

SUPPORTING YOUR CHILD THROUGH KS3 GEOGRAPHY

Best ways for your daughter to excel in Geography

- Ask questions, be inquisitive!
- Relate your learning in the classroom to outside...
- Use and engage with the resources on FIREFLY!
- Encourage your daughter to catch up with class work, if she is absent for any reason
- Ensure all class work is completed to a high standard
 - Watch the news or read newspapers to look for geographical content, such as natural disasters
 - Browse Youtube for geographical content, such as physical geography
 - When preparing for an upcoming assessment, Remembering your exercise book is a vital resource



AND FINALLY, BUT MOST IMPORTANTLY, ENJOY IT!

WHAT DO WE STUDY AT KS3?

All pupils are taught in mixed ability teaching groups and have three or more lessons a week with retrieval practice (*Geog your memory*) homework set fortnightly. Our lessons are taught provide a broad and balanced Geography curriculum, including physical and environmental Geography.

YEAR 7	
AUTUMN 1	<p style="text-align: center;">AUTUMN 1: WHAT IS GEOGRAPHY?</p> <p>Pupils will be introduced to the subject of Geography, developing their geographical enquiry skills as well as vocabulary. Pupils will explore their new school environment through the use of OS mapping and an environmental quality enquiry.</p> <p>Pupils will then be introduced to the sequence of a geographical enquiry, conducting a bipolar assessment of the schools environment before analysing their radial graph results.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">AUTUMN: HOW DO T...</p> <p>Pupils will develop the... through the distribution they move. They will ha... distribution and cre... erupti...</p> <p>Pupils will have th... distribution, structur... products that they pro... its affect on climate... advantages and di...</p>

YEAR 7

SPRING 1

SPRING 1: IN WHAT WAYS ARE ECOSYSTEMS UNIQUE?

Pupils will investigate a small-scale ecosystem within the school grounds, focusing on biotic, abiotic, fauna, flora and factors that may change ecosystems in the future.

Pupils will then begin to explore the distribution of major biomes around the world, at a variety of locations, whilst understanding the reasons for their geographical locations. Pupils will have the opportunity to understand how animals adapt to various ecosystems in order to survive. They will then explore the structure of the rainforest, before exploring the similarities and differences between hot deserts and polar deserts. Finally, pupils will assess the human and physical threats on coral reefs.

Throughout this topic pupils discuss the links each biome has to climate change.

SPRING 1: IS GLOBALI

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the global links and
clothing, as well as
disadv

Pupils will then inve
relocating their man
experiencing sweat
pupils will explore i

SPRING 2

SPRING 2: HOW DOES A COASTLINE CHANGE OVER TIME?

During this term pupils will investigate coastlines at a range of scales around the world. Pupils will learn how the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition shape the coastline, with their understanding being demonstrated through a board game. They will then move onto understanding how these processes affect erosion rates along the Holderness coastline, before consolidating their knowledge to answer a mystery question.

SPRING 2: DOES T

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tourist destinations loc
environments, e
disadvantages for loc
Finally pupils will invest
with dark tourism and
should be accessib
various strategies whi
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e

SUMMER 1

SUMMER 1: WHAT IS PLACE?

Pupils will explore the concept of place. Pupils will investigate factors which influence the character of place, as well as how place is represented in the media. In addition, pupils will investigate their emotional connections to local places before investigating how quality of life varies across place.

**SUMMER 1: ARE CERTA
SPRE**

Pupils will explore the
and disease. Pupils
(Ebola, COVID-19, ma
people, the eco
In addition, pupils will in
disease across the glo
historical trends

SUMMER 2

SUMMER 2: OUR PLANET

Whether we acknowledge it or not, we are totally dependent on the natural world. It provides us with every mouthful of food we eat and every breath we take. It is the most precious thing we have, and we need to defend it. Our future depends in our ability to take action now. - David Attenborough-

Pupils will investigate the impact of plastic waste on the global marine environment and its links to climate change. This is in addition to the impact of plastic waste on the environment.

**SUMMER 2: WHAT IS W
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how weather can affe
will learn about differ
pressure weather syste
is measured (includin
direc