Subject: Geography

Year: 9

Half term 1 **ECOSYSTEMS**	**Half term 2** **PLATE TECTONICS**	**Half term 3** **THE CHANGING ECONOMIES OF THE WORLD (Indonesia)**	**Half term 4** **RIVER LANDSCAPES AND FLOODING**	**Half term 5** **HOT AND COLD ENVIRONMENTS**	**Half term 6** **FIELDWORK TECHNIQUES AND SKILLS**
What are the factors affecting climate? - An overview of the four main factors that affect the climate of a place (latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, wind direction) - Place based examples used to show the relevance of each factor. How does the forest work? - The distribution of tropical rainforests and how this links to climate (Equatorial climate type). - How is the rainforest structured. A study of the layers found within forests. What is the Equatorial Climate like? - Skills based activity. Completion of a climate graph and an overview of what it shows. - Convectional rainfall – what it is and how it forms. How do animals adapt to life in the forest? - A look at how animals have evolved to be able to live in tropical rainforests. - A detailed example of a specific animal and their adaptations to the climate and forest ecosystem.	What is Earth's structure? - Introductory lesson to the structure of Earth and it's composition. - What are plates and why they move. Haiti earthquake. An example of a conservative PB. - Cause of the Earthquake. - Location of the case study. - The different types of effects and responses to the earthquake. Haiti – what are the effects and responses to the earthquake? - The effects and responses to the earthquake. - Links are made to the country and its level of development. What is the anatomy of a volcano? - What a volcano is and why they erupt. - The anatomical structure of volcanoes. Mt St Helens erupts! An example of a destructive PB. - Location of Mt St Helens volcano. - Cause of the Mt St Helens eruption. - Effects and responses to the volcanic eruption. How can the damage done by earthquakes be reduced?	What is globalisation? - How and why are places around the world becoming increasingly interconnected. What are TNCs and a brief look at some examples and their importance in our everyday lives. What is development? - What are development indicators. Why some are more useful than others. How countries can be ranked using levels of development. How much of a global world do we live in? - Investigation into where our 'goods' come from to show an appreciation of the overall pattern/distribution. What are the different types of industry? - Primary, secondary tertiary and quaternary industries and an exploration as to the different jobs/careers in each. - What happens to the proportion of jobs in each area of industry as a country develops. Where are the HICs, LICs and NEEs of Asia? - Choropleth mapping.	Hydrological cycle - How water is cycled between the sea, air and the land. - How water can change 'states'. - Key geographical processes explored throughout the cycle. Drainage basins - What drainage basins are and their key components (anatomy of a drainage basin) e. g. confluence, tributary, source. Journey along a river - Investigation in to the changes that take place along the river Danube. - Changes include the physical change and also how human use of the river varies downstream. How do V shaped valleys form? - Formation of a vshaped valley in the upper course of a river. - What are fieldsketches and an example using a v-shaped valley (geographical skills) How do waterfalls and gorges form? - How differing geology leads to the formation of waterfalls and then gorges as it retreats upstream.	What are cold environments like? - What a cold environment is and where they are located. - Features of cold environments (Polar & Tundra)- climate, soils, wildlife. How do animals adapt to life in cold environments? - Study of the anatomy of a Polar Bear and how it has evolved to survive in cold environments. - Specifically, how the adaptations allow the bear to thrive in the physical environment- low temperatures, strong winds, long winters. Where is Alaska? - The location, history and physical environment of Alaska and a review of the key human features. What are the opportunities and challenges of living in cold environments? - Opportunities for economic development (fishing, mining, tourism energy) - Challenges of economic development (inuit displacement, environmental	How reliable is secondary data? - A short study of the types of data that can be collected and their relative usefulness. - Presentation of how a place is portrayed in the media and then an investigation in to how reliable this portrayal is. - Techniques and skills will include crime maps, GIS, house prices and locality information websites. How has shopping changed? - An investigation in to how shopping patterns have changed over time. - This investigation includes Choropleth mapping plotted in different ways using data for a shopping centre. - Comparisons are made to allow a conclusion to be gained. How reliable is primary data? - A school based study based on an environmental quality survey with aim, data collection, data presentation, analysis and conclusion.

How do plants adapt to life in the forest? - A look at how plants have evolved to be able to live in tropical rainforests. - A detailed example of a specific tree (Mahogany) and their adaptations to the climate. Why is the rainforest being deforested? - Reasons for rainforest destruction including mining, energy, logging and farming (palm oil, cattle ranching, soya) Who lives in the forest? - Indigenous tribes and their lifestyles (diet, clothing, culture etc).	- What are the biggest dangers caused by earthquakes. - How can earthquakes be measured. - What are the 3 Ps and how they can reduce the damage done by earthquakes. Eyjafjallajökull erupts. An example of a constructive PB. - Country/volcano location. - Cause of the volcanic eruption at a constructive plate boundary. - Effects and responses to the eruption. - Links are made to the country and its level of development. Tsunami - The meaning of the term 'Tsunami'. - The cause of tsunami. - Effects of a tsunami with reference to a named case study/studies.	Case study – Nike in Indonesia. - How has Nike brought advantages and disadvantages to Indonesia (social, economic, environmental) Why is the Chitarum river the dirtiest river in the world? - The impact of or rapid industrialisation on the environment (water, land and air) This lesson sequence starts with building on pre-requisites for a case study and leads into a detailed study of Indonesia and how globalisation has led to the rapid economic development of some countries.	How do meanders form? - What happens on a river bend. How centrifugal forces create faster flows on the outside of a bend creating meanders and their associated features such as river cliffs and slip-off slopes. How do Ox-bow lakes form? - How Ox-bow lakes for as a result of meanders becoming bendier over time. What are Levees and floodplains - Features of a river in its lower course. Flooding and the formation of levees and floodplains with associated features. Links made to the long profile. Why do rivers flood? - What are the physical and human causes of river flooding. - Why is flood water so dangerous. Bangladesh the drowning country. - Case study of the cause and effects of river flooding in Bangladesh. This includes locating Bangladesh and key terminology relating to this topic. For example, why do so many people choose to live on floodplains when they are a risk to human life.	consequences, political differences of opinion) How can cold environments be managed? - An investigation in to the range of different strategies used to limit environmental damage (e.g. TAPS on stilts, ANWR region) How do humans manage to live in cold environments? - Study on people and how they manage to live in remote extreme environments (overcoming climate, food, housing, work) What are hot deserts like? - Looking at location, climate and wildlife of hot deserts. How do humans manage to live in hot environments? - Study on people and how they manage to live in remote extreme environments (overcoming climate, food, housing, work)	