. Evaluate a range of hard and soft engineering strategies. Outline and evaluate the management strategies used on the Holderness Coast. Describe &amp; explain how the long profile and cross profiles of a river and its valley change downstream. Outline a range of fluvial processes. Describe the characteristics &amp; explain the formation of river erosion and deposition landforms. Describe &amp; explain the formation of river landforms on the river Tees. Explain how physical and human factors affect the flood risk. Interpret &amp; analyse hydrographs. Evaluate a range of hard and soft engineering strategies. Outline and evaluate the management strategies used at Bewdley.</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  Fetch Swash Backwash Constructive wave Destructive wave Mechanical weathering Chemical weathering Mass movement Erosion Longshore drift Transportation Deposition Geology Landforms Hard engineering Soft engineering Long profile Cross profile Hydrograph</p>	<p><b>Pupils will be able to:</b> Explain the importance of resources to economic and social well-being. Describe and explain the global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources using world maps. Explain the reasons behind, and impacts of, the growing demand in the UK for food exports from LICs, seasonal food, local food and organic produce. Explain the growth and effects of agribusinesses. Describe and explain how the demand for water in the UK is changing. Describe the main sources of water pollution and explain how it is managed. Map areas in the UK with a water deficit and those with a water surplus. Explain the need for water transfers. Analyse graphs and data about the changing UK energy mix. Explain reasons why the UK energy mix has changed and will continue to do so in the future. Assess the economic and environmental costs and benefits of exploiting a range of energy sources. Analyse maps showing global inequalities in water supply and use. Outline reasons why global water consumption is increasing. Assess a range of factors that affect water availability. Outline the main impacts of water insecurity for different nations. Outline the main strategies used to increase water supply globally. Describe the main features of, and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the Lesotho Highland Water Project. Outline a range of techniques to manage water supplies sustainably. Outline &amp; assess the sustainability of the Wakel River Basin scheme.</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  Economic well-being Social well-being Inequalities Surplus Deficit Security Insecurity Supply Consumption Seasonal food Organic produce Carbon footprint Agribusiness Water transfer Renewable energy Non-renewable energy Abstraction Infrastructure Waterborne Desalination Grey water</p>	<p><b>Pupils will be able to:</b> Classify and map parts of the world according to their level of development. Describe and evaluate a range of economic and social measures of development. Explain the link between the Demographic Transition Model and development. Outline the causes of uneven development. Explain the consequences of uneven development. Outline a range of strategies used to reduce the development gap Describe and explain how Kenya has used tourism to reduce the development gap. A case study of Nigeria: Describe the location of Nigeria using a range of maps. Outline the importance of Nigeria, regionally and globally. Describe the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context of Nigeria. Analyse Nigeria’s changing industrial structure. Evaluate the role of TNC(s) in Nigeria. Describe Nigeria’s changing political and trading relationships with the wider world. Outline the types of aid, and the impacts of aid on Nigeria. Describe the environmental impacts of economic development on Nigeria. Outline the effects of economic development on the quality of life of people in Nigeria. Economic futures in the UK: Describe and explain how the UK is moving towards being a post-industrial economy. Outline the impacts of industry on the physical environment and Use Torr Quarry as an example of how modern industry can be environmentally sustainable. Describe and explain the social and economic changes in the rural landscape. Outline improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity in the UK. Assess the strategies used in an attempt to resolve these regional differences. Outline the place of the UK in the wider world currently.</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Development Quality of life Gross national income (GNI) Infant mortality rate Life expectancy Human Development Index (HDI) Environmental Economic Social Historical Debt Colonisation Demographic Transition Model Aid Intermediate technology Fairtrade Microfinance Investment Industrial structure Manufacturing industry Transnational corporations (TNCs) Deindustrialisation Globalisation Post-industrial economy Rural Infrastructure</p>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> Retrieval practice, regular skills and knowledge based checkpoints with whole class feedback, peer/self-assessment. TLAs. AAFPOL.</p>		<p><b>Assessment:</b> Retrieval practice, regular skills and knowledge based checkpoints with whole class feedback, peer/self-assessment. TLAs. AAFPOL.</p>		<p><b>Assessment:</b> Retrieval practice, regular skills and knowledge based checkpoints with whole class feedback, peer/self-assessment. TLAs. AAFPOL. GCSE exams.</p>	
<p><b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b> Period 6 revision lessons, fieldwork in Bewdley and Longbridge</p>		<p><b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b> Period 6 revision lessons</p>		<p><b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b> Period 6 revision lessons</p>	