



Geography

Year 9

What is threatening our oceans?		
Autumn 1	• 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 • Ocean currents • Microplastic • Climate change • Oil spill • Overfishing • Whaling
	How to help at home/Useful Websites <u>KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize</u>	Assessments: 1. Mid-topic Retrieval 2. End of unit assessment.
Can we live safely with natural hazards?		



Autumn 2	• 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 • Natural Hazard • Earthquake • Volcano • Tectonic plates • Crust
	How to help at home/Useful Websites <u>KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize</u>	Assessments: 1. Mid-topic Retrieval 2. 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	- 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 - Glacier - Erosion - Deposition - Abrasion - Plucking - Moraine - U-shaped valley
	How to help at home/Useful Websites <u>KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize</u>	Assessments: Knowledge assessment.
Virtual Fieldwork		
Summer 2	- 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 how to use Google Earth to collect geographical data. - To know how to identify different land uses from aerial imagery and Street View.. - To know that data can be presented using graphs, tables, charts, and diagrams to show patterns. - To know that conclusions use data to answer the fieldwork question and explain patterns. - To know that evaluating fieldwork means checking how reliable the methods and data were	Key Vocabulary - Primary data - Secondary data - Evaluation - Conclusions



	How to help at home/Useful Websites <u>KS3 Geography - BBC Bitesize</u>	Assessments: N/A
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