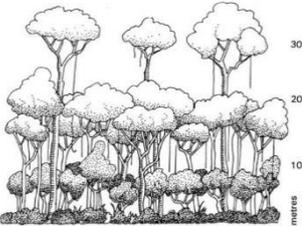


Geography at LSHS KS3 Year 9

Unit 1 Restless Earth: Why study it?

The theory of plate tectonics explains the formation of major physical features such as volcanoes, fold mountains and ocean trenches and hazards such as earthquakes. Millions of people around the world live on or near plate boundaries so learning more about the processes involved and the impact of plate movements on people's lives is important, useful knowledge. Iceland is studied as it is an active, awesome landscape.

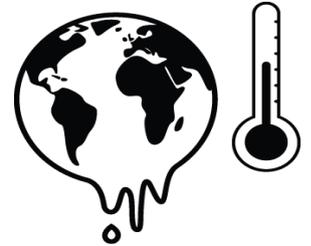


Unit 2 Climate and Ecosystems: Why study it?

In Year 7 pupils study weather and Britain's climate. This unit expands their knowledge to look at global climatic controls such as latitude. Pupils are able to see patterns emerging eg. Temperature and rainfall, and make the connection with world biomes. Studying extreme environments provides a contrast to our own temperate climate. Deforestation is an important environmental issue with a global impact. A decision-making exercise (DME) based on Peru's rainforests allows pupils to debate the economic and environmental viewpoints.

Unit 3 A Changing Climate: Why study it?

This is essential knowledge of an issue that increasingly dominates our lives. Studying the causes of natural climate change gives context to man-made global warming due to the enhanced Greenhouse Effect. Pupils study examples from around the world to gain a more complete perspective. It is a logical progression to then consider what a more sustainable future might look like and how we might get there eg. Shrinking our carbon footprints, turning to renewable energy etc.



Unit 4 Shaping the Land 3: Why study it?

Norfolk has a long coastline and has both erosional and depositional landforms. Recent cliff erosion at Happisburgh and Hemsby makes this a topical local issue. This unit provides an opportunity for mapwork and an overview of key physical processes and human responses.

Unit 5 An Unequal World: Why study it?

This unit extends pupils' understanding of global economic geography by looking at what we mean by the development gap, why it exists, how we can measure development and how we can close the gap. Studying Fair Trade and appropriate development examples helps pupils understand the part they can play in supporting LIC farmers. Using Haiti as a case study allows for a synoptic approach involving previous work on earthquakes, tropical storms and historical causes.



Unit 6 Awesome Asia: Why study it?

Asia is the biggest continent in terms of population and land area so it is worthwhile developing pupils' knowledge of its physical and human geography. After the continental overview we chose to focus on Russia and China. These are significant countries on the world stage that merit closer study. Contrasting regions of Russia and the environmental impact of rapid urbanisation are looked at in China.