

Area of study

Your child will ... (Knowledge)

Your child will be able to... (Skills)

Geographical Enquiries

Tectonic Hazards

- The theory of continental drift and the evidence that has allowed us to try and prove this i.e Rock and mountain correlations.
- To learn how the earth is structured and how this leads to tectonic activity through convection currents, and movements at 4 different plate boundaries. Leading to the creation of new land, earthquakes and volcanoes.
- An understanding of whether or not there is a relationship between magnitude and number of deaths
- Using a case study- Japan Earthquake 2011. Students to reinforce the cause of a tectonic event, learn about a Tsunami forms and the impacts and responses to both natural hazards.
- There are three different types of volcano which are formed for different reasons. Each presents a different risk
- Living in areas prone to Natural Hazards not only has a risk associated but may also present its unique benefits.

- Explain geographical processes sequentially, using attack words accurately.
- Reading and constructing scatter graphs to interpret correlation.
- Analyse which hazard caused greater impact.
- Analyse how well Japan were prepared and to what extent the Japanese could have been prepared. Learn how to recall place specific details.
- Analysis of locational factors to decide if the hazard is worth living next to. Create a sense of place.

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Geographical Enquiries

Population

- Students know that world population has increased rapidly for the last 200 years and will continue to grow in the future.
- Understand the concepts of population density and distribution.
- Know reasons for differences in population distribution.
- Students know and understand how to interpret demographic tools for understanding population including the population pyramid and demographic transition model.
- Students study a case study of the One Child Policy in China. They will examine the background, likely consequences and causes of the Policy.

- Examine population graphs and statistics. Unpick a world population clock to understand the mechanics of population change.
- Calculate population density for a range of European countries and create a choropleth map to show. Analyse and describe trends and patterns that emerge.
- Describe population density and distribution globally.
- Construct and analyse population pyramids, explaining specific content on the DTM and linking it to development with Gap finder extended answer questions.
- Case studies are crucial to Geography in that they build depth of understanding and help create a sense of place.

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Geographical Enquiries

Rivers

- Hydrological cycle including: Inputs, stores, flows, outputs i.e The Drainage Basin.
- Source to mouth and the long profile. Including the location of river landforms.
- Geomorphic processes: weathering, erosion, transport and deposition and how the processes interact to create distinctive landforms such as waterfalls, meanders, levees.
- Case study of a UK river. Itchen. How do locals use the river including irrigation, farming, transport and industrial purposes?

- Describing
- Explaining
- Within both of the above - applying the processes
- Photo analysis
- Graphical analysis - long profiles
- Describing and explaining how geomorphic processes shape the landscape and the complex interactions that humans have with rivers.

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Geographical Enquiries

UK Settlement and Land use

- There are a range of different settlement types, from small villages to major cities. This is concept visualised within the settlement hierarchy.
- Historically people have migrated from rural to urban areas this is called Rural to Urban migration. Often this is linked to development and push & pull factors. As a result of growing cities there is also an Urbanisation cycle.
- The structure of our cities may have similarities explored with the Burgess and Hoyt land use models.
- Cities have changed in their use over time, linked to wider geographical processes such as population growth, industrial decline, transport and communication and the growth of the internet.
- A case study of Southampton and the extent to which the land use models and change over time apply. Cantell School is located in the suburbs of Southampton.

- Analysis of atlas and OS maps. Deploy the use of OS map legend.
- Application of Burgess and Hoyt Models to Southampton on an OS map
- Application of urbanisation cycle to Southampton.
- Investigation skills - design a methodology, collect data, present and analyse data, draw conclusions and evaluate the success of the investigation.

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Geographical Enquiries

River Flooding

- Revisiting Geomorphic processes of Erosion, transportation and Deposition and how the river basin operates.
- Enquiry:
- What is infiltration and what factors can cause rates of infiltration to vary?
- Hydrographs, Rising limb, falling limb and lag time.
- There are many human and physical variables that can influence hydrographs?
- Case study of a flood: Boscastle.
- A landscape has the ability to influence the chance of flood events occurring. This is studied through the Boscastle flood where both Physical and Human factors led to flooding.
- How can flooding be minimised or prevented? Hard and Soft engineering solutions are explored in order to determine if they are sustainable or not.

- Enquiry skills: Show the ability to pose a geographical question. Then design a methodology, collect, present and analyse data in order to draw a conclusion.
- Hydrograph analysis. Reading line graphs accurately to determine river discharge levels.
- Explaining geographical processes accurately.
- Analysing factors to assess the causes and impacts.
- Creative thinking.
- Linking solutions to the impact on landscape and people.

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Geographical Enquiries

Tourism

- Tourism occurs on a variety of scales and for a variety of reasons, including human, physical, cultural or entertainment
- Often tourism occurs at 'Honey Pot' sites which can lead to positive impacts and unique challenges. These are explored through the pillars of sustainability.
- Local and international geography: Coastal developments have a unique sense of place for a variety of reasons. Southampton is a cruise capital gateway. This is compared Tolo, Greece and to the unique sense of place offered by the Galapagos. How is tourism beneficial and does tourism need managing sustainably?
- Mass tourism in Nepal has many positives and negatives. Students need to determine the pros and cons, understand that much of the tourism is unsustainable, and that eco-tourism principles can be applied.
- This lesson should culminate in deep knowledge about location, attraction, and types of holiday. Finally, students should be able to rewrite a typical holiday applying the principles of Ecotourism.
- Mass tourism in Kenya has many positives and negatives. Students need to determine the pros and cons, understand that much of the tourism is unsustainable, and that eco-tourism principles can be applied.
- This lesson should culminate in deep knowledge about location, attraction, and types of holiday. Finally, students
- Having studied two locations. Students take a deep dive into the countries study trends linked to levels of development.

- Analysis of location. Place? What makes a places special? Landscape, history, industry, culture, activities.
- Reading to find important information.
- Describe and explain appeal.
- GIS/ Google Maps explore resorts.
- Interpretation of views.
- Analysis of the Impacts of tourism both positive and negative using the pillars of sustainability.
- Determine the pros and cons, understand that much of the tourism is unsustainable, and that eco-tourism principles can be applied
- Analysing the Cost Benefit of tourists in Kenya.
- Analysing a typical holiday in the grasslands and applying the concepts of ecotourism to improve the holiday in order to make it more sustainable.
- Making complex links between landscape, tourism, and development.