

Morton Academy GCSE (AQA) Geography Curriculum

AQA GCSE Geography: This exciting and relevant course studies geography in a balanced framework of physical and human themes and investigates the link between them. Students will travel the world from their classroom, exploring case studies in the United Kingdom (UK), higher income countries (HICs), newly emerging economies (NEEs) and lower income countries (LICs). Topics of study include climate change, poverty, deprivation, global shifts in economic power and the challenge of sustainable resource use. Students are also encouraged to understand their role in society, by considering different viewpoints, values and attitudes.

Year	Topic	Lesson by Lesson	Key Idea	Key Geographical Skills	Prior Learning	Assessment	Assessment Objectives
10	Paper 1 Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards	<p>What are Natural Hazards</p> <p>Plate Tectonics</p> <p>Plate Margins & Outcomes</p> <p>Earthquake Case Studies</p> <p>Why Risk It?</p> <p>Risk Management & The 3Ps</p> <p>Global Atmospheric Circulation</p> <p>Causes & Distribution of Tropic Storms</p> <p>The Formation of Tropical Storms</p> <p>Typhoon Haiyan Case Study</p> <p>Extreme Weather in the UK</p> <p>UK Weather Event Case Study</p>	<p>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.</p> <p>Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.</p> <p>The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p> <p>Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.</p> <p>Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.</p> <p>Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.</p> <p>The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.</p> <p>Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.</p> <p>Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.</p> <p>Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).</p>	<p>Students will develop academic and life skills from writing, teamwork and communication as well as analytical skills.</p> <p>Students will understand how geography impacts everyday life and discover the key opportunities and challenges facing the world.</p> <p>Students will use maps, figures, GIS and data to investigate complex relationships. Students will also learn how to collect, present and analyse data as well as improve literacy through written answers and evaluations.</p> <p>Students will also develop problem solving as the subject balances a thorough knowledge and understanding of international geography and helps to develop the skills that students need for their next steps in education or employment.</p>	<p>Year 7; mapping, geology & rivers</p> <p>Year 8; tectonics, weather & climate & ecosystems</p> <p>Year 9; climate change & glaciation</p>	<p>Exam Questions</p> <p>End of Topic Test (past paper)</p> <p>Assessment Point 1, 2, 3 & 4 (mock exam)</p>	<p>The exams will measure how students have achieved the following assessment objectives.</p> <p>AO1: Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments and different scales (15%).</p> <p>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%).</p> <p>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)).</p> <p>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)).</p>

10	Paper 1 Section B: The Living World	<p>Scales of Ecosystems & Ecosystem Balance</p> <p>UK Ecosystems</p> <p>Global Biomes</p> <p>The Distribution of Tropical Rainforests</p> <p>The Structure & Adaptations of the Tropical Rainforest</p> <p>Deforestation</p> <p>Uses of the Tropical Rainforest – products & services</p> <p>Sustainable Management of the Tropical Rainforest</p> <p>Distribution & Characteristics of Hot Deserts</p> <p>Development of the Hot Desert</p> <p>Desertification</p>	<p>Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.</p> <p>Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.</p> <p>Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.</p>		<p>Year 7; mapping, geology & The John Muir Award</p> <p>Year 8; weather & climate & ecosystems</p> <p>Year 9; climate change</p>	<p>Exam Questions</p> <p>End of Topic Test (past paper)</p> <p>Assessment Point 1, 2, 3 & 4 (mock exam)</p>	
10	Paper 1 Section C: Physical Landscapes in the UK	<p>UK Landscapes</p> <p>The Fluvial Processes</p> <p>The River Valley</p> <p>River Landforms; upper, middle & lower courses</p> <p>Causes of Flooding</p> <p>Flooding Case Study</p> <p>Flood Management</p> <p>River Study; The River Eden in Cumbria</p> <p>Ice Ages & Glacial Processes</p> <p>Glacial Landforms</p> <p>Uses & Conflicts in Glaciated Landscapes</p>	<p>The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.</p> <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>Ice was a powerful force in shaping the physical landscape of the UK.</p> <p>Distinctive glacial landforms result from different physical processes.</p>		<p>Year 7; mapping, geology & rivers</p> <p>Year 8; weather & climate</p> <p>Year 9; glaciation</p>	<p>Exam Questions</p> <p>End of Topic Test (past paper)</p> <p>Assessment Point 2, 3 & 4 (mock exam)</p>	

			Glaciated upland areas provide opportunities for different economic activities, and management strategies can be used to reduce land use conflicts.			
10 & 11	Paper 2 Section A: Urban Issues & Challenges	<p>Urbanisation & Urban Trends</p> <p>Urban Change In LICs; Lagos Case Study</p> <p>Urban Change in HICs; London Case Study</p> <p>Urban Sustainability</p>	<p>A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.</p> <p>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p> <p>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.</p>		<p>Year 7; mapping & development</p> <p>Year 8; population & migration</p> <p>Year 9; newly emerging economies & urbanisation</p>	<p>Exam Questions</p> <p>End of Topic Test (past paper)</p> <p>Assessment Point 3 & 4 (mock exam)</p>
11	Paper 2 Section B: The Changing Economic World	<p>Development & Key Terms</p> <p>Measures of Development</p> <p>The Development Gap & Factors that Affect Development</p> <p>Reducing the Development</p> <p>Rapid Economic Development in LICs; Nigeria Case Study</p> <p>Economic Change in the UK</p>	<p>There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.</p> <p>Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.</p> <p>Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.</p>		<p>Year 7; mapping & development</p> <p>Year 8; population & migration</p> <p>Year 9; newly emerging economies</p>	<p>Exam Questions</p> <p>End of Topic Test (past paper)</p> <p>Assessment Point 3 & 4 (mock exam)</p>
11	Paper 2 Section C: The Challenge of Resource Management	<p>Global Resource Management</p> <p>UK Resources; food</p> <p>UK Resources; water</p> <p>UK Resources; energy</p> <p>Energy Security & Insecurity</p>	<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>Year 7; mapping & development</p> <p>Year 8; population & migration</p> <p>Year 9; resources (energy) & urbanisation</p>	<p>Exam Questions</p> <p>End of Topic Test (past paper)</p> <p>Assessment Point 3 & 4 (mock exam)</p>

		Increasing Energy Supply; LIC (Nepalese & Kenyan) Case Study	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.			
10 & 11	Paper 3 Section A: Issue Evaluations	Introduction to GCSE Fieldwork Geographic Skills Graphs Fieldwork Consolidation Pre Geographical Enquiry Post Geographical Enquiry	Critical thinking and problem-solving with the opportunity to demonstrate geographical skills and applied knowledge and understanding by looking at a particular issue(s) derived from the specification using secondary sources.		TBC	End of Topic Test (past paper)
10 & 11	Paper 3 Section B: Fieldwork	Pre-release (2022) Lesson Pre-release (March & April of Year 11) Exam Preparation	Students need to undertake two geographical enquiries , each of which must include the use of primary data, collected as part of a fieldwork exercise.		Year 7; The John Muir Award & rivers fieldwork/trip Year 8; population & migration & coastal fieldwork/trips Year 9; urbanisation & glaciation fieldwork/trips	End of Topic Test (past paper)

“A high-quality geography education should inspire in pupils a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people that will remain with them for the rest of their lives. Teaching should equip pupils with knowledge about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments, together with a deep understanding of the Earth’s key physical and human processes. **As pupils progress, their growing knowledge about the world should help them to deepen their understanding of the interaction between physical and human processes, and of the formation and use of landscapes and environments.** Geographical knowledge, understanding and skills provide the frameworks and approaches that explain how the Earth’s features at different scales are shaped, interconnected and change over time.”