Curriculum Map: Year 12 Subject Geography Teacher 1 – Physical Geography

Topic	Key Knowledge *What will all students KNOW by the end of the topic?*	Key Skills *What key skills will be learnt/developed by the end of the topic? What will all students be able to DO by the end of the topic?*	Assessment Opportunities *What are the key pieces of assessment? How will students be assessed?*
Tectonics – term 1	• Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and secondary hazards such as tsunamis – represent a significant risk in some parts of the world. • Resilience in these places can be low, and the interaction of physical systems with vulnerable populations can result in major disasters. • An in-depth understanding of the causes of tectonic hazards is key to both increasing the degree to which they can be managed and putting in place successful responses that can mitigate social and economic impacts and allow humans to adapt to hazard occurrence.	Mapping Block models Convection currents Sea floor spreading Mapping Logarithmic scales Mantle plumes IT research, coursework prep Exam technique Spearman's rank Earthquake waves GIS Diagrams PAR model Hazard profiles Graph Photo analysis Map work Venns Hazard management cycle GIS map analysis	Assessed question every 2 weeks
Coasts	• Coastal landscapes develop due to the interaction of winds, waves and currents, as well as through the contribution of both terrestrial and offshore sources of sediment.	Graph Photo analysis Map work Venns	Assessed question every 2 weeks

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	• Flows of energy and variations in sediment budgets interact with the prevailing geological and lithological characteristics of the coast to operate as coastal systems and produce distinctive coastal landscapes, including those in rocky, sandy and estuarine coastlines. • Landscapes are increasingly threatened from physical processes and human activities, and there is a need for holistic and sustainable management of these areas in all the world's coasts.	GIS map analysis IT research, coursework prep Exam technique	
Carbon	• A balanced carbon cycle is important in maintaining planetary health. • The carbon cycle operates at a range of spatial scales and timescales, from seconds to millions of years. • Physical processes control the movement of carbon between stores on land, the oceans and the atmosphere. • Changes to the most important stores of carbon and carbon fluxes are a result of physical and human processes. • Reliance on fossil fuels has caused significant changes to carbon stores and contributed to climate	Diagram Re-cap from Year 11 Literacy Exam questions Literacy IT and research Graph analysis Mindmapping Koppen – Geiger climate Exam practice Paper 3 skills Team work Rank ordering	Assessed question every 2 weeks

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	change resulting from anthropogenic carbon emissions.	Practice of paper 3 Sorting Assess	
NEA	The independent investigation may relate to human or physical geography or it may integrate them. ● be based on a question or issue defined and developed by the student individually to address aims, questions and/or hypotheses relating to any of the compulsory or optional content ● incorporate field data and/or evidence from field investigations, collected individually or in groups ● draw on the student's own research, including their own field data and, if relevant, secondary data sourced by the student ● require the student independently to contextualise, analyse and summarise findings and data ● involve the individual drawing of conclusions and their communication by means of extended writing and the presentation of relevant data.	Varied depending on choice of topic	Final piece is assessed in line with exam board rules