

GCSE Geography – Year 10

Geography is a traditional academic GCSE. This means you will study the course for two years then sit three exams at the end of Year 11 to gain your qualification. Paper 1 and Paper 2 are each worth 35% of your overall GCSE qualification, with Paper 3 accounting for 30%. Passing GCSE grades are anything from grade 9 to grade 1; there are no tiers or sets for Geography. For Paper 1 and Paper 2 you will study 4 units on paper 1 and 3 units on paper 2.

Paper 1 Units include Natural Hazards, The Living World, Coastal Landscapes of the UK, and River Landscapes of the UK.

Paper two explores human geography, with the four units being; The changing Economic World, Urban Issues and Challenges, Resource Management and Energy Resources.

Paper 3 examines the fieldwork skills learnt, throughout the course in addition to a section of the paper that tests student knowledge of pre released information on a topical geographical subject.

Curriculum overview:

Paper 1 – Natural Hazards	Paper 1 – The Living World	Paper 1 – Coastal Landscapes of the UK	Paper 1 – River Landscapes of the UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards pose major risks to people & property • Earthquakes & 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 develop as a result of particular physical conditions • Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems exist at a range of scales & involve interaction between living / non-living components • Tropical rainforests have a range of distinctive characteristics • Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts • Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable • Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics • Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities & challenges • Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes • Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type / structure / physical processes • Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream • Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different fluvial processes • Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
Important vocabulary:	Important vocabulary:	Important vocabulary:	Important vocabulary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tectonic • Constructive • Destructive • Conservative • Collision • Primary • Secondary • Short term • Long term • Social • Economic • Environmental • Atmospheric Circulation • Hadley Cells • Manage • Mitigate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem • Biome • Food Chain • Food Web • Consumer • Producer • Decomposer • Structure • Function • Deforestation • Opportunities • Challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs • Processes • Outputs • Erosion • Transport • Deposition • Headlands, stacks, stumps, arches • Spits, Bars, Tombolo • Hard engineering • Soft engineering • Managed retreat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs • Processes • Outputs • Erosion • Transport • Deposition • Waterfalls, gorges, rapids • Meanders, oxbow lakes • Flood plains, estuaries • Hard engineering • Soft engineering • Landscape zoning

Key staff contacts:

Mrs J Rowland: Faculty Leader and subject teacher J.Rowland@fi.coastandvale.academy

Mr J Gunning: Teacher of Geography j.gunning@fi.coastandvale.academy




Mr J Chalk: Teacher of Geography j.chalk@fi.coastandvale.academy

Mrs Guminski: Head of Year 10 m.guminski@fi.coastandvale.academy





What are our curriculum aims for your child in year 10?

- 🏆 Introduce the course and the demands of the assessment at this level
- 🏆 Knowledge and understanding of the key processes that exist in the physical world, along with the key features they form.
- 🏆 Develop the knowledge and understanding of both the positive and negative relationships that humans have with the natural world.
- 🏆 Explore future opportunities to ensure our planet is sustainable for future generations and that students understand their role in this.
- 🏆 Deepen the knowledge of place and location on our planet through the exploration of a wide range of examples

How can I help my child be successful in GCSE Geography?

-  Discuss their work with them-it may be useful to ask them to share with you three things they have been learning about each week or lesson.
-  Discuss stories from your own experience or others about any specific natural features you have visited or know about.
-  Keep an eye on the news and discuss what is going on so students can broaden their understanding of the physical world both around them and beyond into the wider world.

How will you assess my child's progress?

-  Via questions and answers in a classroom setting
-  Review tasks in lessons
-  Exam questions conducted in exam conditions in the classroom
-  Trial exams conducted in exam conditions in the gym

As this course has three terminal exams to establish a student's overall final grade, the most up to date assessments will also factor in previous learning, in order to establish the most accurate predicted grades overall.