












































<p>Global Connection National Connection Continents Oceans Wonders</p>	<p>Atlas Grid Reference Compass Direction Scale Legend Relief Contour Lines Triangulation Pillar Spot Heights Physical Map Choropleth Map Relief Map Topological Topographical Mental Maps Sketch Maps Real Maps Cardinal Points Contour Lines Slope Hills Navigation Map Political Map Topographical Map Thematic Map Road Map0</p>	<p>Squatter Settlement Advanced Countries Low Income Developing Emerging Developing Life Expectancy Literacy Rate Developing Developed Undeveloped Infant mortality Birth Rate Bilateral Aid Choropleth Map Colonialism Department of International Development (Dfid) Ecological Footprint Extreme Poverty Gender Inequality Gross National Product GNI Per Capita Income Inequality International Aid Quality of Life Subsistence Farming United Nations Non-Governmental Aid Sustainable Development Goals Poverty Human Development Aid (H</p>	<p>Mountains Pollution Desertification Special Economic Zone Rivers Deserts Plateau Rural Urban Technological Hub Megacity Migration Farming</p>	<p>their flag on the seabed of the North pole? Part 1 L9: Why did Russia plant their flag on the seabed of the North Pole? Part 2 L10: Assessment <u>Key Vocabulary</u> Physical Landscape Natural Environment Economy Climate Biomes Population Distribution Arctic Arctic Circle Choropleth Continental Climate Demographics Densely Populated Sparsely Populated Exclusive Economic Zone Greenpeace Indigenous Permafrost Plain Population Density Sea Ice Taiga Tundra</p>	<p>River Mouth River Channel Water Fresh Water Water Cycle Erosion Transportation Landform Weathering Deposition Sediments Precipitation Transportation Evaporation Transpiration Condensation Intercepted Infiltration Groundwater Storage Run-off Watershed Throughflow Hydrologist Abrasion Attrition Hydraulic Action Corrosion Cross Profile Long Profile V-Shaped Valley Interlocking Spur Waterfall Plunge Pool Lateral Erosion Ox-Bow Lake</p>
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	SK				SK					SK				SK			
	DK				DK				DK					DK			
Year 8	<p>Topic: Coasts</p> <p>KQ: What happens where the land meets the sea?</p> <p>Lesson Brief:</p> <p>L1: What happens where land meets the sea?</p> <p>L2: What shapes our coastal landscape?</p> <p>L3: What forms of erosion takes place on the coast?</p> <p>L4: What landforms are created by forces of erosion?</p> <p>L5: How does transportation change the coastline?</p> <p>L6: how does deposition change the coastline?</p> <p>L7: How has life on the Holderness coast changed?</p> <p>L8: What defences can be used to protect the coast?</p> <p>L9: Weighing it up: are the benefits worth the cost?</p> <p>L10: End of unit Assessment</p>	<p>Topic: Population Change</p> <p>KQ: How are populations changing?</p> <p>Lesson Brief:</p> <p>L1: One planet, many people: how are populations changing?</p> <p>L2: Where does everyone live, and why?</p> <p>L3: How can we describe the structure of a population?</p> <p>L4: Can we control population?</p> <p>L5: Why do people migrate?</p> <p>L6: Where do people migrate to ?</p> <p>L7: What is urbanisation?</p> <p>L8: How did urbanisation change South Hampton? Part 1</p> <p>L9: How did urbanisation change South Hampton? Part 2</p> <p>L10: End of unit assessment</p>	<p>Topic: Glaciation</p> <p>KQ: How does ice change the world?</p> <p>Lesson Brief:</p> <p>L1: How does ice change the world?</p> <p>L2: How and why do glaciers form and move?</p> <p>L3: How do glaciers change landscapes?</p> <p>L4: How are landforms shaped by glacial erosion? Part 1</p> <p>L5: How are landforms shaped by glacial erosion? Part 2</p> <p>L6: How do we know the Lake District was glaciated?</p> <p>L7: How are landforms shaped by glacial deposition?</p> <p>L8: How do people use glacial landforms?</p> <p>L9: How do we investigate how glaciers are changing?</p> <p>L10: End of unit</p>	<p>Topic: Africa</p> <p>KQ: What are the challenges and opportunities facing Africa?</p> <p>Lesson Brief:</p> <p>L1: What are the challenges and opportunities facing Africa?</p> <p>L2: What is the physical landscape of Africa?</p> <p>L3: How has Africa's past shaped its present?</p> <p>L4: How developed are African Countries?</p> <p>L5: What is the climate of patterns and biomes in Africa?</p> <p>L6: Is there a future for the Sahel?</p> <p>L7: What are the challenges and opportunities of population change in Africa?</p> <p>L8: What are the challenges and opportunities of urbanisation in</p>	<p>Topic: The Middle East</p> <p>KQ: Why is the Middle East an important world region?</p> <p>Lesson Brief:</p> <p>L1: Why is the Middle East an important world region?</p> <p>L2: How does physical geography influence the region?</p> <p>L3: What problems does the climate of the Middle East create for the region?</p> <p>L4: Why is the population of the Middle East so diverse?</p> <p>L5: Why is the Middle East an economic region of the world?</p> <p>L6: How has the United Arab Emirates developed?</p> <p>L7: Why is Yemen the poorest country in the Middle East?</p> <p>L8: Why is there ongoing conflict in the Middle East?</p> <p>L9: Why is the Middle East an important world</p>	<p>Topic: Natural Resources</p> <p>KQ: Is the Earth running out of natural resources?</p> <p>Lesson Brief:</p> <p>L1: How do we use our planet as a natural resources?</p> <p>L2: What are rocks and how are they a natural resources? Part 1</p> <p>L3: What are rocks and how are they a natural resources? Part 2</p> <p>L4: Why are soils the root of life?</p> <p>L5: How does the biosphere provide natural resources?</p> <p>L6: How does the hydrosphere provide natural resources?</p> <p>L7: Why is the world so dependent on oil resources?</p> <p>L8: What natural resources can be used</p>											

	<p><u>Key vocabulary:</u> <i>coastline erosion geomorphology glacial till sedimentary transportation subaerial erosion Hydraulic Action Abrasion Attrition Solution Traction Saltation Suspension Solution Longshore Drift Prevailing wind Displacement</i></p>	<p><u>Key vocabulary:</u> <i>birth rate census death rate demographic transition model deported forced migrants immigrant migrant natural increase over-populated population population distribution population pyramid push and pull factors refugees rural to urban migration slums under-populated urbanisation voluntary migrants</i></p>	<p>assessment <u>Key vocabulary:</u> <i>arete corrie crevasses glacial till hanging valley ice age ice core lateral moraine medial moraine melt water misfit river moraine plucking ribbon lake snout snow and ice striations tarn terminal moraine truncated spur u- shaped valley zone of ablation zone of accumulation</i></p>	<p>Africa? L9: Does China want to help develop Africa? L10: End of unit assessment <u>Key vocabulary:</u> <i>Berlin Conference desertification imperialist migrate distribution colonialism exploitation</i></p>	<p>region? Part 1 L10: Why is the Middle East an important world region? Part 2 L11: End of unit assessment <u>Key vocabulary:</u> <i>crude oil diversifying forced migration region mediterranean climate</i></p>	<p>to generate electricity? L9: How can we use natural resources sustainably? L10: End of unit assessment <u>Key vocabulary:</u> <i>biological weathering biome chemical weathering clay crude oil fossil fuel freeze-thaw weathering geologist impermeable industrial revolution natural resources non-renewable porous raw material renewable sustainability water scarcity weathering</i></p>
	<p>SK    </p> <p>DK    </p>	<p>SK    </p> <p>DK    </p>	<p>SK   </p> <p>DK   </p>	<p>SK    </p> <p>DK    </p>	<p>SK    </p> <p>DK  </p>	<p>SK   </p> <p>DK    </p>
Year 9	<p>Topic: Plate Tectonics KQ: Can we ever know enough about earthquakes and volcanoes to live safely? <u>Lesson Brief:</u></p>	<p>Topic: Weather & Extreme Weather KQ: What is the difference between weather and climate? How is it created? KQ: Why do different places have different</p>	<p>Topic: Weather & Extreme Weather (cont.) KQ: How can weather be hazardous? <u>Lesson Brief:</u></p>	<p>Topic: Dynamic Development KQ: Why are some countries richer than others? <u>Lesson Brief:</u></p>	<p>Topic: Dynamic Development (Cont.) KQ: Why are some countries richer than others? <u>Key Vocabulary:</u></p>	<p>Topic: Urban Futures KQ: What are the challenges and opportunities for cities today? <u>Lesson Brief:</u></p>

<p>L1: Do continents fit together like jigsaw pieces? L2: Where are the worlds earthquakes, volcanoes and mountain belts? L3: What is happening beneath our feet? L4: What happens at plate boundaries? L5: What do we know about earthquakes? L6: Nepal Earthquake - Causes and Consequences. L7: Nepal Earthquake - Responses. L8: Can people manage living in earthquake zones? L9: What do we know about volcanoes? L10: Can people manage living near volcanoes?</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Continental drift Lithosphere Mid-Ocean Ridge Mountain belt Natural Disaster Natural Hazard Ocean trench Ridge push Slab Pull Focus Epicentre</p>	<p>climates? Lesson Brief: L1: What is the difference between weather and climate? L2: What are the ways we measure weather? L3: How can weather data be recorded and presented? L4: What are clouds and why does it rain? L5: What are low pressure weather systems? L6: What are high pressure weather systems? L7: How do we conduct a weather enquiry? L8: What are the climates of the UK? L9: How does climate vary across the world? L10: Why do places have different climates?</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Weather Climate Temperature Precipitation Rainfall Altitude Air Pressure Wind Humidity</p>	<p>L9: Assessment Key Vocabulary: Radiosonde Convective Rain Relief Rain (orographic) Frontal Rain Rain Shadow Knots Sky Obscured Atmosphere Evaporation Condensation Rain Shadow Dew Point Cumulus Stratus Cirrus Alto Nimbus Depressions Cold front Warm front Isobars Millibars Anticyclones Climate graphs Equator Leeward side Prevailing Wind Latitude Climatic Zone North Atlantic Drift</p>	<p>L1: Defining development L2: The Global Development Divide L3: Measuring Development L4: Development Changes Lives L5: How uneven development happened L6: Uneven Development and Climate Change L7: Obstacles to development – trade and debt L8: Obstacles to development – Political Unrest L9: 6.9 Zambia – a low-income developing country L10: Zambia’s zigzag path to development L11: Zambia’s development goals L12: Invest in Zambia L13: Zambia’s reliance on copper L14: Trans-national companies in Zambia L15: Aid and debt in Zambia</p>	<p>Debt relief Democratic Development Economic development Emerging and developing country (EDC) Foreign investment Global price Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Gross national income (GNI) Highly indebted poor country (HIPC) Human Development Index (HDI) Independence International aid International trade Investment Land-locked country Life expectancy Low-income developing country (LIDC) Migrant worker Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) MINTs Multi-lateral aid Non-governmental organisation (NGO) Political unrest Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Rostow’s model of economic development</p>	<p>L1: An Urban World L2: Supersized Cities L3: How cities began and grew L4: The Urban Explosion L5: Slumming It L6: Urban Trends in the UK L7: The future of cities L8: Birmingham on the map L9: Come to Birmingham L10: Explore Birmingham L11: Unequal Birmingham L12: Sustainable Birmingham L13: Urban Fieldwork 1 L14: Urban Fieldwork 2 L15: Istanbul on the map L16: Expanding Istanbul L17: Explore Istanbul L18: At home in Istanbul L19: Congested Istanbul</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Advanced countries (ACs) Alpha cities Brownfield site Urbanisation Suburbanisation Counter-urbanisation Re-urbanisation Deprivation Emerging and developing countries (EDCs)</p>
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<p>Convection Currents Plate Boundary Magma Mantle Crust Core Richter Scale Mercalli Scale Seismologist Seismometer Subduction Fault Line Shallow Earthquake Mitigation Pyroclastic flow Composite Volcano Shield Volcano</p>	<p>Sunshine Drought Solar Panels Wind Turbines Weather Station Stevenson Screen Thermometre Barometer Campbell Stokes Sunshine recorder Rain gauge Wind Vane Anemometer Wind Rose Six Thermometer Meteorology Weather systems Synoptic Charts Weather Maps Cloud cover Oktas Satellites Buoys</p>		<p>L16: Top-down development in Zambia L17: Bottom-up development in Zambia</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u> Adult literacy rate Advanced country (AC) Bi-lateral aid Bottom-up development BRICs Child mortality Civil war Colonialism Colony Commodities Consumer industries Debt</p>	<p>Sanitation Short-term emergency relief Social development Sustainable development Tax avoidance Tax incentives Tied aid Top-down development Trade Trans-national company (TNC) Uneven development</p>	<p>Gentrification Green belt Inequality Informal sector Infrastructure Integrated transport system Internal growth International migration Life expectancy Low-income developing countries (LIDCs) Megacity Metacity Migrant Multi-cultural National migration Natural increase Overpopulation Primary data Pull factor Push factor Quality of life Secondary data Standard of Living Slum Squatter settlement Sustainability Trans-national company (TNC) Urban function</p>
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<p>L5: Retirement Dreams L6: London's booming population. L7: UK's changing economy L8: Post-industrial UK L9: Economic hubs in the UK L10: London's place in the UK economy L11: Cambridge - an economic hub L12: UK's global role L13: UK in the Middle East L14: UK Media L15: Great British Takeaway</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u> Ageing population British Empire Commonwealth Demographic Transition Model Demography Dependency Ratio Dependant Population Economic Hub Employment sectors Ethnic diversity European Union Growth corridor Hi-tech industry Housing shortage Land use</p>	<p>L5: Food security L6: Measuring food security. L7: Two visions of the future L8: Food security in Tanzania. L9: Goat aid in Babati, Tanzania L10: Tanzania's bid to grow its own wheat. L11: Tanzania's current bid for food security. L12: Attempts to achieve food security- 1 L13: Attempts to achieve food security- 2 L14: Attempts to achieve food security- 3 L15: Small-scale approaches to food security .</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u> Advanced country (AC) Agribusiness Arithmetic rate Average daily calorie consumption Biofuel Bottom-up aid Bottom-up approach Bottom trawling By-catch Child mortality</p>	<p>L7: Costa-Rica-sustainable rainforest management L8: Ecotourism in Costa Rica L9: Polar regions L10: Life in the Arctic L11: Human impacts on the Arctic L12: Sustainable management of whaling L13: Sustainable management of the Arctic L14: Towards an Arctic Treaty</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u> Active layer Afforestation Agroforestry Albedo effect Arctic council Biodiversity Biomass Biome Carbon sink Conservation Consumer Deciduous Deforestation Ecosystem Ecotourism Fauna Food chain</p>	<p>L6: Shaping landscapes - erosion processes L7: Coastal landforms L8: Jurassic coastline L9: Battered coastline L10: Coastline management</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u> Abrasion Arch Attrition Backwash Bay Beach Beach nourishment Biological weathering Cave Chemical weathering Cretaceous period Deposition Erosion Freeze-thaw weathering Geology Groyne Hard Engineering Headland Hydraulic action Igneous rock Jurassic period Landscape Limestone pavement Longshore drift Lowlands Managed retreat</p>	<p>L6: River landforms L7: The Thames basin L8: Landforms along the River Thames L9: Flooding on the Thames L10: Flood threat to London</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u> Aquifer Attrition Biological weathering Chemical weathering dry valley Erosion Flood relief channel Floodplain Freeze-thaw weathering Geology Glaciation Gorge Groundwater Hard engineering Hydraulic action Igneous rock Landscape Landslide Levee Limestone pavement Load Long profile Lowland Meander mechanical weathering</p>	<p>L4: Conducting a fieldwork L5: Presenting data L6: Analysing Data L7: Evaluating the data L8: Putting our findings into practice.</p> <p><u>Key Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>** STUDENTS CAN SIT 2 PAPERS IN Y10 PPEs</p>
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<p>Life expectancy Monetary Union Net Migration North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Political role Population density Population pyramid Population structure Post-industrial economy Prevailing wind Primary data Quaternary industry Rain shower Relief rainfall Secondary data Secondary industry Single market Tertiary industry United nations (UN) Water Stress</p> <p>Topic: Human Fieldwork KQ: How sustainable is East Village in Stratford in relation to the Egan's Wheel.</p> <p>Lesson Brief: L1: What is fieldwork L2: Creating your hypothesis L3: Data collection methods L4: Conducting a</p>	<p>Child stunting Child wasting Commercial farming Commercial fishing Deforestation Demand Ecosystem Emerging & developing country Energy Factory farming fairtrade famine Food bank food security Food waste Fracking Genetically modified (GM) crop Geometric rate Green revolution Growth Corridor Herbicide Hub and out-grower model Intensive farming Low-income developing country (LIDC) Mechanisation organic farming Overfishing Peak oil permaculture Pesticide Pollution Purchasing power Parity</p>	<p>Food web Fragile environment Indigenous people inuit Litter Logging Mineral extraction national park Nature reserve nutrient cycle #paris Agreement# Permafrost photosynthesis Producer Sea le Sea ice maximum Sea ice minimum Shifting cultivation Soil profile Sustainability Temperate forest Tropical rainforest Tundra Water Cycle Whaling Wilderness</p> <p>Topic: Decision Making Exercise (Paper 3)</p> <p>Lesson Brief:</p>	<p>Mass movement Mechanical weathering Metamorphic rock Off-shore reef Periglacial Quaternary period Rock armour Saltation Sedimentary rock Shoreline management plan Soft engineering Solution spit Stack Suspension Swash Transaction Transport Triassic period Upland</p>	<p>Metamorphic rock #oxbow lake Periglacial Rejuvenation River Basin River straightening River terrace Saltation Sedimentary rock Soft engineering Solution Suspension Traction Transport Uplans U shaped valley V shaped valley Waterfall</p>	
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