

Geography

Year 11: The Changing Economic World

Assessment Opportunities	Literacy/Reading opportunities	CEIAG Links
<p>During each topic students complete a mid-unit knowledge test based on the unit knowledge covered. Students also complete an end-of unit assessment which includes key vocabulary, knowledge questions, geographical and extend writing.</p> <p>During the year, students complete a mid-year and end-of year assessment which assesses students on all content covered.</p>	<p>Tier 2 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in <i>italics</i>.</p> <p>Tier 3 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in bold.</p> <p>Reading opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning.</p> <p>Extended writing opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within this SOL (highlighted in yellow).</p>	<p>Use of satellite images.</p> <p>Use of different forms of maps and mapping tools.</p> <p>Links to urban global governance and economic development throughout topic – how do we regenerate urban areas?</p> <p>Global decision making/ politics/ international development</p>

Curriculum vision:

“Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners.”

UNIT TITLE: The Changing Economic World

<p>Estimated Lesson Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is development? 2) Wealth around the world 3) Using development indicators 4) Are development indicators reliable? 5) Population change and development 6) Causes of uneven development 7) Causes of uneven development 8) Impacts of uneven development 9) Reducing development gap: tourism 10) Diagnostic/therapies 11) Development of Nigeria 12) Nigeria and the wider world 13) Industry in Nigeria 14) Role of TNCs in Nigeria's development 15) Aid in Nigeria 16) The future of Nigeria 17) The future of Nigeria 2 18) Assessment Snapshot 19) Economic change in the UK 20) The post-industrial economy 21) Sustainable industry in the UK 22) Changing rural landscapes 23) The north-south divide 24) Changing transport 25) The UK's place in the wider world 26) End of unit exam 	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Lesson 10 – Diagnostic and therapies (KB1, KB2, KB3). Lesson 18 – Assessment Snapshot (KB1, KB2, KB3, KB4) Lesson 26 – End of unit exam (KB1, KB2, KB3, KB4, KB5)</p> <p>Practice Exam Questions</p> <p>Lesson 7 – Explain how ____ factors can lead to differences in economic development (6 marks). Lesson 14 – Using an example within a NEE/LIC country you have studied, suggest how TNCs can have both advantages and disadvantages for the host country (9 marks) Lesson 24) Using examples, explain how regional differences within the UK can be reduced (6 marks)</p> <p>Skills Coverage</p> <p>AM2: Recognise and describe distributions and patterns of human features G6: Interpret and extract information from different types of maps, graphs and charts. S2: Calculate percentage increase and decrease and understand the use of percentiles S3: Describe relationships in bivariate data: sketch trend lines through scatter plots, draw estimated lines of best fit, make predictions, interpolate and extrapolate trends</p>
<p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Knowledge Stands/Links to Previous Learning</p> <p>Global economic development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.3 Why is the population in India's cities growing rapidly? – Population growth in countries of differing wealth, how a country moves through the DTM. • 8.3 Why are all countries not equally rich? – Development definitions, development indicators, reasons why countries are poor. • 8.4 Is the world becoming drier? – the influence of climatic factors on development. • 8.5 The Middle East – the impact on resource use and conflict on development. • 9.1 What makes China a global superpower? – The different industry sectors and reasons for China's rapid economic growth. • 9.4 Why are some tropical storms worse than others? – the impact of natural hazards on development • 9.5 Russia – UK's relationship and dependence on other countries.
<p>Specification Content</p>	<p>Teaching List – Key words in bold Tier 2 words in Bold/italics</p>

<p>Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).</p> <p>Limitations of economic and social measures.</p> <p>Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.</p> <p>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.</p>	<p>KB1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The definitions and location of NEEs, HICs, LICs, MINT, BRICs. ○ The Brandt line and its limitations. ○ Definitions of development indicators (see list) ○ Reliability of development indicators and problems with using different economic and social measures. ○ Definitions of quality of life and standard of living. ○ The link between the demographic transition model and level of development in a country. ○ The impact of rapid population growth on development. <p>KB2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes of uneven development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physical: location, climate, natural hazards ○ Economic: Food prices, corruption, world trade ○ Historical: colonialism, conflict. ● Consequences of uneven development around the world including standard of living and quality of life and migration patterns.
<p>An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</p> <p>An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.</p>	<p>KB3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definitions and how each strategy (see list) leads to a reduction in the development gap between countries. ● How tourism in Tunisia helps to reduce the development gap.
<p>A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally ● the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed ● the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development ● the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country ● the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world ● international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country 	<p>KB4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The importance of Nigeria within Africa and the wider world. ● Overview of Nigeria's changing economy ● History of Nigeria within the Commonwealth, independence from the UK and political instability. ● How industrial sectors have changed over time in Nigeria. ● The impacts of economic change in Nigeria ● The impact of investment on economic growth in Nigeria. ● The role of Shell Oil as a TNC in Nigeria. ● Advantages and disadvantages of Shell Oil in Nigeria. ● The environmental impacts of economic growth: rising pollution, water pollution, oil spills. ● The impact of China on Nigeria and changing political relationships within Africa and with the UK. ● The different types of aid within Nigeria (short-term relief, Nets for Life, UK government aid). ● The impacts of aid in Nigeria – Debt crisis in 1980s, corruption. ● Varying levels of quality of life in Nigeria. ● Outward migration patterns from Nigeria within African and towards Europe.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the environmental impacts of economic development • the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. 	
<p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies • moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks • impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable • social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline • improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity • the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences • the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. 	<p>KB5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the primary, secondary, quaternary sectors in the UK over time. • The Clark-fisher model of industrial change • The reasons for economic change in the UK • Definition of a post-industrial economy. • The growth in the ICT industry, tertiary sector jobs, growth corridors, Science and Business parks: Warrington. • Areas of high and low population density in the UK • Reasons for population growth and decline in rural areas in the UK: NE England and The Wirral. • Improvements in transport made in the UK; HS2, Liverpool 2, Smart Motorways, London’s next runway. • The north-south divide in the UK and how transport improvements and growth corridors could reduce the north-south divide. • The place of the UK in the wider world including changing trade patterns and political links: Post-EU economy, Asia, Commonwealth, USA, Russia.