

Geography

Geography - the future of the world within our hands

Geography helps students to make sense of their surroundings and to understand the variety of physical and human conditions found on the earth's surface. Geography prepares students with the knowledge, skills and understanding to make sense of their world and to face the challenges that will shape our societies and environments at the local, national and global scales. We strive to ensure geography stimulates an interest and a sense of wonder about places. Personal experiences are used to investigate places from the personal to the global.

Autumn		Spring	Summer	
Kenya	Ecosystems: Amazon Rainforest	Tectonics	The Environment	Japan

- Students will be required to complete one 30 minute piece of homework every week.
- Homework will consist of a variety of different tasks, for example: revision, spelling/definitions, research tasks, exam questions.
- Homework set must be recorded by the teacher on the school's Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) and also in their own records and/or departmental records.
- For non-completion, students must have a 15 minute detention set for 3 missed homework tasks. Following this a 30 minute detention will follow if a student does not complete an additional piece of homework. If a student reaches 5 or more missed homework tasks, HOD will intervene and set up contact with parents and a meeting with the student.

Unit	Duration (lessons)	Learning Objectives/Outcomes
Kenya	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand how tourists can impact upon an area • To analyse features of a country • To categorise the advantages and disadvantages for groups of people to change their geographical location • To evaluate the impact of mass commercial tourism on the lives of different groups of people • To justify how life is improving for the Masai Mara • To critically analyse the quality of life for the rich and poor in Nairobi

Ecosystems	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the living and non-living organisms in an ecosystem • To understand how these living and non-living organisms interact with each other in an ecosystem • To explain the reasons for the geographical location of ecosystems • To assess how animals and plants adapt to their environment • To critically analyse the methods to manage an ecosystem • To evaluate the causes and effects of deforestation • To justify a range of opinions about deforestation
Tectonics	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the structure of the earth • To understand the geographical location of earthquakes and volcanoes • To explain what happens at different plate boundaries • To assess the devastation caused by the eruption of different types of volcanoes • To critically analyse how planning can have different outcomes following an earthquake • To evaluate the immediate and long-term responses following a tsunami
The Environment	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know what the environment is • To understand the importance of caring for the countryside • To explain the reasons for methods of protection in the countryside • To assess the uses of renewable and non-renewable energy sources • To evaluate the effectiveness of caring for the environment • To critically analyse the methods of nature conservation
Japan	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the geographical features of Japan • To understand the difference between modern and traditional Japan • To assess the problems of the growth of Tokyo • To evaluate the conflicts of land reclamation in Tokyo • To assess the impact of different geographical features in designing an island