

Course Mapping Guide

Secondary Geography

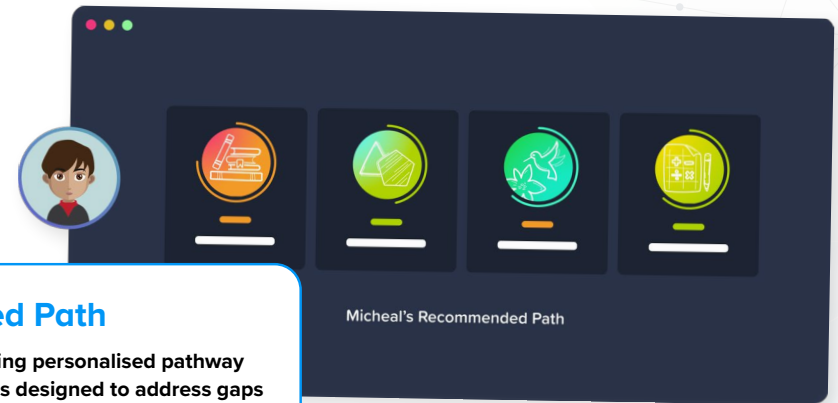
About CENTURY

CENTURY is a learning platform that uses artificial intelligence to personalise learning for every learner. Our team of experienced teachers have created all of our content for English, maths, science, geography and physical education from years 2 to 11, as well as functional skills content for post-16 learners. All courses are aligned to the national curriculum and national standards.

- ✓ Learning materials and questions for primary, secondary and post-16 learners
- ✓ Tailored to each learner's skills and knowledge
- ✓ Powered by the world's leading adaptive learning platform
- ✓ Web-based learning for tablets, laptops and desktops



How does CENTURY work?



Diagnostics

Learners begin by completing diagnostics that quickly identify knowledge gaps and misconceptions, and help CENTURY recommend the best learning materials for each individual learner.

Recommended Path

This constantly adapting personalised pathway contains micro-lessons designed to address gaps in knowledge, provide stretch and challenge and promote long-term memory retention.

Leadership Dashboard

Senior and middle leaders get an overview of performance and engagement on a subject, class and learner level.

Achievements

Learners get rewarded with badges and streaks for completing micro-lessons or for using CENTURY over a certain period of time to increase their motivation and engagement.

Automated Marking

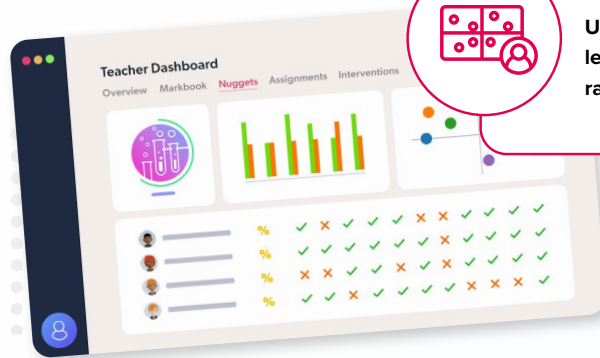
Teachers can view data in real time, to help quickly identify which learners require additional support or further stretch.

Teacher Dashboard

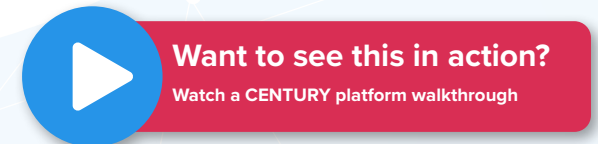
Use the markbook to monitor individual learners and whole-class trends with a range of dashboards.

Learner Dashboard & Guardian Portal

Learners can identify their strengths and areas for improvement. Parents and guardians can monitor their learner's progress, completed work, and see work set.



Secondary Geography Course Mapping



Secondary Geography Courses

AQA

This course covers the huge variety of both physical and human geographical content. They also cover specific geographical skills, including fieldwork and cartographical skills.



Geography GCSE: AQA

Specification: 8035



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Secondary Geography Courses

Edexcel

These courses cover a huge variety of both physical and human geographical content. They also cover specific geographical skills, including fieldwork and cartographical skills.



Geography GCSE: Edexcel A

Specification: 1GA0
QAN: 601/8134/5



Geography GCSE: Edexcel B

Specification: 1GB0
QAN: 601/8135/7



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Secondary Geography Courses

Eduqas

These courses cover a huge variety of both physical and human geographical content. They also cover specific geographical skills, including fieldwork and cartographical skills.



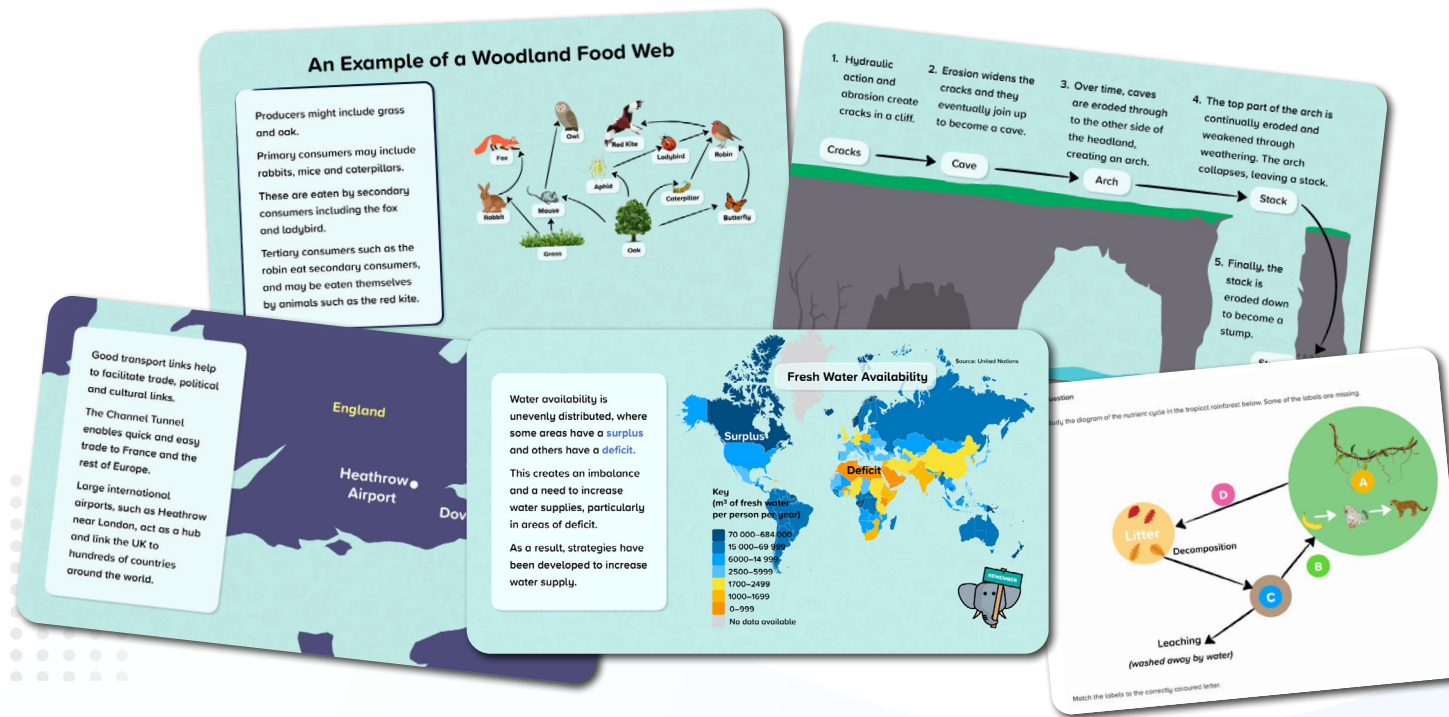
Geography GCSE: Eduqas A

Specification: C111QS
QAN: 601/8152/7



Geography GCSE: Eduqas B

Specification: C112QS
QAN: 601/8153/9



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Secondary Geography Courses

OCR

These courses cover a huge variety of both physical and human geographical content. They also cover specific geographical skills, including fieldwork and cartographical skills.



Geography GCSE: OCR A

Specification: J383
QAN: 601/8310/X



Geography GCSE: OCR B

Specification: J384
QAN: 601/8224/6

Human Factors

The growth of cities is occurring in most parts of the world. Cities need hard surfaces for roads and buildings which increases the amount of impermeable surfaces. This is increasing the risk of flooding.

Physical Factors: Processes

Chalk (more resistant) Flamborough Head North Sea Boulder Clay (less resistant) Hult Spurn Head Silt

The boulder clay along this coastline is also prone to slumping. The clay becomes saturated in heavy rain when water enters cracks. This added weight makes it slump.

Scientific Research

When preserved as unpolluted and unspoiled, cold environments are outdoor laboratories for scientific research on important global issues such as climate change. Access to undisturbed plant and animal communities for scientific research is crucial. Many people argue that we should always have some places in the world completely natural so we can understand and remember how much developed places have changed over time.

Like the yolk of an egg, the Earth has the core at the centre. This is the hottest part of the Earth. The core can be divided into the inner and outer core. The inner and outer core are both made of iron and nickel, but the inner core is a solid layer and the outer core is liquid. The mantle that surrounds the core is made of liquid rock called magma. The crust is the outer layer of the Earth and is the thinnest layer.

Crust
Mantle
Outer core
Inner core

The table below shows the amount of carbon dioxide produced per kilogram of produce. Study the table.

Food	Origin & Transport	Amount of CO ₂ per KG of produce
Apples	UK: Road	0.3
Apples	New Zealand: Ship	0.6
Lettuce	UK: Road	0.6
Lettuce	Spain: Road	1.8
Asparagus	UK: Road	1.1
Asparagus	Peru: Flight	18.5

How much CO₂ is produced per kg of lettuce when imported from Spain?
Type your answer in the box below, e.g. 1.2

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Secondary Geography Courses

IGCSE

These courses cover a huge variety of both physical and human geographical content. They also cover specific geographical skills, including fieldwork and cartographical skills.



Geography IGCSE: Cambridge



Geography IGCSE: Edexcel



Geography IGCSE: Oxford AQA

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Questions?
Email support@century.tech



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