

Curriculum Content Map

Subject: Geography

Year group: 10

	Term 1				Term 2			Term 3			
	UNIT 1		UNIT 2		UNIT 3	UNIT 4		UNIT 5			UNIT 6
Month	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Virtue	Friendliness & Civility	Justice & Truthfulness	Courage	Generosity	Gratitude	Good Speech	Good Temper & Humour	Self-Mastery		Compassion	Good Sense
Skill	Listening	Leadership	Problem-Solving	Creativity	Staying Positive	Speaking	Staying Positive	Aiming High		Speaking	Teamwork
Curriculum Content	Britain's physical landscapes, including how the coast is formed, threatened and managed by man		How river features are formed, threatened and managed by man		Britain's climate, the global climate, and the causes of climate change		Atmospheric natural hazards: drought and tropical storms		Ecosystems, biodiversity and management, including the global tropical rainforest biome and Britain's deciduous woodlands		Introduction to urbanisation
National Curriculum area	There are geological variations within the UK A number of physical and human processes work together to create distinct UK landscapes A variety of physical processes interact to shape coastal landscapes Coastal erosion and deposition create distinctive landforms within the coastal landscape Human activities can lead to changes in coastal landscapes which affect people and the environment Distinctive coastal landscapes are the outcome of the interaction between physical and human processes		A variety of physical processes interact to shape river landscapes Erosion and deposition interacting with geology create distinctive landforms in river landscapes Human activities can lead to changes in river landscapes which affect people and the environment Distinctive river landscapes are the outcome of the interaction between physical and human processes		The atmosphere operates as a global system transferring heat and energy The global climate was different in the past and continues to change due to natural causes Global climate is now changing as a result of human activity The UK has a distinct climate which has changed over time		Tropical cyclones are extreme weather events that develop under specific conditions and in certain locations There are various impacts of and responses to natural hazards caused by tropical cyclones depending on a country's level of development The causes of drought are complex with some locations more vulnerable than others The impacts of, and responses to drought vary depending on a country's level of development		Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world and are important The biosphere is a vital system The UK has its own variety of distinctive ecosystems that it relies on Tropical rainforests show a range of distinguishing features Tropical rainforest ecosystems provide a range of goods and services some of which are under threat Deciduous woodlands show a range of distinguishing features Deciduous woodlands ecosystems provide a range of goods and services some of which are under threat		Urbanisation is a global process. The degree of urbanisation varies across the UK
Link to Virtue	Friendliness and civility are required to solve coastal issues	Justice and truthfulness are required to solve coastal issues	Courage is required to solve the issues of river management	Generosity is required to solve the issues of river management	We need to show gratitude as a global community to solve the climate crisis	Good speech is practised during presentations about the climate crisis	The world needs to retain good temper and humour in the face of increasing natural disasters	Self-mastery is needed by the global community to sustainably manage the world's natural environments such as rainforests		Compassion is needed by the global community to sustainably manage the world's natural environments such as rainforests	The good sense to solve the problems of urbanisation
Link to Skill	Listening to the differing views of coastal management	Leading on coastal management issues	Problem solving various river management issues	Being creative when considering how to manage rivers	Staying positive when tackling the global climate challenge	Speaking whilst making presentations on the global climate challenge	Staying positive when living through natural hazards	Aiming high to solve the globe's environmental issues such as saving the rainforest!		Discussion required to consider opposing viewpoints about environmental protection	Teamwork required when working in groups to look at urban issues
Sequencing 	Builds upon physical process that affect our landscapes, in particular erosion, transportation and deposition.		Builds upon the physical processes that affect coastal processes covered in Unit 1		Build upon the links between the atmosphere and the hydrosphere and man's relationship with the natural world, whether it be rivers or climatic systems, covered in Unit 2		Builds upon the relationship between climate change and natural hazards, in particular tropical storms and drought		Builds upon the relationship between climate, climate change, and natural systems, in this case ecosystems. Also man's relationship with the natural world, whether how he is affected by and impacted by atmospheric hazards, or his relationship with the goods and services offered by ecological systems.		Paper 2: Builds upon ideas of demography covered in Year 8
	Is further developed in Unit 2 when these same physical processes are studied in the context of rivers and hydrology		Is further developed in Unit 3 with the links between the atmosphere and the hydrosphere and man's relationship with the natural world, whether it be rivers or climatic systems		Is further developed in Unit 4 with the relationship between climate change and natural hazards, in particular tropical storms and drought		Is further developed in Unit 5 when climatic factors affecting biomes and ecosystems are investigated, including how climate change may affect them		Completion of GCSE Paper 1		Is further developed in Year 11 when case studies of urban areas in HICs and LICs are studied.
Retrieval 	From Year 9: Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes. The physical geography relating to coasts.		From Year 9: Physical processes relating to hydrology. Understanding how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes.		From Year 9: The natural and human causes of climate change, both historically and in the current time period.		From Year 9: Tropical storms – causes, frequency, distribution and impacts (social, economic and environmental) Droughts – causes, frequency, distribution and impacts.		From Year 7: Investigating biomes and ecosystems, studying at a local level (eg the deciduous environment of Dunstable Downs) and the global biome of the tropical rainforest (Amazonia), including features, threats and sustainable management		

<p>New Learning</p> 	<p>Geological variations within the UK. The physical and human processes work together to create UK landscapes. How physical processes interact to shape coastal landscapes e.g. coastal erosion and deposition. Human activities can lead to changes in coastal landscapes which affect people and the environment.</p>	<p>The physical processes interact to shape river landscapes. Erosion and deposition interact with geology to create distinctive landforms in river landscapes Human activities can lead to changes in river landscapes.</p>	<p>Global atmospheric systems. Natural factors that affect long term climate change. How human activity affects our climate. The UK has a distinct climate which has changed over time</p>	<p>The causes of tropical cyclones/ There are various impacts of and responses to natural hazards caused by tropical cyclones depending on a country's level of development. The causes of drought and how different countries are affected. The impacts of, and responses to drought vary depending on a country's level of development</p>	<p>Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world and are important. The UK's ecosystems and the factors that affect them. Both tropical rainforests and deciduous forests have a range of different features that can be used for both their goods and services.</p>	<p>Urbanisation is a global process which also varies across the UK.</p>
<p>Independent Practice</p> 	<p>Geological variations within the UK. The physical and human processes work together to create UK landscapes. How physical processes interact to shape coastal landscapes e.g. coastal erosion and deposition. Human activities can lead to changes in coastal landscapes which affect people and the environment.</p>	<p>The physical processes interact to shape river landscapes. Erosion and deposition interact with geology to create distinctive landforms in river landscapes Human activities can lead to changes in river landscapes</p>	<p>Global atmospheric systems. Natural factors that affect long term climate change. How human activity affects our climate. The UK has a distinct climate which has changed over time</p>	<p>The causes of tropical cyclones/ There are various impacts of and responses to natural hazards caused by tropical cyclones depending on a country's level of development. The causes of drought and how different countries are affected. The impacts of, and responses to drought vary depending on a country's level of development</p>	<p>Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world and are important. The UK's ecosystems and the factors that affect them. Both tropical rainforests and deciduous forests have a range of different features that can be used for both their goods and services.</p>	<p>Urbanisation is a global process which also varies across the UK</p>
<p>Misconceptions</p> 	<p>The awareness that geology of the coastal areas is just as important as marine processes when shaping coastal landforms</p>	<p>Hard and soft engineering techniques for river management are not clear-cut: sometimes a combination of both are required.</p>	<p>Even though natural factors were responsible for historical climate change, the evidence of current man-made change is now irrefutable</p>	<p>There is now a definitive link between climate change and storm frequency and magnitude, however drought is also affected by other factors</p>	<p>It is a myth that the rate of deforestation is declining; currently in parts of South America it is still on the increase, however there is definitely a relationship between economic development and deforestation and rates of afforestation in HICs are on the increase</p>	<p>Current urban trends in GB are complex and differ by region</p>
<p>Vocabulary and Comprehension</p> 	<p>Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms</p>	<p>Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms</p>	<p>Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms</p>	<p>Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms</p>	<p>Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms</p>	<p>Frayer model Vocabulary etymology Word map Tier 2 and 3 geographical terms</p>
<p>Literacy</p> 	<p>Reading link and task</p>	<p>Reading link and task</p>	<p>Reading link and task</p>	<p>Reading link and task</p>	<p>Reading link and task</p>	<p>Reading link and task</p>
<p>Numeracy</p> 	<p>Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics</p>	<p>Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics</p>	<p>Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics</p>	<p>Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics</p>	<p>Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics</p>	<p>Cartography Graphs Calculations (mean, median, mode) Statistics</p>
<p>Oracy</p> 	<p>Class discussions and presentations</p>	<p>Class discussions and presentations</p>	<p>Class discussions and presentations</p>	<p>Class discussions and presentations</p>	<p>Class discussions and presentations</p>	<p>Class discussions and presentations</p>
<p>Careers</p> 	<p>Coastal management Local tourist boards</p>	<p>River management. National Rivers Authority</p>	<p>Meteorologist Aid agency staff NGO and relief worker</p>	<p>Meteorologist Aid agency staff NGO and relief worker</p>	<p>Forestry Commission Environmental protection organisations Wildlife charities e.g. RSPCA</p>	<p>Town planning Civil service Local services</p>
<p>Super Curricular Links</p>	<p>Coastal study e.g. Southend</p>	<p>River study e.g. River Cherwell</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Ecosystem study</p>	<p>Local urban study e.g. Dunstable</p>
<p>British values and SMSC</p>	<p>Having the individual liberty to enjoy the coastal features of our landscapes</p>	<p>Having the individual liberty to enjoy the river features of our landscapes</p>	<p>The moral imperative to deal with aspects of climate change</p>	<p>The moral imperative to deal with aspects of climate change and helping the global community who are affected by storms and droughts</p>	<p>The role of the law in environmental protection, both in the UK and globally.</p>	

