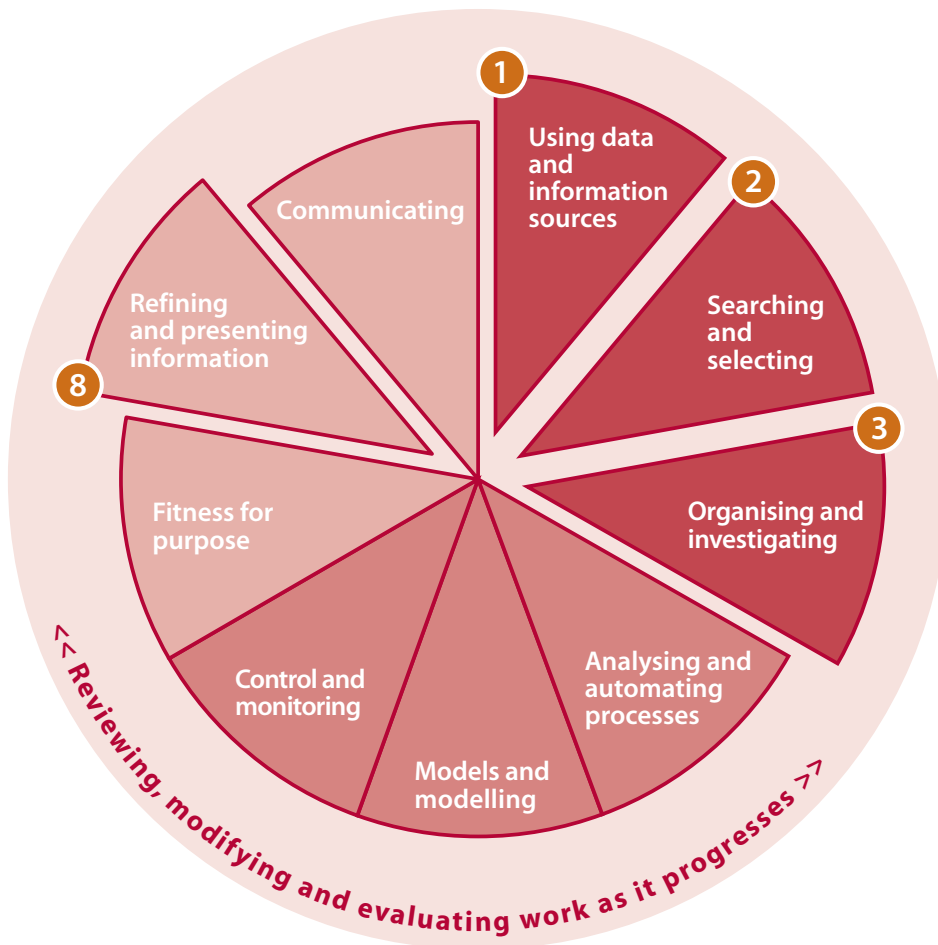


ICT Capability KS3

Key concepts



Key to ICT National Curriculum themes:

- ▶ Finding things out
- ▶ Developing ideas and making things happen
- ▶ Exchanging and sharing information
- ▶ Reviewing, modifying and evaluating work as it progresses

Geography

The **National Curriculum programme of study for ICT** groups the knowledge, skills and understanding that pupils need to acquire into four themes. The Key Stage 3 Strategy publication entitled **Framework for teaching ICT capability: Years 7, 8 and 9** sub divides each of the first three themes into 3 key concepts.

The resulting **9 key concepts** shown in the diagram provide a useful way forward when considering the breadth of ICT capability. The fourth theme (Reviewing, modifying and evaluating work as it progresses) is a critical feature of ICT capability, which needs to be integrated throughout all areas.

Successful implementation of the ICT strand of the Key Stage 3 Strategy should afford greater opportunities for pupils to apply and develop their ICT capability in different subjects. Subject areas can build on and exploit pupils' ICT capability to enhance teaching and learning in their respective subjects.

Examples of where ICT key concepts can be applied and developed in Geography are shown below.

1 Using data and information sources

ICT allow us to analyse and evaluate evidence and draw and justify conclusions. The critical examination of information and data is a key component of geographical enquiry. This includes an emphasis on identifying biased viewpoints and related persuasive arguments.

2 Searching and selecting

ICT allows us to search for and select evidence and data from a range of sources. The ability to select and evaluate material relevant to a task is critical as we will often be working with data in a variety of forms and we will also need to manipulate high volumes of such geographical data.

3 Organising and investigating

ICT enables us to undertake geographical enquiry efficiently by collecting and interpreting data during fieldwork and through an analysis of secondary sources. It allows us to formulate and test hypotheses. We can use a range of techniques to carry out a statistical analysis of data and present it in an accessible form.

8 Refining and presenting information

ICT allows us to convey the outcomes of geographical enquiry using different media and presentation techniques. We can communicate similar content in ways that have different impacts depending on the task and audience. Presentations can be judged against the values and attitudes they portray.