

## Class - Navigator Curriculum - Geography/2 Lessons weekly

Year	2024 – 2025 Autumn 1 Unit 1	2024 – 2025 Autumn 2 Unit 2	2024 – 2025 Spring 1 Unit 3	2024 – 2025 Spring 2 Unit 4	2024 – 2025 Summer 1 Unit 5	2024 – 2025 Summer 2 Unit 6
Year 7	<p><b>Topic:</b> Introduction to the UK.</p> <p><b>Key Questions:</b></p> <p><b>Key skills and knowledge:</b></p> <p>1.1 Our island home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British Isles is a group of islands, the largest of which are Great Britain and Ireland, separated from the rest of Europe by sea.</li> <li>• The UK is made up of four nations: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each nation is further divided into regions and counties.</li> <li>• The UK has a huge variety of landscapes, traditions and cultures, which make it very popular with visitors from around the world.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Topic:</b> Physical landscapes in the UK</p> <p><b>Key questions:</b></p> <p><b>Key skills and knowledge:</b></p> <p>2.1 UK landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscapes can be described in terms of three ‘layers’ of information: physical (rock types and processes); biological (soils and vegetation) and human (settlements, farming and infrastructure).</li> <li>• The UK has many varied landscapes, which have changed over time.</li> <li>• The Lake District is a spectacular landscape of lakes and mountains in north-west England, which became a National Park in 1951.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Topic:</b> Weather and climate in the UK</p> <p><b>Key questions:</b></p> <p><b>Key skills and knowledge:</b></p> <p>3.1 Recording the weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK sometimes experiences unusual or extreme weather events.</li> <li>• Weather conditions can be recorded by measuring temperature, precipitation, wind direction, wind speed and cloud cover.</li> <li>• The weather is important to many groups of people for different reasons, for example farmers, sportspeople, shop and cafe owners or tourists.</li> <li>• Scientists use powerful computer models to help</li> </ul>	<p><b>Topic:</b> The people of the UK</p> <p><b>Key questions:</b></p> <p><b>Key skills and knowledge:</b></p> <p>4.1 A diverse country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the last 200 years, people have come to the UK from all over the world for different reasons. This is why the UK has such a diverse population of people from different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds.</li> <li>• The UK’s diversity is celebrated in many ways, for example, through music, food and cultural events, such as the famous Notting Hill Carnival.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Topic:</b> Work, rest and play in the UK</p> <p><b>Key questions:</b></p> <p><b>Key skills and knowledge:</b></p> <p>5.1 The world of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The types of jobs that people do in the UK have changed over time.</li> <li>• All types of jobs can be categorised in four different sectors: primary (working with raw materials), secondary (manufacturing), tertiary (services) and quaternary (knowledge-based).</li> <li>• People in the UK work in all four job sectors, for example farmers (primary), factory workers (secondary), care</li> </ul>	<p><b>Topic:</b> Challenges and opportunities in the UK</p> <p><b>Key questions:</b></p> <p><b>Key skills and knowledge:</b></p> <p>6.1 Poverty in the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some people in the UK live in poverty because they do not earn enough to meet their basic needs.</li> <li>• Without a good standard of living and good health, it is more difficult to get a good education and a good job that pays enough to meet basic needs. This is called the ‘cycle of poverty’, because one factor leads to another.</li> <li>• People who do not have enough money to buy food for themselves and their families may need to get food from food banks.</li> </ul>

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<p>1.2 Land’s End to John o’Groats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The John o’Groats challenge is a route from John o’Groats, at the far northeast corner of Scotland, to Land’s End, the far south-western point of Cornwall, a distance of 1407 kms. Many people walk, cycle or run the route in aid of charity.</li> <li>• The route from John o’Groats to Land’s End is a great way to see the many varied landscapes and environments of the UK.</li> </ul> <p>1.3 The UK in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK is part of Europe.</li> <li>• Many of the countries in Europe belong to the European Union. These countries have close economic, scientific and cultural links with one another.</li> <li>• Following a referendum in 2016, the UK voted to leave the European Union in 2019.</li> </ul>	<p>2.2 Landscape processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK has many different types of rock. The geology of the UK explains its varied landscape of mountains, valleys and lowlands.</li> <li>• The rock cycle explains the processes by which rocks are constantly being changed from one type into another.</li> <li>• The physical landscape is created by the processes of weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition.</li> <li>• Weathering is the first process in the breakdown of rocks. Rock fragments are then eroded, transported and deposited in rivers or in the sea.</li> </ul> <p>2.3 River landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A drainage basin is the area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. The river forms a V-shaped valley, and its channel is eroded by rocks, becoming wider and deeper before reaching the</li> </ul>	<p>forecast the likely weather conditions in the next few days and weeks.</p> <p>3.2 Why is our weather so changeable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In March 2018 a blast of bitterly cold weather swept across the UK and Europe from Siberia, causing severe disruption and many deaths. It became known as ‘The Beast from the East’.</li> <li>• Weather in the UK is very changeable, due mainly to the effect of several air masses that come from different directions.</li> <li>• Most of the time in the UK, a prevailing wind blows from the south-west across the Atlantic Ocean, bringing mild, cloudy and wet conditions.</li> <li>• North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current that transfers warm water across the Atlantic from the Caribbean and brings warmer weather and rain to the UK, especially</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today there are many more people from different ethnic groups living in the UK than there were in the past.</li> <li>• The ethnic diversity of the population varies in different parts of the UK. Birmingham is one of the UK’s most ethnically diverse cities.</li> </ul> <p>4.2 Measuring population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population of the UK is measured by carrying out a census survey once every ten years, when every household completes a questionnaire giving details about everyone who lives there.</li> <li>• The first UK census, in 1841, recorded only details of people’s name, age, gender, occupation and place of birth. Since then, the census has become much more detailed, with more information about individuals</li> </ul>	<p>workers (tertiary) and scientists (quaternary).</p> <p>5.2 Changing employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In recent decades, employment in the secondary (manufacturing) sector has declined in the UK, and the tertiary sector (services) has become the most important.</li> <li>• Manufacturing in the UK declined in the last decades of the twentieth century. Companies began moving their manufacturing to other countries where labour costs were lower and goods could be produced more cheaply.</li> <li>• The number of visitors to the UK has grown rapidly in recent years, and tourism is one of the UK’s fastest-growing employment sectors.</li> </ul> <p>5.3 Communications and transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK Government is building new homes to make sure that everyone has somewhere to live, and charities help to find shelter and jobs for homeless young people.</li> </ul> <p>6.2 Water supplies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One household can use as much as 350 litres of water a day.</li> <li>• The hot, dry summer of 2018 meant many areas of the UK were at risk of water stress, causing crops to die, hosepipe bans, wildfires and an increase in tourism.</li> <li>• Water supply comes from rain, which is stored in aquifers, reservoirs, lakes and rivers.</li> <li>• There are benefits and drawbacks to constructing new reservoirs, and there are very different views about this issue.</li> </ul> <p>6.3 Waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 50 per cent of household waste is disposed of by</li> </ul>
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<p>1.4 Exploring the local environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A local environment is a small area, for example a housing estate, a shopping street, a village, a park or a wood.</li> <li>• OS maps show local environments at different scales. The local environment can also be mapped using mental maps or sketch maps.</li> <li>• Local environments can be redeveloped to make them more attractive places to live.</li> </ul> <p>1.5 Learning about the UK using OS maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OS maps are very detailed maps of Great Britain, available at different scales.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) use and interpret political maps</li> <li>2) label and annotate maps</li> <li>3) understand numerical data complete bar charts.</li> </ol>	<p>mouth and flowing into the sea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The River Aire is in Yorkshire, and flows from the Pennine Hills to the North Sea. Its tributaries have several large waterfalls. The river has many bends, called meanders, formed by erosion and deposition.</li> <li>• The floodplain of the River Aire is used for farming and grazing cattle.</li> </ul> <p>2.4 Coastal landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coast is shaped by the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition. Rocks are eroded and broken down by waves, and then transported and deposited by the movement of the sea.</li> <li>• Cliffs are steep, vertical rock faces formed on the coast. Waves erode the cliffs, and the rock is broken down and eroded to become pebbles and sand, which are deposited by the movement of</li> </ul>	<p>the south-west coast.</p> <p>3.3 Rain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water cycle describes how water is constantly being recycled between the atmosphere, the land and the oceans. Rain (precipitation) is an important part of the water cycle, transferring water from the atmosphere to the ground.</li> <li>• Rain is formed when air cools and condenses, turning water vapour into water droplets (which turn into clouds). As these droplets become larger and heavier, they fall to the ground as rain.</li> <li>• Short periods of very heavy rainfall can sometimes cause widespread and devastating flooding in the UK.</li> </ul> <p>3.4 Urban microclimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban microclimates are characterised by higher temperatures, windy conditions, higher night-time temperatures, and a higher chance of</li> </ul>	<p>and where they live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population data from the UK census helps the government to plan spending on public services, and to develop new policies for things such as transport, housing and healthcare.</li> <li>• The UK has an ageing population. People now live longer, and there is now a higher percentage of older people in the UK than in the past. This is likely to increase in the future.</li> </ul> <p>4.3 The impacts of migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People come from all over the world to live in the UK.</li> <li>• There are a number of reasons why people come to live in the UK: to get better jobs and earn more money; to escape wars, natural disasters or persecution; to study; or to join family or friends.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New technology has made communication much faster. Almost all communications today are sent electronically, using modern technologies such as submarine communication cables and satellites.</li> <li>• Fibre optic cables, many of them on the seabed, are an important part of the communications between the UK and the rest of the world.</li> <li>• The new HS2 high-speed railway, linking London with the north of England, is expected to cut journey times and benefit businesses, but there are concerns about the possible impacts on the countryside.</li> </ul> <p>5.4 How do we spend our free time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work/life balance is the balance between the time we spend working and the time we</li> </ul>	<p>burying it in the ground (landfill). But two thirds of our waste can be recycled and used for other things.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the amount of waste being recycled increases, at times there is too much to process here in the UK. Some waste, especially paper and plastic, is then sent to other countries to be recycled.</li> <li>• Aluminium drinks cans can be recycled and made into new cans in six weeks.</li> <li>• The UK is trying to cut down on the amount of waste it produces, by introducing schemes to cut down the use of plastic, glass and metal.</li> </ul> <p>6.4 Air pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution in the UK is caused by the growing number of cars on the roads, as petrol releases harmful gases into the air. Air pollution can cause serious health problems, such as breathing difficulties and lung disease.</li> <li>• The UK is trying to reduce air pollution by</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Assessment outcome:</b></p> <p><b>Pre and post topic assessments.</b></p>	<p>the sea to form beaches.</p> <p>2.5 Mountains and glacial landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mountains in the UK are found mainly in the north and west, and especially in Scotland, where the highest mountain in the British Isles, Ben Nevis, is located.</li> <li>Mountains are popular with walkers and climbers, but they can be dangerous places and conditions can be challenging.</li> <li>Freeze-thaw weathering is one of the main physical processes that shape mountain landscapes. Water continually freezes in the cracks in rock, making them bigger, and eventually breaks the rock apart.</li> <li>During the last Ice Age, much of the UK was covered by ice sheets several kilometres thick.</li> </ul> <p>1) use and interpret ground, aerial and satellite photos</p>	<p>storms, fog and smog.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban microclimates are caused by the heat from buildings, roads, vehicles and industry, and by higher temperatures, pollutants and a lack of vegetation.</li> <li>An urban heat island is a concentration of higher temperatures in a city.</li> </ul> <p>3.5 Extreme weather in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recent examples of extreme record-breaking weather in the UK include the hot, dry summer of 2018 and the heavy rainfall in December 2015.</li> <li>The village of Glenridding, in the Lake District, suffered devastating floods when heavy rain caused the local river to burst its banks, damaging houses, shops, roads and bridges.</li> </ul> <p>1) annotate and label maps 2) use and interpret ground photos</p>	<p>Many people migrate within the UK, moving from one place to another, mainly for jobs or family reasons, but also for retirement or a better quality of life. The highest net migration is to the south-west of England.</p> <p>4.4 Living in Leicester.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leicester was founded by the Romans, and has grown into a large and successful city, due to its location on flat land by a river, with good transport links for trade and industry.</li> <li>People are attracted to live in Leicester because of the opportunities it offers for employment, education, recreation and entertainment, and its wide range of services.</li> <li>Leicester has an older city centre, and a range of urban land uses that have</li> </ul>	<p>spend on rest and leisure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People now have more free time. The most popular ways of spending leisure time in the UK are watching TV and listening to music, shopping, hobbies and games, eating out and sports activities.</li> <li>People in the UK enjoy a wide range of outdoor activities in their leisure time.</li> </ul> <p>5.5 The geography of sport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many people in the UK enjoy watching or participating in a wide range of sports activities.</li> <li>Parkruns are weekly 5km runs held all over the UK, mainly around local parks, and are open to everyone.</li> <li>Football is a global sport, through common rules, TV, advertising, merchandise and social media. The English Premier League has players</li> </ul>	<p>using strategies to cut down on car use, such as encouraging people to buy electric cars, to cycle rather than drive and to share car journeys. Some cities are introducing clean-air zones and charges to drive into city centres, in order to reduce traffic.</p> <p>6.5 Energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consumption of energy in the UK has increased rapidly in the last 50 years. Most of the UK’s energy is produced using non-renewable fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas. The UK relies on supplies of these fuels from other countries, and so is not energy secure.</li> <li>Non-renewable energy sources, such as coal, oil and natural gas, are finite and cannot be replaced once they have been used up. Renewable energy sources, i.e. solar, wind, water, do not run out and can be used over and over again.</li> </ul>
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		<p>2) describe landscape and land use from photos          3) label and annotate photos          4) collect and interpret fieldwork data          5) use and interpret atlas maps.</p> <p><b>Assessment outcomes:</b></p> <p><b>Pre and post topic assessments.</b></p>	<p>3) collect and interpret fieldwork data.</p> <p><b>Assessment outcomes:</b></p> <p><b>Pre and post topic assessments.</b></p>	<p>developed as the city has grown.          Living in Leicester.</p> <p>4.5 Comparing rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are three types of rural settlement: hamlet (small cluster of houses with no shops or services), village (settlement with a variety of housing and some shops and services) and commuter village (where people live, but travel to work).</li> <li>• Commuter villages have lots of new homes, with shops and other services, and easy access to the countryside. Many people commute to work in towns or cities.</li> <li>• People in the Shetland Islands live mainly in small villages, and work in traditional jobs such as farming and fishing, and in the oil industry and tourism. The Internet has made it possible to live and work on the</li> </ul>	<p>from all over the world.</p> <p>1) write descriptively          2) draw conclusions          3) identify questions.</p> <p><b>Assessment outcomes:</b></p> <p><b>Pre and post topic assessments.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using coal to produce electricity causes air pollution, uses up finite supplies, and relies on expensive coal imported from other countries.</li> <li>• While wind power is an infinite source of energy for the UK, wind turbines are expensive to build, they depend on the strength of the wind, and there are concerns about their impact on the environment and wildlife.</li> </ul> <p>1) use, interpret and complete diagrams          2) use, interpret and complete line graphs          3) use and understand numerical data.</p> <p><b>Assessment outcomes:</b></p> <p><b>Pre and post topic assessments.</b></p>
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				<p>islands. Many people go to live in the Shetlands to escape life in busy towns and cities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) use and interpret line graphs</li> <li>2) make predictions and identify trends in numerical data</li> <li>3) collect and interpret fieldwork data</li> <li>4) use, interpret and compare choropleth maps</li> <li>5) complete pie charts and double bar charts.</li> </ol> <p><b>Assessment outcomes:</b></p> <p><b>Pre and post topic assessments.</b></p>		
<p>Links to Gatsby Benchmarks:</p>	<p><b>Gatsby Benchmark</b></p> <p>3. Addressing the needs of each pupil. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.</p>	<p><b>Gatsby Benchmark</b></p> <p>4. Linking curriculum learning to careers. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.</p>	<p><b>Gatsby Benchmark</b></p> <p>6. Experiences of workplaces. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.</p>	<p><b>Gatsby Benchmark</b></p> <p>5. Encounters with employers and employees. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.</p>	<p><b>Gatsby Benchmark</b></p> <p>4. Linking curriculum learning to careers. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.</p>	<p><b>Gatsby Benchmark</b></p> <p>3. Addressing the needs of each pupil. Students to consider what skills are needed to access the opportunities they are interested in.</p>

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