

Year 9 Geography

Year 9 geography develops the key aspects from Year 7 and 8 and extends towards GCSE. These units give clear balance between human and physical geography with the essential contrasts between HIC and LIC economies which challenge students to think strategically about the impacts of events and the responses which create inequalities between nations. Lessons are adapted when events may link closely to the areas being covered. Additionally specific events may be used as and when issues occur on a scale eg Volcanic eruptions etc due to the live and dynamic nature of the subject.

Methods of deepening and securing knowledge:

Spaced learning	The revisiting and review of key aspects of social, economic and environmental aspects throughout the course allows deeper learning and understanding to develop. The recall and understanding of previous powerful knowledge.
Interleaving and linking of key human and physical concepts (SEE)	Geography continually looks for linkages between human and physical geography along with the social, economic and environmental aspects. This allows students to have a deeper and secure understanding of these fundamentals. These key concepts underpin the fundamentals of geography and, through this continual linking, students become skilled geographers and can identify and search out these to provide greater depth and detail in their understanding.
Extending and securing	Ensuring all students have the opportunities to secure the knowledge in their learning and being able to develop this further through questioning, elaboration, discussion and application to new situations.

	Block 1	Block 2
Topic(s)	<p>Risky world</p> <p>Structure of earth. Plate tectonics theory. Location of earthquakes and volcanoes. Formation of earthquakes and volcanoes. Impact of volcanic/earthquake eruptions case study examples. Reasons for living near volcanoes. Supervolcanoes wildfires.</p>	<p>Risky world/Urbanisation</p> <p>Causes and consequences of urban growth. Urbanisation. Causes and consequences of urbanisation in LIC case study. Mumbai. Causes and consequences of urbanisation in HIC case study. Manchester. Advantages and disadvantages of urban living. Slum living solutions. Sustainable urban living. BEDZED case study.</p>

Assessment	Comparison of hazards question - low stakes testing. End of unit test.	End of unit assessment. Low stakes testing. Exam questions.
CEIAG <i>(Careers that are linked to that topic)</i>	Managing hazards opportunities. Engineering. Architect. Seismologist. Volcanologist. Emergency services.	Urban planning opportunities. Foreign Aid. Construction governances. Demography.

	Spring term 2	Summer term 1
Topic(s)	Tourism What is tourism? Causes of the increase in tourism. Importance of tourism in countries. Changes to UK tourism. Butler Model. Mass tourism. Tourism in different places.	Resources and Energy The importance of water, food and energy. The distribution of resources. The use of resources. Security and stress of resources. UK energy use. Energy types. Energy transfer.
Assessment	Tourism exam paper. Low stakes testing.	GCSE exam questions.
CEIAG <i>(Careers that are linked to that topic)</i>	Roles and employment in the tourism industry. Planning. Development organisations.	Careers in the resources industry. Planning. Sustainability planning. Engineering.

Independent Study

Independent study is linked to the lessons students have covered or may be research work in preparation for the next lessons. Independent study may be individualised to support and challenge individuals/groups of students where required. This may be in various forms:

1. Research for the next lesson.
2. Guided research.
3. Revising for upcoming tests.

4. Question/task set in lesson.