Secondary Curriculum Overview (Medium Term Plan)

SUBJECT	**GEOGRAPHY**	**YEAR/FORM GROUP**	**10**

TOPIC TITLE	**Topic 1: River environments**

TERM	**1**	**LENGTH**	**7 weeks**

Learning Overview	**Key point 1 -** The world's water supply is contained in a closed system – the hydrological cycle. **Key point 2 -** Physical processes give rise to characteristic river landforms. **Key point 3 -** River environments are of great importance to people and need to be sustainably managed.

Resources	Textbook: Pearson Edexcel International GCSE Geography (9-1) - **Specification(4GE1)** BBC Bitesize - https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zs92tfr/articles/z66mxbk

Geographic Skills	(1) Draw and interpret storm hydrographs using rainfall and discharge data. (2) Use geology maps (paper or online) to link river long profiles to geology. (3) Use GIS to map river systems. (4) Use different maps (paper or online) to investigate the impact of human intervention. (5) Use weather and climate data.

Keywords	https://geographyfieldwork.com/GeographyVocabularyGCSERivers.htm#:~:text=Tributary%3A%20a%20smaller%20river%20that,speed%20of%20the%20water%20flow.

Week	Learning Overview	Learning Objectives	Assessment/Homework
1.1	**Key point 1** The world's water supply is contained in a closed system – the hydrological cycle.	a) The hydrological cycle: characteristics, stores and transfers. b) Features of a drainage basin: source, watershed, channel network, mouth.	Features of a drainage basin
1.2	**Key point 1** The world's water supply is contained in a closed system – the hydrological cycle.	c) Factors affecting river regimes: precipitation, including storm hydrographs, temperature, vegetation, land use, water abstraction, dams.	Hydrograph activity
2.1	**Key point 1** The world's water supply is contained in a closed system – the hydrological cycle.	**CASE STUDY: Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam**	Essay/Exam practice
2.2	**Key point 2** Physical processes give rise to characteristic river landforms	a) Fluvial processes involved in river valley and river channel formation: erosion (vertical and lateral), weathering and mass movement, transportation and deposition, and factors affecting these processes (climate, slope, geology, altitude and aspect). b) How channel shape (width, depth), valley profile (long and	

		cross profiles), gradient, velocity, discharge, and sediment size and shape change along the course of a named river. (2)	
3.1	**Geographical Skills**	OS Maps Grid references Symbols Scale Distance Relief Aerial photographs	Sketch map
3.2	**Key point 2** Physical processes give rise to characteristic river landforms	c) How river landscapes change over the course of a river, with distinctive upland and lowland landforms, including the formation of valleys, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, meanders, oxbow lakes, flood plains and levees. (3) **Focus on: Erosion**	From source to mouth annotation
4.1	**Key point 2** Physical processes give rise to characteristic river landforms	c) How river landscapes change over the course of a river, with distinctive upland and lowland landforms, including the	

		formation of valleys, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, meanders, oxbow lakes, flood plains and levees. (3) **Focus on: Transportation and Deposition**	
4.2	**Mid Unit Assessment**		
5.1	**Key point 3** River environments are of great importance to people and need to be sustainably managed	a) Uses of water, including agriculture, industry, human hygiene and leisure, and the rising demand for and supply of water: areas of water shortage and water surplus.	
5.2	**Key point 3** River environments are of great importance to people and need to be sustainably managed	**CASE STUDY: The Aral Sea**	Essay/Exam practice
6.1	**Key point 3** River environments are of great importance to people and need to be sustainably managed	b) Reasons for variations in water quality, including pollution (sewage, industrial waste, agriculture) and the storage and supply of clean water (dams and reservoirs, pipelines, treatment works). (4)	

		CASE STUDY: The Three Gorges Dam	
6.2	**Key point 3** River environments are of great importance to people and need to be sustainably managed	c) Causes of river flooding, including rainfall intensity, seasonal variations in discharge due to monsoons or snowmelt, relief, urbanisation, and the prediction and prevention of flooding. (5) **CASE STUDY: Flooding in the UK**	
7	**End of Unit Assessment**		
HALF TERM			