



Year 9 Options

GCSE GEOGRAPHY



Why pick Geography ?



There has never been a better or more important time to study Geography. Dealing with vital issues such as climate change, migration, environmental degradation, social issues and natural hazards, Geography is one of the most relevant subjects you could choose to study.

As you may have found before, geography helps to strengthen your core qualitative (literacy) skills, helping you to organise information in a logical format, helping you to succeed in your further studies

Moreover, you can also develop quantitative (numeracy) skills, helping you to interpret data in the future, a skill that is greatly admired and revered - also something which employers look for helping to significantly boost your chances of getting a job

"Geography is the subject that holds the key to our future"
Michael Palin

Geography is all around you... It's real-life... It's relevant... It's happening now! And it's fun!

The world in which we live is likely to change more in the next 50 years than it has ever done before. Geography explains why, and helps to prepare you for those changes...

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Year 9 Options | Course content

The course is made up of three units covered throughout the two years. It is a LINEAR course, so all exams are at the end of Year 11. There is NO tiered entry and No controlled assessment.

Course Structure:

<i>Unit Title</i>	<i>Assessment Type</i>
Unit 1 – Living with the Physical Environment	EXAM – 35%
Unit 2 – Challenges in the Human Environment	EXAM – 35%
Unit 3 – Geographical Applications	EXAM – 30%



Unit 1: Living with the Physical World

The collage consists of nine images arranged in a 3x3 grid. The top row shows a river winding through a canyon, a volcanic eruption with bright orange lava, and a hand holding a globe with flames. The middle row shows a city skyline at sunset, a waterfall in a lush forest, and a large tornado. The bottom row shows a rocky landscape, a coastal beach, and a multi-story building that has been severely damaged by an earthquake.

- Tectonic Hazards
- Weather Hazards
- Climate Change
- Ecosystems
- Tropical Rainforests
- Hot Deserts
- UK Physical Landscapes
- Coastal Landscapes
- River Landscapes

EXAM – 35%



Paper 2: Challenges in the Human Environment



The collage consists of six images: top-left shows a dense urban area with a tall building; top-right shows a busy street scene; middle-left shows a diverse group of professionals; middle-right shows a person's hands cupped under a running faucet; bottom-left shows a modern city skyline by the water; bottom-right shows a globe with a power cord plugged into it.

- Urban Issues and Challenges
- Rapid growth of LICs
- Variations in global development
- Economic Growth in LICs
- The UKs changing economy
- Resource Management

EXAM – 35%



Unit 3: Geographical Applications



• Physical Geography Enquiry / Fieldwork

• Human Geography Enquiry / Fieldwork

• Geographical Skills

• Decision Making Exercise

EXAM – 30%



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Field trips – Paper 3 Fieldwork

1. Physical Fieldwork – Juniper Hall/River Tillingbourne – Epping Forest – Loughton Brook
2. Human Fieldwork – Brick Lane, East London





Year 9 Options | Activity

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=naMxvhPdi5g>
Earth is Calling

Geography tackles the big issues:

- environmental responsibility
- Our global interdependence
- Cultural understanding and tolerance
- Commerce, trade and industry



Geography will help you to develop **transferable skills**, which are highly sought after by employers...



Year 9 Options | Activity

What are you going to do for a living?

With the transferrable skills Geography develops, the list is endless, but here are just a FEW ideas of geography related careers...

Care about the planet?
Estate Manager
Forestry Ranger
Environmental Consultant
Pollution Analyst
Conservation Officer

Interested in world events?
Aid Worker
Diplomat
Refugee Advisor
Charity Coordinator

Interested in human behaviour?
Planner
Social Worker
Market Researcher
Housing Officer
Estate Agent

Discover new places!
Travel Agent
Tourism Officer
Eco-Tourism Advisor
Tour Guide
Media Researcher

Fascinated by maps?
GIS Specialist
Cartographer
Utilities Manager
Remote Sensing
Analyst

Other professions...
Accountant
Lawyer
Teacher
Finance
Photographer

Want to know why people work where they do?
Economic Developer
Location Analyst
Retailer
Regional Developer
Transport Manager

Enjoy being in the landscape?
Hydrologist
Coastal Manager
Geologist
Civil Engineer
Soil Conservationist

Interested in Weather?
Weather Presenter
Disaster Manager
Flood Prevention Officer
Risk Assessor
Water Supply Coordinator

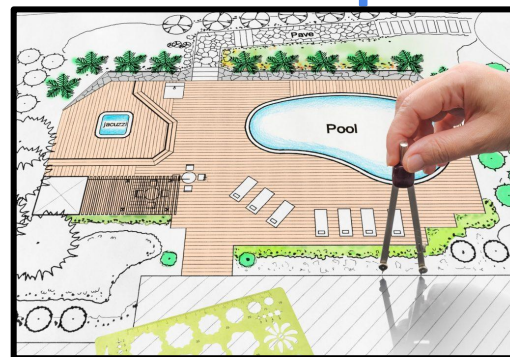
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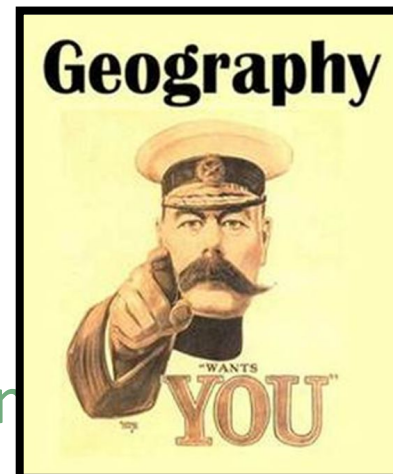
Year 9 Options | Career options



- Astronomer
- International aid/development worker
- Landscape architect
- Logistics and distribution manager
- Market researcher
- Nature conservation officer
- Political risk analyst
- Sustainability consultant
- Tourism officer
- Transport planner
- Pilot



- Cartographer
- Commercial/residential surveyor
- Environmental consultant
- Geographical information systems officer
- Planning and development surveyor
- Secondary school teacher
- Social researcher
- Town planner



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Rob Andrew – rugby player



Michael Jordan – basketball player



Sarah Keith Lukas - meteorologist



Mr Toth – Teacher



Amy McDonald – musician/singer



Prince William – royalty




Theresa May – former PM



David Attenborough – Legend

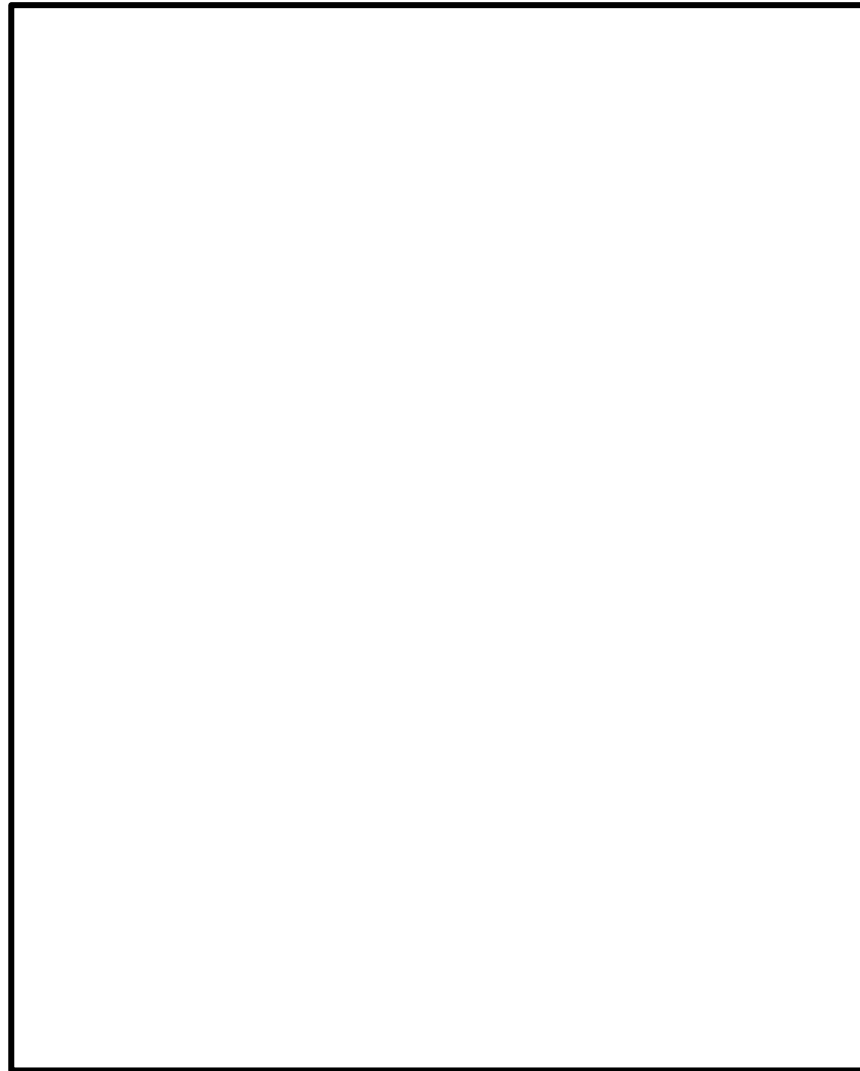
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Class Notes

- CW or HL
- Title and date underlined neatly
- Starter labelled with subtitle
- Enquiry sheet for lesson stuck in
- Notes organised and neat
- Exam/Practice Questions labelled with subtitle

Physical landscapes in the UK		Covered in class	GCSE	AQA	Revision undertaken
<p>Scan describe the location of the major upland and lowland areas within the UK. Scan describe the location of the major river systems within the UK.</p>					
Coastal landscapes of the UK					
Scan define what the coast is					
Scan describe and explain the different types of waves					
Scan name and explain the four processes of erosion					
Scan name and explain the processes of weathering					
Scan name and explain the processes of mass movement					
Scan describe erosional landforms and the sequence of beach, dunes, shingle, shump, wave cut platforms, wave cut rocks are formed.					
Scan describe and explain the process of mass movement and slumping					
Scan explain, using an example , how erosion and deposition will impact on the people and the environment of the coast.					
Scan describe the processes of transportation in the coastal zone. (longshore drift and traction, solution, suspension and solution)					
Scan explain the reasons why sediment is deposited on the coast.					
Scan explain how depositional landforms (beaches, spit and bars) are formed.					
Scan describe and explain methods of hard and soft engineering using an example .					
Scan evaluate the cost and benefits of hard and soft engineering using an example .					
Scan explain why people have different views about the way the coast is managed and the conflicts the may cause using an example .					
Scan identify on an OS map of of the coastal landforms and use 4 & 6 grid references to locate them on a map.					
River landscapes of the UK					
Scan describe how a river's long profile and cross profile varies over it's course					
Scan explain how vertical and lateral erosion changes the cross profile of a river					
Scan explain the four processes of erosion					
Scan describe the four processes of transportation in a river					
Scan explain the reasons why a river deposits its eroded material					
Scan explain how interlocking spurs, waterfalls & gorges are formed					
Scan explain that meanders are formed by erosion & deposition					
Scan describe on De Saver lake and explain how they form from meanders					
Scan explain how a flood plain levee and oxbow lake are formed					
Scan use an example of a river valley to demonstrate my understanding of the erosion and depositional landforms					
Scan explain how physical and human factors affect the risk of flooding including precipitation, geology, relief and land use					
Scan explain what river discharge means & how it is shown on a hydrograph					
Scan explain of least 4 factors (things) that will either increase or decrease river discharge					
Scan explain how hard engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding					
Scan explain how soft engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding					
<p>Using an example (low-lying)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How the scheme was required 2. How the area was managed 3. The social, environmental and economic issues 					
Scan identify on an OS map of of the river landforms and use 4 & 6 grid references to locate them on a map.					





GCSE Classwork

ETHNIC GROUPS THAT MAKE UP LONDON'S POPULATION

- London is the most diverse city in the UK
- 19% of London's population are of white British origin
- 83% of London's population were born outside of the UK

THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF LONDON'S POPULATION

Ethnic Group	Percentage
White British	45%
Other	13%
Black	12%
South Asian	12%
White Other	11%
Other	5%

HOW IS LONDON CHANGING?

- Many inner city areas of London have changed over time due to globalisation and de-industrialisation
- Most industries and factories closed down in the 20th century - led to deprivation and unemployment
- More recently, these poor and abandoned areas are undergoing regeneration

REGENERATION - improving an area that has been experiencing a period of decline. In the east end of London the decline was brought about by de-industrialisation.

WHY HAVE NEW INDUSTRIES GROWN?

- Due to investment there have been new economic opportunities in service sectors
- The UK has 2 zone sites in particular
- Impact of 2008 crisis? Economy has not recovered by high rate of job loss
- Has led to international firms
- There has been a growth of some of the

• The primary sector has remained the same. The professional, scientific, technical and employment jobs have risen in 2013 to over 300,000 from around 150,000 in 1995. On the other hand, the manufacturing jobs in 1995 were around 300,000 which decreased drastically to around 120,000 in 2013 - due to high unemployment and globalisation. GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

FACTORS TO LIVING IN A CITY

- Integrated transport
- Better education
- Job opportunities
- An expected higher standard of living
- More reliable food

movement of people from country side into cities. URBANISATION - while this rate is higher than rural rate.

Integrated transport system and urban greening.

• More trains to avoid congestion

• Increasing the number of parks and planting more trees like Queen Elizabeth Park in London.

INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SYSTEM - when different transport methods connect together making journeys smoother, therefore making public transport more appealing. Encouraging the use of public transport services.

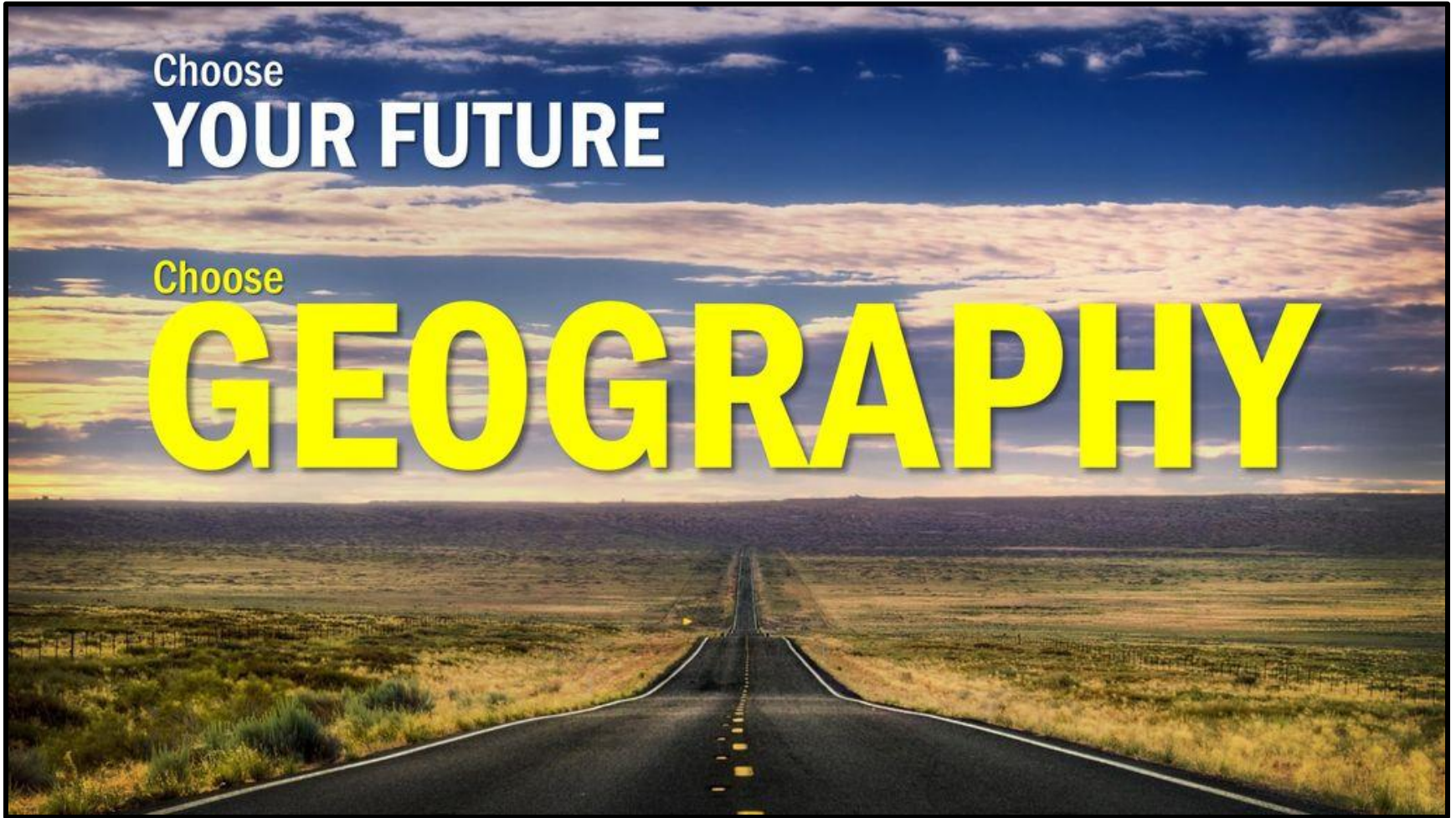
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Choose
YOUR FUTURE

Choose

GEOGRAPHY



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Year 9 Options | Questions?

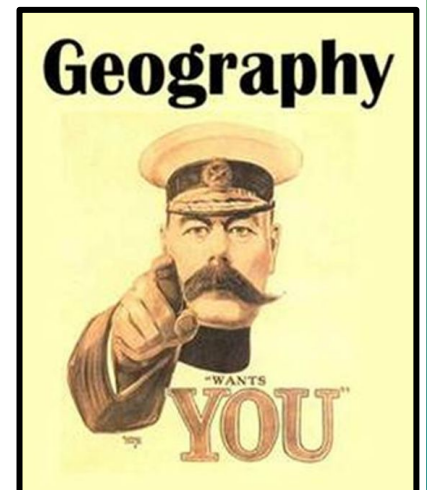
Interested?

Contact your Geography teacher directly.
Alternatively, contact

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