Department Curriculum Map



Department

Geography

Skills required:

Graphical skills to:

- select and construct appropriate graphs and charts to present data, using appropriate scales line charts, bar charts, pie charts, pictograms, histograms with equal class intervals, divided bar, scatter graphs, and population pyramids
- suggest an appropriate form of graphical representation for the data provided
- · complete a variety of graphs and maps choropleth, isoline, dot maps, desire lines, proportional symbols and flow lines
- use and understand gradient, contour and value on isoline maps
- plot information on graphs when axes and scales are provided
- interpret and extract information from different types of maps, graphs and charts, including population pyramids, choropleth maps, flow-line maps, dispersion graphs.

Statistical skills to:

- use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and inter-quartile range, mode and modal class)
- calculate percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles
- describe relationships in bivariate data: sketch trend lines through scatter plots, draw estimated lines of best fit, make predictions, interpolate and extrapolate trends
- be able to identify weaknesses in selective statistical presentation of data

Cartographic skills relating to a variety of maps at different scales.

Atlas maps:

- use and understand coordinates latitude and longitude
- recognise and describe distributions and patterns of both human and physical features
- maps based on global and other scales may be used and students may be asked to identify and describe significant features of the physical and human landscape on them, e.g. population distribution, population movements, transport networks, settlement layout, relief and drainage
- analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human factors on maps and establish associations between observed patterns on thematic maps.

GCSE Assessment Criteria

AO1: Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments and different scales (15%).

AO2: Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes; the interrelationships between places, environments and processes (25%).

AO3: Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements (35%, including 10% applied to fieldwork context(s)).

AO4: Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings (25%, including 5% used to respond to fieldwork data and context(s).

Quality of Written Communication (QWC) will be assessed in all questions that require extended writing and in all units. Students MUST:

- ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear;
- select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter;
- organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

	Aut 1	Aut 2	Spr 1	Spr 2	Sum 1	Sum 2	Secured
Year 11	Formulate enquiry and	Cartographic skills	Statistical skills to:	Formulate enquiry and	Use of qualitative and		
Skills covered	argument	relating to a variety of	 use appropriate 	argument	quantitative data from		
	 identify basic 	maps at different	measures of central	 identify questions 	both primary and		
	landscape features	scales.	tendency, spread	and sequences of	secondary sources to		
	and describe their	Atlas maps:	and cumulative	enquiry	obtain,		
	characteristics	 use and 	frequency (median,	 write descriptively, 	illustrate, communicate,		
	from map evidence	understand	mean, range,	analytically and	interpret, analyse and		
	 identify major 	coordinates –	quartiles and inter-	critically	evaluate geographical		
	relief features on	latitude and	quartile range,	 communicate their 	information.		
	maps and relate	longitude	mode and modal	ideas effectively	Examples of types of		
	cross-sectional	 recognise and 	class)	 develop an 	data:		
	drawings to relief	describe	 calculate 	extended written	 maps 		
	features	distributions and	percentage increase	argument	 fieldwork data 		
	 draw inferences 	patterns of both	or decrease and	 draw well-evidenced 	 geo-spatial data 		
	about the physical	human and	understand the use	and informed	presented in a		
	and human	physical features	of percentiles	conclusions about	geographical		
	landscape by	 maps based on 	 describe 	geographical	information system		
	interpretation of	global and other	relationships in	questions and	(GIS) framework		
	map evidence,	scales may be used	bivariate data:	issues.	 satellite imagery 		
	 including patterns 	and students may	sketch trend lines		 written and digital 		
	of relief, drainage,	be asked to	through scatter		sources		
	settlement,	identify	plots, draw		 visual and graphical 		
	communication	 and describe 	estimated lines of		sources		

	and land-use interpret cross sections and transects of physical and human landscapes describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following landscapes – coastlines, fluvial and glacial landscapes infer human activity from map evidence, including tourism.	significant features of the physical and human landscape on them, e.g. • population distribution, population movements, transport networks, settlement layout, relief and drainage • analyse the interrelationship between physical and human factors on maps and establish associations between observed patterns on thematic maps.	best fit, make predictions, interpolate and extrapolate trends • be able to identify weaknesses in selective statistical presentation of data		• numerical and statistical information.	
Theme/ Focus/ Content	 The challenge of natural hazards Tectonic hazards Tropical storms 	 Global atmospheric circulation Distribution of large scale biomes Tropical rainforest Hot deserts or Cold environments 	 The living world Urban Issues and challenges World population growth Urbanisation 	 Case study of a major city in a LIC or NEE The changing economic world Global variations in economic development Strategies for reducing the development gap Case study of one LIC or NEE 	The changing economic world DME work post prerelease Revision	

Year 10	Cartographic skills	Annly geographical	Develop well-	Maps in association	Use of qualitative and	describe the	
Year 10 Skills covered	 Cartographic skills identify basic landscape features and describe their characteristics from map evidence identify major relief features on maps and relate cross- sectional drawings to relief features draw inferences about the physical and human landscape by interpretation of map evidence, including patterns of relief, drainage, settlement, communication and land-use 	 Apply geographical knowledge, understanding, skills and approaches appropriately and creatively to real world contexts, including fieldwork, and to contemporary situations and issues; draw sketches from photographs, label and annotate diagrams, maps, graphs, sketches and photographs. 	Develop well- evidenced arguments drawing on their geographical knowledge and understanding (applying geography). describe human and physical landscapes (landforms, natural vegetation, land- use and settlement) and geographical phenomena from photographs	Maps in association with photographs: • be able to compare maps • sketch maps: draw, label, understand and interpret • photographs: use and interpret ground, aerial and satellite photographs	Use of qualitative and quantitative data from both primary and secondary sources to obtain, illustrate, communicate, interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information. Examples of types of data: • maps • fieldwork data • geo-spatial data presented in a geographical information system (GIS) framework • satellite imagery • written and digital sources • visual and graphical sources • numerical and statistical information.	describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following landscapes — coastlines, fluvial and glacial landscapes infer human activity from map evidence, including tourism.	
Theme/ Focus/ Content	The challenge of natural hazards Introduction to natural hazards Extreme weather in the UK Climate change	 Physical landscapes of the UK Overview of UK's physical landscape o Study of TWO distinctive landscapes in the United Kingdom – from Coastal 	 Case study of a major city in the UK Urban sustainability Features of sustainable urban living An example of an urban transport 	 Fieldwork - planning, preparation, visit and write-up Changing economic world Economic futures in the UK The challenge of resource 	 Fieldwork - planning, preparation, visit and write-up Changing economic world Economic futures in the UK The challenge of resource 	Overview of resources in relation to the UK - Food, Water, Energy Challenge of resource management on a global scale Global insecurity	

	landscapes, River landscapes, Glacial landscapes.	strategy • Fieldwork - planning and preparation	management	management	 and conflict oStrategies for increasing supply of food or water or energy 	
Year 9 Skills covered • interpret sections a transects physical a human lai • describe t physical fit as they are on large s maps of the follow • landscape coastlines and glacia landscape • infer humactivity free vidence, including	use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and inter- quartile range, mode and modal class) calculate percentage fluvial can fluvial can fundameasures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and inter- quartile range, mode and modal class) calculate percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles	issue(s) studied, consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved, make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages, and evaluate the alternatives. Statistical skills to:	The Bigger Picture Develop a critical perspective on the issue(s) studied, consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved, make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages, and evaluate the alternatives. Cartographic skills interpret cross sections and transects of physical and human landscapes describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following landscapes — coastlines, fluvial and glacial landscapes infer human	Formulate enquiry and argument	Formulate enquiry and argument	

Theme/Focus/ Content	Focus question: How problematic are tectonic hazards? Our Planet Moving plates Locating hazards Plate boundaries Earthquakes The Richter Scale Earthquake effects Real life example — Nepal Tsunamis The Impossible	Why do people choose to live near a tectonic hazard? How volcanoes are formed Volcano source analysis Montserrat Decision making Montserrat Why live near a tectonic hazard? The pros and cons of volcanoes.	understand the use of percentiles Focus question: What is going on around me? Smuggling Diamond formation A Diamond's journey Quality of Life in Sierra Leone	activity from map evidence, including tourism. How can my actions affect others? Using media to investigate geographical issues (Blood Diamonds) Child Soldiers The Kimberley Process The fight continues (Coltan)	Focus question: Why aren't all countries equal? Introduction to development The development gap Development indicators How did the gap grow? Aid Real life example – water aid	How can we make the world a fairer place to live? TNCs Where does my iPhone come from? Why is Rosa doing Annie's job? Behind the swoosh Decision making improving sweatshops Making trade fair Example of fair trade Promoting fair trade Globalisation – good or bad?
Year 8	Cartographic skills interpret cross sections and transects of physical and human landscapes describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following landscapes — coastlines, fluvial and glacial	Statistical skills to: use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and interquartile range, mode and modal class) calculate percentage increase or decrease and	Statistical skills to: use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and interquartile range, mode and modal class) calculate percentage increase or	Cartographic skills • interpret cross sections and transects of physical and human landscapes • describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following • landscapes – coastlines, fluvial and glacial landscapes	Formulate enquiry and argument	Formulate enquiry and argument

Theme/Focus/ Content	landscapes • infer human activity from map evidence, including tourism. Focus question: What is a Natural Resource? Natural Resources Non-renewable energy Renewable energy Non-renewable Vs renewable energy	understand the use of percentiles What is Climate change? Hathaway Mystery Causes of climate change Carbon footprints Global warming How will it shape my future? Global impacts of climate change Real life example – UK The media and climate change	decrease and understand the use of percentiles Focus question: Why is our world so different? Weather Vs Climate Climate zones Laws of climate Cold climate Glaciers	infer human activity from map evidence, including tourism. How does life survive the extreme? Life at the extreme Adaption Tourism Exploiting cold climates Real life example - Svalbard Protecting cold climates The future	Focus question: How do rainforests work? Locating Rainforests Climate Structure and vegetation Adaption How the rainforest works - Nutrient and water cycle? Causes of deforestation Culprits of deforestation Effects of deforestation	THE AMAZON RAINFOREST Sustainable deforestation Does different mean worse? People of the Jungle Human Planet	
Year 7 Skills covered	Cartographic skills interpret cross sections and transects of physical and human landscapes describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following landscapes — coastlines, fluvial	Statistical skills: use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and interquartile range, mode and modal class) calculate percentage increase or	use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency (median, mean, range, quartiles and interquartile range, mode and modal class) calculate percentage increase or	cartographic skills • interpret cross sections and transects of physical and human landscapes • describe the physical features as they are shown on large scale maps of two of the following • landscapes – coastlines, fluvial and glacial	Formulate enquiry and argument	Formulate enquiry and argument	

	 and glacial landscapes infer human activity from map evidence, including tourism. 	decrease and understand the use of percentiles	decrease and understand the use of percentiles	 landscapes infer human activity from map evidence, including tourism. 			
Theme/	Focus question:	How do I read and	Focus question:	Why is our coast	Focus question:	Where is everyone?	
Focus/	What is Geography?	understand maps?	How do Rivers flow?	always changing	Why does population	Migration	
Content	Introduction to	Direction (Lower ability)	Drainage Basins	shape?	change?	Immigrants	
	Geography	Longitude and Latitude	Journey of a river	Intro to coasts	What happens to	Who should be	
	Continents and Oceans	(higher ability)	Agents of a river	Types of wave	population	allowed?	
	(lower ability only)	Types of maps	River landforms	Waves at work	Factors affecting	Land use in towns	
	Human, Physical and	4 and 6 Figure grid	Storm hydrographs	Bays and headlands	population	Urbanisation	
	environmental	references	Why do rivers flood?	From crack to stack	Demographic Transition	Megacities	
	geography	Map symbols	Stopping floods	Shifting sands	Model	Global spread of	
	Human features	Scale and distance	A floating future?	Spits	Population Density	megacities	
	Physical features	Contour lines		Coastal defences	World population	Slums	
				The Holbeck Hall	Population Structure		
				mystery	UK Population		