

Subject Long Term Plan Year 7 2021-22

Temperance Term

W/C	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	HALF TERM
Area of Study	Geography.....and you				Geographical skills			
Key Objective	Know the strands and themes that make up the subject.		To look at an example of a place experiencing change.	Be able to write like a geographer	Representing the world	Be able to use OS Maps		
Core Learning	Know what resources we use in studying geography. Understand some of the skills and qualities needed to become good geographers.		Investigate the key changes in Ironbridge Gorge from the creation of the settlement through the industrial revolution to the modern day.	Using Maps and diagrams to support answers, describing patterns in data. Comparing evidence and looking at change evaluating evidence. Considering multiple view-points	What are Maps and how have they changed? Latitude & longitude	Different Map Projections What are OS Maps?	Using Grid references Measuring distance	
Opportunities for Challenge	Evaluate the importance of geographical skills		Evaluate the significance physical & Human features	Developing answers to include Evaluation		Consider the political and social reasons for different map projections.	Evaluating the importance of Maps and Aerial imagery	
Assessment			Extended writing task – Change in Ironbridge					

W/C	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	CHRISTMAS	
Topic	Geographical skills		About the UK					
Key Objective	Be able to use OS Maps		Physical and Political features of the UK	To understand the weather &	Identify key features of the UKs population	Assess how we are doing as a country		

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				climate in the UK				
Core Learning	Using Compasses How do we show height on a map?	Maps or Satellite images? How do we use maps to write directions?	To explore the British Isles using satellite images, photos and maps. To describe how the British Isles' political structure is divided.	To understand weather patterns across the British Isles.	To recognise how all of the UK's inhabitants are descended from immigrants. To explore how the UK's population is unevenly distributed.	Describe the structure of the UK's population. describe what attracts tourists to the UK categorise jobs into different employment sectors Give an example to show how the UK's economy is doing		
Challenge				Consider the impacts of global climate change.		Consider inequalities in the UK		
Assessment		Maps Skills test				Extended writing task		

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Justice Term

W/C	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18	Week 19	HALF TERM	
Topic	About the UK		Rivers					
Key objective	To learn more about London, especially how and why it has grown.	To explore some of the links the UK has with the wider world.	Importance of rivers and the drainage basin as a system	To know how the river drainage basin system work & Features of a river	Understand erosion transportation and the creation of landforms	Describe the formation of Lower & Middle course features		
Core learning	Describe the location of London within the UK Describe how London began Interpret a satellite image of London use a graph to describe London's population growth	Draw a spider diagram to show the links the UK has with the rest of the world Describe the Commonwealth Explain why it is important that the UK is on the Security Council of the UN Describe how the UK is linked to the EU	Rivers are a key feature of the Earth's natural landscape. Rivers are important for industry, settlement, farming, energy etc. A drainage basin is an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. Drainage basins include features such as a source, tributaries, confluences, mouth, watershed..	The river basin system is the part of the hydrological cycle at local scale. The systems consist of inputs, flows/ transfers, stores, and outputs. Rivers change from source to mouth. Rivers have 3 courses. Each course has distinct features.	There are four types of erosion. There are four types of transportation. Waterfalls form in the upper course of rivers, due to vertical erosion. Waterfalls form due to differences in geology. Angel Falls (Venezuela) as an example of a high force waterfall and Gullfoss (Iceland) as an example of a two stage waterfall.	Meanders are horseshoe bends in rivers. Meanders form due to processes of lateral erosion and deposition. River Tees near Barnard castle as an example. Floodplains are found in the lower course of rivers. Floodplains and levees form due to deposition.		
Challenge		Consider the factors that lead to Brexit		Consider how hydrological factors could affect flood risk				
Assessment		Unit Test				Landforms test – draw from memory		

W/C	Week 20	Week 21	Week 22	Week 23	Week 24	Week 25	EASTER	
Topic	Rivers			Glaciers				
Key objective	Know the causes of flooding and how it can be managed	Understand the impacts of and responses to Flooding in the UK	Understand the impacts of and responses to Flooding in LICs	Know how glaciers form and the pattern of ices ages over the quaternary period.	How glacial landscapes are formed by erosion	How glacial landscapes are formed by deposition		

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Core learning	Physical factors cause floods e.g. relief of land, rock type etc. Human factors cause floods e.g. deforestation, urbanisation etc. Hard engineering can prevent the flood risk. Soft engineering can prevent the flood risk.	UK flood event in Tewkesbury, Gloucester as an example. The cause, effect, and responses to a UK flood event. Decision making based upon the best strategy to prevent future flooding in the area.	The cause of flooding in Bangladesh. The effects of flooding in Bangladesh. How people have adapted to live with the flood risk in Bangladesh.	There have been global temperature fluctuations over time, between inter-glacial (warmer) periods and glacial (cooler) periods. Glaciers advance and retreat depending on climatic conditions Abrasion, plucking and freeze-thaw weathering are processes of erosion in glacial landscapes. Glaciers move by rotational slip downhill and erode small hollows in mountain sides into corries.	Arêtes are steep ridges created between two corries. Pyramidal peaks are pointed mountain peaks formed when three or more back-to-back glaciers erode a mountain. Glacial troughs are also known as u-shaped valleys and form when a glacier erodes a v-shaped valley. Glacial troughs have flat bottoms and steep sides. Hanging valleys and ribbon lakes are features of glacial troughs.	Glaciers carry till and erratics as they advance, then deposit them in places when they retreat. The three types of moraine are terminal, medial and lateral.	
Challenge	Evaluate the relative significance of different factors.						
Assessment			Consideration of the impacts of flooding in HICs and LICs				

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Courage Term

W/C	Week 26	Week 27	Week 28	Week 29	Week 30	Week 31	HALF TERM
Topic	Glaciers						
Key objective	Understand the impacts of glacial retreat	Know the opportunities and challenges in glacial landscapes	Know how glacial landscapes are managed				
Core learning	Climate change is the main cause of glacial retreat. In the past 150 years, global temperatures have increased by approximately 0.9°C. Glacial retreat is causing several negative impacts such as an increase in natural hazards, rising global sea levels and placing many plants and animals in glacial environments at risk.	The glacial landscape provides many opportunities including tourism, farming, mining, and forestry. Footpath erosion, noise, and air pollution, purchasing of second homes and the rising prices in shops are negative impacts that can create conflict between stakeholders.	There are several ways that the challenges of human activity in the Lake District are being managed. These include: Go Lakes travel scheme, new affordable homes being built, footpath management and limitations on water sports.				
Challenge	Evaluate the significance of the differing impacts						
Assessment			Assessment of the effectiveness and sustainability of different management techniques				

W/C	Week 32	Week 33	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	SUMMER
Topic							

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Core							
Challenge							
Assessment							