



CURRICULUM MAP FOR: GEOGRAPHY YEAR 7

<p>Topic 1: Becoming a good geographer</p> <p>What is geography? Geography is the study of place and the relationship between people and the environment. Geography consists of physical geography (the natural world) and human geography (man-made elements). Environmental geography is how people affect our planet.</p> <p>Where in the world? Wolverhampton is located in the West Midlands in the UK. The UK is made up of: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are seven continents: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Antarctica. There are five oceans: the Pacific, Indian, Atlantic, Southern and Arctic.</p> <p>What are compass directions and sketch maps? There are eight points on a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, south-east, north-west and south-west. A sketch map simplifies what is shown on a map and only shows features of particular interest.</p> <p>What are map symbols? OS map symbols are used to save space and make it easier to read maps and understand the landscape. They can be drawings, letters, lines, shortened words or areas of colour.</p> <p>What are four figure grid references? Four figure grid references show precise locations on a map. We find them by using the phrase 'along the corridor and up the stairs'.</p> <p>What are six figure grid references? Six figure grid reference show even more precise locations on a map. They tell us where something is located with a grid square.</p> <p>How is height shown on maps? Height is shown on a map in three ways: colour shading (different colours to show different heights), spot heights (black dots with the height of land stated) and contour lines (lines which join up areas of the same height).</p> <p>How do geographers use GIS? GIS (geographical information system) uses digital maps and information to help us make decisions, solve problems and help plan life for the future e.g. for fast aid</p>		<p>Guided reading opportunity – how do geographers use GIS? Pupils explore wind farms, cinema and fast aid.</p>
		<p>Written opportunity – explanation of why six figure grid references are more important than four figure grid references.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Turn and talk' opportunity – what is geography? Discussion of example of physical and human geography • 'Turn and talk' opportunity – what are map symbols? Discussion of symbol meanings • 'Turn and talk' opportunity – what are compass directions and sketch maps? Pupils present their sketch map to their partner
	<p>Homework</p>	<p>Homework tasks will be given every second lesson. Homework will support knowledge acquisition and retention. Challenge homework tasks will be provided. All homework will be recorded on EduLink.</p> <p>Subject specialist keywords: Physical geography Human geography Local National International Scale Aerial photography Grid reference Annotations Gridlines Sketch map Ordnance survey Map symbols Spot heights Contour lines Colour shading Compass point (N, E, S, W)</p>
<p>British Values: Individual liberty: Students are able to have a freedom of expression whilst respecting others during contributions to class discussions. Students are encouraged as much as possible to develop independent learning skills to help us take control of our own learning. Students have opportunities to critically examine our own values and attitudes (in debating issues, contributing in class etc.)</p>		



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Careers Link:

Cartographer
Geographic Information System
Geospatial analyst

Topic 2: A wonderful world

What is a wonderful world?

There are seven new wonders of the world. They hold either cultural, historical or scientific importance. Petra, Chichen Itza and the Colosseum are all examples of wonders of the world.

Why is the Giants Causeway wonderful?

The Giants Causeway is located in Northern Ireland. The Giants Causeway is a product of geology (the study of rocks). Igneous rock has create huge columns which form the natural wonder.

Why is Death Valley wonderful?

Death Valley is located in the USA. Natural factors (climate and geology) transport the rocks across the valley.

Why is Rio de Janeiro’s harbour wonderful?

Rio De Janeiro is a city located in Brazil. The bay is a natural wonder however it suffers from raw sewage, rubbish and oil spills.

Why are Madagascar’s animals wonderful?

Madagascar is an island located in Africa. It has high levels of biodiversity in its rainforests. Animals have adapted to live there e.g. the lemur has a long tail for balance in the treetops.

Why is Dubai wonderful?

Dubai is a country located in Asia. Dubai has had rapid urbanisation (the increase in the proportion of people living in the city compared to the countryside). Infrastructure has developed to allow this.

Why is the Great Barrier reef wonderful?

The Great Barrier reef is a coral reef off the coast of Australia which supports the life of thousands of species. The Great Barrier reef is threatened due to: climate change, tourism and overfishing.

Why is Antarctica wonderful?

Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern hemisphere. The cold desert ecosystem has no permanent population due to it being the coldest and windiest place on Earth.



Guided reading opportunity – why is the Great Barrier reef wonderful? Pupils explore what is threatening the ecosystem



Written opportunity – description of what makes a site or place wonderful.
Written opportunity – explanation as to whether pupils think the harbour should still be classed as a wonder.



- ‘Turn and talk’ opportunity – what is a wonderful world? Pupils discuss in groups the seven wonders of the world.
- ‘Turn and talk’ opportunity – why is Rio de Janeiro’s harbour wonderful? Pupils describe imagery of the landscape



Homework

Homework tasks will be given every second lesson. Homework will support knowledge acquisition and retention. Challenge homework tasks will be provided. All homework will be recorded on EduLink.

Subject specialist keywords:

Wonder
Attraction
Geology
Urbanisation
Tourism
Infrastructure
Adaptation
Biodiversity
Coral
Threats
Extreme
Environment
Location



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British Values:

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Careers Link:

Tour Guide
Urban planner
Travel writer
Geomorphology
Nature conservationist

Topic 3: My local area

Where are we?

The Black Country is in the county of the West Midlands. It has a high population density.

What is the geology of the West Midlands?

The geology of land changes over millions of years. The West Midlands now has mainly: clay, limestone, coal, sandstone and Iron Ore.

How does our local geology help industry?

The Black Country was a key part of the Industrial Revolution. Geology meant that we had all the raw materials needed so many factories and forges were built here.

What are we famous for?

The Black Country is famous for the production of particular products including: glass, chains, nails, locks and keys.

What jobs are available in our local area?

There are four main job sectors: primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. Historically, people in the Black Country worked in the secondary sector however now more people are working in the tertiary sector.

How has urbanisation affected our local area?

Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in the city compared to the country. The Black Country experienced urbanisation as people moved to the area to get jobs in the secondary sector during the Industrial Revolution. Challenges were created e.g. overcrowding but also opportunities e.g. formal employment.

How has the West Midlands been regenerated?

To overcome the challenges of urbanisation, areas of the West Midlands have been regenerated to improve quality of life. This includes the Merry Hill shopping centre and the Steelworks in Brierly Hill.

How does globalisation affect our local area?



Guided reading opportunity – what are we famous for? Pupils explore the products the Black Country was famous for producing.



Written opportunity – what is the geology of the West Midlands? Pupils describe a geological map of the West Midlands.

Written opportunity – how does our local geology help industry? Pupils explain why the Black Country is called the Black Country.



'Turn and talk' opportunity – what jobs are available in our local area? Pupils discuss with their partner what jobs their grandparents did compared to what their parents do.



Homework

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Subject specialist keywords:





Population
Density
Geology
Natural resources
Industrial revolution
Primary industry
Secondary industry
Tertiary industry
Quaternary industry
Urbanisation
Rural-urban migration
Regeneration
Globalisation



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<p>There is some secondary employment still found in the West Midlands e.g. Jaguar Land Rover. This is evidence of globalisation (the world becoming more interconnected) as the global company decided to base a plant in the West Midlands.</p>		
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<p>Topic 4: China</p> <p>What is the physical and human geography of China? China is a country located in Asia. Part of the Himalayan Mountain range is found there. China is a densely populated country. China has many cities and landmarks that interest tourists. A famous example is the Great Wall of China.</p> <p>Why did China implement a One-Child Policy? China implemented the One-Child Policy in 1979 to control population increase following the devastating Great Famine 1959-1961.</p> <p>What is it like to live in rural China? China has both urban (city) and rural (countryside) areas. People in rural areas e.g. Sichuan are mainly employed in the primary sector as farmers. Quality of life is often lower than the city.</p> <p>What is it like to live in urban China? People often move to urban areas e.g. Shanghai for job opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sector. Quality of life is often higher than the city.</p> <p>What is rural-urban migration? Rural-urban migration is when people move from the countryside to a city, usually for work.</p> <p>Why is China a superpower? China has had rapid development due to economic growth of its manufacturing industry, and high levels of foreign trade and investment. This has happened due to cheap labour, an educated workforce, supply of raw materials and investment.</p>		<p>Guided reading opportunities - Case study: what is life like in rural china?</p>
		<p>Written opportunity – what is the physical geography of China? Pupils describe a climate graph of China.</p>
		<p>‘Turn and talk’ opportunity - What are the benefits of living in urban China and why do people move from the countryside.</p>
	 Homework	<p>Homework tasks will be given every second lesson. Homework will support knowledge acquisition and retention. Challenge homework tasks will be provided. All homework will be recorded on EduLink.</p> <p>Subject specialist keywords: Human geography Physical geography Densely population Tourism Urban Rural Quality of life Primary industry Secondary industry Tertiary industry Economic Growth Superpower Foreign trade Investment Environmental impacts</p>



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<p>What are the environmental impacts of China's economic growth? Economic growth has created environmental impacts including: air pollution, water pollution and oil spills. This has led to higher rates of cancer.</p>		<p>Air pollution Water pollution Climate</p>
<p>British Values: Rule of Law: Students have opportunities to explore and understand how governments have influenced and shaped nations through law (including the study of population policies in China). Individual liberty: Students are able to have a freedom of expression whilst respecting others during contributions to class discussions. Students are encouraged as much as possible to develop independent learning skills to help us take control of our own learning. Students have opportunities to critically examine our own values and attitudes (in debating issues, contributing in class etc.) Tolerance of different religions and cultures: Students understand the importance of identifying and combating discrimination including tackling stereotypes (e.g. in our studies of China) Students learn to understand and respect the traditions of other cultures. Students study countries with many different faiths and respect the faiths of those around us. Careers Link: Tour guide Urban Planner Cartographer Landscape architect Transportation planning</p>		
<p>Topic 5: Coasts</p> <p>What are coastlines and how are they used? A coastline is where the land meets the sea. They are used for many reasons including: tourism, walkers, fishing, oil industry and wind energy.</p> <p>Are all the waves the same? There are two types of waves. Constructive waves are low energy and smaller in height. Destructive waves are high energy and taller. They have the power to erode. The swash is the part of the wave that travels up the beach and the backwash is the part of the wave that travels down the beach.</p> <p>How does erosion shape the coastline? Erosion is the wearing away of sediment. There are four types of erosion: hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution.</p> <p>How does erosion create coastal landforms? Caves, arches and stacks are created through coastal erosion. A crack appears in the headland which creates a cave due to continued erosion. Further erosion completely erodes the back of the cave until an arch is formed. The base of the arch is eroded until it cannot support the itself and collapses, leaving a vertical column of rock called a stack.</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p> Homework</p>	<p>Guided reading opportunity - Hard engineering and soft engineering strategies.</p> <p>Guided Reading opportunity – The Holderness Coast.</p> <p>Written opportunity - What type of engineering is the best for defending the coastline.</p> <p>'Turn and talk' opportunity - What are the different types of waves and where might we see these.</p> <p>'Turn and talk' opportunity – Why would people choose to live near the Holderness Coast.</p> <p>Homework tasks will be given every second lesson. Homework will support knowledge acquisition and retention. Challenge homework tasks will be provided. All homework will be recorded on EduLink.</p> <p>Coastline Constructive wave Destructive wave Swash Backwash</p>



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<p>How does sediment move along the beach? Sediment moves along a beach due to longshore drift. The prevailing wind (the most common wind direction) pushes sediment up the beach diagonally. Gravity then pulls the sediment back down the beach. This repeats, continually moves the sediment along the beach.</p> <p>How can we protect the coastline? Sea defences include hard and soft engineering. Hard engineering includes groynes and rock armour and soft engineering includes beach reprofiling and sand dune regeneration.</p> <p>What are the features of the Holderness coast? The Holderness coastline is in the east of England. It is one of Europe's fastest eroding coastlines. It has areas of both erosion and deposition.</p>		<p>Erosion Hydraulic action Abrasion Attrition Solution Sediment Prevailing wind Sea defences Soft engineering Hard engineering Geology</p>
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