

Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 8 Geography Curriculum

Y8	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
Topic(s)	Think Like a Geographer	The Local Area & Environmental Quality Survey	Environmental Quality Survey & Hydrology	Hydrology & Climate Change	Climate Change & Population	Population
Substantive Knowledge (Know That...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plates are constantly moving at a few centimetres each year. This is a result of convection currents.</li> <li>This is a non-stop process; however, the movement is slow.</li> <li>Ridge push –magma rises as the plates move apart. The magma cools to form new plate material. As it cools It becomes denser and slides down away from the ridge. This causes other plates to move away from each other.</li> <li>Slab pull – The denser plate sinks back into the mantle under the influence of gravity. It pulls the rest of the plate along behind it.</li> <li>A destructive plate boundary, also known as a convergent boundary, is a region where two tectonic plates are colliding with each other. At this boundary, one plate is usually subducted, or forced beneath the other plate, as the two plates move</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turbines use energy from the wind to generate electricity, either on land or out at sea. They are often in large wind farms.</li> <li>Energy from the sun is used to heat water and solar cookers, or to generate electricity using photovoltaic cells.</li> <li>Underground reservoirs of steam and hot water can be tapped into to generate electricity or to heat buildings directly.</li> <li>Water is trapped by a dam and allowed to fall through tunnels, where the pressure from the falling water turns turbines generating electricity.</li> <li>Wood, plants or animals burnt for power or used to produce biofuels.</li> <li>The wind is free and with modern technology it can be captured efficiently. This energy is renewable with no</li> </ul>	<p>The Development Gap</p> <p>Know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing countries have a relatively low standard of living and an undeveloped industrial base.</li> <li>Developed countries have a relatively high standard of living and well-developed industrial base</li> <li>In the 1980s, the Brandt Line was developed as a way of showing how the world was geographically split into relatively richer and poorer nations. The concept of a gap between the Global North and the Global South in terms of development and wealth. Classifying countries.</li> <li>GDP per capita is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of</li> </ul>	<p>Meteorology</p> <p>Know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The further north, the higher the latitude, the colder the climate, this is because the sun is at a lower angle in the sky, meaning its heat energy is spread over more of the Earth's surface.</li> <li>Temperatures decrease with altitude. There is a 1°C drop in temperature for every increase of 100 m in height. This is because the air is less dense so is less able to retain the heat it receives from the ground.</li> <li>Oceans heat up and cool down much more slowly than land. This means that coastal locations tend to be cooler in summer and warmer in winter than places inland at the same latitude and altitude.</li> <li>The prevailing wind is the most frequent wind</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 of the 33 most water stressed countries in the world are in the Middle East.</li> <li>The heaviest precipitation falls along the Mediterranean coast and in the mountainous regions. The south receives much less water than the north.</li> <li>The Tigris River runs through four countries: Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey. It is an important waterway for travel and provides a vital water source for agriculture and for people.</li> <li>Oil and gas are formed from the dead remains of oceanic plants and fish that have been heated under pressure for millions of years.</li> <li>Five countries in the Middle East account for 46.4% of world's known oil reserves and 38% of natural gas</li> </ul>	

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	<p>towards each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The shape of a volcano may change as magma moves up the main vent and is trapped by a previous lava plug. This causes the volcano to bulge as the main vent becomes full of magma.</li> <li>• Tiltmeters can measure the change in slopes, even if they are small changes.</li> <li>• Tremors are often felt before a volcanic eruption, especially on a destructive boundary. This is due to the oceanic plate subducting beneath the continental plate.</li> <li>• Seismometers measure the strength of tremors and record them on seismographs.</li> <li>• Volcanic emissions (such as sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide) may increase before an eruption. This provides a warning for authorities to make plans for evacuation and to place emergency services on-call.</li> <li>• Instruments (spectrometers) are used to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide gas given off by a volcano.</li> <li>• Water temperatures may increase before an</li> </ul>	<p>greenhouse gases once built.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strength of the wind is not constant, so turbines do not produce the same amount of electricity all the time.</li> <li>• Wind energy is available everywhere so no one country is totally dependent on external supplies, such as oil and gas.</li> <li>• Large wind turbines are needed. Even the large turbines serve only 500 homes.</li> <li>• The Middle East and North Africa (MENA)* is the most water-scarce region of the world. Home to 6.3 percent of the world's population, the region contains only 1.4 percent of the world's renewable fresh water.</li> <li>• Distribution refers to the way something is spread out or arranged over an area. It may be even, uneven, clustered, linear. It may be useful to use compass direction, scale and place names. Trend is a general pattern.</li> <li>• Evidence is an example of a place or use of data/facts.</li> </ul>	<p>output, divided by mid-year population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy is the average period that a person may expect to live.</li> <li>• Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births. In addition to giving us key information about maternal and infant health, the infant mortality rate is an important marker of the overall health of a society.</li> <li>• Adult literacy is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.</li> <li>• Development can be measured via GDP per capita, life expectancy, literacy rates and infant mortality rates.</li> <li>• Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand of population per year.</li> <li>• The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human</li> </ul>	<p>direction a location experiences. In Britain the prevailing wind is from the southwest, which brings warm, moist air from the Atlantic Ocean. This contributes to the frequent rainfall. When prevailing winds blow over land areas it can contribute to creating dry climates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the land warms up, it heats the air above it. This causes the air to expand and rise. As the air rises it cools and condenses. If this process continues then rain will fall. This type of rainfall is very common in tropical areas but also in areas such as South East England during warm sunny spells.</li> <li>• Prevailing winds bring warm, moist air to the western British Isles. Air is forced to rise over high areas. Air cools and condenses. Clouds form and it rains. Air descends on the other side of the mountain/ hill. It warms up and therefore becomes drier. This is known as the rain shadow.</li> <li>• When a cold polar air</li> </ul>	<p>reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil and gas are fossil fuels and therefore non-renewable.</li> <li>• Since its discovery, oil has brought great wealth to the Middle East. Its export to other regions of the world has created wealth globally, making the Middle East one of the most important economic regions in the world.</li> <li>• In the long term, oil and gas reserves will eventually run out, as they are non-renewable energy sources. Bahrain and Oman are in the most precarious position, with reserves expected to run out within the next decade for Bahrain and within 25 years for Oman.</li> <li>• In the medium term, revenues from oil are expected to decline in the face of reductions in global demand starting around 2040, if not sooner. This will be driven by a greater awareness of climate change, and therefore a higher demand for renewable energy and improvements in</li> </ul>	
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	<p>eruption, as the rising magma heats the water below the surface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PH monitoring detects any changes in the acidity of water near the volcano.</li> <li>• As magma rises acidic gases can leak into the nearby soil.</li> <li>• Volcanologists (people who study volcanoes) are skilled at predicting the likelihood of an eruption.</li> <li>• Tectonic plates cause the plates to bend. This caused stress to build up within the area.</li> <li>• Suddenly the stress is released like a spring, with the plates moving. This energy creates a massive earthquake and displaces the water to form a large wave.</li> <li>• Large waves move away from the earthquake's epicentre, travelling up to 600 mph. The wave started to spread like a ripple from a stone dropped in water.</li> <li>• As the wave approaches shallow coast, the wave slowed down due to friction, but increased in height to about 40m.</li> <li>• The 2011 Japan tsunami produced waves up to 40 metres high, devastating entire towns and caused a lot of damage and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anomalies are parts of a pattern that do not fit the trend.</li> <li>• Trend, Evidence, Anomaly (TEA) can be used to describe most geographical data.</li> <li>• Graphs are analysed by looking if there are any trends, sudden rises or falls, repeating patterns, or places where lines cross each other. Use Trend, evidence, anomaly (TEA). Calculate the range or give data to support your answer.</li> </ul>	<p>development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of doctors per 10,000 people is a measure of quality of life or social well-being.</li> <li>• Bilateral aid or tied aid – Aid given from one government to another. It normally includes deals and tied contracts.</li> <li>• Multilateral aid – Aid given by NGOs (Non-Government Organisations) like the Red Cross or Oxfam</li> <li>• Emergency or short-term aid - Normally given over a long period of time to help countries develop – it normally involves giving them food etc.</li> <li>• Long term aid – Given over a long time period to help countries develop – it normally involves teaching and supporting people rather than giving them food, medicines etc.</li> <li>• There are advantages and disadvantages to providing aid.</li> <li>• Advantages include getting immediate and</li> </ul>	<p>mass meets a warm tropical air mass they do not mix - they form fronts. The colder air mass is heavier than the warmer air mass, therefore the lighter, warmer air rises over the top of the heavier, colder air. As the warm air is forced to rise it cools. Also, the warm air is in contact with the cold air along the fronts, and this also cools. Condensation occurs and clouds form. Rain occurs along the front.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 5 main air masses that affect the UK, each bringing different weather.</li> <li>• Maritime brings wet weather, continental brings dry, polar brings cold and tropical brings warm weather.</li> <li>• Anticyclones form when air subsides, falls. As air subsides it gradually warms, this warming can stop clouds from forming.</li> <li>• However, if there is some warm air located near the ground, some air may rise and form areas of patchy or high cloud.</li> <li>• Anticyclones are high pressure with little</li> </ul>	<p>energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today, Yemen is important globally as it holds 3 million barrels of proven oil reserves, ranking 29th in the world.</li> <li>• Yemen is also strategically important because it sits on a strait linking the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden, through which much of the world's oil shipments pass.</li> <li>• Until 1990 Yemen was divided into two different countries – North Yemen and South Yemen.</li> <li>• The north of the country is predominantly Shia Muslim, whilst the south is predominantly Sunni Muslim. They have slightly different beliefs about Islam.</li> <li>• Different sides support different leaders for the country. These differences have caused conflict in the country with Iran and Saudi Arabia also becoming involved</li> <li>• Iraq had huge debts, following the war with Iran. Saddam ordered the army to attack Kuwait, which he believed belonged to</li> </ul>	
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	<p>pollution up to 6 miles inland. This resulted in more than 450,000 people becoming homeless. More than 15,500 people died, and over 6,000 others were seriously injured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tsunami caused severe damage to the infrastructure of the country, with damage to over 300,000 buildings, 2,126 roads, 5 bridges and 26 railways destroyed or damaged. 300 hospitals were damaged, and 11 completely destroyed.</li> <li>• The economic cost has been estimated at \$232 billion, making it the most expensive natural disaster in world history.</li> <li>• Japan spent billions of dollars on building anti-tsunami defences at heights of 12m, however the tsunami was bigger than predicted and washed straight over them, making them ineffective and a waste of money</li> <li>• In addition, the tsunami caused the meltdown of three nuclear reactors at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. The Fukushima nuclear disaster released toxic, radioactive materials into</li> </ul>		<p>long-term aid to people in need, improving socio-economic well-being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Uganda: life Expectancy - 53 years, literacy Rate - 40% of population, access to safe water - 55%, access to reliable food supply - 60%, , GDP - \$870 GDP/Capita.</li> <li>• Long-term aid - such as education for young people, is a continuous programme which aims to improve standards of living.</li> <li>• Immediate aid provides immediate support during or after a disaster such as famine or a tsunami. It includes food, medicines &amp; tents.</li> <li>• Fair Trade workers are treated fairly.</li> <li>• Fair Trade farmers are paid a fair price that allows them to look after their families.</li> <li>• Fair Trade farmers receive an extra payment for community projects.</li> <li>• Fair Trade workers have safe and healthy working conditions.</li> <li>• Fair Trade workers can join a union to protect their rights.</li> </ul>	<p>wind, clouds or rains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In winter anticyclones bring freezing conditions but no snow.</li> <li>• In summer anticyclones bring heatwaves.</li> <li>• Low pressure forms when a fast-moving area of cold air moves into a region of warmer air. It forces its way under the warm air, which is pushed upwards. As it rises, air pressure falls. This rising air can lead to a low-pressure system or depression.</li> <li>• Low pressure brings high winds, clouds, fronts and rain.</li> <li>• Depressions can cause flooding but also restock water supplies.</li> <li>• Hurricanes are rapidly rotating storm systems characterised by a low-pressure centre, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain and storm surges.</li> <li>• Tropical storms usually form between 5° and 30° latitude. When the ocean surface waters reach at least 27°C due</li> </ul>	<p>Iraq, and was only separated due to the way the British had created different nation states. (Forced borders). Iraq is an oil rich country, but Saddam was keen to take control of the oil fields in Kuwait, which he believed belonged to Iraq. This is when relations with the West changed. The West relied on oil from Kuwait. In 1990 the US led a coalition to stop Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. This was known as the Gulf War. (Outside influence and oil).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The West relied on oil from Kuwait. In 1990 the US led a coalition to stop Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. This was known as the Gulf War. (Outside influence and oil). Iraq lost the war, but Saddam remained in power for another 13 years. Following the 2001 September terrorist attacks in New York, the US and Britain led a further invasion into the country fearing Saddam had weapons of mass destruction.</li> </ul>	
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	<p>the environment and forced 110,000 people to evacuate their homes and businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All farms abandoned within 12 miles of Fukushima due to radiation, and food contaminated up to 200 miles away leading to shortage in food.</li> <li>• Access to some communities were off leaving people unable to access basic services, requiring helicopters to get them to safety.</li> <li>• Water was contaminated by the debris, oil leaks and nuclear radiation.</li> <li>• Toyota and Nissan closed 20 factories to check safety, losing billions of pounds.</li> <li>• In coastal areas, farmers cannot grow food for at least five years due to contamination of the fields by the salt water from the tsunami.</li> <li>• 300 hospitals were damaged, and 11 destroyed</li> <li>• Prediction involves using seismometers to monitor earth tremors. Experts know where earthquakes are likely to happen.</li> <li>• However, it is very difficult to predict when they will happen. Even looking at the timescale</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair Trade forbids child labour.</li> <li>• Fair Trade farms respect and protect the environment.</li> <li>• Fair Trade farmers use sustainable farming methods.</li> <li>• Fair Trade product quality will be improved.</li> <li>• Tree Aid works with local authorities to protect and restore forests.</li> <li>• Tree Aid is an example of a bottom-up project as local people and local authorities coordinate the project.</li> </ul> <p>A scatter plot is a type of plot or mathematical diagram using cartesian coordinates to display values for typically two variables for a set of data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A positive scatter plot is a graph that shows some data points that trend up from left to right in a linear fashion. This means that as x increases, so does y.</li> <li>• If the points on the scatter plot seem to form a line that slants down from left to right, there is a negative relationship or negative correlation</li> </ul>	<p>to solar heating, the warm air above the water rises quickly, causing an area of very low pressure. As the air rises quickly more warm moist air is drawn upwards from above the ocean creating strong winds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colder air is drawn down into the middle of the tropical air to fill the void creating an eye of calm weather.</li> <li>• Rising cumulonimbus clouds around the eye creates a vortex.</li> <li>• New Orleans is located on the south coast of the USA in Louisiana state.</li> <li>• Hurricane Katrina was a Cat 5 tropical storm that hit New Orleans in 2005.</li> <li>• Mandatory evacuation of New Orleans took place on the 28th August.</li> <li>• 80% of the city got out, leaving 20% in the danger zone.</li> <li>• The levees could not hold back the storm surge. They broke in 53 places.</li> <li>• 300,000 homes were destroyed.</li> <li>• 230,000 lost their jobs</li> <li>• 1,300 killed</li> <li>• Superdome, evacuated</li> </ul>	<p>(Outside influence). This time Saddam was removed from power and killed.</p> <p>Know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The heaviest precipitation falls along the Mediterranean coast and in the mountainous regions. The south receives much less water than the north.</li> <li>• The dromedary camel, or Arabian camel, or one-humped camel has adapted to live in the desert with long, shaggy fur that keeps them warm but which they can shed during hot months. Their wide hooves keep them from sinking in sand. The energy-rich fat stored in their humps enables them to survive long periods without food.</li> <li>• Distribution refers to the way something is spread out or arranged over an area. It may be even, uneven, clustered, linear. It may be useful to use compass direction, scale and place names.</li> </ul>	
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	<p>between earthquakes doesn't seem to work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, tsunami early warning systems provide essential data on a tsunami following an earthquake and an effective tool at allowing people to evacuate.</li> <li>• In tsunami-prone countries, hospitals, emergency services and residents practise for an earthquake.</li> <li>• Local communities have drills to practise, and signs on evacuation routes help people to get away from the high-risk areas quickly.</li> <li>• This helps to reduce the impact and increases their chance of evacuation and survival.</li> <li>• Due to its location on the Ring of Fire, Japan has the most tsunamis in the world.</li> <li>• Following the 2011 tsunami, Japan had a massive rebuilding project, however when rebuilding towns, new strategies were included to prevent the same damage if a future tsunami struck again.</li> <li>• Layer 1: Prevention, Offshore breakwaters, seawalls.</li> <li>• Layer 2: Spatial planning, Buildings on higher land,</li> </ul>		<p>between the variables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the points on the scatter plot seem to be scattered randomly, there is no relationship or no correlation between the variables.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>orders and the national guards were immediate responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebuilding and strengthening warning systems and defences were long-term responses.</li> <li>• Distribution refers to the way something is spread out or arranged over an area. It may be even, uneven, clustered, linear. It may be useful to use compass direction, scale and place names.</li> <li>• The enquiry process follows the format of: hypothesis or key question, theory, methodology, data collection, data presentation, data analysis and evaluation.</li> <li>• An anemometer measures wind speed.</li> <li>• Climates can vary on a micro-scale. Climates around the school grounds might vary.</li> <li>• Biased sampling methods exaggerate results leading to less reliable data and less valid conclusions.</li> <li>• Systematic data collection removes the bias making data more reliable and</li> </ul>		
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	<p>creating platforms, building structures on stilts and to allow tsunamis to go through them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Layer 3: Management, Evacuation plans, Early-warning systems.</li> <li>• Distribution refers to the way something is spread out or arranged over an area. It may be even, uneven, clustered, linear. It may be useful to use compass direction, scale and place names.</li> </ul>			conclusions more valid.		
Disciplinary Knowledge (Know How...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plates interact with each other destructive plate margins.</li> <li>• Tectonic hazards occur at the different plate margins.</li> <li>• Volcanoes can be monitored and predicted.</li> <li>• Tsunamis are formed.</li> <li>• The 2011 tsunami in Japan affected the lives of people.</li> <li>• The 2011 tsunami in Japan had primary and secondary effects.</li> <li>• Primary effects lead to secondary effects.</li> <li>• People predict, protect and prepare for earthquakes and tsunamis.</li> <li>• Plans are made to protect people/places from tectonic hazards.</li> <li>• Distributions, places and</li> </ul>	<p>Renewable energy extraction brings both opportunities and challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and human factors cause water stress in the Middle East.</li> <li>• The Ilisu dam brings both opportunities and challenges</li> <li>• Distributions, places and journeys are described on maps.</li> <li>• Numerical or graphical data is described using the TEA technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries are classified as either developed or developing.</li> <li>• Development indicators are used to measure development and their limitations.</li> <li>• Quality of life is explained through development indicators.</li> <li>• Decisions are made as to the most appropriate methods to bridge the development gap.</li> <li>• Fair Trade schemes bring opportunities and challenges to poor rural communities.</li> <li>• Tree aid is improving the lives of people in Mali.</li> <li>• Scatter graphs are drawn and analysed.</li> <li>• Distributions, places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climates vary around the world.</li> <li>• Relief, convectional and frontal rainfall are formed.</li> <li>• Different air masses bring different weather to the UK.</li> <li>• Anticyclones are formed and how they affect weather.</li> <li>• How depressions form and the type of weather they bring.</li> <li>• Depressions affect people.</li> <li>• Tropical storms are formed and where they are found.</li> <li>• New Orleans was affected by Hurricane Katrina</li> <li>• New Orleans responded to Hurricane Katrina.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and human Geography interrelate in the Middle East.</li> <li>• Water is distributed across the Middle East.</li> <li>• Oil extraction and exportation is bringing opportunities and challenges to the Middle East.</li> <li>• Development in Yemen has been hindered despite having significant reserves of oil.</li> <li>• Several factors have led to conflict in the Middle East.</li> <li>• Water is distributed across the Middle East.</li> <li>• Camels have adapted to life in the desert.</li> <li>• Distributions, places and journeys are</li> </ul>	

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	journeys are described on maps.		and journeys are described on maps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributions, places and journeys are described on maps.</li> <li>• Fieldwork investigations are undertaken.</li> <li>• Data collection techniques impact results.</li> <li>• Micro-climates impact atmospheric conditions on a very small scale.</li> </ul>	described on maps.	
Key Concepts	The processes that control plate movements	The importance of sustainable resource management	Global inequalities	Atmospheric processes and fieldwork skills	Geography of the Middle East	
Assessment	Mid-point and end of unit assessment	Mid-point and end of unit assessment	Mid-point and end of unit assessment	Mid-point and end of unit assessment	Mid-point and end of unit assessment	
Homework	Volcanoes Project. Write 2 pages of notes for the mid -point and end of unit assessments. Explain the causes, impacts and responses to the 2004 Boxing Day tsunami	Explain how the UK has changed its energy mix to be more sustainable. Write 2 pages of notes for the mid -point and end of unit assessments.	Explain how an Aid organisation is trying to improve the lives of people who are in need. Write 2 pages of notes for the mid -point and end of unit assessments.	Write a project about any storm to hit the UK. Include a map, name, date, causes, effects and responses. Write 2 pages of notes for the mid -point and end of unit assessments. Explain the differences between qualitative and quantitative research.	Middle East project. Include a map, culture, industry, ecosystems and urban landmarks. Write 2 pages of notes for the mid -point and end of unit assessments.	
Wider reading	Volcanoes & Earthquakes Paperback – Illustrated, 5 Sept. 2019 by Chiara Maria Petrone  Earthquakes and Volcanoes (Collins Fascinating Facts,	Energy: Management, Supply and Conservation by Clive Beggs 2009  The Battle for Water: The Challenge of the 21st Century by Claude Piel	Understanding Global Poverty : Causes, Capabilities and Human Development by Cosgrove, Serena, Curtis, Benjamin	Atmosphere, Weather and Climate  by Roger Barry	The Middle East. by Martha London	



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	2016					
	Plate Tectonics' by Iain Stewart					
How to help at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ensure your child completes all homework and revises prior to assessments.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Key websites:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize</a></li><li>- <a href="https://www.nationalgeographic.com/">https://www.nationalgeographic.com/</a></li></ul></li><li>- <a href="https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/category/discover/geography/">https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/category/discover/geography/</a></li><li>- <a href="https://www.coolgeography.co.uk/">https://www.coolgeography.co.uk/</a></li><li>- <a href="https://world-geography-games.com/">https://world-geography-games.com/</a></li></ul></li></ul>					