Holy Family Catholic School – Faculty of Geography Autumn Half-Term 2 Year 9

Week/ Lesson	Learning Intention	Vocab	Concept	Retrieval	Success Criteria	Hinge Questions for this lesson	Red Zone
W1 L1 (Lesson 1)	To identify and describe the layers of the Earth and explain how movement in the mantle causes continental drift.	Core, Mantle, Crust	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	Write down the name of at least one ocean you know of. If you can, name one continent that borders it.	• I can name and describe the layers of the Earth. • I can explain how Pangea broke apart to form the continents. • I can identify that movement in the mantle causes continental drift.	How does continental drift help explain why the continents fit together like puzzle pieces?	Explain how movement in the mantle has shaped Earth's surface.
W1 L2 (Lesson 2)	To explain how tectonic plates move and shape the Earth's surface.	Tectonic, Slab Pull, Ridge Push	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	a) What is continental drift? b) Name one mountain range in the UK formed by continental drift. c) Name Earth's layers at X, Y and Z and state which material each is made of.	• I can describe what tectonic plates are and how they move. • I can explain the processes of slab pull and ridge push. • I can link plate movement to changes in Earth's surface.	What causes tectonic plates to move?	Explain how slab pull and ridge push work together to shape the Earth's crust.

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W2 L1 (Lesson 3) - WC 10/11 PAZ							
W3 L1 (Lesson 4)	To describe how seafloor spreading forms the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.	Seafloor Spreading, Constructive Margin, Mid-Atlantic Ridge	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	a) What are tectonic plates? b) Why do some parts of the crust sink into the mantle? c) Name the forces acting at 'X' and 'Y' on the diagram.	• I can define what a plate margin is. • I can describe how seafloor spreading creates mid-ocean ridges. • I can explain how the Mid-Atlantic Ridge formed through tectonic movement.	What happens at a constructive plate margin?	Explain how seafloor spreading helps us understand the formation of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

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W3 L2 (Lesson 5)	To explain how volcanoes form at destructive plate margins.	Subduction, Pyroclastic, Archipelago	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	a) Oceanic crust is thicker/ thinner with higher/ lower density rock than continental crust. b) The mantle/ core is made of semi-molten rock. c) A _____ _____ is the edge of a tectonic plate.	• I can describe what happens when two plates move towards each other. • I can explain the process of subduction. • I can use the example of Krakatoa to describe volcano formation at destructive margins.	What happens when an oceanic plate meets a continental plate at a destructive margin?	Explain how the process of subduction leads to volcanic eruptions using an example.

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W4 L1 (Lesson 6)	To explain how volcanoes form at geological hotspots in the ocean.	Hotspot, Mantle Plume, Volcano	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	a) What is a geological **hotspot**? b) Why are volcanoes on some of Hawaii's islands **extinct**? c) Identify the type of **plate margin** shown in the image.	• I can define what a geological hotspot and a mantle plume are. • I can describe how volcanoes form at hotspots in the ocean. • I can explain how hotspot activity created the Hawaiian Islands.	Why do volcanoes form in chains like the Hawaiian Islands?	Explain how geological hotspots and mantle plumes create volcanoes and island chains.
W5 L1 (Lesson 7) Green Pen Lesson							
W5 L2 (Lesson 8)	To explain how tectonic processes cause tsunamis.	Tsunami, Displace, Earthquake	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	a) Name one **hazard** caused by tectonic activity. b) What does it mean when Lava is **viscous**?	• I can define what a tsunami is and what causes it. • I can describe how underwater earthquakes displace water to form tsunami waves.	What causes a tsunami to form?	Explain how tectonic plate movement can lead to the formation of tsunamis like the 2011 Tohoku event.

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				c) Find the **mean** magnitude (Mw) of the earthquakes shown in the table.	• I can explain how tectonic movement led to the 2011 Tohoku Tsunami in Japan.		
W6 L1 (Lesson 9)	To assess why the 2011 Tohoku Tsunami was so deadly.	Evacuate, Hazardous, Fatality	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	a) What does **displace** mean? b) How was ocean water displaced during the **Japan 2011** Earthquake? c) Using the scale bar on the map, measure the **distance** between Tokyo and	• I can identify physical and human factors that increased the impact of the Tohoku Tsunami. • I can describe how the earthquake's size and location made the tsunami more hazardous. • I can explain how human actions and preparation influenced the number of fatalities.	Why was the 2011 Tohoku Tsunami particularly deadly?	Explain how both physical and human factors made the Tohoku Tsunami one of the deadliest in history.

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				the epicentre.			
W6 L2 (Lesson 10)	To debate whether physical or human factors made the Tohoku Tsunami more deadly.	Physical Factors, Human Factors, Mitigate	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	Paragraph – choose the right answer	• I can identify physical and human factors that influenced the Tohoku Tsunami. • I can use evidence to argue which factors had the greatest impact. • I can explain how preparation and mitigation affect hazard outcomes.	Which type of factor—physical or human—had a greater impact on the Tohoku Tsunami's severity?	Explain which factors you think were most important in making the Tohoku Tsunami so deadly, using evidence to justify your view.
W7 L1 (Lesson 11)	To use GIS to describe tectonic hazard distribution and identify areas of high risk	Distribution , Geo-spatial data, GNI	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	a) What does **GIS** stand for? b) Why might GIS be **more powerful**	• I can describe the global distribution of tectonic hazards using GIS data. • I can overlay different layers of data to identify	What can geographers use GIS for when studying tectonic hazards?	Explain how GIS helps geographers understand patterns and risks of tectonic hazards around the world.

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				than using a paper map? c) Look at the map. Use compass directions to describe which region of the British Isles is most **windy**.	hazard patterns and risks. • I can explain how wealth and population density affect hazard risk.		
W7 L2 extra (Lesson 12	To explain how tectonic processes shape Earth's surface in and around the ocean.	Subduction, Tectonic, Landform	'How globally connected is the world?' Ocean Tectonics	Vocab recap	• I can identify key tectonic processes that shape Earth's surface. • I can describe how subduction and seafloor spreading create landforms. • I can plan and write an extended explanation using evidence and examples.	Which tectonic process has the greatest impact on shaping Earth's surface?	Explain how tectonic processes shape landforms in and around the ocean, using examples from your studies.