

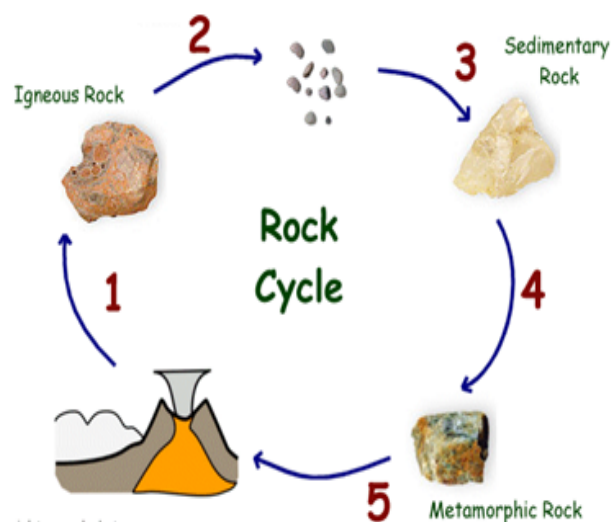
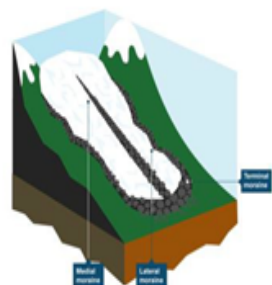
# Autumn 1 - Year 7 - How has Ice Shaped the Earth?

## Key Questions

What is the difference between human and physical geography?		What are the seven continents of the world?
What is the difference between a country and a continent	What is a glacier?	What depositional features are caused by glaciation?
What are the three rock types and how are they formed?	What are the erosional features caused by glaciation?	Why are glaciers shrinking?

## Key words

<b>Human geography</b>	<b>The study of humans</b> and their cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment
<b>Physical geography</b>	The study of natural processes.
<b>Erosion</b>	The wearing <u>away</u> of rock, soil or any other <u>solid</u> material.
<b>Glacier</b>	A huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land.
<b>Deposition</b>	Material is dropped.
<b>Metamorphic rock</b>	Has changed from igneous or sedimentary rocks due to heat and pressure.
<b>Sedimentary rock</b>	Rocks that are formed through the deposition of sediments e.g. limestone
<b>Igneous rock</b>	Rocks that are formed from the cooling of magma or lava.



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# Autumn 2- Year 7 - How do We Navigate Around the World?

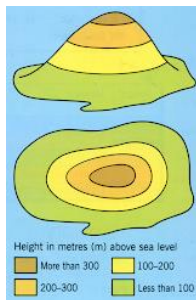
## Key Questions

Understand the difference between human	Why are maps important in day to-day life?	To master 4 and 6 figure grid references
To name and locate the world's continents, countries, oceans and seas.	How can we measure distances on a map?	How can we show height on a map?
What is the difference between latitude and longitude?	What do different map symbols mean? Why are they important?	What does 'Never Eat Shredded Wheat' mean? Why is it important?

## Key Words

Human Geography	This type of geography focuses on the study of human interaction with the environment. It's cultural, social and economic aspects.
Physical Geography	This type of geography focuses on the natural features of the world. This may include- land, volcanoes, climate, rivers and coasts.
Rural	Area that is found outside towns or city. Also known as the countryside.
Urban	A built up area where many people live and work together. A city is an example of an Urban area.
Relief	This shows the difference between the highest and lowest point on a map. It can also show the shape of the land.
Scale	Sets of numbers or amounts used to measure the distance of something. Scale is always on a map.
Longitude	Imaginary lines in the world that run vertically down a map. They are used to pinpoint specific locations. An example is Greenwich Meridian.
Latitude	Imaginary lines in the world that run horizontally on a map. They are used to pinpoint specific locations. An example is the equator.
Golden Rule for Grid References	Along the corridor, then, up the stairs.

## Diagrams/Maps



# Spring 1 - Year 7 - What is Weather and Climate?

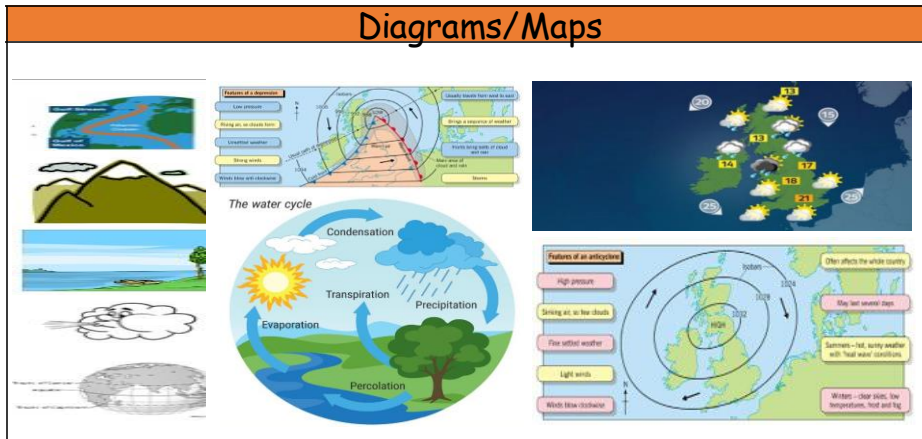
## Key Questions

Know the different weather symbols.	What factors affect climate?	What is the difference between high and low pressure?
The causes, effects and responses to Hurricane Sandy	How to use a climate graphs.	Describe the weather forecast of an area.
Explain the water cycle.		

## Keywords

Altitude	Height of the land affects climate as the temperature drops.
Precipitation.	Anything that falls from a cloud- snow, sleet, hail and rain.
Latitude	Distance north and south from the equator.
Evaporation	Water is heated and changes from a liquid to a gas.
Transpiration	Water held in plants is released into the atmosphere.
Climate	The average temperature and rainfall measured over 30 minutes.
High Pressure (Anticyclone)	Air is descending and becoming warmed - it is pressing down on us. Clear skies and dry weather.
Low Pressure (Depression)	Air is rising and becoming colder - it is being lifted. Bad weather is associated with depressions.

## Diagrams/Maps



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# Spring 2 - Year 7 - How do Settlements Change Over Time?

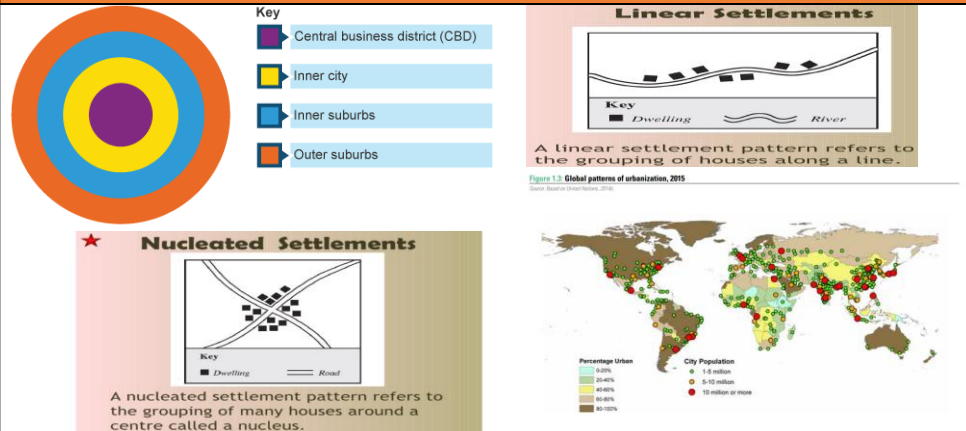
## Key Questions

How have settlements changed over time?	What are the problems of settlement growth?	How are some cities trying to be sustainable?
The different patterns settlements can be arranged in.	To describe the hazards of a volcano.	To name and label the main features of a volcano.

## Key Words

<b>Settlement</b>	Place where people live.
<b>Site</b>	Land that a settlement is built on.
<b>Land use model</b>	Shows how the land in a town or city is used.
<b>Sustainable</b>	Thinking about future generations e.g. protecting the environment.
<b>Nuclear pattern</b>	Buildings are grouped together for protection.
<b>Linear Pattern</b>	Buildings are built in a line usually along a road or river.
<b>Slums</b>	A squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
<b>Parasitic cone</b>	A secondary vent in a volcano.

## Diagrams / Maps



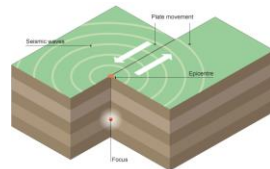
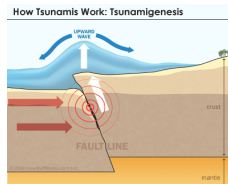
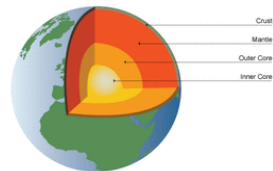
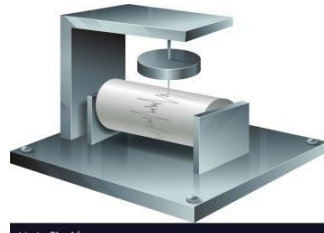
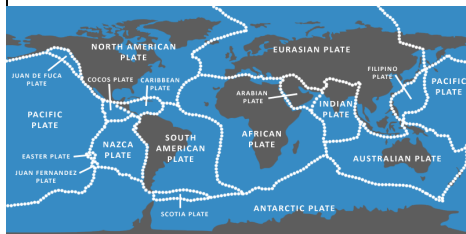
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# Summer 1 - Year 7 - Can we Learn to Live with Natural Hazards - Earthquakes?

## Key Questions

What are the four layers of the Earth?	What are the causes of an Earthquake?	How can we measure the intensity of an Earthquake?
Why do people choose to live in Earthquake zones? What are the benefits/problems this may cause?	How can we predict, prepare and plan for an earthquake?	What are the effects and responses of an earthquake you have studied?
What is a tsunami? How does it form? What are the effects of a tsunami?	What are plate boundaries? How do they relate to earthquakes?	How does the damage of an earthquake vary in different countries?

## Diagrams / Maps



## Key Words

Earthquake	What occurs when rocks within the Earth's crust moves suddenly and violently. They occur when rocks that have been pushed together and are under great pressure suddenly move to release the stress.
Fault	Cracks and fractures in the weak areas of the Earth's crust.
Focus	The point inside Earth where the earthquake originates from.
Epicentre	The point on the surface of the Earth directly above the focus; the strongest shaking is felt at/nearest to that point.
Seismograph	An instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes, and are commonly used to record the force released by the earthquake and the duration.
Effect	An effect is an impact on people, money and land from a particular thing e.g. earthquake.
Response	A response is how people act, change and help after a natural disaster e.g. sending food.



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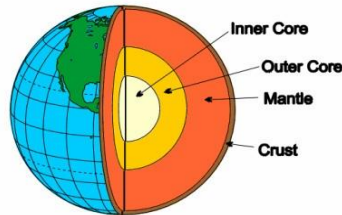
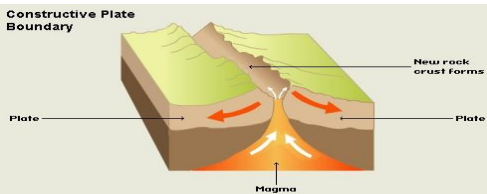
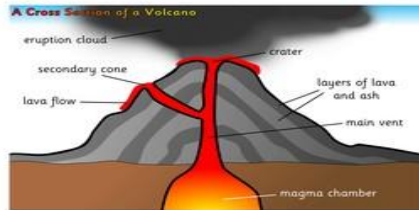
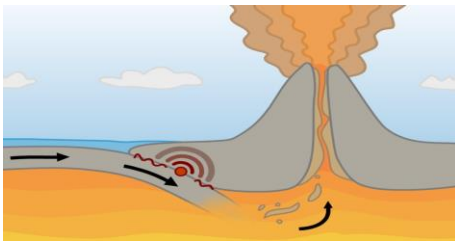


# Summer 1 - Year 7 - Can we Learn to Live with Natural Hazards - Volcanoes?

## Key Questions

To name the four layers of the earth and give facts about each.	To know what tectonic plates are and how they move.	To describe and explain how volcanoes form
To compare the three types of volcanoes	To describe the hazards of a volcano	To name and label the main features of a volcano

## Diagrams / Maps



## Key Words

<b>Plate boundary</b>	Where two plates meet.
<b>Oceanic crust</b>	Part of the earth's crust which has oceans above it- it is dense.
<b>Continental crust</b>	Part of the earth's crust which has land above it- it is less dense.
<b>Destructive Plate Boundary</b>	One plate is forced underneath another causing pressure to build.
<b>Constructive Plate Boundary</b>	Plates move apart allowing magma to rise through.
<b>Mantle</b>	Not allowing liquid to pass through something e.g. concrete
<b>Crust</b>	Allowing liquid to pass through something e.g. the rock.
<b>Parasitic cone</b>	A secondary vent in a volcano.
<b>Pyroclastic flow</b>	Ash and gas running down the volcano at high speeds.
<b>Crater</b>	The depression (dip) at the top of the volcano.
<b>Magma</b>	Hot molten rock below the earth's surface. Known as lava on top of the surface.

## Summer 2 - Year 7 - How Can we Use Geography to Fight Crime?

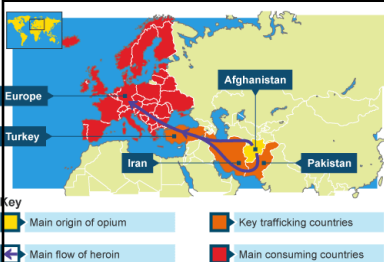
### Key Questions

What is the difference between a victim and an offender?	Are there certain areas that are prone to crimes occurring? Why is this?	To complete fieldwork around the school to understand the safety procedures.
What are the different crimes?	What are the different responses to crime?	What is crime?
Why do people commit different crimes?	What are the different crimes committed in certain countries?	Mapping different crimes around the United Kingdom.

### Key Words

Crime	An act punishable by law.
Offender	The person who committed the crime.
Victim	Someone who has been hurt by another person's actions or words.
Target Hardening	Installing things that make it harder for criminals to get to their targets (e.g. steel shutters).
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television. Used in shops, businesses and on the streets to fight crime.
Built Environment	All the buildings around us: buildings, bridges and so on (not the natural environment).
Defensible Space	A space that people can watch over and protect areas from criminals e.g. Neighbourhood Watch.
Suspects	People who have an idea or impression of the existence, presence, or truth of (something) without certain proof.
Stakeholder	A person with an interest or concern in something e.g. a project or crime.

### Diagrams / Maps



	BURY COUNCIL	AVERAGE
Population	182,600	-
Households	76,700	-
Burglary	10.9	9.6
Criminal damage	13.9	12.7
Drug offences	3.2	4.2
Fraud and forgery	3.8	2.7
Offences against vehicles	8.6	8.2
Other offences	1.1	1.2
Other theft offences	16.4	19.3
Robbery	1.1	1.4
Sexual offences	1.0	1.0
Violence against the person	12.2	14.8

Data is supplied by the Home Office based on data collected by police forces in England and Wales between 2010 and 2011.



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