Geography

Year 7: Topic 4 – Why is Anglesey's coastline so dramatic?

Assessment Opportunities

During each topic students complete a mid-unit knowledge test based on the unit knowledge covered. Students also complete an end-of unit assessment which includes key vocabulary, knowledge questions, geographical and extend writing.

During each year, students complete a mid-year and end-of year assessment which assesses students on all content covered.

Literacy/Reading opportunities

Tier 2 vocabulary is identified on page 2 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in italics.

Tier 3 vocabulary is identified on page 3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in hold

Reading opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within this SOL (highlighted in blue).

Extended writing opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within tis SOL (highlighted in yellow).

CEIAG Links

- Use of satellite images ·
- Use of different forms of maps to show information
- Understanding of coastal management strategies.

Career Industry/ Sector Link

 Environment and agriculture Tourism industry Engineering

Curriculum vision:

"Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners."













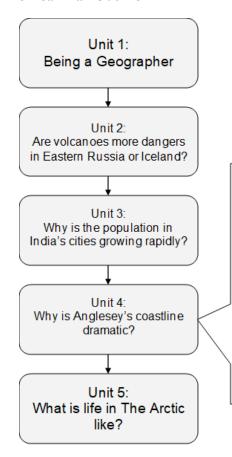




Possible Lesson Breakdown: Lesson I – Changing landscapes Lesson 2 – Changing coastline Lesson 3 – Anglesey introduction Lesson 4 – Anglesey coastline Lesson 5 – Types of waves Lesson 6 – Features of Anglesey coastline Lesson 7 – Knowledge test Lesson flexibility Lesson 8 – Headlands Lesson 9 – Caves, arches, stacks and stumps formed extended writing (teacher assess) Lesson IO – Individual feedback and lesson waterfalls Lesson II – Revision and Final knowledge test	 Unit Knowledge (key terms in bold) (Tier 2 words in Italics) What is erosion and weathering and how do they alter the shape of the land? Types of erosion: abrasion, hydraulic action (power), attrition, solution Types of weathering: mechanical and chemical How headlands and bays form The role of hard rock and soft rock in the formation of headlands and bays The different types of wave (destructive and constructive) and how these influence the shape of the coastline Formation of stacks Role of hard rock in making stacks form Using OS maps (skills including: 4 figure grid references, 6 figure grid references, direction, measuring distance, using contour lines, identifying physical features on maps) 	Writing Tasks How are caves, arches, stacks and stumps formed? Reading Tasks Features of Anglesey's coastline reading
Assessment: Lesson 7 Knowledge Test Lesson 11 Knowledge Test	 Geographical Skills Using aerial photos Interpreting photos OS maps Using GIS – google earth/Edina Digimap 	 Use of satellite images · Use of different forms of maps to show information Understanding of coastal management strategies. Career Industry/ Sector Link Environment and agriculture Tourism industry Engineering



5 Year Plan Outline



Notes

This unit is a pure physical geography

Like unit 2, students need to link different processes to the different features.

The processes learnt in this unit will be used throughout the geography completed in secondary school and therefore a secure understanding of weathering and erosion and the exact processes is key.

Key Knowledge Themes:

Geomorphic Change: Type of erosion and weathering, how sea stacks and headlands and bays form.

Place Knowledge: Coastal features of the UK - Anglesey

Links to Prior Learning:

KS2 (based on primary experience):

Rivers, mountains and the water cycle covered in KS2 curriculum.

Some student start Year 7 with a good knowledge of the formation of sea stacks (covered as a unit). These students typically still do not understand the types of erosion and weathering.

Students have learnt to explain physical processes in unit 7.2 The same explanation skills are applied within this unit.

National Curriculum Links:

Understand the processes that give rise to key physical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.

Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and diagrams.

Physical geography relating to rocks, weathering and soils, hydrology and coasts. Understand how physical processes interact to influence and change landscapes.