

Subject: Geography

Year Group: Year 10

Week beginning	Subject Topic: Resource Management	Key Learning points/big questions	Independent/Home learning	Linked Assessment	Resources
1/11	Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.	The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resource.	Knowledge Organiser week1	<p><i>Big quiz</i></p> <p><i>Mid term assessment</i></p>	<p><a href="https://eggbucket.sharepoint.com/:g/Geography/EhZ8ACCGZpBAtSF12X27iHMBoSfQIKgpRIUXnoL4zMlr2g?e=jwePcy">https://eggbucket.sharepoint.com/:g/Geography/EhZ8ACCGZpBAtSF12X27iHMBoSfQIKgpRIUXnoL4zMlr2g?e=jwePcy</a></p>
8/11	The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.	An overview of resources in relation to the UK. Food. The growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food. How organic food can produce larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food. How demand can be met with the trend towards agribusiness	Knowledge Organiser week 2		
15/11	The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.	Water:the changing demand for water, water quality and pollution management, matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus, the need for transfer to maintain supplies. (One lesson this week to focus on Mock prep)	Knowledge Organiser week 3		
22/11 (Mock Exam week)	The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.	Energy: the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables, reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil, economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.	Knowledge Organiser week 4 (repeats week 1)		
29/11	Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict	Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity). Global distribution of energy consumption and supply. Reasons for increasing energy consumption: economic development, rising population, technology. Factors affecting energy supply: physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors. Impacts of energy insecurity – exploration of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental costs, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply	Knowledge Organiser week 5 (repeats week 2)		
6/12	Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.	Overview of strategies to increase energy supply. Renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy. Fracking as an example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages.	Knowledge Organiser week 6 (repeats week 3)		
13/12	Moving towards a sustainable resource future:	Individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels. Chambamontera is an isolated community in the Andes of Peruan <b>example</b> of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy			
End of term					