



Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

GEOGRAPHY

Curriculum for comprehensive schools

Grades 10-11

Standard level

GEOGRAPHY: REGIONS AND COUNTRIES
(Grade 10 - 52 hours: 1.5 hours per week)

Number of hours	Expected learning and cognitive outcomes of students	Content of study material
2	Introduction	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the regions of the world (according to UN classification): Europe, Asia, Oceania, America, Africa; shows the regions of the world on a map; distinguishes the concepts of "region of the world", "territory", "sea area", "state", "country", "dependent territory"; gives examples of sources of geographical knowledge about regions and countries of the world;</p> <p>The activity component: uses basic sources of geographical knowledge about regions of the world; reads political maps of the world and regions.</p>	<p>Exploring Geography: Regions and Countries. Regions of the world (according to UN classification). Globalisation as a leading trend in the development of the modern world. Cognitive and constructive role of country studies in the modern world.</p> <p>Sources of knowledge about the regions and countries of the world. The modern political map of the world and individual regions. The main objects of the political map</p>
Section I. EUROPE		
6	Topic 1. General profile of Europe	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the composition of the region; distinguishes the forms of government and the territorial organisation of the countries of Europe; gives examples of different types and sub-types of countries in Europe according to the level of economic development; quantitative and qualitative changes on the political map of the region; shows on the map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europe's subregions (Western Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe); - European countries (Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Belarus, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Belgium, Netherlands, Ireland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Greece, Malta, Cyprus, Russia) - the main areas of mineral resource extraction (Upper Silesia, North Sea, Scandinavia), logging, recreation; - the "central axis" of European development, the major industrial regions (Ruhr in Germany, Greater London in Britain, Ile-de-France in France, Upper Silesia in Poland, Prydniprovie in Ukraine; Central Russia, the Urals in Russia); - Lorraine metropolis; - major seaports (Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Hamburg, Genoa, Marseille, Le Havre, Barcelona); - hub airports (Heathrow, Roissy-Charles de Gaulle, 	<p>Features of the economic and geographical position of Europe. Structure of the region. Current political map of Europe. Forms of government and the territorial organization of the European countries. Manifestations of separatism. Types of European countries according to their level of economic development. Integration processes. International organizations in Europe: the European Union, the Council of Europe. The Schengen zone countries. The role of NATO in the Pan-European security system.</p> <p>Natural conditions and resources of the region.</p> <p>Population in Europe: demographic processes, natural and mechanical movement. Demographic policy. Population structure in the region. Ukrainian diaspora in European countries. Urbanization, suburbanization, urbanization, gentrification. World cities in Europe, urban agglomerations, megalopolises.</p> <p>Features of the European economy. The primary sector of the economy. Extractive industry: main areas of extraction of fuel, ore and non-metallic materials. Agriculture. Forestry.</p> <p>Secondary economy. Manufacturing industry. Main regions of industry. Re-</p>

	<p>Frankfurt am Main);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europe's largest financial centres (London, Paris, Zurich, Amsterdam, Frankfurt am Main); - World cities in Europe (London, Paris, Ams-Terdam, Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, Zurich, Geneva, Vienna, Milan); <p>understands the content of the concepts of 'gentrification', 're-industrialisation'.</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>characterises the peculiarities of demographic and urbanisation processes, the location of the population in the region;</p> <p>makes the necessary calculations to assess the mineral resources endowment of individual countries;</p> <p>compares the factors of international specialisation of economically developed countries and countries with economies in transition</p> <p>Justifies the peculiarities of the specialisation of agriculture and the location of the main processing industries in Europe</p> <p>Explains the reasons for the narrow specialisation of industrial production in the economically developed small countries of Europe;</p> <p>distinguishes the features of European economies due to regional integration.</p>	<p>industrialization.</p> <p>Tertiary sector of economy. Services sector. Important international transport corridors and hubs. Ukraine's connections with European countries.</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <p>1. To compare the structure of industrial production of two economically developed small states in Europe (at the choice of students).</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at student's discretion)</p> <p>1. Integration and disintegration processes in Europe.</p> <p>2. Reconstructing electric power industry in the European countries: regional specifics and differences.</p> <p>3. Structure and spatial organisation of ferrous metal production in European countries.</p>
10	Topic 2. European countries	
	<p>The knowledgeable component:</p> <p>names the main indicators that define a country's city in the region and the world; the dominant components of the tertiary, secondary and primary sectors of the economies of highly developed and medium-developed countries;</p> <p>gives examples of industrial production and services, the international specialisation of individual European countries;</p> <p>shows on map the largest cities of the countries, world cities, industrial areas, the largest sea ports, airports, financial and tourist centres of the countries.</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>makes a comprehensive economic and geographical description of Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Belarus, Russia; maps the spatial organisation of the country's economy;</p> <p>finds and organizes the information needed to describe a country;</p> <p>uses thematic maps to substantiate the features of the settlement system and distribution of production of goods and services within the country; uses rankings of indicators of socio-economic development of countries to substantiate their place in the world and in the</p>	<p>Germany. France. Great Britain. Italy. Poland. Belarus. Russia.</p> <p>Place of the country in the world and the region. The main factors determining the country's place in the International Division of Labour (IDL). Settlement system.</p> <p>Industry. Agrarian sector. Characteristic features of spatial organization of the economy. External economic relations. International relations.</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <p>2. Mapping the spatial organization of the economy of one of the "G7" European countries (optional).</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at student's discretion)</p> <p>1. The "new face" of Ruhr - post-industrial development: "green" cities instead of bleak landscapes.</p> <p>2. London, Berlin, Paris, Kyiv:</p>

	<p>region</p> <p>explains the specialisation of agriculture and the location of the main industrial regions</p> <p>substantiates the peculiarities of the structure of export and import of goods and services of European countries.</p>	<p>similarities and differences in contemporary urban development.</p> <p>3. Clusters in Italy as a dominant form of organisation of production of goods and services.</p>
11	Section II. ASIA	
5	Topic 1. General profile of Asia	
	<p>The knowledgeable component:</p> <p>names the composition of the region;</p> <p>gives examples of countries in Asia belonging to different types and subtypes of economic development;</p> <p>shows on map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sub-regions (West Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, East Asia, Central Asia); - Asian countries (China, India, Japan, Israel, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, Mongolia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Vietnam, North Korea, Afghanistan) - oil and natural gas basins (Persian Gulf, Central Asian, Zondo); - Hard coal basins (Karaganda in Kazakhstan, Northeast China, East India); countries with significant iron ore deposits (China, India, Kazakhstan), copper ores (Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Iran), tin ores (China, Malaysia), tungsten ores (China); logging, recreation - major industrial areas (Pacific in Japan, North-East in China, Indian Ruhr); - World cities in Asia (Hong Kong/Syangan, Singapore, Tokyo, Shanghai, Dubai, Beijing, Mumbai, Seoul, New Delhi, Istanbul, Bangkok) - megacities (Tokaido in Japan, Yangtze River Delta, Hong Kong/Xianggang - Guangzhou in China); - Major seaports (Singapore, Ningbo-Zhoushan, Shanghai, Hong Kong/Xianggang, Busan, Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo, Kaohsiung, Mumbai) - hub airports in Beijing, Tokyo, Hong Kong/Kyangan, Jakarta, Dubai, Bangkok, Sin-Gapur, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Istanbul; - Asia's largest financial centres (Singapore, Hong Kong/Yangan, Tokyo, Seoul, Dubai, Shanghai). <p>The activity component:</p> <p>characterises: peculiarities of demographic, urbanisation processes and population distribution in Asia, the main features of the current state of the economy;</p> <p>explains the emergence of inter-state conflicts in the</p>	<p>Features of Asia's economic and geographical position. Composition of the region. Current political map of Asia. Forms of government and territorial structure of Asian countries. Types of Asian countries according to the level of economic development. International organizations in Asia: ASEAN, the League of Arab States. Areas of armed conflicts and manifestations of terrorism.</p> <p>Natural conditions and resources of the region. Urbanization processes. World cities, urban agglomerations in Asia, megacities of Japan and China. Labour potential.</p> <p>Features of Asian economies. Primary sector of economy. Extractive industry. Agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>Secondary sector of economy. Major industrial units and regions. Tertiary sector of economy. Major international transport corridors and hubs.</p> <p>Uneven economic development of Asian sub-regions and peculiarities of their participation in international division of labor. Ties of Ukraine with the countries of Asia.</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <p>3. To compare the food basket of the inhabitants of Western and Eastern Asia.</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at student's discretion)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the environmental dimensions of economic growth in Asian countries. 2. Geographical position of a country as a factor of its economic development (using Turkey and Singapore as examples). 3. The Gulf countries - a new centre of industrialisation.

	<p>region;</p> <p>compares the resource-economy and labour-economy potential of the sub-regions of Asia;</p> <p>features of the economies of the different levels of economic development in Asia;</p> <p>justifies the location of the main mining and manufacturing areas in Asia;</p> <p>uses thematic maps to compare the specialisation of agriculture in the Asian sub-regions.</p>	
6	Topic 2. Countries of Asia	
	<p>The knowledgeable component:</p> <p>names the dominant components of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy of a highly developed country and of developing countries;</p> <p>Distinguishes between the concepts of "the level of urbanisation of a country" and "the rate of urbanisation";</p> <p>gives examples of the industrial production and services of individual countries in the region;</p> <p>shows on map the largest cities of countries, world cities, industrial areas, technopolises, the largest sea ports, airports, financial and tourist centres of countries;</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>analyses the population dynamics and sex and age structure of selected Asian countries based on the analysis of sex and age pyramids;</p> <p>projects the impact of demographic processes on a country's labour resource potential;</p> <p>assesses the resource endowment of individual countries;</p> <p>compiles: a comprehensive economic and geographical description of Japan, China, India;</p> <p>finds and systematises the necessary information for the characterisation of a country;</p> <p>illustrates with a selection of statistical information, graphs, charts the processes of information-technological breakthrough of Japan and China;</p> <p>uses thematic maps to justify the features of the settlement system, the location of production of goods and services within the country; ranks the indicators of socio-economic development of countries to justify their place in the world and the region</p> <p>compares the factors of international specialisation of Japan, China, India;</p> <p>Explains the specialisation of agriculture and the location of the main areas (centres) of manufacturing industry;</p> <p>characterises the structure of exports and imports of goods and services of individual countries in the</p>	<p>Japan. China. India.</p> <p>The country's place in the world and the region. The main factors determining a country's place in the International Division of Labour (ILC). Settlement system.</p> <p>Industry. Agrarian sector. Characteristic features of spatial organization of the economy. External economic relations. International relations.</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <p>Analysis of the age and sex pyramids of Japan, China and India in order to assess the labour resources potential of the countries.</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at student's discretion)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The islands of Kyushu and Hokkaido: Japan's contrasts. 2. The uniqueness of China's economic system. 3. "Growth corridors in India.

	region; substantiates the main directions of export of capital and technology and foreign entrepreneurship of Japan	
3	Section III. OCEANIA	
2	Topic 1. Australia	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the factors of a country's international specialisation; shows on map: - Australia's mining areas (hard coal, iron, aluminium, copper ores, gold); - the largest industrial centres of Australia (South-East, South-West); - Major seaports (Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Brisbane); - Australia's world cities (Sydney, Melbourne).</p> <p>The activity component: analyses the dynamics of the natural and mechanical movement of the country's population; projects the impact of demographic and migration processes on the labour resource potential of the country; assesses the mineral resource endowment of the country; compiles a comprehensive economic and geographical profile of Australia; locates and systematises the necessary information to characterise the country; uses thematic maps to justify the features of the settlement system and location of production of goods and services within the country; finds and arranges the information needed to describe the country; Explains the peculiarities of the zonal specialisation of agriculture and the location of the main cells of the extractive and manufacturing industries in the country; characterises the structure of export and import of goods and services; substantiates the main directions of export of raw materials and import of capital and technology.</p>	<p>The country's place in the world and the region. The main factors determining a country's place in the international division of labour. The settlement system. The Ukrainian diaspora in Australia.</p> <p>Features of modern development of the country. The dominant components of the tertiary sector. The industries determining the international specialization of the country. Geography of the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Characteristics of the spatial organization of the production of goods and services. External economic relations, international relations of Ukraine with Australia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suggested topics for research (at student's discretion)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Australia's national parks as objects of international tourism. 2. Development of Western Australia in the context of growing global demand for natural resources. 3. Canberra as the political and administrative centre of the country.
1	Topic 2. Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names examples of countries included in Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia; shows on map: - Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia; - States (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Palau, Fiji, Tonga, Nauru, Samoa, Kiribati, New Zealand) - Dependencies (Guam, American Samoa, New</p>	<p>Features of the geographical location of the region. The states and fallow territories that make up Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia. The main factors determining a country's place in the international division of labour. Types of economic activities which determine the international specialization of countries. Handicrafts</p>

	<p>Caledonia, French Polynesia, Cook Islands, Pitcairn Islands).</p> <p>The activity component: finds and systematises the necessary information to characterise a country; explains the international specialisation of countries; justifies the level of economic development of most countries.</p>	<p>and trades. External economic relations. Location of military bases of foreign countries.</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at student's discretion)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Zealand is a highly developed country, with a good business climate. 2. Countries of Oceania - an exotic tourism region.
8	Section IV. United States of America	
4	Topic 1. General profile of America	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the composition of the region; gives examples of countries in the Americas belonging to different forms of government and different types and subtypes of economic development; shows on a map: - subregions (North America, Central America, Caribbean, South America); - American countries (USA, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Panama, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic) - Dependencies (Aruba, Cayman Islands, Bermuda, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, French Guiana, Malvinas/Falkland Islands); - metropolitan areas (Atlantic, Lakeside, California); - major mineral extraction areas (Texas, Alaska, California, Gulf of Mexico, Western Canadian, Central American oil basins; Appalachian in the US, Western Canadian coal basins, Andean Cordillera ore belt); - Processing industry cells (the Atlantic, Lakeside, Primexican); - transcontinental highways (Transamazon, Pan American Highway); - Major seaports (Los Angeles, Van Coover, New York, Philadelphia, Savannah, Colon, Santos); hub airports (Atlanta, O'Hare in Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas); - major financial centres in America (New York, Washington DC, San Francisco, Boston, Toronto, Chicago); - World cities in America (New York, Chicago, Toronto, São Paulo, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, San Francisco, Washington DC, Montreal).</p> <p>The activity component: Characterises the characteristics of population formation in the subregions; compares the levels and rates of urbanisation</p>	<p>Features of the geographical location of the Americas. Composition of the region. Current political map of the Americas. Forms of government and territorial structure of countries, types of countries by level of economic development. International organizations NAFTA, Mercosur, NATO.</p> <p>Natural conditions and resources of the region. America's population. Urbanization processes. Settlement system.</p> <p>Features of the economies of the Americas. The role of American Transnational Corporations in the region's economy. The primary sector of the economy. Agriculture: the influence of natural, historical factors and globalization on specialization. Forestry. Secondary economy. The main centers of industry in the region.</p> <p>Tertiary sector of economy. Major international transportation routes and hubs. Uneven economic development of the sub-regions of the Americas. Features of their participation in international division of labor. Ties of Ukraine with the countries of America.</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. A chart of the typology of the Americas according to their level of economic development. <p>Suggested topics for research (at the discretion of a student)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Banana republics": typical features and development.

	<p>processes and forms of rural settlement in selected countries of the region;</p> <p>Identifies the endowment of individual countries with certain types of natural resources;</p> <p>distinguish the main features of the economies of key newly industrialising and plantation economies</p> <p>classifies countries according to the level of development of the tertiary sector of the economy;</p> <p>explains the location of the main industrial areas and centres and world cities in the region;</p> <p>substantiates the directions of transport infrastructure development in the region.</p>	<p>2. The Pan-American Highway - a road across the three Americas. 3.</p> <p>3. Tourism as a factor of development in the Caribbean.</p>
4	Topic 2. Countries of America	
	<p>The knowledge component:</p> <p>names the dominant components of the tertiary, secondary and primary sectors of a highly developed country and of developing countries;</p> <p>shows on a map the largest cities, world cities, industrial areas, technopolises, major airports, seaports, financial centres and tourist areas of countries;</p> <p>gives examples of industries and services that define the international specialization of the Americas.</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>Finds and systematises the necessary information to characterise a country;</p> <p>analyses statistical information on population dynamics, natural and mechanical movements, and the age and sex structure of the countries' populations;</p> <p>projects the impact of demographic processes on the labour potential of the country;</p> <p>compiles: a comprehensive economic and geographical description of the USA, Canada, Brazil;</p> <p>uses thematic maps to substantiate the features of the settlement system and location of production of goods and services within the country; ranks the indicators of socio-economic development of countries to justify their place in the world and in the region</p> <p>Establishes the factors of international specialisation of the USA, Canada, Brazil;</p> <p>illustrates with a selection of statistical information, graphs, charts the transition process of the USA to the information society</p> <p>explains the peculiarities of the location of the main industrial areas (centres) of manufacturing industry and the formation of specialised areas of commercial agriculture, the existence of underdeveloped and undeveloped areas within the country;</p> <p>characterizes the structure of exports and imports of goods and services in the USA, Canada, Brazil;</p>	<p>USA. Canada. Brazil.</p> <p>The country's place in the world and the region. The main factors determining a country's place in the international division of labour (ILC). Settlement system.</p> <p>Industry. Agrarian sector. Characteristic features of spatial organization of the economy. External economic relations. International relations.</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <p>6. Compare the engineering industries of the United States, Canada and Brazil.</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at the discretion of a student)</p> <p>1. Forms of spatial organization of the newest forms of industrial production in the USA. 2.</p> <p>2. Economic interactions along the US-Mexico border.</p> <p>3. Components of entrepreneurial success of Ukrainian diaspora in Canada and the USA.</p>

	substantiates the main directions of capital and technology exports and foreign entrepreneurship from the USA.	
5	Section V. AFRICA	
3	Topic 1. General profile of Africa	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the sub-regions of Africa; gives examples of quantitative and qualitative changes in the political map of Africa; shows on map: - subregions (North Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa, Central Africa); - African countries (Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Ethiopia, Chad, Somalia, Senegal, Nigeria, Gabon, Guinea, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles); - mining areas: Sahara and Gulf of Guinea oil and natural gas basins, Copper Belt, South African and Zimbabwean coal basins, West African aluminium ores; iron ores, gold, diamonds of South Africa; phosphorites of Morocco, Tunisia; - major sea and air ports (Alexandria, Cairo, Casablanca, Dakar, Lagos, Mombasa, Cape Town, Durban, Dar es Salaam); - World cities in Africa (Johannesburg, Cairo, Cape Town, Dakar, Lagos, Nairobi).</p> <p>The activity component: Characterises the political map of the region; analyses statistical information on population formation, levels and rates of urbanisation in Africa; compares the characteristics of resource endowments and specialisation of sub-regions in Africa; Explains the characteristics of borders, population distribution, processing centres, commercial agriculture areas, ports, world cities. Establishes linkages between areas of armed conflict and natural resources that finance these confrontations; the areas of mining and commercial agriculture and the configuration of the transport system in the subregions substantiates the directions of transport infrastructure development in the region Uses thematic maps to substantiate the intensity of global human problems in the subregions.</p>	<p>Features of the geographical location of Africa. Composition of the region. Current political map of Africa. Forms of government and territorial organization of the countries, types of countries according to their level of economic development. Areas of armed conflict, manifestations of terrorism. Natural conditions and resources. Africa's population. Urbanization processes. Settlement system.</p> <p>Features of African economies. Primary sector of the economy. Agriculture. Forestry. Extractive industries. Secondary sector of the economy. Peculiarities of the location of industrial centres in the region. Tertiary sector of economy: peculiarities of formation and regularity of location. The most important international transport highways, hubs. Tourist areas.</p> <p>The uneven economic development of the subregions in Africa. Features of their participation in the international division of labor. Ties with the countries of Africa.</p> <p>Practical work. 7. Indication on a map of Africa of the main areas of oil production, steel, copper and duralumin ores, processing (beneficiation) centres, main transport routes and export ports.</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at the discretion of a student) 1. Boundaries on the political map of Africa: features of delimitation and demarcation. 2. 2. Angola: successful development after the war. 3. The impact of the colonial past on the current international specialisation and spatial structure of the economies of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>

2	Topic 2. Countries of Africa	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the dominant components of the primary, secondary and tertiary economies of Egypt and South Africa; shows on a map the largest cities of the countries, world cities, industrial areas, major seaports, airports, financial and tourist centres of the countries.</p> <p>The activity component: finds and systematises the necessary information to characterise the country; compiles: a comprehensive economic and geographic profile of Egypt and South Africa; uses thematic maps to justify the settlement pattern and the location of production of goods and services within the country compares the factors in the development of international specialisation of Egypt and South Africa; illustrates with selections of information from various sources the contrasting socio-economic phenomena in a medium-developed country (South Africa); projects the location of the main centres of processing industry and the features of agricultural specialisation; characterises the structure of Egyptian and South African exports of goods and services; substantiates the main directions of goods exports from South Africa, the main tourist flows to Egypt and South Africa.</p>	<p>Egypt. REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. The country's place in the world and the region. The main factors determining a country's place in the International Division of Labour (ILCL). Settlement system. Industry. Agrarian sector. Characteristic features of spatial organization of the economy. External economic relations. International relations. Suggested topics for research (at the discretion of a student) 1. "Three pillars" of Egyptian economy: Suez Canal, oil, tourism. 2. 2. South Africa among African countries. 3. South Africa: one state - three tables.</p>
2	Section VI. UKRAINE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE	
1	Topic 1. Ukraine in the geopolitical dimension	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: Understands the content of the concept "geopolitical map of the world"; names the main geopolitical centres of power.</p> <p>The activity component: determines the place of Ukraine on the geopolitical map of the world; Explains the influence of certain factors determining the geopolitical role of Ukraine; Argues the dominant vectors of foreign policy</p>	<p>The geopolitical structure of the modern world. The place of Ukraine on the modern geopolitical map of the world. Main vectors of modern Ukrainian geopolitics.</p>
1	Topic 2: Ukraine in the system of global economic relations	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the main regions and countries of trade partners of Ukraine; gives examples of investor countries and large TNCs of Ukraine, areas of cross-border cooperation, examples of international scientific and technical projects with the participation of Ukraine; shows on the map the directions of commodity exports from Ukraine, international transport corridors on the territory of Ukraine, main tourist flows to Ukraine;</p>	<p>Spatial aspects of Ukraine's international economic relations with regions and countries of the world: geography of foreign trade in goods, transport and tourism services, foreign direct investment, scientific and technological cooperation. Large TNCs in Ukraine. Ukraine's participation in European economic integration. The place of Ukraine in the system of global economic</p>

	The activity component: characterizes Ukraine's place on the world markets of goods and services, capital.	relations in the context of sustainable development.
5	Time reserve	

**Geography Grade 11:
Geographical space of the Earth
(35 hours; 1 hour per week)**

Number of hours	Expected learning and cognitive outcomes of students	Content of study material
1	Introduction	
	<p>The knowledge component: names the object of study and the structural components of geography; explains the meaning of geosystem.</p> <p>The activity component: distinguishes the levels of geosystems; identifies the causes and consequences of natural and public actions.</p>	<p>Geography as a system of sciences. The object of study of geography. The definition of "geosystem". Levels of geosystems. Cognitive and constructive role in geography</p>
5	Section I. Topography and cartography	
3	Topic 1: Topography	
	<p>The knowledge component: names the elements of a topographic map; knows the basic conventions of topographic maps.</p> <p>The activity component: The knowledge component: names the elements of a topographic map; knows the basic conventions of topographic maps.</p> <p>The activity component: distinguishes between geographic and rectangular coordinates of points, types of scale, azimuth and; determines geographic and magnetic azimuths, geographic and rectangular coordinates of points, absolute and relative height of terrain, river dip, plan and map scale behind a rectangular grid from a topographic map; reads topographic maps, city plans, traffic patterns; recognises on the ground the objects shown on the topographic map; describes the relief of the terrain on the topographic map; knows how to orientate on the ground with the help of topographic map, plan; solves problems on the topographic map.</p>	<p>Topographical map: projection, delineation. Geographical and rectangular coordinates. Rectangular (kilometric) grid. Basic symbols of topographic maps for depicting objects and relief. Measurement on a topographic map on a scale and kilometre grid. Use of azimuths. Settlement plans. Practical use of topographic maps, plans.</p> <p>Practical work. 1) Using topographic maps to determine geographic (to the nearest seconds) and rectangular coordinates of specific points, geographic and magnetic azimuths, absolute and relative height of points, falling of a river. 2. Reading the traffic diagrams of one's own city (regional centre)</p>
2	Topic 2. Cartography	
	<p>The knowledge component: names the elements of a map; explains the basic cartographic concepts and terms, the differences between different scales and map projections; knows where on the electronic globe Ukraine, his region and his locality are located; gives examples of how to use GIS.</p> <p>The activity component: recognises map types by spatial coverage, scale, content; compare shapes and areas of continents on</p>	<p>Modern cartographic works. Mathematical basis of maps. methods of cartographic representation of objects and phenomena on general geographical and thematic maps. Essence of generalization. Electronic maps and globes. Cartographic internet sources. Navigational maps. Geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing of the Earth, the spheres of their practical application.</p> <p>Practical works. Using a graticule to determine the geographical coordinates of points, azimuths, distances in degrees</p>

	<p>world maps in different projections; identifies objects, directions, distances and geographical coordinates on maps; applies modern navigation systems in practice; is able to use educational maps and atlases, map internet sources.</p>	<p>and kilometres between points on maps of different spatial orientation.</p> <p>Suggested topics for research (at the discretion of a student)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> determining the optimum route between outstanding points of interest in one's area by using the navigation map of one's area. Areas of use of remotely sensed data
12	Section II. General regularities of the geographical cover of the Earth	
1	Topic 1: The geographical consequences of the parameters and movements of the Earth as a planet	
	<p>The knowledge component: names the types of the Earth's movements, the parameters and consequences of the axial and orbital movements of the planet; recognises the solstices and equinoxes on diagrams of the Earth's movements; knows the boundaries of light belts, types of time.</p> <p>The activity component: identifies the sequence of seasons in the Northern and Southern hemispheres, the reasons for the change of seasons; uses knowledge of Coriolis force to explain the formation of trade winds, cyclones and anticyclones, currents; solves the problems of local and zonal time, the transition from the local time to the zonal time.</p>	<p>The Geoid. Indicators of the Earth's movement around its axis. Diurnal rhythm in the geographical shell. The main types of time. Definition of local and standard time, transition from local to standard time. Light belts on the Earth. Coriolis force. Variability in the height of the Sun above the horizon and the duration of daylight hours. Orbital motion on the Earth: main characteristics, geographical consequences. Reasons for the change of seasons. The change of seasons in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</p> <p>The study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Simulation of natural phenomena on the Earth during equinoxes and solstices. Manifestations of the Coriolis force on the rivers of their area
1	Topic 2: The Earth's geographical environment	
	<p>The knowledge component: explains the content of the concept "anthroposphere"; gives examples of the manifestation of the main laws of the geographical envelope.</p> <p>The activity component: distinguishes the components of the geographical envelope; characterises the current stage of development of the geographical envelope.</p>	<p>Composition, boundaries and structure of the geographical envelope. Regularity of the geographical envelope. The modern stage of development of the geographical envelope. Anthropospheres..</p>
3	Topic 3: The geological environment of humanity	
	<p>The knowledge component: names the components of the lithosphere, the structural elements of lithospheric plates; explains the concept of "geological environment of mankind", mechanisms of movement of lithospheric plates, occurrence of earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, formation of relief; formulates patterns of distribution of landforms, mineral resources.</p> <p>The activity component: Identifies tectonic structures in terms of landforms and main types of trench</p>	<p>Properties of the lithosphere. The notion of the geological environment of mankind. Tectonics of lithospheric plates. Processes in the Earth's interior and surface, their consequences. Danger of volcanic, seismic, gravitational (landslide) processes. Relief. Tectonic structures and related relief forms. Impact of relief on population settlement, development and location of individual industries. Resource characteristics of the lithosphere. Rocks and the patterns of their distribution. Mineral resources as a factor of location of extractive and material, pali-capacity industries. Availability of mineral resources. Human impact on the lithosphere. The global resource problem of mankind.</p>

	<p>resources (based on thematic and complex maps); substantiates location of main landforms on continents, oceans, territory of Ukraine; compares tectonic structure, relief, minerals of continents, their parts; characterises processes in the interior and on the surface of the Earth and their consequences; uses a tectonic map to determine the degree of threat of seismic events on the continents and territory of Ukraine; models a set of measures to counteract the emergence and development of displacement, scaling; establishes connection between tectonic structures, relief, minerals and population density, location of mining and material- and fuel-intensive industries on thematic maps; Solves problems for determining the availability of certain types of mineral resources in the country.</p>	<p>Practical work. 4. Using thematic maps of continents and links between tectonic structures, relief, mineral resources and population density, location of mining, material and fuel industries.</p> <p>The study 1. Prerequisites for the settlement of volcanic slopes. 2. Current construction requirements in areas of high seismicity</p>
3	Topic 4: The atmosphere and the Earth system	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the components of the atmosphere, climate-forming factors and types of climate; Examples of how the atmosphere interacts with the lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere.</p> <p>The activity component: Reads synoptic and climate maps, Charts air temperature changes (daily, monthly, yearly), cloudiness and precipitation distributions, wind charts distinguish the weather during the passage of cyclone, anticyclone, cold and warm atmospheric fronts Explains the mechanism of formation of global and local flux systems in the troposphere; Identifies types of climate from climatograms; Establishes the totality of factors forming the climate of a particular locality; characterizes climate types; Compares climate of separate regions on continents and territory of Ukraine; substantiates the impact of agroclimatic resources on specialization of crop production.</p>	<p>Solar-terrestrial interactions. Solar radiation, differences in radiation and heat absorption by air, rock surfaces and water. Troposphere: temperature regime, atmospheric pressure changes, winds, humidity, precipitation. Weather. Synoptic charts. Climate. Climate forming factors. Climate map. Map of climate zones. Characteristics of climate types by climatograms. Atmospheric impact on lithosphere: weathering, landforming. Climatic conditions as a factor of settlement and location of production and infrastructure facilities. Resource potential of the atmosphere. Energy climatic resources as a factor of renewable energy development. Agroclimatic resources and their impact on agricultural specialization. Natural atmospheric phenomena, their forecasting and countermeasures. Climate change on the planet.</p> <p>Practical work. 5. Determination of the average temperature and the amplitude of its fluctuations per day, month, year. Wind rose analysis.</p> <p>The study. 1. Resource potential of the atmosphere of their area and examples of its use. 2. The drought management system in your area</p>
2	Topic 5: The hydrosphere and the Earth system	
	The knowledgeable component:	The Earth's water reserves.

	<p>names the components of the world's oceans, the largest hydrographic features of the continents, Ukraine;</p> <p>formulates the relationship between tectonic, geological structure, relief, climate and land waters;</p> <p>knows the formula for calculating water availability.</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>recognises on contour maps of different scales the parts of the world's oceans, the largest rivers, lakes;</p> <p>classifies rivers, lakes, swamps, glaciers according to different criteria;</p> <p>characterises the waters of a particular region (country) and Ukraine;</p> <p>compares water availability of different regions of the world and Ukraine;</p> <p>Analyzes the system of currents in the world's oceans, the density and configuration of the river network of the territory, the regime of rivers;</p> <p>Establishes the relationship between the lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere using examples from different landscapes in his area;</p> <p>uses physical and topographic maps to describe hydrographic features;</p> <p>applies hydrographic concepts to describe (characterise) water bodies;</p> <p>solves the tasks of determining the indicator of water availability of the territory.</p>	<p>The World Oceans and their constituent parts.</p> <p>The impact of processes in the lithosphere on the nature of the oceans. The role of the oceans in the formation of rocks and landforms.</p> <p>The impact of atmospheric processes (phenomena) on the oceans. The role of the oceans in the formation of global and local systems of air flows in the lower layers of the troposphere.</p> <p>The resource potential of the World Ocean and the impact of mankind on the state of ocean waters, reserves of mineral, biological resources.</p> <p>Land waters, factors of their uneven distribution on the continents and on the territory of Ukraine. Relationship between geological structure, relief and river network of the territory. Influence of geological processes on formation of lakes, groundwater beds. Interrelation of climate and land waters.</p> <p>Fresh water as a resource and factor of population and production location. Mineral and thermal waters: distribution, use. Water availability in regions and countries of the world. Factors of water deficit. Modern systems for purifying water. Desalination of sea water.</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <p>6. Map and analyse the pattern of currents in the world's oceans; compare the effects of cold and warm ocean currents on the climate of one of the continents.</p> <p>The study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. System of counteraction of floods, floods, mudflows and avalanches in some areas of Ukraine. 2. Karst terrain as an example of geosphere interaction. 3. Transparency of water in a river (lake, pond): what does it depend on and why does it change?
2	Topic 6: The Biosphere and Earth Systems	
	<p>The knowledgeable component:</p> <p>names the components of the biosphere, soil types, soil-forming factors;</p> <p>gives examples of interaction between biosphere and lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere.</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>reads maps of natural zones, soils;</p> <p>differentiates types of soils by main characteristics;</p> <p>identifies natural zones by main soil types, typical plants and animals;</p> <p>Identifies a set of factors that shape the soils, vegetation, and fauna of a particular area;</p> <p>Describes types of soil, natural zones;</p> <p>substantiates influence of soils on specialization of crop production;</p>	<p>The biosphere and its components. Patterns of distribution of living organisms on land and in the oceans.</p> <p>Natural causes of the formation of the distribution ranges of plants and animals. Biological resources. The role of living organisms in soil formation. Soil as a mirror of the landscape. Soil types.</p> <p>Influence of soil on economic specialization of the region, country.</p> <p>Natural zones. Comparison of maps of the soils and natural zones of the world and Ukraine.</p> <p>The study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Degraded soils: the causes and prospects for use. 2. Factors of disturbance of latitudinal zonality on continents and territory of Ukraine
8	Section III. General socio-geographical patterns of the planet	
1	Topic 1: Geographical space	
	The knowledge component:	The world-system as a result and process of formation

	<p>formulates the definition of "geographical space", "world-system"; names a subsystem of the world system; The activity component: draws up a world-system diagram; characterises geographical space; justifies the role of geographical space in the world system;</p>	<p>of global unity in system "a society - the nature". The functional-component structure of the world-system: demographic-environmental, economic, information-technological, social-cultural, political subsystem. Geographical space, its system-forming role and characteristics</p>
2	Topic 2: Demographic processes in the world system	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: formulates the concepts of demographic transition, demographic ageing; knows the phases of the demographic transition; explains the causes of demographic phenomena, the spatial differences of natural and mechanical movement indicators, the influence of the confessional, ethnic and social structure of the population on the reproduction and migration processes; gives examples of countries with different types of population reproduction. The activity component: recognises countries of different types of reproduction by sex and age pyramids; characterises the phases of the demographic transition; reads population maps; calculates demographic indicators; analyses text, map and statistical material to compare reproduction processes identifies spatial differences of demographic processes on maps substantiates the specifics of demographic processes in countries with different levels of economic development forecasts changes in population size, sex and age structure based on the analysis of gender and age pyramids.</p>	<p>Dynamics of the world population. Natural, social, economic and environmental factors and spatial features of natural population movement in the world. The demographic transition, its phases. Gender and age, marriage and family structure of the population. Demographic ageing of the population. Characteristics of the demographic situation in countries by sex and age pyramids. Features of demographic policy in countries with different types of reproduction. Migrations, their indicators, factors and impact on population reproduction and redistribution in the world. Spatial trends in migration processes. Quality of life as a factor of natural and mechanical movement of population. Demographic factors in the development of the economy and specialization of countries. Demographic forecasts.</p> <p>Practical work 7. Calculation of fertility, mortality, natural and mechanical growth of a country's population using statistical data.</p> <p>The study 1. The impact of population ageing on a country's place in the international division of labour. 2. the labour-intensive industries of the world's densely populated regions. 3. environmental and social problems in densely populated regions of the world</p>
4	Topic 3. The Global Economy	
	<p>The knowledge component: formulates the concepts of 'global economy', 'global value chains'; names the components of the international science and technology sphere, the production system, the international monetary and financial system, modern transport and logistics systems, forms of the world market; gives examples of international specialisation and co-operation of production; The activity component: distinguishes between national and international forms of production;</p>	<p>The definition of " Global Economy ". World market for technology, patents and licenses, information and technology services. Manufacturing system. Geography of international specialization and production cooperation. The role of transnational corporations and free economic zones in the functioning of the global economy. Global ValueAdded Markets. International commodities market: essence, infrastructure, pricing. Production of agricultural products in the world: natural, social, economic factors, the peculiarities of simple organization. Production and use of fuel mineral resources, global markets for coal, oil and natural gas. Global markets for added value in the production of</p>

	<p>characterises the features of global value chains in metallurgy, automobile manufacturing, electronic manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, light industry compares the economic benefits of the forms of participation in international cooperation, value chains.</p> <p>value-added chains;</p> <p>Establishes the dominant factors in the development and location of industries in countries and regions;</p> <p>Identifies the role of transnational corporations and free economic zones in the functioning of the global economy;</p> <p>is able to find information about the current state of individual industries and markets;</p> <p>analyses textual, cartographic and statistical materials in order to determine the features and regularities of the spatial organisation of the components of the global economy and the place of national economies and transnational companies in it;</p> <p>develops spatial models of the world economy.</p>	<p>ferrous metals, aluminum, copper, and causes and forms of specialization of countries.</p> <p>Present-day geography of production of transport equipment, electronics, pharmaceutical products, factors of participation of national economies in global markets of surplus value.</p> <p>Textile, clothing, knitwear manufacturing: modern industrial organization, factors of international specialization.</p> <p>Modern transport and logistics systems and information and communication networks as the infrastructural framework of the global economy.</p> <p>World Market for Investment and Finance. Tourism. Development of an "information society".</p> <p>Practical work.</p> <p>8. Identification on the contour map (signs of the flow) of the global lanes of the value added "production of aluminum silica - alumina production - primary aluminum production - consumption of aluminum".</p> <p>The study.</p> <p>1. World Market for Patents: Leaders and Outsiders.</p> <p>2. Role of transnational companies in the development of machine-building and chemical industries in Ukraine.</p>
1	Topic 5: Political geography and geopolitics	
	<p>The knowledge component:</p> <p>formulates the concept of "territorial and political system";</p> <p>gives examples of the use of varieties of "power" (economic, military, "soft power" or "smart power") in geopolitical confrontations.</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>Distinguishes between foreign and domestic politics, varieties of power, territorial and political systems at the national and supranational levels.</p>	<p>Geographical components of political geography: geographical space, locations, geographical places.</p> <p>Political components: political institutions, political relations, 'power'. Territorial and political systems of the state and suprastate levels.</p> <p>Geopolitics, its components External and internal geopolitics. The geopolitics of "power". Varieties of "power".</p> <p>Relationship between national and geopolitical interests of the state</p>
8	Section IV. The social geography of Ukraine	
1	Topic 1. The Ukrainian State	
	<p>The knowledge component:</p> <p>Names and shows on a map the neighbouring countries of Ukraine.</p> <p>The activity component:</p> <p>characterises the political-geographical position of Ukraine at global, regional, local levels;</p> <p>distinguishes Ukraine's common borders with its political and economic partners and with countries of other political and economic blocs</p> <p>Defines the problems of administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine.</p>	<p>The Ukrainian state and its territory.</p> <p>Political-geographical position of Ukraine: global, regional, neighbours.</p> <p>Political and economic evaluation of the state border of Ukraine.</p> <p>Reforming the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine.</p> <p>The study</p> <p>1. the Helsinki Accords (Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) - an action program for building a united, peaceful and democratic Europe</p>
1	Topic 2. The population of Ukraine	
	The knowledge component:	The population of Ukraine. Population reproduction:

	<p>Knows the number of Ukraine's population and the specifics of its dynamics; names the main spatial patterns of demographic processes and population settlement in Ukraine; explains the peculiarities of the demographic situation in the country and urbanisation processes.</p> <p>The activity component: characterises natural and mechanical movement of population, sex and age structure; is able to find and select statistical materials on the website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine; Analyses statistical and cartographic materials on population Can distinguish quality of life in large and small, mono-functional and multi-functional cities predicts the impact of the settlement system on the location of production and social infrastructure.</p>	<p>indicators and natural, social, economic factors of fertility and mortality, their spatial differences. Features of the age and sex composition of the population of Ukraine. Migration processes in Ukraine. Ukrainians on the world and regional labor market. Demographic policy of Ukraine. The system of settlement. Urban agglomerations, urbanization, suburbanization and gentrification. Features of rural settlements.</p> <p>Practical work. 9. Analysis of charts of fertility, mortality, natural increase, population density, and urbanization in Ukraine.</p> <p>The study 1. Modern geography of labour emigration from Ukraine. 2. Social problems of mono-functional cities</p>
6	Topic 3: The Ukrainian economy in the International Division of Labour	
	<p>The knowledgeable component: names the indicators of socio-economic development of the state; knows and understands the features of the sectoral and territorial structure of the economy, the essence of the global strategy for sustainable (balanced) development, the main provisions of the strategy for balanced development of Ukraine; explains the relevance of the strategy of balanced development for the world and Ukraine.</p> <p>The activity component: analyses the sectoral structure and regional differences of the economy; Characterizes the factors which caused the development of individual products and services in Ukraine; Defines modern features of national economy, Ukraine's place on world markets and factors of international specialisation of the country; Uses the concepts of "added value", "cost", "efficiency", "profitability", "competitive advantages", "international cooperation", "demand", "supply", "market price", etc. - understands Ukraine's international specialisation on world markets of goods and services; is able to use thematic maps and statistical information to illustrate descriptions, characteristics, conclusions;</p>	<p>Modern features of Ukraine's national economy. Ukraine's competitive advantages on the world markets of agricultural products, ores and metals. Modern trends and regional differences in energy sector development in Ukraine. Closed technological cycle of aircraft development and production in Ukraine, export and import of aircraft. Production of motor vehicles and agricultural machinery: development trends and international cooperation. Ukraine's place in global value chains for the production and sale of electronic products. Pharmaceutical and household chemistry manufacturing: factors and peculiarities of enterprises location. Features of development and spatial organization of furniture, textile, clothing, footwear and food production. International transport corridors in Ukraine. Offshore software development in Ukraine. Resource potential and development prospects of recreational complex in Ukraine. Position of Ukraine on the world market of investments and loans. Transnational financial corporations (banks, financial companies) in Ukraine. Modern forms of spatial organization of production of goods and services in Ukraine. Experience in implementing sustainable (balanced) development plans in various countries and the strategy of balanced development of Ukraine.</p> <p>Practical work.</p>

	develops value chain diagrams.	<p>10. Analysis of the sectoral structure of the economy of Ukraine.</p> <p>The study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tolling in the Ukrainian apparel industry: positive and negative aspects for producers and consumers. 2. Offshore software development in Ukraine: main centres, companies. 3. Implementation of sustainable development plans in different countries: successes and failures
2	Time reserve	