## **NEWPORT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL**

# **KS5 CURRICULUM OVERVIEW**

#### **Curriculum Intent & Organisation**

Studying geography empowers students with a knowledge of what is happening around them, both physically and socially. The AQA A-level course was chosen as we feel it provides an appropriate amount of challenge, and helps students look in depth at the links between the physical and the human environments. The course covers some areas studied at GCSE in more depth, but also many new areas that encourage students to broaden their understanding of what geography is. The physical geography is taught by Mr. Pimm, and the human geography is taught by Mrs. Gill. Both staff members are specialists in their respective fields. Students have 4 hours of lessons a week, 2 physical and 2 human.

| Examination Information  | Facilitating Subject? |  |  |  |  |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Option subject examined end of Year 13 by two examination papers with a non-examined assessment worth 20%  | Yes                   |  |  |  |  |
| Impact of Prior Learning from KS4  |                       |  |  |  |  |
| At NGHS we teach the AQA geography GCSE, which prepares students for studying the A-level well, with some units being built or                             | -                     |  |  |  |  |
| brand new and looking at developing the students understanding of geography in a wider context. All GCSE geography specifications                          | s will also be a good |  |  |  |  |
| preparation for the AQA A-level course. However, it is NOT compulsory for students to have studied GCSE geography in order to take A-level. Every          |                       |  |  |  |  |
| case will be taken on merit.   |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Prospective students are set work over the summer holidays prior to year 12. This is designed as an introduction to the expectations of A-level study, and |                       |  |  |  |  |
| is directly related to part of the human geography course that is taught in the early part of year 12.   |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment Required for this course   |                       |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Standard classroom stationery</li> </ul>  |                       |  |  |  |  |
| Mathematical calculator  |                       |  |  |  |  |
| • Own lined paper  |                       |  |  |  |  |
| • Lever arch file  |                       |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Students are assigned a course textbook that will need to be brought to lessons.</li> </ul>   |                       |  |  |  |  |

Subject: Geography

Exam Board: AQA

| Curriculum Implementation – Areas of Focus Year 12  |  |  |   |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Autumn Term   |  | Spring Term  |   | Summer Term   |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Physical Geography</li> <li>Water and Carbon<br/>Cycles: <ul> <li>Water and carbon<br/>cycles as natural<br/>systems</li> <li>The water cycle</li> <li>The carbon cycle</li> <li>Water, carbon,<br/>climate and life on<br/>Earth</li> <li>Case study of a<br/>tropical rainforest<br/>setting</li> <li>Case study of a<br/>river catchment<br/>area at a local scale</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Human Geography</li> <li>Global Systems and</li> <li>Global Governance: <ul> <li>Global Governance:</li> <li>Global Systems</li> <li>International trade and access to markets</li> <li>Global governance</li> <li>The 'global commons':<br/>Antarctica as a global common</li> <li>Globalisation critique</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Physical Geography</li> <li>Coastal systems and<br/>landscapes:</li> <li>Systems and<br/>processes</li> <li>Coastal landscape<br/>development</li> <li>Coastal<br/>management</li> <li>Case study of a<br/>coastal<br/>environment at a<br/>local scale</li> <li>Case study of a<br/>contrasting coastal<br/>landscape beyond<br/>the UK</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Human Geography</li> <li>Changing Places: <ul> <li>The nature and importance of places</li> <li>Changing places-relationships, connections, meaning and representation</li> <li>Relationships and connections</li> <li>Meaning and representation</li> <li>Place studies: Local place study and a contrasting place</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | In the summer term of year 12, the focus turns to<br>the non-examined assessment element of the<br>course, worth 20% of the grade.<br>Students undertake preparatory work for both<br>the physical and human geography fieldwork<br>options, researching possible titles and<br>familiarising themselves with ARCGIS software.<br>In July, students attend the residential fieldtrip to<br>the Lake District, where they finalise their choice<br>of title and collect primary fieldwork data.<br>On return to school, the first few sections of the<br>write-up are completed, and the final project is<br>written over the summer holidays. |  |  |
| Curriculum Implementation – Areas of Focus Year 13     study.       Autumn Term     Spring Term     Summer Term   |  |  |   |   |  |  |
| Physical Geography  | Human Geography  | Physical Geography   | Human Geography   | Physical Geography  | Human Geography  |  |
| I <sup>st</sup> half term spent<br>finalising NEA<br>Hazards:   | I <sup>st</sup> half term spent<br>finalising NEA<br>Population and the  | Hazards:<br>• Seismic hazards<br>• Storm hazards<br>• Fires in nature  | <ul> <li>Population and the environment:</li> <li>Population change</li> <li>Principles of</li> </ul>   | Skills practice,<br>examination technique,<br>and theory revision.  | Skills practice,<br>examination technique,<br>and theory revision. |  |
| <ul> <li>The concept of hazard in a geographical context</li> <li>Plate Tectonics</li> <li>Volcanic hazards</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>environment:</li> <li>Introduction</li> <li>Environment and population</li> <li>Environment, health and wellbeing</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Case study of a<br/>multi-hazardous<br/>environment<br/>beyond the UK</li> <li>Case study at a<br/>local scale of a<br/>specified place in a<br/>hazardous setting</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>population ecology<br/>and their<br/>application to<br/>human populations</li> <li>Global population<br/>futures</li> <li>Case study of a<br/>country /society</li> <li>Case study of a<br/>specified local area</li> </ul>  |   |  |  |



#### Impact / Outcomes

Learning will be assessed throughout the course by:

- File checks
- Detailed case studies
- Presentations
- Group work
- Examination style questions
- Formal assessments and mock examinations

#### Homework / Self Study

As well as formal homework being set, students are expected to do approximately 5-6 hours per week of extra study and reading around the subject outside of lessons. Formal homework will be set, including research based case study tasks, examination questions and essays. There will be occasions where students work together in groups to produce presentations on geographical concepts.

#### Ways to support learning

As part of the wider reading requirement, students are advised of appropriate material. This includes publications such as National Geographic, the Economist, and New Scientist. As a department we subscribe to the Geography Review magazine which students can also opt to subscribe to at an additional cost. There are several revision and unit guides that we recommend, published by Hodder.

As well as this, students should keep themselves abreast of current affairs by reading news articles and journal articles, and applying these to there geographical studies.

### Field Work / Extension / Enrichment Opportunities

4 days of compulsory fieldwork in the Lake District, visiting the Solway Firth coast, Workington, Keswick and Borrowdale.

GeogSoc is run by sixth form geographers and runs events and competitions across the school.

Guest speakers are arranged to speak to sixth form students, an example of which is a coffee trader who talks about the impact of globalisation on coffee growers in the developing world.

Every 2 years, sixth form students are given the opportunity to take part in an expedition to South India, staying near Bengaluru studying the city, the natural environment and working with local children's homes and indigenous people.

#### Next Steps

Geography is a facilitating subject and is therefore relevant to a wide range of university courses. As a bridge between science and the arts, it is a useful subject for many pathways, and recent leaver's pathways have reflected this. We also have several applicants to geography degrees every year, many to prestigious Russell Group universities, and successful Oxbridge applications.

In terms of careers, again geography opens many doors, and has a wide variety of transferable skills including data handling and analysis, essay writing, independent learning and team work.