

Year 10 GCSE Geography – Ed Excel B specification.

In Year 10, we study the content from the Paper 1 exam – Global Geographical Issues.

Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition: to know... That (declarative) how to (procedural)	Key Tier 3 vocabulary	Skills and enrichment opportunities
1. Development Dynamics	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that development is the progress a country has made in terms of standard of living and quality of life. We can categorise countries into developed, emerging and developing countries.	Developed, Emerging Developing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cause, effect •Human processes •Explanation •Significance • Comparison •Applying case study knowledge • Analysis • Evaluation • Numeracy • Literacy, • Data interpretation
		that population structures change as a country develops	Demographics, Demographic transition model, Population Pyramid	
		that development around the world is unequal due to historical, physical and economic reasons.	Inequality, Income, Quintile, Colonialism/neo-colonialism	
		that there are several consequences of uneven development around the world.	Modernisation Theory, Dependency theory	
		that Rostow’s modernisation theory outlines development in different ways to Frank’s dependency theory.	Modernisation Theory, Dependency theory	
		that there are two strategies being put in place to improve living standards in India	Living standards, Top down, Bottom up	
		that there are reasons why India is an important area to its region and the wider world whilst facing opportunities and challenges	Political, Economic, Social, Cultural	
		that India’s economy has changed over time as a consequence of TNCs	Government policy, Liberalisation, Globalisation Outsourcing, Communication technology, TNCs	

		that India's economic development has had a variety of socioeconomic impacts for people	Socioeconomic, Rural-Urban Migration, Demographics, Core – Periphery region	
		that India's economic development has had negative consequences for its environmental quality	Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Land degradation, Greenhouse gases, Climate Change	
		that India has links in the wider world and why it will be important in the future	Geopolitical, BRICS, FDI, IGO	
		that India still faces many challenges	FDI, International Significance, Poverty, Socioeconomic issues, Economic freedom	
2. Hazardous Earth	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that circulating air masses and oceans create the world's climate zones	Ferrell, Hadley, Polar, High pressure, Low Pressure, Global atmospheric circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cause, effect •Human processes •Explanation •Significance • Comparison •Applying case study knowledge • Analysis • Evaluation • Numeracy • Literacy, • Data interpretation
		that human and natural events have caused climate change throughout history	Glacial/Interglacial, Greenhouse effect	
		that there is historical evidence for natural climate change	Tree rings, Ice Cores, Nature's Calendar, Interglacial/Glacial Period	
		that climate change will affect us all in more than one way.	Social, Economic, Environmental	
		that tropical storms form in specific parts of the world, and they have a very specific structure.	Pressure, Distribution, Coriolis effect	
		that there are physical hazards of tropical storms and characteristics that make flat, coastal areas more vulnerable	Vulnerability, Storm Surge	
		that tropical storms have many impacts which differ from country to country	Primary and Secondary Effects, Immediate and Long Term Responses	
		that countries can prepare for tropical storms and respond to them efficiently	Prediction, Protection, Planning, Monitoring, Risk Factors, Responses Defences	

		To know that some countries need to prepare more than others		
		that the structure of the earth affects plate movement	Convection currents, Plates Tectonics	
		that different hazards occur at different plate boundaries due to tectonic plate movement	Divergent, Convergent, Conservative	
		that there are many types of Volcano which vary in the way they are formed and their characteristics	Volcano, magma chamber, vent, crater, composite shield	
		that earthquakes form due to tectonic movement and that this can lead to the formation of tsunamis	Earthquake, Pressure, Plate boundary, Tsunami	
		that the 2011 Japan earthquake had a number of effects and responses	Primary and Secondary Effects, Short term and Long term responses	
		that the Nepal 2015 earthquake had a number of effects and responses	Primary and Secondary Effects, Short term and Long term responses	
3. Urbanising world	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that urbanisation rates have changed since 1980 to current day and these changes can vary depending on regions	Urbanisation, megacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cause, effect •Human processes • Explanation • Significance • Comparison •Applying case study knowledge • Analysis • Evaluation • Numeracy • Literacy, • Data interpretation
		that some continents have more urban growth than others and this is caused by natural increase or push and pull factors.	Urbanisation, Megacities, Natural increase, Push & pull factors	
		that economic change and migration has contributed to growth and/or decline of cities.	Influence, migration, economic change	
		that urban populations and spatial growth change over time.	Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, regeneration	
		that there are different urban land uses depending on distance from the city centre which are impacted by cost, accessibility, availability and planning.	Commercial, Industrial, Residential, Accessibility	

		<p>that Mumbai's geography has influenced its growth into a megacity.</p>	<p>Site, situation, history</p>	
		<p>that Mumbai's population has rapidly increased over time due to rural- urban migration and natural increase.</p>	<p>Site, situation, land use connections</p>	
		<p>that urban growth has created both opportunities and challenges for people living in urban areas.</p>	<p>Opportunity, challenge, structure</p>	
		<p>that inequalities exist within Mumbai and the key reasons for these differences in quality of life.</p>	<p>Quality of life, living standards, inequality</p>	
		<p>that the quality of life in Mumbai can be improved by different strategies for achieving sustainability.</p>	<p>Quality of life, top-down bottom up</p>	