

# Subject Long Term Plan Year 10 2021-22

## Temperance Term

W/C	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	HALF TERM
<b>Area of Study</b>	<b>The Challenge of natural hazards</b>							
<b>Key Objective</b>	Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.	Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.		Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.	Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	
<b>Core Learning</b>	<b>Definition of natural hazard.</b> <b>Types of hazard.</b> <b>Factors affecting hazard risk:</b>	Plate tectonics theory: Global earthquake and volcano distribution: Types of plate boundary: Constructive. How this boundary causes earthquakes and volcanoes. Types of plate boundary: Destructive and conservative. How these boundaries cause earthquakes and volcanoes.	Categorising effects and responses: Primary and secondary effects. Immediate and long-term responses. Examples: Chile + Nepal. Reasons why people live in tectonic areas:	Reducing the risk of tectonic hazards: Monitoring. Prediction.	Reducing the risk of tectonic hazards: Protection. Planning.	Global atmospheric circulation model: The three cells. Pressure belts. Surface winds. The Coriolis effect.	Global distribution of tropical storms: Link to the global atmospheric circulation model. Sequence, formation, and development of tropical storms: Causes. Structure and features. Impact of climate change on their distribution, frequency, and intensity.	
<b>Opportunities for Challenge</b>			Assess differences in impacts between LICs and HICs		Assess differences in Responses between LICs and HICs			
<b>Assessment</b>			9 Mark Exam Q		9 Mark Exam Q			

W/C	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	CHRISTMAS
<b>Topic</b>	<b>The challenge of natural Hazards</b>						
<b>Key Objective</b>	Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. Named Example: Typhoon Haiyan		The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards	Extreme Weather events in the UK have impacts on human Activity	Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects.	Managing climate change involves both mitigation and adaptation.	
<b>Core Learning</b>	Effects and responses to a named tropical storm: Typhoon Haiyan, The Philippines. Reducing the effects of tropical storms: Monitoring. Prediction. Protection. Planning		UK weather hazards: Evidence that weather in the UK is becoming more extreme. An extreme weather event in the UK: Beast From the East. Location.	An extreme weather event in the UK: Beast from the East. (Part 2) Effects Management strategies to reduce risk.	Evidence of climate change: Natural causes of climate change: Orbital changes. Volcanic activity. Solar output. Human causes of climate change: Use of fossil fuels. Agriculture. Deforestation.	Mitigation against climate change: Alternative energy production. Carbon capture. Planting trees. International agreements. Adaptation against climate change:	

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		Causes.		Effects of climate change: On people. On the environment.	Change in agricultural systems. Managing water supply. Reducing risk from rising sea levels.	
<b>Challenge</b>		Compare Haiyan to Hurricane Katrina		<b>Significance of different factors in management of impacts</b>		
<b>Assessment</b>		<b>Short answer Exam Qs</b>		<b>9 Mark Exam Q</b>	<b>End of Unit test</b>	

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### Justice Term

W/C	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	HALF TERM
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Urban issues and challenges</b>						
<b>Key objective</b>	A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.	Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs. Case Study – Rio de Janeiro					
<b>Core learning</b>	The global pattern of urban change. Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. The emergence of megacities.	A case study of Rio de Janeiro to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally</li> <li>• causes of growth: natural increase and migration</li> <li>• how urban growth has created opportunities:</li> <li>• social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy</li> <li>• economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development</li> <li>• how urban growth has created challenges:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements</li> <li>○ providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</li> <li>○ providing access to services – health and education</li> <li>○ reducing unemployment and crime</li> <li>○ managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</li> </ul>					
<b>Challenge</b>	<b>Assessing impacts of Urban Sprawl</b>	Evaluating significance of different factors and strategies to manage urban change					
<b>Assessment</b>	<b>9 Mark Exam Q</b>	9 Mark Exam Questions & case study based assessment.					

W/C	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24	Week 25	EASTER
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Urban issues and challenges</b>						
<b>Key objective</b>	Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges Case Study - Portsmouth				Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.		

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Core learning	<p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.            A case study of Portsmouth to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world</li> <li>• impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city</li> <li>• how urban change has created opportunities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems</li> <li>○ environmental: urban greening</li> </ul> </li> <li>• how urban change has created challenges:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment</li> <li>○ environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal</li> <li>○ the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reasons why the area needed regeneration</li> <li>• the main features of the project.</li> </ul>	<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water and energy conservation</li> <li>• waste recycling</li> <li>• creating green space.</li> </ul> <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>	
Challenge	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assessing impacts of Urban Sprawl</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assessment of relative success of regeneration projects on different groups</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Evaluate of effectiveness of different strategies</p>	
Assessment	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>9 Mark exam Q</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Case Study knowledge test</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">End of unit assessment</p>	



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## Courage Term

W/C	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	HALF TERM
Topic							
Core							
Challenge							
Assessment							

W/C	Week 32	Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	SUMMER
Topic							
Core							
Challenge							
Assessment							