

Year 10 Geography Exam Confidence Grid

Living with the physical environment

The challenge of natural hazards

Natural Hazards

Key idea	Specific content	RAG 1	RAG 2	RAG 3
Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.	Definition of a natural hazard.			
	Types of natural hazard.			
	Factors affecting risk.			

Tectonic Hazards

Key idea	Specific content	RAG 1	RAG 2	RAG 3
Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	Plate tectonics theory.			
	Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.			
	Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.			
The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.			
	Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.			
	Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth. HIC example – Chile earthquake, 2010 LIC example – Nepal earthquake, 2015			
Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.	Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.			
	How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.			

Weather hazards

Key idea	Specific content	RAG 1	RAG 2	RAG 3
Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.	General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.			
Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones,	Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons).			

typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.			
	Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.			
	The structure and features of a tropical storm.			
	How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.			
Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.	Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.			
	Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.			
	Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses. Example – Typhoon Haiyan, Philippines - 2013			
	How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.			
The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.	An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.			
Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.	An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes • Social, economic and environmental impacts • How management strategies can reduce risk. Examples – Beast from the East (extreme cold/snow), 2018 OR Somerset Levels (Floods), 2007.			
	Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.			

Challenges in the Human Environment

Urban issues and challenges

Key idea	Specific content	RAG 1	RAG 2	RAG 3
A growing percentage of the population lives in urban areas.	The global pattern of urban change.			
	Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.			
	Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push-pull theory), natural increase.			
	The emergence of megacities.			
Urban growth creates opportunities and	A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:			

<p>challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p>	<p>LIC/NEE example – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally • Causes of growth: natural increase and migration • How urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy ○ Economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development • How urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements ○ Providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy ○ Providing access to services – health and education ○ Reducing unemployment and crime ○ Managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. 			
	<p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the poor. Favela Bairro Project (Rio de Janeiro)</p>			
<p>Urban change in the cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p>	<p>Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.</p> <p>A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate: Bristol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world • Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city • How urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems ○ Environmental: urban greening 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment ○ Environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal ○ The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. 			
	<p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show: Bristol - Temple Quarter Regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons why the area needed regeneration • The main features of the project, 			
<p>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport</p>	<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and energy conservation • Waste recycling • Creating green space. 			
	<p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>			