

	Year 11 Geography- Geography					
	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 2	Summer Term 2
BIG Q Use internet geography to aid knowledge, understanding and application.	How do rivers shape the landscape of the UK? - River profiles change downstream from steep, narrow V-shaped valleys to wider, flatter valleys. - Erosion processes include hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution. - Transportation processes include traction, saltation, suspension and solution. - Waterfalls and gorges form in the upper course where hard and soft rock meet. - Flood risk is influenced by rainfall, rock type, relief and land use; impermeable surfaces and deforestation.	How is the development gap seen globally? - Development is measured using indicators such as GNI and HDI. - Nigeria is a rapidly growing Newly Emerging Economy (NEE). - Economic growth has been driven by manufacturing and TNCs such as Shell. - Environmental issues include pollution from industry, mining and oil spills. - Quality of life has improved, but inequalities remain between regions and social groups.	To what extent has the UK's development changed over time? - UK economic change has seen a shift from primary and secondary industries to a service-based, post-industrial economy. - Science parks and business parks support growth in IT, research and high-tech industry. - Sustainable industry aims to reduce environmental impacts, shown by Torr Quarry. - Infrastructure projects such as HS2, Crossrail, Liverpool2 and Heathrow help drive economic growth. - The North-South divide highlights regional inequalities	Why is the sustainable use of resources so important? - Resources include food, water and energy, which must be managed sustainably. - UK resource provision faces supply and demand challenges managed through agribusiness, water transfers, fracking and renewable energy. - Water security varies globally due to physical, economic, political, technological and climatic factors. - Water surplus and deficit can affect access to reliable water supplies.	How can geographical knowledge be applied to real-world issues? 'To what extent has the coastal management at New Brighton been effective?' 'To what extent has the regeneration of Liverpool City Centre been effective?' - Fieldwork is not what was done, but why it was used. Analysis of the fieldwork project is most significant. - Statistical skills give an ability for geographers to present and analyse data effectively to aid conclusions. - Graphical skills are essential to compare data sets.	
Vocabulary (max 10)	1. Drainage basin 2. Watershed 3. Meander 4. Oxbow lake 5. Floodplain 6. Levee 7. Waterfall 8. Gorge 9. Hydraulic action 10. Hard engineering	1. Newly Emerging Economy(NEE) 2. Industrial structure 3. Transnational corporation(TNC) 4. Foreign investment 5. Manufacturing 6. Oil 7. Infrastructure 8. Aid 9. Debt relief	1. Post-industrial economy 2. Science park 3. Business park 4. Infrastructure 5. North-South divide 6. Rural diversification 7. Enterprise zone 8. Transport hub 9. Globalisation 10. Regeneration	1. Resource management 2. Water surplus 3. Water deficit 4. Water transfer 5. Water stress 6. Reservoir 7. Desalination 8. Water conservation 9. Sustainable supply 10. Pollution	1. Geographical Theory 2. Hypothesis 3. Risk Assessments 4. Methodology 5. Data Collection 6. Data Presentation 7. Data Analysis 8. Conclusion 9. Evaluation 10. Enquiry	
Catholic Link	Preferential for the Poor	Care for Creation	Care for Creation	Care for Creation	Human Dignity	
Careers Link	Charity Project Manager	Meteorologist	Conservation Scientist	Climate Change Researcher	Conservation officer	
Ways to enrich the year 11 curriculum at home...(max 3) - Follow global news stories. Use the PADLET resource for revision (password: CCSC) https://padlet.com/jwilson468/year-11-revision-materials-k2uqra3oa2bvxo51 - BBC documentaries by Simon Reeve to deepen cultural understanding						