

## Temperance Term

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Topic	<b>The challenge of natural hazards</b>							
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)	<p>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.</p> <p>Definition of natural hazard.</p> <p>Types of hazard.</p> <p>Factors affecting hazard risk:</p>	<p>Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.</p> <p>Plate tectonics theory:</p> <p>Global earthquake and volcano distribution:</p> <p><b>Types of plate boundary:</b></p> <p>Constructive, destructive and conservative.</p> <p>How these boundaries cause earthquakes and volcanoes.</p>		<p>The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Categorising effects and responses:</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses.</p> <p>Examples: Chile + Nepal.</p> <p>Reasons why people live in tectonic areas:</p>	<p>Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Reducing the risk of tectonic hazards:</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Prediction</p> <p>Protection.</p> <p>Planning.</p>	<p>Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.</p> <p>Global atmospheric circulation model:</p> <p>The three cells.</p> <p>Pressure belts.</p> <p>Surface winds.</p> <p>The Coriolis effect.</p>	<p>Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.</p> <p>Global distribution of tropical storms:</p> <p>Link to the global atmospheric circulation model.</p> <p>Sequence, formation, and development of tropical storms:</p> <p>Causes.</p> <p>Structure and features.</p> <p>Impact of climate change on their distribution, frequency, and intensity.</p>	<p>Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.</p> <p>Named Example: Typhoon Haiyan</p>
Inspire Opportunities				Assess differences in impacts between LICs and HICs	Assess differences in responses between LICs and HICs		Effects of climate change	
Assessment Opportunities		Tectonic test		9 mark exam question		Short answer exam questions		Longer exam questions (6/9 marks)

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>CHRISTMAS</b>
<b>Topic</b>	<b>The challenge of natural hazards</b>						
<b>Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)</b>	Effects and responses to a named tropical storm: Typhoon Haiyan, The Philippines. Reducing the effects of tropical storms: Monitoring. Prediction. Protection. Planning	The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. UK weather hazards: Evidence that weather in the UK is becoming more extreme. An extreme weather event in the UK: Beast From the East. Location. Causes.	Extreme Weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.  An extreme weather event in the UK: Beast from the East. (Part 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effects</li> <li>• Management strategies to reduce risk.</li> </ul>	Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects. Evidence of climate change: Natural causes of climate change: Orbital changes. Volcanic activity. Solar output. Human causes of climate change: Use of fossil fuels. Agriculture. Deforestation. Effects of climate change: On people. On the environment.	Managing climate change involves both mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation against climate change: Alternative energy production. Carbon capture. Planting trees. International agreements. Adaptation against climate change: Change in agricultural systems. Managing water supply. Reducing risk from rising sea levels.		
<b>Inspire Opportunities</b>	Compare Haiyan to Hurricane Katrina	Link to recent weather events	Significance of different factors in management of impacts		Compare mitigation to adaptation		
<b>Assessment Opportunities</b>	Short answer Exam questions		9 Mark Exam question			End of unit test	

## Justice Term

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>HALF TERM</b>
Topic	<b>The living world</b>						
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. Interrelationships within a natural system. Producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling. Impacts of changing one component of an ecosystem: Slapton Ley reed beds. Distribution and characteristics of large-scale natural global ecosystems:	Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Physical characteristics of tropical rainforests: Interdependence of features of tropical rainforests: Climate, water, soils, plants, animals, and people. Issues related to biodiversity. Adaptations of life in tropical rainforests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant adaptation.</li> <li>Animal adaptation.</li> </ul>	Changing rates of tropical rainforest deforestation: Causes of deforestation in the Malaysian rainforest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsistence and commercial farming.</li> <li>Logging.</li> <li>Road building.</li> <li>Mineral extraction.</li> <li>Energy development.</li> <li>Settlement.</li> </ul> Population growth.	Impacts of deforestation in the Malaysian rainforest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic development.</li> <li>Soil erosion.</li> <li>Contribution to climate change.</li> </ul>	Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment: Managing the rainforest sustainably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selective logging and replanting.</li> <li>Conservation and education.</li> <li>Ecotourism.</li> <li>International agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods.</li> <li>Debt reduction.</li> </ul>		
Inspire Opportunities			DME – looking at opinions of differing groups.				
Assessment Opportunities		Short answer exam questions		Longer exam questions (6/9 marks)		Short answer & 6 mark Exam question assessment	

# Geography Learning Journey Year 10

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>EASTER</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	Living world							
<b>Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)</b>	Cold environments (polar and tundra) have a range of distinctive characteristics. Physical characteristics of cold environments: Interdependence of features of cold environments: Climate, water, soils, plants, animals, and people. Issues related to biodiversity. Adaptations of life in cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant adaptation.</li> <li>• Animal adaptation.</li> </ul>	A case study of Alaska to illustrate development opportunities in cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•mineral extraction</li> <li>•energy</li> <li>•fishing</li> <li>•tourism</li> </ul> Challenges of developing cold environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•extreme temperature</li> <li>•inaccessibility</li> <li>•provision of buildings and infrastructure.</li> </ul>			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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•use of technology</li> <li>•role of governments</li> <li>•international agreements</li> <li>•conservation groups.</li> </ul>			
<b>Inspire Opportunities</b>			Comparison between Alaska and differing cold environments (e.g Svalbard)		Evaluation of the environmental cost of developing cold environments against their economic value			
<b>Assessment Opportunities</b>			Short answer questions			End of unit test		

## Courage Term

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	<b>HALF TERM</b>
Topic	<b>Physical landscapes in the UK</b>					
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)	<p>The UK has a range of diverse landscapes. The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.</p> <p>An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems. Wave types and characteristics. Coastal processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•weathering processes – mechanical, chemical</li> <li>•mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls</li> <li>•erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion, and attrition</li> <li>•transportation – longshore drift</li> <li>•deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure, and physical processes. How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars. An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p>	<p>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes</li> <li>•soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration</li> <li>•managed retreat – coastal realignment.</li> </ul> <p>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•the reasons for management</li> <li>•the management strategy</li> <li>•the resulting effects and conflicts.</li> </ul>	<p>The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream. The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley. Fluvial processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion</li> <li>•transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution</li> <li>•deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.</li> </ul> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition</p>	<p>Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels</li> <li>•soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.</li> </ul> <p>An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•why the scheme was required</li> <li>•the management strategy</li> <li>•the social, economic and environmental issues.</li> </ul>	
Inspire Opportunities			Evaluation of the effectiveness of different management strategies	Hjulstrom curve and Bradshaw as models of river process.	Evaluation of the effectiveness of different management strategies	
Assessment Opportunities			Coasts Unit Test			

# Geography Learning Journey Year 10

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	<b>SUMMER</b>
Topic	Year 10 exams		Fieldwork				
Challenge Objective and Content (for all learners)			Fieldwork techniques and experience.	Suitable question for geographical enquiry. Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry. The factors that need to be considered when selecting suitable questions or hypotheses for geographical enquiry. The geographical theory or concept underpinning the enquiry. Appropriate sources of primary and secondary evidence, including locations for fieldwork. The potential risks of both human and physical fieldwork and how these risks might be reduced. Difference between primary and secondary data. Identification and selection of appropriate physical and human data. Measuring and recording data using different sampling methods. Description and justification of data collection methods.	Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data. Appreciation that a range of visual, graphical and cartographic methods is available. Selection and accurate use of appropriate presentation methods. Description, explanation and adaptation of presentation methods. Description, analysis and explanation of results of fieldwork data. Establish links between data sets. Use appropriate statistical techniques. Identification of anomalies in fieldwork data.	Reaching conclusions. Evaluation of geographical enquiry. Draw evidenced conclusions in relation to 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.	
Inspire Opportunities					Evaluation of different data analysis and presentation methods.		
Assessment Opportunities					Short Answer Exam Qs	Unit test	