

| Subject: Geography | Autumn HT 1: Topic 1: International development | Autumn HT 2 Topic 2: Migration | Spring HT 1 Topic 3: UK Geography | Spring HT 2 Topic 4: Rivers | Summer HT 1 Topic 5: Australia | Summer HT 2 Topic 6: Fieldwork |
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| Year 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Define development. ● Use new key terms to categorise countries in to a development status. ● Define the different development indicators. ● Describe the difference between quality of life and standard of living, and use the key terms social and economic in my descriptions. ● Describe the five stages of the demographic transition model. ● Explain reasons for changes in BR and DR, at all five stages of the DTM. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Define the term migration. ▪ Explain how push and pull factors cause people to migrate. ▪ Define the term megacity. ▪ Investigate the reasons relating to the growth of cities ▪ Define the term border. ▪ Describe how physical features have formed borders over a period of time and how these have changed. ▪ Investigate conflicts over borders and the factors that may cause these to happen. ▪ Explore why people choose to migrate to the UK. ▪ Describe reasons why the populations may decline using the Outer Hebrides as an example. ▪ Examine the effects of a growing population using the area of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigate which countries make up the UK. ● Locate major UK physical features on a map. ● Locate major UK cities on a map. ● Investigate the characteristics of urban areas on a map. ● Describe and explain the climate of the UK using a graph. ● Use a choropleth map to show the distribution of population within the UK. ● Understand coastal key terms and how they play a part in developing coastal features. ● Investigate the significance of tourism in the UK using the Lake district as a case study. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The long/ cross profile of a river and its valley. ▪ Erosion and transportation processes, e.g. attrition. ▪ Why rivers deposit sediment. ▪ Characteristics and formation of interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lakes, levees, flood plains and estuaries. ▪ An example of a river valley in the UK, to identify its major landforms. ▪ How physical and human factors affect flooding. ▪ The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. ▪ The costs and benefits of hard and soft engineering strategies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe the location of Australia. ● Summarise some of the attractions in Australia. ● Explain geographical country information, e.g. population, capital city etc. ● Location of key human features. ● Describe the physical contrasts in Australia. ● Analyse a climate graph of two contrasting regions. ● Examine reasons why people visit Australia. ● Examine population distribution in Australia. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factors to consider when selecting a fieldwork question. ● Understanding of the theory underpinning the enquiry. ● Understanding appropriate sources of primary and secondary data. ● Identifying potential risks and how these might be reduced. ● Evaluating sampling methods. ● Evaluating presentation methods. ● Analysing results of the |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the physical, economic and historical factors that affect the development of a country. • Understand the role of tourism in supporting the Gambia. | <p>South Cambridgeshire as an example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigate how migration can lead to increased conflict over borders using Mexico as an example. ▪ Explore the differences between an asylum seeker and a refugee. ▪ Investigate how countries are beginning to respond to increased migration. ▪ Using evidence to make a judgements based upon immigration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand glacial key terms and how they play a part in developing glacial features. • Recognise glacial landforms using an o/s map. • Describe and explain why a range of economic activities are needed in glaciated areas. • Understand the differences between a cause and a consequence. • Describe and explain the causes and consequences of an issue affecting the UK. | <p>An example of a flood management scheme in the UK, why the scheme was needed, the management strategy and the issues created from it.</p> | | <p>fieldwork enquiry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of appropriate statistical techniques. • Identifying anomalies in fieldwork data. • Creating evidenced conclusions. • Identifying problems of data collection methods and limitations of the data. • Suggesting other data that may be useful. • Evaluating to what extent were conclusions reliable. • |
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