Geography

Year 9: Why is York prone to flooding?

Assessment Opportunities

During each topic students complete a mid-unit knowledge test based on the unit knowledge covered. Students also complete an end-of unit assessment which includes key vocabulary, knowledge questions, geographical and extend writing.

During each year, students complete a mid-year and end-of year assessment which assesses students on all content covered

Literacy/Reading opportunities

Tier 2 vocabulary is identified on page 2 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in italics

Tier 3 vocabulary is identified on page 3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in bold.

Reading opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within this SOL (highlighted in blue).

Extended writing opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within tis SOL (highlighted in yellow).

CEIAG Links

- Use of different forms of maps
- Using maps to gather information
- Plotting information on maps and graphs
- Impact of geology on hydrology
- Impact of engineering strategies on people

Career industry/ sector link

Environment and agriculture Engineering (Environment Agency) Geology

Curriculum vision:

"Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners."











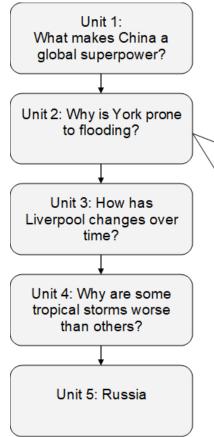




Possible Lesson Breakdown:	Unit Knowledge (key terms in bold)	Writing Tasks
Lesson I - How does water river a river? Lesson 2 - Factors causing flooding Lesson 3 - Explaining the causes of flooding Lesson 4 - Flood hydrographs Lesson 6 - Knowledge Test Ways of managing river flooding Lesson 7 - Reasons why York is prone to flooding Lesson 8 - Why is York prone to flooding? Lesson 9 - Impacts of flooding in York Lesson 10 - How can flooding in York be managed? Lesson II - Individual Feedback Knowledge Test (End of unit)	 Features of a drainage basin: source, mouth, confluence, tributary, watershed). The hydrological cycle Definition of river flooding Factors influencing river flooding (steep slopes, heavy rainfall, impermeable surfaces, snow-melt, saturated soil, porous rock) Understanding flood hydrographs: lag time, peak rainfall, peak discharge, rising limb, falling limb. Flood management strategies: definition of hard and soft management, how strategies work (dams, flood walls, flood warnings, floodplain zoning). Reasons why York is prone to flooding Impacts of flooding in York. 	Explaining the causes of flooding How can flooding in York be managed? Reading Tasks Reasons why York is pone to flooding
Assessment: Lesson 6 Knowledge Test Lesson 11 Knowledge Test	 Geographical Skills Atlas maps on a range of scales OS Map skills: 4 and 6 figure grid references, contour lines, identifying physical features Using aerial photos Using GIS – google earth 	



5 Year Plan Outline



Notes

This unit provides students with the foundation knowledge to understand how hydrology works and how flooding affects places in the UK.
This topic is the first where students explore processes of hydrology.
Students have practised explaining physical processes in other topics but there is lots of key terms within this unit for the students to learn to understand river flooding properly.

Key Knowledge Themes:

Geomorphic change: The hydrological cycle. Factors affecting discharge. **Changing weather and climate:** Distribution of rainfall in the UK. Recap of relief rainfall

Place Knowledge: Major cities and rivers in the UK (York)

A connected world: Management of river flooding

Links to Prior Learning:

Geomorphic change: How different physical processes work

Changing weather and climate: Climatic factors, reasons for rainfall in

different parts of the world.

Place Knowledge: location of cities and rivers in the UK

A connected world: Attempts by people to manage physical processes

National Curriculum Links:

Physical geography relating to hydrology

Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes; how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems. Interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom including grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs.