

Curriculum Summary Document

Y11 - Geography

Interpreting evidence, evaluating viewpoints and reaching justified conclusions

Module/Unit of Learning	Taught During	What will students learn?	How does this develop expertise and challenge students?	Links to other Subjects
Urban Challenges	Autumn 1	Students investigate challenges and opportunities facing major world cities, including housing, transport, environmental sustainability and social inequality. They study how rapid urban growth affects people and environments, and analyse strategies used to manage change.	This unit develops comparative case study analysis required for Paper 2. Students practise using command words such as explain and evaluate, and build confidence in supporting extended answers with precise evidence from contrasting global cities.	<p>Oracy: Comparing viewpoints and justifying interpretations.</p> <p>History: Urbanisation linked to industrial and demographic change.</p> <p>Business Studies: Employment structure and economic growth in urban areas.</p> <p>Mathematics: Interpreting demographic and spatial data.</p>
Development Gap	Autumn 2	Students explore global variations in development and the factors that influence inequality. They interpret development indicators, analyse patterns and consider how economic, environmental and political conditions shape development trajectories.	This unit strengthens data interpretation and comparison skills required across Papers 2 and 3. Students practise forming structured explanations about causes of inequality and begin evaluating strategies for reducing the global development gap.	<p>Oracy: Explaining complex causal relationships clearly.</p> <p>Economics: Trade, investment and patterns of inequality.</p> <p>History: Impact of colonial legacies on global development.</p> <p>PSHE: Global citizenship and responsibility.</p>
Nigeria & UK Economy	Spring 1	Students compare economic change in Nigeria and the UK, examining processes of industrial development, globalisation and political influence. They analyse how economic change affects quality of life and regional inequality.	This unit builds the ability to compare case studies in extended responses for Paper 2. Students practise selecting relevant evidence and constructing reasoned conclusions about contrasting development pathways.	<p>Oracy: Presenting balanced arguments using evidence.</p> <p>Politics: Role of governance and international relationships.</p> <p>Business Studies:</p>

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				<p>Industry structure and economic diversification.</p> <p>Mathematics: Interpreting economic and employment data.</p>
Resource Insecurity	Spring 2	<p>Students examine global patterns of resource consumption and insecurity, focusing on water, food and energy. They assess how resource pressures create environmental, economic and geopolitical challenges.</p>	<p>This unit prepares students for evaluative and decision-making tasks in Paper 3. Students practise justifying strategies and solutions using geographical evidence, strengthening reasoning and judgement skills.</p>	<p>Oracy: Defending evidence-based decisions.</p> <p>Science: Resource cycles and sustainability.</p> <p>Economics: Supply, demand and cost considerations.</p> <p>Citizenship: Ethical and political implications of resource management.</p>
Pre-release & Exam Preparation	Summer Term	<p>Students apply their geographical knowledge, data skills and evaluative reasoning to the pre-release material. They rehearse extended responses, practise interpreting unfamiliar sources and refine examination technique across all three papers.</p> <p>Targeted revision consolidates core knowledge, case study recall and structured written responses.</p>	<p>This phase develops exam confidence and independence. Students refine extended writing for 6-, 8- and 12-mark questions, practise applying unfamiliar data sources in Paper 3, and consolidate the precise terminology and reasoning required for success across all GCSE papers.</p>	<p>Oracy: Explaining reasoning clearly in collaborative discussion.</p> <p>English: Structured argument and clarity of written expression.</p> <p>Mathematics: Interpreting graphs, proportional data and trends.</p> <p>Computing: Using digital tools to organise and review knowledge.</p>