

Temperance Term

W/C	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Area of Study	The Changing Economic world						
Key Objective	There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.	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.				See Week 8
Core Learning	Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI). Limitations of economic and social measures. Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.	An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans. An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.	A case study of one LIC or NEE (Nigeria) to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country the environmental impacts of economic development the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. 				
Opportunities for Challenge	Assessment of significance of different factors	Is tourism a good vehicle for development?	AO3 development of justification/evaluation to access level 3 marks.				
Assessment		6 Mark Q		6 Mark exam Q		Topic Test	

HALF TERM

W/C	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13
Topic	The Changing Economic world			Living world		
Key Objective	Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.			Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.	Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.	Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.

CHRISTMAS

Core Learning	<p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes of economic change: deindustrialisation 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 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>Interrelationships within a natural system. Producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling. Impacts of changing one component of an ecosystem: Slapton Ley reed beds. Distribution and characteristics of large-scale natural global ecosystems:</p>	<p>Physical characteristics of tropical rainforests: Interdependence of features of tropical rainforests: Climate, water, soils, plants, animals, and people. Issues related to biodiversity. Adaptations of life in tropical rainforests: • Plant adaptation. Animal adaptation.</p>	<p>Changing rates of tropical rainforest deforestation: Causes of deforestation in the Malaysian rainforest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence and commercial farming. Logging. Road building. Mineral extraction. Energy development. Settlement. <p>Population growth.</p>		
Challenge	AO3 development of justification/evaluation to access level 3 marks.				DME – looking at opinions of differing groups.		
Assessment			Topic Test	Short answer exam Qs			

Justice Term

W/C	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	HALF TERM
Topic	Living World						
Key objective	Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	Cold environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics.	Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges.	Cold environments are at risk from economic development.		
Core learning	Impacts of deforestation in the Malaysian rainforest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development. Soil erosion. Contribution to climate change. 	Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment: Managing the rainforest sustainably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective logging and replanting. Conservation and education. Ecotourism. International agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods. Debt reduction.	Physical characteristics of cold environments: Interdependence of features of cold environments: Climate, water, soils, plants, animals, and people. Issues related to biodiversity. Adaptations of life in cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant adaptation. Animal adaptation. 	A case study of Alaska to illustrate development opportunities in cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mineral extraction energy fishing tourism Challenges of developing cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extreme temperature inaccessibility provision of buildings and infrastructure.	The value of cold environments as wilderness areas and why these fragile environments should be protected. Strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of technology role of governments international agreements conservation groups.		
Challenge				Comparison between Alaska and differing cold environments (e.g Svalbard)	Evaluation of the environmental cost of developing cold environments against their economic value		
Assessment	9 Mark Exam Question			Short answer question knowledge check		End of Unit test	

W/C	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24	Week 25	EASTER
Topic	The challenge of resource management						
Key objective	Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.	The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.	Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.	Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.			
Core learning	The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.	An overview of resources in relation to the UK. Food: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food the trend towards agribusiness. Water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the changing demand for water 	Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> global distribution of energy consumption and supply reasons for increasing energy consumption: economic development, rising population, technology factors affecting energy supply: physical factors, cost of exploitation and 	Overview of strategies to increase energy supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and nonrenewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy an example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages. Moving towards a sustainable resource future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water quality and pollution management matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus • the need for transfer to maintain supplies. <p>Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables • reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil <p>economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.</p>	<p>production, technology and political factors.</p> <p>Impacts of energy insecurity – exploration of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental costs, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.</p>	<p>transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy. 	
Challenge		Consideration of effectiveness of different strategies to manage UK Resources		Evaluation of effectiveness of different methods to reduce energy insecurity	
Assessment			6 mark Exam Q		Unit Test

Courage Term

W/C	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	HALF TERM
Topic	Field Work and Decision-Making preparation				Year 11 on bespoke revision timetable		
Key objective	Analysis of pre-release materials Practice decision making from pre-release materials Unseen fieldwork skills – Risk Assessments, Data Collection & Presentation, Formulating conclusions.				Paper 1 Revision		
Core learning	TBC once pre-release issued.						
Challenge	AO3 development of justification/evaluation to access level 3 marks.				AO3 development of justification/evaluation to access level 3 marks.		
Assessment	Practice 6 & 9 Mark Q's based on Paper 3 content				GCSE Exams		

W/C	Week 32	Week 33	Week 34	SUMMER
Topic	Year 11 on bespoke revision timetable			
Key objective	Paper 2 & 3 Revision			
Core learning				
Challenge	AO3 development of justification/evaluation to access level 3 marks.			
Assessment	GCSE Exams			