Geography Year 7

Topic	**Map Skills and continents**	**Settlements**	**Globalisation**	**India as an NEE**	**Map Skills and continents**	**History of the Earth and Glaciation**
Enquiry Question	How can we use maps to navigate the globe?	How do settlements change over time?	Who are the winners and losers in globalisation?	What are the impacts of India's rapid growth?	How do you use maps to navigate the local environment?	How are glaciated environments shaped by people and nature?
Big Ideas/ Key concepts	There are 7 continents and 5 oceans with their own distinct features The British Isles is an island nation with key physical and human features	Settlements grow and change over time in response to their function Pontefract's function and urban form has changed over time	Globalisation affects the lives of people worldwide Globalisation has caused change both positive and negative to people and place	India has a diverse physical environment India's development has brought both opportunities and challenges	Maps can be used to navigate the global and local environment The physical environment can be shown in a variety of ways on a map	Glaciers are a powerful force in shaping the land both past and present. Human activity has positive and negative consequences for Antarctica.
Key Knowledge and skills	To identify and locate the continents and oceans To describe some of the key features of the continents To identify and locate key features of the British Isles.	To identify the functions of a settlement To categorise job roles based on their industry To explain how Pontefract's history has affected its function over time.	To describe the causes of globalisation To evaluate the effects of globalisation To consider the UK's place in the wider world	To Identify key features in India's physical environment To explain the causes of India's rapid growth To evaluate the consequences of India's rapid growth.	To use 4 figure grid references To use 6 figure grid references To measure distance on a map To explain how height is shown on a map.	To identify and describe the key features of glaciated landscapes. To evaluate humans' role in Antarctica.
End Point	To identify and locate the continents and oceans and to describe the key geography of the British Isles.	To explain how and why Pontefract has changed over time.	To evaluate the impact of globalisation around the world.	To evaluate the opportunities and challenges of TNC's in India.	To use a map to navigate the world and explain the physical features that are shown.	To explain how glaciated landscapes are changing caused by both people and nature.
Prior Knowledge	Students will have studied continents, oceans and geography of the UK at KS2.	Students have previously identified human features at KS2.	UK geography will have been previously studied in half term 1.	Students have previously identified physical features at KS2.	Students will have studied map skills in the previous module.	Continents and oceans from half term 1.
Key Misconceptions	Where continents are located ROI is not a part of the UK	Pontefract is a mining town The function of a town does not change	Globalisation is entirely positive.	India is a poor country Life in slums are bad	The correct order of grid references	The Uk is not a glaciated landscape Antarctica is not a country.

		Pontefract is an isolated area				Antarctica will not change over time
Core Key Words	Latitude Longitude Equator Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn	Function Urban Site and Situation Regeneration Greenfield/Brownfield	Globalisation Industry Development Multiplier Effect	Urbanisation Development TNC's Economy Environment	OS Map Grid References Scale Relief Contour Line	Glacier Corrie/Arette Conservation Threat

Geography Year 8

Topic	**Biomes**	**Extreme environments**	**Urban Change**	**Tectonics and hazards**	**Extreme weather**	**Water, food and sustainability**
Enquiry Question	Why do we need to manage TRF?	Why do we need to manage extreme environments?	How are urban areas changing in LIC'/NEE's?	How do tectonics shape the world?	How does the climate shape the world?	To what extent can food and water provision be more sustainable?
Big Ideas/ Key concepts	There are 6 biomes all with distinct characteristics and interdependencies Management of the TRF presents opportunities and challenges	Extreme environments are under threat. Management of extreme environments can present many opportunities and challenges.	Urban environments in LIC's and NEE's are developing at a rapid rate. Urban growth represents a number of opportunities and challenges	The Earth's surface is dynamic and constantly changing. Differing processes at plate boundaries cause different landforms and hazards.	Weather and climate is caused by a number of physical processes Extreme weather affects the Uk and global communities.	The global distribution of access food and water is uneven There are small and large scale schemes to increase access to food and water.
Key Knowledge and skills	To identify global biomes To explain interdependencies in the TRF To evaluate human activity in the TRF.	To identify threats and responses to hot deserts To identify threats and responses to cold environments To evaluate management of cold environments.	To identify reasons for growth in LIC's/NEE's To evaluate the opportunities and challenges of growth in Kibera	To describe the difference in types of crust To explain how plates move and identify landforms created. To explain how people can reduce the risk of tectonic hazards	To explain key processes in weather formation To explain factors that affects the UK's climate To evaluate the impacts and responses to extreme weather.	To identify the global distribution of access to food and water To evaluate the opportunities and challenges of increasing access to food and water.
End Point	To explain the importance of the TRF and evaluate its	To evaluate the threats and management of extreme	To explain the causes and consequences of rapid urban	To explain why tectonic plates move and explain the	To explain factors that affect weather and climate and its	To evaluate strategies to increase access to food and

	management.	environments.	growth in NEE's	impacts of this.	impacts.	water.
Prior Knowledge	Students have studied some characteristics of biomes due to case studies of India, Glaciation and Kenya.	Students have studied cold environments as part of the glaciation module.	Students have studied India and urban growth as part of its development.	Students have studied history of the earth in year 7 which will give a background to geology.	Students have studied tectonic hazards introducing students to hazard management.	Students have looked at some aspects of poverty and access to water through previous modules
Key Misconceptions	The TRF is only in Brazil We cannot protect the TRF	No one lives in extreme environments	Africa is one country All of Africa is poor	The Earth's surface is static There is nothing we can do to stop the damage of tectonic hazards	The UK does not get extreme weather. There is nothing we can do to stop the damage of extreme weather.	Africa does not have enough food and water Water is everywhere in the UK
Core Key Words	TRF Biome Tropics Sustainable Management Food chain/web	Desertification Sahel The Great Green Wall Overgrazing Exploitation Conservation	Urbanisation Squatter Settlements Urban/Rural Poverty Redevelopment	Tectonic Oceanic/Continental Convection Current Conservative/Constructive/Destructive	Weather Climate Drought Extreme Impacts/responses	Drought Inadequate Surplus/deficit Malnutrition Fundamental

Geography Year 9

Topic	**Fundamental resources and resource conflict**	**Energy and the environment**	**River flooding**	**Coastal management**	**Population**	**Development gap**
Enquiry Question	What is the global energy resource crisis?	How can we manage energy challenges?	To what extent do we need to manage our rivers?	To what extent do we need to manage our coastline?	What is causing global population pressure?	To what extent is our world unequal?
Big Ideas/ Key concepts	Food, water and energy are fundamental to development. Location and consumption of energy is uneven and can lead to conflict.	Energy can come from a number of places. The Earth's climate is changing and we must manage its impacts.	Rivers are a powerful force in shaping the land both past and present. Human activity has positive and negative consequences for river landscapes	Coastlines are a dynamic system Human activity has positive and negative consequences for coastal landscapes	Population growth is different around the world Changing populations present different opportunities and challenges.	Rates of development differ around the world and have a number of causes. Ways of reducing the development gap can take a number of forms.

Key Knowledge and skills	To describe the impacts of uneven access to resources To describe and explain the UK's energy mix To explain how energy causes conflict.	To classify sources of energy. To describe the causes and impacts of climate change To evaluate management strategies for climate change.	To describe how rivers do their work To explain the need for river management To evaluate river management	To identify wave types and their characteristics To describe how coastlines change To evaluate coastal management.	To identify different population trends. To explain why populations are changing around world. To evaluate the opportunities and challenges of population pressures.	To identify countries with different levels of development. To explain the causes and effects of poor development. To evaluate strategies to reduce the gap.
End Point	To explain how energy is fundamental to development and increasing supply causes conflicts.	To explain how the Earth's climate is changing and evaluate how we manage it.	To evaluate river management strategies.	To evaluate coastal management strategies.	To explain how population distribution and trends differ around the world and explain their opportunities and challenges.	To describe uneven global levels of development and evaluate its solutions.
Prior Knowledge	Students have already studied uneven access to food and water in year 8.	Previous modules will have given students the background to the importance of energy and cold environments.	Students have already looked at how glaciers shape the land.	Students have looked at water-based erosion and hard and soft engineering as part of the rivers module.	Students have looked at some of the pressures of population increase when studying urbanisation.	Students have considered inequality through urban studies and the previous module will give students the background to development.
Key Misconceptions	The Uk is energy secure LIC's have no energy	Climate change isn't real We can't do anything about climate change Only humans cause climate change	River flooding isn't natural We can't manage flooding	Coasts are static We can't manage coastal erosion	Migration to the UK is negative The world's population will keep growing	All of Africa is poor **There are only 13 LIC's**
Core Key Words	Fundamental Energy Mix Energy Secure Surplus/Deficit Consumption	Renewable Non-renewable Climate Change Adaptation Mitigation	Erosion Deposition Transportation Hard engineering and soft engineering	Erosion Deposition LSD Landforms Hard and Soft engineering	Growth/Decline Contraception Natural increase DTM Migration Birth/Death Rate	Development HIC/LIC/NEE Indicators Unequal Intermediate Technology

Geography Year 10

Topic	**The Living World**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**The Challenge of Natural Hazards**	**UK Physical Landscapes - Coasts**	**Fieldwork**
Enquiry Question	What are the threats to the World's ecosystems and how can they be managed?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	How do natural hazards pose a threat to the world?	How are our coastal areas changing?	Does longshore drift move material south at Bridlington? How has the physical feature of the beach at Bridlington affected the development of the town centre?
Big Ideas/ Key concepts	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions. Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity..	The UK has a range of diverse landscapes. The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes. Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	1. Suitable question for geographical enquiry 2. Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry 3. Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data 4. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data 5. Reaching conclusions 6. Evaluation of geographical enquiry
Key Knowledge and skills	Interrelationships in ecosystems Distribution of global biomes <u>Tropical Rainforests</u> Climate and structure of	Opportunities created by urban growth Urban planning in Rio Distribution of major UK cities and	Opportunities created by urban growth in Leeds Urban regeneration project in Leeds – Leeds Southbank and Climate Innovation District	Types of natural hazard and factors affecting hazard risk Different types of plate boundaries Effects and responses of an earthquake in a HIC (High Income Country and a LIC (Low Income Country)	Physical processes - distinctive coastal landforms - erosion and deposition - formations hard and soft management strategies. An example of a coastal management scheme, Holderness Coast.	Analysing; photos, graphs, maps Statistical: mean, mode, range, median, line of best fit; Data interpretation. Data presentation, GIS Data collection methods Data presentation methods Evaluation of data collection

	tropical rainforests Plant and animal adaptations Changing rates of deforestation Causes and impacts of deforestation Value to people and the environment Sustainable management	population Leeds case study Location and importance of Leeds Impacts of national and international migration Challenges created by urban growth in Leeds	Features of sustainable urban living and transport strategies	Management of tectonic hazards (monitoring, prediction, protection, Global Atmospheric Circulation Causes, structure and features of a tropical storm Effects and responses to a named tropical storm Management of tropical storms UK weather hazards Evidence for climate change Natural and human causes of climate change Effects of climate change on people and the environment Mitigation and adaptation of climate change	Maps – location - Interpreting photographs –contour - OS maps (4 & 6 figure grid references) - relief maps- Compass directions. OS maps symbols, distance.	and data presentation
End Point	To be able to explain how our global ecosystems work, and how they are under threat from humanity.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the natural hazards facing people and the world.	To understand and explain how coastal systems are shaping our landscapes.	To be able to conduct own fieldwork and formulate conclusions. Evaluate work produced.
Prior Knowledge	Y8 Biomes Y8 Extreme Environments	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y8 Tectonics and hazards Y8 Extreme weather	Y9 Coastal management	
Key Misconceptions	The rainforest is only found in Brazil	LICs and NEEs are the same. Confusion between national and international migration and its impacts.	Migration only takes places overseas- it can be national as well.	Confusion over case studies Global warming and climate change use of correct definitions, 'enhanced greenhouse effect'. Magma/Lava/Molten Rock confusion over where they appear above/below earth's surface.	Mixing up coastal processes and applying incorrectly.	Longshore drift always happens in the same direction Seaside towns have the same types of land use throughout the town.

Core Key Words	Biomes Interdependence Development	National and international migration Urbanisation		Tectonics Plate boundaries / margins Friction Effects and responses	Erosion Abrasion / Hydraulic Action / Attrition / Solution Deposition	Data collection Presentation Evaluation - land Use

Geography - Year 11

Topic	**The Living World**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**The Challenge of Natural Hazards**	**Issue Evaluation**	
Enquiry Question	What are the threats to the World's ecosystems and how can they be managed?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	How do natural hazards pose a threat to the world?	To be confirmed by exam board	
Big Ideas/ Key concepts	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	To be confirmed by exam board	

				Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity..		
Key Knowledge and skills	Interrelationships in ecosystems Distribution of global biomes <u>Tropical Rainforests</u> Climate and structure of tropical rainforests Plant and animal adaptations Changing rates of deforestation Causes and impacts of deforestation Value to people and the environment Sustainable management	Opportunities created by urban growth Urban planning in Rio Distribution of major UK cities and population Leeds case study Location and importance of Leeds Impacts of national and international migration Challenges created by urban growth in Leeds	Opportunities created by urban growth in Leeds Urban regeneration project in Leeds – Leeds Southbank and Climate Innovation District Features of sustainable urban living and transport strategies	Types of natural hazard and factors affecting hazard risk Different types of plate boundaries Effects and responses of an earthquake in a HIC (High Income Country and a LIC (Low Income Country) Management of tectonic hazards (monitoring, prediction, protection, Global Atmospheric Circulation Causes, structure and features of a tropical storm Effects and responses to a named tropical storm Management of tropical storms UK weather hazards Evidence for climate change Natural and human causes of climate change Effects of climate change on people	To be confirmed by exam board	

				and the environment Mitigation and adaptation of climate change		
End Point	To be able to explain how our global ecosystems work, and how they are under threat from humanity.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the natural hazards facing people and the world.	To be confirmed by exam board	
Prior Knowledge	Y8 Biomes Y8 Extreme Environments	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y8 Tectonics and hazards Y8 Extreme weather	To be confirmed by exam board	
Key Misconceptions	The rainforest is only found in Brazil	LICs and NEEs are the same. Confusion between national and international migration and its impacts.	Migration only takes places overseas- it can be national as well.	Confusion over case studies Global warming and climate change use of correct definitions, 'enhanced greenhouse effect'. Magma/Lava/Molten Rock confusion over where they appear above/below earth's surface.	To be confirmed by exam board	
Core Key Words	Biomes Interdependence Development	National and international migration Urbanisation		Tectonics Plate boundaries / margins Friction Effects and responses	To be confirmed by exam board	

Geography Year 10 2025/26

Topic	**The Living World**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**The Challenge of Natural Hazards**	**UK Physical Landscapes - Coasts**	Fieldwork
Enquiry Question	What are the threats to the World's ecosystems and how can they be managed?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	How do natural hazards pose a threat to the world?	How are our coastal areas changing?	Does longshore drift move material south at Bridlington? How has the physical feature of the beach at Bridlington affected the development of the town centre?
Big Ideas/ Key concepts	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions. Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity..	The UK has a range of diverse landscapes. The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes. Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	1. Suitable question for geographical enquiry 2. Selecting, measuring and recording data appropriate to the chosen enquiry 3. Selecting appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data 4. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data 5. Reaching conclusions 6. Evaluation of geographical enquiry
Key Knowledge and skills	Interrelationships in ecosystems Distribution of global biomes <u>Tropical Rainforests</u> Climate and structure of	Opportunities created by urban growth Urban planning in Rio Distribution of major UK cities and	Opportunities created by urban growth in Leeds Urban regeneration project in Leeds – Leeds Southbank and Climate Innovation District	Types of natural hazard and factors affecting hazard risk Different types of plate boundaries Effects and responses of an earthquake in a HIC (High Income Country and a LIC (Low Income Country)	Physical processes - distinctive coastal landforms - erosion and deposition - formations hard and soft management strategies. An example of a coastal management scheme, Holderness Coast.	Analysing; photos, graphs, maps Statistical: mean, mode, range, median, line of best fit; Data interpretation. Data presentation, GIS Data collection methods Data presentation methods Evaluation of data collection

	tropical rainforests Plant and animal adaptations Changing rates of deforestation Causes and impacts of deforestation Value to people and the environment Sustainable management	population Leeds case study Location and importance of Leeds Impacts of national and international migration Challenges created by urban growth in Leeds	Features of sustainable urban living and transport strategies	Management of tectonic hazards (monitoring, prediction, protection, Global Atmospheric Circulation Causes, structure and features of a tropical storm Effects and responses to a named tropical storm Management of tropical storms UK weather hazards Evidence for climate change Natural and human causes of climate change Effects of climate change on people and the environment Mitigation and adaptation of climate change	Maps – location - Interpreting photographs –contour - OS maps (4 & 6 figure grid references) - relief maps- Compass directions. OS maps symbols, distance.	and data presentation
End Point	To be able to explain how our global ecosystems work, and how they are under threat from humanity.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the natural hazards facing people and the world.	To understand and explain how coastal systems are shaping our landscapes.	To be able to conduct own fieldwork and formulate conclusions. Evaluate work produced.
Prior Knowledge	Y8 Biomes Y8 Extreme Environments	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y8 Tectonics and hazards Y8 Extreme weather	Y9 Coastal management	
Key Misconceptions	The rainforest is only found in Brazil	LICs and NEEs are the same. Confusion between national and international migration and its impacts.	Migration only takes places overseas- it can be national as well.	Confusion over case studies Global warming and climate change use of correct definitions, 'enhanced greenhouse effect'. Magma/Lava/Molten Rock confusion over where they appear above/below earth's surface.	Mixing up coastal processes and applying incorrectly.	Longshore drift always happens in the same direction Seaside towns have the same types of land use throughout the town.

Core Key Words	Biomes Interdependence Development	National and international migration Urbanisation		Tectonics Plate boundaries / margins Friction Effects and responses	Erosion Abrasion / Hydraulic Action / Attrition / Solution Deposition	Data collection Presentation Evaluation - land Use

Geography - Year 11 2025/26

Topic	**The Living World**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**Urban Issues and Challenges**	**The Challenge of Natural Hazards**	**Issue Evaluation**	
Enquiry Question	What are the threats to the World's ecosystems and how can they be managed?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	What are the challenges and opportunities facing the world's cities?	How do natural hazards pose a threat to the world?	To be confirmed by exam board	
Big Ideas/ Key concepts	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components. Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics. Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Tropical rainforests need to be managed to be sustainable.	A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	To be confirmed by exam board	

				Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity..		
Key Knowledge and skills	Interrelationships in ecosystems Distribution of global biomes <u>Tropical Rainforests</u> Climate and structure of tropical rainforests Plant and animal adaptations Changing rates of deforestation Causes and impacts of deforestation Value to people and the environment Sustainable management	Opportunities created by urban growth Urban planning in Rio Distribution of major UK cities and population Leeds case study Location and importance of Leeds Impacts of national and international migration Challenges created by urban growth in Leeds	Opportunities created by urban growth in Leeds Urban regeneration project in Leeds – Leeds Southbank and Climate Innovation District Features of sustainable urban living and transport strategies	Types of natural hazard and factors affecting hazard risk Different types of plate boundaries Effects and responses of an earthquake in a HIC (High Income Country and a LIC (Low Income Country) Management of tectonic hazards (monitoring, prediction, protection, Global Atmospheric Circulation Causes, structure and features of a tropical storm Effects and responses to a named tropical storm Management of tropical storms UK weather hazards Evidence for climate change Natural and human causes of climate change Effects of climate change on people	To be confirmed by exam board	

				and the environment Mitigation and adaptation of climate change		
End Point	To be able to explain how our global ecosystems work, and how they are under threat from humanity.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the challenges and opportunities facing our urban areas.	To understand and explain the natural hazards facing people and the world.	To be confirmed by exam board	
Prior Knowledge	Y8 Biomes Y8 Extreme Environments	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y7 Settlements Y8 Urban change Y9 Population	Y8 Tectonics and hazards Y8 Extreme weather	To be confirmed by exam board	
Key Misconceptions	The rainforest is only found in Brazil	LICs and NEEs are the same. Confusion between national and international migration and its impacts.	Migration only takes places overseas- it can be national as well.	Confusion over case studies Global warming and climate change use of correct definitions, 'enhanced greenhouse effect'. Magma/Lava/Molten Rock confusion over where they appear above/below earth's surface.	To be confirmed by exam board	
Core Key Words	Biomes Interdependence Development	National and international migration Urbanisation		Tectonics Plate boundaries / margins Friction Effects and responses	To be confirmed by exam board	