	Year 10 Geography- Geography					
	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 2	Summer Term 2
BIG Q Use internet geography to aid knowledge, understanding and application.	**Does wealth impact the effects and responses to earthquakes?** • Natural hazard risks — Hazards threaten people and property • Vulnerability & capacity — Risk varies with vulnerability, ability to cope; HICs cope better. • Plate boundaries — Destructive, constructive and conservative boundaries. • Wealth & responses — Richer countries respond more effectively (e.g., Chile vs Nepal). • Management strategies — Monitoring, prediction, protection and planning reduce impacts.	**How effective are tropical-storm management strategies in reducing the impacts of tropical depressions?** Global circulation — Heat moves from equator → poles as air flows high → low pressure. • Storm formation — Forms 5–30° from equator over 27°C seas with low wind-shear; Earth's spin creates rotation. • Haiyan impacts — 2013: 8000+ deaths, major job losses; fast evacuation $300m aid. • Climate change — Warmer seas may intensify and widen storm distribution. • Storm management — Monitoring, predicting, planning and protection	**What urbanisation challenges and opportunities will rapid global city growth create?** • Urbanisation. Growth of city populations; rapid in LICs/NEEs, slower in HICs. • Megacities — Cities over 10 million people, mostly in NEEs; growth driven by push/pull factors. • Rio's importance — significant globally, regionally and locally. • Challenges & opportunities — Urban growth creates social, economic and environmental opportunities and problems. • Urban poor & favelas — Planning and improvements in squatter settlements	**How does inequalities and deindustrialisation impact UK cities?** • UK population — Most people live along a London–Midlands–North West corridor. • Bristol's role — global, regional and local influence; migration shapes its growth. • Urban issues — Social, economic and environmental challenges and opportunities affect people and the environment. • Pollution response — Bristol tackles waste and air pollution through Green City actions. • Regeneration - improves landscapes and boosts social and economic	**Why do coastal processes need to be managed around the UK coastal zone?** • Erosion — Coasts erode by hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution. • Longshore drift — Swash moves material up; backwash moves it along the coast. • Headlands & bays — Form where hard and soft rock alternate on discordant coastlines. • Management — Hard engineering, soft engineering or managed retreat. • Lyme Regis — Effective but costly; boosts tourism, causing environmental pressure and needs ongoing maintenance.	**Why are ecosystems interdependent, and what impact will climate change have on the future?** • Ecosystems — Ecosystems include all biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) parts. • Rainforests — Hot, wet, year-round; found around the equator. • Polar/tundra — Very cold, low precipitation, often below freezing. • Climate change — Global temperatures have risen rapidly over the last 150 years. • Global warming impacts — Shrinking ice caps, rising seas, species loss, changing rainfall, crop loss and deaths.
Vocabulary *(max 10)*	1. Plate boundary 2. Destructive boundary 3. Constructive boundary 4. Conservative boundary 5. Earthquake 6. Volcano 7. Magma 8. Epicentre 9. Focus *10.* Primary secondary	1. Tropical storm 2. Eye 3. Storm surge 4. Climate change 5. Heatwave 6. Drought 7. Mitigation 8. Adaptation 9. Extreme weather	1. Favela 2. Rural-urban migration 3. Site 4. Situation 5. Squatter settlement 6. Integrated planning 7. Self-help scheme 8. Sanitation 9. Social opportunities 10. Economic opportunities	1. Urban regeneration 2. Brownfield site 3. Greenfield site 4. Urban sprawl 5. Sustainability 6. Public transport 7. Congestion 8. Environmental quality 9. Waste management 10. Social inequality	1. Weathering 2. Erosion 3. Hydraulic action 4. Abrasion 5. Attrition 6. Solution (corrosion) 7. Longshore drift 8. Deposition 9. Headland and bay 10. Managed retreat	1. Biodiversity 2. Deforestation 3. Nutrient cycle 4. Permafrost 5. Tundra 6. Fragile ecosystem 7. Greenhouse effect 8. Carbon dioxide 9. Mitigation 10. Adaptation
Catholic Link	Preferential for the Poor	Care for Creation	Stewardship	Common Good	Common Good	Solidarity
Careers Link	Town Planner	Meteorologist	Conservation Scientist	Polar Research Scientist	Conservation officer	

Ways to enrich the year 10 curriculum at home…*(max 3)*

- Follow global news storie. Use the PADLET resource for revision (password: CCSC) https://padlet.com/jwilson468/year-11-revision-materials-k2uqra3oa2bvxo51
- BBC climate documentaries; Climate Change - The Facts - BBC iPlayer