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|  | **Year 10 – AQA Geography GCSE** |
| **Curriculum intent** | * Make sense of the fast-changing world in which they live.
* Develop, enhance and apply a wide range of subject specific skills which will serve them purposefully in future years.
* Undertake fieldwork and use a range of secondary sources including new technologies to collect contemporary geographical information.
* Acquire knowledge and understanding of a range of environments and places at a local, national, international and global scale, and the processes that create them.
* Develop a framework of spatial awareness in which to appreciate the importance, interconnectedness and interdependence that exists between different places and environments.
* Appreciate similarities and differences between people’s views of the world, contrasting environments, societies and cultures.
* Understand the significance of values and attitudes to the development and resolution of issues.
* Develop students’ responsibilities as global citizens and encourage them recognise how they can contribute to a sustainable and inclusive future.
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|  | **Topic 1** | **Topic 2** | **Topic 3** | **Topic 4** | **Topic 5** | **Topic 6** |
| **Knowledge** | **Climate Change**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 outputhuman 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 agreementsadaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply,reducing risk from rising sea levels. | **Tectonic Hazards**Plate tectonics theory.Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.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.Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard. | **Weather Hazards** General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.The structure and features of a tropical storm.How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate:causessocial, economic and environmental impactshow management strategies can reduce risk.Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK. | **The Changing Economic World**Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).Limitations of economic and social measures.Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:the location and importance of the country, regionally and globallythe wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placedthe changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic developmentthe role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host countrythe changing political and trading relationships with the wider worldinternational aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving countrythe environmental impacts of economic developmentthe effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.Economic futures in the UK:causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policiesmoving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parksimpacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainablesocial and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population declineimprovements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacitythe north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differencesthe place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. | **Coastal Landscapes**An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.Wave types and characteristics.Coastal processes:weathering processes – mechanical, chemicalmass movement – sliding, slumping and rock fallserosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attritiontransportation – longshore driftdeposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.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.The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynessoft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regenerationmanaged retreat – coastal realignment.An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:the reasons for managementthe management strategythe resulting effects and conflicts. | **River Landscapes**The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.Fluvial processes:erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosiontransportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solutiondeposition – why rivers deposit sediment.Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.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 channelssoft 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 requiredthe management strategythe social, economic and environmental issues. |
| **Procedural Knowledge** |  | Cartographic – Atlas, OS Maps, Maps and Photographs.Graphical SkillsNumerical Skills Statistical Skills | Cartographic – Atlas, OS Maps, Maps and Photographs.Graphical SkillsNumerical Skills Statistical Skills | Cartographic – Atlas, OS Maps, Maps and Photographs.Graphical SkillsNumerical Skills Statistical Skills | Cartographic – Atlas, OS Maps, Maps and Photographs.Graphical SkillsNumerical Skills Statistical Skills | Cartographic – Atlas, OS Maps, Maps and Photographs.Graphical SkillsNumerical Skills Statistical Skills |
| **Assessments** | Exam questions for in class assessments to be taken from 2018 and 2019Exam questions to be completed in isolation to come from November 2021 exam paper.  |
| **Enrichment**  |  | Netflix: The Volcano: Rescue from WhakaariAftershock: Everest and the Nepal Earthquake. Earthstorm. The Impossible  | Netflix:Earthstorm[Flying in to the Eye of the Hurricane](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tz7h3SxsnBg) | [Andrew Marr Megacities](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Andrew+Marr+Megacities)[Life In Lagos](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Life+in+Lagos) | Prime:River  | [National Heritage: Trip to the seaside.](https://armchair-travels.com/a-virtual-english-seaside-trip/)[Virtual Coasts Trip](https://fieldwork.wp.worc.ac.uk/wordpress/seatown-virtual-field-trip/) Netflix: Seaspiracy Breaking Boundaries: The science of our planetNothing Lasts forever Uncharted Amazon Chasing Coral  |