Geography Curriculum Map 2024 2025

Year 7 Geography 2024-2025 (For teaching from W/C 02/12)						
September 2024 - July 2025	**Legacy Curriculum**	**Half Term 2 (Teaching from 02/12)**	**Half Term 3**	**Half Term 4**	**Half Term 5**	**Half Term 6**
The Big Picture		‘What are the key physical and human processes on our planet?’				
Topic		**Our Planet**	**Resources and Trade**	**Brilliant Biomes**	**Fantastic UK Landscapes**	**UK Coasts**
End Points		**By the end of this term students will:** Understand important physical and human processes at the global scale, for example continental drift and the water cycle. This term will help students understand some of the key physical processes that make planet Earth so unique and teeming with life (unlike the other planets). It will also help students to understand some of the key human processes taking place on Earth’s surface, for instance global population change, and reasons for varying quality of life. Establishing these foundational concepts provides necessary context for the narrower and deeper content appearing later in the year.	**By end of this Term students will:** Understand that the Earth’s surface is rich in a variety of natural resources, and that resources are extracted for human use. It is vital for geography students to know that resources are distributed unevenly, in order to understand why global trade exists and why some countries are wealthier than others. It is also important that early in the key stage students have a basic grasp of economic activities, for example employment in resource extraction, manufacturing, and services, so that they can understand resource management and economic development.	**By end of this Term students will:** Be able to deepen their understanding of Earth’s vast diversity through the study of biomes. It helps students piece together foundational concepts such as latitude, temperature, and water and nutrient cycles, to explain why different biomes form in different locations, and why biodiversity varies from biome to biome. It is important for geographers to consider the importance of biomes to the natural world and to people. From this understanding, students can think meaningfully about how human actions can threaten biomes, and why this matters.	**By the end of this Term students will:** Understand how landscapes help geographers to see Earth’s natural processes at play and develop a sense of wonder at the power of Earth’s natural forces. It requires students to made sense of the sequence of physical processes, explain a range of factors involved and examine how the surface of Earth changes over very long-time spans. It is important for young geographers to consider the physical variation of UK landscapes and develop place knowledge of iconic sites. The mastery of physical process in this unit provides a foundation to subsequent KS3 units on rivers, coasts and glaciers.	**By the end of this Term students will:** Develop a sound understanding of physical processes and how landforms such as cliffs and beaches form. The unit provides deliberate opportunities for verbal and written explanation of coastal processes and landform formation – skills that require repeated practise and refinement. It is important to embed this physical understanding before students move onto units dealing with human interactions with the natural world in Year 8.
Links to NC		Human and physical geography	Human and physical geography, Geographical skills and fieldwork	Human and physical geography, Geographical skills and fieldwork	Human and physical geography, Geographical skills and fieldwork	Human and physical geography, Geographical skills and fieldwork
Learning	**Legacy Curriculum**	**1. What is our planet made of?** **2. What is planet Earth?**	**1. What do I need to know about Resources and Trade?** **2. What are raw materials?** **3. What is manufacturing?** **4. What are services?** **5. Why do countries trade?** **6. How did the UK make its wealth in the past?** **7. How does the UK make its wealth today?** **8. How can we use OS maps to explore employment in the UK?** **9. Revision + Checkpoint Assessment**	**1. What do I need to know about Biomes?** **2. What is an ecosystem?** **3. What are the major biomes of the world?** **4. How do I read latitude on a map?** **5. How does latitude influence biomes?** **6. What are the characteristics of the deciduous forest?** **7. How biodiverse is the deciduous forest biome?** **8. Which biome do we live in? (Fieldwork)**	**1. What do I need to know about Fantastic UK Landscapes?** **2. What are landscapes?** **3. How can OS maps help us investigate landscapes?** **4. How can rocks be ‘forever’?** **5. How did Giant’s Causeway form?** **6. How did Wenlock Edge form?** **7. How did the Grampian Mountain range form?** **8. How do I explore UK landscapes using online map programs? (optional)**	**1. What are coasts?** **2. How did cliffs form at Caithness?** **3. How did Harlech beach form?** **4. How do Google Earth and OS maps show the Dorset coast?** **5. Why is the Dorset coastline so jagged?** **6. How can we use grid references to understand the coast? (optional)** **7. How can I use Digimap to explore the coast? (ICT lesson) (optional)**
Concepts						
What is needed to master the knowledge		1. **What is our planet made of?** To recap concepts and skills from primary school and to understand how to be successful in Geography 2. **What is planet Earth?** To understand the characteristics of Earth, including its age and its surface	1. **What do I need to know about Resources and Trade?** To recap concepts and skills from primary school and to understand how to be successful in Geography 2. **What are raw materials?** To identify many types of raw materials that are found on or in Earth’s surface 3. **What is manufacturing?** To learn how raw materials are turned into finished products ready for sale 4. **What are services?** To learn what services are, and how services are reliant on manufactured goods 5. **Why do countries trade?** To learn why countries need to trade and how organisations like the European Union can make trade easier 6. **How did the UK make its wealth in the past? T**o explain the importance of manufacturing for the UK in the past 7. **How does the UK make its wealth today?** To explore how one type of service generates wealth in the UK today 8. **How can we use OS maps to explore employment in the UK?** To learn how to use OS map symbols and four-figure grid references to	1. **What do I need to know about Biomes?** To recap concepts and skills from past units and understand how we can make progress 2. **What is an ecosystem?** To examine the relationships that exist between living and non-living elements of an ecosystem and learn how to read a food web 3. **What are the major biomes of the world?** To record and compare the unique characteristics of a range of biomes using a documentary resource and a comparative grid 4. **How do I read latitude on a map?** To learn the major lines of latitude and practise using latitude to describe biome distribution 5. **How does latitude influence biomes?** To learn how the climate that exists at each latitude determines the biomes that form there 6. **What are the characteristics of the deciduous forest?** To learn about the deciduous forest, vegetation and forest layers 7. **How biodiverse is the deciduous forest biome?** To learn that the deciduous forest is a moderately biodiverse biome and explore some of the reasons for this 8. **Which biome do we live in? (Fieldwork)**	1. **What do I need to know about Fantastic UK Landscapes?** To revise concepts about the Earth’s structure and topographic maps of the UK 2. **What are landscapes?** To describe landscapes including landforms and human features 3. **How can OS maps help us investigate landscapes?** To read spot heights and contour lines on OS maps in order to describe the topography of landscapes 4. **How can rocks be ‘forever’?** To describe the rock cycle 5. **How did Giant’s Causeway form?** To explain the physical geography processes that formed the Giant’s Causeway 6. **How did Wenlock Edge form?** To learn the physical geography processes that formed Wenlock Edge 7. **How did the Grampian Mountain range form?** To learn how tectonic processes formed the UK’s highest mountain range 8. **How do I explore UK landscapes using online map programs?** (optional) To learn to	1. **What are coasts?** To explain what the coast is and describe a range of coastal landforms 2. **How did cliffs form at Caithness?** To learn how two main processes of erosion cause cliffs to form 3. **How did Harlech beach form?** To learn how deposition of eroded sediment causes beaches to form 4. **How do Google Earth and OS maps show the Dorset coast?** To be able to use maps to explore the unique characteristics of the Dorset coast 5. **Why is the Dorset coastline so jagged?** To learn how geology and coastal processes interact to form headlands and bays in Dorset 6. **How can we use grid references to understand the coast?** (optional) To be able to use grid references on OS map extracts to explore and describe coastal landscapes 7. **How can I use Digimap to explore the coast?** (ICT lesson) (optional) To use a range of map skills whilst using the Digimap computer program to explore the UK coast

			identify types of employment 9. **Revision + Checkpoint Assessment** - To revise what we have learnt so far this term	To use observational fieldwork to gather evidence of the biome in which we live	use online map programs to explore Scotland's Northwest Highlands	
Common Misconceptions			**1. What do I need to know about Resources and Trade?** "Trade" always means exchanging money for goods/services (ignores barter systems or informal economies). **2. What are raw materials?** Raw materials are only solid objects (ignoring liquids like oil or gases like natural gas). **3. What is manufacturing?** All manufacturing is harmful to the environment. **4. What are services?** Services are not "real work" because they don't produce tangible goods. **5. Why do countries trade?** Importing goods is bad because it means the country isn't self-sufficient. **6. How did the UK make its wealth in the past?** The UK's wealth was entirely due to industrialization (ignoring colonial trade and agriculture). **7. How does the UK make its wealth today?** All wealth in the UK comes from finance (ignoring technology, healthcare, tourism, etc.). **8. How can we use OS maps to explore employment in the UK?** OS maps are outdated tools with no relevance to modern employment patterns. **9. Revision + Checkpoint Assessment** Students may not have understood previous topics.	1. **What do I need to know about Biomes?** Biomes only include plants and animals (ignoring non-living elements like climate and soil). 2. **What is an ecosystem?** Ecosystems only include animals and plants (ignoring non-living elements like sunlight, water, and soil). 3. **What are the major biomes of the world?** Biomes are static and unchanging over time. 4. **How do I read latitude on a map?** Latitude lines are the same as longitude lines. 5. **How does latitude influence biomes?** All areas at the same latitude have the same climate and biome. 6. **What are the characteristics of the deciduous forest?** Deciduous forests only exist in temperate regions. 7. **How biodiverse is the deciduous forest biome?** Biodiversity only refers to the number of species, not the variety of interactions and roles within the ecosystem. 8. **Which biome do we live in? (Fieldwork)** Human activity has no impact on the biome in which we live.	1. **What do I need to know about Fantastic UK Landscapes?** All UK landscapes are flat or low-lying (ignoring mountain ranges and upland areas) 2. **What are landscapes?** A landscape is the same everywhere within a region (ignoring the variation in landforms and features). 3. **How can OS maps help us investigate landscapes?** OS maps only show flat representations, not elevations or terrain. 4. **How can rocks be 'forever'?** Rocks never change (ignoring the processes of the rock cycle). 5. **How did Giant's Causeway form?** The Giant's Causeway was created by human activity or mythological events (ignoring volcanic processes). 6. **How did Wenlock Edge form?** Wenlock Edge is a recent formation. 7. **How did the Grampian Mountain range form?** Mountains are static and don't change after they form 8. **How do I explore UK landscapes using online map programs? (optional**) Online maps only show roads and cities, not natural features.	1. **What are coasts?** The coastline is static and unchanging (ignoring erosion, deposition, and sea-level changes). 2. **How did cliffs form at Caithness?** Cliffs are formed instantly, like natural walls. 3. **How did Harlech beach form?** Erosion and deposition cannot happen at the same location. 4. **How do Google Earth and OS maps show the Dorset coast?** Google Earth and OS maps show the same level of detail (ignoring their different functions). 5. **Why is the Dorset coastline so jagged?** All coastlines are jagged due to random erosion. 6. **How can we use grid references to understand the coast? (optional)** Grid references are only useful for locating general areas, not specific features. 7. **How can I use Digimap to explore the coast? (ICT lesson)** (optional) Online map programs are less accurate or detailed than printed maps.
Tier 3 Vocabulary		1. **What is our planet made of?** surface, continent, feature, geography, human, physical, land, natural, ocean 2. **What is planet Earth?** continent, planet, sphere, ocean, saltwater, seafloor, orbit, landmass	1. **What do I need to know about Resources and Trade?** Coast, income, trade, population, quality of life, urban, HIC, MIC, LIC 2. **What are raw materials?** Agriculture, raw, raw materials, timber, crop, oil, natural, precious, mine, extract, quarry 3. **What is manufacturing?** Manufacturing, machinery, product, supply chain, customer. 4. **What are services?** Service, import, consumer, qualification, healthcare, education. 5. **Why do countries trade?** Trade, citizens, European Union, fee, members, partnership, organisation. 6. **How did the UK make its wealth in the past?** Employed, urban, line graph, industry, steel, coal mining, protest, closure 7. **How does the UK make its wealth today?** Finance, company, banking, employee, sector, tax, wealth, salary 8. **How can we use OS maps to explore employment in the UK?** Grid, grid square, grid reference, eastings, northings, four-figure grid reference, OS map, symbol, key 9. **Lesson 9 Revision + Checkpoint Assessment**	1. **What do I need to know about Biomes?** water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, rainfall, snow, liquid, water vapour, cloud, oxygen, carbon dioxide, habitat 2. **What is an ecosystem?** ecosystem, interact, biotic, abiotic, soil, sunlight, oxygen, nutrient, temperature, food web, energy 3. **What are the major biomes of the world?** biome, large-scale, deciduous forest, hot desert, savanna, tropical rainforest, tundra, characteristics, location, climate, animals, vegetation, soil fertility, comparative grid 4. **How do I read latitude on a map?** latitude, equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, degrees, North, South, hemisphere, poles, distribution, horizontal 5. **How does latitude influence biomes?** climate, temperature, extreme, concentrated, heat energy, sunlight, rainfall band, latitude, flourish 6. **What are the characteristics of the deciduous forest?** deciduous, temperate, broadleaf, shed, season, autumn, winter, spring, summer, nutrients, New Forest, ground layer, herb layer, shrub layer, canopy, oak, ash 7. **How biodiverse is the deciduous forest biome?** biodiversity, biodiverse, variety, moderate, leaf litter, species, nutrients, survive 8. **Which biome do we live in? (Fieldwork)** fieldwork, observation, local area, record, cross-reference, photo annotation, vegetation analysis, climate analysis	1. **What do I need to know about Fantastic UK Landscapes?** core, mantle, crust, height, topography, surface, continent, Pangea, cross-section. 2. **What are landscapes?** landscape, landform, feature, loch, mountain, crust, soil, rock, visible, physical, human 3. **How can OS maps help us investigate landscapes?** peak, topography, contour, spot height, symbol, OS map 4. **How can rocks be 'forever'?** metamorphosis, rock cycle, igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, mantle, volcano, pressure, compaction, texture, basalt, slate, limestone, particles 5. **How did Giant's Causeway form?** column, igneous, basalt, erupt, lava, magma, fracture, mantle, hexagonal, solidified 6. **How did Wenlock Edge form?** valley, ridge, limestone, shale, Shropshire, sedimentary rock, slope, resistant 7. **How did the Grampian Mountain range form?** mountain range, collide, crumple, tectonic plate, fold mountains, Ben Nevis 8. **How do I explore UK landscapes using online map programs?** aerial, online map program, Digimap, satellite, topography, scale, contour line, spot height, landscape, peak, valley, Northwest Highlands	1. **What are coasts?** coast, wave, landform, cliff, beach, arch, headland, bay, landscape 2. **How did cliffs form at Caithness?** sea cliff, process, erosion, hydraulic action, notch, overhang, collapse, cliff face, retreat, sandstone, Caithness 3. **How did Harlech beach form?** beach, sediment, sand, pebbles, sediment load, energy, deposit, deposition, erosion 4. **How do Google Earth and OS maps show the Dorset coast?** coastline, Dorset, jagged, headland, bay, Google Earth, identify, function, computer software, zoom, pan, tilt, rotate, OS map, key, symbol 5. **Why is the Dorset coastline so jagged?** resistant, non-resistant, geology, alternating, band, bay, headland, Dorset 6. **How can we use grid references to understand the coast?** (optional) grid, grid square, grid reference, eastings, northings, four figure grid reference, six figure grid reference 7. **How can I use Digimap to explore the coast?** (ICT lesson) (optional) Digimap, online map program, symbol, key, scale, aerial, landform

Year 8 Geography 2024-2025 (For teaching from W/C 02/12)						
September 2024 - July 2025	**Legacy Curriculum**	**Half Term 2 (Teaching from 02/12)**	**Half Term 3**	**Half Term 4**	**Half Term 5**	**Half Term 6**
The Big Picture		**'Does humanity live sustainably with the environment?**				
Topic		**Food and Famine**	**Endless Energy**	**Climate Change**	**Polar Environments**	**Middle East**
End Points	**Legacy Curriculum**	**By the end of this Term:** Students will understand the issues around food insecurity. Food insecurity is a worrying global issue that affects 3 billion people globally. Almost 800 million of those suffer from chronic hunger, and numbers are increasing. The concentration of those suffering is mostly in regions of the world where there is conflict, on top of a background of low rainfall and aridity, and an ongoing cycle of poverty. Studying Food and Famine is important for students to understand how precarious resource provision is on a global scale and notice the patterns of unequal distribution.	**By the end of this term:** Students will understand that using fuel and electricity is essential to the way modern society functions. Globally the demand for energy is increasing rapidly, due to rising population, wealth and manufacturing. By the end of this century energy demand will likely lead to total fossil fuel depletion, as well as the largest environmental problem the world has ever faced. It is critical that students understand why we continue to rely on fossil fuels, and what alternatives may look like. When pupils understand these fundamentals, they have a sound basis from which to grapple with challenging concepts like climate change, and glacial retreat in subsequent units.	**By the end of this term:** Students will understand discussion around climate change and how it is the most pressing issue facing the planet. Geographers are deeply concerned with the causes and impacts of climate change, and crucially, how to slow it given growing populations, rising greenhouse gas emissions and variable global commitment to change. Young geographers are interested in the big moral and environmental debates of the day and should be supported to develop evidenced views using up to date statistics and case studies. This is especially important when studying climate change, as an issue crowded by noisy and often unsubstantiated opinions in the wider media. More broadly, gaining knowledge and understanding of climate change supports students to feel equipped to address it rather than being demoralised by its challenges.	**By the end of this term:** Students will understand how polar environments play a crucial role in cooling the global climate as their white surfaces reflect radiation. Temperatures are rising faster in polar regions than anywhere else on Earth, causing loss of sea and land ice. This removes habitat and causes sea level rise. The tundra biome is located within polar regions, and it's cold arid climate and flat hand is home to unique flora and fauna.	**By the end of this term: Students will understand the history of the** 17 countries of the Middle East, whose borders have changed over time and were preceded by successive Empires. Be able to read physical maps of the Middle East illustrating mountain ranges, rivers, seas, and climate zones. Explain about the aridity in the Middle East and explain why population density is uneven with 65% settled in urban areas. The income bands of countries of the Middle East are wide ranging. Much wealth is based on the extraction of fuels and minerals, as harsh climatic conditions mean that surface resources are limited. Imports therefore play an important role. The Middle East is a cultural treasure chest, boasting famous landmarks of the world's three major religions, but it is also a place of many conflicts, caused by limited resources, shifting borders, changing power, and religious and ethnic claims.
Links to NC						
Learning		**1. Which knowledge do I need for Unit 2 Food and Famine?** **2. What is food security?** **3. How does global food consumption vary?**	**1. Which knowledge do I need for Endless Energy?** **2. Why is the world using more energy?** **3. What are fossil fuels?** **4. What are renewables?** **5. What is the UK's energy mix?** **6. Which is a suitable site for solar energy?** **7. What is China's energy mix?** **8. How did Uruguay become a leader in renewable energy?**	**1. What is climate?** **2. Has the climate always been like this?** **3. Why is Earth's atmosphere warmer than in space?** **4. How is fossil fuel use causing the climate to change?** **5. What is the evidence for climate change?** **6. Are the impacts of climate change the same around the world?** **7. Are we all equal players in a changing climate?** **8. What is being done about climate change?**	**1. What are polar environments like?** **2. Why are polar environments important?** **3. Why are polar regions so cold?** **4. How do plants and animals survive in polar environments?** **5. What is it like in the Russian Arctic?** **6. Why is the Yamal peninsula so important to Russia?** **7. What is life like in the Yamal region?** **8. Why did the Nenets' reindeer die in 2014?**	**1. Where is the Middle East?** **2. What is the physical geography of the Middle East?** **3. Why is the Middle East so arid?** **4. What is the human geography of the Middle East?** **5. How wealthy is the Middle East?** **6. Does the Middle East have all the resources it needs?** **7. Why is the Middle East a cultural treasure chest?** **8. Why is there conflict in the Middle East?**
Concepts						
What is needed to master the knowledge		**1. Which knowledge do I need for Food and Famine?** To recap concepts and skills which are important for success **2. What is food security?** To understand that food insecurity is a global problem that leads to poor health **3. How does global food consumption vary?** To be able to read choropleth maps to describe the pattern of food consumption around the world	**1. Which knowledge do I need for Endless E**nergy? To recap concepts and skills to help us understand Endless Energy **2. Why is the world using more energy? T**o explore the role of energy in society and examine the reasons why global demand is increasing **3. What are fossil fuels?** To discover how fossil fuels form and explore the pros and cons of using fossil fuels for energy **4. What are renewables? T**o discover different types of renewable energy sources and explore the pros and cons of using renewables for energy **5. W**h**at is the UK's energy mix?** To explore how the UK's energy mix has changed over time, moving away from coal and towards gas and wind energy **6. Which is a suitable site for solar energy?** To examine two solar energy sites in the UK and justify a decision about which is most suitable for solar panel installation **7. What is China's energy mix?** To understand how China's high energy demand explains its	**1. What is climate?** To look at how climate varies across the planet by examining major climate zones **2. Has the climate always been like this?** To discover how the climate has changed since Earth's formation and describe the characteristics of Earth's climate today **3. Why is Earth's atmosphere warmer than in space?** To discover how the natural greenhouse effect maintains Earth's climatic conditions **4. How is fossil fuel use causing the climate to change?** To explain how human activity is causing rapid temperature rise, focusing on the burning of fossil fuels **5. What is the evidence for climate change?** To compare the different ways that sediment cores, temperature records, aerial photographs give evidence for climate change **6. Are the impacts of climate change the same around the world?** To examine a range of places to compare and contrast the impacts of climate change	**1. What are polar environments like?** To learn about the physical characteristics of polar regions **2. Why are polar environments important?** To explain why polar environments are important regionally and globally **3. Why are polar regions so cold?** To learn how dispersed solar energy and the Earth's tilt cause extreme cold in polar regions **4. How do plants and animals survive in polar environments?** To examine how plants and animals have adapted their physical characteristics and behaviours to survive harsh polar conditions **5. What is it like in the Russian Arctic?** To learn about the physical and human characteristics of the Russian Arctic **6. Why is the Yamal peninsula so important to Russia?** To explore the importance of Russia's Yamal peninsula as a resource 'treasure chest' **7. What is life like in the Yamal region?** To	**1. Where is the Middle East?** To discover the meaning and location of the Middle East **2. What is the physical geography of the Middle East?** To use maps and photographs to examine the physical geography characteristics of the Middle East **3. Why is the Middle East so arid?** To explore how high air pressure in the Middle East creates arid conditions **4. What is the human geography of the Middle East?** To study the population characteristics of the Middle East **5. How wealthy is the Middle East?** To study the income groupings used by the World Bank and create a choropleth map **6. Does the Middle East have all the resources it needs?** To explore why the Middle East has oil and minerals in abundance yet cannot provide all basic goods required by the population **7. Why is the Middle East a cultural treasure chest?** To explain why the Middle East has

			unique energy mix **8. How did Uruguay become a leader in renewable energy**? To understand how Uruguay has transitioned to a low carbon economy and become a leader in renewable energy **9. Revision + Checkpoint Assessment**	7**. Are we all equal players in a changing climate?** To consider why climate change is likely to disproportionately affect poorer nations **8. What is being done about climate change?** To look at actions being taken at individual, national and international scales to address climate change	explore how the Nenets tribe survive and make a living in the harsh conditions of the Yamal region **8. Why did the Nenets' reindeer die in 2014? T**o investigate how the warming climate caused thousands of reindeer to die in 2014	been an important region for people throughout history - Damascus **8. Why is there conflict in the Middle East?** To examine the causes and impacts of the Syrian civil war.
Common Misconceptions		**1. Which knowledge do I need for Unit 2 Food and Famine?** Food and famine are only issues in specific regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa (ignoring global food challenges) **2. What is food security?** Food security means everyone has access to the same amount and type of food. **3. How does global food consumption vary?** High food consumption always indicates food security (ignoring issues like overconsumption and malnutrition).	**1. Which knowledge do I need for Endless Energy?** Energy usage and sources are the same everywhere (ignoring regional and societal differences). **2. Why is the world using more energy?** Energy demand increases only because of population growth (ignoring factors like industrialization, urbanization, and technological advancement). **3. What are fossil fuels?** Fossil fuels are unlimited resources. **4. What are renewables?** Renewable energy sources are completely free of environmental impact. **5. What is the UK's energy mix?** The energy mix is fixed and does not change. **6. Which is a suitable site for solar energy?** Solar energy is equally effective everywhere in the UK (ignoring variations in sunlight hours and intensity). **7. What is China's energy mix?** High energy demand means China doesn't invest in renewables. **8. How did Uruguay become a leader in renewable energy?** Transitioning to renewable energy is only possible for wealthy countries.	**1. What is climate?** Climate is the same as weather. **2. Has the climate always been like this?** Climate changes in the past were similar to modern climate changes caused by humans. **3. Why is Earth's atmosphere warmer than in space?** The greenhouse effect is entirely caused by human activity. **4. How is fossil fuel use causing the climate to change?** Burning fossil fuels only releases carbon dioxide, ignoring other greenhouse gases like methane. **5. What is the evidence for climate change?** Evidence for climate change is only recent **6. Are the impacts of climate change the same around the world?** Climate change affects all regions equally. **7. Are we all equal players in a changing climate?** All countries and people contribute equally to climate change. **8. What is being done about climate change?** Climate change solutions are uniform across all scales.	**1. What are polar environments like?** Polar regions are completely barren with no vegetation or wildlife. **2. Why are polar environments important?** Changes in polar environments don't affect other regions. **3. Why are polar regions so cold?** Polar regions are cold because they are farther from the Sun. **4. How do plants and animals survive in polar environments? P**olar animals are adapted solely for extreme cold (ignoring behavioral adaptations). **5. What is it like in the Russian Arctic?** The Russian Arctic is entirely uninhabited. **6. Why is the Yamal peninsula so important to Russia?** Resources in the Yamal region are unlimited and easy to extract. **7. What is life like in the Yamal region?** The harsh environment makes it impossible for people to have sustainable livelihoods. **8. Why did the Nenets' reindeer die in 2014?** Warming temperatures make polar regions more livable for all species.	**1. Where is the Middle East?** The Middle East is a single country or region. **2. What is the physical geography of the Middle East? T**he Middle East is entirely desert **3. Why is the Middle East so arid?** The Middle East has no natural sources of water. **4. What is the human geography of the Middle East?** Most people in the Middle East are Muslims and Arabs. **5. How wealthy is the Middle East?** All countries in the Middle East are rich due to oil. **6. Does the Middle East have all the resources it needs?** The Middle East has enough resources to meet all its population's needs. **7. Why is the Middle East a cultural treasure chest?** The Middle East is important only for its oil and gas. **8. Why is there conflict in the Middle East?** All conflict in the Middle East is due to religion.
Tier 3 Vocabulary		**1. Which knowledge do I need for Food and Famine?** nutrients, rainfall, horizontal, latitude, equator, decompose, nutrient cycle, soils **2. What is food security?** food security, food insecurity, nutrition, nourish, import, famine, malnutrition, hunger **3. How does global food consumption vary?** consumption, calories, energy, global, choropleth, map key, pattern, distribution	**1. Which knowledge do I need for Endless Energy?** extract, raw material, natural resource, mining, oil, coal, manufacturing, hydropower, electricity. **2. Why is the world using more energy?** energy, energy demand, electricity, fuel, transport, factory, transmit, population, wealth, manufacturing. **3. What are fossil fuels?** finite, fossil fuel, coal, oil, gas, ancient, sedimentary, pressure, emit, greenhouse gas, infrastructure. **4. What are renewables?** renewable, wind, solar, hydropower, convert, intermittent, offshore, convert, alternative **5. What is the UK's energy mix?** energy mix, energy source, nuclear, supply, transport, onshore, wind farm, trend **6. Which is a suitable site for solar energy?** site, criteria, solar farm, south-facing, install, electricity grid, generate, residential, protected areas, footpath, relief, rural **7. What is China's energy mix?** consumption, middle class, rapid, rank, terawatt hours **8. How did Uruguay become a leader in renewable energy?** low carbon economy, reliable, excess, invest, commitment 9. Revision + Checkpoint Assessment	**1. What is climate?** Climate, climate zone, arid, temperate, characteristic, tropical, polar, latitude **2. Has the climate always been like this?** Climate change, interglacial, past climate change, alternating, glacial, billion **3. Why is Earth's atmosphere warmer than in space?** greenhouse, solar radiation, greenhouse gas, re-radiating, greenhouse effect, atmosphere **4. How is fossil fuel use causing the climate to change? enhanced greenhouse effect, construction, global warming, manufacturing** **5. What is the evidence for climate change?** reliable, aerial photo, evidence, sediment core **6. Are the impacts of climate change the same around the world?** sea level rise, relief, low lying, uninhabitable **7. Are we all equal players in a changing climate?** correlation, middle income country (MIC), capacity to cope, risk factor **8. What is being done about climate change?** initiative, target, Member of Parliament (MP), Paris Agreement	**1. What are polar environments like?** polar, latitude, Arctic circle, Antarctic circle, precipitation, sea water, freshwater, ice sheet, settlement **2. Why are polar environments important?** Food web, land ice, ice sheet, Greenland, Antarctica, fresh water, solar radiation, albedo effect, habitat, sea level rise. **3. Why are polar regions so cold?** Earth's tilt, curvature, heat energy, concentration, dispersed, seasons, extreme **4. How do plants and animals survive in polar environments?** adaptation, physical characteristic, vegetation, cushion plants, lichen, behaviour, camouflage, hibernation, migration **5. What is it like in the Russian Arctic?** coniferous forest, tundra, permafrost, Soviet Union, inhospitable, methane **6. Why is the Yamal peninsula so important to Russia?** Nenets, indigenous, nomadic, seasonal migration, settlement, oil and gas town, infrastructure, quality of life, depression **7. What is life like in the Yamal region?** peninsula, deposits, Gazprom, migration route, grazing **8. Why did the Nenets' reindeer die in 2014?** inaccessible, solidify, lichen, access, reindeer, herd, livelihood, settle, urban, employment, poverty	**1. Where is the Middle East?** Middle East, border, region, country, capital city, empire **2. What is the physical geography of the Middle East?** gulf, seasonal, mountain range, collision, coastline, tectonic plate. **3. Why is the Middle East so ar**id? air pressure, high pressure, cloud, condensation, biome, hot desert, grassland, shrubland, sparse **4. What is the human geography of the Middle East?** – habitable, settlement, ancient city, urbanisation, nomadism, population density, millennia, desalinisation **5. How wealthy is the Middle East?** Gross national income, World Bank, income per person, choropleth map, inequality, limitation **6. Does the Middle East have all the resources it needs?** abundance, climate, surface resource, economy, deposit, textile, produce, import **7. Why is the Middle East a cultural treasure chest?** Civilisation, cultural treasure chest, empire, habitation, birthplace, pilgrimage, landmark **8. Why is there conflict in the Middle East?** conflict, war, civil war, dispute, ethnic group, territory, unrest, extremism, terrorism

Year 9 Geography 2024-2025					
September 2024 - July 2025	**Legacy Curriculum**	**Half Term 3**	**Half Term 4**	**Half Term 5**	**Half Term 6**
The Big Picture					
Topic		Hazards: Natural, Tectonic, Weather	Hazards: Climate	Hazards: Climate // The Living World: Ecosystems	The Living World: Ecosystems, Hot Deserts
End Points		Students will be able to understand the threats that natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. That Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. That the effects of and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Also that management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Students will also be able to understand that global atmospheric circulation helps determine patterns of weather and climate. That tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions, that tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment and that the UK is affected by a number of weather hazards and this has an impact on human activity.	Students will be able to understand that climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects and that managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).	Students will be able to understand that ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Also that tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	Students need to understand Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics and the development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges. Understand the affect on areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification.
Links to NC		AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.1 Section A: The challenge of natural hazards	AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.1 Section A: The challenge of natural hazards	AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.2 Section B: The living world	AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.2 Section B: The living world
Learning		1. Hazard Risk 2. Plate Margins 3. Earthquake Effects 4. Earthquake Reponses 5. Reducing the effects of earthquake 6. People and Tectonic Hazards 7. Comparing Earthquakes 8. Global Atmospheric Circulation 9. Tropical Storms	1. Weather Hazards 2. Typhoon Haiyan 3. Typhoon Haiyan Responses 4. Tropical Storms Monitoring 5. UK Extreme Weather 6. Cumbria Floods 7. Evidence for Climate Change 8. Human Causes of Climate Change 9. Natural Causes of Climate Change	1. Impacts of Climate Change 2. Mitigation Strategies 3. The Ecosystem 4. Relationships within an ecosystem 5. Characteristics of ecosystems 6. Features of the rainforest ecosystem 7. Relationships in the rainforest ecosystem 8. Adaptations in the rainforest	1. Changing rates of deforestation 2. Case Study of a tropical rainforest 3. Impacts of deforestation 4. Value of tropical rainforests 5. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably 6. Physical characteristics of a hot desert and animal adaptations 7. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people 8. Development of hot desert environments case study: Western Desert USA 9. Challenges in developing in a hot desert environment case study: Western Desert USA 10. Causes of desertification
What is needed to master the knowledge		1. Hazard Risk - To understand the difference between a natural hazard and disaster, and the factors that can create a natural disaster 2. Plate Margins -To understand how tectonic hazards are caused at plate margins 3. Earthquake Effects - To understand the primary and secondary effects of tectonic hazards 4. Earthquake Reponses - To understand the immediate and long-term responses to tectonic hazards 5. Reducing the effects of earthquakes - To understand how the effects of earthquakes can be reduced 6. People and Tectonic Hazards - To understand why people live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards 7. Comparing Earthquakes - To compare the earthquakes in L'Aquila and Kashmir first marking point 8. Global Atmospheric Circulation - To understand global atmospheric circulation 9. Tropical Storms - To describe the distribution of tropical storms	1. Weather Hazards - To explain the formation of tropical storms 2. Typhoon Haiyan - To understand the effects of a tropical storm 3. Typhoon Haiyan Responses - To understand the effects of a tropical storm 4. Tropical Storms Monitoring - To understand how the effects of a tropical storm can be reduced 5. UK Extreme Weather - To investigate the extreme weather hazards that affect the UK 6. Cumbria Floods - To explain the causes, effects and consequences of the Cumbria floods 7. Evidence for Climate Change - To investigate the evidence for climate change 8. Human Causes of Climate Change - What are the human causes of climate change? 9. Natural Causes of Climate Change - To describe the natural causes of climate change	1. Impacts of Climate Change - To understand the social, economic and impacts of climate change 2. Mitigation Strategies - To explain the steps taken to reduce the impacts of climate change 3. The Ecosystem - To understand relationships within ecosystems 4. Relationships within an ecosystem - To understand the impact that changing one component can have on an ecosystem 5. Characteristics of ecosystems - To be able to describe the distribution and characteristics of large scale, natural, global ecosystems 6. Features of the rainforest ecosystem - To be able to describe the features of a tropical rainforest 7. Relationships in the rainforest ecosystem - To understand the interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people 8. Adaptations in the rainforest - To explain how plants and animals adapt to the physical environment.	1. Changing rates of deforestation - To be able to describe and explain causes of deforestation 2. Case Study of a tropical rainforest - To understand links between deforestation and development in Indonesia 3. Impacts of deforestation - Understand the issues relating to economic/environmental conflict in Coal-mining: Kalimavition 4. Value of tropical rainforests - To understand the social, economic and environmental value of the rainforest 5. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably - To understand the different methods for managing the rainforest 6. Physical characteristics of a hot desert and animal adaptations - To understand the physical features of a hot desert and how animals have adapted 7. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people - To understand the relationship between different geographical factors and the issues that biodiversity can cause 8. Development of hot desert environments case study: Western Desert USA - To understand the development opportunities in hot desert environments 9. Challenges in developing in a hot desert environment case study: Western Desert USA - To understand the challenges of developing hot desert environments 10. Causes of desertification - To understand the causes of desertification

Common Misconceptions		1. Hazard Risk - All natural hazards are unpredictable 2. Plate Margins - All plate boundaries cause earthquakes or volcanoes. 3. Earthquake Effects - Primary effects are always more damaging than secondary effects. 4. Earthquake Reponses - Long-term responses are only about rebuilding infrastructure 5. Reducing the effects of earthquakes - Earthquake predictions are entirely accurate. 6. People and Tectonic Hazards - People live in hazard-prone areas only because they have no other choice. 7. Comparing Earthquakes - Earthquakes in poorer regions always cause more deaths than those in richer regions. 8. Global Atmospheric Circulation - High and low pressure systems always lead to storms 9. Tropical Storms - Tropical storms happen at the same frequency everywhere.	1. Weather Hazards - Tropical storms form randomly in any ocean. 2. Typhoon Haiyan - The effects of tropical storms are only physical, like damage to buildings and infrastructure. 3. Typhoon Haiyan Responses - Responses to tropical storms are always immediate and effective. 4. Tropical Storms Monitoring - Monitoring tropical storms prevents them from occurring. 5. UK Extreme Weather - The UK does not experience extreme weather hazards. 6. Cumbria Floods - Flooding is always caused by heavy rainfall. 7. Evidence for Climate Change - Climate change is only based on recent weather patterns 8. Human Causes of Climate Change - Only burning fossil fuels contributes to human-caused climate change. 9. Natural Causes of Climate Change - Natural causes of climate change no longer have any impact.	1. Impacts of Climate Change - Belief that the impacts of climate change only affect poorer countries 2. Mitigation Strategies - Assuming that mitigation strategies, like international agreements are always effective 3. The Ecosystem - Thinking that ecosystems are isolated systems and unchanging 4. Relationships within an ecosystem - Misunderstanding that a change in one component, such as the removal of a species, will only affect that specific species and not the entire food web 5. Characteristics of ecosystems - Assuming that large-scale ecosystems like rainforests exist in only one part of the world and not globally distributed. 6. Features of the rainforest ecosystem - Thinking that rainforests are only important for biodiversity 7. Relationships in the rainforest ecosystem - Believing that the rainforest ecosystem depends only on its biotic components (plants and animals) and not on abiotic factors like climate and soil. 8. Adaptations in the rainforest - Assuming that all rainforest species are perfectly adapted to their environment	1. Changing rates of deforestation - Deforestation only happens because of illegal logging 2. Case Study of a tropical rainforest - Deforestation in Indonesia only benefits large corporations and not local communities 3. Impacts of deforestation - Environmental conflicts only arise due to local protests against coal mining 4. Value of tropical rainforests - Tropical rainforests do not provide any significant global economic value 5. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably - Replanting trees immediately solves the problem of deforestation 6. Physical characteristics of a hot desert and animal adaptations - All desert animals have the same adaptations 7. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people - Human activity has no impact on the balance between these interdependent factors 8. Development of hot desert environments case study: Western Desert USA - Deserts are unsuitable for any kind of economic activity 9. Challenges in developing in a hot desert environment case study: Western Desert USA - Water scarcity is the only challenge in desert development 10. Causes of desertification - Overgrazing and over-cultivation have no significant impact on desertification
Tier 3 Vocabulary		Natural hazard, Risk, Property, Types, Hazard risk, Vulnerability, Exposure, Plate tectonics, Earthquake, Volcanic eruption, Constructive margin, Destructive margin, Conservative margin, Plate boundary, Global distribution, Physical processes, Primary effects, Secondary effects, Responses, Contrasting wealth, Monitoring, Prediction, Protection, Planning, Living with hazards, Global atmospheric circulation, Pressure belts, Surface winds	Climate change, Storm structure, Primary effects, Secondary effects, Responses, Weather hazards, Extreme weather, Social impact, Economic impact, Environmental impact, Quaternary period, Evidence, Natural factors, Human factors, Effects, Mitigation, Adaptation, Global warming, Greenhouse effect	Ecosystem, Biotic, Abiotic, Producers, Consumers, Decomposers, Food chain, Food web, Nutrient cycling, Interrelationships, Natural system, Components, Balance, Distribution, Characteristics, Tropical rainforest, Physical characteristics, Interdependence, Climate, Water, Soils, Plants, Animals, Biodiversity	Deforestation, Subsistence farming, Commercial farming, Logging, Road building, Mineral extraction, Energy development, Settlement, Population growth, Soil erosion, Climate change, Economic development, Sustainability, Selective logging, Replanting, Conservation, Education, Ecotourism, International agreements, Debt reduction, Hot desert, Physical characteristics, Interdependence, Climate, Water, Soils, Plants, Animals, Biodiversity

Year 10 Geography 2024-2025					
September 2024 - July 2025	**Legacy Curriculum**	**Half Term 3**	**Half Term 4**	**Half Term 5**	**Half Term 6**
The Big Picture					
Topic		Hazards: Natural, Tectonic, Weather	Hazards: Climate // The Living World: Ecosystems, Tropical Rainforests	The Living World: Tropical Rainforests, Hot Deserts // Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK: UK physical landscapes, Coastal landscapes in the UK	Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK: Coastal landscapes in the UK, River landscapes in the UK
End Points		Students will be able to understand the threats that natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. That Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. That the effects of and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Also that management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Students will also be able to understand that global atmospheric circulation helps determine patterns of weather and climate. That tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions, that tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment and that the UK is affected by a number of weather hazards and this has an impact on human activity.	Students will be able to understand that climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects and that managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change). Students will be able to understand that ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Also that tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	Students need to understand Hot desert ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics and the development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges. Understand the affect on areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification. // Students will understand that the UK has a range of diverse landscapes, that the coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.	Students will understand that distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes, that Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. // Students will understand the shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream. Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes and that different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.
Links to NC		AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.1 Section A: The challenge of natural hazards	AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.1 Section A: The challenge of natural hazards	AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.2 Section B: The living world	AQA GCSE Geography: Living with the physical environment 3.1.2 Section B: The living world and 3.1.3 Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK
Learning		1. Hazard Risk 2. Plate Margins 3. Earthquake Effects 4. Earthquake Reponses 5. Reducing the effects of earthquake 6. People and Tectonic Hazards 7. Comparing Earthquakes 8. Global Atmospheric Circulation 9. Tropical Storms 10. Weather Hazards 11. Typhoon Haiyan 12. Typhoon Haiyan Responses 13. Tropical Storms Monitoring 14. UK Extreme Weather 15. Cumbria Floods	**1. Evidence for Climate Change** **2. Human Causes of Climate Change** **3. Natural Causes of Climate Change** **4. Impacts of Climate Change** **5. Mitigation Strategies** **6. The Ecosystem** **7. Relationships within an ecosystem** **8. Characteristics of ecosystems** **9. Features of the rainforest ecosystem** **10. Relationships in the rainforest ecosystem** **11. Adaptations in the rainforest** **12. Changing rates of deforestation** **13. Case Study of a tropical rainforest** **14. Impacts of deforestation** **15. Value of tropical rainforests**	1. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably 2. Physical characteristics of a hot desert and animal adaptations 3. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people 4. Development of hot desert environments case study: Western Desert USA 5. Challenges in developing in a hot desert environment case study: Western Desert USA 6. Causes of desertification 7. Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification 8. UK physical landscapes 9. Wave types and characteristics 10. Coastal processes 1 11. Coastal processes 2 12. Geological structure and rock type	1. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion 1 2. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion 2 3. Characteristics and formation of landforms 4. Major landforms of erosion and deposition UK case study 5. Management strategies 1 6. Management strategies 2 7. Management strategies 3 8. Coastal management scheme UK Case Study 9. Profile of a river 10. Fluvial processes 1 11. Fluvial processes 2 12. Fluvial processes 3 13. Characteristics and formation of landforms 14. Characteristics and formation of landforms - Erosion and deposition 15. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition 16. River valley in the UK 17. Physical and human factors and flood risks 18. Hydrographs
What is needed to master the knowledge		1. Hazard Risk - To understand the difference between a natural hazard and disaster, and the factors that can create a natural disaster 2. Plate Margins -To understand how tectonic hazards are caused at plate margins 3. Earthquake Effects - To understand the primary and secondary effects of tectonic hazards 4. Earthquake Reponses - To understand the immediate and long-term responses to tectonic hazards 5. Reducing the effects of earthquakes - To understand how the effects of earthquakes can be reduced 6. People and Tectonic Hazards - To understand why people live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards 7. Comparing Earthquakes - To compare the	1. Evidence for Climate Change - To investigate the evidence for climate change 2. Human Causes of Climate Change - What are the human causes of climate change? 3. Natural Causes of Climate Change - To describe the natural causes of climate change 4. Impacts of Climate Change - To understand the social, economic and impacts of climate change 5. Mitigation Strategies - To explain the steps taken to reduce the impacts of climate change 6. The Ecosystem - To understand relationships within ecosystems 7. Relationships within an ecosystem - To understand the impact that changing one component can have on an ecosystem 8. Characteristics of ecosystems - To be able to describe the distribution and characteristics of large scale, natural, global	1. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably - To understand the different methods for managing the rainforest 2. Physical characteristics of a hot desert and animal adaptations - To understand the physical features of a hot desert and how animals have adapted 3. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people - To understand the relationship between different geographical factors and the issues that biodiversity can cause 4. Development of hot desert environments case study: Western Desert USA - To understand the development opportunities in hot desert environments 5. Challenges in developing in a hot desert environment case study: Western Desert USA - To understand the	1. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion 1 - To understand the features and effects of headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms 2. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion 2 - To understand the features and effects of caves, arches and stacks 3. Characteristics and formation of landforms - To understand the features of beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars that form from deposition 4. Major landforms of erosion and deposition UK case study - Examine maps of UK geology and discuss possible effects on rate of erosion 5. Management strategies 1 - To understand the costs and benefits of hard engineering 6. Management strategies 2 - To understand the costs and

		earthquakes in L'Aquila and Kashmir first marking point 8. Global Atmospheric Circulation - To understand global atmospheric circulation 9. Tropical Storms - To describe the distribution of tropical storms 10. Weather Hazards - To explain the formation of tropical storms 11. Typhoon Haiyan - To understand the effects of a tropical storm 12. Typhoon Haiyan Responses - To understand the effects of a tropical storm 13. Tropical Storms Monitoring - To understand how the effects of a tropical storm can be reduced 14. UK Extreme Weather - To investigate the extreme weather hazards that affect the UK 15. Cumbria Floods - To explain the causes, effects and consequences of the Cumbria floods	ecosystems 9. Features of the rainforest ecosystem - To be able to describe the features of a tropical rainforest 10. Relationships in the rainforest ecosystem - To understand the interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people 11. Adaptations in the rainforest - To explain how plants and animals adapt to the physical environment. 12. Changing rates of deforestation - To be able to describe and explain causes of deforestation 13. Case Study of a tropical rainforest - To understand links between deforestation and development in Indonesia 14. Impacts of deforestation - Understand the issues relating to economic/environmental conflict in Coal-mining: Kalimavition 15. Value of tropical rainforests - To understand the social, economic and environmental value of the rainforest	challenges of developing hot desert environments 6. Causes of desertification - To understand the causes of desertification 7. Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification - To understand how strategies can be used to reduce the risk of desertification 8. UK physical landscapes - To describe the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems 9. Wave types and characteristics - To understand the factors affecting wave formation and type 10. Coastal processes 1 - To understand coastal processes: weathering and mass movement 11. Coastal processes 2 - To understand the coastal processes of erosion and transportation 12. Geological structure and rock type - To understand how GS and RT influence coastal forms	benefits of soft engineering 7. Management strategies 3- To understand the costs and benefits of managed retreat 8. Coastal management scheme UK Case Study - To understand the reasons, effects and conflicts of a costal management scheme 9. Profile of a river: To understand the long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley 10. Fluvial processes 1 - To describe river erosion and it's processes 11. Fluvial processes 2 - To understand transportation and it's processes 12. Fluvial processes 3 - To understand deposition and explain why rivers deposit sediment 13. Characteristics and formation of landforms: Erosion - To describe interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges. 14. Characteristics and formation of landforms - Erosion and deposition - To describe meanders and ox-bow lakes. 15. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition - To describe levées, flood plains and estuaries 16. River valley in the UK - To identify the major landforms of erosion and deposition in a UK case study 17. Physical and human factors and flood risks - To understand how different factors affect flood risks 18. Hydrographs- To be able to use Hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge
Common Misconceptions		1. Hazard Risk - All natural hazards are unpredictable 2. Plate Margins - All plate boundaries cause earthquakes or volcanoes. 3. Earthquake Effects - Primary effects are always more damaging than secondary effects. 4. Earthquake Reponses - Long-term responses are only about rebuilding infrastructure 5. Reducing the effects of earthquakes - Earthquake predictions are entirely accurate. 6. People and Tectonic Hazards - People live in hazard-prone areas only because they have no other choice. 7. Comparing Earthquakes - Earthquakes in poorer regions always cause more deaths than those in richer regions. 8. Global Atmospheric Circulation - High and low pressure systems always lead to storms 9. Tropical Storms - Tropical storms happen at the same frequency everywhere. 10. Weather Hazards - Tropical storms form randomly in any ocean. 11. Typhoon Haiyan - The effects of tropical storms are only physical, like damage to buildings and infrastructure. 12. Typhoon Haiyan Responses - Responses to tropical storms are always immediate and effective. 13. Tropical Storms Monitoring - Monitoring tropical storms prevents them from occurring. 14. UK Extreme Weather - The UK does not experience extreme weather hazards. 15. Cumbria Floods - Flooding is always caused by heavy rainfall.	1. Evidence for Climate Change - Climate change is only based on recent weather patterns 2. Human Causes of Climate Change - Only burning fossil fuels contributes to human-caused climate change. 3. Natural Causes of Climate Change - Natural causes of climate change no longer have any impact. 4. Impacts of Climate Change - Belief that the impacts of climate change only affect poorer countries 5. Mitigation Strategies - Assuming that mitigation strategies, like international agreements are always effective 6. The Ecosystem - Thinking that ecosystems are isolated systems and unchanging 7. Relationships within an ecosystem - Misunderstanding that a change in one component, such as the removal of a species, will only affect that specific species and not the entire food web 8. Characteristics of ecosystems - Assuming that large-scale ecosystems like rainforests exist in only one part of the world and not globally distributed. 9. Features of the rainforest ecosystem - Thinking that rainforests are only important for biodiversity 10. Relationships in the rainforest ecosystem - Believing that the rainforest ecosystem depends only on its biotic components (plants and animals) and not on abiotic factors like climate and soil. 11. Adaptations in the rainforest - Assuming that all rainforest species are perfectly adapted to their environment 12. Changing rates of deforestation - Deforestation only happens because of illegal logging 13. Case Study of a tropical rainforest - Deforestation in Indonesia only benefits large corporations and not local communities 14. Impacts of deforestation - Environmental conflicts only arise due to local protests against coal mining 15. Value of tropical rainforests - Tropical rainforests do not provide any significant global economic value	1. Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably - Replanting trees immediately solves the problem of deforestation 2. Physical characteristics of a hot desert and animal adaptations - All desert animals have the same adaptations 3. The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people - Human activity has no impact on the balance between these interdependent factors 4. Development of hot desert environments case study: Western Desert USA - Deserts are unsuitable for any kind of economic activity 5. Challenges in developing in a hot desert environment case study: Western Desert USA - Water scarcity is the only challenge in desert development 6. Causes of desertification - Overgrazing and over-cultivation have no significant impact on desertification 7. Strategies used to reduce the risk of desertification - Desertification can be stopped entirely by planting trees or using irrigation alone. 8. UK physical landscapes - All of the UK's river systems flow from south to north. 9. Wave types and characteristics - The size of a wave is mainly determined by the tides 10. Coastal processes 1 - Only physical weathering occurs on coastlines. 11. Coastal processes 2 - Coastal erosion only occurs during storms. 12. Geological structure and rock type - Harder rock types, like granite, always form steep cliffs along coastlines.	1. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion 1 - Headlands and bays form only where there are cliffs. 2. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion 2 - Caves, arches, and stacks form instantly after a storm. 3. Characteristics and formation of landforms - Beaches, sand dunes, spits, and bars are only formed by the action of waves. 4. Major landforms of erosion and deposition UK case study - The rate of erosion in the UK is the same everywhere. 5. Management strategies 1 - Hard engineering always provides a permanent solution to coastal erosion. 6. Management strategies 2 - Soft engineering is always cheaper and more effective than hard engineering. 7. Management strategies 3- Managed retreat involves simply abandoning the area. 8. Coastal management scheme UK Case Study - Coastal management schemes are always universally accepted by local communities. 9. Profile of a river - The cross profile of a river is the same throughout its course. 10. Fluvial processes 1 - River erosion only occurs during floods. 11. Fluvial processes 2 - River transportation only involves the movement of large rocks and boulders. 12. Fluvial processes 3 - Rivers only deposit sediment when they reach the sea 13. Characteristics and formation of landforms: Interlocking spurs form in flat, lowland areas. 14. Characteristics and formation of landforms - Erosion and deposition - meanders and ox-bow lakes form instantly. 15. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition - Levées and floodplains only form during floods. 16. River valley in the UK - All river valleys in the UK look the same. 17. Physical and human factors and flood risks - Flood risks are only caused by physical factors like rainfall. 18. Hydrographs- Hydrographs show only the amount of rainfall during a storm.
Tier 3 Vocabulary		Natural hazard, Risk, Property, Types, Hazard risk, Vulnerability, Exposure, Plate tectonics, Earthquake, Volcanic eruption, Constructive margin, Destructive margin, Conservative margin, Plate boundary, Global distribution, Physical processes, Primary effects,	Climate change, Storm structure, Primary effects, Secondary effects, Responses, Weather hazards, Extreme weather, Social impact, Economic impact, Environmental impact, Quaternary period, Evidence, Natural factors, Human factors, Effects, Mitigation, Adaptation, Global warming, Greenhouse effect	Ecosystem, Biotic, Abiotic, Producers, Consumers, Decomposers, Food chain, Food web, Nutrient cycling, Interrelationships, Natural system, Components, Balance, Distribution, Characteristics, Tropical rainforest, Physical characteristics, Interdependence, Climate, Water, Soils,	erosion, Headlands, Bays, Cliffs, Wave cut platforms, Caves, Arches, Stacks, Beaches, Sand dunes, Spits, Bars, Major landforms of erosion and deposition, UK case study, Geology, Erosion rate, Hard engineering, Soft engineering, Managed retreat, Coastal management, Hydrographs, Precipitation,

		Secondary effects, Responses, Contrasting wealth, Monitoring, Prediction, Protection, Planning, Living with hazards, Global atmospheric circulation, Pressure belts, Surface winds		Plants, Animals, Biodiversity, Deforestation, Subsistence farming, Commercial farming, Logging, Road building, Mineral extraction, Energy development, Settlement, Population growth, Soil erosion, Climate change, Economic development, Sustainability, Selective logging, Replanting, Conservation, Education, Ecotourism, International agreements, Debt reduction, Hot desert, Physical characteristics, Interdependence, Climate, Water, Soils, Plants, Animals, Biodiversity	Discharge, River profile, Cross profile, Erosion processes, Transportation, Deposition, Interlocking spurs, Waterfalls, Gorges, Meanders, Ox-bow lakes, Levées, Flood plains, Estuaries, Physical factors, Human factors, Flood risks.