

# EMMANUEL COLLEGE

## THE GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

Year 7



Year 7	Autumn Half Term 1	Autumn Half Term 2	Spring Half Term 1
<b>Unit Title</b>	An Introduction to Geography and the World	An Introduction to Map skills	Weather and Climate
<b>Key Question(s)?</b>	What is geography and what is our place in the world?	How do interpret and use maps?	What causes differences in our weather and climate and how does this affect our lives?
<b>Threshold Concepts</b>	<p>Geography is the study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these, including the distribution of people and resources and political and economic activities.</p> <p>Geography is made up of three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical geography is the study of all things natural.</li> <li>- Human geography is the study of the world's population and the places where people live, work, study, spend leisure time, etc.</li> <li>- Environmental geography is the study of how we affect our surroundings.</li> </ul>	<p>The Ordnance Survey (OS) is the national mapping agency for Great Britain, first established in 1791.</p> <p>A compass is an important tool for map reading. It tells us which way is north and where to find east, south, and west. Together, these are known as the four cardinal points of the compass which allow us to give directions for a journey.</p> <p>The grid squares on OS maps are used to help the map-reader to locate a place by calculating a grid reference.</p> <p>Maps often use symbols instead of words to label real-life features and make the maps clearer. With so many features on a map, there would not be enough space to write everything down in words.</p>	<p>Weather is the state of the atmosphere in a particular place. It changes quickly and can vary from place to place and day to day.</p> <p>Climate describes the average weather conditions found in an area. It is calculated by monitoring the daily weather conditions over a period of at least 30 years.</p> <p>Climate graphs are used to display the average temperature and precipitation of a place for each month of the year. The two sets of data are shown on the same graph, with precipitation as a bar graph (shaded in blue) and temperature as a line graph (drawn in red).</p>
<b>Link to Prior Learning</b>	This unit is designed to follow on from work that students will have completed in primary school following the KS1 and KS2 Geography curriculum. Students are asked to study basic geographical themes and their local area. Students should know what studying geography	This unit is designed to build on OS map skills that students may or may not have been taught in primary school. Some students arrive at College with excellent map skills, others have not yet been introduced to them. By the	Students may have done some basic local weather studies at primary school. This unit is designed to build on that and introduces students to world climates. From a world climate view, students should then be able to make links to their local weather.

	means and begin to build a set of skills, tools and knowledge to help them over the next three years and beyond.	end of this unit all students should be able to read, interpret and use OS maps well.	
<b>Year 7</b>	<b>Spring Half Term 2</b>	<b>Summer Half Term 1</b>	<b>Summer Half Term 2</b>
<b>Unit Title</b>	Weather and Climate	Introduction to Asia and China	River Processes and Landscapes
<b>Key Question(s)?</b>	What causes differences in our weather and climate and how does this affect our lives?	What is China like as a country and why?	How are river landscapes created and what challenges do they create for people living near them?
<b>Threshold Concepts</b>	<p>Meteorologists measure weather conditions in different places and use this information to report and make forecasts about future weather conditions.</p> <p>Extreme weather is when weather is significantly different from the usual weather pattern of an area.</p>	<p>Asia is the world's largest continent. It is made up of 48 countries, as well as 6 non-UN states, and 6 dependent territories.</p> <p>China is the most populated country in the continent of Asia and lies to the east of the continent. It is the fourth biggest country in Asia by area.</p> <p>China has undergone dramatic political changes in the last century including the rise of communism and policies imposed including the 'one child policy'.</p> <p>In China, a large amount of rural to urban migration has occurred over the last 20 years. Many people living in rural areas of China have moved to large urban areas in search of better paid work.</p>	<p>The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.</p> <p>A drainage basin is the area of land drained by a river and all of its tributaries.</p> <p>River landscapes change as you go downstream from the source to the mouth. The processes of erosion, transportation and deposition help to create different river landforms along the river channel.</p> <p>A river floods when the water normally flowing in the channel overflows its banks and spreads out onto the surrounding land, known as the river floodplain. This causes major problems for people living close to the river.</p>
<b>Link to Prior Learning</b>		Students will have basic world geographical knowledge from previous lessons in primary school. This unit builds on that knowledge covering simple human and physical features of the continent of Asia and then developing this with a more in-depth study of the country of China.	This unit is designed to introduce students to basic river studies. Some students may have studied the water cycle and carried out basic river studies at primary level. This unit ensures that they have a good understanding of both the physical and human processes that take place in a typical river valley and how human activities influence these processes.
<b>Knowledge and Sequencing Rationale</b>	The topics in Year 7 allow us the opportunity to build on students' KS2 knowledge and skills and to enhance their understanding of our globally interconnected world as well as their local environment. Students will become aware of rapid global change, global interactions, and come to understand increasingly complex global relationships. It also allows students to understand the interactions between places and the networks created by flows of information, people and goods. Physical topics like Weather and Climate encourage students to be aware of increasingly complex		

	<p>geographical systems in the world around them and to become equipped as global citizens. Our locational study on China helps students to organise and retain important ideas and skills learnt throughout their Year 7 studies. The chosen location is China because it allows students to look at a host of concepts: environmental interactions; space and place; global connections; and human and physical processes, which are engaging, relevant, real and equip them to become global citizens. The topic of China has three points of significance: as a locational point on the earth's surface and the human and physical processes within it; the locus of individual and group identities within the region; and the unique interconnectedness we have with this place. River Landscapes is a unit full of geographical skills which will equip students to not only be able to know more, remember more and do more as they progress with geography at Emmanuel.</p>
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