Geography KS3 Curriculum Map



Year 7	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Торіс	What makes India Incredible? An introduction to Geography using India as a context.		How do geographers explore places? An exploration of key map skills.	What are limestone areas like? How are they formed? Why do people visit them?	Are rivers a hazard? A journey from source to mouth exploring landscapes, landforms and flooding.	
Content: what will students know?	 What geography is. Major/minor compass points. Location of India. What latitude/longitude are. What human and physical features are. Where different environments are found in India and why. 	 Where tourists can visit in India. The benefits and challenges of tourism. How India's population has changed over time. The causes of urbanisation and its effects. What globalisation is and its impact on people in India. How India may change in future. 	What our landscape looks like on maps and how people and the environment interact. Students will be able to apply this to other topics.	 How rocks are formed. What limestone looks like. Where limestone is found. How rock type and land height are linked. How water travels through limestone landscapes. How limestone features are formed. The opportunities for people in limestone landscapes. 	 Where famous rivers are around the world. Features of a river basin. The processes by which water reaches a river channel. The processes of river erosion, transportation and deposition. How waterfalls and meanders are formed. 	 6. Causes of flooding. 7. What to do in the event of a flood. 8. The causes, effects and responses to a particular flood event. 9. How flooding can be managed.
Skills: What will students be able to do?	 Use compass points to give and follow directions. Describe and find locations using directions and latitude/longitude. Draw sketches from images. 	 Draw and complete line graphs Evaluate 	 Use map symbols Use 4 & 6 figure grid references Measure distance (straight line and along a route) on a map Use scale Read contour lines 	 Map interpretation Justification Sequencing 	 Map interpretation Drawing and completing a bar graph 	3. Decision-making
Other: Literacy, numeracy, ethos etc.	Cultural awareness SGLI links	Empathy	Numeracy Public speaking	Literacy	Numeracy Literacy	Empathy Reasoning British values
Assessment	Written assessment	HW projectWritten assessment	HW activity and speechWritten assessment	Written assessment	Written assessment	

Geography KS3 Curriculum Map



Year 8	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Content: what will	Is 7 billion too many? An overview of world population trends and the implications for us as global citizens.		Spring 1 Spring 2 What is our weather like? An investigation of UK weather patterns and the implications of these on our day-to-day lives. 1. The differences between weather and climate. 2. How rainfall happens.		Summer 1What makes the USAunique? An in-depthexploration of the USA asa country including itshazards, people,destinations andproblems.1. Where the USA is andthe physical features of	Summer 2 Our Blue Planet This topic explores our coastline and oceans, how we use them, why are they important, their physical nature and the threats they face. 1. What is the coast? How is it used?
students know?	 over time and the effects of that growth. 2. The global pattern of population distribution and reasons for it. 3. How the UK population has grown over time. 4. That the demographic transition model provides a framework for understanding population change. 5. The usefulness of the DTM. 	 changing population structures. 7. How population growth can be controlled. 8. The process of population control in China, including the One-Child Policy and its effects. 9. What an ageing population is, its causes and effects as well as strategies for managing it being used in the UK. 	 What an air mass is and in the UK. How a depression affect How climate varies around How people adapt their h The causes, effects and change. What a carbon footprint in theirs. How information about the predict preferable and pr 	s weather locally. nd the world. nomes to suit the climate. responses to climate is and how they can reduce ne present can be used to	 North America as a continent. How the UK and USA compare in terms of development data. The human and physical features of Hawaii as a state. The volcanic past, present and future of Hawaii. The climate of Hawaii. Tornadoes: location, causes, effects and responses. 	 What are waves? How do they affect the coast? How does the coast operate as a physical system? How is material transported along the coast? What impact does this have? Where are our oceans? What are they like? Why are they important? What threatens our oceans? What can we do about it?
Skills: What will students be able to do?	 Complete a line graph. Interpolate and extrapolate on a line graph. Describe distributions. Assess 	 Drawing and interpreting population pyramids. Evaluate 	 Drawing annotated imag Constructing and interpretation Futures thinking 		Construct and interpret climate graphs	Locating places
Other: Literacy, numeracy, ethos etc.	Literacy Numeracy	Literacy Numeracy	Numeracy		Cultural understanding SGLI links	Literacy Persuasive writing
Assessment	Written assessment	Written assessment	Written assessment		HW projectWritten assessment	



Geography KS3 Curriculum Map

Year 9	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Торіс	How hazardous is our world? What are natural hazards and how do tectonic hazards impact people?		Are all cities the same?How does our living world work? What are trAn exploration of changing urban environments using Rio de Janeiro as a focus.How does our living world work? What are tr		Id environments like? What issues are	Is tourism the best way to develop Bali? An issues evaluation exercise.
Content: what will students know?	 What natural hazards are they can be categorised. The factors affecting haza Plate tectonics theory; ea structure, convection curr push and ridge pull. The relationship between margins and the distributi earthquakes and volcano The physical processes ta each plate margin (constr destructive and conservat to earthquakes and volcai Named examples in LIC a locations to show the effer responses to a tectonic ha Reasons why people con- areas at risk from tectonic How monitoring, prediction and planning can reduce tectonic hazards. 	ard risk. rth's ents, slab plate on of es. aking place at ructive, tive) that lead nic activity. and HIC acts and azard. tinue to live in c hazards. n, protection the risks from	 The global pattern of urban change and trends in different parts of the world. The factors affecting urbanisation (migration and natural increase). The emergence of megacities. The location and importance of Rio. The causes of growth in Rio. How urban growth has created social and economic opportunities as well as challenges; managing urban growth, providing clean water, sanitation, energy, access to services, reducing crime and unemployment, managing environmental issues. How urban planning is improving the life of the urban poor. 	 decomposers cycles, interre- impact of char 2. The distribution around the work 3. The physical of (TRFs). 4. The interdependent of the second plants, animal 5. How plants ar conditions in an analysis of the second (including the environment), TRFs. 8. The physical of the second tions in a conditions in a condi	on and characteristics of biomes orld. characteristics of tropical rainforests endence of climate, soils, water, ls and people. and animals adapt to the physical TRFs. d to biodiversity in TRFs. ; changing rates, causes, impacts value of TRFs to both people and the strategies to sustainably manage the characteristics of cold environments. and animals adapt to the physical cold environments. d to biodiversity in cold environments. and challenges in an identified cold cold environments and why they tected. ed to balance the needs of economic and conservation in cold endence of climate, permafrost, soils,	 What the development gap is. How to measure development and compare countries. Methods of reducing the development gap. The physical attractions of Bali as a tourist destination. The impacts of tourism in Bali and how they can be reduced.
Skills: What will students be able to do?	1. Understand basics of GIS 2. Mapping and describing c		 Mapping and describing distributions Line graphs Analysing images 	 Describe distr Recognise an 	ibutions Id assess interdependence	 Assess strengths and weaknesses Evaluation Decision-making
Other: Literacy, numeracy, ethos etc.	Literacy Numeracy		Literacy Numeracy	Literacy Numeracy		Literacy Numeracy Empathy
Assessment	Written assessmentHW project		Written assessment	Biome in a boxWritten assessr	project ment x 2 (TRF & Cold Environments)	Presentation