

Subject: Geography

Year Group:7,8,9

KS3 Geography follows a synoptic approach with all year groups studying the same topic at the same time. Over the three years of KS3 students will study each of the following topics for one term. Work is completed in project books and students will be given a new book at the start of each new topic.

Brazil – South America and the Geography of a BRIC country. Students will learn about Sugar Loaf Mountain, the Rio Carnival and migration patterns to Brazil, Iguazu falls and favelas.

The Prime Meridian – Students will practice skills of latitude and longitude before embarking on a geographical journey from the South Pole to the North Pole. They will study Antarctica, Ghana, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali, Algeria, France, Spain, The UK and the Arctic along the way.

Australia – On our journey down under students will discover about the ecosystems of Australia including the Great Barrier Reef, mangroves, tropical rainforests and deserts. They will also investigate issues surrounding population and migration.

China – A geographical superpower and another BRIC country. Students will learn about Chinas rise to economic power through studies on industry covering the concepts of outsourcing and off shoring and globalisation. We will also investigate Chinas controversial one child policy and discuss their approach to global issues such as global warming.

British Isles – A chance to study the country we live in in depth. We will look at the Fylde coast and the development of Blackpool as an example of a Victorian sea side resort. We will also develop students map skills using OS maps and practicing using 4 and 6 figure grid references, measuring distance and describing direction.

India – Another of the BRIC countries. Students will study tourism in India as well as population growth, the green revolution and major physical landmarks.

Russia – Another example of a BRIC country. Students will study the physical and human geography of Russia. The importance of Russia as a gas producing nation and our relationship with them will be investigated.

The Middle East – The physical and human geography of many of the OPEC nations. Conflict and migration as a result of this. Environmental issues arising from development in areas of water shortage. Contrasting areas of wealth and inequality.

Iceland – A study of the physical geography of Iceland including volcanoes, earthquakes and geysers. Students will also look at tourism and population in the country.

