

<b>Topic: UK, Our Place</b> <b>Year 7 Autumn Term 1</b>		<b>Duration: ~12 lessons</b>	<b>Composite:</b> <b>Enquiry</b> <b>Unit Test</b>
<b>Key Vocabulary:</b>	<b>Core Knowledge Components</b>	<b>Powerful Knowledge Components crucial to commit to long term memory</b>	<b>Links to previous and future topics</b>
County Country Continents Oceans Human Physical Environmental Local National Global Equator Hemisphere Distribution Inclusive Natural Resources Tourism Industrial Revolution Location Keywords Landscape Landforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography is the study of physical(natural) features of the Earth, and the impacts humans have on it.</li> <li>• Geography can be divided into three sub-sections: Human, Physical and Environmental.</li> <li>• There are four main points of a compass - North, East, South and West.</li> <li>• Geography operates on an individual, local, national &amp; global scale.</li> <li>• Telford is in the county of Shropshire, in the country of England, which is in the UK, on the continent of Europe.</li> <li>• The history of our local area has led to Ironbridge becoming a major tourist site.</li> <li>• There are 6 stages to a geographical enquiry is constructed of different sections: Introduction &amp; Planning, Methods &amp; Data Collection, Data Presentation, Data Analysis, Conclusions &amp; Evaluations</li> <li>• An amazing landscape can be formed by human and physical processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography is the study of people &amp; places.</li> <li>• Physical Geography is the study of natural processes.</li> <li>• Environmental geography is the way humans help/harm the Earth – e.g., climate change/recycling.</li> <li>• There are seven continents and five oceans</li> <li>• The seven continents are: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Antarctica.</li> <li>• The five oceans are: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern.</li> <li>• Scale is how big or small something is. Local = town, national = country, global = world</li> <li>• Students must be able to give examples of human and physical geography in their local area.</li> <li>• Ironbridge is a major UK tourist site due to its rich history.</li> <li>• A geography enquiry is an investigation broken down into sections.</li> <li>• A landscape is the visible features of an area of land.</li> </ul>	KS2  Y7 - Europe/Rivers/ Coasts  Y8 – Climate Change  Y8 – Journey Across Asia, Globalisation  Y9 – South America  GCSE - Urban Futures  GCSE - Climate Change  GCSE – Distinctive Landscapes  GCSE – UK in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century

<b>Topic: UK: Rivers</b>		<b>Duration: Half Term</b>	
<b>Key vocabulary:</b>	<b>Core knowledge Components</b>	<b>Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory</b>	<b>Links to previous and future topics</b>
Saturated Afforestation Fertile Distribution Velocity Sediment Formation Impermeable Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate is defined as temperature and precipitation over a long period of time (e.g. 1 year)</li> <li>The UK's weather arrives from multiple directions – from the west – wetter, north and east colder, and from the south is drier</li> <li>The south east of the UK is warmer and drier. The west is wetter</li> <li>The 3 rock types are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Igneous is volcanic, sedimentary is formed over millions of years and metamorphic are rocks that been changed by heat or pressure.</li> <li>Describe how the rock changes around the UK</li> <li>The water cycle is a closed system, rainwater falls onto the land, gets transported to rivers and then down to the sea where it is evaporated, and the process starts again.</li> <li>Rivers begin at the source and end at the mouth.</li> <li>Soft rock erodes much faster than hard rock, waterfalls are a good example of where geology plays an important role in the feature formed.</li> <li>Traction, saltation, suspension and solution. Size of the particles decreases through these processes.</li> <li>Upper course features include V shaped valleys which form due to vertical erosion and waterfalls form due to erosion of soft rock which undercuts hard rock.</li> <li>Middle course features include meanders which are bends in a river formed due to increased erosion on the outside of the bend where the water moves fastest, this then becomes an ox-bow lake when the neck of the meander is eroded away.</li> <li>Lower course features include floodplains.</li> <li>The source of the River Thames is Thames Head and the mouth the North Sea</li> <li>The River Thames was the central port for the entire empire, most goods were brought to Britain through the London Docks.</li> <li>The Thames flows through, Oxford and London</li> <li>The Thames barrier was built to protect the city of London. It also helps protect against the rising sea levels found because of climate change.</li> <li>Urbanisation, deforestation for agriculture and housing all increasing overland flow.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather is 'what you get', but climate is what you 'expect' based on normal weather conditions for a place</li> <li>The UK experiences all kinds of weather, depending on where the weather system has come from</li> <li>The south east of the UK is warmer</li> <li>The 3 rock types are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.</li> <li>The rocks get younger as you travel from north to south</li> <li>Rivers are part of the bigger water cycle, which is a closed system.</li> <li>There are three types of geomorphic processes: Erosion, Transportation and Deposition.</li> <li>With have three sections in our river the upper, middle and lower course.</li> <li>In the upper course we find waterfalls, in the middle course we get meanders and the lower course we get floodplains.</li> <li>The River Thames runs through the city of London, its source is Thames Head and mouth is the North Sea.</li> <li>The Thames Barrier is designed to prevent flooding in London.</li> <li>Urbanisation increases the likely of flooding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geomorphic processes link to the coasts unit as the physical processes are the same.</li> <li>Management strategies, in Oceania and North America.</li> </ul>