

Subject Long Term Plan Year 11 2021-22

Temperance Term

W/C	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	HALF TERM	
Area of Study	Revision	Revision	Living World						
Key Objective	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.	Preparation for Internal assessments	Preparation for Internal assessments	Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.	Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.		Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.		
Core Learning	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution and characteristics of large-scale natural global ecosystems: 	Revision of core units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Hazards Urban Challenges Physical Landscapes 	Revision of core units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Hazards Urban Challenges Physical Landscapes 	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant adaptation. Animal adaptation. 	Changing rates of tropical rainforest deforestation: Causes of deforestation in the Malaysian rainforest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence and commercial farming. Logging. Road building. Mineral extraction. Energy development. Settlement. Population growth. 	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. 		
Opportunities for Challenge					DME – looking at opinions of differing groups.				
Assessment			Year 11 Baseline assessments			9 Mark Exam Question			

W/C	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	CHRISTMAS
Topic	Living world						
Key Objective	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.		Revision and Unit assessment	
Core Learning	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. 	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. 			



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Animal adaptation.				
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		Short answer question knowledge check		End of Unit test	

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Justice Term

W/C	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18	Week 19
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 water quality and pollution management matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus the need for transfer to maintain supplies. Energy: <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 economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. 		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 production, technology and political factors. 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.	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 transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels 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

HALF TERM

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W/C	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24	Week 25	EASTER
Topic	Urban Challenges Revision			Physical Landscapes revision			
Key objective	Consolidation of home learning to include Rio and Portsmouth case studies			Coastal Processes and Landforms	River Processes and Landforms	Management (case studies)	
Core learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally • causes of growth: natural increase and migration • how urban growth has created opportunities: • social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy • economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development • how urban growth has created challenges 			Wave types and characteristics. Coastal processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weathering • erosion • transportation • deposition Erosional Landforms Depositional Landforms Example of UK coastal landforms	The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley. Fluvial processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • erosion • transportation • deposition Erosional Landforms Depositional Landforms Example of UK River Valley landforms	An example of coastal management to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reasons for management • the management strategy • the resulting effects and conflicts. An example of River flood management to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why the scheme was required • the management strategy • the social, economic and environmental issues. 	
Challenge	Focus on Level 3 answers AO3 content (evaluation & justification)			Focus on Level 3 answers AO3 content (evaluation & justification)			
Assessment			Unit Test			Unit Test	



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Courage Term

W/C	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	HALF TERM
Topic							
Core							
Challenge							
Assessment							

W/C	Week 32	Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	SUMMER
Topic							
Core							
Challenge							
Assessment							