



**Humanities Faculty: Yearly Overview Plan**

<b>Subject: Geography</b>		<b>Year Group: 10</b>	
<u>Unit Topic</u>	<u>Learning Outcomes</u> <i>Students will...</i>	<u>Real World Application / Link to UAE</u>	<u>Assessment Methods</u>
<b>1. <u>Urban environments</u></b>	<p>Learn that</p> <p>1 A growing percentage of the world’s population lives in urban areas</p> <p>a) Contrasting trends in urbanisation over the last 50 years in different parts of the world, including the processes of suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation. (1)</p> <p>b) Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation and the emergence of megacities.</p> <p>c) Problems associated with rapid urbanisation: congestion, transport, employment, crime and environmental issues.</p> <p>(2) 6.2 Cities face a range of social and environmental challenges resulting from rapid growth and resource demands</p> <p>a) Factors affecting urban land use patterns: locational needs, accessibility, land values. (3)</p> <p>b) Urban challenges in a named developed country \ : food, energy, transport and waste disposal demands, concentrated resource consumption, segregation. (4)</p> <p>c) Urban challenges in a named developing country \ or emerging country \ : squatter settlements.</p> <p>Different strategies can be used to manage social, economic and environmental challenges in a sustainable manner</p> <p>a) Development of the rural-urban fringe: housing estates, retail, business and science parks, industrial estates, and the greenfield versus brownfield debate.</p> <p>b) The range of possible strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving the quality of life (waste disposal, transport, education, health, employment and housing) for the chosen urban environment. (5)</p> <p>c) Role of different groups of people (planners, politicians, property developers and industrialists) in managing the social, economic and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All elements of the unit are linked to real world examples</li> <li>• Case studies will be taught as per the syllabus and will be UAE focussed where possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bookwork is marked and feedback provided using WWW/EBI/PPP</li> <li>• Extended writing activities</li> <li>• iGCSE examination questions</li> </ul>

<p><b>2. <u>Economic activity and energy</u></b></p>	<p>Will learn;</p> <p>4.1 The relative importance of different economic sectors and the location of economic activity varies spatially, and changes over time</p> <p>a) Classification of employment by economic sector (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) and the reasons for the differences in the employment structures in countries at different levels of development (Clark Fisher Model). (1)</p> <p>b) Factors affecting the location of economic activity in each economic sector and how these factors can change over time.</p> <p>c) Reasons for the changes in the numbers of people employed in each economic sector, including the availability of raw materials, globalisation, mechanisation, demographic changes and government policies.</p> <p>4.2 The growth and decline of different economic sectors has resulted in a range of impacts and possible resource issues</p> <p>a) Positive and negative impacts of economic sector shifts in a named developed } and a named developing } or emerging country }. (2)</p> <p>b) Informal employment: causes (economic development, ruralurban migration) and characteristics (advantages and disadvantages) in a named megacity }.</p> <p>c) Different theories (Malthus and Boserup) are used to explain the relationship between population and resources. (4)</p> <p>4.3 Countries increasingly experience an energy gap and therefore seek energy security by developing a balanced energy mix and sustainable energy use</p> <p>a) Energy demand and production varies globally and is affected by a range of factors: population growth, increased wealth and technological advances.</p> <p>b) Non-renewable, e.g. coal, oil, natural gas, uranium and shale gas/oil, and renewable sources of energy, e.g. solar, wind, hydroelectric power (HEP), geothermal, biomass, have advantages and disadvantages for people and the environment.</p> <p>c) Energy can be managed in a sustainable way through education, efficiency and conservation (within industry, transport and the home). (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All elements of the unit are linked to real world examples</li> <li>• Case studies will be taught as per the syllabus and will be UAE focussed where possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended writing</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• iGCSE questions</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. <u>Globalisation and migration</u></b></p>	<p>8.1 Globalisation is creating a more connected world, with increased movements of goods (trade) and people (migration and tourism) worldwide</p> <p>a) Rise of the global economy (growth of production and commodity chains) and the factors encouraging it (trade, foreign investment, aid, labour, modern transport and information technologies). (1)</p> <p>b) Role of global institutions, including the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and TNCs in creating a more globalised economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All elements of the unit are linked to real world examples</li> <li>• Case studies will be taught as per the syllabus and will be UAE focussed where possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iGCSE examination questions</li> </ul>

c) Push and pull factors (social, economic and political) that have influenced rates of different types of migration over the last 50 years, including medical, sport, tourism and economic.

(2) 8.2 The impacts of globalisation vary on a global scale

a) Impacts of globalisation on different groups of people, including the benefits and costs to countries hosting TNCs. (3)

b) Impacts of migration (voluntary, forced, national, international, and rural-urban) on different groups of people. (4)

c) Positive and negative impacts of the growth of global tourism, including mass tourism, on the environment, economy and people of destination areas.

(5) 8.3 The responses to increased migration and tourism vary depending on a country's level of development

a) How geopolitical relationships between countries are important in managing trade, migration and tourism.

b) Different approaches to the management of long-term migration in a named country }.

c) Different approaches to make tourism more sustainable from individuals, organisations and governments in a named developed } and a name emerging developing country