

Geography

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Geography helps us to explore and understand space and place – recognising the great differences in cultures, political systems, economies, landscapes and environments across the world, and exploring the links between them. It is intended by the end of KS3 or KS4 that all pupils will have the basic geographical skills such as map reading, basic direction and navigation, a broad sense of the unique landscapes in the UK and the wider world to help them understand places, cultures and environments. It is also intended through geography for students to critically think about the local and global environment that they live in and what impact they may be having in their community. Pupils can opt to study either Geography or History in Key Stage 4.

Schemes of work:

Year 7 topics can be found in the year 7 specific scheme of work

Year 8

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Two
<p>Weather & climate Week 1: Weather Vs Climate</p> <p>Week 2: Why are we interested in weather?</p> <p>Week 3: Measuring weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather forecast – Weather symbols <p>Week 4: Types of clouds</p> <p>Week 5: Different types of rainfall</p> <p>Week 6: Changeable UK weather and weather fronts</p> <p>Week 7: Extreme weather: Flooding case study</p>	<p>Ecosystems</p> <p>Week 1: Identify ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are ecosystems? Different types <p>Week 2: Features of ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biotic and non-biotic <p>Week 3: Food chains/food webs</p> <p>Week 4: Animal adaptations</p> <p>Biomes case studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polar regions World forests – Deciduous and Rainforests Deserts 	<p>Brazil and its people</p> <p>Week 1: Brazilian culture and history</p> <p>Week 2: Population (Graphs, tables and mapping)</p> <p>Week 3: Rio De Janerio</p> <p>Week 4: Rio De Janerio - Development and inequality</p> <p>Week 5- 6 Favelas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favelas (Problems and solution) Sustainable development 	<p>Globalisation</p> <p>Week 1: What is globalisation?</p> <p>Week 2: Walter jeans</p> <p>Week 3: Why go global? TNCs</p> <p>Week 4 -5: Fashion victim / Global actions, local effects</p> <p>Week 6: Call centres</p>	<p>Glaciation & Climate change</p> <p>Week 1: Your place a 1000 years ago</p> <p>Week 2: What are glaciers and where are they found?</p> <p>Week 3: Glaciers at work</p> <p>Week 4: Landforms of erosion</p> <p>Week 5: Landforms of deposition</p> <p>Week 6: Climate changes and its causes and effects</p>	<p>Water on the land: Rivers</p> <p>Week 1: Water facts/ The water cycle</p> <p>Week 2: Major rivers (map work)</p> <p>Week 3: The river basin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrographs/ Rivers at work <p>Week 4: Landforms/features in the upper course and middle course</p> <p>Week 5: Landforms in the lower course</p> <p>Week 6: A river study (River Hull/Thames/Severn)</p> <p>Week 7: Flooding/ Floods in MEDCs</p>

Year 9 – GCSE transition year before pupil's options end of year 9. Pupils who opt for Geography will continue to complete their GCSE

Autumn One - Physical	Autumn Two	Spring One - Human	Spring Two - Human	Summer One - Physical	Summer Two
<p>The challenge of natural hazards</p> <p>Lesson 1 - Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural events Vs natural hazards Factors effecting hazard risks <p>Lesson 2-4 Tectonic plates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping tectonic plates Plate boundary characteristics – Constructive, destructive, collision and conservative. <p>Lesson 5- 7 Volcanoes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a volcano? Their plate boundaries. Global distribution of volcanoes Process of an eruption: Volcanic hazards Types of volcanoes Major volcanic eruptions – Pompeii and St Helens Management of volcanic eruptions 	<p>Earthquakes</p> <p>Lesson 1 - Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is an earthquake/key- words? <p>Lesson 2-3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global distribution of earthquakes Physical process of an earthquake <p>Lesson 4-5 Impacts of major quakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and secondary Effects of earthquakes Major earthquakes – LIC (Haiti) and HIC (Kobe) Immediate and long term responses to earthquakes <p>Lesson 6-7 Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of tectonic hazards (Monitoring – Predict, protect and plan) 	<p>Urban issues and challenges</p> <p>Lesson 1/2</p> <p>Why a Growing percentage of the world population lives in urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World population growth/ Global patterns/ Urban trends. Urbanisation Factors affecting rates of urbanisation Factors which attract people to cities in HIC nations. <p>Lesson 3-5</p> <p>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case study – Major city in an LIC or NEE. Rio De Janeiro, Singapore, Dhaka, Lagos. <p>How urban growth has created opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and economic development. <p>Lesson 6-8</p> <p>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban slums (Favelas) – Case study Brazil 	<p>Urban issues and challenges cont...</p> <p>Lesson 9-13</p> <p>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Manchester case study - How urban change has created opportunities and challenges <p>Lesson 14/15:</p> <p>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regeneration project and visit – case study - Salford 	<p>Paper 1 (physical) The Physical Landscapes of the UK</p> <p>Lessons 1-2: UK landscapes</p> <p>The UK's relief covers a range of diverse landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems <p>Coastal Landscapes in the UK</p> <p>Lesson 3-6: Physical processes</p> <p>The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes</p> <p>Lesson 3: Wave types and characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destructive & constructive <p>Lesson 4 Coastal processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weathering processes – mechanical, chemical Mass Movement – sliding, slumping, and rock falls. <p>Lesson 5: Erosion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydraulic Power, abrasion and attrition Transportation – Longshore drift <p>Lesson 6: Deposition –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why sediment is deposited in coastal areas. <p>Lessons 7/11-</p> <p>L/O - Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes. (Studland & Old Harry Rocks/East Devon and West Dorset)</p> <p>Lesson 7: Rock types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How geological structures and rock type influence coastal landforms. 	<p>The Physical landscapes of the UK continued ...</p> <p>Lesson 8/9: Erosional landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. Example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion (formation of a series of headlands and bays) <p>Lesson 10/11: Depositional landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars. Example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. <p>Lesson 12/15: Coastal management L/O - Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</p> <p>Lesson 12/13: The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes. Soft engineering – Beach nourishment and re-profiling, dune regeneration. Managed retreat – coastline realignment. <p>Lesson 14/15: An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reasons for management The management strategy The resulting effects and conflicts

Key Stage 4 Year 10

Autumn One - Physical	Autumn Two - Physical	Spring One - Human	Spring Two - Human	Summer One - Physical	Summer Two - Physical
<p>The challenge of weather hazards</p> <p>Lesson 1</p> <p>L/O - Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds. The Hadley, Ferrel and Polar Cells <p>Lesson 2-5: Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons)</p> <p>Lesson 1: Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).</p> <p>Lesson 2: An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development <p>Lesson 3: The structure and features of a tropical storm.</p> <p>Lesson 4: How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.</p>	<p>The challenge of weather hazards continued</p> <p>Lesson 5-7: Tropical storms</p> <p>L/O - Tropical storms have significant effects on people and environments.</p> <p>Lesson 5: The primary and secondary effects of tropical storms and the immediate and long-term responses.</p> <p>Lesson 6: Use of a named example of tropical storm to show its effect and responses.</p> <p>Lesson 7: How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.</p> <p>Lesson 8: The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of weather hazard experienced in the UK. <p>Lesson 9 to 11: L/O - Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: Boscastle Floods - North Yorkshire Floods 	<p>Challenges of resource management Paper 2 -</p> <p>Week 1-2: The global distribution of food, water and energy resources is uneven.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance, the inequalities and the distribution of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. <p>Week 3 - 8: The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges</p> <p>Week 3/4: Food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing demand for high value food exports from LIC. Carbon footprints and 'food miles' The trend towards agribusiness The Impacts of all year round food. Sustainability - agribusiness <p>Week 5/6: Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing demand for water. Water quality and pollution management Areas of deficit and surplus The need for transfer to maintain supplies. Conflicts over water <p>Week 7/8: Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing energy mix (UK) Reduced supplies of coal, gas and oil Exploitation of energy sources Fossil fuel impacts Economic and environmental issues of fracking and shale gas? 	<p>Challenges of resource management continued ...</p> <p>Week 9 - 13:</p> <p>L/O - Demand for energy resources is rising globally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity) <p>Week 9: Global distribution of energy consumption and supply.</p> <p>Week 10: Reasons for increasing energy consumption.</p> <p>Week 11: Factors affecting energy supply.</p> <p>Week 12/13: Impacts of energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> insecurity: energy supply problems. <p>Weeks 14 to 18 L/O - Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.</p> <p>Week 14: Renewable and non-renewable sources of energy</p> <p>Week 15: How a non-renewable resource has both advantages and disadvantages when used to generate electricity.</p> <p>Week 16/17: Individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation:</p> <p>Week 18: An example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.</p> <p>•With the use of an example explain how a local scale renewable energy scheme can supply energy?</p>	<p>Physical landscapes in the UK: River landscapes in the UK</p> <p>Part one: The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.</p> <p>Week 1: The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p> <p>Week 2 Fluvial processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution <p>Week 3 Deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.</p> <p>Part two: Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.</p> <p>Week 4-7: River landforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries. An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition 	<p>River landscapes in the UK continued</p> <p>Part three: Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.</p> <p>Week 8-10: How physical and human factors affect the flood risk</p> <p>Week 8: Factors affecting flood risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precipitation, geology, relief and land use. The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. <p>Week 9: River management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The costs and benefits of hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. <p>Week 10-12 Examples of flood management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> why the scheme was required the social, economic and environmental issues.

Autumn One	Autumn Two	Spring One	Spring Two	Summer One	Summer Two
<p>Paper 1 The Living World</p> <p>Week 1-2: Ecosystem features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale ecosystems Examples. Inter-relationships within a natural system. • An understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling <p>Week 3: The balance between components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of changing one component on the ecosystem. <p>Week 4: Biome distribution</p> <p>Week 5: Case study: Rainforest characteristics - The physical characteristics of tropical rainforests</p> <p>Week 6: How plants and animals adapt to physical conditions/ Issues related to biodiversity.</p> <p>Week 7/8: Deforestation and forest management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of deforestation • Impacts and issues resulting from deforestation • The value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment. 	<p>Week 8: Rainforest sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism and international agreements • Governmental methods to reduce or stop logging activity and replace this with other sustainable methods. <p>Hot deserts -</p> <p>Week 1: The physical characteristics of a hot desert.</p> <p>Week 2: How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.</p> <p>Week 3: Case study of a hot desert: Abu Dhabi, Dubai</p> <p>Week 4: Development opportunities in hot desert environments.</p> <p>Week 5: Challenges of developing hot desert environments.</p> <p>Week 6: Causes of desertification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the challenges of living in climatic extremes? <p>Week 7: Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification.</p>	<p>The changing economic world</p> <p>Lessons 1-4 L/O: Know that there are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>Lesson 3-4 L/O: Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.</p> <p>Lesson 5-10 L/O: Some LICs or NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social and cultural change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: The location and importance of the country, regionally and globally, the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed. • The changing industrial structure. • The role of transnational corporations (TNCs) • The changing political and trading relationships with the wider world • International aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country • The environmental impacts of economic development. • How economic development is improving the quality of life for the population. 	<p>The changing economic world continued ..</p> <p>Lesson 8-10 L/O: Some LICs or NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social and cultural change.</p> <p>Lessons 11-16 L/O: Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected and will continue to affect employment patterns and regional growth.</p> <p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of economic change: globalization and government policies, de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base • Moving towards a post-industrial economy: • Impacts of industry on the physical environment. • Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline. • Improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity. • The North–South divide • The place of the UK in the wider world. • The European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. 	<p>Revision lessons</p>	

Syllabus materials KS4:

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