



GEOGRAPHY

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. Does this seem challenging? You are going to love it! Geography will widen your horizons!

You will answer 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.

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. our 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 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. In Year 7 we engage with competitions, quizzes and clubs like 'Geography at the Movies'. Across Year 7 to 9 students engage in fieldwork activities both in the local area and further afield. 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 and to UK events like Fairtrade Fortnight. Our enrichment opportunities include a variety of Geography Clubs including 'Sustainability Warriors' which will start in the new year.

Throughout all year groups we encourage students to join the fieldwork opportunities that are on offer and trips like Iceland, Italy, Cornwall and Anglesey. In year 10 and 11 we organise a variety of GCSE related fieldwork, for example a UK coastal location like the Fylde Coast to observe coastal management and processes in action. You will also have the opportunity to be a Geography mentor for students lower down in school, to support, motivate and inspire them.

Our revision website (geography.outwood.com) provides a rich resource of geographical 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 years of studying Geography, 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 6 assessment points each year that we term Praising Stars. We assess how students at their current stage of study are on track to reach their end of stage targets which are formulated on aspirational expectation from their KS2 starting points. We make an informed prediction from our holistic assessments based on our subject mapping of expectation across the Geography curriculum.

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, compare.

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 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 not you will have accessed this enriching knowledge 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 applications whether they are 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 such as:

- 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

GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM PROGRESSION PATHWAY AT OUTWOOD ACADEMY OUTWOOD ACADEMY HAYDOCK

	YEAR 7	YEAR 8	YEAR 9	YEAR 10	YEAR 11
Autumn I	<p><u>Why is our world amazing?</u> What is Geography? What do I remember from Geography in Primary school? What are the major continents and oceans of the world? What amazing place will we visit in North America? What amazing place will we visit in South America?</p>	<p><u>How wild is our weather?</u> What actually is weather? What are clouds and how do they form? Why is air pressure so important? How do we measure weather? Is a weather reporter job for me? What is climate and why does it differ from weather? What are the worlds climate zones? Why is the UK's climate so different? KIP and SRT How does climate change link to extreme weather? What causes a tropical storm? Why do wildfires start? Revision Top Quiz and SRT</p>	<p><u>Are the oceans there to be exploited?</u> Where are our oceans? How diverse are UK waters? Why was the Northwest passage important? What happened in the Suez Canal in 2021? How is climate change influencing our oceans? What is the Geography of crime at sea? Why is China building the great wall of sand? Why is plastic pollution bad? What is the great pacific garbage patch? What happened on Deepwater horizon? Why are our ecosystems so important? What is the invasion of the signal crayfish? Why are our oceans important? KIP and SRT</p>	<p><u>Living world</u> Introduction to Ecosystems Food Chains and Food Webs Balance and Change and Small-Scale Ecosystems Nutrient Cycle Global Distribution of Large-Scale Ecosystems Tropical Rainforests Characteristics, Interdependence and biodiversity Adaptations in Tropical Rainforests KIP 1: Outline how plants in Tropical Rainforests adapt to the physical conditions (6 marks) The Value of Tropical Rainforests to People Changing Rates of Deforestation and benefits of Deforestation (Malaysia) Tropical Rainforests Sustainable Management Physical Characteristics of Hot Deserts, Interdependence and Biodiversity Adaptation to Hot Desert Conditions Thar Desert - Opportunities Thar Desert - Challenges KIP 2: Hot deserts create opportunities to support development. To what extent do you agree with this statement. (9 marks)</p>	<p><u>Rivers</u> Long and Cross Profile Change Erosion and Transportation Waterfalls, Interlocking Spurs and Gorges Meanders and Ox-Bow Lakes Floodplains, Levees and Estuary Example Landforms: River Tees Physical and Human Factors Affecting Flooding Hydrographs Hard Engineering Soft Engineering KIP 10: Evaluate the costs and benefits of hard engineering techniques (6 marks) River Tees Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Rivers SRT - Rivers</p> <p><u>UK Physical landscapes</u> Major upland and lowland areas and rivers</p> <p><u>Coasts</u> Waves Weathering and Mass Movement Erosion and Landforms of Erosion (including geology)</p>

				<p>Cause and Management of desertification</p> <p>Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Living World</p> <p>SRT - Living World</p>	<p>KIP 12: Using Figure 1 and your own knowledge, explain how different landforms may be created by the transport and deposition of sediment along the coast. (6 marks)</p> <p>Transportation and depositional landforms</p> <p>Example: Holderness Coasts</p> <p>Hard Engineering</p> <p>Soft Engineering</p> <p>Examples: Holderness Coastal Management</p> <p>Revision - Coasts</p> <p>Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Coasts</p> <p>SRT – Coasts</p> <p>Physical Fieldwork</p> <p>Introduction and Planning</p> <p>Risk Assessment and Mitigation</p> <p>Methodology</p> <p>Data Collection method write up and data presentation done in the afternoon of the trip</p> <p>Analysis and Conclusion</p> <p>Evaluation</p>
<p>Autumn 2</p>	<p><u>Why is our world amazing?</u></p> <p>What amazing place will we visit in Europe?</p> <p>What amazing place will we visit in Africa?</p> <p>What amazing place will we visit in Asia?</p> <p>What amazing place will we visit in Antarctica?</p>	<p><u>How does ice change the world?</u> What did our world look like 10,000 years ago?</p> <p>What and where are glaciers?</p> <p>How does ice shape the land?</p> <p>What landforms are shaped by erosion?</p> <p>How are corries formed?</p> <p>KIP</p> <p>What landforms are shaped by deposition?</p>	<p><u>How risky are natural hazards?</u></p> <p>What are natural hazards?</p> <p>How and why do tectonic plates move?</p> <p>What are the global distribution of hazards?</p> <p>What were the effects of the Japanese earthquake?</p> <p>What were the responses of the Japanese earthquake?</p> <p>Geography in the news</p>	<p><u>Resource management</u></p> <p>What is Resource Management?</p> <p>Global Inequalities</p> <p>Overview of Food Resources</p> <p>Overview of Energy Resources</p> <p>Overview of Water Resources</p> <p>KIP 3: Explain how the UK could overcome problems of uneven water supply and demand (6 marks)</p> <p>Global Patterns of Water</p> <p>Rising Demand for Water</p>	<p><u>Year 11 Revision plan</u></p> <p>Pupils will be given details from their tutors regarding revision for their mocks.</p> <p><u>Economic Change</u></p> <p>Global Variations in Economic Development and Quality of Life</p> <p>Measures of Development - GNI, BR, DR, IM, LE, People per Doctor, LR, access to safe water, HDI + Limitations</p> <p>Demographic Transition Model</p> <p>Causes of Uneven Development</p>

	<p>What amazing place will we visit in Oceania?</p>	<p>How are glacial landforms used? How has the Lake District benefited from glaciation? What are the problems in the Lake District? How are glaciers changing in the Himalayas? Topic Quiz & SRT</p>	<p>What were the effects of the boxing day tsunami? What were the responses of the boxing day tsunami? What are the benefits of living in a hazard zone? How can we mitigate the effects of hazards? Design an earthquake proof building Does wealth make a difference to the effects of a hazard? KIP SRT</p>	<p>Factors Affecting Water Availability Impacts of Water Insecurity Strategies to increase Water Supplies Large Scale Water Transfer Project- Example: Lesotho Sustainable Water Resources Sustainable Water Scheme –Wakel River Basin KIP 4: Outline how local schemes in an LIC/NEE you have studied can increase sustainable supplies of water (6 marks) Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Resources SRT - Resources</p>	<p>Consequences of Uneven Development - Wealth and Health Consequences of Uneven Development - International Migration Reducing the Development Gap - investment, industrial development and tourism, fair-trade Reducing the Development Gap - aid, intermediate technology, debt relief and microfinance loans KIP 13: Suggest suitable strategies used to reduce the development gap in LICs/NEEs (6 marks) Using Tourism to Reduce the Development Gap –Example: Jamaica</p>
<p>Spring 1</p>	<p><u>Why are ecosystems so different?</u> What are ecosystems and where are they? How are parts of an ecosystem linked together? What is a Tropical Rainforest? How do plants and animals adapt in the rainforest? What are the challenges and opportunities in a TRF?</p>	<p><u>How diverse is Africa?</u> What Physical Geography features are in Africa? What ecosystems are in Africa? Where do people live in Africa? How does the physical geography of Africa affect where people live? Is there a development gap in Africa? How fast is Africa developing? KIP What is the impact of mobile phone use on the Democratic Republic of Congo? How has the DRC been affected by Ebola? Why are tourists visiting the DRC? What is meant by the term blood diamonds?</p>	<p><u>Is Russia a prisoner of its own Geography?</u> What are the key geographical features of Russia? What is the climate of Russia? What ecosystems are found in Russia? How developed is Russia? Is Russia a prisoner of Geography? Where do people live in Russia? Why do people visit Russia? What happened in Chernobyl Why is there conflict between Russia and the Ukraine?</p>	<p><u>Natural hazards:</u> Introduction to Natural Hazards Earth's Structure Location of Earthquakes and Volcanoes Characteristics of Plate Margins KIP 5: Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanoes. (6 marks) Nepal Effects Nepal Responses L'Aquila Effects L'Aquila Responses Contrasting Earthquakes at Different Levels of Wealth KIP 6: With reference to an example you have studied, discuss the effectiveness of the response to a tectonic hazard. (9 marks +3 SPaG) Living in Areas With Risk Managing Risk</p>	<p><u>Economic Change (continued)</u> Case Study- Nigeria (location/importance) Case Study- Nigeria (changing relationships) Case Study- Nigeria (changing industrial structure) Case Study- Nigeria (TNCs) KIP 14: Assess the importance of Transnational corporations to the industrial development of LICs or NEEs. (9 marks) Case Study- Nigeria (Environmental Impacts) Case Study- Nigeria (aid) Case Study- Nigeria (Effects on Q of L) Economic Futures UK- causes of economic change Economic Futures UK- moving towards a post-industrial economy - IT, services, finance and research</p>

		<p>How have blood diamonds impacted the lives in the DRC? Is China a friend or a foe? Topic Quiz & SRT</p>		<p>Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Tectonic Hazards SRT - Tectonic Hazards</p>	<p>Economic Futures UK- moving towards a post-industrial - economy science and business parks Quorum Example Changing Rural Areas Improvements in Transport North South Divide - Regional Strategies UK and the Wider World</p> <p><u>Year 11 Revision plan</u> Pupils will be given details from their tutors regarding revision for their mocks.</p>
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<p>Spring 2</p>	<p><u>Why are ecosystems so different?</u> What is a desert? What are the challenges and opportunities in a Desert? Why does the Desert have a risky future? What is a Polar environment? What are the challenges and opportunities in a Polar environment? Why do Polar environments have a risky future?</p>	<p><u>Is Asia the most diverse and dynamic continent in the world?</u> How dynamic and diverse is Asia? What ecosystems can we find in Asia? What is the population of Asia like? How is China helping to create an interdependent world? What is it like to live in India? What is it like to live and visit the Middle East? Why is Mumbai growing so rapidly? What opportunities are there in Mumbai? What are the challenges in Mumbai? KIP and SRT How have the government responded to the rapid growth of Mumbai? Shanty town challenge</p>	<p><u>What happens when the land meets the sea?</u> What do we use the coast for? What happens when the land meets the sea? What shapes our coastal landscape? What forms of erosion take place on the coast? What landforms are created by forces of erosion? How does transportation change the coastline? How does deposition change the coastline? How has life on the Holderness coast changed? What defences can be used to protect the coast? Weighing it up: are the benefits worth the cost? What happens when the land meets the sea?</p>	<p><u>Urban issues</u> Urban Trends and Megacities A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE: Rio De Janeiro (location and growth) A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE: Rio De Janeiro (challenges) - managing urban growth, water and services A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE: Rio De Janeiro (challenges) - unemployment, crime, environmental issues A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE: Rio De Janeiro (opportunities) A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE: Rio De Janeiro (opportunities) Favela Bairro Project KIP 7: With reference to an example, explain how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor in LIC/NEEs. (6 marks) UK Population Overview A case study of a major city in the UK :Sheffield (importance and location) A case study of a major city in the UK :Sheffield (immigration) A case study of a major city in the UK :Sheffield (challenges deprivation and inequalities) A case study of a major city in the UK :Sheffield (challenges) Park Hill Flats – Urban Regeneration KIP 8: Assess the level of inequality across a major urban area you have studied. (9 marks +3 SPaG) A case study of a major city in the UK :Sheffield (opportunities)</p>	<p><u>Year 11 Revision plan</u> Pupils will be given details from their tutors regarding revision <u>Issue evaluation (pre-release) – Paper 3</u> Six lessons on the pre-release once released from AQA <u>Year 11 Revision plan</u> Pupils will be given details from their tutors regarding revision</p>
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				Sustainable Urban Living Urban Transport Strategies Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Urban SRT - Urban	
Summer I	<u>Is there a development gap?</u> What is development? How can we measure development? What are the global patterns of development? What is the Demographic Transition Model? What are the causes of development?	<u>How does water shape the land?</u> How do rivers form? How does a river change from source to mouth? How do rivers shape rocks? How do waterfalls form? Why are rivers so bendy? KIP What are floodplains and levees? How do rocks move in a river? What causes floods? Can we prevent floods? What happened in Storm Desmond? Topic Quiz & SRT	<u>Is tourism a blessing or a curse?</u> Why is there a global growth in tourism? How is the business of tourism changing? Where does the world go on holiday? Why are less developed countries becoming popular? What are the challenges of tourism? Can tourism create conflict? KIP How does tourism affect the environment? How does tourism affect the environment? What is there to love about Jamaica? Can tourism promote sustainable development? Topic Quiz & SRT	<u>Weather hazards and climate change</u> What is the Global Atmospheric Circulation Model? How and Where are Tropical Storms Formed? Structure and Features of Tropical Storms and How Climate Change Might Affect them Typhoon Haiyan Effects Typhoon Haiyan Responses Reducing the Effects of Tropical Storms UK Weather Hazards An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK- Beast from the East - Cause and Impacts An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK- Beast from the East - Response Is UK Weather Becoming More Extreme? KIP 11: Using an example you have studied, explain the impacts of a recent extreme weather event in the UK. (6 marks) Evidence of Climate Change Natural Causes of Climate Change Human Causes of Climate Change Impacts of Climate Change Managing Climate Change-Mitigation Managing Climate Change-Adaptation Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Weather and Climate	<u>Year 11 Revision plan</u> Pupils will be given details from their tutors regarding revision

				SRT - Weather and Climate	
Summer 2	<p><u>Is there a development gap?</u> What are the effects of development? How can we reduce the development gap? Is trade a better way than aid to reduce the development gap? What other strategies can be used to reduce the development gap?</p>	<p><u>How have humans impacted Sankey Valley?</u> What is fieldwork and why is it important? Where is Sankey Valley? How could humans impacted Sankey Valley? What could we measure at Sankey Valley? How can we reduce risks of hazards whilst on fieldwork? Fieldwork How can we present our data? How can we analyse our data? What conclusions do we have from our fieldwork and how could we improve it? Quiz?</p>	<p><u>What's the problem with resources?</u> What are our essential resources? Where are all the worlds resources? Why is renewable energy important? Why are we using controlled explosions at power stations? Which country tops the renewable energy charts? What are the causes of food insecurity? What are the environmental problems with how we grow food? How can we grow food more sustainably? What happens when we run out of land? How do we match the need for water? How sustainable is your home?</p>	<p><u>Fieldwork Enquiries</u> Introduction and Planning Risk Assessment and Mitigation Methodology Data Collection method write up and data presentation done in the afternoon of the trip Analysis and Conclusion Evaluation Revision and End of Unit Assessment - Human SRT - Human</p>	