



Key Stage 3 Curriculum Journey: Geography Year 7 UPDATED

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	<i>What is my place in the world?</i>	<i>Extraordinary Earth</i>	<i>Tourism adventures</i>
Key content (know that...Know how...)	<p>To know the different types of geography and be able to give examples.</p> <p>To know how to use latitude and longitude lines in an atlas.</p> <p>To know the major oceans and continents.</p> <p>To know the advantages and disadvantages of leaving the EU.</p> <p>To know how to measure scale on an OS map.</p> <p>To know how to use compass directions.</p> <p>To know how to use four and six figure grid references.</p> <p>To know that Wigan is a modern and diverse place.</p> <p>To know how Wigan has changed overtime.</p> <p>Within each unit students will learn how to construct and interpret a range of different data presentation techniques.</p> <p>Within each unit students will learn how to use a range of statistical tools from mean, mode, medium and range.</p>	<p>To know key facts relating to 4 Asian countries.</p> <p>To know the key features of a volcano and begin to understand how they can impact people.</p> <p>To know key facts relating to 4 South American countries.</p> <p>To know why people visit Macu Picchu.</p> <p>To know key facts about 4 European countries.</p> <p>To know why Europe is a powerful continent.</p> <p>To know the difference between weather and climate.</p> <p>To know the climate of Svalbard.</p> <p>To know how to interpret a climate graph.</p> <p>To know about the physical geography of North America.</p> <p>To know why Las Vegas has a water problem and know about possible solutions to the problem.</p> <p>To know that Africa is a continent of many contrasts.</p> <p>To know about the lifestyle of the Maasai Mara.</p> <p>Within each unit students will learn how to construct and interpret a range of different data presentation techniques.</p> <p>Within each unit students will learn how to use a range of statistical tools from mean, mode, medium and range.</p>	<p>To know the main types of tourism.</p> <p>To know examples of tourism in the UK.</p> <p>To know what a national park is and possible conflicts within the park.</p> <p>To know the stages in a geographical enquiry.</p> <p>To know how to formulate a key question.</p> <p>To know how to design a questionnaire.</p> <p>To know how to present data in a range of techniques.</p> <p>To know how to write a good conclusion for a geographical enquiry.</p> <p>To know how to write an effective evaluation.</p> <p>Within each unit students will learn how to construct and interpret a range of different data presentation techniques.</p> <p>Within each unit students will learn how to use a range of statistical tools from mean, mode, medium and range.</p>
Prior Knowledge – KS2 NC & Hawkey knowledge	<p>Students should have covered the following at key stage 2 however coverage is often inconsistency. Teachers should check understanding and plan appropriately.</p> <p>Locational knowledge -locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>-identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>Students should have covered the following at key stage 2 however coverage is often inconsistency. Teachers should check understanding and plan appropriately.</p> <p>Locational knowledge</p> <p>- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>-identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic</p>	<p>Students should have covered the following at key stage 2 however coverage is often inconsistency. Teachers should check understanding and plan appropriately.</p> <p>Locational knowledge -name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</p> <p>-name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>



	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>-use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	<p>and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).</p> <p>Place knowledge -understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>Human and physical geography -physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Hawley links: YR 7 HT 1 and 2: Continents, latitude and longitude, map skills and graph skills</p>	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>
<p>KS3 National Curriculum Links</p>	<p>Locational knowledge -extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on their environmental regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork -build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field.</p>	<p>Human and physical geography -physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>	<p>Human and physical geography - understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork - use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.</p>
<p>Assessments</p>	<p>Diagnostic lesson 7 – related to map skills. End of HT 2 - Composite assessment on knowledge from HT 1 and HT 2.</p>	<p>Diagnostic feedback lesson 6 – Las Vegas End of HT 4 – composite assessment on knowledge from HT 3 and 4.</p>	<p>Diagnostic feedback – Lesson 3 Stakeholders in the National Park.</p> <p>End of Year composite assessment on knowledge from HT 5 and 6.</p>