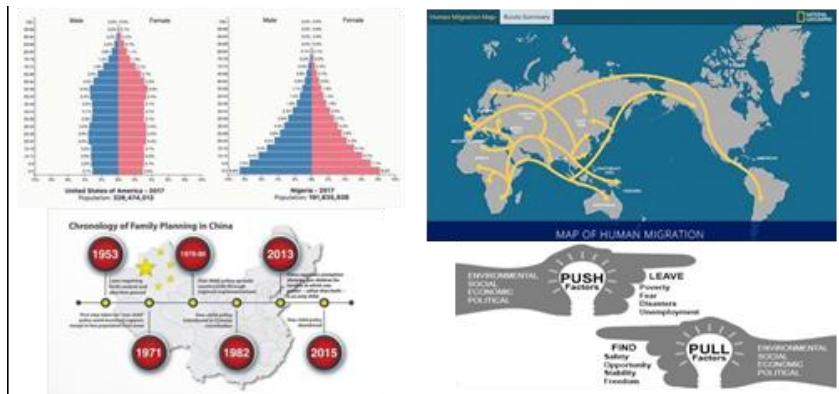


Autumn 1 - Year 8 - How are Populations Changing?

Key Questions		
What is population density?	Explain how China controlled its increasing population	Why may people choose to live in different areas around the world?
To be able to give several reasons for population growth.	What were the issues created by introducing the one child policy?	What are population pyramids? Why are they important?
What problems are created by overpopulation?	What are push and pull factors?	Why have people migrated from Syria to Europe?

Key Questions	
Population	The number of people in a particular area.
Birth Rate	The number of births per 1000 people.
Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1000 people.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
Emigration	When someone leaves a country.
Immigration	When someone enters a country.
Over Population	Where there are too many people and not enough resources to support a satisfactory quality of life.
Optimum Population	The perfect population that can maximise the benefits from the resources available.
Natural Increase	The difference between the birth rate and the death rate.
Life Expectancy	The age the population is expected to live to. This varies within different countries.
Ageing Population	A change in the age structure of the population within a country. A rising average age and a growing number of people living beyond the standard working ages.

Diagrams/Maps



Autumn 2- Year 8 - What Happens Where the Land Meets the Sea?

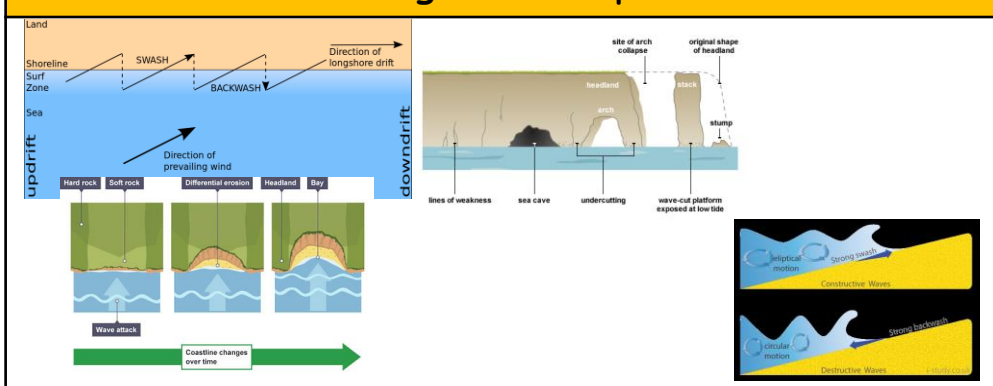
Key Questions

Locating different coastal locations around the UK.	What are the two types of waves? What are the similarities/differences?	What are the 4 main types of erosion and how do they erode the coast?
What features are created as a result of erosional processes?	What is Longshore Drift? How does this process impact the coastline?	How can we protect the coastline from eroding
What conflicts can occur at the coast and why?	What activities can be done at the coast?	What is a coast?

Key Words

Constructive Waves	Frequently breaking, long and low waves found on gentle beaches. Swash is stronger than the backwash meaning they build up the beach.
Destructive Waves	Infrequently breaking, high waves found on steep beaches. Backwash is stronger than swash meaning they destroy the beach.
Swash	The forward movement of a wave up on to the beach
Backwash	The backward movement of the water down a beach when a wave has broken.
Erosion	The wearing away of rock along the coastline
Transportation	The movement of material in the sea and along the coast by waves
Deposition	The laying down of sediment by flowing water
Longshore Drift	The movement of material along a coast by waves which approach at an angle to the shore but recede directly away from it.
Soft Engineering	Coastal management strategies that work with the natural coastal processes.
Hard Engineering	Coastal management strategies that are man-made structures to protect coasts against erosive waves. Often made out of hard materials e.g. concrete.

Diagrams/Maps

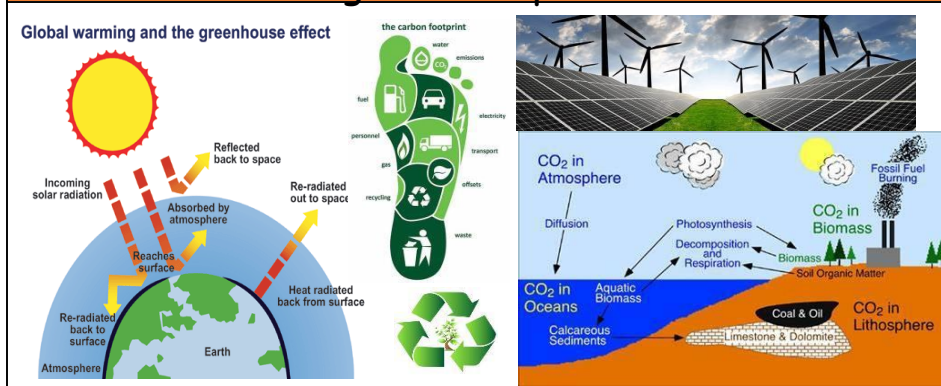


Spring 1 - Year 8 - How can Climate Change Impact the Earth's Future?

Key Questions

What is the difference between Climate Change and Global Warming?	How is Climate Change impacting different areas around the world?	What is renewable energy and how is it useful?
What are the human and physical causes of Climate Change?	How can we reduce the impacts of Climate Change?	How is deforestation impacting our climate today?
What are the social, economic and environmental effects of Climate Change?	What are the solutions to Climate Change on a local, national and global scale?	Processes to stop deforestation in Indonesia

Diagrams/Maps



Key Words

Climate Change	A significant change in any condition for which both natural and human affects could be the cause.
Global Warming	An increase in average world temperatures due to an increase in the greenhouse effect.
Greenhouse Effect	The gases in the atmosphere act like a blanket around our planet, which traps in heat, making the temperature rise. This is called the Greenhouse Effect and is a natural process that keeps the planet warm and sustains life.
Fossil Fuels	Natural resources, such as coal, oil and natural gas, containing hydrocarbons. These fuels are formed in the Earth over millions of years and produce carbon dioxide when burnt.
Carbon Emissions	Greenhouse gases added by the burning of fossil fuels.
Carbon Footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.
Renewable Energy	Energy that comes from naturally replenished resources, such as sunlight, wind, waves, and geothermal heat. They do not damage the environment as much as Non-Renewable energy resources.



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Spring 2 - Year 8 - Why are rivers and water important

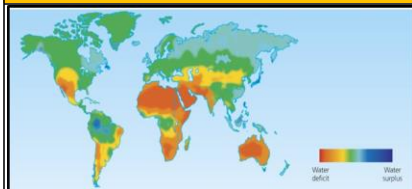
Key Questions

What is the difference between water deficit and surplus?	How is water footprint linked to development?	Why does the supply of water differ in the UK?
What areas of the world are in water deficit and why?	How are we managing water deficit?	How can we increase water supplies?
Who is affected the most by the deficit?	How do rivers change from source to mouth?	Why is water important?

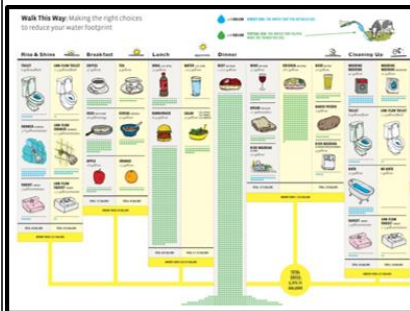
Keywords

Water Surplus	When water supply is greater than demand.
Water Deficit	When water demand is greater than supply.
Water Security	Having a reliable source of water available - good quality and quantity.
Water Insecurity	Not enough water to maintain good health/livelihood due to short supply or poor quality.
Water Footprint	The amount of water used in the production of goods which are used by a particular person.
Erosion	The wearing away of rock and soil found along the river bed and banks
Transportation	The process of picking up and carry material as they flow downstream.
Deposition	The laying down of sediment carried by flowing water
Meander	A bend in the river
Waterfall	A cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a steep incline.

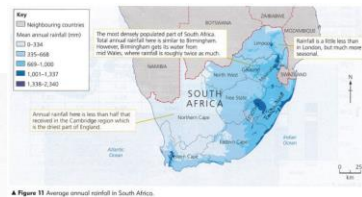
Diagrams/Maps



Key
 Serious water stress
 Moderate water stress
 Low water stress
 Not assessed



▲ Water-stressed areas in England and Wales in 2010



▲ Figure 11 Average annual rainfall in South Africa



Summer 1 - Year 8 - How Important is the Middle East in Africa and Asia?

Key Questions

Where is the Middle East?	What was the Arab spring?	What are the physical and human characteristics of Russia?
Why are people migrating away from Syria?	What are push and pull factors?	Why is Yemen the poorest country in the middle east?
Is Dubai a sustainable city?	Should Qatar host the world cup?	What are the development indicators?

Diagrams/Maps



Key Words

Migration	The movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling.
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
Humanitarian Crisis	An event that is threatening in terms of health, safety or well being of a large group of people.
Sustainable	Something that can continue to be done without it having damaging consequences that might limit that activity in the future.
Human Rights	The basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death
Exploitation	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
Development	The process of change that affects people's lives. It may involve an improvement in the quality of life



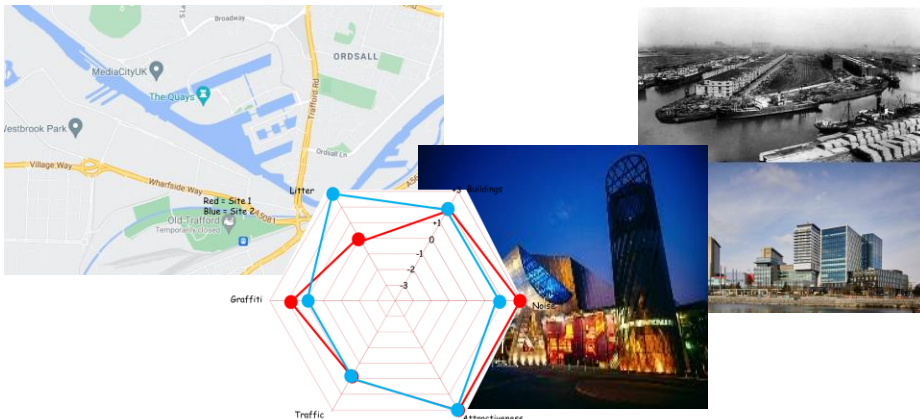
Summer 2 - Year 8 - How has Salford Quays Regenerated?

Key Questions

What was the original function of Salford Quays?	Why was Salford Quays so successful in the industrial revolution?	How can I use map skills to explore Manchester?
How has Salford Quays been regenerated?	Why did Salford Quays regenerate?	How can I use fieldwork skills to collect data?
How can data be analysed to test our hypothesis?	How can our data be collected?	How do people shop?

Hypothesis: The regeneration of Salford Quays has improved the environment and therefore the socio-economic quality of the area

Diagrams/Maps



Keywords

Function	The reason a settlement was built
Regeneration	Urban regeneration is the attempt reverse a decline by both improving the physical structure and the economy of an area.
Industrial	A settlement based on producing items to be sold
Fieldwork	Fieldwork is when you go outside the classroom and find things out for yourself.
Retail	When a company or business sells a product to a person for their own use
Residential	An area designed for people to live in
Hypothesis	A statement or question used to investigate fieldwork
EQS	Environmental Quality Survey
Pedestrian Count	A fieldwork technique where people are counted in an area
Field Sketch	A fieldwork technique to capture the key features of an area
Land Use	The function the land is used for

