

	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Key concept – what do I want the students to learn from this unit?</u>	<u>What knowledge will they acquire?</u>
<b>YEAR 10 OVERVIEW</b>			
<b>Y10 – half term 1</b>	The UK’s evolving physical landscape	Why does the physical landscape of the UK vary from place to place?	<p>4.3a How geological structure and rock type influence erosional landforms in the formation of coastal landscapes of erosion.</p> <p>4.3b How UK climate, marine and sub-aerial processes are important in coastal landscapes of erosion as well as the rate of coastal retreat.</p> <p>4.3c How sediment transportation and deposition processes influence coastal landforms on coastal landscapes of deposition.</p> <p>4.4a How human activities have direct or indirect effects on coastal landscapes.</p> <p>4.4b How the interaction of physical and human processes is causing change on one named coastal landscape including the significance of its location.</p> <p>4.5a Why there are increasing risks from coastal flooding and the threats to people and environment.</p> <p>4.5b Why there are costs and benefits to, and conflicting views about, managing coastal processes by hard engineering and by soft engineering as well as more sustainable approaches.</p>

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<b>Y10 – half term 2</b>	River processes and pressures.	<p>Why is there a variety of river landscapes in the UK and what are the processes that shape them?</p> <p>What are the challenges for river landscapes, people and property and how can they be managed?</p>	<p>4.6a. How river landscapes contrast between the upper courses, mid-courses and lower courses of rivers and why channel shape, valley profile, gradient, discharge, velocity and sediment size and shape change along the course of the River Severn.</p> <p>4.6b b. The interaction of erosion, transport and depositional processes in river landform formation.</p> <p>7.6c. Influence of climate, geology and slope processes on river landscapes and sediment load and how storm hydrographs and lag-times can be explained by physical factors.</p> <p>4.7a. How human activities change river landscapes which alter storm hydrographs.</p> <p>4.7b. How the interaction of physical and human processes is causing river flooding on one named river , including the significance of its location.</p> <p>4.8a. Increasing risks from river flooding and the threats to people and environment.</p> <p>4.8b. Costs and benefits of managing flood risk by hard engineering and by soft Engineering.</p>
<b>FORMAL ASSESSMENT</b>			

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<b>Y10 – half term 3</b>	The UK's evolving human landscape	Why are places and people changing in the UK?	<p>5.1a. Differences between urban core and rural and how UK and EU government policies have attempted to reduce them.</p> <p>5.2 a. Why national and international migration over the past 50 years has altered the population geography of the UK and how UK and EU immigration policy has contributed to increasing ethnic and cultural diversity.</p> <p>5.2b. Why the decline in primary and secondary sectors and the rise of the tertiary and quaternary sectors in urban and rural areas has altered economic and employment structure in contrasting regions of the UK.</p> <p>5.2c. Why globalisation, free-trade polices and privatisation has increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and the role of TNCs in the UK economy.</p>
<b>Y10 – half term 4</b>	Dynamic UK cities	How is Birmingham changing?	<p>5.3a Significance of site, situation and connectivity of the city in a National, regional and global context.</p> <p>5.3b The city's structure, in terms of its functions and variations in building age and density, land-use and environmental quality.</p> <p>5.4a Causes of national and international migration that influence growth and character the different parts of the city.</p>

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			<p>5.4b Reasons for different levels of inequality, in employment and services, education, health in the different parts of the city.</p> <p>5.5a How parts of the city have experienced decline: de-centralisation, e-commerce, developments in transport.</p> <p>5.5b How parts of the city have experienced economic and population growth.</p> <p>5.6a How regeneration and rebranding of the city has positive and negative impacts on people.</p> <p>5.6b Strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving quality of life in the city.</p> <p>5.7a The city and accessible rural areas are interdependent, which leads to economic, social and environmental costs and benefits for both.</p> <p>5.7b Why a rural area has experienced economic and social changes due to its links with the city.</p> <p>5.8a The challenges of availability and affordability of housing, decline in primary employment, provision of healthcare and education and how they affect quality of life (IMD) for some rural groups.</p>

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			5.8b New income and economic opportunities are created by rural diversification and tourism projects, but these may have environmental impacts.
Y10 – half term 5	Hazardous Earth	<b>How does the world’s climate system function, why does it change and how can this be hazardous for people?</b>	<p>1.1a. The global atmospheric circulation and how circulation cells and ocean currents transfer and redistribute heat energy around the Earth.</p> <p>1.1b. How global atmospheric circulation determines the location of arid and high rainfall areas.</p> <p><b>1.2 a.</b> The natural causes of climate change and how they explain past climate change events: asteroid collisions, orbital changes, volcanic activity, variations in solar output.</p> <p>1.2b. Evidence for natural climate change and how it is used to reconstruct glacial and interglacial climate during the Quaternary and UK climate since Roman times to the present day.</p> <p><b>1.3 a.</b> How human activities produce greenhouse gases that cause the enhanced greenhouse effect leading to global warming.</p> <p>1.3b. Evidence for how human activity is causing climate change and the possible consequences on people.</p>

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		<p><b>How are extreme weather events increasingly hazardous for people?</b></p>	<p>1.3c. The range of projections for global temperature change and sea level rise in the future, including physical process and human reasons for uncertainty about those projections.</p> <p>1.4a. Characteristics and seasonal global distribution of tropical cyclones including source areas and tracks and how these change over time.</p> <p>1.4b. How the global circulation of the atmosphere leads to tropical cyclones in source areas, reasons why some tropical cyclones intensify and their dissipation.</p> <p><b>1.5a</b> Physical hazards of tropical cyclones and their impact on people and environments.</p> <p>1.5b Why some countries are more vulnerable than others to the impacts of tropical cyclones.</p> <p><b>1.6a</b> How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: weather forecasting, satellite technology, warning and evacuation strategies, storm-surge defences.</p> <p>1.6b The effectiveness of these methods of preparation and response in one developed country and in one developing or emerging country.</p>
<b>Y10 – half term 6</b>	Hazardous Earth	<b>Why do the causes and impacts of tectonic activity and</b>	1.7a. Earth’s layered structure, with

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		<p><b>management of tectonic hazards vary with location?</b></p>	<p>different composition and physical properties.</p> <p>1.7b. How the core’s internal heat source generates convection, the key foundation for plate motion.</p> <p><b>1.8a.</b> Distribution and characteristics of the three plate boundary types and hotspots.</p> <p>1.8b. Causes of contrasting volcanic and earthquake hazards, including tsunami.</p> <p><b>1.9a.</b> Primary and secondary impacts of earthquakes on property and people in Japan and Nepal.</p> <p>1.9b Management of earthquake hazards, Japan and Nepal including short-term relief and long-term planning, preparation and prediction.</p>
<b>FORMAL ASSESSMENT</b>			