

## GCSE Geography, Year 10 Curriculum Summary

	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4
<p><b>Year 10, GCSE</b></p> <p><b>Exam board: AQA</b></p>	<p><b>The Challenge of Natural Hazards.</b> Students consider the concept of natural hazards before examining tectonic hazards (earthquakes and volcanic eruptions). Students learn about the physical causes of these events before considering their social, economic and environmental impacts. They also evaluate how the response to these events varies between countries at different levels of economic development. Next, students discover how weather and climate can result in hazardous events with a specific focus on the formation of tropical storms and their impacts. Potential responses to these events are also critically analysed. Finally, students examine the natural and human causes of climate change and the associated short and long-term impacts. They critically evaluate different responses including individual, community, national and international approaches.</p>	<p><b>Urban issues and challenges.</b> Students discover how urban populations have grown significantly in recent decades. They consider how the pattern of growth varies between countries at different levels of economic development and the reasons for these variations. Students study Mumbai, an example of a rapidly growing city in a newly emerging economy. Lessons will focus on the reasons for Mumbai's growth and the associated opportunities and challenges within the city. Students will then carry out a similar investigation of Manchester, a major city in the UK. Finally, students will develop an understanding of sustainable urban growth by examining water and energy conservation, waste recycling, creating green spaces and transport strategies.</p>	<p><b>Physical landscapes in the UK.</b> Students discover how geographical processes such as erosion, transportation and deposition shape the UK's coastline. They examine how these processes create distinctive coastal landforms including beaches, sand dunes, cliffs and stacks. They also consider the impact of geology on the formation of these landforms. Students identify and evaluate different approaches to coastal management methods. Students discover how geographical processes such as erosion, transportation and deposition shape UK rivers and their valleys. They examine how these processes create distinctive fluvial landforms including waterfalls, meanders and ox bow lakes. Students identify and evaluate different approaches to coastal management methods.</p>	<p><b>Fieldwork.</b> In the summer term, students plan and carry out a fieldwork investigation. This will involve a compulsory field trip. During the field trip, students use a variety of methods to collect geographical data. Following the field trip, students present their findings using a range of methods (pie charts, flow diagrams, scatter graphs etc.) They will then interpret and analyse their findings before drawing conclusions. Students then evaluate their fieldwork by identifying strengths and weaknesses of their investigation and consider ideas for further related fieldwork. The work carried out is examined in the Paper 3 examination at the end of Year 11.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Formative (interim): Key term tests, extended writing tasks, geographical skills. Homework will be aligned to these interim assessments.</p> <p>Summative: End of topic tests and mock exams, both of which are based on previous exam papers.</p>			