

Subject :	Geography			Year Group:	10
Scheme title	Living world	Challenge of natural hazards	River landscape	Urban challenges	
Knowledge in sequence	<p>Changing rates of deforestation.</p> <p>A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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, ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods, debt reduction.</p> <p>The physical characteristics of a cold environment.</p> <p>The interdependence of climate, permafrost, soils, plants, animals and people.</p> <p>How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.</p> <p>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>Plate tectonics theory.</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>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>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>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. <p>Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.</p> <p>Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.</p> <p>Possible causes of climate change</p> <p>Managing and mitigating climate change.</p>	<p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p> <p>Fluvial processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution deposition – why rivers deposit sediment. <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges. <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> meanders and ox-bow lakes. <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> levees, flood plains and estuaries. <p>An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.</p> <p>The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. <p>An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> why the scheme was required the management strategy the social, economic and environmental issues. 	<p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally causes of growth: natural increase and migration how urban growth has created opportunities: social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development how urban growth has created challenges: managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy providing access to services – health and education reducing unemployment and crime managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. <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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 how urban change has created opportunities: social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems 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 	
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to answer a 9 mark exam question. Figure skills; graphs, photographs. Concept of wealth and development. Interdependence. Sustainability. Opportunities and challenges. Decision making Evaluation and assessment techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to answer a 9 mark exam question. Figure skills; graphs, photographs. Concept of wealth and development. Physical processes. Sustainability. Interdependence. Plate movement (science) Climate change (science). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to answer a 6 mark exam question. Figure skills; graphs, photographs. Map skills Decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to answer a 9 mark exam question. Figure skills; graphs, photographs. Concept of wealth and development. Sustainability. Opportunities and challenges. Decision making Evaluation and assessment techniques. 	
Key Words	<p>Ecosystem</p> <p>Biome</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>Abiotic</p> <p>Biotic</p> <p>Food chain</p> <p>Food web</p> <p>Tropical rainforest</p> <p>Canopy</p> <p>Under canopy</p> <p>Shrub layer</p> <p>Nutrition cycle</p> <p>Soil erosion</p> <p>Adaptation</p> <p>Permafrost</p>	<p>Tectonic hazard</p> <p>Volcano</p> <p>Earthquake</p> <p>Distribution</p> <p>Hazard risk</p> <p>Primary effect</p> <p>Secondary effect</p> <p>Immediate response</p> <p>Long term response</p> <p>3 P's</p> <p>Atmosphere</p> <p>Atmospheric circulation</p> <p>Low pressure</p> <p>High pressure</p> <p>Hadley Cell</p> <p>Tropical storm</p> <p>Typhoon</p> <p>Eye of the storm</p> <p>Climate change</p> <p>Solar flare</p> <p>Axial tilt</p> <p>Milankovitch cycle</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Adaptation</p>	<p>Drainage basin</p> <p>Watershed</p> <p>Confluence</p> <p>Tributary</p> <p>Estuary</p> <p>Cross profile</p> <p>Long profile</p> <p>Lateral erosion</p> <p>Vertical erosion</p> <p>Hydraulic action</p> <p>Abrasion</p> <p>Attrition</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Traction</p> <p>Saltation</p> <p>Suspension</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Deposition</p> <p>Interlocking spur</p> <p>W shaped valley</p> <p>Waterfall</p> <p>Gorge</p> <p>Plunge pool</p> <p>Meander</p> <p>Slip off slop</p> <p>River cliff</p> <p>Ox-bow lake</p> <p>Levees</p> <p>Floodplain</p> <p>Hydrograph</p> <p>Precipitation</p> <p>Geology</p>	<p>Urbanisation</p> <p>Push factor</p> <p>Pull factor</p> <p>Favela</p> <p>Pacification</p> <p>Integration</p> <p>Deprivation</p> <p>Integrated transport</p> <p>Sustainable cities</p> <p>Gentrification</p>	
End Point	Paper 1 Section B 25 marks	Paper 1 Section A 33 marks	Paper 1 Section C 15 marks	Paper 2 Section A 33 marks	
Assessment method	<p>Lesson 4- Progress point on key terms, structure and location of ecosystems.</p> <p>Lesson 16 Mid unit assessment 30 marks exam paper 40 min to complete-TRF focus</p> <p>Lesson 25 End of unit assessment 60 mark assessment- 30 mark full Paper1 section B with 30 marks from Urban unit. 60 minutes to complete.</p>	<p>Lesson 5- Progress point on the knowledge of distribution and causes of tectonic hazards.</p> <p>Lesson 10 Mid unit assessment 33 marks exam paper 1 hour to complete</p> <p>Lesson 23 End of unit assessment 33 mark assessment 40 minutes to complete</p>	<p>Lesson 3- Key terms progress point</p> <p>Lesson 10 Progress point-use of exam questions to assess knowledge of lessons 1-10.</p> <p>Lesson 18 cumulative assessment for River and Changing economic world. 60 mark paper, 1 hour to complete.</p>	<p>Lesson 3- Progress point on rates of urbanisation.</p> <p>Lesson 11 Mid unit assessment 33 marks exam paper 40 min to complete- NEE city only</p> <p>Lesson 23 End of unit assessment 50 mark assessment- 33 mark full Paper1 section A with 17 marks from Hazards unit. 60 minutes to complete.</p>	