



### Unit 1 Physical Geography - Section B Water on the Land

Year 11 - Unit 1 Physical Geography - Section B Water on the Land

Key Ideas	Specification Content
The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream due to the dominance of different processes.	Processes of erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution; vertical and lateral erosion. Processes of transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution. Deposition and reasons for it. Long profile and changing cross profile.
Distinctive landforms result from different processes as rivers flow downstream.	Landforms resulting from erosion – waterfalls and gorges; landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes; landforms resulting from deposition – levees and flood plains.
The amount of water in a river fluctuates due to a number of reasons.	Factors affecting discharge – amount and type of rainfall, temperature, previous weather conditions, relief, rock type (impermeable, permeable, porous and pervious) and land use.
Rivers flood due to a number of physical and human causes. Flooding appears to be an increasingly frequent event.	The causes of flooding: physical – prolonged rain, heavy rain, snowmelt, relief; and human – deforestation, building construction. The frequency and location of flood events – in the UK in the last 20 years.
The effects of and responses to floods vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	A case study of flooding in a rich part of the world and one from a poorer area – the different effects of and responses to flooding.
There is discussion about the costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering and debate about which is the better option.	Hard engineering strategies – dams and reservoirs, straightening. Soft engineering – flood warnings, preparation, flood plain zoning, 'do nothing'. The costs and benefits of these.
Rivers are managed to provide a water supply. There are a variety of issues resulting from this.	The UK – increasing demand for water; areas of deficit and areas of surplus; the need for transfer. A case study of a dam/reservoir to consider resulting economic, social and environmental issues and the need for sustainable supplies.

## Unit 2 Human Geography - Section B Tourism

Key Ideas	Specification Content
<p>The global growth of tourism has seen the exploitation of a range of different environments for holiday makers.</p>	<p>Reasons for the global increase in tourism. The potential of cities, mountains and coastal areas for the development of tourism. The economic importance of tourism to countries in contrasting parts of the world.</p>
<p>Effective management strategies are the key to the continuing prosperity of tourist areas in the UK.</p>	<p>Contribution of tourism to the UK economy. Impact of external factors on visitor numbers to the UK. Tourist area/resort life cycle model. A case study of <b>either</b> a UK National Park <b>or</b> a UK coastal resort. The reasons for its growth as a tourist destination. The effectiveness of strategies to cope with the impact of large numbers of tourists. Plans to ensure the continuing success of the tourism industry in the area.</p>
<p>Mass tourism has advantages for an area but strategies need to be in place to reduce the likelihood of long-term damage.</p>	<p>The meaning of mass tourism. A case study of an established tropical tourist area which attracts large numbers of visitors. The positive and negative effects of mass tourism on the economy and environment. Strategies for maintaining the importance of tourism in the area and reducing its negative effects.</p>
<p>Extreme environments are susceptible to environmental damage from the development of tourism.</p>	<p>The attractions of extreme environments to tourists. The increased demand for adventure holidays. The impact of tourism on an extreme environment. A case study of one extreme area and the extent to which it can cope with the development of a tourist industry.</p>
<p>Sustainability requires the development of ecotourism.</p>	<p>The need for stewardship and conservation. A case study of the ways that ecotourism can benefit the environment, the local economy and the lives of the people. A consideration that this form of tourism can contribute to sustainable development.</p>

## Unit 2 Human Geography - Section B Globalisation

Key Ideas	Specification Content
Globalisation is a significant feature of the world in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century.	Understanding of the concept of globalisation. Recognition of global interdependence.
Globalisation has meant the development of manufacturing and services across the world.	The influence of developments in ICT allowing the development of localised industrial regions with global connections. Reasons for the development of call centres abroad. The advantages and disadvantages of TNCs. A case study of one TNC.
The relative importance of manufacturing to different countries is changing.	The rising industrial growth in some parts of the world and de-industrialisation in other parts. The effects of government legislation, long working hours, health and safety regulations, prohibition of strikes and tax incentives and tax free zones. Development of China as the new economic giant.
The increasing global demand for energy through sustainable and non – sustainable developments.	The impact of world population growth, increased wealth and technological advances on the global demand for energy. The social, economic and environmental impact of increased energy use.
Sustainable development must ensure that the environment is protected and that there are sufficient resources for future generations.	Ways of achieving sustainable development through the use of renewable energy. A case study of one type of renewable energy. The importance of international directives on pollution control and carbon reducing initiatives. Ways of reducing the costs of globalisation from local (recycling/landfill) to global (carbon credits).
The global search to satisfy the increasing demand for food can have positive and negative repercussions.	Environmental – larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled. Costs and benefits of importing food versus local energy intensive food production. Use of marginal land for production leading to environmental degradation. Political – potential for hostilities between countries over the control of water for irrigation. Social – impact of development of a cash crop farming on a subsistence economy. Economic – increase in rural debt due to the increasing need for fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. Creation of a cash income for farmers. Campaign to encourage the increased use of locally produced food.