|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Year 7     | **Introduction to Geography**  
**Its Your Planet** introduces planet earth, how it was formed and the changes which have taken place over the last 4.5 billion years. We will study the evolution of man and how the human, physical and environmental world mix to create geography.  
**Map Skills** builds upon their KS2 map skills and we look further to develop more in depth knowledge of reading and interpreting maps and other geographical evidence. | **Similarities and Differences – Myanmar v’s the UK**  
Students will undertake a study of both the UK and Myanmar, exploring some key aspects of its changing geography, current issues and place in the world today. Students will begin to appreciate different scales from personal and local to national, international and global. In addition, students will learn about the social, economic and environmental connections between places and be able to explain how physical geography influences human activity and the environmental consequences of this. | **Weather and Climate**  
**Case Study – Rainforests**  
This unit introduces the factors that affect weather and climate. This includes how we measure the weather and the reasons why we have the different climate zones of the world. Students will study the tropical rainforests – looking at where they are found and why, who and what lives there, threats to the rainforests and sustainability for the future of the rainforests. | **Earth’s Natural Resources**  
Students investigate all of earth’s natural resources and how they benefit humans. Students look at why and how natural resources need to be sustainably managed. |
| Year 8     | **Population**  
Students will develop their geographical skills and visual | **Extreme Environments**  
Students will investigate different biomes and | **Plate Tectonics**  
Students will explore the nature of plate tectonics and | **Urban Living and Sustainable Cities** |

N.B A lot of the resources used for KS3 geography were also used for KS4 and vice versa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 9</th>
<th>Rivers</th>
<th>Development</th>
<th>Global Tourism</th>
<th>Coasts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This unit will explore the physical geography of rivers where students will study the water cycle, drainage basins, landforms created by rivers.</td>
<td>This unit explains how development is a process of change, that all countries are at different stages of development, that aspects of</td>
<td>This unit will look at how physical environments provide different opportunities for tourism. Students will explore how</td>
<td>This unit will explore how coastlines are continually shaped by physical and human processes. Students will explore how</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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and fluvial processes. In addition, pupils will focus on Bangladesh and Myanmar as they explore the effects of flooding and ways to manage rivers.

| and fluvial processes. In addition, pupils will focus on Bangladesh and Myanmar as they explore the effects of flooding and ways to manage rivers. | development can be measured, and that countries have agreed on the Sustainable Development Goals to help reduce the development gap between countries. Students will explore development through case studies. They will think creatively about ways to reduce poverty and will look at how fair-trade can help improve living standards. | tourism can be used to increase development within a country. In addition, students will evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of tourism. They will also have to creatively look at solutions to managing the environmental and social problems caused by tourism. | shape and change coastlines and how this impacts humans. Pupils will study the coastal landforms found around the world. Students will continue to explore the concept of sustainability by analysing ways we can protect coastal areas from erosion, flooding and climate change. |

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