



Year 9 Options 2021

GCSE GEOGRAPHY



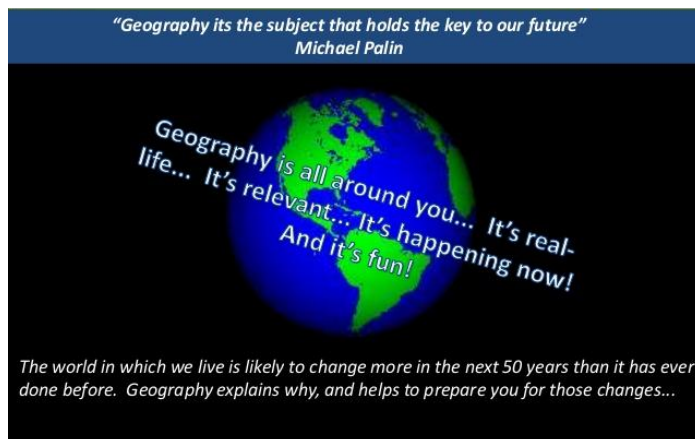
Why pick Geography ?



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



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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:

Unit Title

Assessment Type

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

A collage of nine images illustrating various physical world hazards and landscapes. The top row shows a river winding through a canyon, a volcano erupting, and a hand holding a globe with flames. The middle row shows a city skyline at sunset, a waterfall, and a tornado. The bottom row shows a rocky landscape, a coastal scene, and a building 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



A collage of five images illustrating various human environment challenges: an aerial view of a densely packed informal settlement, a street scene in a developing area with people and vehicles, a group of professionals in business and industry attire, a close-up of hands cupped under a running faucet, and a small globe of the Earth with a power cord plugged into it, symbolizing global connectivity and resource use.

- Urban Issues and Challenges
- Rapid growth of LICs
- Variations in global development
- Economic Growth in LICs
- The UK's 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



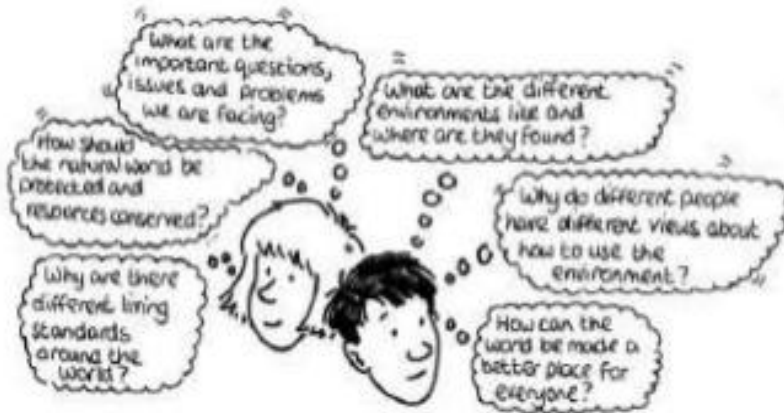


Year 9 Options | Activity

<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

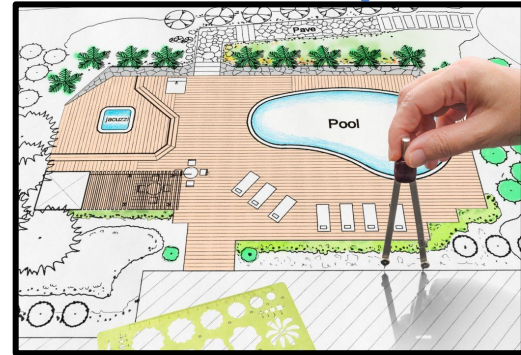
Interested in Weather?

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

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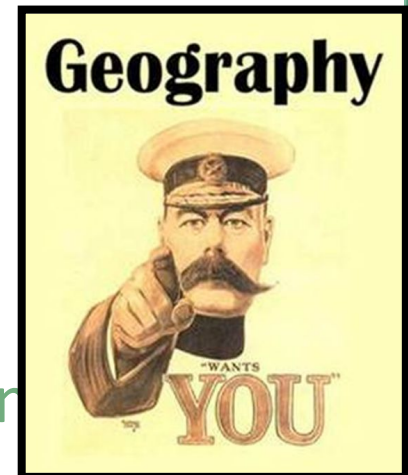
Year 9 Options | Career options



- 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

Commit Succeed



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	Q1	Q2	Q3	Revision
Coastal Landscapes of the UK						
I can define what the coast is						
I can describe and explain the different types of waves						
I can name and explain the four processes of erosion						
I can name and explain the processes of weathering						
I can name and explain the processes of mass movement						
I can describe erosional landforms and the sequence of (arch, caves, stacks, stump, wave cut platforms, wave cut cliffs) are formed						
I can describe and explain the process of mass movement and slumping						
I can explain, using appropriate, how erosion and deposition will impact on the people and the environment at the coast						
I can describe the processes of transportation in the coastal zone (longshore drift and traction, solution, suspension and solution)						
I can explain the reasons why sediment is deposited on the coast						
I can explain how depositional landforms (beaches, spit and bars) are formed						
I can describe and explain methods of hard and soft engineering (OSQ 01.00010101)						
I can evaluate the cost and benefits of hard and soft engineering (OSQ 01.00010101)						
I can explain why people have different views about the way the coast is managed and the conflicts the map shows (OSQ 01.00010101)						
I can identify on an OS map all of the coastal landforms and use 4 & 6 kg grid references to locate them on a map						
River Landscapes of the UK						
I can describe how a river's long profile and cross profile varies over its course						
I can explain how vertical and lateral erosion changes the cross profile of a river						
I can explain the four processes of erosion						
I can describe the four processes of transportation in a river						
I can explain the reasons why a river deposits its eroded material						
I can explain how interlocking spurs, waterfalls & gorges are formed						
I can explain that meanders are formed by erosion & deposition						
I can describe an Oxbow lake and explain how they form from meanders						
I can explain how a flood plain, levee and oxbow lake are formed						
I can explain how a flood valley of a river valley to demonstrate my understanding of the erosion and depositional landforms						
I can explain how physical and human factors affect the risk of flooding including precipitation, geology, relief and land use						
I can explain what river discharge means & how it is shown on a hydrograph						
I can explain of least 4 factors (things) that will either increase or decrease river discharge						
I can explain how hard engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding						
I can explain how soft engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding						
OSQ 01.00010101 I can explain						
1. why the scheme was required						
2. how the scheme was managed						
3. the social, environmental and economic issues						
I can identify on an OS map all of the river landforms and use 4 & 6 kg grid references to locate them on a map						

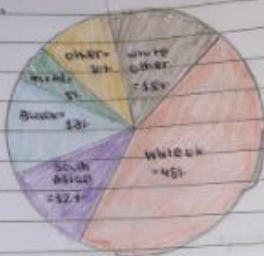


GCSE Classwork

ETHNIC GROUPS THAT MAKE UP LONDON'S POPULATION

- London is the most diverse city in the UK
- less than half of London's population are of white British origin
- 33% of London's population were born outside of the UK

THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF LONDON'S POPULATION



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.

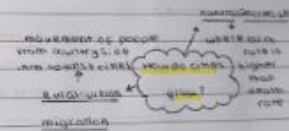
WHY HAVE NEW INDUSTRIES GROWN?

- due to investment - there have been new economic opportunities in globalisation
- The financial services sector has grown
- Impact of technology - e-commerce has disrupted big high street shops, forcing them to invest in online sales
- There has been a growth in the creative industries

The primary sector has remained the same. The professional, scientific, technical and computer services jobs have risen in 2013 to over 300,000 from around 110,000 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 globalisation and de-industrialisation.

FACTORS TO LIVING IN A CITY

- integrated transport
- better education
- job opportunities
- an expected higher standard of living
- more reliable food



integrated transport system and urban greening

- have 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.



Choose
YOUR FUTURE

Choose
GEOGRAPHY

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Year 9 Options | Questions?

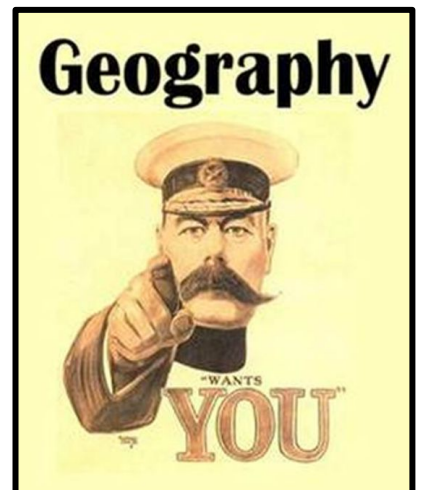
Interested?

Contact your Geography teacher directly.
Alternatively, contact

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Or

Mr Toth: j.toth@alperton.brent.sch.uk



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