Year: 7

Term: Autumn 1





			Cutatianding Progress for All
		Knowledge	Skills
1.	Our Big Earth	<ul> <li>Modern humans are scientifically named Homo sapiens (meaning 'wise man').</li> <li>Life formed from tiny cells</li> <li>Geography is everywhere</li> <li>Our world is dynamic (constantly changing)</li> <li>Human (man-made) vs physical (natural)</li> <li>A rural area - usually large, open areas with few houses and few people, as opposed to urban areas which have larger populations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Photo analysis</li> <li>Chronology</li> <li>Making</li> <li>comparisons – looking</li> <li>at similarities and</li> <li>differences.</li> </ul>
2.	A World of Contrasts	<ul> <li>□ The world has nearly 7.7 billion people (up from 7.3 in the textbook)</li> <li>□ Nearly half of the world lives in poverty – less than £1.65 a day. 1 in 10 of the population do not have access to clean, safe water. 1 quarter of us do not have electricity.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Bar chart</li> <li>□ Measurements KM</li> <li>□ %</li> <li>□ Photo analysis</li> </ul>
Ğ	T'AU	<ul> <li>Standard of living – the level of goods, services and comfort available to people.</li> <li>Developed country – has a wide range of services and people have the chance to work.</li> <li>Developing country – the majority of people are poor and lack many services.</li> <li>A countries development can change over time.</li> </ul>	☐ Table of data ☐ Choropleth map GDP
3.	A Perfect Planet	<ul> <li>We depend on a balanced atmosphere.</li> <li>an ecosystem is a community of plants and animals which live together. They are connected to the non-living parts of the environment e.g. the rocks and the soil. A biome is a large-scale ecosystem which has certain characteristics. E.g. the tropical rainforest or the desert.</li> <li>The biosphere is where all living species exist.</li> <li>Rocks are part of the geosphere / lithosphere.</li> <li>Savanna's have a hot climate all year round. They have a wet season lasting for 6 months, reaching about 1200mm.</li> <li>Deciduous woodlands contain trees with broad leaves, such as oak, beech and elm. They occur in places with high rainfall, warm summers and cooler winters and lose their leaves in winter.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>%</li> <li>Bar charts</li> <li>Natural cycles – nutrient cycle</li> <li>Diagram of the tropical rain forest –</li> <li>Measurement (m) and exposure to light (%)</li> <li>Opinion / assess/ judge</li> <li>Extended writing</li> </ul>
4.	Eco-warrior not Worrier	<ul> <li>Our biosphere faces many threats.</li> <li>Palm oil is a natural product which is farmed and exported from places like Malaysia and put into everyday items like toothpaste and chocolate bars.</li> <li>HS2 is a high-speed rail network aimed to connect the south east of England with the northwest.</li> <li>Places are always changing e.g. LCFC's old ground was called Filbert Street and used to be here. It is now a brown field site where some flats have now been built.</li> <li>Conserve means to reduce waste e.g. turn off light switches or have a shower instead of a bath</li> <li>Nature conservation Is focused on protecting species from extinction, maintaining and restoring habitats, enhancing ecosystem services, and protecting biological diversity.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Location and place</li> <li>Table of data</li> <li>showing GDP</li> <li>Photo</li> <li>interpretation</li> <li>Evaluation</li> <li>Plan and design a</li> <li>nature reserve</li> </ul>
5.	Assessment	□ Your book work is important.	
	preparation	<ul> <li>You can highlight and underline important knowledge.</li> <li>Testing each other secures knowledge.</li> </ul>	
6.	Closing gaps	□ It is important to spend time closing the gaps in your knowledge as this	s will help you to progress.