

Subject: GCSE Geog- raphy Year 10	Autumn HT 1 THE CHALLENGE OF NATURAL HAZARDS Topic 1: Natural hazards and tectonic hazards	Autumn HT 2 THE CHALLENGE OF NATURAL HAZARDS Topic 2: Weather Hazards Topic 3: Climate Change	Spring HT 1 URBAN ISSUES AND CHALLENGES Topic 4: Urban Issues and challenges- Mumbai case study (LIC/NEE)	Spring HT 2 URBAN ISSUES AND CHALLENGES Topic 5: Urban issues and challenges- Manchester case study (HIC) Sustainable urban development	Summer HT 1 PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES IN THE UK Topic 6: UK Landscapes River landscapes in the UK	Summer HT 2 THE CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD Topic 7: THE CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD Topic 8: Human and Physical fieldwork (both elements combined)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of a natural hazard. ▪ Types of natural hazard. ▪ Factors affecting hazard risk. ▪ Plate tectonics theory. ▪ Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes. ▪ Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margins that lead to volcanoes and earthquakes. ▪ Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. ▪ Immediate and long term responses to a tectonic hazard. ▪ An example to show the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth. 	<p>Weather hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Cause of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The global pattern of urban change. ▪ Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. ▪ Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation-migration and natural increase. ▪ The emergence of megacities. <p>A case study of a major LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and importance of the city. • Causes of growth • How urban growth has created social and economic opportunities. • How urban growth has created social, economic and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. <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. • Impacts of national and international migration • How urban change has create social, economic and environmental opportunities. • How urban change has created social, economic and environmental challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of UK landscapes ▪ The long/ cross profile of a river and its valley. ▪ Erosion and transportation processes, e.g. attrition. ▪ Why rivers deposit sediment. ▪ Characteristics and formation of interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lakes, levees, flood plains and estuaries. ▪ An example of a river valley in the UK, to identify its major landforms. ▪ How physical and human factors affect flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a tropical storm. • Use 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. • Overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK. • One example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: 	<p>environmental challenges.</p> <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe. • An example of an urban regeneration project to show the reasons why the area needed regeneration and the main features of the project. <p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and energy conservation • Waste recycling • Creating green space <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. ▪ The costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering strategies. ▪ An example of a flood management scheme in the UK, why the scheme was needed, the management strategy and the issues created from it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of economic and social measures. • Links 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 strategies used to reduce the development gap. • An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. • A case study of an LIC or an NEE to illustrate: • The location and importance of the country • The wider context of how the country is placed.
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		<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>Climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of climate change. The natural causes (orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output) and human causes (deforestation, agriculture and fossil fuels) of climate change. An overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment. Managing climate change by mitigation and adaptation. The following mitigation strategies should be used studied; alternative 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing industrial structure. The role of TNCs. The changing political and trading relationships. International aid The environmental impacts of economic development The effects of economic development on quality of life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic features of the UK: Causes of economic change. Moving towards a post industrial economy. Impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be environmentally sustainable. Social and economic changes in the rural landscape. Improvements and developments in
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		<p>energy production, carbon capture, planting trees and international agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following adaptation strategies should be studied; change in agricultural systems, managing water supply and reducing risk from rising sea levels. 				<p>road and rail infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The north-south divide. The place of the UK in the wider world. Factors to consider when selecting a fieldwork question. Understanding of the theory underpinning the enquiry. Understanding appropriate sources of primary and secondary data. Identifying potential risks and how these might be reduced. Evaluating sampling methods. Evaluating presentation methods. Analysing results of the fieldwork enquiry. Use of appropriate statistical techniques. Identifying anomalies in fieldwork data. Creating evidenced conclusions.
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