

# Geography

## *Curriculum Overview*

**Examination Board: Eduqas**

**Year 13**

<p><b>Autumn Term: Physical Geography – Tectonic Hazards</b></p>	<p><b>Autumn Term: Independent Investigation – 20% of total A Level</b></p>
<p>This theme is based on a study of the structure of the Earth and the processes operative within the asthenosphere and lithosphere. These processes and their distribution are closely related to tectonic activity at plate boundaries.</p>	<p>This component requires a single independent investigation by each learner and involves, fieldwork. The focus of the investigation must be derived from the specification content in Components 1 and 2 or the optional themes in Component 3. The independent investigation builds on the fieldwork developed throughout the specification and the requirements to relate fieldwork to knowledge and understanding of the six stages of the enquiry process. The fieldwork enables learners to carry out field (primary) data collection and this can form the basis of the independent investigation.</p>
<p><b>Spring Term: Physical Geography – Economic Growth in China</b></p>	<p><b>Spring Term: Physical Geography – Weather and Climate</b></p>
<p>This theme addresses either India or China, two countries with increasing influence globally. It covers the study of the contemporary geography of China and reasons for their emergence as a superpower. Students will develop an understanding of the opportunities and constraints for economic development presented by China's physical environment placed in the context of the demographic, social, cultural, economic and political changes occurring in each nation at a range of spatial and temporal scales. Threats to China's sustainable development include environmental degradation, issues of water, energy and food security and growing inequalities. Further success for China's growing economies and increasing global status is now dependent on achieving sustainable development with an improved balance between economic growth and environmental conservation.</p>	<p>This theme begins with a global perspective on how the world's atmospheric systems lead to a variety of distinctive climatic types. Strategies of mitigation and adaptation are used to manage these weather and climate hazards, which show a rising trend as a result of short-term climate changes leading to more extremes of weather. With increasing urbanisation many areas now have distinctive urban climates in terms of weather and atmospheric quality. Globally, the challenges of climate change and the possibility of reaching a tipping point in terms of global warming provide challenges for the world to manage.</p>
<p><b>Summer Term: Revision</b></p>	