

### Purpose:

The purpose of understanding the processes of geography in the national curriculum, is to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and perspectives needed to navigate and contribute to an increasingly interconnected and complex world.

### Assessment:

Questioning the student's understanding. Questions may include map interpretation, data analysis and written responses to demonstrate understanding of geographical processes.

Students may be assessed on their ability to apply geographical concepts and theories to real-world examples and articulate their understanding through written responses. Students may be required to present their findings or discuss geographical topics orally. Group discussions, debates, and problem-solving exercises, can be used to assess teamwork, communication, and critical thinking skills.

Ongoing assessments throughout the academic term, such as quizzes, homework assignments, and class participation, help monitor students' progress and understanding of geographical processes.

Assessments may include practical skills such as map reading, orienteering, and using geographical instruments. Practical assessments may also involve demonstrating skills related to data collection, analysis, and presentation.

### Cross curriculum:

**Science:** Environmental science - students explore the impact of human activities on the environment, climate change, and ecosystems. Geography can be integrated into biology, chemistry, and physics lessons, providing context for the study of natural phenomena, landforms, and weather patterns.

**History:** Historical geography helps students understand how landscapes and human settlements have evolved over time. Studying historical events often involves examining the geographical context, such as the locations of civilizations, the impact of geography on historical events, and changes in borders and territories.

**Mathematics:** Geography involves the use of spatial data, maps, and measurements. Mathematics is crucial for understanding scale, interpreting data, and making calculations related to geographic phenomena. Students may use mathematical concepts in geography lessons, such as calculating distances, analysing population statistics, or interpreting graphs related to geographical patterns.

**English:** Reading and interpreting maps, atlases, and geographic texts are important literacy skills. Writing descriptive essays about different landscapes, persuasive essays on environmental issues, or research papers on geographical topics.

**Art and Design:** Students can create maps, models, and visual representations of geographical features as part of art and design projects. Art can be used to explore cultural expressions and representations of landscapes in different societies.

**PSHE:** Understanding social issues, human rights, and global citizenship. It contributes to discussions on social justice, equity, and the impact of human activities on communities around the world.

**Technology and Computing:** Geographic Information Systems and digital mapping tools are increasingly used in geography lessons, integrating technology into the curriculum. Students may use technology to analyse spatial data, create digital maps, and explore virtual landscapes.

### Key Stage or stage breakdown:

**Stage 1 and 2:** Students are introduced to basic geographical concepts such as location, place, and space. They develop an awareness of their local environment and understanding basic human and physical features. They begin to use simple map reading skills, including the use of symbols and basic directions and explore different weather patterns and seasons.

**Stages 3 – 6:** Students build on foundational knowledge, introducing more complex geographical concepts. They develop map skills, including the use of scale and keys. They begin studying the physical geography of the UK, including rivers, mountains, and coastal features. They are introduced to world geography, including the study of continents, countries, and major landmarks and gain basic understanding of human geography, including population, settlements, and cultural diversity.

**Stages 7 – 9:** Students now deepen their understanding of geographical processes and themes. They are exploring global issues, such as climate change, migration, and economic development and developing more advanced map skills, including the interpretation of topographical maps. They are studying regional geography and examining the interconnections between physical and human processes and are introduced to geographical skills such as fieldwork and data analysis.