Year 7 Geography Programme of Study: Africa

For each unit there is a place location provided. Within this place there are key concepts that need to be delivered that link to this specific place. The theory of each concept must be fully learnt and understood by the students before they then work with the examples. The intention is for a higher level of interest and knowledge of place and an understanding of the concepts that can then be linked across each of the years within Key Stage Three. The course is designed to offer staff and students to opportunity to learn and explore issues that they are interested in within this place, being flexible to take into account their needs, level of interest and contemporary geographical topics i.e. earthquake events. It is the responsibility of individual teachers to decide upon the most appropriate way of teaching and learning for the classes they teach using the outline provided and lesson plans from the schemes of work.

| Concept | Theory | Case study / example (where appropriate) |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Physical Geo | ography concepts | |
| - | General geography of Africa – the continents and oceans | |
| Hydrology | Rivers and their landforms – their formation | The world's rivers |
| | Floods and their causes | Flooding on the River Nile (benefits and problems) |
| | General human geography of Africa – countries and their capitals | |
| Urbanisation | Cities and their location | Where are the major cities of Africa – capital cities – investigation into the largest cities of Africa, and the reasons for these to be the largest |
| | What is life in cities like – benefits and problems | Case study of a chosen city in a country students are interested in e.g. Johannesburg |
| Ecosystems / Biomes | Where are the different biomes of the world? | Map of Africa to show the major biomes |
| | How does climate affect the location of the world's biomes | Explaining the location of the African biomes using reference to climates |
| | The reasons for the location of rainforest and desert | Named examples of rainforest and desert locations in Africa. e.g. Namib and Kalahari, and the Congo |
| Coasts | What the coast is and how is it used | What oceans border the continent of Africa |
| | How are landforms along the coast created | Named examples (and location) of coastal landforms along the coast of Africa |
| | Coastal erosion and sea level rise (and the problems associated with sea level rise) | North West Africa |

Year 8 Geography Programme of Study: Russia and the Middle East

For each unit there is a place location provided. Within this place there are key concepts that need to be delivered that link to this specific place. The theory of each concept must be fully learnt and understood by the students before they then work with the examples. The intention is for a higher level of interest and knowledge of place and an understanding of the concepts that can then be linked across each of the years within Key Stage Three. The course is designed to offer staff and students to opportunity to learn and explore issues that they are interested in within this place, being flexible to take into account their needs, level of interest and contemporary geographical topics i.e. earthquake events. It is the responsibility of individual teachers to decide upon the most appropriate way of teaching and learning for the classes they teach using the outline provided and lesson plans from the schemes of work.

| Concept Theo | ry | Case study / example (where appropriate) |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Physical Geograph | y concepts | |
| | World map showing the structure of the earth and the plate boundaries | |
| Plate tectonics | The structure of the earth / continental drift and plate boundaries (what happens at each) | Focus particularly on Russia and the Middle East |
| | How the movement of the plates creates earthquakes - the effects of these (social, economic and environmental) | Kashmir earthquake 2005 / Iran-Pakistan border, Khash 2013 |
| | How the movement of the plates creates volcanic eruptions - the effects of these (social, economic and environmental) | Shiveluch, Kamchatka / al-Tair Island (Yemen) |
| | The way in which people can plan and prepare for the effects of these events | See above |
| Weather and Climate | The components of the weather and the difference between the weather and the climate / how weather is measured | |
| | High and Low Pressure | The Siberian high / Siberian Anticyclone (annual event) |
| | Extreme weather events | Turkey to Egypt snowstorm December 2013 |
| Human Geography | concepts | |
| | The four different types of economic activity – primary / secondary / tertiary and quaternary – what are they and what do they involve, what jobs do they involve? | |
| Primary economic activity | Extraction and cultivation activities – where do they happen? Why? Location factors | |
| | Oil and gas extraction in the Middle East and Russia – where is it found and how is it extracted. Where does it come from and go to? What are the implications of this location? What are the positive and negative social, economic and environmental effects of using these resources | Iran, Saudi Arabia, Volga/Urals, North Caucasus and Ukraine, to Siberia in Russia |
| Tertiary economic activity | Provision of services and the range of activities involved in this tertiary economic sector, including tourism | |
| | What areas of this region are tourist hotspots? Where do visitors go and why? What services are available for them? What are the effects of their visits? What is the future of tourism in this region – why? | Dubai, United Arab Emirates – the Palm, Jumeriah, World, universe, underwater hotels, Burj-al-Arab |

Year 9 Geography Programme of Study: Asia (particular reference to China and India)

For each unit there is a place location provided. Within this place there are key concepts that need to be delivered that link to this specific place. The theory of each concept must be fully learnt and understood by the students before they then work with the examples. The intention is for a higher level of interest and knowledge of place and an understanding of the concepts that can then be linked across each of the years within Key Stage Three. The course is designed to offer staff and students to opportunity to learn and explore issues that they are interested in within this place, being flexible to take into account their needs, level of interest and contemporary geographical topics i.e. earthquake events. It is the responsibility of individual teachers to decide upon the most appropriate way of teaching and learning for the classes they teach using the outline provided and lesson plans from the schemes of work.

| Concept | Theory | Case study / example (where appropriate) |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Physical Geo | graphy concepts | |
| | The geological history of the earth – the ice ages and pattern of warming and cooling – where are we now? | |
| Rocks and soils | What are rocks? – sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks | |
| | Weathering and erosion – what are they and how do they happen? What factors contribute to these happening and what will the effects of these processes be? What happens to material once it has been eroded and weathered, the transportation of this material, and the effects this has on the landscape | China Danxia, a UNESCO Heritage Site Weathering and erosion in the Himalayas Bangladesh – and the impact on flooding |
| | The rock cycle | |
| Primary Economic activity | How do we use resources to generate electricity? What are the social, economic and environmental effects (positive and negative) of generating hydroelectricity? [Has already been done in Year 8] | China Three Gorges Dam |
| Development | What are the characteristics of LEDC and MEDCs? Statistical investigation into LEDC and MEDC – identify from the statistics (e.g. HDI) which countries of Asia are LEDC and MEDC | |
| | What is it like to live in an LEDC? | India – life in urban and rural India – could use "Computer in a wall" experiment as a positive change too |
| | What is an NIC? How is it different to an LEDC or MEDC (statistical too) | China – life in Beijing / Shanghai for example |
| Secondary Economic activity | What is manufacturing. Where are people making products in the world? What is being made? Why is a lot of our factory made goods being made in Asia? Nike investigation / investigation into the rise of the Chinese economy | China's economy (the rise in sales of fake products) Clothing and shoes production in Asia, including Thailand |