



Geography Curriculum Year 7 and Year 8

Geography is a fascinating subject to study. One of the main reasons for this is that it connects learning and discovery from two ends of the National Curriculum. Students will explore the ways in which human societies, cultures and economies (Human Geography) interact with the landscape and the environment (Physical Geography). As a result, students gain a highly sophisticated understanding of how our lived experience of the world and the physical world we live in both constrains us and allows us to flourish whilst continually expanding our intellectual horizons.

Geography Curriculum Overview Year 7

7.1 Fantastic Places,
7.2 Weather and Climate, glaciers.
7.3 Geography of the UK.
7.4 Map Work. Asia
7.5 Urbanisation.
7.6 Coasts (GIS). Africa.

Geography Curriculum Overview Year 8

8.1. Climate Change. Population
8.2 Rivers.
8.3 Our restless planet.
8.4 Living off the Earth's resources. International development.
8.5 Earning a living.
8.6 From rock to soil. Russia and the Middle East.

How can you help?

- ✓ Ensure your child puts their very best effort into their Homework.
- ✓ Encourage them to ask for help if they are stuck.
- ✓ Check your child's planner to see if they have any Homework.
- ✓ Make sure your child revises well for their tests and end of year exams.

Assessment

Students in Key Stage 3 will be taught three lessons of History every fortnight. Due to the two-weekly timetable operated at TKAW, this means that students will have two one-hour lessons and one, one-hour lesson in alternating weeks. Students will complete two assessed assignments every half term on the topic being studied. The first will be an extended piece of work and the second will take the form of a test in exam conditions.

The National Curriculum

Students follow a curriculum covering the KS3 National Curriculum Programmes of Study. The Geography Curriculum can be accessed by clicking on the link below:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239087/SECONDARY_national_curriculum_-_Geography.pdf

Year 7 Geography Curriculum Objectives TKAW
Autumn 1(1/2 termly delivery)

To be able to describe the terms physical and human features.

To give 2,3,or 5 examples of physical and human features found around the world.

To give 2,3,or 5 examples of physical and human features found in the UK.

To look at reasons why people visit different places around the UK.

Year 7 Geography Curriculum Objectives TKAW
Autumn term 2. (1/2 termly delivery)

To define the key terms weather, climate, temperature, precipitation, air pressure, wind speed, wind direction, warm front, air mass, cold front.

To understand what causes weather.

To describe the three types of rainfall.

To describe the weather linked to low pressure, high pressure in summer and high pressure in winter.

Which parts of the UK are the warmest? Coldest? Wettest? Driest?

To understand 2, 3 or 5 factors which influence climate.

To describe 2,3 or 4 of the earth's climate regions.

What are glaciers made of and how do these form.

What's the difference between an ice sheet and a mountain glacier.

Where would I see glaciers on Earth today?

Where would I have seen glaciers in Britain 20,000 years ago?

What do these terms mean glacial, glaciated glaciation, plucking, abrasion, freeze thaw weathering, crevasse, till, moraine, erratic, drumlin.

Glaciers shape the land they flow over. How do they do this?

How are these formed? Corrie, arête, pyramidal peak, U shaped valley, hanging valley.

Which glacial landforms can I pick out, on an OS map?

In what kinds of ways do glaciers benefit humans? Try to give 2.

Year 7 Geography Curriculum Objectives TKAW
Spring term.

Which countries and nations make up the British Isles?
The UK has several mountain ranges. Where? And what are their names?
Which are the UK's main rivers and where are they. Try to give 6.
Which parts of the UK are the most crowded? And least crowded?
What do these terms mean? Urban area, rural area population density.
Which are the UK's biggest cities, and where are they? Name at least 5 of the top 10 according to size of population).
Give 4 facts about the UK's economy. You could mention some exports and imports.
Give 2,3 or 5 geographical facts about London.
What does the scale on a map tell me?
What are grid references and how do I use them to find places?
What are compass points, and why are they useful?
What are OS maps, and what kinds of things do they show?
What do the terms Equator, Prime Meridian, latitude.
What and where is Asia?
Name 8,10 or 12 Asian countries and there capitals.
Describe 4, 6 or 8 physical features found in Asia. For example where are the Himalayas
Describe 4,6 or 8 human features of Asia.
List Asia's eight biomes, and give at least two facts about each.

Year 7 Geography Curriculum Objectives TKAW
Summer term

What do the terms, rural area, urban area and urbanisation mean?
What was the industrial revolution?
How did the industrial revolution affect Manchester?
Why did the industrial revolution lead to an increase in Urbanisation in the UK and other countries?
What is the pattern of urbanisation around the world? Give 1, 2 or 3 facts about this.
What are the benefits and disadvantages of living in urban areas? Give 3,4 or 5 facts.
What are slums? Why do they form? What are they like?
What does sustainable mean? And in what ways is Masdar city sustainable? Give 3, 4 or 5 ways.
What does GIS stand for?
How can GIS systems be used to manage the coastline?
What causes waves?
How do waves shape the coast?
What do these terms mean? Erode, transport, deposit, longshore drift.
What are these and how are they formed? Beach, bay, headland, cave, arch, stack, stump
How do we use the land along the coast? Give 3 ,4 or 5 examples.
Why in some parts of the UK is the coastline eroding quickly?
What kinds of structures do we build, to protect land and homes from the sea? Give 2,3 or 4 examples.
Why in some parts of the UK is the coastline eroding quickly?
What kinds of structures do we build, to protect land and homes from the sea? Give 2,3 or 4 examples.
What are the government's plans for coastal defences?
Where is Africa? Be able to point to it on a map.
Be able to label the following on a map of Africa. The Equator and tropics, the oceans around it, the river Nile, 2 mountain ranges, 3 deserts.
Some European countries played a big part in creating today's map of Africa. Explain how and name at least 3 of them.
Name at least 12 African countries and their capitals. And say roughly where they are. (For example in West Africa.)
Give 3,4 or 5 facts about the human geography of Africa about people and their lives.
Name Africa' 4 main biomes and give 2,3 or 4 facts about each of them.

Year 8 Geography Curriculum Objectives TKAW
Autumn term.

How have temperatures changed since the end of the last ice age?
What do the key terms global warming and climate change mean?
How will climate change affect our world (give 2, 4 or 6 examples)
How will climate change affect the UK (give 2,3, or 4 examples)
What are greenhouse gases and which two can I name.
Carbon dioxide is the greenhouse gas that concerns us most. Why?
When we burn fuels, we affect people in other countries. Why?
What can I do, on my own, to help reduce carbon dioxide emissions? Give 2,3 or 4 examples.
What could governments and scientists do to reduce carbon emissions? Give 2, 3 or 4 examples.
Approximately how many people live on Earth right now?
What do the key terms mean? Population, population distribution, population density.
How has the Earth's population grown since 10,000 BC?
Which parts of Earth are the most crowded, and which the most empty? Describe the overall pattern.
What is life expectancy? How is it changing- and why?
How is Earth's population predicted to change, up to 2100?
What problems might a country face, if its population keeps rising or falling?
Give 2, 3 or 4 examples of how a rising population can affect plants and animals on Earth.
Describe 2, 3 or 4 facts about the UK population.

Year 8 Geography Curriculum Objectives TKAW

Spring term.

Explain each of the following terms, give 2 examples for each. Natural resource, Renewable resource, Non-renewable resource.

Be able to define the terms. Fresh water, groundwater, aquifer, irrigate, physical water scarcity, economic water scarcity.

Describe the main use of freshwater around the world.

More and more people face the problem of water scarcity. Give three examples of things that could be done, to tackle the problem.

Describe what and where are: The Earth's drylands, the Sahel.

Explain why desertification is a major world problem.

Name 5 countries which have large reserves of oil.

Describe the main reason why countries are trying to use less oil.

Name 5 natural, renewable resources used to produce electricity in the UK.

Solar power can make a big difference in developing countries. Explain why.

Many species are at risk of extinction. Explain why.

What are the Earth's plates and why do they move?

Learn the spellings and definitions of the following terms: crust, mantle. Core, lithosphere, convection current, oceanic crust, continental crust, fault, focus, epicentre, seismic wave, aftershock, tsunami, magma, lava, crater, pyroclastic flow, mudflow, ash.

What causes a tsunami?

What are volcanoes? What kind of damage do eruptions cause?

Why do people live near plate edges, even though these are danger zones?

What conditions might you expect to find in a poorly developed country?

What are development indicators? Give 5 examples, include GDP, HDI (human development indicator)

Where is Malawi? Give at least 6 facts about the country, including about its level of development
Where is Singapore? Give at least 6 facts about the country, including about its level of development
Explain why some countries are less developed than others.
Define the following terms: colony, corruption, cash crop, commodity, infrastructure.
What kinds of things force people to leave their countries? What kinds of dangers do they face?
What part can each play in helping to end extreme poverty? The poor countries themselves, the richer countries, individuals like you?
Manufacturing can play a big part in helping poor countries to develop. Give three reasons to explain why?
Year 8 Geography Curriculum Objectives TKAW Summer term.
Describe the difference between goods and services.
Define the key terms. Primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector, quaternary sector, manufacturing, the economy.
Give at least 2 examples of jobs in each employment sector.
How has employment structure changed over the years in the UK.
Why have manufacturing jobs decreased in the UK over the last 60 years?
Describe the changes in employment which have taken place in the west midlands.
Explain why clothing factories are really important to Bangladesh
Explain how workers in different sectors play a part in bringing goods such as mobile phones to the UK.
What is a mineral? Give at least 3 examples.
What are the three groups of rock? How were the rocks formed? Name one rock in each group.
Define the key terms: weathering, physical weathering, chemical weathering, freeze thaw, exfoliation, soil, humus, topsoil, nutrient, fertiliser.
Why does the UK have mountainous areas?
How does rock type influence the landscape?
How is soil formed? Why is it important to humans?
Be able to give 10 points about the physical and human geography of Russia.
Where in Russia is the Sakha republic? Give 6 facts about this.
Where is Crimea? What is its connection with Russia?
Be able to give 10 points about the physical and human geography of the Middle East. Name and describe briefly: the climate zones, the biomes of the middle east. Say which parts of the Middle East are the most and least populated. State at least 4 causes of conflict in the Middle East. Explain how the conflict between Israel and the state of Palestine arose and why it is hard to find a solution.