

MARINA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 7 - TERM 1

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	Tropical climates	<p>FO To describe tropical environments, the climate of areas around the equator (between 23.5°N and 23.5° S).</p> <p>FO Global distribution and climatic characteristics of humid tropical and seasonally humid tropical environments: FO The roles of the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), subtropical anticyclones, and monsoons. FO The key features of temperature and rainfall and their annual and diurnal variations in the humid tropical and seasonally humid tropical environments.</p>
1.2	Landforms of tropical environments	<p>FO To describe limestone and granitic areas: FO The formation of characteristic landforms: FO Granite: (deep weathering profiles) tors, inselbergs, and bornhardts FO Limestone: tropical karst (cone karst, tower karst, and cockpit karst)</p>
2.1	Humid tropical (rainforest) ecosystems and seasonally humid tropical (savanna) ecosystem	<p>To describe plant communities in tropical areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Plant communities: development of climax, subclimax and plagioclimax. o Vegetation characteristics. o Nutrient cycling: Gersmehl diagrams, soil fertility, energy flows, and tropic levels. o Soil formation: soil forming processes, soil types and profile characteristics (oxisols/latosols, tropical red and brown earths)
2.2	Sustainable management of tropical environments	<p>Case study: candidates must study some of the threats to (exploitation) and problems of sustainable management of areas within either the rain-forest ecosystem or the savanna ecosystem and evaluate attempted solutions.</p>
3.1	COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS Coastal processes	<p>To describe the impact of waves on the adjacent coastline:</p> <p>FO Wave generation and characteristics: fetch, energy, refraction, breaking waves, high and low energy, waves, swash, and backwash.</p> <p>FO Marine erosion: hydraulic action, cavitation, corrasion/abrasion, solution, and attrition.</p> <p>FO Sub-aerial processes: weathering and mass movement.</p> <p>FO Marine transportation and deposition: sediment sources and characteristics, sediment cells and longshore drift.</p>

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3.2	Characteristics and formation of coastal landforms	<p>To describe the landforms found along the coast.</p> <p>FO OB Erosional landforms: cliffs and wave-cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. FO OB Depositional landforms: beaches in cross section (profile) and plan, swash and drift aligned beaches, simple and compound spits, tombolos, offshore bars, barrier beaches, coastal dunes, tidal</p> <p>FO OB Sedimentation in estuaries, coastal saltmarshes, and mangroves. FO OB The role of sea level change in the formation of coastal landforms.</p>
4.1	Coral reefs	<p>To describe the conditions necessary for the formation of coral reefs.</p> <p>FO OB Characteristics, distribution and formation of fringing reefs, barrier reefs, and atolls.</p> <p>FO OB Conditions required for coral growth.</p> <p>FO OB Threats to coral reefs (global warming, sea-level rise, pollution, physical damage) and possible, management strategies.</p>
4.2	Sustainable management of coast	<p>Case study: candidates must study some of the problems of sustainably managing a stretch or stretches of coastline, and evaluate attempted solutions (including hard engineering and soft engineering).</p>
5.1	HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENTS Hazards resulting from tectonic processes	<p>To describe:</p> <p>FO OB The global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes related to plate tectonics.</p> <p>FO OB Earthquakes and resultant hazards: shaking, landslides, soil liquefaction, and tsunami.</p> <p>FO OB Volcanoes and resultant hazards: types of eruption and their products (nuées ardentes, lava flows, volcanic mudflows/lahars, volcanic landslides, pyroclastic flows, and ash fallout).</p> <p>FO OB Primary and secondary impacts on lives and property.</p> <p>FO OB Prediction, hazard mapping, preparedness and monitoring of earthquake and volcanic hazards and perception of risk.</p>
5.2	Hazards resulting from mass movements	<p>Mass movements and resultant hazards: nature and causes.</p> <p>FO OB Impacts on lives and property.</p> <p>FO OB Prediction, hazard mapping, preparedness and monitoring of the hazard and the perception of risk</p>

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6.1	Hazards resulting from atmospheric disturbances	<p>To describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO OB Global distribution of areas most at risk from large scale tropical disturbances (cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons) and small scale atmospheric disturbances (tornadoes). FO OB Processes causing the formation and development of cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons and tornadoes. FO OB Hazards from large scale atmospheric disturbances: storm surges, coastal flooding, intense rainfall leading to severe river floods and mass movement, and high winds. FO OB Hazards from small scale atmospheric disturbances: intense precipitation (rain and hail), high winds, and pressure imbalances. FO OB Primary and secondary impacts on lives and property. FO OB Prediction, preparedness and monitoring of large- and small-scale atmospheric disturbances and perception of risk.
6.2	Sustainable management in hazardous environments	Case study: candidates must study some of the problems of sustainable management of a hazardous environment and evaluate attempted or possible solutions.
7.1	HOT ARID AND SEMI-ARID ENVIRONMENTS Hot arid and semi-arid climates.	<p>To describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO OB Global distribution and climatic characteristics of hot arid and semiarid environments. FO OB Definitions and causes of aridity: pressure and wind systems, influence of ocean currents, rain shadow effect. FO OB The key features of hot arid and semi-arid environments: high wind energy environments, diurnal and seasonal variations in precipitation and temperature.
7.2	Landforms of hot arid and semiarid environments	<p>To describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO OB Weathering processes: thermal fracture, exfoliation, salt weathering, chemical weathering, and their effects. FO OB Processes of erosion, transport and deposition by wind: corrasion/abrasion, deflation, traction, saltation, and suspension. FO OB Erosion, transport and deposition by water action: hydrological regime, episodic rainfall, sheet and flash floods. FO OB Characteristic landforms: sand dunes, wind sculptured rocks (yardang, zeugen), wadis, alluvial fans, arroyos, pediments, and piedmont zone (bahadas, playas, salt lakes, inselbergs). FO OB Relative roles of aeolian and fluvial processes: evidence for past climate change (Pleistocene pluvials), and the role of past processes in the development of land-forms
8.1	Soils and vegetation	<p>To describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO OB Vegetation: biomass productivity (biodiversity, limited nutrient cycling, fragility), adaptation of plants to extreme temperatures, physical and physiological drought. FO OB Soils processes: upward capillary movement of water and minerals (salinization). FO OB The process of desertification (both natural and human factors) leading to the degradation of soils and vegetation in semi-arid environments

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8.2	Sustainable management of hot arid and semi-arid environments	Case study: candidates must study the problems of sustainable management in either a hot arid or a semi-arid environment and evaluate attempted or possible solutions.
9.1	PRODUCTION, LOCATION AND CHANGE Agricultural systems and food production	To describe the: FO Factors (physical, social, economic, political) affecting agricultural land use and practices on farms: the roles of irrigation land tenure, the nature of demand and distance from markets, and agricultural technology. FO The concept of an agricultural system with inputs, throughputs, subsystems and output: one arable system and one pastoral system.
9.2	The management of agricultural change	FO Intensive and extensive production and agricultural productivity. FO Issues in the intensification of agriculture and the extension of cultivation. FO Case study: candidates must study the need for, and some of the difficulties in, the management of agricultural change in one country, at the local scale (the farm, holding or producer) and at the national scale, and evaluate the attempted solutions.
10.1	Manufacturing and related service industry	FO Factors affecting the location of manufacturing and related service industry (land, labour, capital, markets, materials, technology, economies and diseconomies of scale, inertia, transport, government policies). FO Industrial agglomeration, functional linkages, the industrial estate and the export processing zone (EPZ). FO The informal sector of manufacturing and services: causes, characteristics, location and impact.
10.2	The management of change in manufacturing industry	Case study: candidates must study the industrial policy for one country's manufacturing and consequent changes in the character, location and organisation of its manufacturing, showing some of the issues faced and evaluates the attempted solutions.
11.1	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT Sustainable energy supplies	To describe: FO Renewable and non-renewable energy resources. FO Factors at the national scale affecting demand for and supply of energy and the balance between different sources (including sustainability, levels of development, resource endowment, climate, income, technology, pollution, energy policy and energy security). FO Trends in the consumption of fossil fuels, nuclear power and renewables (hydroelectric power (HEP), wind, biofuels) in LICs, MICs and HICs. FO The environmental impacts of energy production, transport and usage at local and global scales.

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12.1	The management of energy suppl	<p>FO Case study: candidates must study one country's overall electrical energy strategy showing some of the issues of changes in demand for and supply of electricity, in power production and its location, and evaluate the success of the overall strategy.</p> <p>FO Case study: candidates must study one named located scheme to produce electricity (e.g. a power station), showing some of the issues of changes in demand and supply, in power production and its location, and evaluate the success of the scheme.</p>

GEOGRAPHY SCHEME OF WORK

FORM 7 - TERM 2

WEEK	TOPIC	TOPIC DETAILS
1.1	Environmental degradation	<p>To describe:</p> <p>FO Pollution (land, air and water): nature, causes, solutions.</p> <p>FO Demand for and supply of water and issues of water quality.</p> <p>FO Factors in the degradation of rural environments (e.g. overpopulation, poor agricultural practices, deforestation).</p> <p>FO Factors in the degradation of urban environments (e.g. urbanisation, industrial development, inadequate waste management).</p> <p>FO Constraints on improving the quality of degraded environments.</p> <p>FO The protection of environments at risk at the local or regional scale: needs, measures and outcomes.</p>
2.1	The management of a degraded environment	Case study: candidates must study one degraded environment, showing the causes of its degradation, problems faced, and issues in attempts to improve the environment and evaluate the attempted solutions.
3.1	GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE: Trade flows and trading patterns	<p>To describe: FO Visible and invisible imports and exports. Global patterns of, and inequalities in, trade flows. FO Factors affecting global trade (including resource endowment, locational advantage, historical factors such as colonial ties, trade agreements and changes in the global market). FO The role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and free trade. Candidates should be able to critically evaluate the impacts of trade on exporting and importing countries. FO The nature and role of Fair trade.</p>

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4.1	International debt and international aid	To describe: <p>FO The causes, nature and problems of debt for countries. The international debt crisis and debt relief. FO Different types of international aid and aid donors: relief aid, development aid, tied aid, bilateral aid and multilateral aid. FO Learners should be able to critically evaluate the impacts of international aid on receiving countries.</p>
5.1	The development of international tourism	To describe: FO Reasons for, and trends in, the growth of international tourism. FO The impacts of tourism on the environments, societies and economies (local and national) of tourist destinations. FO Carrying capacity and the tourism multiplier effect. FO Recent developments in different types of tourism (including ecotourism). FO Learners should be able to critically evaluate the life cycle model of tourism.
6.1	The management of a tourist destination	To describe: FO Case study: candidates must study one tourist area or resort, its growth and development, showing the issues of sustainability it faces and evaluating the impacts of tourism on the destination's environment(s), society and economy.
7.1	ECONOMIC TRANSITION: National development	To describe: FO The nature of the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors and their roles in economic development. FO The nature, causes (physical and human) and distribution of global inequalities in social and economic well-being. FO Candidates should be able to critically evaluate some of the measures and indices of social and economic inequality.
8.1	The globalization of economic activity	FO An introduction to global patterns of resources, production and markets. FO Foreign direct investment (FDI) and the new international division of labour (NIDL). FO Factors affecting the growth and spatial structure of transnational corporations (TNCs). FO Case study: candidates must study the global spatial organisation and operation of one TNC. FO Factors in the emergence and growth of newly industrialised countries (NICs). Changes in the location of economic activity (e.g. outsourcing of manufacturing and offshoring of services): nature, causes and impacts
9.1	Regional development within countries	To describe: <p>FO Regional disparities in social and economic development. FO The concept of core-periphery. FO The process of cumulative causation from initial advantage(s), spread and backwash effects, regional divergence and convergence.</p>
9.2	The management of regional development	Case study: candidates must study one country's regional development policy, its regional disparities, some of the difficulties faced in trying to overcome these disparities and evaluate the attempted solutions.

