

KENTON SCHOOL LEARNING JOURNEY – GEOGRAPHY



	Autumn Half Term 1	Autumn Half Term 2	Spring Half Term 3	Spring Half Term 4	Summer Half Term 5	Summer Half Term 6
Year 7	<p><u>What is my place in the world?</u> Build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and interpret Ordnance Survey Maps.</p>	<p><u>How has the UK's landscape formed?</u> Understand, using place-based examples, the key processes in physical geography relating to hydrology and coasts.</p>	<p><u>How has the UK's economy changed?</u> Understand, using place-based examples, the key processes in human geography relating to economic activity.</p>	<p><u>What is weather and climate?</u> Understand, using place-based examples, the key processes in physical geography relating to weather and climate.</p>	<p><u>Is the geography of Russia a curse or a benefit?</u> Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries and their environmental regions, including cold deserts, key physical and human characteristics.</p>	<p><u>What makes the USA unique?</u> Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the countries and their environmental regions.</p>
Year 8	<p><u>How has the UK's landscape formed?</u> Understand, using place-based examples, the key processes in physical geography relating to hydrology and rivers.</p>	<p><u>How is population changing?</u> Understand, using place-based examples, the key processes in human geography relating to population.</p>	<p><u>What is globalisation?</u> Understand the key processes in human geography relating to international development and economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sectors.</p>	<p><u>What are the challenges + opportunities in Africa?</u> Understand geographical similarities, differences, and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa.</p>	<p><u>How does ice change the world?</u> Students will learn about how ice has changed both their local and global landscapes over the course of history.</p>	<p><u>How is Asia being transformed?</u> Understand geographical similarities, differences, and links between places through the study of human and physical geography in Asia.</p>
Year 9	<p><u>What is the geography of disease?</u> Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence and change environments and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.</p>	<p><u>Can we ever know enough about tectonics to live safely?</u> Understand, using detailed place-based examples, the process of physical geography relating to geological timescales and plate tectonics.</p>	<p><u>Why is the Middle East an important world region?</u> Understand the key processes in human geography relating to population and urbanisation, development; economic activity and the use of natural resources.</p>	<p><u>What is the future for our planet?</u> Understand how human processes influence the use of resources and how this impacts the environment.</p>	<p><u>How does Geo-politics influence world affairs?</u> Understand, using place-based examples, the key processes in human geography relating to international development.</p>	

KENTON SCHOOL LEARNING JOURNEY – GEOGRAPHY



Year 10	<p><u>Urban Issues and Challenges</u> Students to study the process of urbanisation; why it happens and how this has changed over time. Students will consider case studies in both a HIC and LIC; examining the challenges and opportunities urbanisation brings along with the sustainable solutions.</p>	<p><u>Resource Management</u> Students study Resources: food, water and energy to understand how they are fundamental to human development. They will look at the changing demand and provision of resources, how this creates opportunities and challenges and how we manage these.</p>	<p><u>The Living World</u> Students learn that an Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components, with a focus on a small-scale ecosystem to the Rainforest, looking at the cause, impact and management of deforestation. Students will then go on to explore Cold Environments and the opportunities. Challenges and management of these fragile environments.</p>	<p><u>The Physical Landscape of the UK – Coasts</u> Students learn that the UK has a range of diverse coastal landscapes. They will learn about how these landscapes form, impact people and are managed.</p>	<p><u>Fieldwork and Skills</u> Students will prepare and complete two fieldwork opportunities (human and physical) exploring a hypothesis and considering data collection and presentation; concluding and evaluating their studies.</p>
Year 11	<p><u>The Physical Landscape of the UK – Rivers</u> Students learn that the UK has a range of diverse hydrological landscapes. They will learn about how these landscapes form, impact people and are managed.</p>	<p><u>Changing Economic World</u> Students focus on the different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. Students will learn about Nigeria as a NEE and how this country has developed and the impacts that this has brought. Students will then consider the major changes in the economy, employment patterns and regional growth.</p>	<p><u>The Challenges of Natural Hazards</u> Students to learn how tectonic hazards pose major risks to people and property. Focusing on a tectonic hazard they are able to explain the cause, effects and responses to an area which contrasts in levels of wealth. Students will then move onto look at weather hazards - developing their understanding of weather hazards such as hurricanes and how weather is affected by climate change.</p>	<p><u>Unit 3 – Pre-release</u> Students to study the Unit 3 pre-release enquiry: making geographical decision.</p>	<p><u>Exam Preparation</u> Revision</p>
Year 12 Physical	<p><u>Water and Carbon</u> This section of our specification focuses on the major stores of water and carbon at or near the Earth's surface and the dynamic cyclical relationships associated with them. These are major elements in the natural environment and understanding them is fundamental to many aspects of physical geography.</p>	<p><u>Hazards</u> This optional section of our specification focuses on the lithosphere and the atmosphere, which intermittently but regularly present natural hazards to human populations, often in dramatic and sometimes catastrophic fashion.</p>	<p><u>Hazards</u> This optional section of our specification focuses on the lithosphere and the atmosphere, which intermittently but regularly present natural hazards to human populations, often in</p>	<p><u>NEA</u> The non-exam assessment (NEA) for this specification is an independent investigation which involves, but is not restricted to, fieldwork.</p>	

KENTON SCHOOL LEARNING JOURNEY – GEOGRAPHY



			dramatic and sometimes catastrophic fashion.	
Human	<p>Changing Places</p> <p>This section of our specification focuses on people's engagement with places, their experience of them and the qualities they ascribe to them, all of which are of fundamental importance in their lives. Students acknowledge this importance and engage with how places are known and experienced and how they change and develop over time.</p>	<p>Fieldtrip and Fieldwork Skills</p> <p>All students are required to undertake fieldwork in relation to processes in both physical and human geography. Students must undertake four days of fieldwork during their A-level course. Fieldwork can be completed in several ways: locally or further afield, on full days or on part days.</p>	<p>Global Systems and Governance</p> <p>This section of our specification focuses on globalisation – the economic, political and social changes.</p>	<p>Global Systems and Governance</p> <p>This section of our specification focuses on globalisation – the economic, political and social changes.</p>
Year 13 Physical	<p>NEA</p> <p>The non-exam assessment (NEA) for this specification is an independent investigation which involves, but is not restricted to, fieldwork.</p>	<p>Coasts</p> <p>This section of our specification focuses on coastal zones, which are dynamic environments in which landscapes develop by the interaction of winds, waves, currents and terrestrial and marine sediments. The operation and outcomes of fundamental geomorphological processes and their association with distinctive landscapes are readily observable.</p>	<p>A-Level Exam Preparation</p>	
	<p>Coasts</p> <p>This section of our specification focuses on coastal zones, which are dynamic environments in which landscapes develop by the interaction of winds, waves, currents and terrestrial and marine sediments. The operation and outcomes of fundamental geomorphological processes and their association with distinctive landscapes are readily observable.</p>			
Human	<p>People and the Environment</p> <p>This optional section of our specification has been designed to explore the relationships between key aspects of physical geography and population numbers, population health and well-being, levels of economic development and the role and impact of the natural environment.</p>			