

Half term	Unit of work & brief outline of what will be covered.	Key Objectives – what will students learn	Assessment
1	The UK. The physical and human geography of the UK. Looking at patterns from geology to population distribution.	The difference between physical and human geography. The site and situation of the UK. The UK's upland and lowland areas. The relationship between geology and topography. The similarities and differences between urban and rural areas. The factors which influence population density.	Grid references (SA) Rock type influence on the landscape. (TA) Explain how the UK's situation has influenced the country. (PA) Assess the significance of physical factors in explaining population distribution in the UK. (TA)
2	Tectonic Activity. Understanding the geosphere. Volcanoes as the starting point for the rock cycle. Impact of volcanoes on people.	Structure and layers of the earth. The formation of different types of volcanoes and due to convection currents and slab pull. Costs and benefits of living near a volcano. The Rock Cycle and 3 different types of rock (igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary).	Plate boundary types (PA) Assess the benefits of volcanic activity. (TA)
3	UK weather and climate. Identify and explain the key aspects of our weather and climate using climate graphs. Initial focus on the role of the sun and patterns of precipitation.	The sun causes heat to be distributed on earth, and heat is more concentrated at lower latitudes. Rainfall can be explained using the water cycle and convectional, relief and frontal rainfall are experienced in different locations in the UK. Microclimates are local atmospheric conditions that differ from the surrounding area. Carrying out a geographical investigation through exploring Highgate Wood School's microclimate and analysing the factors contributing to this.	Weather mapping skills. (SA) Explanation of role of the sun and latitude in climate. (TA) Microclimate report (PA) Fieldwork evaluation (TA)
4	London. Looking at the site, situation and function of a developed world city.	The concept of site being the physical characteristics of a location. Site factors affect the success of settlements. London's site factors caused it to grow as a settlement. London's population has grown significantly throughout history and line graphs can be used to present this trend. London's growth has been due to various migration patterns throughout history which has led to a diverse city.	Assess key site factors for London (PA) Explain impacts of urban growth. (TA)
5	Extreme environments. Understanding the global pattern of deserts and ecosystem characteristics using climate data.	Hot deserts are formed by atmospheric circulation, trade winds, and cold ocean currents. Deserts are affected by weathering and erosion which impact the landscape. Plants and animals have adapted in order to survive in a desert environment. Bedouin way of life.	Climate graphs & mapping (SA) Australia desert formation. (TA) Flora and fauna adaptations. (PA)

HIGHGATE WOOD SCHOOL: CURRICULUM MAP FOR KEY STAGE 3

6	Water and Rivers. Introduction to hydrology, the water cycle and study of flooding.	To understand the features of a drainage basin and a river in the upper, middle and lower course. To be able to identify UK rivers in the upper and lower course and explain how a river changes from its upper to lower course due to transportation and erosional processes. Formation of waterfalls. To understand how and why flooding occurs and the impact in developed and developing country examples.	OS map skills (SA) Explanation of erosional landforms (TA) Suggest how people make use of different river landforms (PA)
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