**SWA Geography OCR B – Personal Learning Checklist of the Whole GCSE Course**

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|  | **Sustaining Ecosystems** | Lesson | Home | Seneca |
| Paper 1: Natural world | What is an ecosystem? |  |  |  |
| What are the global ecosystems? |  |  |  |
| What are the fauna, flora and climate in ecosystems? |  |  |  |
| What is the Tropical Rainforest – climate, nutrient cycle, soil? |  |  |  |
| How do humans use and impact the tropical rainforest? |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Samasati Costa Rica – Sustainable Management |  |  |  |
| Polar environment – Antarctica and the Arctic climate and fauna/flora |  |  |  |
| How do humans use and impact the Polar environment? |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Small Scale – Ice Hotel, Sweden |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Global Scale |  |  |  |
|  | **Urban Futures** |  |  |  |
| Paper 2: People and Society | What is urbanisation? |  |  |  |
| Urbanisation in LIDCs and ACs |  |  |  |
| Location and characteristics of megacities and world cities |  |  |  |
| Rapid urbanisation in LIDCs – causes and consequences |  |  |  |
| Urban Trends in the UK – suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Birmingham – AC |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Istanbul – EDC |  |  |  |
|  | **Global Hazards** |  |  |  |
| Paper 1: Natural world | Structure of the earth and convection currents |  |  |  |
| Plate Boundaries |  |  |  |
| Composite and shield volcanoes |  |  |  |
| Hotspots |  |  |  |
| Earthquakes |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Haiti 2010 |  |  |  |
| Management of Earthquakes |  |  |  |
| Global Air Circulation Model |  |  |  |
| Global High and Low Pressure Areas |  |  |  |
| 4 Climate Zones |  |  |  |
| Global Extreme Weather |  |  |  |
| Tropical Storms |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Typhoon Haiyan 2013 |  |  |  |
| Drought |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Drought UK |  |  |  |
| El Nino and La Nina |  |  |  |
|  | **UK in the 21st Century** |  |  |  |
| Paper 2: People and Society | Human and physical characteristics of the UK (population density, land use, rainfall and relief) |  |  |  |
| Water stress and housing shortages |  |  |  |
| UK’s Changing Population |  |  |  |
| Population trends since 2001, Demographic Transition Model and Population Pyramids |  |  |  |
| Ageing population – causes, effects, distribution and responses |  |  |  |
| Structure and ethnic diversity in London |  |  |  |
| UK’s Changing Economy |  |  |  |
| Major Economic UK Changes since 2001 – Jobs, Employment and Working Hours |  |  |  |
| Core Economic Hubs |  |  |  |
| UK’s role in the Middle East Conflict |  |  |  |
| Changing UK Influence |  |  |  |
| UK Film and Media Industry |  |  |  |
| Migrant Influence on UK Food |  |  |  |

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|  | **Distinctive Landscapes** | Lesson | Home | Seneca |
| Paper 1: Natural world | What is a landscape and its elements? |  |  |  |
| Lowland and upland landscapes |  |  |  |
| Geology of the UK |  |  |  |
| Climate and the UK landscape |  |  |  |
| Human activity and the UK landscape |  |  |  |
| River and Coastal Processes - Erosion |  |  |  |
| River and Coastal Processes - Transportation |  |  |  |
| River and Coastal Processes - Deposition |  |  |  |
| River and Coastal Processes - Mass Movement |  |  |  |
| River and Coastal Processes - Weathering |  |  |  |
| Coastal Processes – Longshore Drift |  |  |  |
| Coastal Landforms – headlands and bays, cracks, caves, arches, stacks, stumps, beaches and spits.  |  |  |  |
| River Landforms – waterfalls, gorges, v-shaped valleys, meanders, ox-bow lakes, levees and floodplains.  |  |  |  |
| Coastal and River Management Strategies |  |  |  |
| Case Study – The Jurassic Coastline |  |  |  |
| Case Study – The River Tees Basin  |  |  |  |
|  | **Dynamic Development** |  |  |  |
| Paper 2: People and Society | Development Indicators |  |  |  |
| Types of development |  |  |  |
| Colonialism – causes of uneven development |  |  |  |
| Climate change – causes of uneven development |  |  |  |
| Rostow’s Model |  |  |  |
| Obstacles to development |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Kenya’s development so far |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Kenya and TNCs |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Kenya and Aid |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Kenya’s Top-Down vs Bottom-Up Development Strategies |  |  |  |
|  | **Changing Climate** |  |  |  |
| Paper 1: Natural world | Glacial and interglacial periods |  |  |  |
| How has the climate changed? |  |  |  |
| Evidence for climate change |  |  |  |
| Natural causes of climate change |  |  |  |
| Human causes of climate change (enhanced greenhouse effect) |  |  |  |
| UK Effects of Climate Change |  |  |  |
| Global Effects of Climate Change |  |  |  |
|  | **Resource Reliance** |  |  |  |
| Paper 2: People and Society | Outstripping supply of food, energy and water |  |  |  |
| Mechanisation of farming and fishing |  |  |  |
| Deforestation and mining |  |  |  |
| Reservoirs and water transfer schemes |  |  |  |
| Food security and factors that influence it |  |  |  |
| Access to food – World Hunger Index and calorie consumption |  |  |  |
| Malthusian and Boserupian theories |  |  |  |
| Case Study – Tanzania – food security, local (goats) and national (Canadian Project) scale |  |  |  |
| Sustainability of food security – ethical consumerism, food production, GM crops and ‘bottom up’ approaches |  |  |  |