Year 10 Unit 2 Overview – Weather Hazards and Climate Change

AQA GCSE Geography Paper 1- Living with the Physical Environment

You will learn about:

- Location, formation and weather hazards of tropical storms
- Impacts and responses to Typhoon Haiyan
- Reducing the impacts of tropical storms

You will be able to:



- Use case studies/examples to explain processes.
- Carry out research.
- Use and create graphs/diagrams/maps to describe information.
- Use literacy (PEEL and PEAL).

Lesson Overview:

- 1. Global atmospheric circulation pattern
- 2. What is the global distribution of tropical storms and how are they formed?
- 3. How will climate change influence storms?
- What happened in Super Typhoon Haiyan? (Case study- impacts and responses)
- 5. How can the impacts of tropical storms be reduced?
- 6. What are the UK's weather hazards and are they becoming more extreme?
- What happened in the Somerset Levels Floods 2014? (causes, effects, responses)
- Skills practice (OS map skills- Somerset) and Weather Hazards consolidation/ revision
- 9. How do we know that the has climate changed over time?
- 10. What are the natural causes of climate change?
- 11. How does the greenhouse effect work?
- 12. How can climate change be managed?
- 13. Climate change consolidation/ revision
- 14. End of Topic Test
- 15. DIT/ Reflection

Key Words:

Adaptation- actions taken to adjust to events such as climate change to manage or cope with the consequences.

Afforestation- planting trees

Carbon capture and storage (CCS)- carbon dioxide created by burning fossil fuels is captured and stored underground.

Carbon footprint- measurement of the carbon dioxide produced by human activities, e.g. burning fossil fuels.

Climate change- a long-term change in the earth's climate, due to a change in global average atmospheric temperature.

Coriolis effect- the effect of the earth's rotation which makes a tropical storm spin as it moves 5° north or south of the equator

Eye- the calm centre of a tropical storm caused by cold air sinking (high pressure). It's clear with no wind or rainfall.

Eye wall- the area surrounding the eye of a tropical storm where the most intense weather conditions occur- strongest winds and torrential rainfall. Very unstable low pressure.

Extreme weather- a weather event significantly different from the usual weather pattern, or an especially severe event.

Fossil fuels- coal, oil and gas which are all non-renewable

Hurricane warning- advises that hurricane conditions are expected and that people should take immediate action

Hurricane watch- advises hurricane conditions are possible **Mitigation**- limiting or reducing the impacts of something e.g. climate change

Primary impacts- the impacts that happen during an event.

Saffir-Simpson scale- the scale used to measure the power of tropical storms (1-5) based on wind speeds.

Secondary impacts- impacts that happen as a result of the primary impacts e.g. homelessness, economic losses.

Storm surge- a wall of water (around 5m high) flooding coasts as ocean is drawn up by the low pressure in a tropical storm.

Tropical Storm (hurricane, cyclone, typhoon)- an area of low pressure with powerful winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye. Winds are over 175km per hour and rainfall is very heavy.

Suggested reading:

Fiction book

Floodland by Marcus Sedgwick

Non-fiction articles available on showbie

Cross curricular:

- **SMSC:** develop a critical understanding of the social and environmental impacts of tropical storms and how they impact different parts of the World.
- **Literacy**: using key geographical terms, PEAL to write well balanced explanations and comparisons. Accurate SPAG.
- Numeracy: to analyse compound line graphs for example showing years and tropical storm intensity and to calculate averages and increases/decreases.

Research	Note-making	Group work &	Memorisation	Precision &	Independence	Reflection
		discussion		accuracy		