

Geography Year 8 Curriculum:

There are three aspects of pupil achievement: Contextual world knowledge of locations, places and geographical features; understanding conditions, processes and interactions that explain geographical features, distribution patterns, and changes over time and space; and competence in geographical enquiry, and the application of skills in observing, collecting, analysing, evaluating and communicating geographical information.

The KS3 curriculum intent for the teaching of geography aspires to achieve the following: The variety of topics and teaching activities are aimed to inspire our students to become lifelong learners of geography and to develop a fascination of the world around them. Students will want to study geography at GCSE and beyond. Provide a wide range of foundation knowledge for those students who will go on to study GCSE geography. Provide a balance of physical and human topics through both the Key Stage and through the course of an academic year. Develop geographical skills e.g. map reading and analytical skills. Include a wide variety of topics as outlined by the most recent National Curriculum review.

Autumn Term

1. Using GIS
2. Urbanisation

Key Objectives Autumn Term

- Know the basic principles of GIS and what it can be used for.
- Draw conclusions from correlating data on a map.
- Use GIS to identify the best site for a new wind farm
- Explain the start of urbanization, describing the growth and changes over time of a UK city; identify different levels of urbanization around the world.
- Define and give examples of push and pull factors; identify and evaluate the benefits and disadvantages of living in a city.
- Identify the problems of living in a slum and evaluate ways of improvement.
- Define sustainable and identify ways of applying the concept to urban areas.

Spring Term

1. Weather and climate
2. Our warming planet

Key Objectives Spring Term

- Define weather and describe how it is measured.
- Describe how the Sun produces weather conditions.
- Describe the key steps in the formation of different kinds of rain.
- Explain what clouds are and identify the two basic types.
- Explain what air pressure is and describe the weather associated with high and low pressure.
- Describe what fronts are and how they bring a change in the weather.
- Interpret a weather map.
- Draw a climate graph.
- Define climate and describe some of the factors that influence it.
- Describe how Earth's temperature has changed through history.

Summer Term

1. Our warming planet (2)
2. Population

Key Objectives Summer Term

- Describe how human activity has led to an increase in greenhouse gases.
- Give examples of the predicted consequences of climate change.
- Describe how and why global population has changed through history.
- Evaluate the various responses to climate change.
- Identify causes of population change in the UK.
- Explain the impacts on population growth of women's education, government policy and life expectancy.
- Identify problems resulting from population change.
- Describe the impact of climate on population density.
- Give examples of how and why population growth impacts on resources, other species and the environment.

Key Performance Standards

1. Develop knowledge of globally significant places for understanding urbanization.
2. Understand the key processes in urbanization and making sustainable environments.
3. Understand how urbanization influences and changes the environment.
4. Understand how population change interacts to influence and change environments, and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.
5. Understand the key processes involved in weather and climate.
6. Understand the processes that give rise to global warming, and how they bring spatial variation and change over time. Understand how human processes influence and change environments and the climate, and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.
7. Use GIS to view, analyse, and interpret places and data.
8. Communicate geographical information using maps.
9. Communicate geographical information through writing at length.