

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 makes a great Geographer?	Autumn 1	Students reactivate knowledge and embed the human and physical geography knowledge to become a 'geographer' in secondary school. Students learn the continents and oceans of the world. Students learn the core geographical skills associated with scale, place, distance and location. Students will learn how to understand and describe relief, including urban and rural spaces.	Students develop their knowledge of location and place, and how to describe this at local and global scales. Core cartographic, mathematical and visual skills are taught. Foundational knowledge of places and locations are required to learn the location of places such as rivers, deserts and megacities taught in Year 10 and 11.	History MFL
How has industry changed?	Autumn 2	Students build their knowledge of change over time. Students know what types of industry there are by learning the four main sectors of industry. Students can make decisions about industrial location. Students learn the main industry sectors in Cornwall as a post-industrial economy. Students develop their knowledge of declining industries and the growth of the tertiary sector in the UK.	Students understand a range of industry types to prepare for changes in industry. This supports their knowledge of globalisation and development in KS4. Students build knowledge in factors causing a change in industry and how technological improvements have created a quaternary sector. Students can develop how they visualise other places and communities.	Business studies History
How are the UK's coastlines shaped?	Spring 1	Students reactivate knowledge of underlying landscape formation. Students will learn the dynamic coastal processes. Students will be able to identify different wave types. Students will be introduced to different coastal features such as caves and arches. Students will be able to explain how coastal processes form features. Students will evaluate which areas of coastline are most important to protect, and form decisions on coastal management.	Students will begin to make links between rock types and the formation of coastlines. Students will develop their understanding of processes, and this will support learning in Year 9. Students will develop their sequencing within their writing. Students begin to build their ability to evaluate the costs and benefits of managing coastlines. This concept is key for decision making in KS4.	Science
How has the population of the world changed so significantly?	Spring 2	Students learn how global population has grown over time. Students develop an understanding of how population change and	Students develop an ability to use data in relation to how countries change over time. They can see how development and	English Sociology

		economic development links to development within countries. Students will know what the main causes and effects are of human migration.	population has changed over time and that this is not equal across the world. Empathy is an important part of the topic and developing a curiosity about the world as a global citizen.	
Why is the UK's climate so varied?	Summer Term	Students learn how weather is created and the difference between weather and climate. Students will learn how and why it rains. Students learn how extreme weather events are formed. Students will develop an understanding of extreme weather events such as tropical storms. Students will learn how to collect primary data and form conclusions. Students will understand the concept of a microclimate.	Students will develop an understanding of weather and climate and this module will introduce them to the concept of sequencing and the factors that affect weather events. Students will develop the understanding of primary data collection and how a microclimate forms. This will enable students to build upon this knowledge when studying the macro-scale in KS4, such as the global atmospheric circulation of Earth.	Science