



Year 10			
Term 1: Autumn		Term 2: Spring	Term 3: Summer
Tectonic Hazards Big question(s) of the unit: How do natural hazards pose major risk to people and property? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. The theory of how plate tectonics move is due to slab pull & ridge push. Constructive and Destructive margins cause volcanoes and earthquakes to occur, while collision and conservative margins only cause earthquakes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary depending on the wealth of a country. Haiti is an LIC so the effects of the 2010 earthquake were disastrous. Despite the risk, people still choose to live close to areas of tectonic hazards. Management of tectonic hazards is in the form of the 3ps, predict, protect, and prepare.	Weather Hazards Big question(s) of the unit: How does global atmospheric circulation help determine patterns of weather & climate? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. It is made up of pressure belts of high pressure and low pressure, which creates surface winds. It is made up of the Hadley cell, Ferrel cell and polar cell. Tropical storms, also known as hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons, develop close to the equator due to warm ocean temperatures. Climate change affects the frequency, distribution, and intensity of tropical storms as global temperatures increase. Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, was a category 5 storm, which caused lots of devastation in the Philippines. The UK weather is also becoming more extreme as climate change continues to worsen. The beast from the east and summer heatwave 2018 are evidence of its dramatic effect socially, economically, and environmentally.	The Living World Ecosystems Big question(s) of the unit: Why do ecosystems exist in a range of scales? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: To know an example of a small-scale UK ecosystem and the interrelationships of food webs and nutrient cycles. Tropical Rainforests Big question(s) of the unit: Why are tropical rainforests important biomes? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: Tropical rainforests are found on or around the equator and the largest rainforest is the Amazon Rainforest in South America. The rainforest is made up of four layers. Many plants and animals have adapted to survive in the tropical rainforests such as the jaguar, which has a dappled coat for camouflage and emergent trees with large buttress roots to allow them to grow as tall as possible. Deforestation is a worldwide problem caused by cattle ranching, mining, HEP power plant, and urban sprawl.	Glaciated Landscapes In The Uk Big question(s) of the unit: How has Ice shaped the UK's upland areas? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: Around 10,000 years ago, most of the UK was covered in ice, in a glacial period known as an ice age. Ice was a powerful force in shaping the physical landscape of the UK. Erosional processes such as abrasion and quarrying (plucking); movements such as conveyor belting; and deposition of moraine and till, all created the features of our upland areas we see today, in locations such as the Lake District. Key characteristics we will understand include corries, aretes, pyramidal peaks, truncated spurs, glacial troughs, ribbon lakes, hanging valleys, drumlins, and erratics. These upland areas, such as the Lake District, provide four main economic opportunities: hill sheep farming, mining/quarrying, forestry, and tourism. However, these activities can lead to conflict between locals and businesses so need to be managed effectively.



Parkside School Curriculum Map

Humanities: Geography

Climate Change Big question(s) of the unit: What are the natural and human causes of climate change? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: Evidence for climate change can be found from the beginning of the Quaternary Period. Natural factors and human factors are the cause of climate change.		The effects of deforestation can have huge implications and one effect is loss of vital medicines found in the rainforests as well as the world's biodiversity. To manage the loss of rainforests, selective logging, and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement 2015 and debt reduction can be used. Hot Deserts Big question(s) of the unit: Why are hot deserts an extreme and fragile biome? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: Hot deserts are found around 30° North and South of the Equator. They have a range of distinctive characteristics, for example. The average annual rainfall is less than 250mm. The average temperature is above 32°C in the daytime. Many plants and animals have adapted to survive in Hot Deserts e.g., camels with wide feet and long eyelashes and the Cactus with long root systems and waxy skin. Hot deserts provide economic opportunities such as mining, tourism, energy, and farming. However, some areas such as the Sahel Region in Africa are at risk of desertification from overgrazing and deforestation.	Physical Geography Fieldwork Big question(s) of the unit: What skills are required to implement successful fieldwork? Overview of the knowledge and skills covered in this unit: • To know a suitable enquiry question/hypothesis. • To explain the ways in which data is collected and recorded. • To explain appropriate ways of presenting data. • To justify the extent to which the accuracy of the fieldwork results and the reliability of the conclusions and the fieldwork methods could be improved. • Human Geography Fieldwork Enquiry = 'Does tourism have a negative impact on Malham? A honey pot location'.
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