



Bishop Rawstone Academy – Geography Curriculum Area

Year 7 Curriculum - Knowledge and Skills

Year 7 unit of work	National Curriculum statement - Knowledge	National Curriculum statement - Skills
Zombie map skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend locational knowledge and deepen spatial awareness of the world’s countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, Russia, Asia (including China and India), and the Middle East, focusing on key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom • interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs • communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length
The geography of my stuff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in human geography relating to international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources • understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom • communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length
Geography – the language of Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in physical geography relating to plate tectonics and in human geography relating to: population and urbanisation; and international development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps to focus on key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length
Changing faces, shaping places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in human geography relating to population and urbanisation understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in physical geography relating to weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length
Impossible places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in physical geography relating to: rocks, weathering and soils; and weather and climate understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length

Who wants to live forever?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in human geography relating to population • understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom • communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length
Adventure landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key processes in physical geography relating to: plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate; and glaciation • understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom • interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scale, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs • communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length
Africa – a continent of contrasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa • understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems • extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world’s countries using maps of the world to focus on Africa, including hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom • use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data • communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length