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| **What will we be learning?**  **Our Place in the World** | **Why this? Why now?**  The focus in Year 9 is **INTERACTIONS**. This topic will connect to prior learning of world Geography from Year 7 before exploring the relationship between the Human and the Physical Geography of the UK. London will be explored as an example of a “global city” in a HIC to contrast with Rio (a city in a NEE) in the next topic. |
| **What will I learn?**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Lesson Question** | **Date** | **Retrieval Practice** | | 1. Where are our **continents and oceans**? |  |  | | 1. How do I use **longitude and latitude** to describe location? |  |  | | 1. Where are the **physical landscapes** of the UK? |  |  | | 1. Where are the **cities** of the UK? |  |  | | 1. How has the **economy** of the UK changed? |  |  | | 1. How does **tourism** impact London? |  |  | | 1. What makes London a **global city**? |  |  | | 1. How **important** is London as a city? |  |  | | 1. How can cities be **sustainable**? |  |  | | |
| **What opportunities are there for wider study?**  **Links in School**: Duke of Edinburgh with use of Map Skills, Fantastic Places in Y7 and the GCSE topics of UK Physical Landscapes of the UK and Urban Issues & Challenges.  **Careers:** Armed Forces, GIS, Cartographer, Park Ranger, Urban Planning, Sustainability Consultant, Land Surveyor, Architect, Business, Finance & Economics, Tourism,  **Brilliant Websites for Revision & Wider Study:**   * <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/england/london> * <https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/physical-geography-of-the-uk-uk-landscapes/> * <https://www.internetgeography.net/a-city-in-the-uk-london-case-study/>   **How will I be assessed?**  You will be assessed by answering questions in your Mid-Year and End of Year exams to help you get “**GCSE Ready**.”  To help you prepare for this in class we will be attempting a GCSE style 9-mark exam question that will focus on assessing the importance of London at different scales. | |
| **Key Words:**  **Continent:** A very large area of landmass. There are 7 continents in total.  **Ocean:** A huge body of salt water. There are 5 oceans in total.  **Longitude:** Imaginary lines that go up and down (north to south) on a map or globe. They help us find places east or west of the world’s middle line (called the Prime Meridian).  **Latitude:** Imaginary lines that go across (east to west) on a map or globe. They help us find places north or south of the Equator (the line around the middle of the Earth).  **Landscape:** A large area of land regarded as being visually and physically distinct.  **Highland/Upland:** Areas of higher and more mountainous land.  **Lowland:** Areas of lower and flatter land.  **Relief:** Shape and height of the land.  **Geology:** Type of rock.  **Peninsula:** A piece of land bordered on 3 sides by water but connected to the mainland.  **Plateau:**  An area of fairly level, high ground.  **Scarp:** A cliff, steep slope or ridge of higher land.  **Source:** Name given to where a river starts.  **Vale:** A term used to describe a valley.  **Watershed:** an area of high land that divides 2 drainage basins.  **Population Density:** How many people live in a certain area (how crowded it is).  **Population Distribution:** Where people live in a country or the world.  **Economy:** How a country makes and uses money, jobs, and goods.  **Primary Industry:** Jobs that use natural resources, like farming or mining.  **Secondary Industry:** Jobs that make things in factories, like cars or clothes.  **Tertiary Industry:** Jobs that help people, like teachers, doctors, or shop workers.  **Quaternary Industry:** Jobs that use knowledge, like scientists or computer experts.  **Globalisation:** Countries are becoming more connected through trade and technology.  **Tourism:** When people travel for fun or holidays.  **Global City:**  A large and important city that has influence on the world. These cities are important for business, culture, travel, and communication.  **Sustainability:**  Meeting the needs of society in the present, but in a way that protects the environment and resources for the future. | |