

# Year 11 Geography Learning Outcomes

## Unit 1: Challenge of Natural Hazards

- Definition of 'natural hazard'.
- Classification and justification of risk posed by various natural hazards.
- The factors that affect hazard risk.
- Tectonic Theory.
- Four-layer structure of the earth.
- Evidence for Continental Drift.
- How Convection cells move in the Mantle.
- Global distribution of Tectonic Hazards in relation to plate boundaries.
- Differences between Oceanic and Continental crust.
- What happens at the four types of plate boundaries, including which types of volcanoes are created.
- Definition of key features of an earthquake – focus, epicentre, seismic wave, aftershock.
- What the Richter and Mercalli scales measure.
- Definition of Primary and Secondary effects of earthquakes. Examples of each.
- Reasons why the largest earthquakes do not always cause the most deaths.
- Comparison of the differences between the impacts of and responses to an earthquake in an HIC (Kobe, Japan) and one in an LIC (Haiti).
- Why people continue to live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards.
- How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.
- How and why air moves from the equator to the poles, and what the effects of this are on vegetation and cloud cover.
- Formation of, structure and path of, and weather found in a tropical storm.
- Description of and explanation for the global distribution of Tropical Storm.
- Case Study of a tropical storm – Typhoon Haiyan – explaining the impacts and responses.
- How the effects of tropical storms can be reduced – monitoring, and prediction, protection and preparation.
- Hazards created by Storms, Heatwaves and Droughts.
- Effects of extreme weather on farming, business, transport and people's homes.
- Evidence for the UK's weather becoming more extreme.
- Case Study of an extreme U.K weather event – St. Jude's storm - explaining causes, impacts and responses.
- Climate change – evidence for and causes of - both natural and man-made.
- Positive and negative impacts of climate change on people and the environment.
- The effect of climate change on the frequency, intensity and distribution of tropical storms.
- Ways to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

## Unit 2: Changing Economic World

- Definition of 'development', 'Standard of Living' and 'Quality of Life'.
- What constitutes an 'acceptable' Quality of Life. How this can and will vary across the World.
- Descriptions of the various different measures of development, and explanations of what their strength and limitations are.
- To understand how using only 1 measure can produce an inaccurate representation of a country's level of development.
- To understand how a country's ever-increasing level of development is reflected in the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) that displays how and why birth and death rates have changed over time.
- The natural/physical, socio-economic and historical/political factors that have caused uneven development between countries.
- Consequences of uneven development in wealth and health, and international migration.
- How investment, aid, using intermediate technology, free trade and fair trade, debt relief and microfinance loans can reduce global development inequalities.
- A case study of how tourism can reduce the development gap in Kenya - an LIC/NEE.
- A description of the location of Nigeria.
- The economic, political, social, environmental and developmental context of Nigeria.
- How Nigeria's relationship with the World has changed over time.
- Social and economic reasons why Nigeria receives aid from the UK
- The changes in Nigeria's industrial structure and why growth in manufacturing has been so important to Nigeria's development.
- A case study of the positive and negative impacts TNCs have on their host countries, including Shell in Nigeria.
- How the economic structure of the UK has changed over time.
- Definitions of deindustrialisation, globalisation and government policy; reasons why they have led to economic change in the UK.
- The consequences of economic change – specifically the decline of a particular industry – on an individual town.
- The characteristics of the UK's post-industrial economy.
- An example of how modern industry is more environmentally friendly and sustainable than old manufacturing industry.
- Definition of a rural area; characteristics of rural Britain.
- Reasons why some rural areas are experiencing growth and others decline.
- The causes and consequences of counter-urbanisation on rural areas of Britain.
- Definition of infrastructure; the improvements taking place in Britain's infrastructure (roads, railways, ports and airports).
- The arguments for and against High-Speed Rail 2 being built.
- Evidence that a north-south divide exists in the UK.
- To understand what the Northern Powerhouse is and evaluate why it will and will not work to end the North-South divide.
- How the U.K is linked to other countries through culture, trade, transport, electronic communications, the EU and the Commonwealth.