Geography Year 7 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.

Autumn Term

1. It's your planet!
2. Maps and mapping
3. Rivers

Key Objectives Autumn Term

- Give examples of different places where people live; describe their own place; understand that we connected to people and places everywhere and give examples.
- Explain the concept of scale; use the scale on a map to work out actual distances.
- Explain what a mental map is. Say how a sketch map is different from other maps.
- Explain what grid references are; use four- and six-figure grid references to locate places. Follow and give directions using compass bearings.
- Explain what an OS map is and know how to use one. Explain how coordinates of latitude and longitude are used to find places.
- Explain how rainwater reaches a river using the correct terms.
- Name, define and identify the different parts and features of a river.
- Describe the processes of erosion, transport and deposition and explain how they produce landforms.
- Give examples of flood protection measures.
- Say how and why humans depend on the water cycle for survival.
- Explain how human actions contribute to the flood risk.

Spring Term

1. About the UK
2. Glaciers

Key Objectives Spring Term

- Define weather; describe and explain the overall patterns in temperature and rainfall around the UK.
- Define migration and explain why different groups of people have settled in the UK.
- Explain the term economy and where the UK stands in relation to other countries.
- Describe the location of London; how it started and what it is like today.
- Give examples of human links with glaciers including the effects of climate change.
- Explain what an ice age is and describe details of the last ice age.
- Explain the difference between an ice sheet and a mountain glacier.
- Describe how glaciers form and explain why they flow.
- Name, define and identify glacial landforms.
- Describe the processes of erosion, transport and deposition and explain how they produce landforms.

Summer Term

1. Africa
2. In the Horn of Africa

Key Objectives Summer Term

- Define biome; name and briefly describe the climate, flora and fauna in each of Africa's four main biomes.
- Describe the patterns in temperature and rainfall.
- Name and identify continents, oceans, countries and capital cities
- Explain that today's map of Africa is largely shaped by its colonial history.
- Define region, give reasons why the Horn of Africa counts as a region.
- Explain what GDP per person and life expectancy mean; the Horn of Africa's position relative to the UK.
- Describe how most people depend on farming for a living; give examples of different types of farming.
- Describe in outline the pattern of population distribution in Africa and explain that the pattern is influenced by physical features and climate.
- Describe the pattern of farming and how it relates to climate.
- Explain that physical features in the region offer other ways to earn a living, for example, mining salt.

Key Performance Standards

1. Extend locational knowledge and deepen spatial awareness using maps of the world to focus on Africa, its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
2. Through the study of the human and physical geography of the Horn of Africa, understand the geographical similarities, differences, and links between places.
3. Consolidate and extend knowledge of the UK's human and physical features.
4. Understand the key processes relating to hydrology. Understand how these processes interact to create distinctive human and physical landscapes that change over time.
5. Understand how human activity relies on the effective functioning of natural systems.
6. Understand the key processes relating to glaciation. Understand how these processes interact to create distinctive physical landscapes that change over time.
7. Interpret Ordnance Survey maps including using grid references and scale.
8. Interpret thematic maps.
9. Interpret diagrams.
10. Interpret photographs, including aerial and satellite photographs.
11. Communicate geographical information through maps.