



Y7.1 Geography: The World through a Geographers eyes.



Learning about this topic is important because: Geography helps us make sense of the world around us. In this topic, you will begin to think like a geographer by exploring places, maps and perceptions, while developing the skills needed to understand people, environments and global issues. This knowledge will provide the foundation for your future Geography studies.

This builds on: Your primary school learning about continents, countries, maps, human and physical geography, and the ways people interact with different places around the world.

This leads to: This topic lays the foundations for future Geography learning by introducing key concepts and skills that will be developed through KS3 and GCSE topics, including natural hazards, population, development, climate change and geographical enquiry.

What we will learn	Check list ✓	RAG Rate	What skills will we develop/practise	Check list ✓	RAG Rate
What are the different types of Geography – physical, human and environmental.			How to use an atlas – including the index for locating countries and cities.		
Locational knowledge on different scales – The Wirral (local), the UK (national), Europe (continental), the Middle East (regional) and the rest of the world (global).			Reading longitude and latitude coordinates.		
What is cartography (map making), and how have maps been developed over time.			Annotating photographs		
How has our perception of the world, and the accuracy of our maps has changed.			Statistical skills: Mean, median, mode and range.		
How does latitude and longitude help us locate places on earth.			Data collection techniques: Environmental quality surveying		
What is a perception and why do people's perceptions differ.			Data presentation: Stacked bar charts and choropleth maps.		
Fieldwork skills: School Environment survey.			Evaluative writing – critiquing your school environment investigation.		
Key vocabulary Physical geography Human geography Perception Cartography Scale Latitude Longitude Equator Hemisphere Prime Meridian			Assessments – Scores and reflection		
			Continents, oceans, countries and cities.	/20	
			Longitude and Latitude	/20	
			School Environment Survey	/10	



Y7.2 Geography: OS map skills.



Learning about this topic is important because: OS map skills helps you explore and understand the world around you. By using maps to locate places, identify features and navigate landscapes, you develop a deeper appreciation of how people and environments are connected.

This builds on: The map skills you developed in primary school, including using simple maps, atlases and compass directions to locate places. You may also know how to read a 4 figure grid reference and understand some OS map symbols.

This leads to: Strong map skills are used throughout Geography to help you investigate places, landscapes and global issues. You will apply these skills in all future topics, using maps to interpret information, identify patterns and understand how people and environments are connected.

What we will learn - Skills to develop and practise	Check list ✓	RAG Rate	Reflection – how confident do you feel in each skill?
Identifying the different types of map symbols.			
Understanding direction – 8 point and 16 point compass rose.			
Reading 4 figure grid references.			
Reading 6 figure grid references			
Reading and measuring the height the of the land. Contour lines, spot hights and triangulation pillars.			
Scale – measuring the distance between locations as the crow flies (straight line) and the curved distance (following roads/trainlines).			
Identifying OS map features using aerial photographs.			
Key vocabulary Scale Linear scale Ratio Grid references Spot height Triangulation pillar Contour line Urban Rural	Assessments – Scores and reflection		
	Map symbols	/20	
	4&6 figure grid references	/20	
	End of topic assessment	/10	



Y7.3 Geography: The Earths Resources



Learning about this topic is important because: This topic introduces you to the planet and its interconnecting spheres: atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes, environments, and the climate; how human activity relies on the effective functioning of natural systems.

This builds on: This unit builds on prior learning from the National Curriculum KS2, many pupils may know about biomes, and the distribution of natural resources. Links to KS2 and prior learning from KS3 (O.S. map skills and World cartography).

This leads to: Understanding of the interactions between the Earth's spheres will be progressed and how natural resources are used and how people's actions are affecting the planet. KS3 links to development in year 8 and how resources can create economic issues and links. Topic brings in the concept of water security and scarcity, which can links to KS4 Ecosystems and resource management.

What we will learn	Check list ✓	RAG Rate	What skills will we develop/practise			Check list ✓	RAG Rate
Identify the Earth’s spheres and how they are interconnected			Interpret geographical diagrams – Use rock cycle diagrams, soil profiles and Earth system models to describe and explain physical processes.				
Understand the concept of geological time							
Understand the three categories of rocks – Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary.			Identify patterns using maps – Use world maps to locate major biomes, climate zones and the global distribution of natural resources.				
Understand how rocks are weathered – Mechanical, Physical and chemical weathering.							
Understand the composition and formation of soils – drawing a soil profile.			Analyse geographical data – Interpret climate graphs, vegetation maps and resource data to explain the distribution of biomes.				
Understand how biomes are formed by the interaction of the Earth’s spheres.							
Identify how people use the Earth’s natural resources – rocks, soil, biomes, water, oil.			Explain interactions within Earth systems – Understand how the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere interact to shape landscapes and ecosystems.				
Case study: The Tropical Rainforest. What natural resources does it contain and why is it important?							
Case study: The Tropical Rainforest. How are we exploiting this biome and what happens if we don’t protect it?			Apply geographical knowledge to case studies – Use evidence from the Tropical Rainforest to explain the importance of biomes and the consequences of environmental change.				
Classify and evaluate sources of renewable and non-renewable forms of energy							
Key vocabulary			Assessments – Scores and reflection				
Atmosphere	metamorphic		Key Vocab assessment	/10			
Hydrosphere	weathering						
Biosphere	freeze-thaw weathering		Mid Topic assessment	/10			
Lithosphere	chemical weathering						
natural resources	biological weathering						
raw materials	Industrial Revolution						
renewable	Porous						
non-renewable	Impermeable						
igneous	soil profile		End of topic assessment	/30			
sedimentary	biome						
sustainability	water scarcity						



Y7.4 Geography: Cold Environments



Learning about this topic is important because: In this topic you will learn about how glaciated landscapes are formed, and the challenges posed to people and the environment within them. You will develop your understanding of how ice has shaped the landscapes we see today and how people, plants and animals adapt to extreme environments. You will also explore how climate change is affecting these fragile regions and the impacts this has on the wider world.

This builds on: Your learning about perceptions of place, OS maps and Earth's resources. You will use map skills to investigate cold environments, explore how people perceive these landscapes, and consider how their resources can be used and managed sustainably.

This leads to: Throughout your KS3 and GCSE studies you will delve deeper in to issues surrounding climate change, ecosystems damage, and natural hazards. You will continue to develop your understanding of how natural processes shape environments and how human activities can affect them.

What we will learn	Check list ✓	RAG Rate	What skills will we develop/practise			Check list ✓	RAG Rate
What Are Cold Environments?			Map interpretation – locating cold environments and glaciated landscapes using maps and atlases.				
Life on the Edge: Adapting to Cold Environments			Photograph interpretation – identifying glacial landforms from photographs and satellite images.				
The Ice Age: How Glaciation Shaped Our World			Data analysis – interpreting climate graphs and data on glacier change over time.				
Glacial Processes: Erosion, Transportation and Deposition			Drawing detailed diagrams of different landforms and using annotations to explain the processes leading to their formation.				
Landforms of Glaciation: U-Shaped Valleys, Corries and Moraines			Sequencing of geographical processes – describing how glaciers shape landscapes through erosion, transportation and deposition.				
Cold Environments as a Resource: Opportunities and Challenges			Decision-making and evaluation – assessing the benefits and challenges of using cold environments and evaluating strategies to protect them.				
Threats to Cold Environments: Climate Change and Human Activity							
Protecting Fragile Environments: Managing Cold Regions Sustainably							
Key vocabulary			Assessments – Scores and reflection				
Cold environment	Corrie		Formation of a Corrie	/10			
Tundra	Arête		Key terms knowledge test	/10			
Polar region	Pyramidal peak						
Permafrost	U-shaped valley						
Adaptation	Hanging valley						
Glacier	Moraine						
Ice age	Tourism						
Erosion	Conservation						
Transportation	Sustainability						
Deposition	Climate change						
Freeze-thaw weathering	Global warming						



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