



Geography Curriculum Overview

YEAR 7

YEAR 8

YEAR 9

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term	Rationale
Composites	What is Britain like? Why does it rain in the rainforest?	How destructive is our planet? What makes a successful sustainable town?	Why do we go on holiday? How is population changing?	The year 7 geography course starts with the students learning about the different types of geography, the UK and recognising local and national features on maps. Embedding key geographical skills which will be needed throughout Key Stage 3 geography and beyond. The course incorporates both human and physical geography to give a balanced curriculum and to create a sense of place on a local and international scale. Link to sustainability to give an appreciation to our changing planet and what can be done to improve it.
Key Components	Direction, map skills, height, 4 and 6 figure grid references Amazon, climate graphs, animal and plant adaptations	What is the Earth like? Plate boundaries, volcanic eruptions, renewable resources, reducing our impact on the planet	Tourism in the UK, Europe and around the world and changes. Difference in population between LICs and HICs	
Tier 3 language	Grid references, contours, triangulation point, ecosystem, longitude, latitude	Mantle, Pangea, constructive, destructive, conservative, fold mountains, sustainability	LIC, HIC, NEE, tourism, development, natural increase, population, Butler Model	
Assessment	Assessment covering both topics, multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing	Spring assessment covering aspects from both terms. Multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing.	Summer assessment covering aspects from throughout the year. Multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing.	
The best that has been thought and said	David Attenborough, UK, Amazon Rainforest	Montserrat, Masdar City	Blackpool, Benidorm, Dubai, Mexico.	
Composites	Cold environments: Is Antarctica a place to protect? Going Global	How does weather impact people? How do rivers change?	Impossible places. How are settlements changing?	Year 8 builds on knowledge gained in Year 7 and expands on skills acquired. Again, there is a balance of human and physical geography with a range of local, national and international examples used to widen geographical knowledge and understanding. Links to sustainability, grid references, interleaving and use of relevant case studies help to build an appreciation of our place in the wider world.
Key Components	Formation of glaciers, location and protection of Antarctica. Globalisation and industry	Weather and climate, pressure systems, hurricanes, hydrological cycle, rivers and processes	Map skills, changes to settlements such as London over time, water and tourism in Las Vegas and Dubai	
Tier 3 language	Food miles, glaciers, globalisation, transnational corporations, accumulation	Tropical storms, pressure systems, frontal and convectional rainfall. hydrological cycle	Settlement function, hierarchy, brownfield, greenfield, irrigation, sustainability of urban areas	
Assessment	Autumn assessment covering both topics, multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing	Spring assessment covering aspects from both terms. Multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing.	Summer assessment covering aspects from throughout the year. Multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing.	
The best that has been thought and said	Christmas Lectures, Antarctica, USA and UK, Greta Thunberg	Hurricane Katrina and Boscastle	Chernobyl, Dubai, Las Vegas, Canary Wharf	
Composites	What are the challenges of urban areas? How is the coast changing?	Extreme environments. Africa and development	The challenge of natural hazards	Year 9 further expands on knowledge and understanding from Years 7 and 8 and builds in clear links to GCSE topics. Key concepts needed to succeed at GCSE are present as well as a multitude of different case studies to expand on knowledge and issues faced on different continents. Relevant and recent case studies are used such as the Australian wild fires of 2019/2020 to give up to date knowledge of issues on other continents.
Key Components	Difference between HIC and LICs, issues in favelas, coastal processes and defences	Comparison of arid and arctic areas, adaption to environments, global development gap	Classification of natural hazards and where they occur, plate tectonics and movement	
Tier 3 language	Urbanisation, urban sprawl, megacity, erosion, deposition, swash, backwash	Flora, fauna, arid environment, biome, adaptation, indicators, development, mortality,	Geological, hydrological, biological,, convection currents, lithosphere, asthenosphere	
Assessment	Past GCSE paper 1 and Paper 2 questions. Multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing	Past GCSE paper 1 and Paper 2 questions based on both terms. Multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing	Past GCSE paper 1 and Paper 2 questions based on all terms. Multiple choice and extended writing questions. Low stakes testing	
The best that has been thought and said	Rio de Janeiro, Dharavi, Hapisburgh	Australia, Finland, Africa	San Andreas, Iceland, Mid-Atlantic Ridge	



King Harold Academy



Geography Curriculum Overview

YEAR 10

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term	Rationale
Composites	Living with the physical environment, the challenge of natural hazards	The living world, physical landscapes in the UK	Physical landscapes, fieldwork, challenges of the human environment, mock revision	<p>Students were introduced to some KS4 content in the second half of Year 9. Key concepts, which appear in Paper 1 exams are covered first in order to make sure all students have an understanding of the requirements for their first exam, and do not confuse human and physical geography.</p> <p>The Spring term continues to focus on Paper 1 with some Paper 2 content being covered for the first time. The summer term is focused towards data collection for the fieldwork element in preparation for Paper 3.</p> <p>This means all content for Paper 1 will have been covered by the end of the year, with some elements of Papers 2 and 3. Focus will be on Papers 2 and 3 in year 11, with interleaving of Paper 1 throughout the year to interrupt forgetting.</p>
Key Components	Natural hazards, earthquakes, tropical storms, weather, climate,	Ecosystems, tropical rainforests, deserts, coasts	Coastal features, rivers, coastal fieldwork, London	
Tier 3 language	Subduction, Milankovitch, orbital cycles, eccentricity, precession, fold mountains, Coriolis effect	Biome, abiotic, biotic, desertification, agriculture, irrigation, hydraulic action, longshore drift	Depositional features, Thalweg, berm, hierarchy, megacity, urbanisation, tombolo	
Assessment	Geography Paper 1 mock exam Low stakes testing	Geography Paper 1 mock exam Low stakes testing	Geography Paper 1 mock exam Low stakes testing	
The best that has been thought and said	Alfred Wegener, Milutin Milankovitch, Typhoon Haiyan, Nepal, Christchurch, Somerset Levels	David Attenborough, Amazon, Sahel, Thar, Jurassic coast	Frinton-on-Sea, Jubilee River, Stratford, London	

YEAR 11

Composites	Challenges of human environment	Changing economic world and challenge of resource management	Revision and pre-release material	<p>Continuation of Paper 2 at the start of Year 11, with the final fieldtrip being completed at the start of the year and written up. This ensures the fieldwork aspect of Paper 3 is completed early in the year and the remaining content can be covered with plenty of time to revise at the end of the year.</p> <p>The Spring term will cover the remaining two topics required for Paper 2 as well as the pre-release material and revision. The water element of the challenge of resource management topic has been chosen as it interlinks with the river and coasts topics covered in Year 10. Exam practice and interleaving homework will be set throughout the year in order to interrupt the forgetting.</p>
Key Components	London, Sustainability, Rio de Janeiro, Bedzed, Stratford fieldwork	Development and challenges in Nigeria and UK, tourism in Jamaica and world resource use and water in the UK pre-release, revision	Revision and pre-release material	
Tier 3 language	Regeneration, sustainability, opportunities, urban sprawl, commuter, deprivation, indicators	Demographic transition model, dependents, irrigation, water transfer system, GNP, GDP, PPP, mortality, development, HIC, LIC, NEE		
Assessment	Geography Paper 1, 2 and 3 mock exam Low stakes testing	Geography Papers 1, 2 and 3 mocks Low stakes testing	2020 Papers 1, 2 and 3 Walking/Talking mocks	
The best that has been thought and said	Stratford, Bairro Project, Rio de Janeiro	Hans Rosling, Nigeria, Jamaica, Katse dam		