



Curriculum Map: Year 10 Geography

	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4 Half Term 5	Half Term 6
Topic	Urban Issues & Challenges	The Living World	The challenge of Natural Hazards – Tectonics, Weather & Climate Change	Physical Landscapes in the UK – Coastal & River landscapes	Fieldwork - Physical
Intent	<p>A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.</p> <p>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p> <p>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.</p>	<p>Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.</p> <p>Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.</p> <p>Cold environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics.</p> <p>Development of cold environments creates opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Cold environments are at risk from economic development.</p>	<p>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.</p> <p>Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.</p> <p>Effects of, and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p> <p>Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.</p> <p>Tropical storms develop as a result of particular physical conditions.</p> <p>Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.</p> <p>The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.</p> <p>Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.</p> <p>Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects.</p> <p>Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).</p>	<p>The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.</p> <p>The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.</p> <p>Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.</p> <p>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</p> <p>The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.</p> <p>Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.</p> <p>Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.</p>	<p>Six stages of fieldwork:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitable question for geographical enquiry. 2. Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry. 3. Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data. 4. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data. 5. Reaching conclusions <p>Evaluation of enquiry.</p>
Key Knowledge	<p>The global pattern of urban change.</p> <p>Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push-pull theory), natural increase.</p> <p>The emergence of megacities.</p>	<p>An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of inter relationships within a natural system; an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.</p>	<p>Definition of a natural hazard.</p> <p>Types of natural hazard.</p> <p>Factors affecting hazard risk.</p> <p>Plate tectonics theory.</p> <p>Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.</p> <p>Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin</p>	<p>An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.</p> <p>Wave types and characteristics.</p> <p>Coastal processes: weathering processes – mechanical, chemical mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock fall erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition</p> <p>transportation – longshore drift</p>	<p>The factors to be considered when selecting suitable questions/hypotheses for geographical enquiry.</p> <p>The geographical theory/concept underpinning the</p>

	<p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally.</p> <p>Causes of growth; natural increase and migration; how urban growth has created opportunities such as social (access to services – health and education) ; access to resources (water supply, energy); economic.</p> <p>How urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development.</p> <p>How urban growth has created challenges.</p> <p>Managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements, providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy. Providing access to services – health and education. Reducing unemployment and crime.</p> <p>Managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.</p> <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p> <p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world. Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city.</p> <p>How urban change has created opportunities: social and economic; cultural mix; recreation and entertainment; employment;</p>	<p>The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.</p> <p>An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.</p> <p>The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.</p> <p>The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.</p> <p>How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.</p> <p>Issues related to biodiversity.</p> <p>Changing rates of deforestation.</p> <p>A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate: causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth. Impacts of deforestation – economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change.</p> <p>Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.</p> <p>Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably – selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, eco-tourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods.</p> <p>The physical characteristics of a hot desert.</p> <p>The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.</p> <p>How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.</p> <p>Issues related to biodiversity.</p> <p>The physical characteristics of a cold environment. The interdependence of climate, permafrost, soils, plants, animals and people. How plants and animals adapt to the physical</p>	<p>(constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p> <p>Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.</p> <p>Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).</p> <p>An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.</p> <p>Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.</p> <p>The structure and features of a tropical storm.</p> <p>How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.</p> <p>Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.</p> <p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms</p>	<p>deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</p> <p>How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.</p> <p>An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes.</p> <p>Soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration, managed retreat – coastal realignment.</p> <p>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show: the reasons for management</p> <p>the management strategy; the resulting effects and conflicts.</p> <p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p> <p>Fluvial processes: erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion.</p> <p>Transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution.</p> <p>Deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.</p>	<p>enquiry.</p> <p>Appropriate sources of primary and secondary evidence, including locations for fieldwork.</p> <p>The potential risks of both human and physical fieldwork and how these risks might be reduced.</p> <p>Difference between primary and secondary data.</p> <p>Identification and selection of appropriate physical and human data.</p> <p>Measuring and recording data using different sampling methods.</p> <p>Description and justification of data collection methods.</p> <p>Appreciation that a range of visual, graphical / cartographic methods available.</p> <p>Selection and accurate use of appropriate presentation methods.</p> <p>Description, explanation and adaptation of presentation methods</p> <p>Description, analysis and explanation of the results of fieldwork data.</p> <p>Establish links between data sets.</p> <p>Use appropriate statistical techniques.</p> <p>Identification of anomalies in data.</p> <p>Draw evidenced conclusions in relation to</p>
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	<p>integrated transportsystems. Environmental: urban greening. How urban change has created challenges: social and economic; urban deprivation; inequalities in housing, education, health and employment. Environmental: dereliction; building on brownfield and greenfield sites; waste disposal. The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. An example of an urban regeneration project to show reasons why the area needed regeneration the main features of the project. Features of sustainable urban living: water and energy conservation; waste recycling; creating green space. How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>	<p>conditions. Issues related to biodiversity</p> <p>A case study of a cold environment to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development opportunities in cold environments: mineral extraction, energy, fishing and tourism • challenges of developing cold environments: extreme temperature, inaccessibility, provision of buildings and infrastructure. <p>The value of cold environments as wilderness areas and why these fragile environments should be protected. Strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments – use of technology, role of governments, international agreements and conservation groups.</p>	<p>An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK. An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes - social, economic and environmental impacts - how management strategies can reduce risk. Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK. <p>Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day. Possible causes of climate change: natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation. Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment. Managing climate change: mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.</p>	<p>An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use. The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels. Soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: why the scheme was required, the management strategy; the social, economic and environmental issues.</p>	<p>original aims of the enquiry. Identification of problems of data collection methods. Identification of limitations of data collected. Suggestions for other data that might be useful. Extent to which conclusions were reliable.</p>
<p>Key Skills AO1 - knowledge AO2 - understanding AO3 – application, AO4 – skills</p>	<p>Map skills, Analytical skills Discussion skills Literacy</p>	<p>Analytical skills Discussion skills Literacy</p>	<p>Map skills Analytical skills Discussion skills Literacy</p>	<p>Map skills Analytical skills Discussion skills Literacy</p>	<p>Planning, teamwork measuring & recording, evaluation, literacy, graphical/analytical skills.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Brownfield & greenfield sites, dereliction, economic & social opportunities, inequalities, integrated transport systems, mega-cities, migration, natural increase, pollution, rural-urban fringe, sanitation, social deprivation, social opportunities, squatter settlement, sustainable urban living, traffic congestion,</p>	<p>abiotic, biotic, consumer, decomposer, food chain/web, nutrient cycling, global ecosystem (biome), producer, biodiversity, commercial/ subsistence farming, debt reduction, deforestation, ecotourism, mineral extraction, selective logging, soil erosion, sustainability, appropriate technology.</p>	<p>Constructive, conservative, destructive, collision plate boundaries, earthquake, immediate & long term responses, monitoring, plate margin, planning, prediction, primary & secondary effects, protection, tectonic hazard, tectonic plate, shield & cone volcano, economic &</p>	<p>Abrasion (corrosion), arch, attrition, bar, beach, beach nourishment, beach reprofiling, cave, chemical & mechanical weathering, cliff, deposition, dune regeneration, erosion, gabion, groyne, hard & soft engineering, headlands & bays, hydraulic power, longshore drift, managed retreat, mass movement, rock armour, sand dune, sea wall,</p>	<p>Primary sources, secondary sources, investigation, analysis, conclusion, evaluation, management, longshore drift, boulder clay, groynes.</p>

	urban greening, urbanisation, urban regeneration, urban sprawl, waste recycling.		environmental impacts, extreme weather, global atmospheric circulation, management strategies, monitoring, planning, prediction, social impact, tropical storm (hurricane, cyclone, typhoon), adaptation, climate change, mitigation, orbital changes, quaternary period.	sliding, slumping, spit, stack, stump, transportation, waves, wave cup platform, long & cross profile, dam & reservoir, discharge, embankments, estuary, flood, flood plain, flood plain zoning, flood relief channels, flood risk, flood warning, fluvial processes, gorge, hydrograph, interlocking spurs, lateral & vertical erosion, levee, meander, ox-bow lake, precipitation, saltation, solution, suspension, traction, channel straightening, waterfall & gorge,	
Key Reading	GCSE textbook, GCSE revision guide Rio & Bristol booklet	GCSE textbook GCSE revision guide	GCSE textbook GCSE revision guide End of unit assessment	GCSE textbook GCSE revision guide	Holderness Coast resources
End Point	Review of topic & assessment review	Review of topic & assessment review	Review of topic & assessment review	Review of topic & assessment review Tested on paper 1	Tested in Paper 3
Form of Assessment	Tested on paper 2 End of unit assessment	Tested on paper 2	Tested on paper 1	End of unit assessment	
Enrichment opportunities	AQA GCSE Geography Specification at a glance				
Leadership opportunities	Fieldwork data collection				



AMBITION



RESILIENCE



COURTESY



KINDNESS