

Subject: GCSE Geog- raphy	Autumn HT 1  Topic 1: Rivers Topic 2: River fieldwork	Autumn HT 2  Topic 2: River fieldwork Topic 3: Climate change Topical 4: Glaciers	Spring HT 1  Topic 5: Urban Issues and challenges- Mumbai case study	Spring HT 2  Topic 6: Urban issues and challenges- Manchester case study	Summer HT 1  Topic 7: Tectonic hazards	Summer HT 2  Topic 8: Human fieldwork
Year 10	<p><b>Rivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The long/ cross profile of a river and its valley.</li> <li>▪ Erosion and transportation processes, e.g. attrition.</li> <li>▪ Why rivers deposit sediment.</li> <li>▪ Characteristics and formation of interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lakes, levees, flood plains and estuaries.</li> <li>▪ An example of a river valley in the UK, to identify its major landforms.</li> <li>▪ How physical and human factors affect flooding.</li> <li>▪ The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</li> <li>▪ The costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering strategies.</li> <li>▪ An example of a flood management scheme in the UK, why the scheme was needed, the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Climate change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evidence of climate change.</li> <li>▪ The natural causes (orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output) and human causes (deforestation, agriculture and fossil fuels) of climate change.</li> <li>▪ An overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.</li> <li>▪ Managing climate change by mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>▪ The following mitigation strategies should be used studied; alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees and international agreements.</li> <li>▪ The following adaptation strategies should be studied; change in agricultural systems, managing water supply and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The global pattern of urban change.</li> <li>▪ Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</li> <li>▪ Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation- migration and natural increase.</li> <li>▪ The emergence of megacities.</li> </ul> <p>A case study of a major LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location and importance of the city.</li> <li>• Causes of growth</li> <li>• How urban growth has created social and economic opportunities.</li> <li>• How urban growth has created social, economic and environmental challenges.</li> <li>• An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</li> </ul> <p>A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location and importance of the city.</li> <li>• Impacts of national and international migration</li> <li>• How urban change has create social, economic and environmental opportunities.</li> <li>• How urban change has created social, economic and environmental challenges.</li> <li>• Impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe.</li> <li>• An example of an urban regeneration project to show the reasons why the area needed regeneration and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Definition of a natural hazard.</li> <li>▪ Types of natural hazard.</li> <li>▪ Factors affecting hazard risk.</li> <li>▪ Plate tectonics theory.</li> <li>▪ Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.</li> <li>▪ Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margins that lead to volcanoes and earthquakes.</li> <li>▪ Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>▪ Immediate and long term responses to a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>▪ An example to show the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factors to consider when selecting a fieldwork question.</li> <li>▪ Understanding of the theory underpinning the enquiry.</li> <li>▪ Understanding appropriate sources of primary and secondary data.</li> <li>▪ Identifying potential risks and how these might be reduced.</li> <li>▪ Evaluating sampling methods.</li> <li>▪ Evaluating presentation methods.</li> <li>▪ Analysing results of the fieldwork enquiry.</li> <li>▪ Use of appropriate statistical techniques.</li> <li>▪ Identifying anomalies in fieldwork data.</li> </ul>

	<p>management strategy and the issues created from it.</p> <p><b>River Fieldwork:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factors to consider when selecting a fieldwork question.</li> <li>▪ Understanding of the theory underpinning the enquiry.</li> <li>▪ Understanding appropriate sources of primary and secondary data.</li> <li>▪ Identifying potential risks and how these might be reduced.</li> <li>▪ Evaluating sampling methods.</li> <li>▪ Evaluating presentation methods.</li> <li>▪ Analysing results of the fieldwork enquiry.</li> <li>▪ Use of appropriate statistical techniques.</li> <li>▪ Identifying anomalies in fieldwork data.</li> <li>▪ Creating evidenced conclusions.</li> <li>▪ Identifying problems of data collection methods and limitations of the data.</li> <li>▪ Suggesting other data that may be useful.</li> <li>▪ Evaluating to what extent were conclusions reliable.</li> </ul>	<p>reducing risk from rising sea levels.</p> <p><b>Glaciers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investigate the extent of ice cover across the UK, during the last ice age.</li> <li>▪ The glacial processes of freeze thaw weathering, erosion, movement/ transportation and deposition.</li> <li>▪ The characteristics and formation of corries, arêtes, pyramid peaks, truncated spurs, glacial troughs, ribbon lakes, hanging valleys, erratics, drumlins and the types of moraine.</li> <li>▪ An example of an upland area in the UK affected by glaciation, to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</li> <li>▪ An overview of economic activities in glacial upland areas; tourism, farming, forestry and quarrying.</li> <li>▪ Conflicts between different land uses and between development/conservation.</li> </ul>		<p>the main features of the project.</p> <p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and energy conservation</li> <li>• Waste recycling</li> <li>• Creating green space</li> <li>• How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</li> <li>▪ How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Creating evidenced conclusions.</li> <li>▪ Identifying problems of data collection methods and limitations of the data.</li> <li>▪ Suggesting other data that may be useful.</li> <li>▪ Evaluating to what extent were conclusions reliable.</li> </ul>
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