

Year 10 Geography Learning Outcomes

Unit 1: Urban Issues and Challenges

- Definition of Urbanisation. How it differs from urban growth and expansion.
- Where, when and at what rate it has occurred.
- How natural increase, weather, facilities, economic development and rural to urban migration have caused urbanisation generally and in Mumbai specifically.
- The location of Mumbai within India and Asia.
- The importance of Mumbai, both nationally and internationally.
- The social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges created by Urban Growth in Mumbai, including in Dharavi slum.
- Characteristics of a slum redevelopment scheme.
- Positive and negative impacts of it on quality of life of Dharavi residents
- Location of major UK cities. Description of population distribution across the UK
- The location and importance of London in the UK and the wider world.
- To identify how migration and natural change have affected the population of London over time.
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- To explain why London's population has increased over time.
- The range of social, economic and environmental opportunities available in London - the cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems, urban greening.
- Evidence that some areas of London suffer from Social Deprivation.
- The range of social and environmental challenges faced in London – urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, health, employment and education, urban decline and dereliction, waste disposal, atmospheric pollution, building on greenfield and brownfield land, urban sprawl.
- Why Stratford was chosen as the site for the Olympic Park.
- The positive and negative impacts (social, economic and environmental) of London 2012 as an example of urban change.
- Definition of Sustainable Urban Living.
- Case Study examples of how urban living can be made more sustainable in 4 main ways - water conservation, energy conservation, waste recycling, green space creation.
- Urban problems caused by road traffic.
- How different strategies can reduce traffic problems including London Case Study.

Unit 2: Physical Landscapes in the UK

- Definition of physical landscapes. Annotate map locating the major upland and lowland areas, and river systems of the UK.
- Definition of four methods of erosion.
- Four methods of Transportation; why each occur in different parts of a rivers course.
- Definition of deposition. Why it occurs where it does. How the Hjulström curve shows the relationship between the size of sediment/load in a river and the velocity required to erode, transport and deposit it.
- Definitions of the Long and Cross Profiles of a typical river, characteristics of the upper, middle and lower courses of a river and reasons why they are different.
- How V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, waterfalls and Gorges form from vertical erosion.
- How Meanders and Ox-bow lakes form from lateral erosion and deposition.
- How Levees, Flood Plains and Estuaries form from deposition.
- The River Tees as an example of a river valley in the UK. containing major landforms formed by erosion and deposition.
- Definitions of key characteristics of a drainage basin and a flood hydrograph.
- Interpretation of hydrographs – what they show about a rainfall event
- To understand the Human and Physical factors that affect the flood risk of a river, and how they influence the shape of a hydrograph.
- Definitions of hard and soft engineering of rivers; knowledge of how various methods in each category work and what their positives and negatives are
- Case Study of a flood management scheme in the UK – Jubilee River:
 - Understanding of the reasons why the scheme was needed (causes and effects of the floods).
 - Explaining the benefits and costs of the new flood management scheme.
- Wave types and characteristics:
 - To be able to explain how a wave is created and how they vary in strength and energy.
 - To be able to explain what a wave does when it reaches the shore.
 - To understand the differences between constructive and destructive waves.
- To understand how the processes of weathering and mass movement affect the coast.
- To be clear that waves erode, transport and deposit material in exactly the same way a river does.
- To be able to explain how the process of Longshore Drift transports material along the coast.
- The characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave-cut platforms, caves, arches, stacks and stumps.
- The Dorset Coast as an example of a section of UK coastline with major landforms of erosion and deposition.
- Definitions of hard and soft engineering of coasts, and of managed retreat; knowledge of how various methods in each category work and what their benefits and costs are.
- A case study of a coastal management scheme to understand why management was needed, what the management strategy was and what the resulting effects and conflicts were.

Unit 3: Fieldwork

For the 'impact of tourism in Stratford' and 'river studies in Ashes Hollow' the following will be covered:

- The geographical theory underpinning the fieldwork enquiry.
- How to identify, collect and use appropriate primary and secondary data:
 - The specific data to be collected.
 - The specific methodology used to collect this data.
- How to identify and mitigate risks present when conducting fieldwork.
- Justification of data collection choices.
- Evaluation of their effectiveness, appropriateness and limitations.
- How to present this data in the most effective manner.
- Description and explanation/analysis of fieldwork results.
- Draw evidenced conclusions in relation to the specific hypotheses of the enquiry.
- Evaluate the reliability of conclusions based on data collected and methods of data collection.