

and intensity of tropical storms in the future

Katrina – primary/ secondary effects. Immediate and long term responses.



Features of a Rainforest – layers

Nutrient cycle – interdependence Plant and animal adaptation

Year 10 Big Picture – Geography

Autumn 01	Autumn 02	Spring 01
Weeks 1 – 7(6 weeks)	Weeks 8 – 15 (8 weeks)	Weeks (6 weeks)
Content Features of a drainage basin Long profile and cross profile of a river Types of erosion The formation of V shaped valleys and interlocking spurs The formation of waterfalls and gorges Types of transportation and deposition Formation of meanders and oxbow lakes Formation of flood plains and levees Formation of an estuary Example of a river valley to show landforms of erosion and deposition — river Tee's Drainage basin system — throughflow, infiltration and surface run off Causes of floods (human and physical) Flood hydroflow graphs Hard and soft engineering Flood management scheme — Banbury case study	Weeks 8 – 15 (8 weeks) Content Wave types and characteristics Weathering and mass movement – sliding, slumping and rockfalls Types of erosion Headlands and bays Formation of wave cut platforms Formation of CASS Transportation and longshore drift (The formation of beaches) The formation of spits The formation of bars The formation and features of sand dunes Case study – The Jurassic Coast Hard and soft engineering strategies Sea wall, rock armour, gabions, groynes Beach nourishment and re- profiling, dune regeneration, managed retreat	Content Hazards – What are natural hazards? What factors affect their risk? Four layers of the earth and Pangea Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes Processes taking place at constructive, destructive, conservative plate boundaries Features of earthquakes – measuring, focus, epicentre and seismic waves Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard – Nepal vs. Chile Immediate and long term responses to tectonic hazards Case study to show the effects and responses to an earthquake in a HIC (New Zealand) Case study to show the effects and responses to an earthquake in a LIC (Nepal) Reasons why people continue to live in areas of natural hazards How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risk from a tectonic hazard
Assessment Objectives Identify the features of a hydrograph Explain the physical factors that affect the shape of a hydrograph Identify features of the upper/middle/lower course of a river Describe the processes that create these features Evaluate the impact of a flood management scheme	Lyme Regis – coastal management case study Assessment Objectives Identify different coastal features on an OS map Explain the formation cave, arch, stack and stump Describe the process that create these features Explain the use of some hard and soft engineering coastal management strategies Evaluate the impacts of coastal management strategies at Lyme Regis	Assessment Objectives Explain the factors that increase the risk of natural hazards Explain the process that occur at each of the plate boundaries Explain the primary and secondary effects of an earthquake in an LIC and a HIC Evaluate the responses to an earthquake in an LIC and HIC Explain and evaluate how effective strategies to reduce the ris of tectonic hazards are
Spring 02 Weeks (Spring 01) – (6 weeks) Global atmospheric circulation Location and weather features associated with tropical storm The causes of tropical storms Features of tropical storms, including measurement, and tracking How might climate change influence the distribution, frequency	Summer 01 Weeks – (5 weeks) Content Evidence of climate change Human causes of climate change Physical causes of climate change Effects of climate change on the UK	Summer 02 Weeks 33 – 39 (7 weeks) Content A small scale ecosystem in the UK – Hedgerow, and the impacts of making changing to this ecosystem. Distribution of the world's major biomes and the characteristics of these Location of tropical rainforest and its climate.

Global effects of climate change

Managing climate change – mitigation and adaption.





Year 10 Big Picture – Geography

 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 extreme weather event in the UK – Somerset Level Floods 1. Causes 2. Social, economic and environmental impacts 3. How management strategies can reduce risk. 		 Amazon deforestation – causes and consequences Rainforest management Location and climate of hot deserts How animals and plants have adapted to the desert Case study: Opportunities and challenges to development in the desert – Malaysian rainforest Managing desertification
Assessment Objectives Describe the global distribution of tropical storms Describe the features of a tropical storm Explain the causes of tropical storm formation Explain how climate change may influence tropical storms Explain the primary and secondary effects of Hurricane Katrina Evaluate the Immediate and long term response to Hurricane Katrina Explain how different monitoring, prediction, protection and planning techniques can reduce the effects Explain the causes of the Somerset Level floods Explain and evaluate the impacts of the floods.	Explain some evidence of climate change Explain the natural causes of climate change Explain the human causes of climate change Identify the effects of climate change on the UK (both positive and negative) Explain the effects of climate change in the UK (both positive and negative) Explain the global effects of climate change Evaluate the strategies used to manage climate change	Describe the distribution of the world's biomes Describe the characteristics of the different biomes Describe the location of the worlds rainforests Describe the climate and features of the worlds rainforests Explain how the nutrient cycle leads to the rapid growth of the rainforest Explain how both plants and animals adapt to the climatic conditions of the rainforest Explain the causes and consequences of deforestation Evaluate some rainforest management techniques