



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Spring Term
Term 2
Geography
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	Science Task 2	English Task 2

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History


Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Music
Sport
IT
Childcare
Triple Science
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Business Studies
Catering
Drama
Health & Social Care
Sport
Computer Science
Media
Photography
Sociology


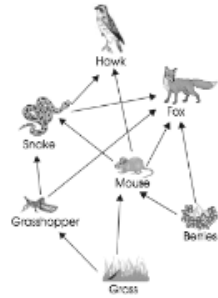
Half Term 3 (5 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 8th January 2024	Cornell Notes on: Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project	Question: To what extent has the Favela Barrio Project been a success? (6)
Week 2 15th January 2024	Cornell Notes on: Regeneration in Bristol	Question: 'Regeneration' in Bristol has improved social and economic quality of life. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)
Week 3 22nd January 2024	Cornell Notes on: Sustainable strategies in Freiburg	Question: Explain how Freiburg is becoming more sustainable. (6)
Week 4 29th January 2024	Cornell Notes on: A small scale ecosystem	Question: Describe the features of a small scale ecosystem. (4)
Week 5 5th February 2024	Cornell Notes on: Biomes and tropical rainforests	Question: Outline the difference between the 4 layers of the rainforest. (4)

Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 6 19th February 2024	Cornell Notes on: Plant adaptations in the rainforest	Question: Describe and explain how plants have adapted to live in a tropical rainforest environment. (6)
Week 7 26th February 2024	Cornell Notes on: Animal adaptations in the rainforest	Question: Describe and explain how animals have adapted to live in a tropical rainforest environment. (6)
Week 8 4th March 2024	Cornell Notes on: Causes of deforestation	Question: Outline the main causes of deforestation. (4)
Week 9 11th March 2024	Cornell Notes on: Threats to the Malaysian rainforest	Question: Evaluate the impacts of logging and commercial farming in Malaysia. (6)
Week 10 18th March 2024	Cornell Notes on: Impacts of deforestation in Malaysia	Question: The economic gains of deforestation outweigh the environmental losses. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (9)
Week 11 25th March 2024	Cornell Notes on: Sustainable management of the rainforest	Question: Describe the benefits of ecotourism and selective logging in sustainably managing rainforests. (4)

Geography Year 10 Knowledge Organiser: Half term 3 and 4

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
Your assessment will be in Week 3 of this term (Half term 3) Paper 2: Urban Issues and Challenges (Rio, Bristol and Freiburg)			
1 Revision	Squatter Settlement: An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in services such as water supply, sewerage and electricity. Favela: The name given to squatter settlements in Rio.	Social Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Compulsory in Brazil for children aged 6-14. School enrolment in Rio is low, drop-out rates are high. • Crime: A high murder rate of 20 per 1000 people in many favelas. Kidnapping and armed assault • Health: Rio has better access to services and resources than rural Brazil. Life expectancy is 77 years old compared to 73 years old in Sertao in rural Brazil 	Economic Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rates in the favelas are over 20%. Environmental Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guanabara Bay is highly polluted causing a major threat to wildlife. Commercial fishing has declined 90% in the last 20 years.
	Favela Barrio Project: An Urban planning scheme to improve the quality of life for the Favela dwellers. Site Service Scheme: The local authority provides land and services for residents to build homes.	Favela Barrio Project: A site and service scheme where they have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved roads; improved access to a water supply and Improved sanitation, • A new cable car system – one free ticket per resident per day so it is less dangerous to travel through the favela. They are hubs or health and police centres. • The Pacifying Police Unit: with police patrolling the favelas. 	Has the Favela Barrio Project been a success? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of life, mobility and employment prospects of the inhabitants have improved. There are still problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newly built infrastructure is not being maintained. • Residents lack the skills and resources to make repairs • More training is needed to improve literacy. • The cable car system since the Olympics in many Favelas was abandoned.
2 Revision	Regeneration: The process of improving an area that has been run down	Bristol Harbourside: Redevelopment of old brownfield site buildings – help to regenerate a poorly rundown part of the city. Means the people still live in the city centre keeping it vibrant and reducing commuting. But renovation has been costly and not everyone is happy about how it looks. Temple Quarter before Regeneration: The Temple Quarter is an area of Bristol city centre that is located between the main shopping centre in the CBD and the Waterfront that was re-developed at the turn of the Millennium. The area was very run down. It gave a bad impression to the visitors driving in from the south. Old industrial buildings were empty e.g. Bristol Iron Works. Old industries had polluted the land – old diesel depot.	Temple Quarter Regeneration project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise zone status: Offer incentives to businesses to move to the area including low rents and business taxes. • Superfast Broadband to expand the successful IT industry. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Glass Wharf A new office development of 3 spectacular buildings overlooking Bristol's historic waterside. 2. Electrification of the London to Bristol railway Electrification of the London to Bristol Line so easier to attract business as they can still work with partners in London. Creating faster connections between the cities. 3. The Engine Shed The re-use of Islamabad Kingdom Brunel's historic engine shed Cost £1.7million / Installed with superfast broadband Home to high-tech, creative companies including; 18 micro-electronics, media and digital production companies

Geography Year 10 Knowledge Organiser: Half term 3 and 4

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts	
3 Revision	<p>Integrated Transport System When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother and therefore public transport more appealing.</p> <p>Urban Greening: The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas.</p> <p>Conservation: The preservation or efficient use of resources</p>	<p>Location: Freiburg is in west Germany. The city has a population of about 220,000. In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Sustainable Transport Strategy in Freiburg: The city has an integrated traffic plan. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and should see people switching from private car use to public modes of transport, which should be more sustainable. It may also lead to a fall in congestion due to less road users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400 km of cycle paths exist in the city making it safe for people to cycle to work. There are restrictions for parking cars in the center (spaces cost £20,000). The tram network covers 30 km, 70% of the population live within 500m of a tram stop. <p>Result: Car usage has fallen 10% since 1982.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Spaces: 40% of the city is forested. 44,000 trees have been planted and only 78 of 240ha have been built on. Waste recycling: Freiburg has reduced waste disposal from 140,000 tons to 50,000 tons in 12 years. 88% of packaging is recycled and 320 community collection points are available. Water conservation: strategies include, green roofs and pervious pavements which allow water to soak through, filtering pollutants. Energy conservation: There are 400 solar panel installations in the city, reducing reliance on fossil fuels. 	
4 Introduction to Ecosystems	<p>Producers: In an ecosystem plants generate glucose (sugar) using the sun's energy (photosynthesis).</p> <p>Consumers: In an ecosystem animals feed by eating plants and other animals.</p> <p>Decomposers: In an ecosystem fungi feed by making dead plants and animals rot.</p>	<p>An ecosystem is a community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their environment.</p> <p>A food chain (Figure 1) shows how plants and animals get their energy. A food chain starts with a producer, which make their food by photosynthesis. Consumers are next in the chain.</p> <p>Figure 1</p> 	<p>When all the food chains in an ecosystem are joined up together, they form a food web</p> 	<p>The hot, damp conditions on the rainforest floor allow for the rapid decomposition of dead plant material. This provides plentiful nutrients that are easily absorbed by plant roots. However, as these nutrients are in high demand from the many fast-growing plants, they do not remain in the soil for long and stay close to the surface. If vegetation is removed, the soils quickly become infertile.</p>

Geography Year 10 Knowledge Organiser: Half term 3 and 4

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
5 Biomes and tropical rainforests	<p>A biome is a large scale ecosystem eg desert, polar, tundra, tropical rainforest, coniferous forest, savanna</p> <p>Rainforests are wet with over 2,000 mm of rainfall per year and warm with an average daily temperature of 28°C. Temperatures never drops below 20°C and rarely exceeds 35°C.</p>	<p>There are 4 layers to a rainforest</p> <p>Emergent: the tallest section, lots of light. Birds and butterflies live here</p> <p>Canopy: More light here, makes up the most of the rainforest vegetation. In the canopy, tall trees which block most sunlight</p> <p>Under canopy: Some light, new young trees competing to get through the canopy. Monkeys and other animals live here, Lianas and other plants hang down to the floor.</p> <p>Shrub layer: dark damp, lots of tree litter; large tree trunks. Lots of insects.</p>	<p>The geographical location of tropical rainforests</p> <p>In a description of location you should include: lines of latitude, continents, countries and oceans.</p> <p>Tropical rainforests are found in areas near the equator; between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. These countries include northern South America, Central Africa, Indonesia and northern India. An example of a tropical rainforest is the Amazon which is mostly found in Brazil.</p>
6 How plants are adapted to living in the rainforest	<p>Adaptation: the process of change by which an organism (plant or animal) becomes better suited to its environment</p>	<p><u>Plant adaptations to the rainforest:</u></p> <p>EMERGENTS - Some trees are fast growing to EMERGE above forest canopy and capture sunlight.</p> <p>LIANA – a plant that takes root in soil but that is supported by trees so it can grow upwards to get sunlight</p> <p>DRIP TIP leaves to allow excess water to spill off, preventing leaf damage.</p> <p>Many trees have wide deep BUTTRESS roots at the base to stabilise the tree.</p> <p>EPIPHYTES - these are plants which live on the branches of trees high up in the canopy. They get their nutrients from the air and water; not from the soil.</p>	
7 How animals are adapted to living in the rainforest	<p>Adaptation: the process of change by which an organism (plant or animal) becomes better suited to its environment</p>	<p><u>Animal adaptations to the rainforest:</u></p> <p>The SPIDER MONKEY has long limbs and a strong tail for living in the canopy. They also have sharp nails for peeling off the bark to eat the sap underneath.</p> <p>ANTEATERS are mammals that live in the ground layer. They have long tongues that can gather up to 35,000 ants and termites each day and sharp claws that can tear open anthills. Anteaters have a good sense of smell to find food</p> <p>The FLYING FROG has web-like feet which allow it to glide through the air to escape predators.</p>	

Geography Year 10 Knowledge Organiser: Half term 3 and 4

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p>8</p> <p>Deforestation</p>	<p>Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make the land available for other uses.</p>	<p>Rainforests are important because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. 2. Provides habitats for 75% of the world's plants and animals 3. They regulate the earth's climate 4. About 25% of all medicines come from rainforest plants 	<p>Deforestation is the main threat to rainforests. Deforestation is often caused by one of these three activities;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mining: destroys trees and habitats. Chemicals and toxins infiltrate into the ground and get into the water table 2. Cattle farming- Land cleared for cattle as well as for growing the feed for the cattle. 3. Crops- forest areas cleared and burned to make room for new crops eg Soya beans. The burning releases greenhouses into the atmosphere, the soil will have less nutrients in because there is a smaller variety of plants. Habitats destroyed.
<p>9</p> <p>Deforestation In Malaysia</p>	<p>A rainforest works through interdependence. The plants and animals depend on each other for survival. If something changes, there are knock-on effects for the ecosystem.</p>	<p>Malaysia is a LIC country is south-east Asia. 67% of Malaysia is a tropical rainforest with 18% of it not being interfered with. However , Malaysia has the fastest rate of deforestation compared to anywhere in the world</p>	<p>Causes of deforestation</p> <p>Road Building: In Malaysia, logging companies use an extensive network of roads for heavy machinery and to transport wood.</p> <p>Logging: Timber is harvested to create commercial items such as furniture and paper.</p> <p>Agriculture: Large scale 'slash and burn' of land for ranches and palm oil. Increase in palm oil is making the soil infertile.</p> <p>Mineral Extraction: Precious metals are found in the rainforest. Areas mined can experience soil and water contamination</p> <p>Energy Development : Hydro-electric power (HEP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bakun Dam was built in 2011 in Malaysia is key for creating energy in this developing country, however, both people and environment have suffered as it flooded 700km² of rainforest.

Geography Year 10 Knowledge Organiser: Half term 3 and 4

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts													
10 Economic gains and losses of deforestation	Deforestation has significant economic benefits + Mining, farming and logging creates employment and tax income for government. + Products such as palm oil provide valuable income for countries. Uncontrolled and unchecked exploitation can cause environmental damage. - Soil erosion: - Once the land is exposed by deforestation , the soil is more vulnerable to rain . - Climate change: -Trees are carbon 'sinks' . With greater deforestation comes more greenhouse emissions in the atmosphere.	- <table><thead><tr><th>Economic gains</th><th>Economic losses</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Job creation – directly in construction and operations, and indirectly in supply and support industries.</td><td>Water pollution in an increasingly dry climate may limit supplies.</td></tr><tr><td>Tax revenue used to supply public services (e.g. education).</td><td>Fires pollute and destroy vast areas of valuable forest.</td></tr><tr><td>Improved transport infrastructure benefits development and tourism.</td><td>Rising temperatures could devastate established farming.</td></tr><tr><td>Plantation products support processing industries.</td><td>Plants that could form the basis of hugely profitable medicines may become extinct.</td></tr><tr><td>HEP is cheap and plentiful.</td><td>Climate change could have economic costs (see 4.4 and 4.5).</td></tr><tr><td>Minerals are valuable.</td><td>Rainforest tourism could decrease.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Economic gains	Economic losses	Job creation – directly in construction and operations, and indirectly in supply and support industries.	Water pollution in an increasingly dry climate may limit supplies.	Tax revenue used to supply public services (e.g. education).	Fires pollute and destroy vast areas of valuable forest.	Improved transport infrastructure benefits development and tourism.	Rising temperatures could devastate established farming.	Plantation products support processing industries.	Plants that could form the basis of hugely profitable medicines may become extinct.	HEP is cheap and plentiful.	Climate change could have economic costs (see 4.4 and 4.5).	Minerals are valuable.	Rainforest tourism could decrease.
Economic gains	Economic losses															
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Minerals are valuable.	Rainforest tourism could decrease.															
11 Biodiversity and sustainable uses of tropical rainforests	Biodiversity is a variety of species of plants and animals in a habitat	Main issues with biodiversity decline <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keystone species (a species that are important of other species) are extremely important in the rainforest ecosystem. Humans are threatening these vital components.• Decline in species could cause tribes being unable to survive.• Plants & animals may become extinct.• Key medical plants may become extinct.	Possible strategies for the sustainable use of rainforests include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agro-forestry - Growing trees and crops at the same time. It prevents soil erosion and the crops benefit from the nutrients.• Selective logging - Trees are only felled when they reach a particular height.• Education - Ensuring those people understand the consequences of deforestation• Afforestation - If trees are cut down, they are replaced.• Forest reserves - Areas protected from exploitation.• Ecotourism - tourism that promotes the environments & conservation													

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.


What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 08 / 01 / 24	Topic: Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project	Revision guide page: 93-94
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links  Questions	Notes
	Social challenges in squatter settlements
	Economic challenges in squatter settlements
	Outline Favela Barrio Project
	Successes / challenges of the Favela Barrio Project

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 08/01/24

Question: To what extent has the Favela Barrio Project been a success? (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)


Question: To what extent has the Favela Barrio Project been a success? (6)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	15 / 01 / 24	Topic: Regeneration in Bristol	Revision guide page: 104-105
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links  Questions	Notes
	Reasons the regeneration was needed
	What is an Enterprize Zone?
	The three key features of the regeneration
	1. Glass Wharf
	2. Electrification of the railway to London
	3. Engine Shed

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 15/01/24

Question: 'Regeneration' in Bristol has improved social and economic quality of life. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: 'Regeneration' in Bristol has improved social and economic quality of life. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	22 / 01 / 24	Topic: Sustainable strategies in Freiburg	Revision guide page: 107
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links	Notes
Questions	Freiberg's sustainable transport plan
	• Cycle paths
	• Parking restrictions
	• Trams
	Green Spaces
	Waste recycling
	Water and energy conservation

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 22/01/24

Question: Explain how Freiburg is becoming more sustainable. (6)

Answer:

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Answer:

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 29 / 01 / 24	Topic: A small scale ecosystem	Revision guide page: 39
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<div>links</div>  <div>Questions</div>	Notes
	Producers
	Consumers
	Decomposers
	Ecosystem
	Food chain (draw an example)
	Food web
	Why do rainforest soils have less nutrients?

Summary

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 29/01/24

Question: Describe the features of a small scale ecosystem (producers, consumers and decomposers - give an example). (4)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	05 / 02 / 24	Topic: Biomes and tropical rainforests	Revision guide page: 40
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Links	Notes
	Definition of a Biome:
Questions	
	4 Layers of a rainforest (describe each layer)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	Where are Tropical Rainforests found (and why)?
	Where are Deserts found (and why)?

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 05/02/24

Question: Outline the difference between the 4 layers of the rainforest. (4)

Answer:


WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 19 / 02 / 24	Topic: Plant adaptations in the rainforest	
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links



Questions

Notes

Emergent trees and Butress Roots

Lianas

Drip tip Leaves

Epiphytes

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 19/02/24

Question: Describe and explain how plants have adapted to live in a tropical rainforest environment. (6)

Answer:

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WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)


Question: Describe and explain how plants have adapted to live in a tropical rainforest environment. (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 26 / 02 / 24	Topic: Animal adaptations in the rainforest	
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links  Questions	Notes
	Spider monkey
	Anteater
	Flying Frog
	Other

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 26/02/24

Question: Describe and explain how animals have adapted to live in a tropical rainforest environment.
(6)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)


Question: Describe and explain how animals have adapted to live in a tropical rainforest environment.
(6)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	04 / 03 / 24	Topic: Causes of deforestation	Revision guide page 43
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links  Questions	Notes
	Why are rainforests important?
	Causes of deforestation
	1. Mining
	2. Cattle Farming
	3. Crops

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 04/03/24

Question: Outline the main causes of deforestation. (4)


[illegible]

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	11 / 03 / 24	Topic: Threats to the Malaysian rainforest	Revision guide page 43-44
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<div>links</div> <div></div> <div>Questions</div>	Notes
	• Road building
	• Logging
	• Agriculture
	• Mineral extraction
	• Energy Development (Bakun Dam)

Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 11/03/24

Question: Evaluate the impacts of logging and commercial farming in Malaysia. (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)


Question:

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 18 / 03 / 24	Topic: Impacts of deforestation in Malaysia	Revision guide page 43-44
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links  Questions	Notes
	Economic Gains of deforestation
	Economic losses of deforestation

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 18/03/24

Question: The economic gains of deforestation outweigh the environmental losses. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (9)

Answer: _____

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WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)


Question: The economic gains of deforestation outweigh the environmental losses. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (9)

Answer: _____

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WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 25 / 03 / 24	Topic: Sustainable management of the rainforest	Revision guide page 46
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links  Questions	Notes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agro-forestry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selective logging
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Afforestation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forest reserves
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ecotourism

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 25/03/24.

Question: Describe the benefits of ecotourism and selective logging in sustainably managing rainforests.
(4)

Answer: _____

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Answer: _____

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive