

# Geography Long Term Curriculum Plan

## AQA GCSE Geography



Year 10 Intent	Year 10 study unit 1 – Living with the physical environment. The aims of this unit are to develop understanding of tectonic, geomorphological, biological and meteorological processes, features and management strategies, and consider the direct and indirect effects of human interaction with the Earth and atmosphere.					
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Learning Cycle Title	1.1 Challenge of Natural Hazards		1.2 The Living World		1.3 Physical landscapes in the UK	
Themes and concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of a natural hazard.</li> <li>Types of natural hazard and factors affecting hazard risk.</li> <li>Tectonic hazards – plate tectonic theory, plate margins and location of tectonic hazards.</li> <li>Earthquakes – cause, effect, response. Comparing earthquakes in 2 areas of contrasting wealth.</li> <li>Weather hazards – cause, effect, response of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK extreme weather – types of weather hazard experienced in UK and evidence that UK weather is becoming more extreme.</li> <li>Climate change – evidence for climate change. Natural and human causes of climate change. Effects of climate change on people and the environment. Managing climate change – adaption and mitigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecosystems – an example of a small-scale UK ecosystem to illustrate interrelationships within a natural system. Distribution and characteristics of large-scale global ecosystems (biomes).</li> <li>Tropical Rainforests – Physical characteristics, adaptations of plants and animals, biodiversity. Causes of deforestation, impacts of deforestation and sustainable management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hot deserts – Physical characteristics of a hot desert, interdependence of climate, water, soil, plants, animals and people. Adaptations of plants and animals.</li> <li>Opportunities and challenges in hot desert environments.</li> <li>Desertification of areas on the fringe of hot deserts – cause, effect and response including strategies to reduce the risk of desertification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of UK’s diverse landscapes.</li> <li>River landscapes in the UK – long and cross profiles of a river valley. Fluvial processes – erosion, transportation and deposition.</li> <li>Characteristics of river landforms – waterfalls, meanders, ox-bow lakes, levees, flood plains and estuaries.</li> <li>Physical and human factors affecting flood risk. Management strategies – hard and soft engineering techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fieldwork skills – Planning, collecting primary data, presenting data, analysis and evaluation.</li> <li>Coastal Landscapes in the UK – wave types and characteristics. Coastal processes – weathering, erosion, transportation, deposition.</li> <li>Characteristics of coastal landforms – headlands and bays, wave cut platforms, caves, arches, stacks, beaches, dunes, spits and bars.</li> <li>Coastal management scheme.</li> </ul>
Key knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.</li> <li>Tectonic hazards are the result of physical processes. Effects and responses vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms develop because of particular physical conditions. Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.</li> <li>Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects. Managing climate change involves mitigation (reducing causes) and adaption (responding to change).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.</li> <li>Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.</li> <li>Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges.</li> <li>Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UK has a range of diverse major upland/lowland areas and river systems.</li> <li>The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream. Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes. Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.</li> <li>The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.</li> <li>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</li> </ul>	
Skill development	Students are required to develop and demonstrate a range of geographical skills, including cartographic, graphical, numerical and statistical skills, throughout their study of the specification. Fieldwork is an essential aspect of geography. It ensures that students are given the opportunity to consolidate and extend their geographical understanding by relating learning to real experiences of the world. <a href="http://www.aqa.org.uk">www.aqa.org.uk</a>					