



Week	36	37	38	39
W/C Date	25-Jun	2-Jul	9-Jul	16-Jul
Topic	Natural hazards - tectonics			
Key Objectives	Introduction to the course & expectations. Basic geography recap = continents, map skills – grid references	The physical processes taking place at different types of plate margins – constructive, destructive and conservative. (3 lessons)	Exam technique lesson – response to resource question - Set 3 1.4	Immediate and long term responses to earthquakes
	Definition of a natural hazard/ types of natural hazard/ factors affecting risk. Structure of the earth		Primary and secondary effects of volcanic eruptions	Immediate and long term responses to volcanoes
	Plate tectonics theory and the global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.		Primary and secondary effects of earthquakes	Catch up lesson
Assessment			Specimen assessment 3, 1.4	
Homework				

Department Year 9 grades 3-8 long term plan

	Assessment weeks
	Moderation week
	Data Capture
	STAR marking
	Exit Poll

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
W/C Date	03-Sep	10-Sep	17-Sep	24-Sep	01-Oct	08-Oct	15-Oct		29-Oct	05-Nov	12-Nov	19-Nov	26-Nov	03-Dec	10-Dec	17-Dec		
Topic	Tectonic hazards					Weather			Weather – tropical revolving storms			Climate change			Ecosystems			
Key Objectives	Recap on – effects & responses of earthquakes – set 3 q1.1,1.2,1.3, Set 2 1.1 & 1.2	Long and short term responses to a tectonic hazard in a LIC – Nepal	Long and short term responses to a tectonic hazard- l'Aquila	Reflection & improvement lesson	Revision lesson – tectonics 100% sheet creation inc key terms for exam – command words – peer assess & feedback	General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.	Structure and sequence of tropical storms – mapping movement, impact of land		Exam technique – set 1 – 1.5 – 1.7	Introduction to the Philippines – setting the scene, location, geography, economy	Evaluate exam technique – Using a named example, evaluate the immediate & long term responses to tropical storms (9+3)	Rainfall types & impact on the UK	Is our weather becoming more extreme? Set 1 – Q1.4 – research, plan and learn	Human causes of climate change. Improve answer to set question.	Managing climate change involves both mitigation and adaptation	Global distribution of ecosystems & explanation – link to climate		
	Introduction to Nepal – setting the scene – location, economy, population, tectonics	Introduction to Italy – setting the scene location, economy, population, tectonics	Comparison planning – Nepal vs L'aquila. Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two area of contrasting wealth.	Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard – Risking it.	End of unit test – key facts – set 2 q1.1-1.4 – 12 marks Glue in books – copy of sheets to stick in flat	Global distribution of tropical storms Understanding of relationship between tropical storms & global atmospheric circularion	How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.		Primary & secondary effects of a tropical storm	Named example show primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.– Typhoon Haiyan	Reflection & improvement lesson	One example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate –causes & impacts Cumbria 2009	Answer question Set 1 q1.4	Effects of climate change - LICs	100% sheet creation for weather – Peer assess & feedback	British woodlands – Epping forest case study – nutrient cycling & recycling		
	Primary and secondary effects - tectonic hazard in a LIC – Nepal	Primary and secondary effects, in a HIC – L'Aquila Italy	Exam technique to what extent question – set 1, 1.9 – Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary – use Fig 5a / 5b and example (9+3)	To investigate how management can reduce the effects of an earthquake in a LIC and HIC.	Reflecton & improvement lesson	Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation	Catch up lesson		Immediate and long term responses	Responses to a tropical storm & Management of tropical storms – Typhoon Haiyan – focus on comparison of immediate and long term resposes	Overview of UK weather. Overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK – use of choropleth maps to understand distribution of weather in UK	One example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate –management strategies to reduce risk - Cumbria 2009	Evidence for climate change. Natural causes of climate change	Effects of climate change - HICs	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components.	Catch up lesson		



Assessment			Specimen assessment 1 Q1.9		Specimen assessment 2, Q1.1-1.4				Specimen assessment	Using a named example, evaluate the immediate & long term responses to tropical storms (9+3)		Specimen assessment 1, q1.4				
Homework	SAM learning							SAM learning								

Week	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
W/C Date	07-Jan	14-Jan	21-Jan	28-Jan	04-Feb	11-Feb		25-Feb	04-Mar	11-Mar	18-Mar	25-Mar	01-Apr	08-Apr		
Topic	Rainforests				Deserts			Deserts	Coasts							
Key Objectives	Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Location, reason for location & climate – inc climate graphs	Assessment based on CGP papers	Strategies to manage rainforests sustainably – selective logging replanting conservation, education, ecotourism, international agreements debt reduction	100% sheets on tropical rainforests	Improvement of exam question Set 1 2.1, 2.2 Peer assess	Mojave Desert Development of hot desert environments creates challenges. Extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility		Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification: water and soil management, tree planting and use of appropriate technology.	The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Wave characteristics – constructive vs destructive	Landforms of erosion – headlands & bays Wave cut platform formation – base on Holderness Coast	Improvement of answer following feedback Apply to different landform	Grid references & map skills questions based on coasts – teach & test with Set 1 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 Self assess	Management strategies used on Holderness Coast – cost & impact on soci, ec and env	Feedback lesson on improving exam question Revision tectonics		
	Layers & adaptations of TRF.	Case study – Causes of deforestation in Amazon Rainforest Brazil – inc location – subsistence & commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, settlements, energy dev, pop growth		Exam question – Set 3- 2.5	Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. - climate graph	Research, plan and answer Set 1 2.9 Self assess with model answer		100% sheet – ecosystems	Coastal processes – weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation & deposition	.Landforms of erosion – cave stack arch & stump – Holderness Coast	Landforms of deposition – beaches & sand dunes – Bridlington	Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. Hard engineering, soft engineering & managed retreat	Set 3 3.7 – recap content, plan & complete	Revision weather		
	Revision	Impact of deforestation on Amazon rainforest – ec development, soil erosion, climate change Value of tropical rainforests	Improvement & reflection on assessment	Location of hot deserts & explanation for location	Introduce case study – Mojave desert Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities – mineral, energy farming & tourism.	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification – causes and location of desertification		The UK has a range of diverse landscapes – identify on map inc main case study areas & UK relief	Introduction to the Holderness Coast – location & geology	Exam question based on landform formation	Landforms of deposition – bars & spits inc longshore drift	Reasons for managing the Holderness Coast	100% sheet coasts	Revision ecosystems		
Assessment		As above		Specimen assessment 3, Q2.5						As above			Specimen assessment 3, Q3.7			
Homework	SAM learning							SAM learning								



Week	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
W/C Date	29-Apr	06-May	13-May	20-May		03-Jun	10-Jun	17-Jun	24-Jun	01-Jul	08-Jul	15-Jul
Topic	Rivers					Rivers						
Key Objectives	Assessment lesson	Feedback on assessment	Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition: meanders and oxbow lakes – River Tees	Feedback lesson Physical and human causes of floods – precipitation, geology, relief & land use		The costs and benefits of the following hard management strategies Dams & reservoirs, straightening channel, embankments & flood relief	River 100% sheet	A growing percentage of people live in urban areas – global pattern of urban change	Introduction to India – location, population, economic factors	Mumbai – How urban growth has created opportunities – socially – health, education, access to resources eg water & energy economically – industrial areas	Mumbai - Urban planning improving quality of life for urban poor	Introduction to Birmingham - Urban change in Birmingham created opportunities – social, economic & environmental
	The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream – long profile	River Tees – location & upper course & Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion: interlocking spurs	Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition: levées, flood plains and estuaries – River Tees	Set 3 4.7 – plan, complete & self assess based on model answer		The costs and benefits of the following soft management strategies – warnings, preparation, zoning, tree planning & river restoration	River assessment	Urban trends – HICS & LICS Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation Set 1 – 1.1-1.3 – peer assess	Mumbai – location, importance of city nationally & internationally	Mumbai – How urban growth has created challenges – managing it eg slums, water access & sanitation, access to services, crime & unemployment, environment	Evaluate urban planning strategy – Mumbai – Set 2 1.9	Urban change Birmingham – created opportunities – social & economic, environmental, impact of urban sprawl
	Fluvial processes – erosion, transportation & deposition & reasons for them	Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion: water falls & gorges – River Tees – High Force formation	Set 1, 4.1-4.5 and 4.7	The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.		One example of a flood management scheme in the UK – Cockermouth – why needed, what the strategy was, social, economic & environmental issues	Feedback lesson	Location & emergence of megacities – reasons for this – set 3 1.1& 1.2	Reasons for growth of city – natural increase & migration	Planning for “assess” exam question – Set 3 1.5 Complete & self assess with model answer	Overview of distribution of population and major cities in the UK	Explain challenges of growth – 6 mark question Develop using model answer
Assessment	Assessment lesson based on CGP paper		Specimen assessment 1, Q4.1-4.5 & 4.7				Assessment based on CGP papers				Specimen assessment 2, 1.9	