

Academic Year Year; 10	Content. Unit title and brief outline of content.	Skills taught in each unit.	Assessment – what knowledge and skills will be assessed and how?
Rationale	Embeds all the skills at KS 3 and 4 as well as developing their enquiry skills through the fieldwork in Year 10 and Unit 3 Year 11. Bigger emphasis on statistical techniques, and more complex graphs and interpretations e.g. proportional. Embeds all the skills at Year 7 and 8, as well as developing their enquiry skills through the fieldwork in Year 10 and Unit 3 Year 11. Bigger emphasis on statistical techniques, and more complex graphs and interpretations e.g. proportional. Below is the full range of skills that all must complete and be competent in by end of Year 11. Some of which are started in KS 3 and then built upon. Most completed by the end of year 10 and then revised in year 11.		
Autumn A	UNIT 1: PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES IN THE UK – RIVERS ONLY (coasts taught at end of year 9) Rivers - drainage basins, water cycles, river processes and landform, hard and soft management strategies. Causes and impacts of flooding, case studies and hydrographs.	ENQUIRY BASED SKILLS Set collection methods ,analysis and evaluation of geographical enquiry THIS TOPIC IS USED FOR ONE DAY OF FIELDWORK – LOOKING AT CHANGING RIVER CHARACTERISTICS CARTOGRAPHIC SKILLS	Exam paper based upon GCSE format with a range of 1 – 9 mark questions plus 3 marks for SPG. Incorporates a wide range of the skills and knowledge taught throughout the topic. Presentations on evaluating management strategies and drawing
	Coasts – revision and practice papers throughout Autumn A.	 analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human factors on maps • use and interpret OS maps at a range of scales, including 1:50 000 and 1:25 000 and other maps appropriate to the topic interpret cross sections and transects of physical infer human activity from map evidence use and interpret ground, aerial and satellite photographs GRAPHICAL SKILLS 	conclusions. Assessments will include all GCSE topics studied to date.
		use and understand gradient, contour and value on isoline maps NUMERICAL SKILLS	



		 demonstrate an understanding of number, 	
		area and scales, and the quantitative	
		relationships between units	
		 design fieldwork data collection sheets and 	
		collect data with an understanding of accuracy,	
		 draw informed conclusions from numerical 	
		data.	
		STATISTICAL	
		use appropriate measures of central	
		tendency, spread and cumulative frequency	
		(median, mean, range, quartiles and inter-	
		quartile range, mode and modal class) – ON	
		FOELDWORK	
		describe relationships in bivariate data and	
		be able to identify weaknesses in selective	
		statistical presentation of data.	
		USE OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE	
		DATA	
		Use of qualitative and quantitative data from	
		both primary and secondary sources to obtain,	
		illustrate, communicate, interpret, analyse and	
		evaluate geographical information	
Autumn B – Spring A	UNIT 2: URBAN ENVIRONMENTS – How world cities	ENQUIRY BASED SKILLS	Exam paper based upon GCSE format
	are growing, megacities, Social, economic and	Set aims, data collection methods, analysis and	with a range of 1 – 9 mark questions
	environmental opportunities and challenges in Rio.	evaluation of geographical enquiry – THIS	plus 3 marks for SPG. Incorporates a
	Planning for urban poor in Rio. Where do people	TOPIC IS USED FOR ONE DAY OF FIELDWORK.	wide range of the skills and knowledge
	live in the UK, Social and economic opportunities in	CARTOGRAPHIC SKILLS	taught throughout the topic.
	Bristol. How can urban change affect the	analyse the inter-relationship between	Presentations on evaluating
	environment. Social inequality in Bristol and	physical and human factors on maps • use and	management strategies and drawing
	regeneration	interpret OS maps at a range of scales,	conclusions.
		including 1:50 000 and 1:25 000 and other	Assessments will include all GCSE topics
		maps appropriate to the topic	studied to date.
		interpret cross sections and transects of d	
		human landscapes	
		infer human activity from map evidence	



		 use and interpret ground, aerial and satellite photographs GRAPHICAL SKILLS complete a variety of graphs and maps – use and understand gradient, contour and value on isoline maps NUMERICAL SKILLS demonstrate an understanding of number, 	
		• complete a variety of graphs and maps — • use and understand gradient, contour and value on isoline maps NUMERICAL SKILLS	
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		value on isoline maps NUMERICAL SKILLS	
		NUMERICAL SKILLS	
		• demonstrate an understanding of number	ı
		demonstrate an understanding of number,	
		area and scales, and the quantitative	
		relationships between units	
		 design fieldwork data collection sheets and 	
		collect data with an understanding of accuracy,	
		 understand and correctly use proportion and 	
		ratio, magnitude and frequency	
		 draw informed conclusions from numerical 	
		data.	
		STATISTICAL	
		 use appropriate measures of central 	
		tendency, spread and cumulative frequency	
		(median, mean, range, quartiles and inter-	
		quartile range, mode and modal class)	
		USE OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE	
		DATA	
		Use of qualitative and quantitative data from	
		both primary and secondary sources to obtain,	
		illustrate, communicate, interpret, analyse and	
		evaluate geographical information	
Spring B- Summer A UNI	IT 1: HAZARDS AND UNIT 3 WRITE UP	ENQUIRY BASED SKILLS	Exam paper based upon GCSE format
Plat	te tectonics – Structure of the Earth, plate	,analysis and evaluation of geographical	with a range of 1 – 9 mark questions
mar	rgins, earthquakes – causes, impacts and	enquiry	plus 3 marks for SPG. Incorporates a
resp	ponses – LIC and HIC examples. Weather	CARTOGRAPHIC SKILLS	wide range of the skills and knowledge
Haz	zards – Global atmospheric circulation model,	• analyse the inter-relationship between	taught throughout the topic.
	ricanes – causes, impacts and responses.	physical and human factors on maps • use and	Presentations on evaluating
	tigation of hazards. Climate changes – causes,	interpret OS maps at a range of scales,	management strategies and drawing
	pacts and mitigation.	including 1:50 000 and 1:25 000 and other	conclusions.
'	, and the second	maps appropriate to the topic	Assessments will include all GCSE topics



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		infer from map evidence	
		•use and interpret ground, aerial and satellite	
		photographs	
		GRAPHICAL SKILLS	
		 complete a variety of graphs and maps – 	
		 use and understand gradient, contour and 	
		value on isoline maps	
		NUMERICAL SKILLS	
		 demonstrate an understanding of number, 	
		area and scales, and the quantitative	
		relationships between units	
		understand and correctly use proportion and	
		ratio, magnitude and frequency	
		draw informed conclusions from numerical	
		data.	
		STATISTICAL	
		describe relationships in bivariate data and	
		be able to identify weaknesses in selective	
		statistical presentation of data.	
		USE OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE	
		DATA	
		Use of qualitative and quantitative data from	
		both primary and secondary sources to obtain,	
		illustrate, communicate, interpret, analyse and	
		evaluate geographical information	
Summer B	Challenges in Resource Management - Water	Enquiry based skills	Exam paper based upon GCSE format
	Distribution of resource	 Drawing conclusions 	with a range of 1 – 9 mark questions
	Food in the UK	 Evaluating 	plus 3 marks for SPG. Incorporates a
	 Managing UK's water 	 Analysis of resources 	wide range of the skills and knowledge.
	Energy in the UK	CARTOGRAPHIC SKILLS	Extended writing / presentations on
	Global demand for water	 Interpreting maps 	evaluating management strategies and
	Water insecurity	 Making inferences from maps 	drawing conclusions. Including
	 Increasing water supply 	 Interpreting satellite photographs and 	identifying features on OS maps and
	Case study - Lesotho	aerial photographs	images. Annotating and sketching.
		GRAPHICAL SKILLS	
		complete a variety of graphs and maps	



NUMERICAL SKILLS
demonstrate an understanding of number,
area and scales, and the quantitative
relationships between units
understand and correctly use proportion and
ratio, magnitude and frequency
draw informed conclusions from numerical
data.
USE OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE
DATA
Use of qualitative and quantitative data from
both primary and secondary sources to obtain,
illustrate, communicate, interpret, analyse and
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