Which of the following statements are True?

☐ The new GCSEs are more demanding

☐ It was a DfE requirement that all the new GCSE specifications should enable students to build on their KS3 knowledge and skills

☐ The 4th edition of geog.123 was written for the KS3 Programme of Study

☐ geog.123 Kerboodle offers KS3-level exam-style questions (see back page for more details)

☐ geog.123 Kerboodle provides opportunities for extended writing (see back page for more details)

☐ All of them!

Prepare for GCSE content

The new GCSE Geography specifications are required by the DfE to enable students to build on their KS3 knowledge and skills. The 4th edition of geog.123 was written for the KS3 Programme of Study and this table shows how it introduces KS3 students to topics that they will study in greater depth and detail at GCSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required GCSE subject content from 2016 (common to all boards)</th>
<th>Support in geog.123 4th edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locational and place knowledge – with an emphasis on a sense of place, developed in depth, rather than superficial case studies</td>
<td>geog.1: Chapter 6 Africa and Chapter 7 in the Horn of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography of the UK – emphasising the UK’s physical landscapes (rather than just rivers or coastal) and human landscapes in urban and rural areas</td>
<td>geog.2: Chapter 7 Asia and Chapter 8 Southwest China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography of Malawi</td>
<td>geog.3: Chapter 6 Russia and Chapter 7 The Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geomorphological processes and landscapes</td>
<td>geog.4: Chapter 4 Glaciers and Chapter 5 Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather and climate – including global climate processes and climate change</td>
<td>geog.2: Chapter 4 Coasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystems and resource management</td>
<td>geog.2: Chapter 1 From rock to soil, plus sections of Chapter 3 Living off Earth’s Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cities and urbanisation – including studies of a mega-city in the developing world or an emerging country</td>
<td>geog.2: Chapter 3 Urbanisation, plus sections of Chapters 4 and 5 Our wetland planet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global economic development – including a study of a developing or emerging country</td>
<td>geog.3: Chapter 4 International development, plus sections of Chapters 5 and 6 South Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepare for GCSE with geog.123

geog.123 4th edition provides the geographical knowledge, understanding, and skills KS3 students need to be ready for GCSE.

Students and teachers now have access to Kerboodle’s new KS3 Programme of Study and KS3 Programme of Study and KS3 Programme of Study and KS3 Programme of Study.

Support in geog.123 4th edition

- geog.1: Chapter 6 Africa and Chapter 7 in the Horn of Africa
- geog.2: Chapter 7 Asia and Chapter 8 Southwest China
- geog.3: Chapter 6 Russia and Chapter 7 The Middle East
- geog.4: Chapter 4 Glaciers and Chapter 5 Rivers
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Prepare for GCSE with geog.123

Kerboodle offers KS3-level exam-style questions (see back page for more details)

Kerboodle’s KS3 Programme of Study provides an emphasis on a sense of place, developed in depth, rather than superficial case studies.

For how many years did Britain control Malawi?

In 1891 Britain took control of Malawi. British planters set up plantations there, to grow coffee, tea, tobacco, and cotton, for export. But in 1964, after decades of struggle, the country gained independence.

One of its main physical features is Lake Malawi, which is rich in fish. It is about half the size of the UK, in area. Tobacco is its top export. It also exports sugar, tea, and cotton.

Malawi is one of the world’s poorest countries.

Compare the figures for Malawi and the UK:

Table: GDP per person (PPP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP per person (PPP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>$780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>$38 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This data indicates that Malawi is a developing country. It does have some wealthy people – but most are poor. Like Sephora, on the next page.

It’s 6.15 am. Sephora is on her way to school, in her worn dress and bare feet. She sings as she walks along the dirt track. The sun is already bright, but she needs to be there for 7 am. After outdoor assembly she heads for her classroom, weed the vegetable patch, and look after the hens, and get water from the well.

Off to school

School starts at 7 am. After outdoor assembly she heads for her classroom, and sits on their mat. Outside, the dogs bark and the frogs croak. She knows she learns fast. But now she won’t have the chance.

Sephora. You’ll stay at home, and the boys will start school. ' Her father’s voice is low.

---

Lake Malawi: more species of fish than any other lake in the world.
Prepare your students for GCSE-level study with Kerboodle

- Engaging starters and plenaries for every lesson build locational knowledge, geographical skills, geographical literacy, and understanding of key concepts and processes.
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- Exam-style questions, including mark schemes and sample answers, familiarise students with the exam skills they will need at GCSE.
- Auto-marked knowledge check tests and extended writing tasks with teacher notes and mark schemes provide even more opportunities to track student progress.

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Rigorous, engaging, and great preparation for GCSE