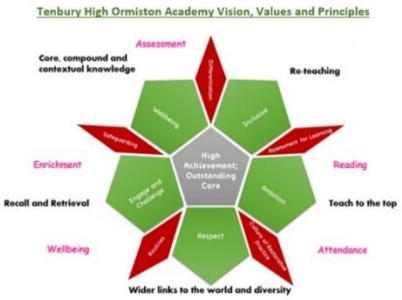
TENBURY HIGH
ORMISTON ACADEMY



Curriculum Overview for Geography
Year 9

Half Term 3: What are the causes, impacts and responses to climate change? **Substantive Knowledge:** The Greenhouse Effect The 'Enhanced' Greenhouse Greenhouse gases Fossil Fuels Sea-Level rise Ice sheet loss Habitat/wildlife loss Renewable energy Mitigation Adaptation **Disciplinary Knowledge:** Literacy skills Analytical\explanation skills Reading comprehension Evaluating Data presentation Analysis of data Map skills Interpretation of maps/sources		• What are the causes of climate change? • How do humans contribute to climate change? • What is the impact of climate change? • Why is climate change significant? • How can we respond to climate change effectively? **Book Recommendation:** The Climate Book – Greta Thunberg
		Greenhouse Effect The 'Enhanced' Greenhouse Effect Solar energy Short-wave energy Long-wave energy Absorb Reflect Thermal expansion Sea-level rise Ice sheet melting Ecosystems Wildlife Habitats Renewable energy Mitigation Adaptation
		End of unit assessment on climate change
		Weekly homework booklet

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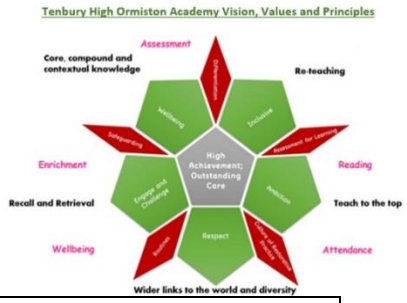
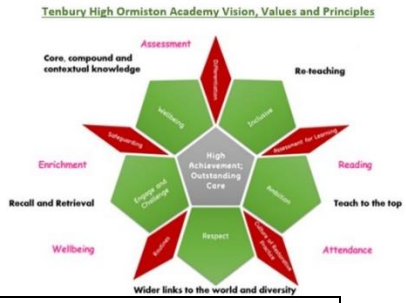


Half Term 4 and 5: Tectonic Hazards **Substantive Knowledge:** • The structure of the earth and convection currents in the mantle. • The 4 types of plate boundary. • How earthquakes and volcanoes occur at plate boundaries. • The effects and responses to earthquakes in HICs and LICs. • The reasons why people live on plate boundaries and predictions and planning for tectonic hazards. **Disciplinary Knowledge:** • Sequencing explanation. • Using technical terms.		What are natural hazards and what affects their risk? What is the structure of the earth? How do convection currents work? How do tectonic plates move? What happens at plate boundaries? How do volcanoes erupt? How do earthquakes occur? Do bigger earthquakes kill more people? How do earthquakes in Japan and Nepal compare? Why live near a plate boundary? How can we predict when a volcano might erupt or an earthquake occurs? How can we make living in an earthquake zone safer? How can we make living near a volcano safer?
		Mantle – the semi-molten rock layer beneath the crust. Crust – the solid outer layer of the Earth. Plate – a piece of the crust that moves due to convection currents in the mantle Constructive plate boundary – where plates pull apart forming an ocean ridge Destructive – where plates push together forming an ocean trench. Transform/Conservative – where plates slide past each other along a fault. Epicentre – where the earthquake is strongest Magnitude – the size of the earthquake.
		End of unit assessment on Tectonic Hazards
		Weekly homework booklet



Half Term 6: River Landscapes

Substantive Knowledge:

- Weathering and river erosion processes – 4 types of weathering, 3 types of mass movement and 4 types of erosion. 4 types of river transportation and river deposition.
- Features formed by weathering, erosion and deposition process down a river from source to mouth – from v shaped valleys to estuaries.
- Water moving through a drainage basin. Hydrographs and factors that affect their shape – human and physical causes of flooding.
- Flood defences – hard v soft engineering.
- Case study – flooding on the River Teme in Tenbury.

Disciplinary Knowledge:

- Sequencing explanation to explain the formation of a landform.
- Using technical terms.

What are the key features of physical geography in the UK?
What is a drainage basin?
How does weathering work?
How does erosion work?
How does a river transport and deposit sediment?
How does a river change from source to mouth?
How are v shaped valleys, waterfalls, meanders and ox bow lakes formed by erosion?
How do floodplains, levees, estuaries and deltas formed in the lower course by deposition?
How does water move through a drainage basin?
What factors cause flooding?
What is a hydrograph?
How can we build flood defences?
What is the difference between hard and soft engineering?
How can we manage flooding in Tenbury from the River Teme?

Erosion – the process of wearing away
Confluence – two rivers join
Tributary – small river joins a larger one
Hydraulic action – water power
Abrasion – rocks hit and chip away
Attrition – rocks grind together
Meander – bend in a river
Deposition – the process when sediment is dropped
Levee – embankments either side of a river
Oxbow lake
Saltation – sediment bounced along river bed
Solution – material dissolved
Suspension – fine sediment carried
Slip off slope – deposition on inside bend of meander
River cliff – erosion on outside bend
Thalweg – line of fastest flow in a river
Alluvium – sediment deposited
Watershed – highland separating river basins

End of unit assessment on River Landscapes

Weekly homework booklet