



# GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

## Key Stage 3

### Transition Stage

As students join us from Primary School, they learn about the geography of their local area and the UK. They then go on to learn about global processes of tectonics and weather and the human geography development.

This progression in scale allows students to bank their base knowledge about the places around them and place within a global context.

Students begin to build the foundations of their geographical skills, exploring simple graphs and locational maps, OS map skills including 4 and 6 figure grid references, distance, direction and symbols and choropleth maps.

### Foundation Stage

Students build their knowledge from the Transition Stage by widening the scale of places studied to include Asia, Africa, Russia and the Middle East. These case studies seek to apply the knowledge of topics such as population, settlement, economic activity, resources, development, ecosystems and tectonics.

Case studies allow a more synoptic understanding of concepts such as superpowers which draws together various strands of prior learning in a real-world context.

Students build on their geographical skills and start to examine GIS mapping and use photo based enquiry.

## Key Stage 4

### Examination Stage

Students deepen their understanding of physical processes and human settlement with a focus on how humans interact with physical processes in a case study approach.

Students learn about sustaining ecosystems, climate change, global hazards (both weather and tectonic) and distinctive landscapes (both coastal and rivers) for their physical geography.

Students learn about urban futures, development dilemmas, resource reliance and the UK in the 21st century.

Students plan and carry out their own fieldwork in both physical and human contexts.

## Key Stage 5

### Advanced Stage

Students build on their knowledge and deepen their understanding of the physical processes and human geography.

Students build on their fieldwork skills undertaking 4 days of residential fieldwork in a rural and coastal locations investigating perception and reality of rural life, coastal processes and defences.

The course includes two geographical debate topics: disease dilemmas and hazardous earth.

Students refine their statistical and mathematical skill including standard deviation and tests of statistical significance and correlation.