

| | | Autumn | | Spring | | Summer | |
|--------|------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | Term 1 | Term 2 | Term 3 | Term 4 | Term 5 | Term 6 |
| Year 8 | Knowledge | Africa <i>Physical geography</i> <i>Forest and deserts</i> <i>Transatlantic slave trade</i> <i>Colonisation in Africa</i> <i>Developed and developing countries</i> <i>Poverty and conflict in Somalia</i> <i>Causes of development gap</i> <i>The Great Green Wall</i> <i>Tourism in Kenya</i> <i>Development and urbanisation</i> | Plate Tectonics and Earthquakes <i>Continental drift theory</i> <i>Plate tectonic theory</i> <i>Features of an earthquake</i> <i>Earthquake in a HIC</i> <i>Earthquake in a LIC</i> <i>Managing earthquakes</i> <i>Tsunamis</i> <i>Japan tsunami 2011</i> <i>Natural hazards and development</i> | Hot Desert and the Middle East <i>Atmospheric circulation and the distribution of hot deserts</i> <i>Biodiversity in hot deserts</i> <i>Challenges of development in hot deserts</i> <i>Geography of the Middle East</i> <i>Success of Saudi Arabia and Dubai</i> <i>Conflict in the Middle East</i> <i>Civil war in Yemen</i> <i>Economic importance of the Middle East</i> | Climate emergency <i>The Greenhouse effect</i> <i>The carbon cycle</i> <i>Burning fossil fuels</i> <i>Farming emissions</i> <i>Deforestation</i> <i>Extreme weather</i> <i>Shrinking polar ice</i> <i>Retreating glaciers</i> <i>Warming oceans</i> <i>Wildfires</i> | Coastal landscapes <i>The rock cycle</i> <i>Weathering</i> <i>Erosion</i> <i>Headlands and Bays</i> <i>Wave-cut platforms</i> <i>Cave, Arch, Stack, Stump</i> <i>Beaches</i> <i>Sand Dunes</i> <i>Spits and Bars</i> <i>Threats to the coast</i> <i>Coastal Management</i> | Environments in danger <i>Natural resources</i> <i>Resource curse</i> <i>Blood diamonds</i> <i>Illegal mining</i> <i>Illegal logging in TRF</i> <i>Illegal fishing</i> <i>Whale hunting</i> <i>Poaching and trafficking animals</i> <i>Pollution</i> <i>Chernobyl disaster</i> |
| | Skills | Throughout each topic students will get the opportunity to develop and practice a range of geographic skills including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartographic skills – The use and interpretation of a variety of maps at a variety of scales including but not limited to atlases and Ordinance Survey maps. Note: The use of Ordinance Survey maps involves developing the skills of grid references, scale, directions and height. • Graphical skills – selecting and constructing the appropriate graphs and charts using appropriate scales • Numerical skills - demonstrating an understanding of number, area and scales and being able to draw conclusions from these. • Statistical skills – calculating and using measures such as averages and percentages • Quantitative and qualitative skills – collecting, presenting and interpreting both types of data. | | | | | |
| | Assessment | At KS3, there are four main types of assessment which are expected to take place in Geography lessons. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In class non-written assessment - A full range of informal assessment techniques are encouraged to provide students with instant feedback, guidance and encouragement e.g., questioning, low stakes testing, retrieval starters, modelling etc. • Book Work – Books will be used to assess students’ progress in lessons with opportunities to feedback and improve. • Mid-point (formative) Assessment – This information should be used to adjust teaching following the test, with common misconceptions being addressed and corrected in a formal feedback session where students undertake actions set by teacher to close gaps in knowledge • Summative Assessment - At the end of each unit, students will sit a summative assessment, designed to allow them to show how well they’ve understood the knowledge and developed the skills being taught in the unit. These are longer assessments using a range of testing styles | | | | | |