Year 10 Geography Learning Outcomes

Unit 1: Urban Issues and Challenges

- Definition of Urbanisation. How if differs from urban growth and expansion.
- Where, when and at what rate it has occurred.
- How natural increase, weather, facilities, economic development and rural to urban migration have caused urbanisation generally and in Mumbai specifically.
- The location of Mumbai within India and Asia.
- The importance of Mumbai, both nationally and internationally.
- The social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges created by Urban Growth in Mumbai, including in Dharavi slum.
- Characteristics of a slum redevelopment scheme.
- Positive and negative impacts of it on quality of life of Dharavi residents
- Location of major UK cities. Description of population distribution across the UK
- The location and importance of London in the UK and the wider world.
- To identify how migration and natural change have affected the population of London over time.
- To identify how migration and natural change have affected the population of London over time.
- To explain why London's population has increased over time.
- The range of social, economic and environmental opportunities available in London - the cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems, urban greening.
- Evidence that some areas of London suffer from Social Deprivation.
- The range of social and environmental challenges faced in London – urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, health, employment and education, urban decline and dereliction, waste disposal, atmospheric pollution, building ion greenfield and brownfield land, urban sprawl.
- Why Stratford was chosen as the site for the Olympic Park.
- The positive and negative impacts (social, economic and environmental) of London 2012 as an example of urban change.
- Definition of Sustainable Urban Living.
- Case Study examples of how urban living can be made more sustainable in 4 main ways - water conservation, energy conservation, waste recycling, green space creation.
- Urban problems caused by road traffic.
- How different strategies can reduce traffic problems including London Case Study.

Unit 2: Physical Landscapes in the UK

- Definition of physical landscapes. Annotate map locating the major upland and lowland areas, and river systems of the UK.
- Definition of four methods of erosion.
- Four methods of Transportation; why each occur in different parts of a rivers course.
- Definition of deposition. Why it occurs where it does. How the Hjulström curve shows the relationship between the size of sediment/load in a river and the velocity required to erode, transport and deposit it.
- Definitions of the Long and Cross Profiles of a typical river, characteristics of the upper, middle and lower courses of a river and reasons why they are different.
- How V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, waterfalls and Gorges form from vertical erosion.
- How Meanders and Ox-bow lakes form from lateral erosion and deposition.
- How Levees, Flood Plains and Estuaries form from deposition.
- The River Tees as an example of a river valley in the UK. containing major landforms formed by erosion and deposition.
- Definitions of key characteristics of a drainage basin and a flood hydrograph.
- Interpretation of hydrographs – what they show about a rainfall event
- To understand the Human and Physical factors that affect the flood risk of a river, and how they influence the shape of a hydrograph.
- Definitions of hard and soft engineering of rivers; knowledge of how various methods in each category work and what their positives and negatives are
- Case Study of a flood management scheme in the UK – Jubilee River:
    - Understanding of the reasons why the scheme was needed (causes and effects of the floods).
    - Explaining the benefits and costs of the new flood management scheme.
- Wave types and characteristics:
    - To be able to explain how a wave is created and how they vary in strength and energy.
    - To be able to explain what a wave does when it reaches the shore.
    - To understand the differences between constructive and destructive waves.
- To understand how the processes of weathering and mass movement affect the coast.
- To be clear that waves erode, transport and deposit material in exactly the same way a river does.
- To be able to explain how the process of Longshore Drift transports material along the coast.
- The characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave-cut platforms, caves, arches, stacks and stumps.
- The Dorset Coast as an example of a section of UK coastline with major landforms of erosion and deposition.
- Definitions of hard and soft engineering of coasts, and of managed retreat; knowledge of how various methods in each category work and what their benefits and costs are.
- A case study of a coastal management scheme to understand why management was needed, what the management strategy was and what the resulting effects and conflicts were.

Unit 3: Fieldwork

For the 'impact of tourism in Stratford' and 'river studies in Ashes Hollow' the following will be covered:

- The geographical theory underpinning the fieldwork enquiry.
- How to identify, collect and use appropriate primary and secondary data:
    - The specific data to be collected.
    - The specific methodology used to collect this data.
- How to identify and mitigate risks present when conducting fieldwork.
- Justification of data collection choices.
- Evaluation of their effectiveness, appropriateness and limitations.
- How to present this data in the most effective manner.
- Description and explanation/analysis of fieldwork results.
- Draw evidenced conclusions in relation to the specific hypotheses of the enquiry.
- Evaluate the reliability of conclusions based on data collected and methods of data collection.

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 then 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.