

## GEOGRAPHY - KS3 YEAR 7 CURRICULUM - LEARNING JOURNEY 2022 - 2023

AO1	Demonstrate <b>knowledge</b> of location, places, processes, patterns, environments at different scales						
AO2	Demonstrate geographical <b>understanding</b> of concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes; interrelationships between places, environments and processes.						
AO3	<b>Application</b> of knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate information and issues to make judgements.						
AO4	Select, adapt and use a variety of <b>skills</b> and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate finding.						
Week	Date	Key Constructs <small>(note: the constructs are often taught concurrently and not necessarily in the numbered order)</small>	Assessment Subjective		Topic		
1	05.09.22	1. Ecosystems contain (biotic) plants and animals that have adapted to live in their non-living (abiotic) environment 2. The relationship between the living and non-living components within an ecosystem is called interdependence 3. Global biomes are large-scale ecosystems that cover the surface of Earth 4. Food chains and webs follow the flow of energy from producers to consumers, and finally onto decomposers - that recycle nutrients 5. The UK's native ecosystem is temperate deciduous woodland 6. Hot tropical deserts are located in broken belts around the Tropics 7. Tropical rainforests are located in broken belts around the Equator	AO1	AO4	ECOSYSTEMS		
2	12.09.22						
3	19.09.22						
4	26.09.22		AO1	AO2			
5	03.10.22						
6	10.10.22						
7	17.10.22						
8	31.10.22	1. Human population has grown massively in the last 200 years 2. Changing birth and death rates create natural change 3. Countries go through changes to their population structure over time 4. Less developed countries have youthful populations with lots of young dependents 5. Developed countries have elderly populations with lots of elderly dependents 6. Population Density is a measure of how concentrated people are per km <sup>2</sup> 7. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another	AO2	AO3	POPULATION		
9	07.11.22		AO1	AO3			
10	14.11.22						
11	21.11.22		AO2	AO3			
12	28.11.22						
13	05.12.22						
14	12.12.22						
15	04.01.23	1. Rivers flow downhill (under gravity) from highland to the sea, ocean or lake 2. The gradient of the long profile becomes less steep downstream 3. Rivers erode the land as they flow 4. Erosion forms landforms such as V-shape valleys and waterfalls 5. Rivers carry (transport) material and deposit downstream 6. Rivers form meanders by eroding and depositing material 7. River flooding on floodplains is a natural process 8. River flooding can be managed by hard and soft engineering	AO1	AO2	RIVERS		
16	09.01.23						
17	16.01.23		AO2	AO4			
18	23.01.23						
19	30.01.23						
20	06.02.23						
21	20.02.23	1. Weather is short-term change to atmospheric conditions 2. Climate is the average long-term atmospheric conditions 3. Different airmasses bring weather conditions from their source region 4. Anticyclones (high air pressure) brings calm and clear conditions 5. Depressions (low air pressure) brings unsettled, wet and windy weather 6. Rainfall can be created in three ways: relief, convectional and frontal 7. Latitude - The climate of a location generally becomes progressively colder from the Equator to the Poles 8. Altitude - The climate of a location becomes progressively colder with an increase in height from sea level 9. The climate of Earth changes over time EOYE Preparation	AO1	AO2	WEATHER & CLIMATE		
22	27.02.23		AO1	AO4			
23	06.03.23						
24	13.03.23		AO1	AO4			
25	20.03.23						
26	27.03.23						
27	17.04.23	EOYE Preparation cont. <b>EOYE = Week 27/28</b>		ALL	INDIA CASE STUDY		
28	24.04.23	1. Population distribution is very uneven across India					
29	02.05.23	2. The monsoon season is an annual weather pattern in tropical latitudes					
30	08.05.23	3. The monsoon season brings vital rainfall but often floods too					
31	15.05.23	4. Rural to urban migration is increasing the size of India's cities					
32	22.05.23	5. Slums are common in cities in poorer parts of the world 6. Cities in developing countries are full of inequality					
33	05.06.23	1. The tourism industry has become increasingly important from a local to global scale 2. Global tourism has increased for a combination of social, economic and technological reasons 3. Tourists (visitors) are attracted to destinations with any of the '6xSs' (sun, sea, sand, snow, scenery, social) 4. The UK's National Parks preserve landscapes and provide access for public enjoyment 5. Tourism in National Parks brings both positive and negative impacts <b>AO4: Enquiry and fieldwork to Dartmoor (data TBC)</b>	AO1	AO4	TOURISM		
34	12.06.23						
35	19.06.23		AO2	AO3			
36	23.06.23						
37	03.07.23						
38	10.07.23						
39	17.07.23		Activities Week				