Edward Peake Church of England Middle School		
Topic: Changing China	**Year: 8**	**NC Strand: Locational and Place knowledge**

What should I already know?
I will already have a knowledge of where China is in the world but also the fact it is one of the world's most powerful countries. I understand how we measure development using development indicators. I can also explain reasons for differences in development between countries around the world.

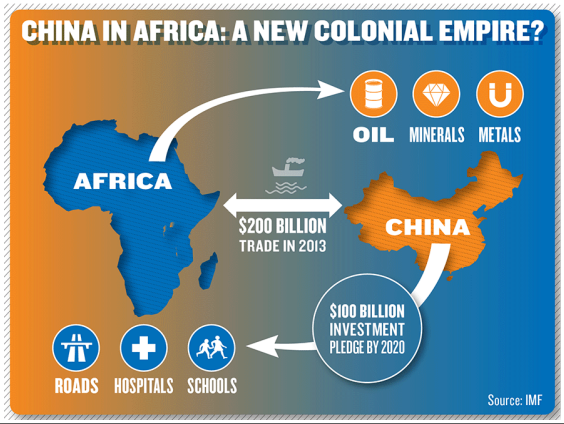
Changing China: Big questions		
What is China like? We will learn about the geography of China, it's physical and human features	***What is the quality of life like?*** In this study we will compare the living conditions in different parts of China. the themes: exploration, trade or war.	***How wealthy is China?*** Is everything made in China
China's Grand Safari Is China helping Africa or are they just after the resources?	***What challenges is China facing?*** Like many countries, China isn't without her challenges, we will learn what they are and the responses to them.	***Is China the next superpower? - final assessment*** In the final assessment we will explain whether China has what it takes to be a superpower.

Vocabulary	
Province	An area of land that is part of a country, similar to a state or a county.
Shikumen	Traditional housing found in Shanghai.
Pudong	Means "East Bank" is the most populated part of Shanghai.
Sichuan	A landlocked province in South West China.
Landlocked	A state that does not have territory connected to an ocean.
Migration	The movement of humans from one place to another.
Push factor	Drive people away from a place.
Pull factor	Draw people to a new location.
Export	Goods and services produced in one country and purchased by residents of another country.
Import	Good or service bought in one country that was produced in another.
Partnership	A business deal between two businesses or country states.
Colony	A group of people who inhabit a foreign territory but maintain ties to their parent country.
Exploit	Act of using resources or the act of treating people unfairly in order to benefit from their efforts or labour.
Industry	Production of manufactured goods.
Pollution	Introduction of harmful materials into the environment.
Sustainable	Meets the needs of the present without harming the future.
Demography	The study of changing human population (analysis of births and deaths)
Population	The number of people living in an area or state.
Birth rate	Number of babies born per 1000 people every year.
Death rate	Number of deaths per 1000 people every year.
One child policy	Method of controlling the population so the vast majority of couples could only have one child.
Democracy	A way of governing which depends on the will of the people.
Extradition	Action of forcibly removing a person from a country when committed of a crime.
Inquiry	An official investigation.

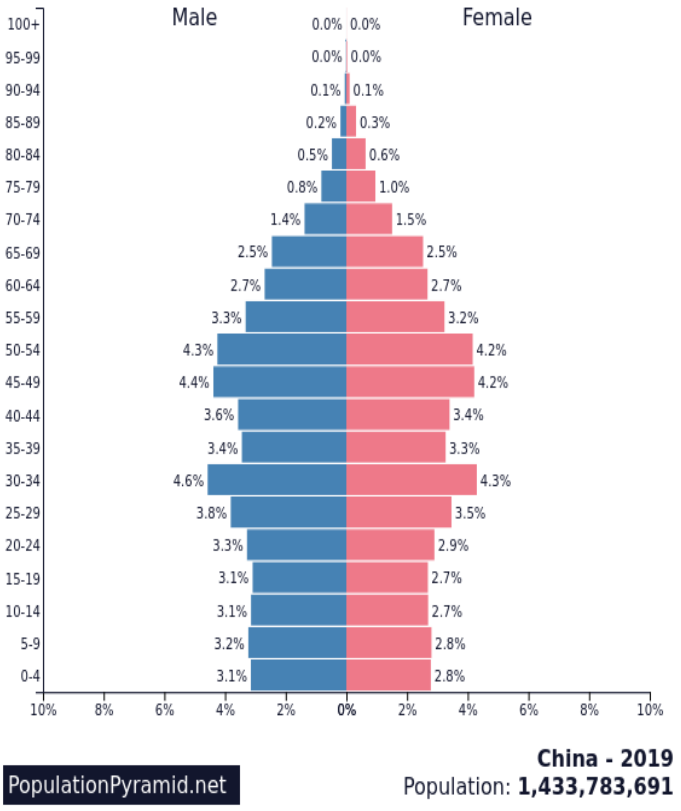
Edward Peake Church of England Middle School		
Topic: Changing China	**Year: 8**	**NC Strand: Locational and Place knowledge**

Map of China

China and Africa



Population pyramid



Rural China village

Shanghai

Media list

D.K Eyewitness: China

'The Almighty Dollar' - Dharshini David - Follows the $1 from a shopping trip in Vegas to China, Nigeria and Iraq, looking at global relationships.

Our Guy in China - 4od

Edward Peake Church of England Middle School		
Topic: Why are our rivers important?	**Year: 8**	**NC Strand: Human and Physical, fieldwork**

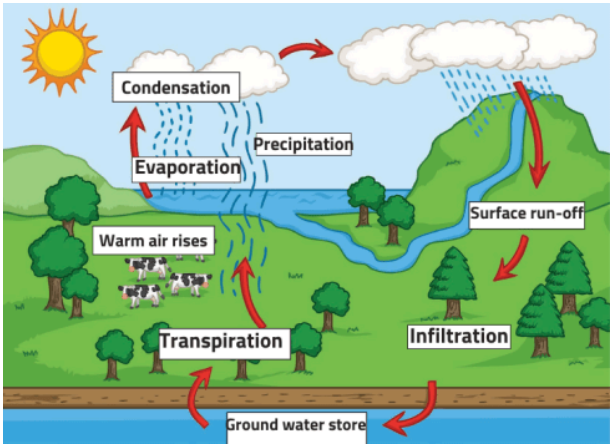
What should I already know?
I should be able to name and locate a range of human and physical features in the UK. I should also be aware of economic, environmental, social and political impacts of events.

Dynamic Landscapes: Big questions		
Why are rivers important? We will introduce ourselves to the River Ivel through a short study on the significance of the river.	**How does water flow into rivers?** We will study the various stores of water on its course from source to mouth.	***What do rivers do?*** We will explore the natural work by rivers through erosion, transportation and deposition.
How do rivers shape the land? This study will explore how rivers shape the land the influence of human activity.	**Fieldwork: River Ivel** We will plan and undertake a fieldwork exercise on the River Ivel.	***How should we manage our rivers?*** We will close the topic by exploring successful and unsuccessful river management attempts.

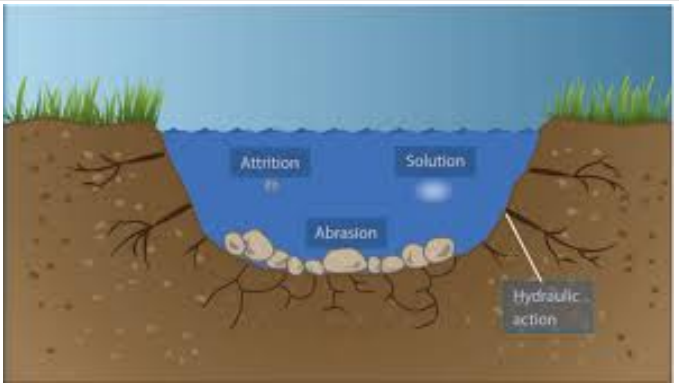
Vocabulary	
source	The start of a river. Usually on a hillside, lake, bog or marsh.
mouth	The exit of a river. Usually into the sea, but can also be into a lake or other river.
precipitation	Water released from clouds in the form of rain, freezing rain, sleet, snow, or hail.
interception	Precipitation which is intercepted by leaves or branches of plants.
evapotranspiration	Combination of water going into the atmosphere from evaporation and transpiration.
evaporation	The process by which a liquid turns to a gas.
transpiration	Water movement into a plant.
biosphere	The life supporting layer of the planets surface.
overland flow	Water flowing over the surface of soil following precipitation.
surface store	Water that is trapped in ponds, lakes and reservoirs.
percolation	Water that moves through the rock layers in the soil.
throughflow	Water that flows sideways through the soil.
groundwater store	A large underground store of water.
groundwater flow	Slow movement of water through the bedrock.
water table	The dividing line between the wet and dry rock.
channel flow	The movement of water through rivers.
erosion	The process of wind, rivers, waves and glaciers wearing something away.
abrasion	Material carried by the river hits the bed causing erosion.
attrition	Material carried the the river collides together, breaking into smaller pieces.
hydraulic action	Force of the water pushes into cracks, causing them to break.
corrosion	Rocks like chalks and limestone are dissolved.
suspension	Water carries light particles.
traction	Boulders and large rocks are slowly rolled along the bed.
solution	Dissolved material is transported.
saltation	Small pebbles and stones are bounced along the river bed.
waterfall	A river or other body of water's steep fall over a rocky ledge into a plunge pool below.
meander	When water flows in a curvy, bendy path, like a snake.
floodplain	An area of flat land alongside a river.

Edward Peake Church of England Middle School		
Topic: Why are our rivers important?	**Year: 8**	**NC Strand: Human and Physical, fieldwork**

Water Cycle



River Erosion



Facts about the River Ivel

Length - 25km

Type - chalk river (1 of 200 globally)

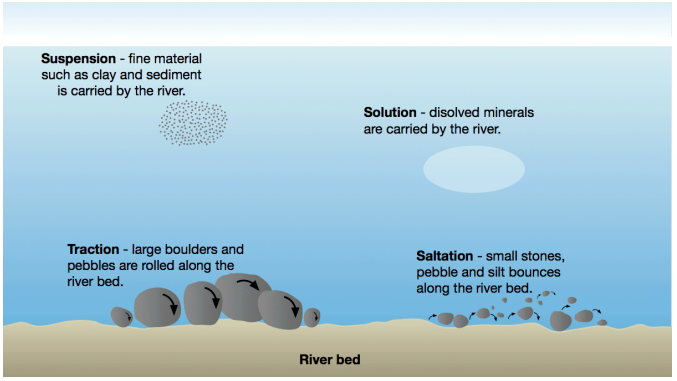
Source - North of Baldock, Hertfordshire,

Course - Bedfordshire

Mouth - River Great Ouse

Fish - barbel, bream, carp, chub, pike, and perch.

River Transportation



Reading/ media suggestions

https://langfordhistorysociety.org.uk/the-river-ivel/

Rivers and Mountains by Joanna Brindle

Rivers by Emily Dufresne

River (2021) - Amazon Prime

Britain's Beautiful Rivers - Richard Hammond, Channel 4

Edward Peake Church of England Middle School		
Topic: Restless Earth	**Year: 8**	**NC Strand: Human and Physical**

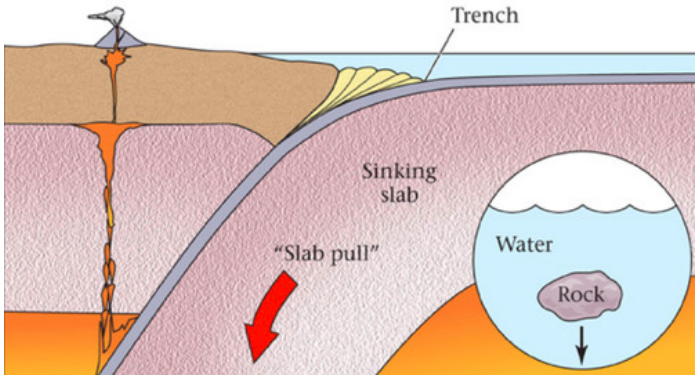
What should I already know?

- I can describe what volcanoes and earthquakes are.
- I have a knowledge of where places are in the world.
- I should be aware of the Earth's structure.

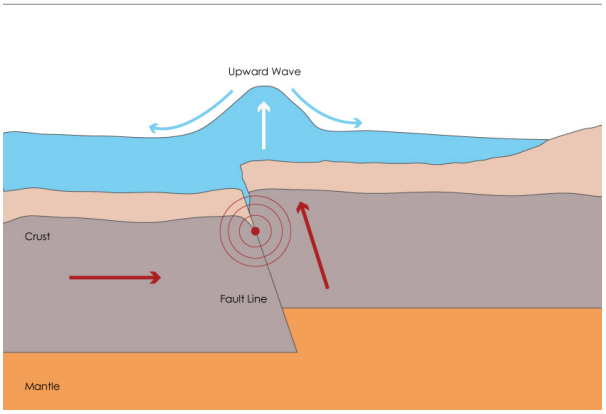
Restless Earth: Big questions

What is the structure of the Earth? In order for us to understand what happens on the surface we need to know what is underneath the surface.	***What is slab pull theory?*** Having learnt about plate boundaries we will study one more closely and explain how it works.	***What are volcanoes?*** Volcanoes are one of the two tectonic hazards caused by slab pull theory which we will study.
What are tsunami's? This is our second tectonic hazard caused by slab pull theory.	***Comparing Tsunami's: Boxing Day and Japan*** This is our opportunity to investigate the causes, impacts and responses to two of the deadliest Tsunamis the world has seen.	***How restless is our planet? - final assessment*** In this final assessment we will create an infographic to demonstrate how restless the planet is.

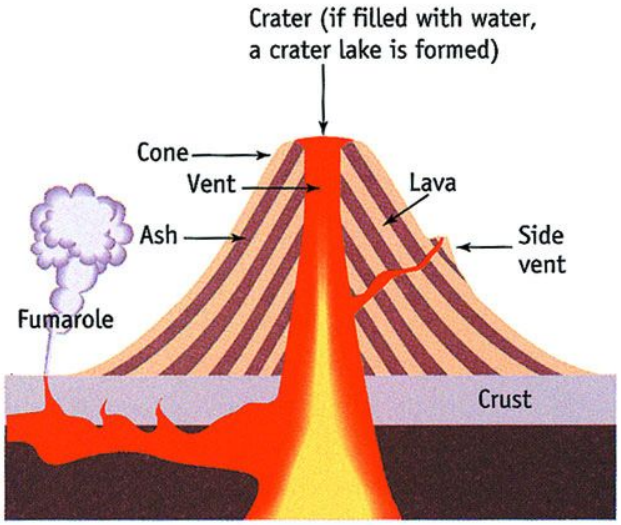
Slab Pull diagram



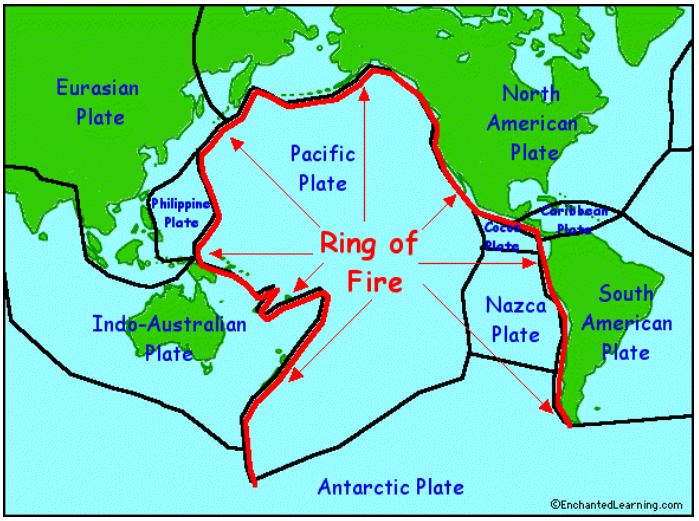
Causes of a tsunami



Volcano structure



Ring of fire map



Edward Peake Church of England Middle School		
Topic: Restless Earth	**Year: 8**	**NC Strand: Human and Physical**

Case study: Boxing Day tsunami

Vocabulary	
Core	Central portion of the Earth made of a liquid outer and solid inner core.
Mantle	Makes up the majority of the earth's structure. It consists of super heated rock which can be liquid or solid.
Crust (lithosphere)	The outermost layer of the planet made of different types of rock.
Tectonic plates	Pieces of the lithosphere which float on the earth surface.
Convection current	Occur in the liquid mantle and act as conveyor belts for the tectonic plates.
Slab Pull	When a tectonic plate is driven by gravity into the mantle.
Magma	Liquid rock when it is below the earth's surface.
Constructive boundary	When two tectonic plates separate, creating new land. This usually occurs on the ocean floor.
Destructive boundary	When two plates collide and the heavier ocean plate is forced under the lighter continental plate.
Transform boundary	When two plates slide past each other.
Ocean ridge	When convection currents rise in the mantle beneath the oceanic crust and create magma where two tectonic plates meet at a divergent boundary.
Earthquake	The shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates
Volcano	An opening in Earth's crust that allows molten rock from beneath the crust to reach the surface.
Hot Spot	An area in the mantle from which heat rises as a thermal plume from deep in the Earth.
Tsunami	A series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea volcanic eruptions.

Lesson Overview

'Plate Tectonics' - Iain Stewart
D.K Eyewitness: Volcano and Earthquake
Earth: Power of the Planet (David Cox)
Expedition Volcano (BBC)