

Year 11 GCSE Geography – Ed Excel B specification.

In Year 11, students will complete the topics for Papers 2 & 3 of the GCSE specification.

Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition: to know... That (declarative) how to (procedural)	Key Tier 3 vocabulary	Skills and enrichment opportunities
UK Evolving Physical Landscape - coasts	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that there are different types of waves, marine and subaerial processes that effect the rate of erosion at the coast	Seasonality, Destructive, Constructive, Marine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cause, effect •Human processes •Explanation •Significance • Comparison •Applying case study knowledge • Analysis • Evaluation • Numeracy • Literacy, • Data interpretation
		that there are different types of subaerial processes that effect the rate of erosion at the coast.	Sub-aerial, Weathering, Mass Movement	
		that geological structure and rock type influence rates or erosion and the creation of erosional landforms along the coast.	Concordant, Discordant, Bay, Headland	
		that erosional processes along discordant and concordant coastlines create a number of erosional landforms such as caves, headlands and bays.	Headland, bay, cave arch stack stump, wavecut platform.	
		that deposition has shaped our coastlines	Spits and Bars, beaches, berms, Beach, Profile	
		that human activities can have direct and indirect effects on coastal landscapes which can be positive or negative.	Development, Agriculture, Industry, Management	
		that there are several reasons for the increase of flood risk in coastal environments	Flood risk, Marine erosion, sea level rise	
		that hard and soft engineering can be used to protect coastal landscapes and communities.	Hard Engineering, Soft Engineering, Integrated Coastal Zone Management(ICZM	

Geographical investigations – physical fieldwork	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that we carried out both quantitative and qualitative research in our fieldwork.	Enquiry, Fieldwork, Primary, Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Cause, effect ●Human processes ● Explanation ● Significance ● Comparison ●Applying case study knowledge ● Analysis ● Evaluation ● Numeracy ● Literacy, ● Data interpretation
		that we collated our data and presented it using two different presentation methods	Horizontal bar chart, epitome word cloud	
		how to analyse the data we collected and make firm conclusions which answer the enquiry title	Analysis, conclusion	
		how to reflect in a critical way and suggest improvements for future geographical enquiries	Evaluation	
UK Evolving Physical Landscape - rivers	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that there are three types of rock which influence landscapes in the UK	Geology, Igneous, Metamorphic, Sedimentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Cause, effect ●Human processes ● Explanation ● Significance ● Comparison ●Applying case study knowledge ● Analysis ● Evaluation ● Numeracy ● Literacy, ● Data interpretation
		that geology and past processes have influenced the physical landscape of the UK.	Geology, Tectonic, Glacial	
		that upland and lowland areas have different features created by physical processes	Upland, Lowland	
		how to answer physical environments 8-mark questions by assessing figures	Assess, glaciation, AO4 and AO3	
		that river becomes flatter, deeper, wider, and increases velocity as it flows towards the sea.	Long Profile, Cross Profile, Drainage Basin, Watershed	
		that rivers are always moving, and they erode, transport and deposit material as they flow from source to mouth.	Channel, Source, Mouth, Lateral, Vertical, Fluvial	
		that erosion and deposition create landforms in each course of a river.	Meander, Oxbow Lake, Interlocking Spurs, Levee, Delta, Floodplain, Waterfall	
		how to interpret a storm hydrograph and know that they are influenced by geology, soil type, slope and drainage basin size.	Meander, Oxbow Lake, Interlocking Spurs, Levee, Delta, Floodplain, Waterfall	

		<p>how to use an OS map to identify a river cross section, features and link this to geology.</p>	Cross Section, Geology, Contour	
		<p>that some rivers are more prone to flooding than others</p>	Antecedent conditions, Urbanisation	
		<p>that river flooding can be managed by a combination of hard and soft engineering strategies</p>	Hard engineering, soft engineering	
UK Evolving human landscape	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	<p>that urban rural areas differ and that there are strategies in place to reduce decline.</p>	Urban Core, Rural Periphery, Enterprise Zones, Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Cause, effect ●Human processes ●Explanation ●Significance ● Comparison ●Applying case study knowledge ● Analysis ● Evaluation ● Numeracy ● Literacy, ● Data interpretation
		<p>that migration over the last 50 years has altered the population of the UK</p>	Population, Migration, Distribution	
		<p>that the UK's economy has changed over time from primary and secondary industries to tertiary and quaternary industry</p>	Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary	
		<p>that globalisation, free-trade polices and privatisation has increased FDI and the role of TNCs in the UK economy.</p>	Globalisation, FDI, TNCs, Free-trade, Privatisation	
		<p>that Newcastle is located in North East England and that it is connected to the wider world through its site and situation.</p>	Site, Situation, Connectivity, Diversity	
		<p>that migration is influencing growth and the character in different parts of Newcastle, leading to inequalities.</p>	Migration, Inequalities, Ethnicity, Culture	
		<p>that the Quayside and other parts of Newcastle have faced decline and how the city has undergone regeneration.</p>	Decentralisation, Gentrification, Studentification	
		<p>that quality of life in Newcastle can be improved and made more sustainable by improving transport, housing, employment and green spaces.</p>	Interdependence	
		<p>that rural areas can experience economic and social changes due to their links with urban areas</p>	Interdependence	

People and the biosphere	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that there are 9 global biomes which are influenced by climate (temperature, precipitation, sunshine hours).	Biosphere, Biome, Ecosystem, Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Cause, effect ●Human processes ● Explanation ● Significance ● Comparison ●Applying case study knowledge ● Analysis ● Evaluation ● Numeracy ● Literacy, ● Data interpretation
		that the biosphere provides resources for people on different scales and this its function is important naturally.	Goods, Services, Exploitation, Indigenous	
		that population and resource demand is increasing globally, but mainly in developed and emerging countries.	Optimistic, Pessimistic	
Forests under threat	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that tropical rainforests have high levels of biodiversity and plants and animals are adapted to the conditions.	Stratified, Layers, Adaptation, Interdependent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Cause, effect ●Human processes ● Explanation ● Significance ● Comparison ●Applying case study knowledge ● Analysis ● Evaluation ● Numeracy ● Literacy, ● Data interpretation
		that deforestation is the main direct threat and climate change is the main indirect threat to tropical rainforests.	Direct threat, Indirect threat, Deforestation	
		that the taiga has low levels of biodiversity and animals and plants are adapted to the harsh climate.	Interdependent, Productivity, Biodiversity	
		that taiga forests are threatened by deforestation, acid rain, forest fires and pests. There are differing views on how these should be managed.	Wilderness areas	
Consuming energy resources	Compulsory element of Ed Excel B GCSE specification	that renewable and non-renewable energy have environmental impacts.	Renewable, Non-renewable, Recyclable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Cause, effect ●Human processes ● Explanation ● Significance ● Comparison ●Applying case study knowledge ● Analysis ● Evaluation ● Numeracy ● Literacy, ● Data interpretation
		that the demand for energy varies around the world because of physical factors, accessibility, level of development and politics.	Energy consumption, Energy poverty	
		that oil production and reserves are unevenly distributed. The demand for oil consumption is increasing. The supply and demand for oil is affecting prices and this is affected by international relations and economic factors.	Consumption, Production, Supply, Demand	
		that new oil and gas sources are being developed to meet the growing energy	Tar sands, Shale gas	

		demand, resulting in more risky and dangerous environments which are difficult to access have to be exploited.		
		that fossil fuels are a finite resource so there are ways of reducing the use of energy consumption so the resources last longer and we reduce carbon emissions.	Energy conservation, Energy efficiency, Carbon footprint	