GEOGRAPHY: Year 11
Course Outline

Year 11 - Unit 1 Physical Geography - Section B Coastal Zone

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Key Ideas	Specification Content
The coast is shaped by weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition.	Weathering processes – mechanical, chemical. Mass movement – sliding and slumping. Constructive and destructive waves. Processes of erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion, attrition and solution. Processes of transportation – longshore drift, traction, saltation, suspension and solution. Deposition and the reasons for it.
Distinctive landforms result from different processes.	Landforms resulting from erosion – characteristics and formation of headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. Landforms resulting from deposition – characteristics and formation of beaches, spits and bars.
Rising sea level will have important consequences for people living in the coastal zone.	Reasons for rising sea level. A case study to illustrate the economic, social, environmental and political impact of coastal flooding.
Coastal erosion can lead to cliff collapse. This causes problems for people and the environment.	A case study of an area of recent or threatened cliff collapse – rates of coastal erosion; reasons why some areas are susceptible to undercutting by the sea and collapse; how people may worsen the situation; the impact on people's lives and the environment.
There is discussion about how the coast should be managed. There is debate about the costs and benefits of 'hard' and 'soft' engineering.	Management strategies: Hard engineering – sea walls, groynes, rock armour. Soft engineering – beach nourishment, dune regeneration and marsh creation. Managed retreat. A case study of coastal management to assess the costs and benefits of strategies adopted.
Coastal areas provide a unique environment and habitat. There is a need for conservation and this leads to conflict with other land uses.	A case study of a coastal habitat – its environmental characteristics; the resulting habitat and species that inhabit it and reasons why. Strategies to ensure the environment is conserved, but also allow sustainable use of the area.

Unit 2 Human Geography - Section A Population Change

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Key Ideas	Specification Content
Over time the global population increases and the population structures of different countries change.	The exponential rate of world population growth. Countries pass through different stages of population growth as shown in the five stages of the Demographic Transition Model (birth rate, death rate and natural population changes). Changing population structure. The impact of increasing urbanisation, agricultural change, education and the emancipation of women on the rate of population growth.
A range of strategies has been tried by countries experiencing rapid population growth.	The social, economic and political implication of population change and the need to achieve sustainable development. The effectiveness of population policies adopted in different countries since the 1990s to include birth control programmes and other strategies adopted. A case study of China's policy since the 1990s and one of a non birth control population policy.
An ageing population impacts on the future development of a country.	The relationship between the population structure and population decline and the impact on the future economic development. The problems associated with an ageing dependent population. Government strategies to cope with an ageing population and the incentives suggested for encouraging an increase in a country's birth rate. A case study of the problems and strategies in one EU country with an ageing population.
Population movements impact on both the source regions of migrants and the receiving countries.	Migration is a result of decision making push and pull factors which can have positive and negative impacts. Economic movements within the EU, refugee movements to the EU and the impacts of such movements.

Unit 1 Physical Geography - Section A The Restless Earth

Key Ideas	Specification Content
The Earth's crust is unstable, especially at plate margins.	Distribution of plates; contrasts between continental and oceanic plates.
	Destructive, constructive and conservative plate margins.
Unique landforms occur at plate margins.	Location and formation of fold mountains, ocean trenches, composite volcanoes and shield volcanoes.
People use these landforms as a resource and adapt to the conditions within them.	A case study of one range of fold mountains. The ways in which they are used – farming, Hydro Electric Power, mining, tourism and how people adapt to limited communications, steep relief, poor soils.
Volcanoes are hazards resulting from tectonic activity. Their primary and secondary effects are positive as well as negative. Responses change in the aftermath of an eruption.	Characteristics of different types of volcanoes. A case study of a volcanic eruption – its cause; primary and secondary effects; positive and negative impacts; immediate and long term responses. Monitoring and predicting volcanic eruptions.
Super volcanoes are on a much bigger scale than other volcanoes and an eruption would have global consequences.	The characteristics of a super volcano and the likely effects of an eruption.
Earthquakes occur at constructive, destructive and conservative plate margins.	Location and cause of earthquakes. Features of earthquakes – epicentre, focus, shock waves and the measurement of earthquakes using the Richter and Mercalli Scales.
The effects of earthquakes and responses to them differ due to contrasts in levels of wealth.	A case study of an earthquake in a rich part of the world and one from a poorer area – their specific causes; primary and secondary effects; immediate and long term responses – the need to predict, protect and prepare. Contrasts in effects and responses will be clear.
Tsunamis are a specific secondary effect and can have devastating effects in coastal areas.	A case study of a tsunami – its cause, effects and responses.