

Year 11 Annotated Work Examples

Global Pattern of Urban Change

10/9/24

- 1) London ✓
- 2) Paris ✓ city
- 3) New York ✓
- 4) Rio de Janeiro de Janeiro ✓
- 5) Shanghai ✓
- 6) Dubai ✓
- 7) Los Angeles ✓
- 8) Cape Town ✓

Urban area = built up area

- 1) An urban area is an area that has a large ^{concentration} ~~concentration~~ of buildings and people. ~~it~~ ✓ Higher economic development than their surroundings.
- 2) I think 45% of people live in urban areas. 66%
- 3) The percentage of the world's ~~the~~ urban population is growing because ^{young} people move from rural to urban to seek more job opportunities. ✓
- 4) Mumbai, Lagos
- 5) Tourists and people that ~~live~~ are seeking better job opportunities.

Clear Presentation of classwork with the date and title neatly underlined with a ruler.

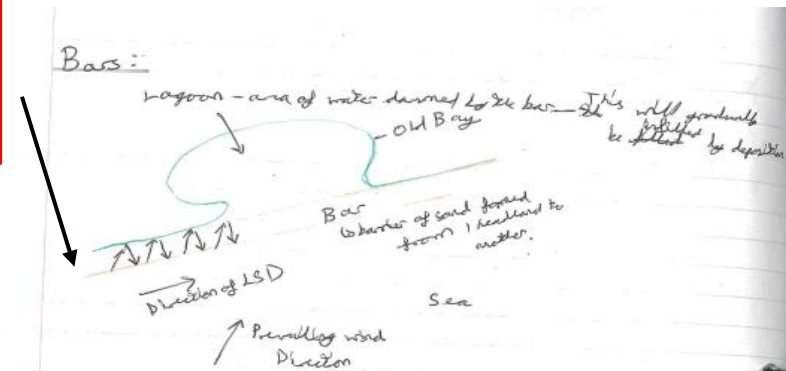
Questions answered in the lesson are self or peer marked and corrected/added to with green pen if needed.

Key Definitions are emphasised in the notes for students to return to in the topic or as part of revision.

Urbanisation - an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Diagrams are required to be drawn in pencil in Geography and lines drawn with a ruler.

Sub-titles are encouraged to be used to break down work within a lesson into understandable sections.



- A bar develops is formed if a spit grows across a bay joining up 2 headlands
- If a spit develops across a bay where there is no strong flow of water then the sediment will build across to the other side.
- This creates a bar with a lagoon behind which will be infilled by the process of deposition over time.

Processes are written in a step-by-step format to break it down for the student understanding.

Formation of a Tombolo:



Deposition has the processes of deposition lead to the formation of distinctive landforms. [56 marks]

A bar is a depositional landform which is formed on a discordant coastline. Longshore drift carries the sediment up the coastline, allowing it to accumulate over time. This accumulation of sediment will then continue to carry sediment across a bay until it reaches a second headland. Over time sediment will accumulate between these two headlands, covering the bay and creating a bar. Behind the bar, where the bay was there is now a lagoon which will eventually be infilled by deposition.

A Tombolo is a depositional landform formed when longshore drift carries sediment along the coastline until the land changes direction due to a headland. As a result a spit may form and connect to an island, forming a Tombolo.

Exam questions are provided to the students to allow them to demonstrate their understanding of the process/landform at the end of a lesson.

Students will be asked to write extended answers to questions on topics that were previously taught to support students with interleaving and long-term retention of knowledge over the course of the GCSE.

Study Figure 3, some information about Sheffield University's Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre.

- Built on land reclaimed from coal mining
- A brownfield site
- Combines research and science firms
- Focuses on future technology
- Europe's largest advanced manufacturing park

c) Suggest how the UK is moving towards a post-industrial economy. Use Figure 3 and your own understanding [6 marks]

As the UK has been developing it has been moving to a more post-industrial economy where there is less focus on the extraction of raw materials or processing and more on research or possibly a service one way in which this has happened could be because of the development of new research centres now we have accessible technology. For instance, Cambridge Science Park is a place in Cambridge where there are over 43000 knowledge based businesses that take advantage of the very educated graduates there. In fact 40% of the population has a higher education qualification (either the average) and like Figure 3 says they are involved in research and future technology. This already shows a move to a more intellectual sector or quaternary sector. So the UK is becoming more developed and moving towards a post-industrial economy. In fact in 2017 of the UK's workforce 1800, when the UK's tertiary base was only 10% of the economy when it started, made 74% in 2006. This increase shows how much it has grown.

Another reason why the UK is moving to a post-industrial economy is due to the evolution of the service sector. For instance, retail and selling goods has become a much bigger industry especially to cater for the expensive western lifestyle. As a result it has grown exponentially. It is a contrast to 1800, when the UK's tertiary base was only 10% of the economy when it started, made 74% in 2006. This increase shows how much it has grown.

Feedback from UK Economy Marked Piece:

Reduce the role of the government in reducing the North-South Divide [6 marks]

On a regional scale, the role of businesses should be more effective at reducing the North-South divide compared to the government. For example local enterprise partnerships are voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses that can help boost the economy by raising sales and increase the chance for further investment. For instance, Lancashire LEP had got a £62 million BT investment to extend superfast broadband in the North to 97%. To reduce income development in the North. This means that local businesses can allow further revenue and profit to be generated to invest & kick start reducing the North-South divide. Hence, on a regional scale, LEPs and local businesses help contribute to the Northern economy and reduce the North-South divide.

However, perhaps on a more national scale, government investments can also reduce the North-South divide. For example HS2 was a planned train route to run to Birmingham and further up to Manchester. However this would reduce travel time exponentially allowing people to travel between these places much faster. It will also encourage further investment into the North and increase business productivity so more money is generated and the overall economy, especially in the North is developed, reducing the North-South divide. However, Phase 2 to Manchester was scrapped due to its great £60 billion cost and HS2 would

Green Pen Feedback from a Marked Piece is crucial for a student to engage with effectively to respond to feedback given by the teacher and to correct mistakes that were made in their written work.

h/w

15 point challenge

27/4/2024

Define a decomposer [1 point]

A decomposer is an organism that ^{dead} breaks down organic material at a microscopic level. They return nutrients to the soil in the form of humus.

Define development [2 points]

Development refers to a process whereby a country is changed from one state to another via economic growth and improved standard of living. ^{Positive change to make things better}

Provide an example of small scale ecosystem change [1 point]

The reintroduction of wolves in the Yellowstone national park in the 1990s 1995 after their eradication in 1926.

^{Bears in UK}

Give 3 specific examples of extreme weather hazards in the UK since 2000 [3 points]

^{Start from the start 2003}

The Somerset floods from 2012-2013 2013-2014, extreme cold like in 2009 when 50cm 20 cm of snow fell in London and extreme storm events like in 2014 when there were over 3000 lightning strikes. ^{2003 heatwave, 2022 heatwave}
^{'Beast from the East' Storm Desmond}

Define the development gap [2 points]

The differences in the standard of living and quality of life between the most and least economically developed countries. It can also appear within a country where there is an investment targeted only at one area.

State 3 ways that urban areas can be protected against hurricanes [3 points]

^{storm damage}
^{9 in miles}
^{shower windows}

One way would be to build shelters on higher ground so all the water from storm surges passes under it and people are less affected. Also, putting down loose items like cabinets or wardrobes so they don't fall in the storm surge. Finally, flooding defenses like levees can be built to try and stop the storm surge from completely flooding the area.

Define HDI and state the 3 indicators that it considers [2 points]

HDI or the Human Development Index is a way of measuring the development of different countries by considering GNI per capita, average years of schooling and life expectancy. ^{0-1 scale}

State 3 immediate responses to Typhoon Haiyan [3 points]

The PH's Philippines Meteorological Agency (PAGASA) was able to broadcast hurricane warnings 28 days in advance to evacuate about 75000 residents. Also 200 the Philippines declared a (formally) a 'state of national calamity' to ^{get} international aid like the UN who raised \$480 million. Finally 1200 evacuation centers were set up to tackle the homelessness issue.

^{US George Washington}

^{group of NEEs}

Name the members of the BRICS countries [2 points]

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are part of BRICS as they are NEEs. ^{not economic policies, lend money to each other and others}

Define biodiversity [1 point]

The variety of plant and animal species in an ecosystem.

State 2 physical reasons for uneven development [2 points]

One physical reason is if the ^{place} country has an extreme climate like the hot temperatures in the Thar Desert. Another physical reason is the ^{topography} landscape like Nepal is very mountainous or Zambia is landlocked. ^{Climate related diseases, lack of resources like food, water or energy}

State 2 crops that are commercially farmed in the tropical rainforest [2 points]

^{Coconut, bananas, mango}

State the 3 Milankovitch cycles [3 points]

Excentricity (Earth's orbit changes every 100,000 years) from elliptical and back every 100,000 years. Axial Tilt (Every 41,000 years the Earth's tilt changes from standard 23.5° between 21.5° and 24.5°).

To support students with interleaving and long-term retention of knowledge over the course of the GCSE, they will be set a 15 point challenge homework on a fortnightly basis and this will be checked and marked/corrected in lesson.

Revision

6 mark figure questions:

Climate of the TRF

- Very warm and humid with modal temperatures of 27°C all year ^{as shown by solar radiation}
- Very range all year round ^{esp. in Spring} - Highest monthly rainfall is 340 mm in March as shown in Figure 6
- Very little sunlight reaches the desert ^(shrub layer)
- Area of low pressure
- High humidity so real felt is ^{warm & humid}

Plant Adaptations of the TRF (Shrub layer)

- Lots of competition for sunlight so, shrub layer is ^{very dark so, lots of chlorophyll to maximise sunlight absorption and so rate of photosynthesis}
- Broad leaves that are very dark so, lots of chlorophyll to maximise sunlight absorption and so rate of photosynthesis
- Waxy leaves and ^{so as not to be weighed down by too rain droplets and maximise area for sunlight and absorption and photosynthesis}
- Deep wide roots - ^{to collect minerals due to competition for sunlight}
- Don't grow branches, leaves or flowers to conserve energy so grow upwards to the canopy for more sunlight

OR refer to both parts of fig - including photo

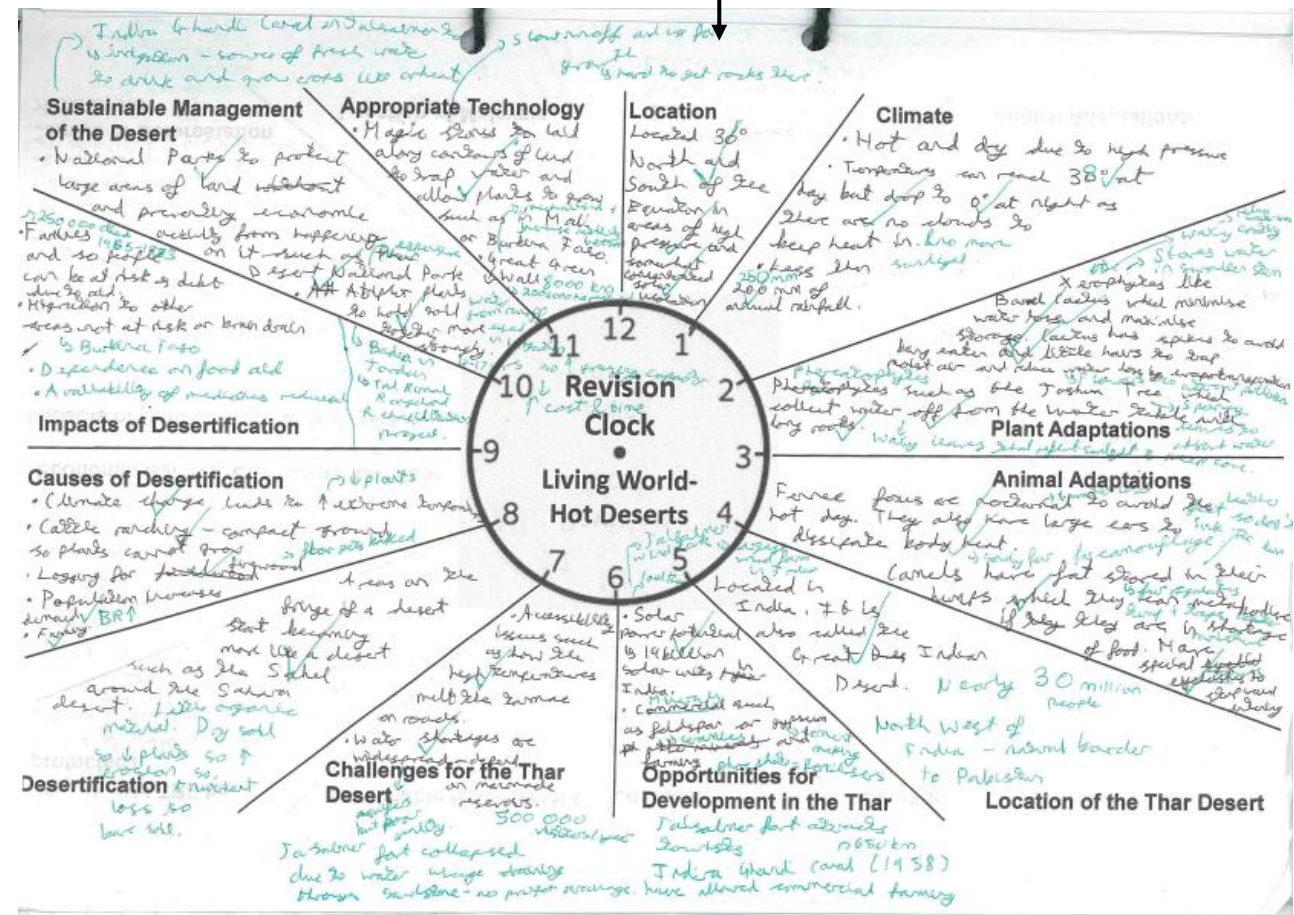
and your own understanding = no case study knowledge
and your own knowledge = yes case study knowledge

Figure reference (no need to write PEE paragraphs)

Point → 3A02 + 3A03 no A01

different thematic aspects

To support students with interleaving and long-term retention of knowledge over the course of the GCSE, they will be provided with revision clocks with a break down of the key aspects of the topic to facilitate them in making effective revision notes.



As part of revision lessons students will also be supported with planning 6 mark questions using a figure. This enables students to understand the required structure and how to integrate the information from the figure provided.