

Autumn 1 - Year 9 - Why has the World not Developed Evenly?

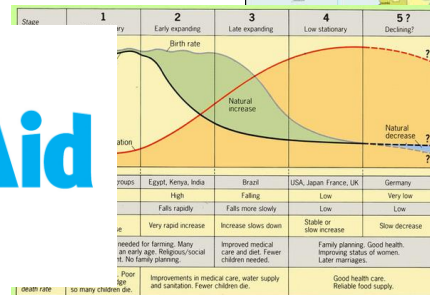
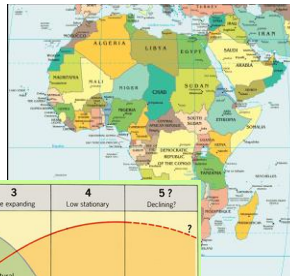
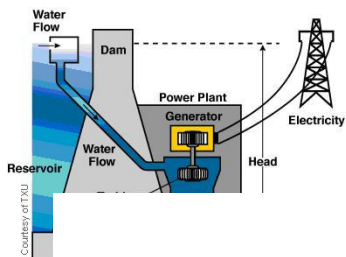
Key Questions

What are the twelve development indicators?	How does Africa's climate impact development in certain countries?	How are countries trying to overcome the lack of development in certain areas?
What is Water Aid? How do they help villages develop?	What is the Demographic Transition Model?	How is Fairtrade helping local residents in African countries?
What are the Common misconceptions of Africa?	What are large and small-scale development projects? Which is best?	Why do some countries develop at a faster pace than others?

Keywords

Development	How rich or poor a country is compared to others. Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is.
Developed Country	A country with very high human development (VHHD)
Emerging Country	A country with high and medium development (HMHD)
Developing Country	A country with a low human development (LHD); a poor country. Less than US \$1,025 GDP per capita.
Birth Rate	The number of births each year for every 1000 people.
Death Rate	The number of deaths each year for every 1000 people.
Natural Increase	The rate at which population is growing
Life Expectancy	The average age people are expected to live to
Development Gap	Is the difference in levels of social well being and economic development between the poorest and the richest people on the planet, it can occur within the same country.
Aid	Something that provides help, support, or relief, such as money or supplies:
Fairtrade	Is when a country seeks to protect its own industry by placing restrictions on the goods of foreign countries, using import taxes, quotas and subsidies

Diagrams/Maps



WaterAid



Autumn 2 - Year 9 - Why are Biomes Brilliant?

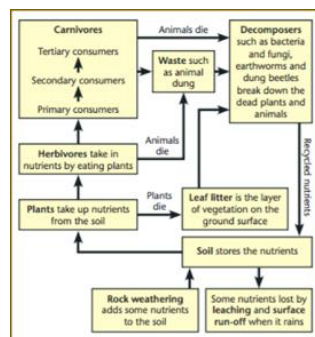
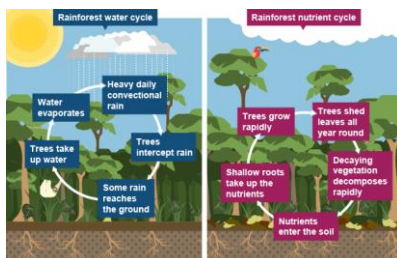
Key Questions

Explain how the climate in the tropical rainforest influences the nutrient and water cycle.	What are the causes of deforestation in the TRF?	What are the effects of deforestation?
Explain how food chains can be impacted	Describe the location of biomes globally.	Explain how the climate in the Semi-arid grasslands influences the nutrient and water cycle.
What are the causes and effects of desertification?	How does the Great Green Wall stop desertification?	What are the local management strategies to stop desertification?

Key Words

Biome	A biome is a very large ecosystem e.g. Tropical Rainforest.
Sustainable	Meeting the needs of people today and in the future, while limiting harm to the environment.
Desertification	The process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture.
Adapt	When someone or something adjusts themselves to different conditions or environments.
Decomposition	The breakdown of dead organic matter (plants and animals) by living organisms
Afforestation	The opposite of deforestation. If trees are cut down, they are replaced to maintain the canopy.
Abiotic	Non-Living items in an ecosystem such as rocks soil and water.
Biotic	The living parts of an ecosystem.
Mangroves	A shrub or tree that grows in coastal waters
Tundra	Treeless regions found in the Arctic and on the tops of mountains, where the climate is cold and windy, and there is little rainfall
Food chain	A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.

Diagrams



Spring 1 - Year 9 - Why is Tourism the Fastest Growing Global Industry?

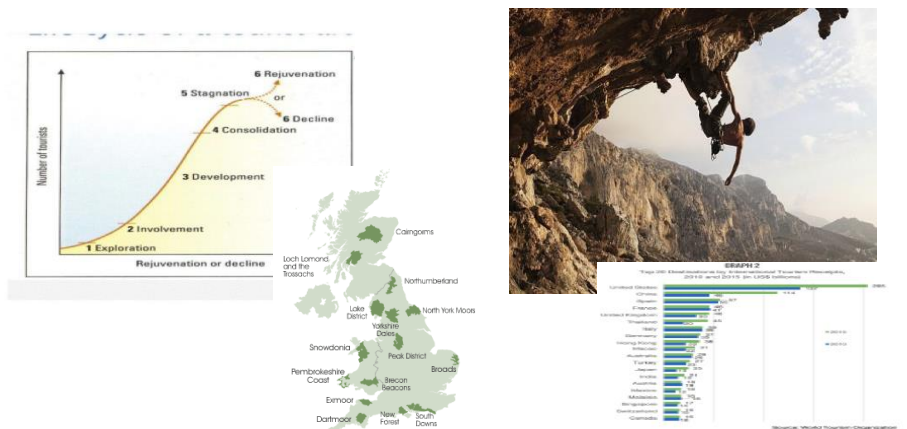
Key Questions

What is tourism?	What is eco-tourism?	How is can tourism be sustainable?
What are the benefits that tourism can bring to several countries around the world?	How and why do national parks encourage tourism in an area?	How is tourism in a HIC different to in a LIC/NIC?
What are the issues caused by Mass tourism?	What are the social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism on an area?	Why are travel companies important for promoting tourism?

Key Words

Tourist	Someone who visits a place for recreation, leisure, business, family, or religion, for a certain amount of time.
Overtourism	Tourism on a large scale to one country or region. This is linked to the development and consolidation phases of the Butler Model.
Butler Model	Looks at the way that tourist resorts, grow and develop.
National Park	An area where development is limited and planning is controlled. The landscape is regarded as unusual and valuable and therefore worth looking after.
Extreme Tourism	Tourism involving dangerous landscapes, often with a difficult climate and in remote places.
Ecotourism	Tourism which meets the needs of the local people and environment, now and into the future. Also known as green tourism.
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of today whilst protecting the environment and resources for future generations.
Infrastructure	The building blocks of an area; electricity, roads, hospitals, and transport links.

Diagrams



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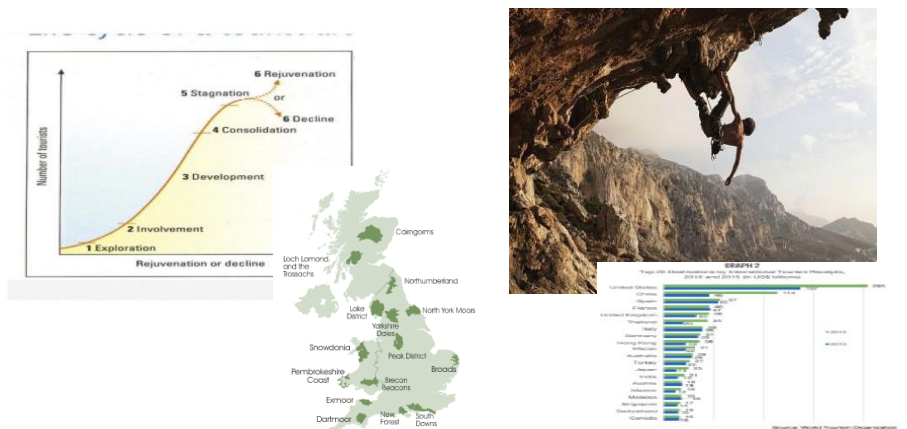
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Diagrams



Summer 1 - Year 9 - What Challenges does the UK Face?

Key Questions

Why does the north - south divide exist in the UK?	What conflicts can arise at a national park?	What are the advantages and disadvantages of HS2?
Is the London underground sustainable?	What are the advantages and disadvantages of Heathrow airport expanding?	Does the UK have a housing problem?
What has caused the large increase in the number of people migrating to the UK?	How could the council house shortage be resolved?	What are the advantages and disadvantages of building on greenfield, brownfield and greenbelt land?

Keywords

Life Expectancy	How old a person in a particular area is expected to live to on average.
Infrastructure	Physical services serving an area such as roads and power supplies.
Sustainable	Something that can continue to be done without it having damaging consequences that might limit that activity in the future.
Stakeholder	A stakeholder is a party that has an interest in a company and can either affect or be affected by the business
Greenfield Site	Undeveloped land
Brownfield Site	Previously developed land.
Green belt	A specially designated area of countryside protected from most forms of development.
National Park	A park in use for conservation purposes, created and protected by national governments.
Council House	a house owned by a local council and rented out to tenants for a reduced cost

Diagrams



Summer 2 - Year 9 - How am I Global Citizen?

Key Questions

How is a carbon footprint calculated?	What factors can increase or decrease our carbon footprint?	Why is energy use increasing?
What is the impact of transporting food over large distances on the environment?	What are the negative impacts of fast fashion?	What is the sustainability of current waste management systems?
What impact is plastic waste having on the environment?	Why is Fairtrade so important to improve equality?	What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable energy?

Keywords

Carbon Footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organisation or community.
Sustainability	Something that can continue to be done without it having damaging consequences that might limit that activity in the future.
GDP	Gross domestic product
Food miles	The distance our food travels to get to our homes.
Fast Fashion	Inexpensive clothing that move quickly from the catwalk to stores to meet new trends.
Resources	A supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization.
Recycling	The action or process of converting waste into reusable material.
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

Diagrams

