		makes a good Geographer?	Geography and what skills makes a good Geographer
	ļ	What is Physical Geography?	To understand the issues surrounding natural Geography in topics such as:
	Introducing Geography	gr. 5 r rysical Geography:	Landforms, Ecosystems, Atmosphere and Hazards
		What is Human Geography?	To understand the issues surrounding human Geography in topics such as: Settlement, Population, Communications and Economic Geography
	Ī <u>c</u> j	What is Environmental	To understand the issues surrounding Environmental Geography and how
	odu	Geography?	human interactions with natural features impact on the Earth
	Intr	What is GIS and why is it important in Geography?	To understand the importance of using GIS to help explore our world
		How can we use Geographical Skills?	To understand the skills used in Geography, including being able to identify key physical and human geography from images
		Where are the world's continents?	To understand the names and locations of the seven continents in Europe
		Where are the world's countries?	To understand the locations of major countries and their capital cities, linking them to their continent
	rld	What is Europe Like?	To understand the main countries in Europe and the main Geographical features of some of the countries such as population, human and physical features
	Where in the World	Where is the EU?	To understand the reasons for joining the EU, why people may want to leave the EU and develop arguments for or against Brexit.
	ere in t	What is the UK like?	To understand the main natural features of the UK including mountains, rivers and then human features of cities.
	Ŋ.	Why is the UK important in the	To understand the reasons why the UK is important in the wider world.
		World?	Including: Trade, Culture, Commonwealth, Economy  To understand the key features of the North-East of the LIK
		Why is the North East important to us?	To understand the key features of the North-East of the UK
Year 7		What is our local area like?	To understand the main human and physical features of our local area ranging from the north-east, to Teesside and then Billingham/Norton.
<b>&gt;</b>		What is the Water Cycle?	To understand the how water moves around the earth and the differences
	1 '		To anacistand the now water moves around the earth and the differences
		1,7,5-1	between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all interlinked
		What is the drainage basin?	between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all
	rs		between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all interlinked  To understand the different parts of the drainage basin and how they link together (Source, Channel, Tributaries, Confluence, Watershed)  To understand how processes of erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition and Solution), transportation (Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution) and
	Rivers	What is the drainage basin?	between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all interlinked  To understand the different parts of the drainage basin and how they link together (Source, Channel, Tributaries, Confluence, Watershed)  To understand how processes of erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition
	Rivers	What is the drainage basin?  How do rivers shape the land?	between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all interlinked  To understand the different parts of the drainage basin and how they link together (Source, Channel, Tributaries, Confluence, Watershed)  To understand how processes of erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition and Solution), transportation (Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution) and deposition change the shape of a river
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	Rivers	What is the drainage basin?  How do rivers shape the land?  What is the Long and Cross Profile of a River?  What features form in the upper part of a river?	between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all interlinked  To understand the different parts of the drainage basin and how they link together (Source, Channel, Tributaries, Confluence, Watershed)  To understand how processes of erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition and Solution), transportation (Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution) and deposition change the shape of a river  To understand how a river's long profile (relief and height) and cross profile (width and depth) changes from source to mouth  To understand how vertical erosion forms V-shaped valleys and the processes and sequence to form waterfalls, Plunge Pools and Gorges
	Rivers	What is the drainage basin?  How do rivers shape the land?  What is the Long and Cross Profile of a River?  What features form in the upper part of a river?  What features form in the middle	between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all interlinked  To understand the different parts of the drainage basin and how they link together (Source, Channel, Tributaries, Confluence, Watershed)  To understand how processes of erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition and Solution), transportation (Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution) and deposition change the shape of a river  To understand how a river's long profile (relief and height) and cross profile (width and depth) changes from source to mouth  To understand how vertical erosion forms V-shaped valleys and the processes and sequence to form waterfalls, Plunge Pools and Gorges  To understand how both erosion and deposition forms Meanders, Slip-off
	Rivers	What is the drainage basin?  How do rivers shape the land?  What is the Long and Cross Profile of a River?  What features form in the upper part of a river?  What features form in the middle course of a river?	between water inputs, transfers and stores, looking at how they are all interlinked  To understand the different parts of the drainage basin and how they link together (Source, Channel, Tributaries, Confluence, Watershed)  To understand how processes of erosion (Hydraulic Action, Abrasion, Attrition and Solution), transportation (Traction, Saltation, Suspension, Solution) and deposition change the shape of a river  To understand how a river's long profile (relief and height) and cross profile (width and depth) changes from source to mouth  To understand how vertical erosion forms V-shaped valleys and the processes and sequence to form waterfalls, Plunge Pools and Gorges  To understand how both erosion and deposition forms Meanders, Slip-off Slopes and River Cliffs and how this overtime leads to Oxbow Lakes
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