



KS3 Geography

September 2022

How to support your child in Geography





Year 7

Geography at NPA – A topic journey



- 1. What is a Geographer?
- 2. Is Earth running out of natural resources?
- 3. What is weather and climate?
- 4. What happens where the land meets the sea?
- 5. Why are rivers important?
- 6. How are populations changing?

Year 8

- 1. What is development?
- 2. Can we ever know enough about volcanoes and earthquakes to live safely?
- 3. How is Asia being transformed?
- 4. Climate change and the Earth's future
- 5. Why is the Middle East an important region?
- 6. Peterborough fieldwork

Option choices

Year 9

- 1. Is the Geography of Russia a curse or a benefit?
- 2. Geography fieldwork enquiry - Lincoln
- 3. The living world - rainforests
- 4. The living world - deserts
- 5. Physical landscapes - coasts
- 6. Urban issues and challenges

Start of GCSE course

Year 10

- 1. Resource management
- 2. Rivers
- 3. The challenge of natural hazards
- 4. Climate change
- 5. The Changing Economic World
- 6. Fieldwork

End of Year mocks – Paper 1

Year 11

- 1. The challenge of natural hazards
- 2. The living world
- 3. Physical landscapes in the UK
- 4. Urban issues and challenges
- 5. The Changing Economic World
- 6. Resource management
- 6. Pre-release

Mid-year assessments– Paper 1 and 2

Mid-year assessments– Papers 2 and 3

Year 12

- 1. Physical Geography: Coasts
Human Geography – Population and the environment
- 2. Physical Geography – Water and Carbon Cycles
Physical Geography - Hazards
- 3. Geography fieldwork - Dorset

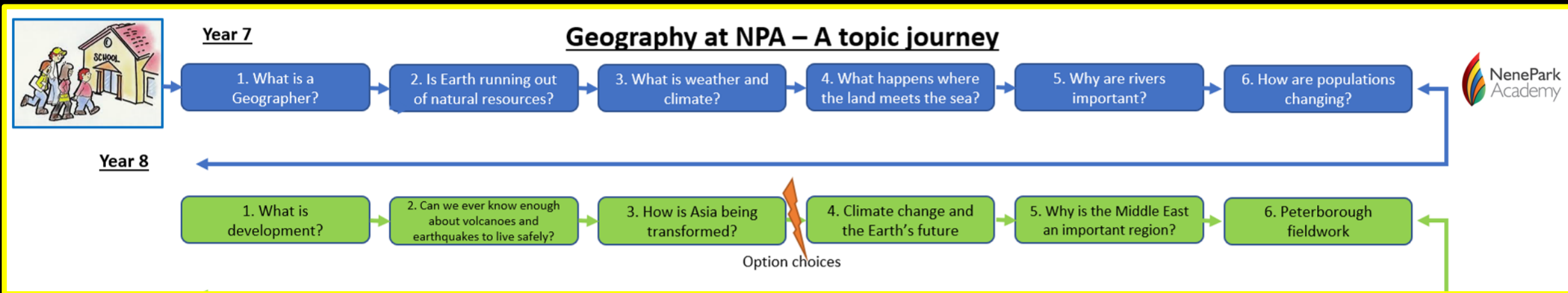
End of Year mocks – Paper 1

Year 13

- 4. Paper 2: Global systems and governance
NEA
- 5. Changing Places
- Topic review – All topics

Mocks – Paper 1 and 2

The KS3 NPA Geography Learning Journey



Geography homework

Students will be set the following homework at KS3 for Geography:

- Spelling/keyword tests
- Project based work
- Revision using the topic knowledge organiser



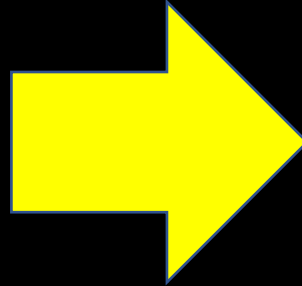
Homework – Knowledge organisers

Students will be given knowledge organisers at the beginning of each topic. These will also be shared on Teams.

Tier Three vocabulary is shared with students at the beginning of each topic. These are subject specific words that are used throughout each topic. Learning the meanings and correct spellings of these words is important so that students can learn to 'speak and write like a Geographer'.

Students will be given a spelling/key term test during the second week of studying the topic.

Students will be expected to use this to consolidate content covered during lessons and to revise for their end of unit assessment.



Nene Park Academy Geography

Key Vocabulary

Source	This is where the river begins.
Mouth	This is where the river ends by entering the sea.
Evaporation	When the sun heats water it changes into water vapour and rises into the air.
Condensation	As air rises it cools and the water vapour form clouds.
Interception	When precipitation doesn't reach the floor it is normally intercepted by plant leaves.
Infiltration	The process of which water enters the ground.
Surface run-off	The flow of water over the earths surface.
Groundwater	The water found under the surface in spaces in the soil sand or rocks.
Watershed	The area that drains into a single river.
Hydrologists	Someone that studies the flows of water over ground.
Deposition	This occurs when a river loses energy and the sediment gets dropped.

Knowledge Organiser – Topic 6 – Why are rivers important? Part 1

The Water Cycle

River Transportation Processes

How do rivers erode landscapes?

Abrasion – when material carried by the river hits the sides and bed of the channel, each impact breaking pieces off the bed and banks.	Hydraulic Action – the force of the water pushes into cracks in the rock at the bed and banks, breaking bits off.
Attrition – rocks and stones in the river bang against each other, chipping bits off so the rocks become more rounded and smaller.	Corrosion – rocks such as chalk and limestone are dissolved in the river water and carried away in dissolved material.

V-Shaped Valley

U-Shaped Valley

The Bradshaw Model

Nene Park Academy Geography

Key Vocabulary

Waterfall	Forms at a steep drop in a river profile.
Plunge pool	Forms at the base of a waterfall when the water hits the rocks and they erode away.
Meanders	Bends in the course of a river.
River cliff	The steep bank formed on the outside of a bend.
Flood	An overflow of water from a river beyond its normal limits, especially over what is normally dry land.
Tributary	A river or stream flowing into another river.

Knowledge Organiser – Topic 6 – Why are rivers important? Part 2

Meander Formation

Waterfall Formation

Reasons for flooding

- Changes of land use in the drainage basin
- Record levels of rainfall
- Source of the tributaries (how steep is the land there?)
- Number and size of tributaries
- The spread of urban areas

How can flooding be managed?

Flood warnings and preparation	 FLOOD WARNING	This is a form of soft engineering. It lets people know that a flood may occur so they can prepare themselves.
Embankments		This is a form of hard engineering. These raise the river banks so more water can be held.
Sandbags		This is a form of soft engineering. The sand in the bags absorbs the water and can be used to protect small gaps.
Flood Walls		This is a form of hard engineering. They increase the amount of water that is able to be held in the river.

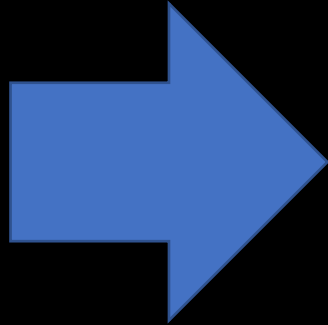
Homework – Retrieval quizzes

Retrieval practice is a learning technique revolving around repeatedly recalling learned material. Students are set multiple-choice quizzes on Teams to go over content covered during lessons. Sometimes this will be content covered at the time and sometimes it will be content covered during previous topics.

10 multiple choice questions and one four mark extended answer question.

Students will be given 1 or 2 retrieval quizzes to complete each half term.

Feedback will be given via Teams.



Retrieval quiz - An introduction to Asia

...

Hi Charlotte, when you submit this form, the owner will be able to see your name and email address.

1. For how long has Asia been called a separate continent to Europe although it is joined to it?
(1 Point)

- 1000 years
- 2500 years
- 5000 years
- 10,000 years

2. How many countries are there in Asia?
(1 Point)

- 19
- 29
- 39
- 49

3. What does the name 'Asia' mean?
(1 Point)

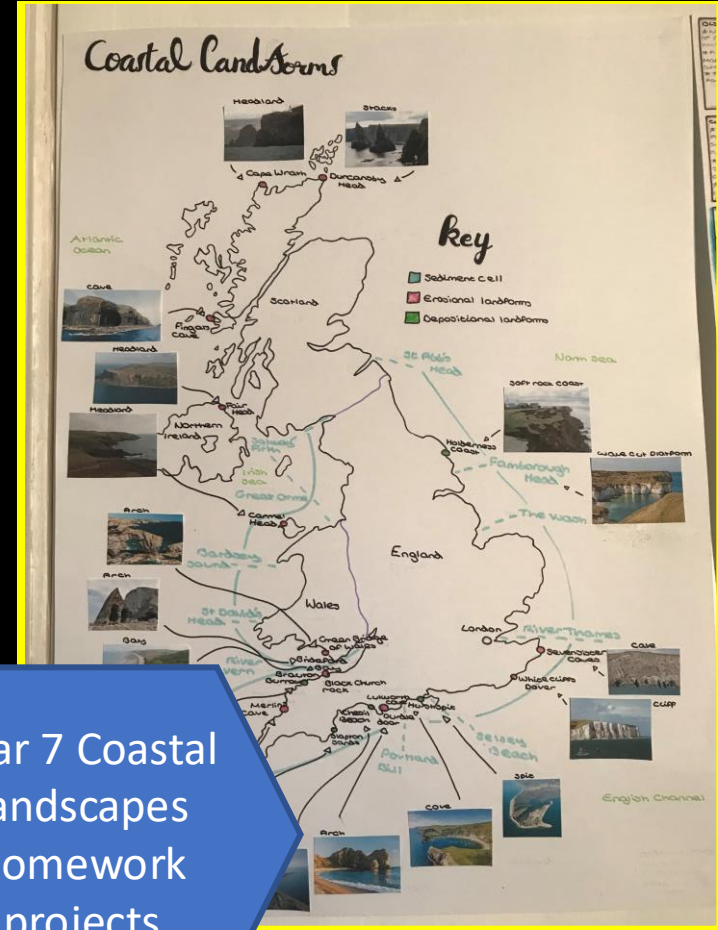
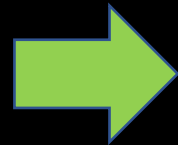
- North
- East
- South
- West

4. Which high mountain range lies to the North of India?
(1 Point)

- Himilayas
- Alps
- Andes
- Carpathian mountains

Homework – Project work

- Project based work helps to develop student's independence and face real life situations, not just in Geography but in their learning journey at NPA. The department knowledge organisers enable students to consolidate their learning and progress in Geography.
- One homework project each half term



Year 8 Violent Volcanos Project



Year 7 Coastal landscapes homework projects



Alfie Wood

