



Key content

inline WITH AQA gcse specification:

Living with the physical environment

3.1.1 Section A: The challenge of natural hazards (page 9) 3.1.2 Section B: The living world (page 12)
3.1.3 Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK (page 14)

Challenges in the human environment

3.2.1 Section A: Urban issues and challenges (page 18)
3.2.2 Section B: The changing economic world (page 19)
3.2.3 Section C: The challenge of resource management (page 22)

Geographical applications

3.3.1 Section A: Issue evaluation (page 26) 3.3.2 Section B: Fieldwork (page 27)

Geographical skills

3.4 Geographical skills (page 29)

Page numbers refer to AQA Specification.

Key assessment points

Assessment following the completion of each topic. Mid assessments are completed in the form of 9 and 6 mark questions.

Subject:
Annual plan Y10



Week	Month	Learning Intentions and/or Key Questions		
1	September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. • Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. • The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. • Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. • Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. • Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions. 		
2				
3				
4				
5				
6	October			
7				
8				
9	Half term holiday			
10	November			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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). • • • <p><u>CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD</u></p> <p>There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
11				
12				
13				
14	December			
15				
16				
17	Christmas holiday			
18	January		<p>Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap. Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.</p>	
19				
20				
21				
22				
23	February		<p>Case study- Nigeria</p> <p>Economic futures of the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes of economic change: de- industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies • moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks 	
24				

25		Half term holiday
26		Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.
27	March	<p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. <p>Assessment on section A paper one and section B paper 2.</p> <p>POTENTIAL WEEKS LESSON INTRODUCING UK LANDSCAPES</p>
28		
29		
30		
31		
32	April	Easter holiday
33		<p>COASTS:</p> <p>The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.</p> <p>The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.</p> <p>Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.</p> <p>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</p> <p>START RIVERS</p> <p>The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.</p>
34		
35		
36	May	
37		
38		
39		
40	June	Half term holiday
41		<p>Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.</p> <p>Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.</p> <p><u>Fieldwork- coastal landscape</u></p> <p><u>Resource management:</u></p>
42		
43		
44	July	
45		
46		

		<p>Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.</p> <p>The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p> <p>Different strategies can be used to increase water supply.</p> <p>Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p> <p>Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.</p>
--	--	--

Subject: English
Annual plan Y11



ST. MARY MAGDALENE
C OF E SCHOOL
PENINSULA CAMPUS
*Excellence through innovation,
founded in faith since 1840.*

Week	Month	Learning Intentions and/or Key Questions
1	September	Urban issues and challenges:
2		
3		A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.
4		
5		CASE STUDY ON RIO:
6	October	Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.
7		CASE STUDY ON BRISTOL
8		Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.
9		Half term holiday
10	November	CONTINUE TO FINISH BRISTOL.
11		Fieldwork:
12		
13		Suitable question for geographical enquiry
14	December	selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry
15		Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data
		Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data
16		Reaching conclusions

		Evaluation of geographical enquiry SUSTAINABILITY: Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.
17		Christmas holiday
18	January	Spoken Language NEA prep homework
19		Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.
20		
21		
22		<u>TROPICAL RAINFORESTS</u>
23	February	Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.
24		Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.
		Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.
25		Half term holiday
26		<u>HOT DESERTS</u>
27	March	Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.
28		
29		
30		Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.
		Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.
31		Easter holiday
32	April	ISSUE EVALUATION.
33		
34		Revision
35		
36	May	
37		
38		
39		
40	June	Half term holiday
41		
42		
43		

44	July	
45		
46		