

Year 11 Topics

In year 11 we teach the following topics over the course of the year. Each topic draws on prior learning from previous years and builds on understanding from the KS3 programme of study. Each topic develops and deepens the Core knowledge that will underpin all areas of the curriculum at KS4 and KS5.

Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
1 Urban Issues and challenges	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the global pattern of change look like? • How do these trends differ in areas of varying development? • What factors affect the rate of urbanisation? • How and why is there an emergence of megacities? 	Distribution, pattern, urbanisation, rural-urban migration, push factor, pull factor, natural increase, megacity, development, wealth, HIC, LIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause, effect • Human processes • Explanation • Significance • Comparison • Applying case study knowledge • Analysis • Evaluation • Numeracy • Literacy • Data interpretation
		Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs – Rio de Janeiro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is Rio important on a variety of scales? • What has caused the urban population of Rio to grow? • How does urban growth create social and economic opportunities for people in Rio? • How does urban growth create social, economic and environmental challenges for people in Rio? • How has urban planning improved quality of life for the urban poor? 	Location, importance, global, national, international, natural increase, migration, urban growth, healthcare, education, resources, water supply, energy, industrial, stimulus, economic, social, development, slums, squatter settlements, sanitation, unemployment, crime, environmental, waste disposal, pollution, congestion, quality of life, urban poor, poverty, disparity	

1 Urban Issues and challenges	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the population distributed in the UK? • How are major cities distributed in the UK? Case Study – London <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is London important on a variety of scales? • How does national and international migration impact on the growth and character of London? • How has urban change created social, economic and environmental opportunities in London? • How has urban change created social, economic and environmental challenges in London? • Why was an urban regeneration project needed in the Lower Lees Valley? • What are the main features of the urban regeneration scheme in the Lower Lees Valley? 	Population, distribution, highlands, lowlands, coastal, cities, national, international, social, economic, cultural mix, recreation, entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems, environmental, urban greening, deprivation, inequalities, housing, healthcare, education, dereliction, brownfield, greenfield, waste disposal, rural-urban fringe, commuter settlements, regeneration	
		Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	Sustainability, management, resources, transport, water, energy, recycling, conservation, green space, transport, congestion	

1 Urban Issues and challenges	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can water and energy conservation be a feature of sustainable urban living? • How can waste recycling conservation be a feature of sustainable urban living? • How can creating green space conservation be a feature of sustainable urban living? • How are urban transport strategies being used to reduce traffic congestion? 		
Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
2 Economic World	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	<p>There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we classify parts of the world according to economic development? • What social and economic indicators can we use to measure development? • What limitations are there of using these development indicators? • What is the Demographic Transition Model? How does it link to level of development? • What are the physical, economic and historical causes of uneven development? 	Variations, global, economic, development, quality of life, classification, social, indicator, measurement, limitations, Demographic Transition Model, physical, historical, uneven, consequences, health, wealth, international, migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause, effect • Human processes • Explanation • Significance • Comparison • Applying case study knowledge • Analysis • Evaluation • Numeracy • Literacy • Data interpretation

2 Economic World	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the consequences of uneven development on health, wealth and international migration? 		
		<p>Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can investment close the development gap? • How can industrial development close the development gap? • How can tourism close the development gap? • How can aid close the development gap? • How can intermediate technology close the development gap? • How can fairtrade close the development gap? • How can debt relief close the development gap? • How can microfinance loans close the development gap? • How can the growth of tourism in Tunisia help reduce the development gap? 	Strategies, reducing, development gap, invest, industrial, tourism, aid, intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans, growth	
		<p>Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change. Case Study - Nigeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is Nigeria? How is it important regionally, nationally and globally? 	Economic development, social, environmental, cultural, regionally, nationally, globally, scale, political, industrial structure, Transnational Corporation, host country, origin country, political, trading, aid, receiving country, quality of life	

2 Economic World	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the wider political context for Nigeria? • How is Nigeria's changing industrial structure stimulating economic development? • What are TNCs? What are some examples of TNCs? What advantages do TNCs bring to the host country? What disadvantages do TNCs bring to the host country? (Unilever & Shell) • How have political and trading relationships changed between Nigeria and the rest of the world? • What types of aid are there? What are the impacts of aid on the receiving country? • What environmental impacts are there because of economic developments? (Bodo Oil Spill) • How has economic development changed the quality of life for people in Nigeria? 		
		<p>Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has de-industrialisation, decline in traditional industries, globalisation and government policies caused economic change? 	Economy, employment, regional, de-industrialisation, traditional industry, globalisation, government, economic, post-industrial, information technology, service industry, finance, research, science park, business park, physical, sustainable, population density, sparsely, densely, rural, urban, road, rail infrastructure, ports,	

<p>2 Economic World</p>	<p>Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a post-industrial economy? • How and why is the UK moving towards a post-industrial economy? • How has the development of IT, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks aided the UK in moving towards a post-industrial economy? • How has industry impacted the physical environment? (Torr Quarry) and how can it be more environmentally sustainable? • What is the population density like in the Outer Hebrides? • What is the population density like in Cambridgeshire? • What social and economic changes are there in rural areas of population growth and one of decline? (Hebrides & Cambridgeshire) • What improvements and developments have there been to road, rail infrastructure, ports and airports in the UK? • What is the north-south divide? • What strategies can be used to resolve the regional differences between the north and south? 	<p>airports, north-south divide, trade, culture, transport, electronic communications, European Union, Commonwealth</p>	
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2 Economic World	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the UK fit ,in terms of place, within the wider world? • How does trade, culture, transport and electronic communications help link the UK to the wider world? • What is the EU? What is the Commonwealth? How does affiliation to both create economic and political links between the UK and the wider world? 		
Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
3 Resource Management	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9	<p>Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How and why is food, water and energy economically and socially significant to wellbeing? • How are these resources distributed? • What are the inequalities linked to the supply and consumption of these resources? <p>The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce create opportunities and challenges for the UK? 	<p>Fundamental, development, food, water, energy, economic, social, wellbeing, significant, distribution, resources, inequality, supply, consumption</p> <p>Demand, provision, opportunities, challenges, seasonal, organic, carbon footprint, food miles, locally sourced, agribusiness, water quality, pollution, security, insecurity, surplus, deficit, management, distribution, water transfer scheme, energy mix, renewable, non-renewable, fossil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause, effect • Human processes • Explanation • Significance • Comparison • Applying case study knowledge • Analysis • Evaluation • Literacy • Data interpretation

<p>3 Resource Management</p>	<p>Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a carbon footprint? How is larger carbon footprints fuelling a move towards local sourcing of <u>food?</u> • What is agribusiness? How is the trend towards agribusiness changing? • How is the demand for <u>water</u> changing? • What is <u>water</u> quality? What are the causes of water pollution and how can we manage water pollution? • How is <u>water</u> security distributed? How can we match supply and demand for water? What areas are experiencing water surplus or deficit? • How can <u>water</u> transfer schemes maintain supply of water? • How and why is our <u>energy</u> mix changing? • How has this changing <u>energy</u> mix led to a reliance on fossil fuels and the increasing significance of renewables? • What has happened to domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil? • What are the economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of <u>energy</u> sources? 	<p>fuel, domestic, economic, environmental, exploitation</p>	
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<p>3 Resource Management</p>	<p>Optional Topic of AQA GCSE 1-9</p>	<p><u>WATER</u> Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which areas have a water surplus (security) and which areas have a water deficit (insecurity)? • Are there any global patterns of water surplus and deficit? If so, what are they? • Why is there increasing water consumption? • How does climate affect water availability? • How does geology affect water availability? • How does pollution of the supply affect water availability? • How does over-abstraction affect water availability? • How does limited infrastructure affect water availability? • How does poverty affect water availability? • How does water insecurity impact waterborne disease and water pollution? • How does water insecurity impact on pollution? • How does water insecurity impact industrial output? 	<p>economic development, rising population, climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty, impact, security, insecurity, waterborne disease, water pollution, food production, industrial output, conflict, demand, exceeds, supply.</p>	
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3 Resource Management	Optional Topic of AQA GCSE 1-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does water insecurity impact the potential for conflict? 		
		<p><u>WATER</u> Different strategies can be used to increase water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does diverting supplies and increasing storage increase water supply? • How does building dams and reservoirs increase water supply? • How do water transfer schemes increase water supply? • How does desalination increase water supply? <p><u>Example – Lesotho Highlands Water Transfer Scheme</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is Lesotho? • What is the Lesotho project? • Why was the project needed? • How has the Lesotho projects development had both advantages and disadvantages? <p><u>Generic – not named example specific</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is water conservation and how can it be used in moving towards a sustainable resource future? • What is groundwater management and how can it be used in moving towards a sustainable resource future? 	Strategies, storage, diverting, dams, reservoir, water transfer, desalination, water conservation, groundwater management, water recycling, grey water, sustainable, pats, taankas, johed, education, irrigation, public awareness	

3 Resource Management	Optional Topic of AQA GCSE 1-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is water recycling and how can it be used in moving towards a sustainable resource future? • What is grey water and how can it be used in moving towards a sustainable resource future? <p><u>Example - increase sustainable supplies of water – Wakel River Basin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is the Wakel Basin? • What is this project and what are the aims? • What are the features of the project? • How does this project promote an increasing sustainable water supply? 		
Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
4 Issues Evaluation	Compulsory element of AQA GCSE 1-9 This booklet is released 12 weeks prior to the exam and topic varies each year.	This is dependent on the pre-release topic	This is dependent on the pre-release topic	This is dependent on the pre-release topic

