

YEAR 9

Can we live safely with natural hazards?		
Autumn 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the difference between a natural hazard and disaster To know the theory of continental drift. To know what tectonic plates are and how they move To know what happens at the different plate margins. To know earthquakes are caused and the impacts. To know why volcanoes occur and the impacts on people. To know how people can manage tectonic hazards. 	Key Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Hazard Earthquake Volcano Tectonic plates Crust
	How to help at home/Useful Websites KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize	Assessments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-topic Retrieval End of unit assessment.
What is threatening our oceans?		



Autumn 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know why the oceans are important.• To know how to categorise the importance of oceans into environmental, economic, and social groups.• To know the impacts of plastic pollution on people and the environment.• To know how to interpret maps to explain how ocean currents transport and concentrate plastic waste• To know the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.• To know how to assess and explain how oil spills damage ocean ecosystems.• To know the impacts of climate change on the oceans.• To know how explain the effects of climate change on ocean.• To know the impacts of overfishing on the oceans.• To know how rank the impacts of overfishing on ocean from most to least severe.• To know the arguments for and against whaling are.• To know how to explain whether whaling be banned.• To know why our oceans are under threat and what can be done to save them.	Key Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ocean currents• Microplastic• Climate change• Oil spill• Overfishing• Whaling
	How to help at home/Useful Websites <u>KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize</u>	Assessments: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mid-topic Retrieval2. End of unit assessment.



Why is the Middle East and important region?

Spring 1

- To know where the Middle East is
- To know where people live in the Middle East
- To know how to interpret a choropleth map
- To know that reliance on oil can create both opportunities and challenges for countries in the region.
- To know how the UAE became a high-income country.
- To know that sustainability means meeting present needs without harming the environment or future generations.
- To know how to explain whether Dubai is a sustainable city
- To know that Yemen's poverty is caused by a combination of conflict, limited resources and environmental challenges.
- To know that conflict in the Middle East has complex causes, including religion, resources, borders and political tensions.

Key Vocabulary

- Middle East
- Oil
- Development
- Conflict
- Sustainability
- Resources

How to help at home/Useful Websites

[KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize](#)

Assessments:

1. Mid-topic Retrieval
2. End of unit assessment.



What are the opportunities and challenges for Africa?

Spring 2

- To know that Africa is a diverse continent with many cultures, climates, and environments.
- To know that Africa's physical features include deserts, rainforests, mountains, and rivers.
- To know that colonisation and the slave trade have had long-lasting effects on Africa's development.
- To know that development varies across Africa.
- To know how to explain how development varies across Africa
- To know that the Sahel faces challenges like desertification but also opportunities for sustainable development.
- To know that Africa's population is growing rapidly and this creates both opportunities and pressures.
- To know that China invests in Africa for resources, trade, and economic partnerships.

Key Vocabulary

- Landscape
- Colonialism
- Development
- Investment
- Desertification

How to help at home/Useful Websites

[KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize](#)

Assessments:

1. Mid-topic Retrieval
2. End of unit assessment.

How does ice shape the land?



Summer 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know where glaciers are found and the types of glacier• To know how to explain where glaciers are located using a map• To know that glaciers move due to gravity and basal slippage.• To know that glaciers shape the land through processes like erosion, transportation, and deposition.• To know that glaciers create erosional landforms such as corries, arêtes, and U-shaped valleys.• To know that glaciers create depositional landforms such as moraines, and erratic's• To know that features like U-shaped valleys, ribbon lakes, and hanging valleys show the Lake District was shaped by glaciers.	Key Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Glacier• Erosion• Deposition• Abrasion• Plucking• Moraine• U-shaped valley
	How to help at home/Useful Websites <u>KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize</u>	Assessments: 1. Knowledge assessment.
Fieldwork		



Summer 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know that fieldwork is a key part of geography and helps collect real-world evidence.• To know that planning fieldwork includes choosing questions, methods, locations, and identifying risks.• To know that primary data is collected firsthand using surveys, measurements, and observations.• To know that secondary data comes from existing sources such as maps, statistics, and online databases.• To know that data can be presented using graphs, tables, charts, and diagrams to show patterns.• To know that conclusions interpret data to answer the original fieldwork question and explain trends.• To know that evaluating fieldwork involves reflecting on methods, data reliability, and improvements for future investigations.	Key Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary data• Secondary data• Evaluation• Conclusions
	How to help at home/Useful Websites <u>KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize</u>	Assessments: