



## GEOGRAPHY

### Why is the study of Geography important?

**Geography** is the study of Earth's landscapes, peoples, places and environments. It is about the world in which we live and its study will make you question how and why the world is changing, globally and locally but also, how human actions can complicate and exacerbate natural changes and events. Geography will encourage you to think about the vast number of physical and human connections that exist within our world and about the pressures that the world's natural environments face. From Year 7 you will have the exciting opportunity to understand the natural processes that affect millions of people every year like volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis, how climate change is affecting populations and how population change is itself affecting different countries. Geography allows you to study a wide range of topics from across the globe and enables you to develop a wide range of skills that you will use to interpret the world around you and understand how we can make changes that will have implications on a variety of scales, from your local area to the whole world! Your study of Geography will encourage you to think deeply and help you more effectively make links to other subjects like Science and Maths, great life skills that all universities and employers will appreciate.

Across your study you will explore Physical, Human and Environmental Geography. You will gain an understanding of why countries are at different levels of development and the impact that this has on the populations and environments of those countries. You will understand the physical and human factors that cause and contribute to natural disasters and the importance of natural resources, ecosystems and economic links around the world. Lessons will provide a wide range of opportunities for group work, role play, independent research and will encourage you to challenge yourself to suggest solutions to problems faced around the world. Geography is both creative and problem solving and your Geography classroom will be brimming with opportunities to explore the world through images, film clips, stories of personal experiences and of course, maps! You will engage with questions such as 'Does aid help or hinder the development of lower income countries?' Why do people live in dangerous places? How can we be more environmentally friendly? Why are global businesses important? How can the quality of life of the poorest people in the world be improved? You will have the chance to ask questions about what is changing in the UK and about your local environment, to study it more closely by collecting data and analysing it to find out what it tells you. Seems challenging - you are going to love it! Geography will widen your horizons!

*Big Questions such as how do our individual actions contribute to positive and negative physical and human changes like climate change, habitat loss, pollution and development are key aspects of what we study in Geography. You will investigate different sources of information to answer these big questions including data that shows us distinct patterns from which we can identify both the causes and possible solutions to some of the biggest challenges our world faces in the future. I bet you can't wait to get started...*

### **What skills will the study of Geography teach you?**

You are a citizen in this world and you need to know how to analyse a variety of sources of information, to be able to use data to identify key patterns. It will teach you to...

- interpret maps, diagrams, photographs and satellite images
- see patterns in our everyday lives and in the environments around us
- use Geographical Information Systems to explain geographic information
- collect primary data through fieldwork and about what secondary data is relevant and reliable
- present data using a wide variety of maps, graphs and diagrams
- understand how modelling can help us predict changes
- develop detailed written arguments that incorporate evidence
- solve problems
- use a variety of maths skills to help interpret geographical information and explain events and patterns
- recognise the strengths and weaknesses of data
- evaluate the usefulness of information
- assess the effectiveness of different data collection methods and data presentation techniques
- write strong arguments and use evidence to convince others of your viewpoint

### **What will you know and understand from your study of Geography?**

- The basic physical systems that affect everyday life e.g. out weather and climate, plate tectonics, water and nutrient cycles, wind and atmospheric currents.
- You will learn the location of places and the physical and cultural characteristics of different places
- You will improve your understanding of why our world is so interconnected and how technology is changing the geography of the planet.
- We will understand the geography of the past and how geography has played important roles in the way people develop their ideas to understand places and environments.
- You will develop a detailed knowledge and understanding of a wide range and scale of places including your local area, your country and the world so that you can understand the where places are, why events happen and what impact the location of these events might have
- You will be able to explain how the processes of human (e.g. urbanisation) and physical systems (e.g. weather and climate) have organised and sometimes changed the surface of the Earth.
- You will understand and recognise the spatial organisation of population globally and in the UK.
- You will use your understanding of spatial distributions at all scales — local and worldwide — in order to understand the complex connectivity of people and places.

- You will learn to evaluate sensible evidence driven judgements about how people and the environment interact.
- You will be able to apply your knowledge in order to suggest wise management decisions about how the planet's resources should be used.
- You will gain a better understanding of global interdependence and to become a better global citizen.

### **How does your study of Geography support your study in other subjects?**

Study of any subject in our curriculum takes full advantage of links with other subject areas- we term these as interdisciplinary links and we make the most of them because we know that deep learning requires the transference of knowledge and skills from one topic of learning to another. Once you can transfer your learning across topics and subject areas then you are really mastering what you know and how to apply your understanding and skills.

Geography touches on so many other subjects such as Science, where there are lots of overlaps with topics like ecosystems, tectonics and climate change. Our links with Maths include the use of graphical and statistical skills to analyse and interpret data so we can see patterns that we can explain. Geography shares the use and interpretation of texts and the development of written skills with English, and with History, the use of sources and the interrogation of them to consider whether they are reliable and how best to use them to back up our arguments. Geography is the perfect subject to link together the 'arts' with the sciences. You will learn methods of thinking and research that are widely applicable to other subject areas which will help to develop your thinking in all subjects.

Across the teaching of subjects, teachers will make reference to your learning in other areas such as Geography and this will help you to develop your understanding. There are even opportunities to apply this learning in Y7 and 8 when interdisciplinary study days are organised to deepen your understanding across the curriculum when our geography and science departments work together to explore ecosystems or natural hazards

### **How can you deepen your understanding of Geography?**

The Geography department offers lots of great opportunities for you to really engage with this fabulous subject. Across Year 7 to 8 students engage in local fieldwork activities, we follow the amazing geographical events that occur in the news so that if there is an eruption, an earthquake or hurricane, you get the chance to watch it and learn about it. We link to global geographical days like Earth Day. Enrichment is offered to all years but in year 7 and 8 we offer a weekly Geography enrichment, where students can enjoy 'Geography at the Movies', catch up on work or simply develop their geographical skills!

In Years 9, 10 and 11 studies will be studying towards their GCSE through AQA. As part of the course, we offer students two fieldwork opportunities - one to the city of Sheffield and the other to the coastal town of Hornsea. These trips are a great way to see and experience the geographical concepts we cover in class. The GCSE course offered at Outwood Academy Ripon is rich and varied - covering a broad range of geographical ideas and concepts. Beyond the classroom, we encourage our GCSE students to support our geography club enrichment and mentor students in lower school - passing on their geographical expertise.

Years 12 and 13 will experience the thrilling study of Geography at a truly advanced level. Engaging with the most up to date and academic Geography, students will tackle some of the big questions that exist in our world today: 'How are global superpowers changing?', 'Who is really accountable for climate change, and what should be done?', 'How is our understanding of place changing?' and 'Are natural hazards the greatest risk humans face?'. The fieldwork opportunities at Y12 and 13 are extensive - students complete a fully-independent NEA (non-examined assessment) which is a geographical study of their own planning. We have seen some exceptional contributions in the past - looking forward to many more.

Our revision website ([geography.outwood.com](http://geography.outwood.com)) provides a rich resource of geography information for you to use to support your studies including revision guides, links to case studies, key word glossaries and much more.

### **How are you assessed in Geography?**

Throughout the 5 year Geography course you are assessed using the following assessment objectives which ensure that you can cumulatively build your subject understanding in preparation for future GCSE and A Level study. There are half termly assessment points each year that we term Praising Stars©. For younger years we base our assessment on our subject mapping of the age related expectations across the curriculum, assessing students' performance at their current stage of study against expectation. At GCSE we make informed predictions informed by our holistic assessment of their progress against the key assessment objectives and their aspirational GCSE targets. These are also the basis for any appropriate support and intervention.

#### **Key Assessment Objectives**

AO1:

Demonstrating knowledge of locations, places, processes and environments at different scales. Question types could include describe, give, define, outline or name.

AO2

Demonstrates geographical understanding of concepts and interrelationships in relation to places, environments and processes. Question types could include explain why, outline the reasons for, and justify.

AO3

Apply knowledge and understanding in a new context

Question types could include interpret, analyse, evaluate and make a judgement or decision.

AO4

Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings.

Question types could include

How many, describe, calculate, complete this graph to show, using figure 9...

### **How can Geography support your future?**

Of course we offer the study of GCSE and A Level Geography and we encourage your continued study in this fantastic subject. Yet we know that choice and personal interest are important aspects of worthy study. Whether you have continued your study of Geography into GCSE or A level or not you will have gained access to this enriching subject and its study will have taught you to think differently and deeply.

The very fact that Geography develops such a wide range of transferable skills such as analysis, interpretation and the use of statistical techniques to explore a wide range of data will help your future application be they for colleges, universities, apprenticeships or employment.

Geography is offered at most prestigious universities either as a single honours or a joint honours subject studied alongside other disciplines e.g. BA Geography and Economics, Geography and Sociology, Geography and Management (University of Leeds), Social Sciences including Geography (Liberal Arts Degree at University of Durham). Students of Geography will usually continue to study physical and human aspects of the subject but you can then opt for units that particularly interest you.

The study of Geography can be a springboard into a huge range of career choices because of the transferable skills you will develop. Students who study Geography are among the most employable people and according to the UK's higher education statistics, Geography graduates are among the least likely to be unemployed after their degree. Of specific note are the analytical and IT based Geographical skills that Geography students develop.

Geographers fulfil a wide range of careers;

- financial services
- planning
- working in the environment, environmental law, environmental engineering
- travel and tourism
- international charities
- retail
- International relations
- GIS
- Management

- Environmental Health Technician
- Transport
- GIS officer
- Environmental Adviser
- Sales Recruitment Consultant
- GIS Technician/ Analyst
- Data Quality Officer

**GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM PROGRESSION PATHWAY AT OUTWOOD ACADEMY Ripon**

	<b>YEAR 7</b>	<b>YEAR 8</b>	<b>YEAR 9</b>	<b>YEAR 10</b>	<b>YEAR 11</b>	<b>Post 16</b>
<b>Autumn 1</b>	<p><b><u>Why is our world amazing?</u></b></p> <p>This unit is designed to inspire students to see the awe and wonder of the world. Students explore each of the world's seven continents - focusing on one of the</p>	<p><u>How risky are natural hazards?</u></p> <p>A detailed and in-depth exploration of natural hazards. Students begin their unit of study by investigating what a natural hazard is and considering the factors which affect risk associated with these.</p>	<p><u>Paper 1 - Living with the Physical Environment</u> <u>Section B - The Living World</u></p>	<p><u>Paper 1 - Living with the Physical Environment</u> <u>Section C - Physical landscapes in the UK - Rivers</u></p> <p>The final part of paper 1 presents students an in depth study of the physical processes changing our landscapes. Students will explore rivers in detail -</p>	<p><u>Paper 3 - Geographical Applications</u> <u>Section B - Fieldwork - Unseen</u></p> <p>Similar to the fieldwork experiences students will have had in years 9 and</p>	<p>Students will follow the AQA Geography A level course. Post 16 students will study the following units during their A level course:</p> <p><u>Component 1:</u></p> <p><u>Physical Geography</u></p>

	<p>amazing places on each continent. This introductory topic will build on the geography students have covered before and induct them into the knowledge and skills of the geography curriculum.</p>	<p>Students will explore the global distribution of a range of hazards and explore the ways that countries may respond to these. The in-depth hazard focus in this unit is volcanoes so students will be introduced into the physical processes which create volcanoes alongside the different classifications. Students will progress to study two named examples of volcanic eruptions, in contrasting locations. They will study the Eyjafjallajokull eruption of 2010 in Iceland and the 2018 Volcan De Fuego eruption in Guatemala. Exploring two contrasting examples will allow students to link back to their work on development from Y7.</p>	<p>The introductory topic of the AQA Geography GCSE course builds on students' well developed prior knowledge of ecosystems. Students will deepen their knowledge of ecosystems - looking at two specific global biomes - rainforests and hot deserts. Students will be expected to know the characteristics of these two contrasting environments along with how humans have developed uses of these ecosystems. Students will focus on two separate case studies here - The Malaysian rainforest and the Thar Desert, India.</p>	<p>exploring how they change and develop through each of their three courses (upper, middle and lower). Students will learn about a range of landforms found at each course of a river and develop their understanding of how these change. Students will also study a case study example of a river - following the River Tees in the North-East of the UK. This will tie together all of the knowledge they have learnt about the processes. In addition, students will consider the ways humans have developed use for rivers and the potential risks associated with these uses. A final consideration of flooding - causes and impacts - will conclude the topic.</p>	<p>10, students will prepare for a series of theoretical fieldwork questions. Students will be exposed to a range of hypothetical fieldwork scenarios and asked to apply their geographical knowledge and understanding to these geographical issues.</p>	<p>Water and carbon cycles Coastal systems and landscapes Hazards</p>
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		The topic will conclude with a focus on management of hazards and an evaluation of the role humans play in increasing hazard risk.		Students will be able to link back to examples learnt in both Living world and Hazards too.		
<b>Autumn 2</b>	<p><u>Why are ecosystems so different?</u></p> <p>Building on students' studies from their first topic, this unit will explore the vast biomes of the Earth - ranging from the polar environments of the North and South pole to the hot and humid rainforests of the tropics. Students will explore how these environments have formed and developed and the unique plants and animals that exist here. Finally, they will explore the</p>	<p><u>Is Asia the most diverse continent in the world?</u></p> <p>Similar to the Africa study students conducted in Y7, students will be exploring the continent of Asia. The largest, most populous continent on Earth. This topic will draw on a number of geographical threads students have covered previously - including development, ecosystems, climate change and landscapes. Students begin the topic with an exploration of the geographical boundaries of Asia and</p>	<p><u>Paper 2 - Challenge in the Human environment</u> <u>Section C - The Challenge of Resource Management</u></p> <p>The shortest topic of Paper 2 - students will explore the availability, amount and distribution of three essential resources - Food, water and energy. This topic will explore the complex relationships humans have with the natural environment. Students will study water as an in-depth resource - focusing on two examples of</p>	<p><u>Paper 1 - Living with the Physical Environment</u> <u>Section A - The Challenge of Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate Change</u></p> <p>Continuing on from the topic started in Y9, students will review what is meant by natural hazards and the categorisation of these. Students will explore the concept of the Global Atmospheric Circulation model and use this to inform their understanding of global weather patterns and hazards.</p>	<p><u>Paper 2 - Challenges in the Human Environment</u> <u>Section B - The Changing Economic World</u></p> <p>This topic offers students an in-depth study of the patterns of development that exist in the world today.</p> <p>Students will review causes of uneven development - expected to critically evaluate theories of development - and apply this to real life examples. Developing on from this, students will look at attempts to reduce the</p>	<p><b>Component 2: Human Geography</b></p> <p>Global systems and global governance</p> <p>Changing places</p> <p>Population and the environment.</p>



	<p>ways in which humans have started to change and influence these fragile environments.</p>	<p>the contrasting ecosystems within the continent. This begins to inform their understanding of population distribution and the dominance of China and India within the continent. Students are introduced to India through a study of Mumbai - one of the world's most rapidly developing cities. The highly diverse nature of Mumbai will be contrasted with urban areas across Asia. The topic concludes with a study of two separate Asian regions - the Middle East and China. The contrasting economic development of these regions is important to global futures in the 21st century.</p>	<p>where water is collected and used. The need to cover a large scale water project will see students investigate the Lesotho Highlands Water Project - in Southern Africa and a local water scheme will look at the Wakel River Basin in the Thar desert India. Case study choices have been made to reflect a rich and varied Geography and to build on concepts and examples students will be familiar with.</p>	<p>Students will focus both on tropical storms and extreme weather and the differing levels of risk they present. Case studies in this topic will be Typhoon Haiyan that struck the Philippines and the 'Beast from the East' snow storm that struck the UK in 2017. The final area of focus in this topic is on climate change - looking at both human and physical causes, effects around the world and steps being taken to both mitigate and adapt to this phenomena.</p>	<p>'development gap' and consider the role of HICs in this process. Students will be expected to consider a range of examples of where attempts have been made to reduce gaps in development - e.g. Jamaica and consider the effectiveness of these. Students will undertake an in-depth study of a developing country. We have opted for Nigeria due to its rapid emergence as a globally significant country. Students will investigate the history of the country, the way it has overcome development challenges and the way it continues to grow in the modern day. Students will be expected to understand how Nigeria has changed</p>	
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					<p>and the challenges that face it today.</p> <p>Students will go on to conduct an in-depth study of the UK and the changing economic landscape in the country. This will be supported by specific local examples and consider how the UK's place in the world is changing. Students will critically evaluate changes to the UK's economic landscape and explore how these may contribute to regional differences.</p>	
<p><b>Spring 1</b></p>	<p><u>Is there a development gap?</u></p> <p>This enquiry will see students explore the differing level of development across the world. Students will tangle with big</p>	<p><b><u>Landscapes Part 2, Management, River/ Coasts Focus.</u></b></p> <p>River and Coast management strategies within the UK and wider world. Cause,</p>	<p><u>Paper 1 - Living with the Physical Environment</u></p> <p><u>Section A - The Challenge of Natural Hazards - Tectonics</u></p>	<p><i>The Challenge of Natural Hazards - Weather and Climate Change continued</i></p>	<p><i>_Changing Economic World Continued</i></p>	<p><b><u>Component 3: Geography Fieldwork Investigation</u></b></p> <p>Students will complete an individual investigation which includes data</p>

	<p>questions such as 'Why do we have rich and poor countries?' and 'Will Sierra Leone always be poor?'. A true Geographer's topic - we explore a range of locations around the world and their unique histories and features. Students will investigate the emerging global superpowers of India and China and see how they are shaping the world too.</p>	<p>effects and responses to strategies as well as issue evaluation.</p>	<p>Students will begin their study of this unit in Y9 and then continue again in Y10. The topic has been divided between tectonic hazards and weather hazards, Students will consolidate and deepen their conceptual understanding of natural hazards and their formation - focusing instead on earthquakes now. Students will learn about two contrasting earthquakes - the Nepal and L'Aquila earthquakes. These two examples represent the impacts of natural hazards in communities at different levels of development. Students will directly contrast the</p>			<p>collected on at least one field trip.</p>
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			<p>effects and responses to these natural hazards and make evaluative judgements about the level of preparedness of each example. Students will conclude the topic by reviewing why people choose to live in areas of high hazard risk and steps taken to reduce risk in these areas.</p>			
<p><b>Spring 2</b></p>	<p><u>How do landscapes change over time?</u></p> <p>The first chance students get to study classic physical geography! Students will look at the ways in which water and ice have shaped and changed our landscapes. Looking at a range of UK, and global, examples students will understand the important role these natural processes play in</p>	<p><b><u>What's the problem with resources?</u></b></p> <p>Focus on essential resources for life as well as renewable vs non renewable. Focus on our demand for oil, the impacts both positive and negative and the future of resources.</p>	<p><u>aper 2 - Challenges in the Human Environment</u> <u>Section A - Urban issues and challenges</u></p> <p>This topic takes students through a detailed look into the world's rapidly emerging urban areas. With over 50% of the global population living in urban areas, an understanding of these spaces is essential for</p>	<p><u>Paper 1 - Living with the Physical Environment</u> <u>Section C - Physical landscapes in the UK - Coasts</u></p> <p>Students will explore coastal environments in detail - exploring how they change and develop. Students will learn about the processes and landforms associated with the coastline -</p>	<p><u>Paper 3 - Geographical Applications</u> <u>Section A - Issue Evaluation</u></p> <p>This section contributes a critical thinking and problem-solving element to the assessment structure. The assessment will provide students with the opportunity to demonstrate</p>	

	<p>creating the world we have today.</p>		<p>our geography students.</p> <p>Through the lens of two case study examples - Rio De Janeiro in Brazil and Sheffield in the UK - students will explore the challenges and opportunities that exist within these cities. Students will be expected to develop a comprehensive understanding of the changes and growth of these two locations.</p> <p>Students will conclude the topic with a consideration of 'cities of the future' and a focus on how these areas can be made more sustainable. They will also study an example of a regeneration project in a UK city - considering whether this is a sustainable project.</p>	<p>focusing on key ideas of erosion, transportation and deposition.</p> <p>The case study example used here is the Holderness Coast - East Yorkshire - which students will use for their own fieldwork example.</p> <p>Students will be expected to know about landforms in this area, human uses and ways people have tried to protect and diminish the effects of the coast here.</p>	<p>geographical skills and applied knowledge and understanding by looking at a particular issue(s) derived from the specification using secondary sources.</p> <p>The exam board will send a resource booklet to the academy twelve weeks before the date of the exam so that students have the opportunity to work through the resources, enabling them to become familiar with the material. Whilst we do not know what content will be covered ahead of time, it will be linked to one of the themes students have studied previously.</p>	
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<p><b>Summer 1</b></p>	<p><u>How diverse in Africa?</u></p> <p>A huge misconception - Africa is a country?! This topic aims to unpick some of these ideas and show students the incredible diversity behind the world's second largest continent. Investigating the trouble history of the continent through to its position today as a hugely diverse and divided continent. By exploring the different peoples, cities, ecosystems and landscapes across Africa - students will never look at the continent in the same way again.</p>	<p><b>Middle East</b></p> <p>What is the middle east like, physical features and climate. Resources in the middle east and potential conflict this brings. Are cities sustainable in the middle east and its global importance to us all.</p>	<p><u>Paper 3 - Geographical Applications</u> <u>Section B - Fieldwork - Human</u></p> <p>As part of their GCSE course, students have to conduct two separate pieces of fieldwork. One with a link to human geography and the other with a link to physical geography. Students will spend time in lesson preparing their investigation - ensuring they are familiar with the enquiry, risks, methods and how to present data. Students will be supervised during their investigation but will be expected to collect their own data. The focus of the human fieldwork looks at housing inequality in Middlesbrough. Details of the trip will be shared nearer the time.</p>	<p><u>Paper 3 - Geographical Applications</u> <u>Section A - Issue Evaluation - EXAMPLE</u></p> <p>Based on the real example students will experience in Y11, students will engage with a pre-release booklet to understand the processes involved in analysing secondary sources of information. The topic will draw directly on prior content - important to allow students revisit and consolidate prior knowledge.</p>	<p>Pre release preparation and revision</p>	
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<p><b>Summer 2</b></p>	<p><u>How am I linked to climate change?</u></p> <p>Some people think climate change is the most pressing cause facing human life today. This topic will demystify some of the ‘fake news’ behind the phenomena and show students the real evidence. Students will consider the ways in which a changing climate affects us all - locally, nationally and globally. Students will learn about the causes, effects and impacts of climate change. They’ll also learn about their powerful place in shaping this new world. Finally, students will conduct a fieldwork investigation in their</p>	<p><u>Is Russia a ‘Prisoner of Geography?’</u></p> <p>The final topic of Y8 is based on Tim Marshall’s book ‘Prisoners of Geography’ and is an investigation of the impact of Geography on a country’s development.</p> <p>Whilst Russia is the focus of the topic, a number of other examples will be married in to give wider geographical context.</p> <p>This topic aims to bring together everything students have learnt in the previous two years. Considerations of Russia’s environmental regions, the influence of these on human actions and development, the placement and importance of key cities and the</p>	<p><u>Consolidation and Geographical skills</u></p> <p>Embedded throughout students' study of Geography up to this point has been a focus on key skills and knowledge. Examples include map work, graph skills, numerical and statistical skills and secondary source analysis.</p> <p>This final unit of Y9 will take a range of geographical examples and explore them explicitly through these key skills. With these skills being embedded throughout the geography course, this will serve students future success.</p>	<p><u>Paper 3 - Geographical Applications</u> <u>Section B - Fieldwork - Physical</u></p> <p>As part of their GCSE course, students have to conduct two separate pieces of fieldwork. One with a link to human geography and the other with a link to physical geography. Students will spend time in lesson preparing their investigation - ensuring they are familiar with the enquiry, risks, methods and how to present data. Students will be supervised during their investigation but will be expected to collect their own data.</p> <p>The focus of the physical fieldwork</p>		

	<p>local community - framed around the climate change.</p> <p><b>Fieldwork Enquiry-</b> e.g. How can we reduce the social, economic and environmental impacts of traffic in the local area.</p>	<p>subsequent position of the country in the world.</p>		<p>will look at the role of coastal management at the Hornsea (east Yorkshire) coastline. Students will visit the beach and conduct their own research.</p>		
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