



## Geography Curriculum Map 2025-2026

### Subject Intent

The Geography curriculum is designed to give every student:

- Encourages students to be active, engaged geographers who investigate, debate, and question as global citizens.
- Fosters curiosity and passion for understanding physical and human processes shaping the world.
- Develops critical thinking skills to analyse theories, challenge misconceptions, and explore places from local to global scales.
- Connects classroom learning with fieldwork to deepen students' sense of place and role in the world.
- Embraces curiosity, innovation, and understanding to equip students for an ever-changing world.

Key Stage 2	Year	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6	Key Stage 5 and Careers
<p><b>Links to KS2 theory/ skills:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Location of Russia.</li> <li>-Physical characteristics of the UK.</li> </ul> <p><b>Physical Geography:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Biogeography</li> <li>-Hydrological Cycle</li> <li>-Tectonic Theory</li> <li>Hydrology.</li> </ul> <p><b>Human Geography:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Urban features/growth.</li> <li>-Natural resources.</li> <li>-Economic development [trade]</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills and Fieldwork:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Map skills including GR, compass points.</li> <li>-Fieldwork: physical and Human</li> </ul>	7	Introduction to Geography (1) Formation of Earth (2) Map Skills		Population	Weather and Climate	The UK	Brazil	<p><b>- Links to KS2 theory/ skills:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Water and carbon cycles.</li> <li>-Landscape systems [glaciated].</li> <li>-Global systems and governance [trade/development]</li> <li>-Changing place[s] [demographics / economic change].</li> <li>-Qualitative and quantitative data analysis and evaluation.</li> <li>-Fieldwork.</li> </ul>
	8	Earthquakes and Tsunamis	Africa	Manchester	Climate Change	The Middle East	Rivers	
	9	Volcanoes	Asia	Doha, Qatar	Climate Action	The Arctic	Coasts	
	10	Living World	UK Landscapes: Ice on Land	The changing economic world.	The changing economic world.	UK Landscapes: River landscapes in the UK	Fieldwork 1	
	11	Urban issues and challenges	Urban issues and challenges Fieldwork 2	The Challenge of natural Hazards	Resource management/ Food	Revision		

**Year 7**

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1
<p><b>Content: 7.1 Introduction to Geography (1)</b>            (1) Types of Geography; (2) Formation of Earth; (3) The Atmosphere; (4) The Lithosphere; (5) The Hydrosphere; (6) The Biosphere; (7) The Cryosphere.</p>	<p><b>Content: 7.1 Introduction to Geography (2)</b>            (1) Continents and Oceans; (2) Geographic Coordinates; (3) Four-figure Grid References; (4) Six-Figure Grid References; (5) Scale and Direction; (6) Relief.</p>	<p><b>Content: 7.2 Population</b>            (1) Out of Africa; (2) Population Growth; (3) Population Distribution; (4) UK Population Pyramid; (5) Population Control.</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth is 4.5 billion years old.</li> <li>• Earth has a layered internal structure: core, mantle, and crust.</li> <li>• Greenhouse gases trap heat.</li> <li>• Earth's crust is divided into rigid tectonic plates.</li> <li>• There is a finite amount of water on Earth.</li> <li>• Life on Earth began 3.5 billion years ago.</li> <li>• There have been five ice ages in Earth's history.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are seven continents and five oceans.</li> <li>• Latitude and longitude are used to give the location of anywhere on Earth's surface.</li> <li>• OS Maps have vertical lines called eastings and horizontal lines called northings.</li> <li>• OS Maps use symbols to show information.</li> <li>• Relief is shown on an OS map using contour lines, triangulation pillars and spot heights.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The human species emerged in East Africa around 2 million years ago.</li> <li>• The world's population reached 8 billion in 2022.</li> <li>• Physical and human factors influence the number of people living in an area.</li> <li>• Some countries are underpopulated, while others are overpopulated.</li> <li>• There are over 67 million people living in the UK.</li> <li>• The UK has an ageing population.</li> <li>• A population pyramid shows the structure of a country's population by age group and sex.</li> <li>• A country can use pre-natalist, anti-natalist and migration policies to influence its population.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> </ul> <p>→ <b>Teacher assessment:</b>  <u>Lesson 5:</u> sequencing/ keywords.</p>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Summative assessment for unit 1 [part 1 and 2]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KS2 Geography: water cycle</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KS2 Geography: locate continents and</li> <li>• Formation of Earth</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KS2: types of settlement/ economic activity.</li> </ul>

Year 7		
Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Content: 7.3 Weather and Climate</b>            (1) Elements of Weather; (2) Causes of Weather; (3) Weather Systems; (4) Factors affecting Climate; (5) Climate and Biomes; (6) Microclimates.</p>	<p><b>Content: 7.4 The UK</b>            (1) The British Isles; (2) Weather and Climate in the UK; (3) UK Ecosystems: rewilding; (4) Extreme Weather in the UK; (5) Capital Cities; (6) Rural-to-urban Migration; (7) The UK's Economy.</p>	<p><b>Content 7.5 Brazil</b>            (1) Introduction to Brazil; (2) Urbanisation in Brazil; (3) Brazil's Economy; (4) Structure of the Tropical Rainforest; (5) Biodiversity in the Tropical Rainforest; (6) Value of the Tropical Rainforest.</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place.</li> <li>Climate is the long-term pattern of weather in an area.</li> <li>The Sun is the main driver of all weather on Earth.</li> <li>Weather systems like anticyclones and depressions influence daily and seasonal conditions.</li> <li>Weather fronts mark the boundary between two different air masses.</li> <li>Different factors affect climate including latitude, altitude, wind systems, and ocean currents.</li> <li>A microclimate is the climate of a small, specific area that differs from the surrounding region.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The British Isles is made up of Great Britain (SEW), Ireland (NIR), and many smaller islands.</li> <li>The UK has a temperate climate with warm and wet summers and mild and wet winters.</li> <li>The UK's location makes it a 'roundabout' for different air masses, creating distinct weather.</li> <li>Rewilding projects are regenerating the UK's lost biodiversity.</li> <li>The UK is experiencing more frequent extreme weather, causing disruption and damage.</li> <li>A capital city is where the government offices are.</li> <li>People moved from the countryside to towns and cities during the Industrial Revolution.</li> <li>The UK is in the post-industrial phase of the Clark-Fisher Model.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brazil is the largest country in South America.</li> <li>Brazil was a colony of Portugal until 1822.</li> <li>Rapid urbanisation has led to growth of megacities like São Paulo.</li> <li>Brazil is in the late industrial or early post-industrial phase of the Clark-Fisher Model.</li> <li>Brazil has six main biomes: tropical rainforest, A tropical rainforest has four layers: forest floor, understorey, canopy, and emergents.</li> <li>The tropical rainforest contains vast biodiversity that has adapted to the environment.</li> <li>The tropical rainforest provides valuable ecosystem services including carbon storage and water cycling.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> </ul> <p>→<b>Teacher assessment:</b>            Lesson 5: structure/ answer development            Lesson 7: sequencing / process</p>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> <li>Summative assessment for unit 1 [part 1 and 2]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KS2 Geography: climate zones/ water cycle</li> <li>Introduction to Geography [7.1]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KS2 Geography: countries/cities in the UK</li> <li>Weather and climate [7.3]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KS2 Geography: South America /aspects of biomes and climatic zones.</li> <li>Weather and climate [7.3]</li> <li>UK Ecosystems [7.4]</li> </ul>

Year 8		
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1
<p><b>Content: 8.1 Earthquakes and Tsunamis</b>            (1) The Geosphere; (2) Continental Drift Theory; (3) Plate Tectonics Theory; (4) Features of an Earthquake; (5) Earthquake in Morocco, 2023; (6) Earthquakes and Development; (7) Managing Earthquakes; (8) Tsunamis; (9) Tsunami in Sulawesi, 2018.</p>	<p><b>Content: 8.2 Africa</b>            (1) Africa's Rivers and Ecosystems; (2) Africa's Regions and Resources; (3) Impact of the Berlin Conference; (4) Nigeria's Economic Structure (5) Development in Tunisia; (6) Desertification in the Sahel; (7) Sudan Civil War; (8) The Development Gap: South Sudan; (9) Piracy on the East Coast;</p>	<p><b>Content: 8.3 Cities</b>            (1) Functions of a City; (2) Growth and Importance of Manchester; (3) Redevelopment in Manchester: Trafford Centre; (4) Diversity in Manchester; (5) Manchester's North/South Divide; (6) Challenge of Health and Wealth; (7) Manchester's Atom Valley; (8) Inclusion in Manchester: The City's Gay Space; (9) Net Zero City.</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth has a thin crust that encloses a deep layer of hot rock called the mantle, which surrounds a heavy, metallic core.</li> <li>• Convection fuels the break-up of Pangea to create continents which are always shifting position.</li> <li>• The Earth's crust is broken into tectonic plates which move in different directions to create plate margins</li> <li>• Moving plates create a range of hazards with primary and secondary effects.</li> <li>• Engineering can provide solutions to problems with buildings and infrastructure in earthquake prone areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa is the second largest continent spanning a range of biomes.</li> <li>• Africa has a wide range of natural resources, which are unevenly distributed across the continent.</li> <li>• Colonialism shapes the structure and the development of countries within the African continent.</li> <li>• Nigeria's change in economic structure and trading partners is changing the trajectory of the nation towards 'super-power' status.</li> <li>• Industrial development can stimulate economic growth at the expense of the environment.</li> <li>• Desertification is causing the expansion of the Sahara desert with impacts on people and the environment.</li> <li>• Civil war can increase the development gap.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most cities can be divided into distinct zones according to how their land is used.</li> <li>• The industrial revolution stimulates economic growth and urban sprawl.</li> <li>• Economic investment from TNC's can drive economic growth and social development in old industrial areas.</li> <li>• Pull factors increase internal and international migration.</li> <li>• Economic growth is not evenly spread across the city due to old industrial growth and government policy.</li> <li>• Inner city deprivation due to de-industrialisation impacts the health and wealth of the population.</li> <li>• Issues of social identity and inclusion to create cultured spaces/ zones within a city.</li> <li>• Growth of sustainable urban spaces to create the 2030 net zero city.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Big Write: How do we know that continents are moving?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Summative assessment for Autumn 1 and 2</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Geography 7.1</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population 7.2</li> <li>• Weather and climate 7.3</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KS2: types of settlement/economic activity.</li> <li>• The UK 7.4</li> </ul>

Year 8		
Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Content: 8.4 Climate Change</b>            (1) The Greenhouse Effect; (2) Past Climate Change; (3) Burning Fossil Fuels; (4) Deforestation; (5) Agriculture; (6) Extreme Weather; (7) Melting Ice; (8) Changing Oceans; (9) Wildfires.</p>	<p><b>Content: 8.5 The Middle East</b>            (1) Distribution of Hot Deserts; (2) Biodiversity in Hot Deserts; (3) Development in Hot Deserts; (4) Geography of the Middle East; (5) Tourism in Saudi Arabia and UAE; (6) Conflict in the Middle East; (7) Israel and Palestine; (8) Syria, (9) Importance of the Middle East.</p>	<p><b>Content: 8.6 Rivers</b>            (1) Drainage Basins and River Profiles; (2) Waterfalls and Gorges; (3) Meanders and Ox-bow Lakes; (4) Floodplains and Estuaries; (5) Causes of Flooding; (6) Impacts of Storm Franklin; (7) Flood Barriers; (8) River Restoration; (9) World Rivers – The Ganges.</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life on Earth would not be possible without the greenhouse effect.</li> <li>Natural processes have caused cycles of glacial and interglacial periods.</li> <li>Industrialisation has accelerated modern climate change.</li> <li>Economic activity in tropical/ temperate rainforests has reduced the storage of carbon in carbon sinks.</li> <li>Increase in global population and wealth has increased the impact of pastoral and arable farming on the rate of climate change.</li> <li>Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of natural weather events globally.</li> <li>Climate change increase the rate of glacial/ ice sheet melting causing environmental and social effects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hot deserts occur at subtropical latitudes [20-30 degrees north and south of the equator].</li> <li>Desert plants and animals are adapted to a hot, dry climate and sandy low nutrient soils.</li> <li>The deserts of the Middle East provide opportunity for primary and secondary industries e.g. oil.</li> <li>Tourism provides an opportunity for economic diversification and ‘soft power’ influence.</li> <li>Conflicts can occur at local, national or global levels.</li> <li>Key aspects of the conflict include the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of Jerusalem.</li> <li>Syria’s political situation is constantly changing with international implications.</li> <li>The Middle East is an economic and military link between Europe, Asia and Africa.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The River Mersey</li> <li>Flooding is caused by both physical and human factors.</li> <li>There are physical and human causes of flooding.</li> <li>Storm Franklin had social and economic impacts on rivers in Yorkshire.</li> <li>Embankments and floodwalls increase the bankfull discharge rivers to reduce the impact of flooding.</li> <li>River restoration in the Holnicote Estate has revived the biodiversity and health of the river.</li> <li>Rivers have cultural significance for people around the world.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> <li>Summative assessment for Spring and Summer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather and climate [7.3]</li> <li>The UK [7.4]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather and climate [7.3]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to Geography [7.1]</li> </ul>

Year 9		
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1
<p><b>Content: 9.1 Volcanoes</b>            (1) Distribution of Volcanoes; (2) Types of Volcanoes; (3) Volcanic Hazards; (4) Mount Nyiragongo, DRC; (5) Moana Loa, Hawaii; (6) Volcanoes and Climate; (7) Living Close; (8) Managing Volcanoes; (9) Supervolcanoes.</p>	<p><b>Content: 9.2 Asia</b>            (1) Asia's Geography; (2) Monsoons in Bangladesh; (3) Rapid Urbanisation in Dhaka; (4) China's Growing Economy; (5) Sustaining China's Economy; (6) Human Rights; (7) Russia's Geography; (8) Russian Expansionism; (9) Russia and the Arctic.</p>	<p><b>Content: 9.3 Doha, Qatar</b>            (1) Context and Importance of Doha; (2) Economic Change in Doha; (3) Qatar's Population Pyramid; (4) Migration to Doha; (5) Sea Water Desalination; (6) Tourism in Doha; (7) Dust Storms; (8) Vulnerability to Climate Change; (9) Doha as a Green City.</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tectonic activity takes places along plate margins.</li> <li>• -Volcanoes have a range of features which directly relate to plate movement.</li> <li>• -Volcanoes have a range of hazards.</li> <li>• -Volcanoes can have wider significance on a local/ national and global scale.</li> <li>• -Volcanic gases directly impact short-term climate.</li> <li>• -Areas with tectonic hazards can be advantageous to people and the economy.</li> <li>• -Volcanic eruptions can be managed to mitigate the effects.</li> <li>• -Supervolcanic eruptions can impact on global scales whilst forming features like geysers/hotsprings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monsoon's occur due to a northerly shift in the position of the ITCZ which causes a seasonal change in wind direction.</li> <li>• Rapid urbanisation creates social and economic opportunities and challenges.</li> <li>• China has international economic importance built from a period of de-industrialisation in HIC's.</li> <li>• China's population structure and GNI per Capita create economic challenges for sustaining economic growth.</li> <li>• China has human rights issues with sub-groups including Uighurs, LGBTQ+ and religious groups.</li> <li>• Russian culture and physical geography are influenced by expansionist views.</li> <li>• Russia's influence in the Arctic is established, but is now challenged due to climate change and the political influence of NATO.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doha is a key mediator and economic power in the Middle East.</li> <li>• Doha has progressed from the primary industry to the Tertiary and Quaternary industry.</li> <li>• The population structure of Doha is heavily influenced by economic migration.</li> <li>• High and low skill migration offer a differing experience for economic migrants.</li> <li>• The needs created with the demand on natural resources can be met with new technology.</li> <li>• Tourism in Doha creates investment in infrastructure and economic growth.</li> <li>• Technology builds sustainability into the core of the city.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> </ul> <p>→<b>Teacher assessment:</b>            Lesson 2: Comparative writing            Lesson 4: Use of case study / written structure.</p>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Pop Quiz [EOU]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goldilocks Planet 7.2</li> <li>• Quakes and waves 8.2</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population [7.2]</li> <li>• Middle East [8.5]</li> <li>• Cities [8.3]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change 8.4</li> </ul>

Year 9		
Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Content: 9.4 Climate Action</b>            (1) Government Action; (2) Renewable Energy; (3) Nuclear Power; (4) Sustainable Living; (5) Conservation; (6) Sustainable Transport; (7) Singapore – A Green city; (8) Fieldwork.</p>	<p><b>Content: 9.5 The Arctic</b>            (1) The Arctic Circle; (2) Norway’s Glaciers; (3) Glacial Troughs and Fjords; (4) Tourism in Alaska; (5) Periglacial Ecosystems; (6) Biodiversity in Cold Environments; (7) Opportunities for Resources; (8) Antarctica’s Physical Features; (9) Research in Antarctica; (10) Governance of Antarctica.</p>	<p><b>Content: 9.6 Coasts</b>            (1) Coastal Environments; (2) Waves and Beaches; (3) Sand Dunes; (4) Headlands and Bays; (5) Longshore Drift and Spits; (6) Impact of Coastal Erosion at Mappleton; (7) Soft Engineering; (8) Hard Engineering at Mappleton; (9) The Fishing Industry.</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments work internationally and nationally to mitigate climate change.</li> <li>• Renewable energy has costs and benefits.</li> <li>• Nuclear power provides a low-carbon energy source but poses risks such as radiation and waste disposal.</li> <li>• Individual and community actions contribute to global sustainability efforts.</li> <li>• Conservation helps maintain biodiversity and ecosystem stability and human activities can threaten or support conservation efforts.</li> <li>• Singapore’s approach to sustainability integrates green spaces, water management, and smart planning.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Arctic Circle is a major latitude line that defines a unique cold environment.</li> <li>• Norway’s glaciers have been shaped by past and present climatic conditions and continue to influence local geography, water resources, and tourism.</li> <li>• Glacial erosion creates distinctive U-shaped valleys and coastal fjords.</li> <li>• Tourism provides economic benefits but also poses environmental and cultural challenges in fragile Arctic regions.</li> <li>• Periglacial environments exist in cold regions with seasonal freeze-thaw cycles.</li> <li>• Cold environments support specialised biodiversity adapted to harsh conditions.</li> <li>• Its isolation, climate, and glacial processes influence global systems such as sea levels and weather patterns.</li> <li>• The Antarctic Treaty ensures peaceful cooperation, environmental protection, and scientific research, balancing interests among nations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal environments are varied landscapes with a range of ecosystems and landforms.</li> <li>• Waves have the power to build and destroy coastlines.</li> <li>• Sand dunes are wind-formed hills of sand that constantly shift and reshape due to wind.</li> <li>• Headlands and bays are coastal landforms where resistant rock forms protruding headlands, while softer rock erodes to create bays.</li> <li>• The process of longshore drift can extend the coastline.</li> <li>• Coastlines are constantly changing, being eroded by wave action.</li> <li>• Hard engineering using man-made structures like sea walls to resist erosion, while soft engineering works with natural processes, such as beach nourishment, to reduce coastal impacts.</li> <li>• Modern fishing practices often lead to overfishing, habitat destruction, bycatch of non-target species, and ecosystem imbalances,</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment</li> <li>• End of Unit Pop Quiz</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment</li> <li>• End of Unit Pop Quiz</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment</li> <li>• End of Unit Pop Quiz</li> </ul>

<b>Revisit/Review</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil [7.5]</li> <li>• Weather and climate [7.3]</li> <li>• Climate Change [8.4]</li> </ul>	<b>Revisit/Review</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weather and Climate [7.3]</li> <li>• Asia [9.2]</li> </ul>	<b>Revisit/Review</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River [8.6]</li> </ul>
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**Year 10**

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1
<p><b>Content: 10.1 Living World</b>            (1) Structure of ecosystems; (2) Change in ecosystems; (3) Distribution of global ecosystems; (4) Introducing TRF; (5) Nutrient cycling and soils; (6) Plant adaptation in the TRF; (7) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (8) Malaysia: cause of deforestation; (9) Malaysia: impact of deforestation; (10) Malaysia: cause of deforestation [env] (11) Management of Tropical Rainforest regions (12) Value of TRF (13) Introduction to cold environments; (14) Plant adaptation in cold environments; (15) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (16) Alaska: opportunities (17) Alaska Challenges; (18) Value.</p>	<p><b>Content: 10.2 UK Landscapes: Ice on land</b>            (1) Introduction to glaciation (2) Erosion, weathering and corries (3) Pyramidal peak and aretes (4) glacial trough and arete (5) Hanging Valley (6) ribbon lake (7) outwash and moraines (8) erratics (9) drumlins (10) mapping in LDNP (11) economic activity in glaciated areas (12) conflict in glaciated areas (13) tourists visit LDNP (14) social and economic impacts of tourism (15) environmental impacts of tourism (16) management of tourism.</p>	<p><b>Content: 10.3 Economic Change</b>            (1) Development Indicators; (2) DTM; (3) Cause of unequal development: physical and historical; (4) Cause of unequal development: economic; (5) Consequences of unequal development; (6) Strategies to reduce the gap; (7) Jamaica and tourism; (8) Importance of Nigeria; (9) Industrial structure and manufacturing; (10) TNC: Advantages and disadvantages (11) Shell (12) Environment and quality of life (13) Trade and aid;</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosystems are interconnected systems of plants, animals and their physical environment.</li> <li>• Climate and nutrient cycles control the structure and functioning of ecosystems.</li> <li>• Biomes differ because global climate patterns vary with latitude, altitude and circulation cells.</li> <li>• Tropical rainforests have high biodiversity due to constant heat and moisture.</li> <li>• Deforestation in rainforests causes biodiversity loss, climate impacts and reduced ecosystem services.</li> <li>• Sustainable rainforest management balances economic use with long-term conservation.</li> <li>• Hot deserts form where high pressure creates dry, sinking air and very limited rainfall.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glacial processes have shaped many upland areas of the UK.</li> <li>• Erosion by ice creates distinctive landforms such as corries, arêtes and U-shaped valleys.</li> <li>• Glacial deposition forms landforms like drumlins, moraines and erratics.</li> <li>• Freeze–thaw weathering and abrasion are key processes in cold upland environments.</li> <li>• Post-glacial rivers, lakes and soils continue to influence UK landscapes and land use.</li> <li>• Glaciated landscapes attract tourism, farming, forestry and quarrying.</li> <li>• Economic activities in glaciated areas can create conflict between users.</li> <li>• Glaciated areas are valued for recreation, water supply, scenery and ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries develop at different rates, creating global inequalities.</li> <li>• Development is measured using indicators such as GNI and HDI.</li> <li>• Physical, historical, economic and political factors influence development.</li> <li>• The development gap can be reduced through aid, investment, trade and industrial growth.</li> <li>• Globalisation increases global connections and shapes economic opportunities.</li> <li>• Nigeria’s growth is driven by industrialisation, urbanisation and international trade.</li> <li>• TNCs bring jobs and investment to Nigeria but can cause environmental and social issues.</li> <li>• Nigeria’s political and regional challenges affect its development path.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plants and animals in hot deserts are specially adapted to extreme heat and water scarcity.</li> <li>Desertification threatens dryland areas when vegetation is lost and soils degrade.</li> <li>Sustainable desert management focuses on water conservation, soil protection and appropriate technology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human activities can damage fragile upland environments if not managed.</li> <li>Sustainable management seeks to balance economic use with conservation in glaciated regions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban growth in Nigeria creates economic opportunities but also major inequalities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> <li>Mid-term</li> <li>Pop quiz</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> <li>Mid-term</li> <li>Pop quiz</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative assessment.</li> <li>Low stakes testing</li> <li>Mid-term</li> <li>Pop quiz</li> <li>Assessment Cycle 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brazil [7.5]</li> <li>Asia [9.1]</li> <li>Arctic [9.5]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction [7.1]</li> <li>Asia [9.1]</li> <li>Arctic [9.5]</li> <li>Living World [10.1]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Africa [8.2]</li> <li>Cities [8.3]</li> <li>The UK [7.1]</li> <li>Living World [10.1]</li> </ul>

Year 10		
Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Content: Economic Change continued...</b>            (14) Importance of UK; (15) Globalisation; (16) UK: IT (17) A Post-industrial UK; (18) Sustainable industry: Hope Quarry (19) Rural Population Decline (21) Rural population increase (22) Infrastructure and UK (23) N/S Divide (24) Strategies to reduce the divide (25) UK and wider world.</p>	<p><b>Content: 10.3 UK Landscapes: Rivers</b>            (1) Introduction to rivers (2) Processes (3) Waterfalls and gorges (4) Interlocking spurs (5) Meander (6) Floodplains and levees (7) estuaries (8) Natural and human causes of flooding (9) Hydrographs and Cockermouth (10) Hard engineering (11) Soft Engineering (12) Impact of flood management strategy: social and environmental (13) Impact of flood management strategy: economic (14) Suitable fieldwork question (15) Data collection and recording (16) Data presentation (17) Data analysis (18) Reaching conclusions (19) Evaluating the enquiry.</p>	
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK has shifted from manufacturing to a service and knowledge economy.</li> <li>• Deindustrialisation has contributed to the UK's North-South divide.</li> <li>• Transport and infrastructure investment support the UK's changing economy.</li> <li>• Economic development can create pollution, land pressure and resource demand.</li> <li>• Sustainable development seeks to balance economic growth with environmental protection.</li> <li>• Economic change affects employment patterns and quality of life. Interdependence links countries through trade, investment and global supply chains</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River landscapes in the UK vary from steep uplands to lowland floodplains.</li> <li>• Fluvial processes such as erosion, transport and deposition shape river channels and valleys.</li> <li>• Upper-course rivers create landforms like waterfalls, gorges and interlocking spurs.</li> <li>• Middle- and lower-course rivers form meanders, oxbow lakes, levees and floodplains.</li> <li>• Geology and climate influence river behaviour, erosion rates and channel form.</li> <li>• Lower Course: deposition creates lower course landforms which are influenced by the sea.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human activities such as agriculture, urbanisation and industry impact river landscapes.</li> <li>• Flooding occurs when river discharge exceeds channel capacity, creating risks for people and property.</li> <li>• Flood management uses both hard engineering and soft engineering to reduce flood risk.</li> <li>• Sustainable river management balances protection, environmental quality and community needs.</li> <li>• River fieldwork investigates how and why channel characteristics change downstream using primary data collection.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid term</li> <li>• Summative assessment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid term</li> <li>• Summative assessment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid term</li> <li>• Summative assessment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa [8.2]</li> <li>• Cities [8.3]</li> <li>• The UK [7.1]</li> <li>• Living World [10.1]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change 8.4</li> <li>• Uk Landscapes [10.2]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change 8.4</li> <li>• UK Landscapes [10.2]</li> </ul>

Year 11		
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1
<p><b>Content: 11.1 Urban Issues and Challenges</b>            (1) Introduction to urbanisation; (2) Megacities; (3) Growth of Mumbai; (4) Importance of Mumbai; (5) Squatter settlements: Dharavi; (6) Social challenges: services; (7) Social challenges: resources; (8) Economic challenges; (9) Environmental challenges: waste; (10) Environmental challenges: traffic and water pollution (11) Social opportunities: services (12) Social opportunity: resources (13) Economic opportunity; (14) Urban planning; (</p>	<p><b>Content: 11.1 Urban Issues and Challenges</b>            (15) Introduction to Manchester; (16) Challenges: 1 (17) Challenges 2; (18) Challenges 3 (19) Social opportunities and recreation (20) Environmental opportunities: urban greening (21) Regeneration: cause and features (22) Impact of regeneration: Salford Quays (23) Traffic management: Bee Network (24) Sustainable cities (25) Suitable question and location (26) Suitable data collection (27) Data presentation (28) Data analysis (29) Reaching conclusions (29) evaluating fieldwork</p>	<p><b>Content: 11.2 The Challenge of Natural Hazards</b>            (1) Natural Hazards; (2) Plate tectonics; (3) Earthquakes; (4) Shield volcanoes; (5) composite volcanoes; (6) Kaikoura: effects; (7) Kaikoura: responses; (8) Nepal effects; (9) Nepal responses; (10) Earthquakes and development (11) Introduction weather hazards (12) Introduction to tropical storms (13) Name example: effects; (14) Named example: responses; (15) Climate change: cause- natural; (16) Climate change: cause-human (17) Climate change: impacts: social and economic (18) Climate change: impacts: environmental (19) Climate change: mitigation (20) Climate change: adaptation</p>
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanisation occurs as people move from rural areas to cities in search of opportunities.</li> <li>• Megacities grow rapidly due to rural–urban migration and high natural increase.</li> <li>• Urban growth in LICs and NEEs creates both major opportunities and significant challenges.</li> <li>• Informal housing develops when city growth outpaces infrastructure and planning.</li> <li>• Urban inequality leads to contrasts in housing quality, services and employment.</li> <li>• Rapid urbanisation creates opportunities and challenges.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable urban transport and planning aim to reduce congestion, pollution and social inequality.</li> <li>• Regeneration in HIC cities seeks to revitalise declining urban areas and attract investment.</li> <li>• Environmental pressures such as waste, air pollution and traffic increase with urban expansion.</li> <li>• Green space, environmental management and design improve liveability in cities.</li> <li>• Urban fieldwork investigates spatial patterns, land-use change and variations in quality of life.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural hazards pose risks to people when physical processes interact with vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Tectonic hazards occur where plates move, creating earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis.</li> <li>• The severity of tectonic hazards depends on plate margin type, magnitude and preparedness.</li> <li>• Impacts of tectonic hazards vary between LICs and HICs due to differences in wealth and response capacity.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban redevelopment can improve the life of the urban poor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human fieldwork develops skills in data collection, mapping and analysis to understand urban processes and change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atmospheric hazards such as tropical storms form over warm oceans and follow predictable seasonal patterns.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid-term</li> <li>• Pop quiz</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid-term</li> <li>• Summative assessment</li> <li>• Mock paper 2</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid-term</li> <li>• Summative assessment</li> </ul>
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Year 11		
Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p><b>Content: 11.2 The Challenge of Natural Hazards</b>            (1) Natural Hazards; (2) Plate tectonics; (3) Earthquakes; (4) Shield volcanoes; (5) composite volcanoes; (6) Kaikoura: effects; (7) Kaikoura: responses; (8) Nepal effects; (9) Nepal responses; (10) Earthquakes and development (11) Introduction weather hazards (12) Introduction to tropical storms (13) Name example: effects; (14) Named example: responses; (15) Climate change: cause- natural; (16) Climate change: cause-human(17) Climate change: impacts: social and economic (18) Climate change: impacts: environmental (19) Climate change: mitigation (20) Climate change: adaptation</p>	<p><b>Content: 11.4 Resources with Pre-release</b>            (1) Introduction; (2) water deficit and surplus; (3) water quality: issues; (4) water quality: management; (5) Energy Mix UK; (6) Nuclear and fracking; (7) Issues with the change in energy mix; (8) Food introduction; (9) Food import; (10) Food insecurity (11)Impact food insecurity (12)Large scale strategies (13) Almeria; (14) Sustainable strategies; (15) Jamalpur;</p>	
<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural hazards pose risks to people when physical processes interact with vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Tectonic hazards occur where plates move, creating earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concepts/Generalisations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK's resources of food, energy and water are unevenly distributed.</li> <li>• Rising demand puts pressure on the UK's food, energy and water systems.</li> <li>• Water insecurity increases where supply cannot meet demand.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The severity of tectonic hazards depends on plate margin type, magnitude and preparedness.</li> <li>• Impacts of tectonic hazards vary between LICs and HICs due to differences in wealth and response capacity.</li> <li>• Atmospheric hazards such as tropical storms form over warm oceans and follow predictable seasonal patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy mixes change over time due to cost, technology and environmental concerns.</li> <li>• Food supplies vary globally because of climate, conflict, poverty and technology.</li> <li>• Resource insecurity can lead to conflict, migration and reduced development.</li> <li>• Sustainable resource management aims to protect environments while meeting human needs.</li> <li>• Global food supply is influenced by climate, technology, conflict and economic development.</li> <li>• Food insecurity leads to famine, undernutrition and increased food prices.</li> <li>• Irrigation, fertilisers and biotechnology can increase food production.</li> <li>• Soil erosion, overgrazing and climate change threaten long-term food security.</li> <li>• Sustainable food strategies focus on conservation, efficient use of water and protecting soils.</li> <li>• Local schemes such as organic farming and permaculture aim to improve food security sustainably.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid-term</li> <li>• Pop quiz</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formative assessment.</li> <li>• Low stakes testing</li> <li>• Mid-term</li> <li>• Pop quiz</li> </ul>	
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Year 11		
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1
<p><b>Content: 11.1 Urban Issues and Challenges</b>            (1) Structure of ecosystems; (2) Change in ecosystems; (3) Distribution of global ecosystems; (4) Introducing TRF; (5) Nutrient cycling and soils; (6) Plant adaptation in the TRF; (7) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (8) Malaysia: cause of deforestation; (9) Malaysia: impact of deforestation; (10) Malaysia: cause of deforestation [env] (11)Management of Tropical Rainforest regions (12)Value of TRF (13) Introduction to cold environments; (14) Plant adaptation in cold environments; (15) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (16)Alaska: opportunities (17) Alaska Challenges; (18)Value.</p>	<p><b>Content: 11.1 Urban Issues and Challenges</b>            (1) Structure of ecosystems; (2) Change in ecosystems; (3) Distribution of global ecosystems; (4) Introducing TRF; (5) Nutrient cycling and soils; (6) Plant adaptation in the TRF; (7) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (8) Malaysia: cause of deforestation; (9) Malaysia: impact of deforestation; (10) Malaysia: cause of deforestation [env] (11)Management of Tropical Rainforest regions (12)Value of TRF (13) Introduction to cold environments; (14) Plant adaptation in cold environments; (15) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (16)Alaska: opportunities (17) Alaska Challenges; (18)Value.</p>	<p><b>Content: 11.2</b>            (1) Structure of ecosystems; (2) Change in ecosystems; (3) Distribution of global ecosystems; (4) Introducing TRF; (5) Nutrient cycling and soils; (6) Plant adaptation in the TRF; (7) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (8) Malaysia: cause of deforestation; (9) Malaysia: impact of deforestation; (10) Malaysia: cause of deforestation [env] (11)Management of Tropical Rainforest regions (12)Value of TRF (13) Introduction to cold environments; (14) Plant adaptation in cold environments; (15) Animal adaptation in the TRF; (16)Alaska: opportunities (17) Alaska Challenges; (18)Value.</p>
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<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil [7.5]</li> <li>• Asia [9.1]</li> <li>• Arctic [9.5]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction [7.1]</li> <li>• Asia [9.1]</li> <li>• Arctic [9.5]</li> <li>• Living World [10.1]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revisit/Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa [8.2]</li> <li>• Cities [8.3]</li> <li>• The UK [7.1]</li> <li>• Living World [10.1]</li> </ul>