Geography - Year 11 - Manifest

Paper 1 and 2 combined

1hr 30 mins

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Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK

In this section, students are required to study UK physical landscapes and Coastal landscapes in the UK, River landscapes in the UK

UK physical landscapes

Key idea	Specification content
The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.	An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.

Coastal landscapes in the UK

Key idea	Specification content
The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.	Wave types and characteristics. Coastal processes: • weathering processes – mechanical, chemical • mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls • erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition • transportation – longshore drift • deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.
Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.	How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.

	An **example** of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.
Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: ● hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes ● soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration ● managed retreat – coastal realignment. An **example** of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show: ● the reasons for management ● the management strategy ● the resulting effects and conflicts.

River landscapes in the UK

Key idea	Specification content
The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.	The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley. Fluvial processes: ● erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion ● transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution ● deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.
Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.	Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries. An **example** of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.
Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.	How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use. The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: ● hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening,

	embankments, flood relief channels ● soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. An **example** of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: ● why the scheme was required ● the management strategy ● the social, economic and environmental issues.			

3.1 Challenges in the human environment

Section A: Urban issues and challenges

Key idea	Specification content
A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.	The global pattern of urban change. Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. The emergence of megacities.
Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	A **case study** of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: ● the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally ● causes of growth: natural increase and migration ● how urban growth has created opportunities: ○ social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy ○ economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development ● how urban growth has created challenges: ○ managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements ○ providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy

	○ providing access to services – health and education ○ reducing unemployment and crime ○ managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. An **example** of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.
Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.	Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. A **case study** of a major city in the UK to illustrate: ● the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world ● impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city ● how urban change has created opportunities: ○ social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems ○ environmental: urban greening ● how urban change has created challenges: ○ social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment ○ environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal ○ the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. An **example** of an urban regeneration project to show: ● reasons why the area needed regeneration ● the main features of the project.
Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	Features of sustainable urban living:

	• water and energy conservation • waste recycling • creating green space. How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.

3.1.2 Section B: The living world

3.1.2.1 Ecosystems

Key idea	Specification content
Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.	An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling. The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component. An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.
3.1.2.2 Tropical rainforests	
Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	Changing rates of deforestation. A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: • causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth • Impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.
Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably – selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction.
3.1.2.3 Hot deserts	
Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.	The physical characteristics of a hot desert. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people. How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions. Issues related to biodiversity.
Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.	A case study of a hot desert to illustrate: • development opportunities in hot desert environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism • Challenges of developing hot desert environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility.
Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.	Causes of desertification – climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, overgrazing, over-cultivation and soil erosion. Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification – water

	and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.