

# Geography Curriculum End Points Document




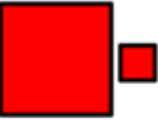


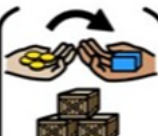
How does learning in EYFS link to Geography learning in KS1?	
Children in EYFS will ...	Vocabulary
<p><b>During the year in Nursery:</b>  Find out about where they live.  Find out about different countries in the world.  Talk about the differences between countries.  Comment and ask questions about their world such as the place where they live.</p> <p><b>During the year in Reception:</b>  Find out about where they live.  Talk about simple features on maps.  Talk about similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.  Find out about the environments in both England and other countries (Africa/Spain)  Find out about what a globe is.  Draw and creates their own maps using real objects, pictures or symbols.  Find out about the four countries of the UK.</p> <p><b>They will experience stories and non-fiction text to explore the similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The New Adventures of Postman Pat. A Special Delivery from Postman Pat</li> <li>- The Train Ride</li> <li>- You can't take an elephant on holiday</li> <li>- I love Chinese New Year</li> <li>- Handa's Surprise</li> <li>- A is for Africa (World Alphabet)</li> <li>- Theodore's Spanish Adventure</li> <li>- The Jolly Postman</li> <li>- At the Beach: Postcards from Crabby Spit</li> <li>- Clem and Crab</li> </ul>	<p>World, Globe,  map, journey  place, countries. country  shop, house, path, road,  woods, woodland  school  ocean, see, land,  seasons, weather, climate, temperature  Africa, Spain, China,</p>
	<p><b>EYFS Knowledge</b></p> <p>I know near my school there are shops, houses and a park.</p> <p>I know a map is a drawing of a place.</p> <p>I know a journey is when I travel to a different place.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seaside Holidays: Then and Now</li> </ul> <p><b>Experience key features of their local environment through</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wild Tribe weekly lessons</li> <li>- Walk around the local area (to the shop / to post a letter / to the playground).</li> <li>- Enhancements in continuous provision eg local building represented in small world, cultural puppets, books and images.</li> </ul>	<p>I know some countries are hot and some countries are cold.</p> <p>I know some typical weather in different seasons.</p> <p>I know some parts of the world are land and some parts are sea.</p>
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A Geographer by the end of KS1	
Will be able to	Will define and use in context the following <b>vocabulary</b> across all units of geography.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw a simple map using pictures and symbols</li> <li>• Create a simple key using basic symbols.</li> <li>• Use maps and aerial photos to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</li> <li>• Use word maps, atlases, and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries.</li> <li>• Use word maps, atlases, and globes to identify countries, continents, and oceans.</li> <li>• Collect and interpret basic geographical data, for example: weather patterns, traffic survey, use of local amenities.</li> </ul>	<p>locate, observe, record, compare, data, survey, tally map, atlas, aerial view, key, symbol</p> <p>compass, North, South, East, West</p> <p>near, far, left, right, position, direction, next to, further away, closer to.</p> <p><b>Physical features</b> beach, cliff, coast, hill, forest, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley vegetation, season, weather</p> <p><b>Human Features</b> city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop.</p>


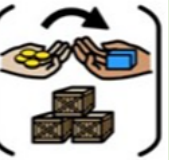
### KS1 Cycle A – Autumn – Street Detectives

Will study ..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
<p>Our School/ School grounds</p> 	<p>Donnington is the local area around our school.</p> <p>Donnington is in the town of Telford</p> <p>Telford is in the county of Shropshire.</p> <p>Shropshire is a county in the country of England.</p> <p>Physical features of a place are all things that are found naturally.</p>	<p>Our local area of Donnington is a small part of the town of Telford.</p> <p>Why a feature is either physical or human.</p> <p>How to draw different types of maps – using pictures and basic symbols.</p> <p>How to use a map and aerial photos to find and describe the key features of our school.</p>	<p>Community</p> <p>Feature</p> <p>Industry</p> <p>Key</p> <p>Litter</p> <p>Material</p> <p>Route</p> <p>Property</p> <p>Settlement</p> <p>Symbol</p> <p>Town, County, Country</p> <p>Donnington, Telford, Shropshire, England,</p>	<p>Walks around the school area making observations with drawings and photos.</p> <p>Map making.</p> <p>Collection of data around school.</p> <p>Drawing a journey</p>

 <p>Scale</p>  <p>The Physical World</p>  <p>Human Environments</p>  <p>Space</p>	<p>Human features of a place are all things that humans have made.</p> <p>The names of some physical and human features in their local area.</p> <p>That aerial photos are taken from above (the sky) looking down on the land.</p> <p>A map shows the different features of a place with pictures and symbols.</p> <p>Symbols are used to represent a feature on a map.</p> <p>A key to a map shows what each symbol means.</p> <p>That a route on a map shows how to get from one place to another.</p>	<p>How to create a route map by placing features in the correct sequence.</p> <p>How to draw and describe a route between two places on a map.</p>	<p>Physical feature, Human feature</p> <p>aerial view, aerial photo, map, route, symbol, key</p> <p>distance, near, far, left, right, position, direction, next to, further away, closer to.</p>	
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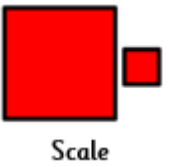


### KS1 Cycle A – Spring - Our Wonderful World


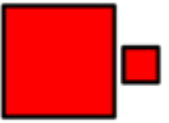


Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experiences
<p><b>The United Kingdom</b></p>  <p>Place</p>	<p>The name of the four countries that make up the UK.</p> <p>The four capital cities of the UK.</p> <p>The surrounding seas of the UK.</p> <p>I can locate the UK on a map of the world</p>	<p>The differences between a town, a village and a city.</p> <p>What a compass is used for.</p> <p>Direction language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>	<p>Atlas</p> <p>Compass</p> <p>Continent</p> <p>Globe</p> <p>Northern Hemisphere</p> <p>Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Settlement</p>	<p>Using maps and atlases to locate the four countries of the UK and surrounding seas.</p> <p>To plan a route on a map using</p>

 <p>The Physical World</p>  <p>Space</p>	<p>The names of some famous landmarks in the UK.</p> <p>The names of some of the cities in the UK and ones they live close to.</p> <p><b>The four points of a compass.</b></p> <p>The names of some of the rivers and mountains of the UK.</p>	<p>How to use a compass.</p>	<p>England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland</p> <p>London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff</p> <p>English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Oceans, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Northern Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Town, village, city</p> <p>Big Ben, Wembley Stadium, Edinburgh Castle, Cardiff Castle, Buckingham Palace, Belfast City Hall, Titanic Museum, The Kelpies, Welsh Millennium Centre, The Angel of the North, Ben Nevis, The Giant's Causeway, Snowdonia National Park, The Lake District.</p> <p>North, South, East, West, Compass</p> <p>Far, near, left, right</p>	<p>directional language to show the journey.</p>
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### KS1 Cycle A – Summer - Let's Explore the World


Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experiences
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<p><b>Amazing Africa</b></p>    	<p>The names of the seven continents and be able to identify them on a globe or map.</p> <p>That a rural area is an area with a small number of houses and that is mostly surrounded by fields. e.g. village.</p> <p>That an urban area is an area where many people live and work close together e.g. town or city.</p>	<p>A continent is made up of countries.</p> <p>A settlement is a place where people live and some differences between a village, town and city.</p> <p>The different features you would find in a village, town and city.</p> <p>How to use an aerial photograph to identify urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Some similarities and differences between human and physical geography of their own local area and a contrasting area in Somalia.</p>	<p>Climate Fieldwork Human feature Moreland Observation Physical feature Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australasia, continent</p> <p>Village, town, city, rural, urban, Somalia, , Telford, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Making comparisons between life in Telford and life in Somalia.</p> <p>Hot/Cold room experience</p> <p>Using maps, atlases and globes.</p>
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Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experiences
<p><b>Where we will</b></p>  <p>Place</p>  <p>Scale</p>  <p>The Physical World</p>  <p>Space</p>	<p>Donnington is the local area around our school.</p> <p>Donnington is in the town of Telford</p> <p>Telford is in the county of Shropshire.</p> <p>Shropshire is a county in the country of England.</p> <p>Their home address.</p> <p>Physical features of a place are all things that are found naturally.</p> <p>Human features of a place are all things that humans have made.</p> <p>The names of some physical and human features in their local area and London.</p> <p>That aerial photos are taken from above (the sky) looking down on the land.</p> <p>A map shows the different features of a place with pictures and symbols.</p> <p>Symbols are used to represent a feature on a map.</p> <p>A key to a map shows what each symbol means.</p>	<p>Our local area of Donnington is a small part of the town of Telford.</p> <p>Why a feature is either physical or human.</p> <p>How to use a map and aerial photos to find and describe the key features of the local area.</p> <p>Data (information) can be collected to find out about a place.</p> <p>London is the Capital City of the United Kingdom</p> <p>London is a large urban settlement in comparison to Donnington</p>	<p>Capital City City Country Countryside Landmark King Rural Urban Village</p> <p>Donnington, Telford, Shropshire, England,</p> <p>Physical feature, Human feature</p> <p>aerial view, aerial photo, map, route, symbol, key distance,</p>	<p>Map making.</p> <p>Virtual tour of Buckingham Palace</p>

	That a route on a map shows how to get from one place to another.			
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### KS1 Cycle B – Spring - Seasonal Change / Splendid Skies

Will study..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
<p>Wonderful Weather</p> 	<p>Different types of weather in the UK</p> <p>That different symbols can be used to represent different types of weather.</p> <p>Examples of extreme weather and its consequences.</p> <p>The impact that weather can have on the natural world.</p> <p>That countries closer to the equator have hotter climates.</p> <p>That countries near and at the North Pole and South Pole have colder climates.</p>	<p>That weather can change daily</p> <p>That there are patterns in types of weather.</p> <p>The links between weather and seasons.</p> <p>That sometimes weather can be dangerous, and this is known as extreme weather.</p> <p>That there are advantages and disadvantages to different types of weather.</p> <p>Why weather reports are important.</p>	<p>Continent</p> <p>Equator</p> <p>Extreme</p> <p>Flood</p> <p>Hemisphere</p> <p>Storm</p> <p>Weather forecast</p> <p>Seasons – Autumn, Spring, Summer, Winter</p> <p>Hibernate</p> <p>Migrate</p> <p>Volume</p> <p>Precipitation</p> <p>Temperature</p> <p>weather, change, rain, snow, wind, hail, ice, sun, sleet, cloud, cloudy, sunny spells, drizzle, frost, hot, cold, mild.</p> <p>temperature, climate, patterns, Celsius, seasonal daily, equator, temperate, North Pole, South Pole, tropical</p>	<p>Design their own UK weather report.</p> <p>Making comparisons between different weather types.</p>






KS1 Cycle B – Summer - Land Ahoy				
Will study..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
<b>Let's Visit Australia</b>   	<p>Where Australia is on a world map.</p> <p>Australia is a continent.</p> <p>Australia is an island which means it is surrounded by water.</p> <p>Locate Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, New Foundland</p> <p>a physical feature is a landmark made by nature and not by humans.</p> <p>Australia is home to many different people and cultures.</p>	<p>Compass directions and the use of symbols/keys</p> <p>The significance and location of a places</p> <p>An ocean is a large body of water</p> <p>Locational and geographical features including the Antarctic circle, Equator, northern and southern hemispheres</p> <p>Aerial photographs and be able to describe the characteristics of the land</p> <p>Peoples culture and lifestyle will be different depending on where they live.</p>	<p>Coast</p> <p>Explorer</p> <p>Navigator</p> <p>Ocean</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>Climate, weather, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere</p> <p>Summer, Spring, Autumn, Winter</p> <p>Culture, Lifestyle, nationality</p>	<p>Pirate day</p>

A Geographer by the end of LKS2...	
Will be able to	Will define and use in context the following <b>vocabulary</b> across all units of geography.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs of Italy.</li> </ul>	Compass directions, North East, North West, South East, South West,


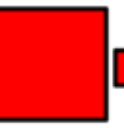


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use atlases, globes, maps and digital mapping to <b>locate</b> Italy</li> <li>• use atlases, maps and digital mapping to <b>find and describe</b> some key physical features of Italy.</li> <li>• generate questions they want to find the answer to and use different sources of information to find answers when researching a region of Italy</li> <li>• research and interpret geographical data, for example: population, temperature, rainfall</li> <li>• Use and develop their skills using an ordnance survey map to locate the position of main rivers in the UK.</li> <li>• Use maps to describe the key features of rivers (eg the source in hills)</li> </ul>	<p>region, county, border, peninsula, position, mainland, island</p> <p>climate, temperature, humid, tropical, equator,</p> <p><b>Physical features</b></p> <p>names of mountains, rivers, volcanoes</p> <p>beach, cliff, coast, hill, forest, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley vegetation,</p> <p><b>Human Features</b></p> <p>Population, currency, language, culture, land use, trade, travel, tourism,</p>
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### LKS2 Cycle A – Autumn 2 Rocks, Relics and Rumbles



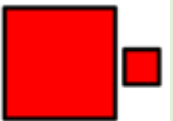

Will study ..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
Volcanoes & earthquakes  Place	<p>Some of the world's most well-known volcanoes and where they are located.</p> <p>Where these volcanoes are in relation to the northern and southern hemispheres, and the equator.</p> <p>The layers of the earth</p>	<p>What a volcano is and how they are formed.</p> <p>What happens when a volcano erupts.</p> <p>What the three types of volcanoes are (composite, shield and dome) and how they are different.</p> <p>The difference between an extinct, active and dormant volcano.</p> <p>That people live in volcanic areas for reasons such as fertile soil, geothermal energy, mining opportunities and tourism.</p> <p>The advantages and disadvantages of living in a volcanic area.</p>	Erode Lava Liquid Magma Molten Organic matter Solid Tectonic plate Vent Volcanic eruption Earthquake Tsunami  Volcanos, Mt Vesuvius, Mt Katla Mt Fuji, Mt Pinatubo, Mt Mayon, Mt Cotopaxi, Mt Krakatau, Mt Etna, Mt	<p>Children will explore why people live in volcanic areas and what the various benefits of this can be for.</p> <p>Model design</p>
 Interdependence	<p>What the tectonic plates are and identify which plates different countries lie on.</p> <p>How these plates move and how this can cause volcanoes and other natural disasters.</p> <p>What the 'ring of fire' is and identify why volcanoes particularly occur along fault lines.</p>			



 The Physical World	<p>Ways in which life in a volcanic area is similar to or different from a life in a non-volcanic area.</p> <p>Explain physical processes that cause earthquakes</p>	<p>To describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short and long term</p> <p>Understand the devastation caused from a Tsunami</p>	<p>Eyjafjallajökull, Mt Kilauea, Mt St Helens</p> <p>Equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere</p>	
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### LKS2 Cycle A – Spring 2 One Planet, Our World




Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
 Interdependence   Scale   Place   The Physical World	<p>The type, purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land and identify reasons for there location</p> <p><b>Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK</b></p> <p>The type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region</p> <p><b>The meaning of the term carbon footprint and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment</b></p> <p>How weather effects the use of urban and rural environments</p>	<p>Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features</p> <p>People can reduce their Carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products</p> <p><b>Weather can affect what people do, the natural and built environment</b></p>	<p>Climate</p> <p>County</p> <p>Carbon Footprint</p> <p>Agricultural</p> <p>Commercial</p> <p>Recreational</p> <p>Residential</p> <p>Shropshire</p> <p>Yorkshire</p> <p>Suffolk</p> <p>Pembrokeshire</p> <p>Inverness-shire</p>	<p>Delivery an assembly about the Carbon Footprint</p>

## LKS2 Cycle A – Summer 2 Interconnected World

Will study..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
<b>North and South America</b>  Space  Interdependence  Scale  Place	Identify the location of the topics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map  The countries of North, central and south America  Climatic variations of a country or continent (climate zones)  How natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy  A range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected  How settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world	The difference between the culture in North and South America  <b>Physical features of the UK</b>  Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydro power, GEO thermal energy and Bio energy  Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain  <b>A canal is a managed waterway and were built during the industrial revolution to transport raw goods</b>	Colonisation Immigration Line of latitude Mangrove forest Originate Principal Terminate	Cultural experience day

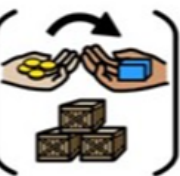

 <p>Human Environments</p>  <p>The Physical World</p>				
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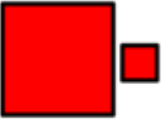

### LKS2 Cycle B – Autumn 2 Road Trip USA

Will study..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
<b>Exploring USA</b>  <p>Place</p>  <p>Interdependence</p>  <p>Human Environments</p>	<p>USA is country on the continent of North America and that there are 50 states that make up USA.</p> <p>The countries of North, central and south America</p> <p>The names of physical features in USA and be able to describe them.</p> <p>The names of some famous physical features in USA.</p> <p>The similarities and differences between an area in the UK to an area in USA.</p>	<p>What attracts tourists to a state in USA.</p> <p>That USA is made up of 50 states</p>	<p>Borough</p> <p>Capital</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Civil right</p> <p>Indigenous</p> <p>Landmark</p> <p>Native American</p> <p>Physical feature</p> <p>President</p> <p>Reservation</p> <p>State</p> <p>tribe</p> <p>Mississippi River, the Rocky Mountains, Grand Canyon,</p> <p>research, compare, contrast</p>	<p>Writing a postcard describe the physical features of USA.</p> <p>Comparing landmarks in USA to London</p>



 <p>The Physical World</p>				
 <p>Space</p>				

### LKS2 Cycle B – Spring 2 Mountain Sierra

Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
<b>Mountain Sierra</b>	<p>Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.</p>	<p>The importance and significance of mountains</p>	<p>Altitude Climate collection</p> <p>K2, Ben Nevis, Mount Olympus, Ararat, Everest, Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Kosciuszko and Aconcagua and ranges, such as the Himalayas, Alps, Andes, Rockies, Karakoram and Pyrenees.</p>	<p>Using compass points</p> <p>Visit a local hill – The Wrekin</p>
 <p>Space</p>  <p>The Physical World</p>	<p>Use the eight points of the compass, maps and globes to describe the locations of significant UK hills and mountains in relation to their own</p> <p>Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map</p> <p>Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.</p> <p>Describe and compare aspects of physical features of mountainous regions.</p>			

 <p>Scale</p>  <p>Place</p>	Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.			
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### LKS2 Cycle B – Summer 2 Flow




Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
<p><b>Investigating Rivers</b></p>  <p>Space</p>  <p>The Physical World</p>	<p>How to identify a range of river features.</p> <p>How to identify the main rivers of the UK on a map.</p> <p>How to recognise river features on an ordnance survey map.</p> <p>The names of the main rivers in the UK.</p> <p>The names of the nearest river to our school.</p> <p>The names of important rivers in the world</p> <p>Where the important rivers are located in world</p> <p>How rivers are used and why they are important.</p> <p>How rivers are use to transport goods.</p> <p>The four main stages of the Water Cycle</p> <p>How water travels around the larger rocks and notice how smaller items are deposited</p>	<p>The importance of water and its impact on rivers.</p> <p>How rivers change along their course.</p> <p>How rivers change the landscape.</p> <p>What evaporation, condensation, precipitation and run-off are.</p> <p>The features of a river.</p>	<p>river, mountain, lake, waterfall, spring, valley, tributary, town, oxbow lake, meander, marsh, mudflats, port, bridge, seaside town, mouth, source, flow, bank, mouth, lower course, middle course, upper course, transport, deposition, flooding,</p> <p>water cycle, River Severn, streams, precipitations, runoff, underground water, sea, wind, sun, evaporation, condensation</p>	<p>Creating a presentation about a journey down one of the mighty rivers.</p> <p>Visit to conduct a river survey</p> <p>Build a model that demonstrates river formation</p>

				
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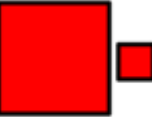

A Geographer by the end of UKS2...	
Will be able to	Will define and use in context the following <b>vocabulary</b> across all units of geography.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries with major mountains</li> <li>• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to identify the human and physical features of mountain ranges</li> <li>• Use four figure grid references to locate features on an OS map.</li> <li>• To draw a thematic map about data collected e.g. population.</li> <li>• Use maps to locate coastal features.</li> </ul>	Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere

UKS2 Cycle A – Autumn 2 Frozen Kingdom				
Will study ..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience






 Place	<p>The position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of Capricorn and cancer, the artic and Antarctic circles, the prime meridian and time zones</p> <p>Describe the similarities and differences between two regions</p>	<p>How industry and tourism has changed a place or landscape over time.</p>	<p>Expedition Explorer Glacier Iceberg Icecap Icesheet Iceshelf Indigenous Inuit Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Particle Precipitation Sea ice</p>	<p>Create a presentation or leaflet</p>
 Human Environments				
 Space				


### UKS2 Cycle B – Spring 2 Investigating our World

Will study..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
 Scale	<p>How to analyse and compare a place using ariel photographs, maps and atlases</p> <p>The location and explain the function of the Prime Meridian and different time zones</p> <p>The names and locations of the worlds Biomes, Climate Zones and Vegetation Belts and explain their common characteristics</p>	<p>The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres.</p> <p>The climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.</p> <p>That vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow.</p> <p>That Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species.</p>	<p>Climate Ecosystem Life expectancy Prime Meridian Biomes Climate zones Vegetation belts Latitude Easter and Western hemispheres</p>	
 Space				

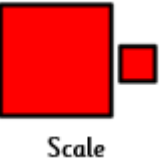


 <p>Place</p>				
 <p>The Physical World</p>				




## UKS2 Cycle B – Summer 2 Investigating our World

Will study..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
 <p>Place</p>	<p>The similarities and differences of physical and human geography between continents</p> <p>Names, locations and descriptions of major world cities</p>	<p>There are seven continents of the world</p> <p>That demographic and economic statistics can help geographers to draw conclusions</p> <p>Sustainable manufacturable processes including reducing Carbon footprint using renewable energy and investigate new technologies</p> <p>The relative distances between cities</p> <p>That a motorway is the main travel for long distances</p>	<p>Population density</p> <p>Topography</p> <p>Hamlet</p> <p>Village</p> <p>Town</p> <p>City</p> <p>Capital City</p> <p>Networks</p> <p>Settlement</p> <p>Continent</p> <p>Carbon Footprint</p> <p>Demographic</p> <p>Economic</p>	<p>A city experience</p>
 <p>Space</p>	<p>Ways that people can improve the production of produces</p> <p>The relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places</p>			
 <p>The Physical World</p>	<p>The location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world</p> <p>How the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger</p>			



		<p>Motorways run from North to South, East to West and they connect towns and cities and provide transport links</p> <p>A hamlet is at the bottom of the hierarchy and a capital city at the top</p>		
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### UKS2 Cycle B – Autumn 2 Sow, Grow, Farm




Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
 <p>Scale</p>  <p>Space</p>  <p>Interdependence</p>	<p>What the weather and seasons are like in countries that our food is produced.</p> <p>How to use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps including the ordnance survey maps</p> <p>How soil fertility, drainage and climate effect agricultural land use</p> <p>The names and locations of the worlds Biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics</p> <p>Physical features and environmental regions of America and explain how the climate effects land use</p> <p>Some of the problems with farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be sorted</p>	<p>To understand the impact climatic and seasonal differences have on food availability.</p> <p>Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other</p> <p>Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land</p> <p>Climate zones are areas with distinct climates and weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.</p> <p>North America is broadly categorised into 6 major Biomes</p> <p>Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also</p>	<p>Praire biome</p> <p>Deciduous forest</p> <p>Dessert biome</p> <p>Tropical rainforest</p> <p>Carpel</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Fertiliser</p> <p>Irrigation</p> <p>Livestock</p> <p>Pesticide</p> <p>Stamen</p>	<p>Products from the supermarket which have a fair-trade label and the meaning of this</p>

 <p>The Physical World</p>  <p>Place</p>  <p>Human Environments</p>	<p>Locations, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world</p>	<p>faces challenges such as lack of farming technology</p> <p>The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles</p>		
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### UKS2 Cycle B – Spring 2 Local Study

Will study..	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
 <p>Human Environments</p>  <p>Place</p>	<p>Name and locate human and physical features within the school grounds &amp; Donnington</p> <p>Name and locate human and physical features within Telford Town Centre</p> <p>Make comparisons to Donnington with Telford Town Centre</p>	<p>How to use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features our local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Human and Physical features</p> <p>Compare Population</p>	<p>Visit Telford Town Centre</p>

 <p>The Physical World</p>				
 <p>Scale</p>				
 <p>Space</p>				
UKS2 Cycle B – Summer 2 Our Changing World				
Will study...	Will know...	Will understand...	Vocabulary	Experience
 <p>Human Environments</p>  <p>Space</p>	<p>How climate change effects climate zones and biomes around the world</p> <p>The physical processes including weather that effect two different locations and to evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather can affect how people live</p> <p>Climate change can intensify natural weather events such as storms, heatwaves, floods and sandstorms</p>	<p>Climate change effects the water, temperature, greenhouse gases and weather of a biome</p> <p>The 4 main causes of climate change are burning fossil fuels, deforestation, over population and rearing livestock</p> <p>The global climate risk index uses data from countries around the world to analyse which countries are most affected by extreme weather events</p>	<p>Export Import Global warming Topography Trade Greenhouse gases Biome Fossil Fuels Sustainable Distribution</p>	<p>Invite a farmer to come in to school to talk about farming</p>

<div data-bbox="112 103 235 247">  </div> <div data-bbox="145 255 212 279">Place</div> <div data-bbox="123 359 280 486">  </div> <div data-bbox="123 518 257 582">The Physical World</div> <div data-bbox="112 638 268 790">  </div> <div data-bbox="123 798 302 821">Interdependence</div>	<p>The names, locations and explanation of the distribution of significant industrial farming and exporting regions around the world</p> <p>The significant of human environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth</p>	<p>The poorest countries are the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather due to little industry, farming and money</p> <p>Countries world-wide trade with each other and export and import goods such as fossil fuels and food.</p> <p>Natural resource management aims to create sustainable ways of using land, now and in the future.</p>		
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