

KS4 Geography Curriculum Coverage: Challenges of the human environment AQA exam board



Year 11

	Section A: Urban issues and challenges	Section B: The economic world	Section C: The challenge of resource management.
Key Knowledge (Content)	<p>To know:</p> <p>Urbanisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global pattern of urban change. Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. The emergence of megacities. <p>Rio</p> <p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <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: managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy providing access to services – health and education reducing unemployment and crime managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. <p>Liverpool</p> <p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city how urban change has created opportunities: social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems environmental: urban greening how urban change has created challenges: social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment 	<p>To know:</p> <p>Measuring Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Reducing the development gap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fair-trade, debt relief, microfinance loans. An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. <p>Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: 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. <p>Economic futures in 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 	<p>To know:</p> <p>Overview of global resources</p> <p>The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.</p> <p>Changing demand for resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources. <p>An overview of resources in relation to the UK:</p> <p>Food:</p> <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. <p>Water:</p> <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. <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 economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. <p>Global energy demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): 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. <p>Strategies to increase energy supply</p> <p>Overview of strategies to increase energy supply:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposalthe impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. <p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">reasons why the area needed regenerationthe main features of the project. <p><i>Urban sustainability</i></p> <p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">water and energy conservationwaste recyclingcreating green space. <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parksimpacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainablesocial and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population declineimprovements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacitythe north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differencesthe 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energyan example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages. <p>Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <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 fuelsan example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.
Key Skills (AOs)	<p>Skills relating to:</p> <p>Cartographic, map and photographs, graphical, numerical, statistical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Numerical and statistical dataAnalyse inter-relationship between physical and human factors on maps and establish associations between observed patterns on thematic mapsUse and understand coordinates – four and six-figure grid referencesLatitude and longitudeInterpret and analyse a range of graphs including line, bar, pie, isoline, proportional symbol.Describe human and physical landscapes using photographs.Identify basic features and describe their characteristics from map evidence.Identify basic landscape features and describe their characteristics from map evidence.	<p>Skills relating to:</p> <p>Cartographic, map and photographs, graphical, numerical, statistical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Numerical and statistical dataAnalyse inter-relationship between physical and human factors on maps and establish associations between observed patterns on thematic mapsUse and understand coordinates – four and six-figure grid referencesUse and interpret ground, aerial and satellite imagesInterpret and analyse a range of graphs including line, bar, pie, proportional symbol, scatter, donut, flowline, desire line,Describe human and physical landscapes using photographs.Label and annotate diagrams maps and photographs.Identify basic landscape features and describe their characteristics from map evidence.Inter human activity from map evidence	<p>Skills relating to:</p> <p>Cartographic, map and photographs, graphical, numerical, statistical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Numerical and statistical dataAnalyse inter-relationship between physical and human factors on maps and establish associations between observed patterns on thematic mapsInterpret and analyse a range of graphs including line, pie, scatter, desire line
	Tier 3 key vocabulary	Tier 3 key vocabulary	Tier 3 key vocabulary
Subject specific	Economic Opportunities, Favela, Formal Economy, Global City, HIC, Inequalities, Informal Economy, LIC, Megacity, Migration, Multiplier Effect, Natural Increase, NEE, Opportunities, Pollution, Pull Factors, Push Factors, Quality of Life, Rural-Urban Migration, Sanitation, Services, Site and Service Scheme, Social Opportunities, Squatter Settlement, Traffic Congestion, Urban, Urban Growth, Urbanisation, Waste, Burgess Model, CBD, Commuter Settlements, Congestion, Congestion Charge, Densely Populated, Dereliction, Greenfield Site, Hoyt Model, Inner City, Integrated Transport System, Land Use, Multiculturalism, Population Density, Population Distribution, Quaternary Sector, Recreation, Relief, Rural-Urban Fringe, Social Deprivation, Sparsely Populated, Suburbs, Sustainability, Tertiary	Business Park, Commonwealth, Commuter, Counter-urbanisation, Culture, De-industrialisation, Densely Populated, Aid, Asylum Seeker, Birth Rate, Colonialism, Death Rate, Debt, Debt Crisis, Debt Relief, Demographic Transition Model, Dependency Ratio, Development, Development Gap, Development Indicator, Disparity, Displaced Person, Economic Migrant, Emigrant, European Union, Fair Trade, Gini Index, Gross National Income, High Income Countries, Highly-Indebted Poor Country, Immigrant, Industrial Development, Inequalities, Infant mortality rate, Infrastructure, Intermediate technology, Investment, Life expectancy, Low Income Countries, Malaria, Microfinance Loan, Migrant, Migration, Multiplier Effect, Natural Change, Natural Decrease, Natural Increase, Newly Emerging Economy, Non-Governmental Organisation, Population Pyramid, Population Structure, Quality of Life, Refugee, Service	Agri-business, Aquifer, Carbon zero, Consumption, Deficit, Energy consumption, Energy deficit, Energy insecurity, Energy mix, Energy security, Energy surplus, Flashpoints, Food miles, Fossil fuel, Fracking, Geothermal, Hydrocarbon, Hydro-electric, Import, Intermediate technology, Kerosene, Malnourished, Non-renewable energy, Organic food, Renewable energy, Resource, Resource security, Sediment, Subsistence farming, Surplus, Sustainable, Water stress

	Sector, Trade, Traditional Industries, Urban Greening, Urban Regeneration, Urban Sprawl, Waste Management, Waste Recycling, Brownfield Site.	Industries, Standard of Living, Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Zones, Exports, Financial Services, Freight, Globalisation, Imports, Industrial Structure, Information technologies, Local Enterprise Partnerships, North-South Divide, Population, Population Density, Post-Industrial Economy, Primary Sector, Quaternary Sector, Research Sector, Rural Area, Science Park, Secondary Sector, Sparsely Populated, Sustainable, Tertiary Sector, Traditional Industries	
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