

CURRICULUM MAP FOR GEOGRAPHY

be able to define by the end of this

unit

KS4 (YEAR 10)

Horizon Academy	KS4 (YEAR 10
UNIT 1: Global Urbanisation, Development and Population	List the Keywords that all students will be able to define by the end of this
By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to:	unit
 Identify different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. Outline 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). Suggest limitations of economic and social measures. Link stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the 	- Development - HIC/NEE/LIC - Urbanisation - Population - Megacity - Quality of life - Demographic Transition Model How is this unit being assessed?
level of development.	- Ongoing live assessment
 Explain causes of uneven development: physical, economic, and historical. Describe consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. Describe the global pattern of urban change. Explain urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. Define what a megacity is and be able to identify why they have emerged. 	Knowledge Organiser Link Knowledge Organiser Link
UNIT 2: Changing Urban and Rural Landscapes	List the Keywords that all students will
By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to:	be able to define by the end of this unit
 Outline causes of economic change: de- industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies Explain why the UK is moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks Describe impacts of industry on the physical 	- Post-industrial economy - Urban - Rural - Transport infrastructure - North-south divide How is this unit being assessed? -
environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable - Describe social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline - Discuss improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity - Explain the north—south divide and strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences	Knowledge Organiser Link Knowledge Organiser Link
UNIT 3: UK and the Wider World	List the Keywords that all students will



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- Outline 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.	- Commonwealth - European Union How is this unit being assessed? - End of unit assessment based on ambitious checkpoints Knowledge Organiser Link
UNIT 4: Bristol and the Challenges of Urban Change By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to use a case study of a major city in the UK (Bristol) to: • Identify the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world • Describe impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city • Explain how urban change has created opportunities: social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems, environmental: urban greening • Explain how urban change has created challenges: social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment, environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal • Describe the impact of urban sprawl on the rural—urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. • Use an example of an urban regeneration project (Temple Quarter – Bristol) to show: reasons why the area needed regeneration, the main features of the project.	List the Keywords that all students will be able to define by the end of this unit - Migration - Integrated Transport System - Social inequality - Regeneration - Urban greening - Brownfield - Greenfield How is this unit being assessed? - End of unit assessment based on ambitious checkpoints Knowledge Organiser Link
UNIT 5: Targeting the Development Gap By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to - Outline a range of strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.	List the Keywords that all students will be able to define by the end of this unit - Development gap - Tourism How is this unit being assessed? - End of unit assessment based on ambitious checkpoints



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- Be able to provide an example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE (Jamaica) helps to reduce the development gap.	Knowledge Organiser Link
UNIT 6: Nigeria and the Economic Changing World By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to use a case study of one LIC or NEE to:	List the Keywords that all students will be able to define by the end of this unit - Industrial sectors
 Identify the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally Outline the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is 	- TNCs - Aid - Economic development - Trade
placed - Describe the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development	 How is this unit being assessed? End of unit assessment based on ambitious checkpoints
 Evaluate the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country Describe the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world Describe international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country Outline the environmental impacts of economic development Outline the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. 	Knowledge Organiser Link Knowledge Organiser Link
UNIT 7: Rio and the Challenges/Opportunities of Megacities By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to use a case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: - Identify the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally - Outline causes of growth: natural increase and migration	List the Keywords that all students will be able to define by the end of this unit - Urban growth - Opportunities - Challenges - Squatter settlements - Urban planning
 Describe 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 is this unit being assessed? - End of unit assessment based on ambitious checkpoints
 Describe 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, 	Knowledge Organiser Link



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 Outline ways to manage environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. Discuss an example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. 	
UNIT 8: Ecosystems and the Tropical Rainforest	List the Keywords that all students will be able to define by the end of this
By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to:	unit
 Describe the physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest. Identify the interdependence of climate, water, soils, 	InterdependenceDeforestationEcotourism
plants, animals, and people.	How is this unit being assessed?
 Describe and explain how plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. Describe changing rates of deforestation. 	- End of unit assessment based on ambitious checkpoints
 Using a case study of a tropical rainforest be able to illustrate: causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth 	Knowledge Organiser Link
 Explain the impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change. 	
- Discuss the value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.	
 Evaluate strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably – selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction. 	
UNIT 9: Physical Fieldwork: A Local Ecosystem	List the Keywords that all students will
By the end of this unit of learning all students will be able to	be able to define by the end of this unit
 Identify the factors that need to be considered when selecting suitable questions/hypotheses for geographical enquiry. 	 Fieldwork Primary data Secondary data Risk assessment
 State the geographical theory/concept underpinning the enquiry. 	- Data presentation
 Select appropriate sources of primary and secondary evidence, including locations for fieldwork. 	How is this unit being assessed?
- Identify the potential risks of both human and physical	- End of unit assessment based on ambitious checkpoints
fieldwork and how these risks might be reduced. - Describe the difference between primary and secondary	
data. - Identify and select appropriate physical and human data.	Knowledge Organiser Link



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- Measure and record data using different sampling methods.
- Describe and justify data collection methods.
- Selection an accurate use of appropriate presentation methods.
- Describe, explain and adapt of presentation methods
- Describe, analyse and explain the results of fieldwork data
- Establish links between data sets.
- Use appropriate statistical techniques. Identification of anomalies in fieldwork data.
- Draw evidenced conclusions in relation to original aims of the enquiry.
- Identify the problems of data collection methods.
- Identification the limitations of data collected.
- Suggest why other data that might be useful.
- Discuss the extent to which conclusions were reliable.