



GCSE Geography

“Geography is a subject which holds the key to our future” ~ Michael Palin



GCSE Geography



Our Intent...





GCSE Geography



GCSE success

Ranked 1st in the
South West for
progress in 2024

Ofsted
'Outstanding'
deep dive in
2023

Most popular
options subject
at Castle

Supporting
schools across
the South West



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Urban Issues and Challenges

Fieldtrip
to study
regeneration
in Bristol





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The Challenge of Natural hazards





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The Living World





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Physical Landscapes of the UK - Coasts

**Fieldtrip to
study coastal
management at
Lyme Regis**





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The Challenge of Resource Management





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The Changing Economic World





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Physical Landscapes of the UK - Rivers

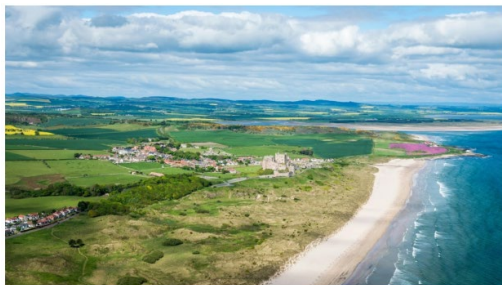




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Massive opencast mine planned near Druridge Bay



Issue Evaluation

Road development in the Peruvian Amazon



Slums of hope or slums of despair?



What will the next 2 years look like in geography?

Year 10

- Urban Issues & Challenges - Bristol
- Human fieldwork - Bristol
- The challenge of natural hazards
- The living world
- The physical landscapes of the UK – coasts
- Physical fieldwork – Lyme Regis

Year 11

- The challenge of resource management
- The Changing Economic World
- The physical landscapes of the UK – rivers
- Issue evaluation preparation
- **Revision**

AQA Geography GCSE Assessment

Paper 1 – Living with the physical environment	Paper 2 – Challenges in the human environment	Paper 3 – Geographical Applications
Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The challenge of natural hazards ✓ The living world ✓ Physical landscapes in the UK ✓ Geographical skills 	Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Urban issues and challenges ✓ The changing economic world ✓ The challenge of resource management ✓ Geographical skills 	Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Issue evaluation ✓ Fieldwork ✓ Geographical skills
How its assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes ▪ 88 marks ▪ 35% of GCSE 	How its assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes ▪ 88 marks ▪ 35% of GCSE 	How its assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes ▪ 76 marks ▪ 30% of GCSE ▪ Pre-release resources available 12 weeks before
Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section A and B: answer all the questions ▪ Section C: answer any two questions questions from 3, 4 and 5 ▪ Question types: multiple choice, short answer, levels of response, extended prose 	Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section A and B: answer all the questions ▪ Section C: answer any two questions questions from 4, 5 and 6 ▪ Question types: multiple choice, short answer, levels of response, extended prose 	Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section A and B: answer all the questions ▪ Question types: multiple choice, short answer, levels of response, extended prose

You need to know:

- why food, water and energy are significant for economic and social well-being
- that resources are distributed unevenly around the world.



What is a resource?

- It is a stock or supply of something that has value or purpose.
- The most important resources are food, water and energy.
- Most HICs have plentiful resources, many of them imported.
- Many poorer countries lack resources and struggle to improve quality of life.

- Development

Big Idea

Population growth presents many challenges for resource management + climate change

Why are resources significant?

- A poorly balanced diet can cause illness and diseases.
- People need to be well fed to be productive.
- Obesity is an increasing problem.

What are the global inequalities?

- Over one billion people do not get enough calories → **Undernutrition** (malnutrition) affects a further two billion.
- Countries in sub-Saharan Africa suffer most from undernutrition.



Figure 1 Global undernourishment

Key
% of population undernourished
■ 35-36
■ 25-34
■ 15-24
■ 5-14
■ <5
■ No data

Not enough
Bad
How much work gets done



Figure 2 Projected areas of water scarcity by 2025

Key
■ Physical water scarcity (lack of water, e.g. deserts)
■ Economic water scarcity (countries that cannot afford to exploit water supplies)
■ Little or no water scarcity
■ No data

- Essential for drinking.
- Vital for crops.
- Used to produce energy.
- Variations in climate and rainfall affect supply.
- Capture, storage and extraction is expensive.
- Many poor countries have water shortage.
- LICs/NEEs use most water for agriculture.
- HICs use most water in industry.

reservoirs

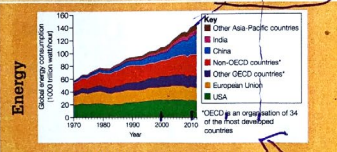


Figure 3 Global energy consumption

- Needed for light, heat and power.
- Powers factories.
- Provides fuel for transport.

- Richer countries consume more energy than poorer countries.
- The Middle East is a major oil supplier, its own consumption is low.
- As NEEs become more industrialised, the demand for energy will increase. e.g. China

Vital for development

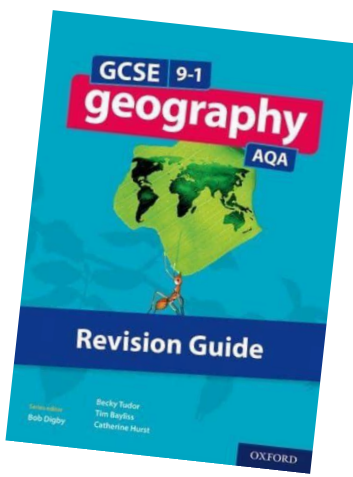
Six Second Summary

- Richer countries use more resources than poorer countries.
- Many people in sub-Saharan Africa are undernourished and suffer from water scarcity.

Over to you

Annotate a blank world map to show the global inequalities in resource supply and consumption.

Independent studying



Revision guide is available downstairs tonight, or can be ordered on ScoPay

Support at home

