

KS3 Geography End points

Year 7 Units	End points
Fantastic Places and where to find them	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The differences between physical, human and environmental geography<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical = natural features (e.g. rivers, mountains)• Human = people and places (e.g. cities, population)• Environmental = interaction between humans and the natural world• How to describe location using compass directions<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locations can be described using north, south, east, west and intermediate directions.• How to locate places using grid references<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4-figure grid references identify a square;• 6-figure grid references identify an exact point.• How height is shown on maps<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Height is measured using contour lines and spot heights, and contour spacing shows slope steepness.• How distance is measured on maps<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distance is calculated using a map scale, including straight-line and curved distances.• How maps represent real places using symbols<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OS map symbols are used to represent features such as roads, rivers and buildings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How geographers collect and analyse fieldwork data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental quality can be assessed using surveys, data collection, presentation and evaluation.
Globalisation and me!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What globalisation is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation is the increasing connection between countries through trade, transport, communication and culture. • How everyday products connect people around the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many items (e.g. clothing, phones) are designed, made and sold in different countries, linking people globally. • Why multinational companies (MNCs) operate globally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies produce goods in LICs/NEEs to reduce costs (e.g. cheaper labour, fewer regulations). • What a global supply chain is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A product (e.g. a T-shirt) goes through multiple stages and locations (raw materials → manufacturing → transport → retail). • What working conditions can be like in sweatshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some factories have low pay, long hours and unsafe conditions, and may involve child labour. • The impacts of globalisation on people and places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive: jobs, economic growth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative: exploitation, poor working conditions, environmental damage The role and influence of multinational companies in retail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brands like Primark operate globally and choose locations based on profit, accessibility and market demand. Ways globalisation can be made more ethical and sustainable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements include fair wages, better working conditions, regulation, and ethical consumer choices
Shaping the Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscapes can be understood through three 'layers' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical (rocks and processes), biological (soils and vegetation), and human (settlement, farming, infrastructure). The UK has a range of landscapes shaped over time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK contains uplands, lowlands, rivers and coasts, including protected areas like the Lake District National Park (est. 1951). Geology explains the UK's landscapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different rock types (igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic) create varied landscapes, and the rock cycle shows how rocks change over time. Key physical processes shape the land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition work together to form landscapes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering begins the breakdown of rock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering (e.g. physical processes like freeze-thaw) breaks rock into fragments that can then be eroded, transported and deposited. • Rivers shape landscapes through erosion and deposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers flow within drainage basins, forming features such as V-shaped valleys, waterfalls and meanders (e.g. River Aire). • Coastal landscapes are shaped by wave processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion, transportation and deposition along coasts create features such as cliffs and beaches. • UK upland landscapes are shaped by climate and past glaciation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountains (mainly in the north and west, e.g. Ben Nevis) are shaped by freeze-thaw weathering and glacial activity during the Ice Age.
Year 8 Units	
Africa – A single story?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa is a diverse continent, not a single country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa contains many countries, cultures and environments, and is often misunderstood through stereotypes and the “single story.” • The physical geography of Africa is varied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa includes major features such as the Sahara Desert, Atlas Mountains and Great Rift Valley.

- **Africa's climate and biomes vary by latitude**

- Climate changes from the **equator (tropical)** to the **deserts (arid)**, creating different ecosystems and ways of life.

- **Africa is rich in natural resources**

- Resources such as **oil, minerals and timber** are unevenly distributed and influence development.

- **Historical factors have shaped Africa's development**

- **Colonialism, the slave trade and the Scramble for Africa** have had long-term impacts on wealth, borders and development.

- **Development across Africa is uneven**

- Countries experience **different levels of development**, influenced by geography, resources, history and governance.

- **Environmental challenges affect people in Africa**

- Issues such as **desertification in the Sahel** lead to **food insecurity, migration and economic challenges**, but can be managed sustainably.

- **Africa is increasingly connected to the global economy**

- Urbanisation (e.g. **Addis Ababa**) and relationships with countries such as **China** create both **opportunities and challenges**.

Sustainable Development

- **The Earth is made up of interconnected systems**
 - The **atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere** interact to support life on Earth.
- **Humans rely on natural resources to survive**
 - Resources are used for **food, water, energy and shelter**, and their use impacts the environment.
- **The difference between renewable and non-renewable resources**
 - Renewable resources can be **replenished naturally**, while non-renewable resources (e.g. fossil fuels) are **finite**.
- **What the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are**
 - The **17 SDGs** are global targets set to **reduce inequality, protect the planet and improve quality of life**.
- **The world faces major global challenges**
 - Issues such as **poverty, hunger, climate change and inequality** affect people unevenly across the world.
- **Food security varies across the world**
 - Some countries experience **food shortages**, while others (e.g. the UK) have **reliable access to food**.
- **The causes and impacts of food insecurity**
 - Factors include **conflict, climate change, poverty and poor infrastructure** (e.g. food crisis in Sudan).
- **Energy resources have advantages and disadvantages**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fossil fuels (e.g. oil) are widely used but cause environmental damage, while renewables offer more sustainable alternatives.
Weather and Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between weather and climate and how weather is measured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather describes short-term atmospheric conditions, while climate refers to long-term patterns, measured using instruments and symbols. The key processes that create weather patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is influenced by air pressure systems, air masses, cloud types and rainfall processes (relief, frontal, convectional). How and why climates vary locally and globally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate differs due to factors such as latitude, altitude and distance from the sea, including microclimates and global climate zones. How weather and climate affect people and places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather influences daily life, environments and human activity, creating both opportunities and challenges. How geographers investigate and present weather and climate data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be collected, presented and interpreted using methods such as fieldwork and climate graphs.
Year 9 Units	
Tectonics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth's structure and how it links to tectonic activity

- The Earth is made up of **crust, mantle, outer core and inner core**, and movement in the mantle drives plate motion.
- **The theory of continental drift and plate tectonics**
 - Wegener's theory of **Pangaea** explains how continents have moved over time, supported by evidence such as fossils and rock patterns.
- **The global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes**
 - Most tectonic activity occurs along **plate boundaries**, especially around the **Pacific Ring of Fire**.
- **The different types of plate boundaries and how they move**
 - **Constructive, destructive and conservative boundaries** each produce different landforms and hazards.
- **How earthquakes occur and their impacts**
 - Earthquakes are caused by the **sudden release of energy along faults**, creating shockwaves (e.g. Nepal 2015).
- **How earthquake risks can be reduced**
 - The **3 Ps: prediction, preparation and protection** help reduce the impact on people.
- **The different types of volcanoes and where they are found**
 - Volcanoes vary (e.g. **composite and shield**) based on magma type and tectonic setting.
- **Why people live in hazardous areas**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the risks, people live near volcanoes due to benefits such as fertile soils, jobs and tourism.
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global population is increasing over time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world's population is growing rapidly, but at different rates in different regions. Population distribution is uneven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some areas (e.g. parts of Asia and Europe) are densely populated, while others (e.g. deserts, mountains) are sparsely populated due to physical and human factors. Population changes as countries develop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) shows how birth and death rates change over time. Population structure can be shown using population pyramids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pyramids show age and gender, helping predict future challenges such as ageing or youthful populations. Population structure creates opportunities and challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing populations (e.g. UK) may face pressure on healthcare, while youthful populations may face pressure on jobs and education. Governments attempt to manage population change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies (e.g. China's One Child Policy) aim to reduce or increase birth rates, with mixed success. Migration has different causes and types

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration can be internal or international, caused by push and pull factors (economic, social, political, environmental). • Urbanisation is increasing globally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement from rural to urban areas is growing, creating megacities, opportunities, and challenges such as housing and infrastructure pressure.
Issue Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and characteristics of the Amazon Rainforest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Amazon is located around the Equator in South America, with a hot, wet climate and high biodiversity. • Why the Amazon Rainforest is globally important <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is vital for carbon storage, climate regulation, biodiversity and indigenous livelihoods. • The causes and impacts of deforestation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes include road building, farming, logging and mining; impacts include loss of biodiversity, climate change and displacement of people. • Different stakeholders have conflicting views <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups such as governments, local communities, businesses and environmentalists have different priorities and opinions about development. • Decisions about development involve weighing costs and benefits

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building a road can bring economic opportunities and improved access, but also environmental and social damage, requiring a justified judgement.
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