

Year 11 Geography Unit Plan 2021-22



Unit: Paper 1: Living with the physical environment					
Term delivered: Autumn 1&2			Length of unit: 14 weeks (12 weeks teaching, 2 weeks of Progress exams)		
Knowledge content: AQA GCSE Geog specification https://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/geography/specifications/AQA-8035-SP-2016.PDF https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/geography/gcse/geography-8035/teaching-resources					
Assessment Objectives: AO1-4					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO1: Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments and different scales (15%). • AO2: Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes; the interrelationships between places, environments and processes (25%). • AO3: Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements (35%, including 10% applied to fieldwork context(s)). • AO4: Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings (25%, including 5% used to respond to fieldwork data and context(s)). 					
Weeks (3 lessons per week)	Learning Objectives Key Terminology (in bold)	Previous Knowledge Retrieval	Teaching Strategies and Resources (suggested) (include GCSE Pod/web link to video resource for teaching if applicable)	Knowledge/Skills outcomes	Independent Learning (include GCSE Pod/web link to video resource for students)
1 Tectonic hazards	Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. constructive, destructive, conservative The effects of and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of	SKILLS linked to TECTONIC HAZARDS Key terms linked to HAZARDS (on PPTs)	Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)	Plate tectonic theory Describe and explain: Global distribution of tectonic activity and link to plate margins Physical processes at different margins (constructive, destructive, conservative) Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting	GCSE Pod clip 5 and 6 on Plate Tectonics https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11163/68088 BBC Bitesize learner guide on Plate Tectonics- explanation, video clip and mini test to self-assess your understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2vjxsg/revision/1 GCSE Pod clip 1,2,3,4 on plate tectonics https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11163/68088

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	<p>wealth. HIC Christchurch, NZ LIC Haiti Primary, Secondary, development Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.</p>			<p>levels of wealth. Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</p>	<p>BBC Bitesize learner guide on Earthquakes- explanation, video clip and mini test to self-assess your understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zp46sg8/revision/1 BBC Bitesize learner guide on Volcanoes- explanation, video clip and mini test to self assess your understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8p9j6f/revision/1</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2 Weather hazards</p>	<p>Global atmospheric circulation helps determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions. Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to WEATHER HAZARDS Key terms linked to HAZARDS (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)</p>	<p>Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons). An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation. Cause of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development. The structure and features of a tropical storm. How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms. Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms. Immediate and long-term responses to a tropical storm. Use named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms. Overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK. One example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate:</p>	<p>BBC Bitesize learner guide on Tropical storms- explanation, video clip and mini test to self-assess your understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpxgk7h/revision/1 GCSE Pod clips 1-4 Weather hazards https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11164/68098 GCSE Pod clips 5,6 UK Weather hazards https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11164/68098</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •causes •social, economic and environmental impacts •how management strategies can reduce risk <p>evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.</p>	
<h3>3 Climate change</h3>	<p>Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects. Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change). Response, Mitigation, adaption</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to HAZARDS Key terms linked to HAZARDS (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)</p>	<p>Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day. Possible causes of climate change. Natural factors: orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output. Human factors: use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation. Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment. Managing climate change:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.</p>	<p>6 x GCSE Pod Clips on climate change https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11162/67995 Evidence of climate change video https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zj8hfg8</p>
<h3>4 Ecosystems TRF</h3>	<p>Understand Ecosystems exist at a range of scales. Ecosystem, component, distribution, characteristic Balance of ecosystems and interaction between</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to HAZARDS/C CHANGE Key terms linked to HAZARDS / C CHANGE (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)</p>	<p>Overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale, natural, global ecosystems. Identify and explain the balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component. One example of a small-scale UK ecosystem, to illustrate the concept of inter-relationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers,</p>	<p>3 x GCSE Pod clips on Ecosystems: https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11522/71011 BBC Bitesize learner guide on Ecosystems- explanation, video clip and mini test to self-assess your understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwh9j6f/revision/1</p>

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	<p>biotic and abiotic components Understand a Small-scale Ecosystem e.g. hedgerow Producer, consumer, decomposer Location and characteristics of TRF Adaption, canopy, buttress root, drip tip Causes and impacts of deforestation (Amazon) Deforestation, subsistence farming, commercial farming</p>			<p>decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycle. The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. How plants and animals adapt to the physical environment. Changing rates of deforestation. AMAZON A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth impacts of deforestation - economic development, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, contribution to climate change. </p>	<p>GCSE Pod clip 1,2,4 on Tropical rainforests https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11524/71017 BBC Bitesize learner guide on Tropical Rainforests- explanation, video clip and mini test to self-assess your understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zx8n39g/revision/1 GCSE Pod clip 3 on Tropical Rainforests https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11524/71017</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">5 Ecosystems Hot Desert</p>	<p>Sustainable managing of TRF (Amazon) Ecotourism, sustainable, conservation Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics Interdependence, adaption, biodiversity Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to TRF Key terms linked to ECOSYSTEMS (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)</p>	<p>Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selective logging and replanting conservation and education ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods debt reduction. <p>The physical characteristics of a hot desert. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. Issues related to biodiversity. THAR/SAHARA DESERT</p> </p>	<p>GCSE Pod clip 5 on Tropical Rainforests https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11524/71017 GCSE Pod clip 1 and 3 on Hot Deserts https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11523/71014 BBC Bitesize learner guide on Hot Deserts- explanation, video clip and mini test to self-assess your understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpnq6fr/revision/1 GCSE Pod clip 1 and 3 on Hot Deserts</p>

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	<p>Development, opportunity, challenge THAR/SAHARA DESERT Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification Over population, over grazing, over cultivation</p>			<p>A case study of a hot desert to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •development opportunities in hot desert environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism •challenges of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility <p>Causes of desertification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • population growth • removal of fuel wood • overgrazing • over-cultivation and soil erosion. <p>Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification: water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology</p>	<p>https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11523/71014 Oak National Academy Challenges of Hot Deserts Sahara lesson https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/challenges-of-developing-hot-deserts-the-sahara-60wkar GCSE Pod clip 2 and 4 on Hot Deserts https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/11523/71014 Oak National Academy Managing Desertification lesson https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/strategies-to-reduce-the-risk-of-desertification-cgv66d</p>
<p>6 Rivers</p>	<p>The UK has a range of diverse landscapes. Upland, lowland, relief The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream. long profile, cross profile, valley Describe and explain Fluvial processes: Erosion, transportation, deposition Understand that distinctive fluvial landforms result from</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to RIVERS Key terms linked to rivers (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)</p>	<p>Overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems. Map work Identify and describe the long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley. erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution deposition – why rivers deposit sediment. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges</p>	<p>Rivers https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpypgdm https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/rivers-ba2f</p>

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	<p>different physical processes.</p> <p>Erosion: hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion</p>				
<p>7</p> <p>Rivers</p>	<p>Understand that distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes Erosion and Deposition: traction, saltation, suspension and solution</p> <p>Understand that distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes- Deposition: estuary</p> <p>An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to RIVERS</p> <p>Key terms linked to rivers (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)</p>	<p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.</p> <p>Case study of River Severn and its landforms</p>	
<p>8</p> <p>Rivers</p>	<p>Understand that different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to RIVERS</p> <p>Key terms linked to rivers (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks</p>	<p>How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.</p> <p>The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following</p>	

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	<p>Hydrograph, discharge, hard engineering, soft engineering Flood management scheme- UK example Reservoir, cost, benefit</p>		<p>above)</p>	<p>management strategies: hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. OXFORD: An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show why scheme required, management strategy and cost/benefits of it</p>	
<p>9 Coasts</p>	<p>The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Wave types and characteristics. Coastal processes: • weathering processes – mechanical, chemical • mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls • erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition • transportation – longshore drift • deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and</p>	<p>SKILLS linked to COASTS Key terms linked to coasts (on PPTs)</p>	<p>Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)</p>	<p>Wave types and characteristics Coastal processes: • weathering processes – mechanical, chemical • mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls • erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition • transportation – longshore drift • deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.</p>	<p>Coasts https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zs3ptyc https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/coasts-efff</p>

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	physical processes. hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition Wave cut platform				
10 Coasts	UK Case study- Holderness coast. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hard engineering • soft engineering 	SKILLS linked to COASTS Key terms linked to coasts (on PPTs)	Identified on lesson planning PowerPoints and exam specification & exam board sow (see hyperlinks above)	HOLDERNESS COAST: An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes • soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration HOLDERNESS COAST: An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reasons for management • the management strategy 	
11	Revision including focus on skills				
12	Progress Exams				
13					
14	Feed forward based on Progress Exams				