

8	Using the Earth's Resources	International Development	Weather and Climate	Climate Change	Crumbling Coasts: Fieldtrip to Lyme Regis	From Rock to Soil
Learning Foci:	<p>Key concepts: Human Geography Environmental Geography.</p> <p>Understand through detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales: human Geography relating to the use of natural resources and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define natural resource, renewable resource and non-renewable resource</li> <li>2. Explain what fresh water is used for</li> <li>3. Give reasons why water stress is increasing</li> <li>4. Explain how water is being used from the Ogallala Aquifer faster than nature can replace it.</li> <li>5. Give examples of what can be</li> </ol>	<p>Key concepts: Human Geography Environmental Geography.</p> <p>Develop greater confidence using Geographical knowledge, approaches and concepts in analysing and interpreting different data sources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define inequality and extreme poverty and explain why poverty may increase in many countries</li> <li>2. Give examples of conditions you would expect to see in developed and under-developed countries</li> <li>3. Give examples of development indicators and describe how HDI varies around the World</li> </ol>	<p>Key concepts: Human Geography Environmental Geography. Physical Geography</p> <p>Understanding key processes in weather and climate. Understand key features of the UK weather. Interpret local weather maps, global climate maps, satellite images, climate graphs and weather data.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain why it is warmer at the Equator than the Poles</li> <li>2. Describe global atmospheric circulation and how the Oceans currents help to circulate heat around the Earth</li> <li>3. Describe high- and low-pressure weather, in winter and summer</li> <li>4. Describe why air masses have different characteristics and how they affect the UK's weather</li> <li>5. Outline how depression forms and describe the weather it brings</li> <li>6. Describe different types of rainfall and clouds</li> </ol>	<p>Key concepts: Human Geography Environmental Geography. Physical Geography</p> <p>Understanding the key processes involved in the change of climate from the Ice-Age to the Present. Understand how human processes influence and change the climate and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe how the Earth's climate has changed through history, using graphs</li> <li>2. Describe the factors that influence climate change and how Scientists look for clues about past climates</li> <li>3. Use graphs to describe the relationship between global temperature and Carbon Dioxide since 1980</li> <li>4. Identify countries where emissions grew between 2000 and 2017 and which</li> </ol>	<p>Key concepts: Human Geography Environmental Geography. Physical Geography</p> <p>Study the coastal area in South West providing locational and regional knowledge. Pupils study physical processes of general coastal erosion, deposition and associated features. Data is collected via field sketches and secondary data due to time constraints.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Give examples of physical and human processes that shape our coastline</li> <li>2. Explain that waves are caused by wind and explain that their strength is caused by the moon</li> <li>3. Describe the process of erosion, transport and deposition by the waves.</li> <li>4. Describe and identify coastal landforms and explain how they are formed</li> <li>5. Give examples of ways in which we use the coast</li> <li>6. Use Lyme Regis as a case study to show</li> </ol>	<p>Key concept: Physical Geography</p> <p>Understand physical Geography relating to rocks, weathering and soil. Human Geography relating to natural resources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain that rocks are made of minerals explain what a mineral is and that there are different types of rocks with a mixture of minerals</li> <li>2. Explain how each of the main types of rocks are formed: Igneous, Sedimentary and Metaphoric</li> <li>3. Explain types of weathering and the differences between them</li> <li>4. Explain what the rock cycle is</li> <li>5. Explain what plates are and how they move around</li> <li>6. Explain how mountains are formed by plate movement</li> </ol>

	<p>done to tackle water stress</p> <p>6. Explain how population growth, politics and climate change can effect food security</p> <p>7. Explain the link between food insecurity and poverty</p>	<p>4. Describe Malawi's location</p> <p>5. Explain how different factors could have held back its development</p> <p>6. Explain how different reasons have held back development in some countries.</p>	<p>7. Describe how tropical cyclones form and the weather that they bring.</p>	<p>reduced emissions</p> <p>5. Explain ways of generating electricity that do not produce Carbon Dioxide</p> <p>6. Explain what actions can be taken to minimise the effects of climate change</p>	<p>coastal erosion and how the coast is protected</p>	
Assessment	End of topic assessment: Multiple choice and extended written answers. Using Earths Resources	End of topic assessment: Multiple choice and extended written answers. International Development	End of topic assessment: Multiple choice and extended written answers. Weather and Climate	End of topic assessment: Multiple choice and extended written answers. Climate Change	End of topic assessment: Multiple choice and extended written answers. Field trip to Lyme Regis with preparatory and post visit assessment	End of topic assessment: Multiple choice and extended written answers. From Rock to Soil