Curriculum Summary Document

Year 7 - Geography

Understanding our Changing World

Module/ Unit of Learning	Taught During	What will students learn?	How does this help to build a broad and strong foundation?	Links to other Subjects
What is the geography of our local place?	Autumn 1	Students learn to read and interpret a range of geographical sources to describe the characteristics of their local area.	This unit builds core locational knowledge and spatial awareness. Students develop accuracy in describing place and begin using geographical vocabulary with precision, forming a secure foundation for all later geographical learning.	Oracy: Developing confident geographical explanation and discussion. Mathematics: Using scale and measurement accurately in map work. History: Understanding local historical development and heritage. PSHE: Recognising community identity and belonging.
How does climate create different biomes?	Autumn 2	Students explore global climate patterns and examine how climate influences the distribution of major biomes. They describe vegetation and animal adaptations and consider interactions between climate and ecosystems. Students develop confidence in using climate graphs and world maps.	This unit strengthens understanding of physical systems and interdependence. Students begin to form explanations for global patterns, supporting later study of climate change and ecosystem processes.	Oracy: Explaining physical processes clearly and accurately. Science: Ecosystems, adaptation and climate interactions. Mathematics: Interpreting climate graphs and global data. Art: Visual representation and observation of landscapes.

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How resource rich is planet Earth?	Spring 1	Students investigate global resource distribution, examining energy, minerals and water. They evaluate sustainability of resource extraction and consider inequalities in access. Students explore how human activity depends on natural systems.	This unit deepens understanding of human-environment interactions and sustainability. Students begin developing evaluative thinking that prepares them for later work on development and globalisation.	Oracy: Discussing sustainability and resource challenges. Citizenship: Ethical decision-making and global responsibility. Mathematics: Interpreting and comparing graphical data.
Why is our coastline always changing?	Spring 2	Students examine the coastal processes of erosion, transportation and deposition. They study the formation of landforms such as headlands, bays and beaches. Students evaluate human strategies used to manage coastlines.	This unit builds knowledge of physical processes and landform development, forming strong foundations for later study of rivers, tectonics and landscape change.	Oracy: Explaining sequences of physical change confidently. Science: Forces, materials and environmental change. Mathematics: Understanding and describing rates of change. Design Technology: Evaluating engineering solutions for coastal management.
Why has my phone travelled so far?	Summer 1	Students investigate global trade and supply chains, focusing on how goods, people and information move between countries. They consider economic connections and global interdependence. Students explore how everyday objects are linked to worldwide networks.	This unit introduces global systems thinking. Students learn to trace connections across scales, an important skill for future work on development and globalisation.	Oracy: Sharing viewpoints and explaining global connections. Business Studies: Production, supply chains and trade systems. Computing: Digital networks and communication flows. History: Industrial development and global influence.

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Why is the Middle East growing?	Summer 2	Students explore physical and human geography of the Middle East, including climate, population, culture and economic development. They examine how resources and global relationships shape regional identity.	This unit develops comparative place knowledge and cultural understanding. Students grow in confidence applying geographical criteria to explain similarities and differences across regions.	Religious Education: Belief, identity and cultural understanding. History: Empire, conflict and historical influence. Economics: Patterns of development and global interdependence.