

Geography Progressions of knowledge

| Geography Knowledge (Substantive and procedural.) | Human processes | Physical processes. (Some of these are covered in science.) | Space and place | Procedural knowledge |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Year 3 | <p>National Parks are a human feature Humans use most land around volcanoes for agriculture Tourism needs to be managed sustainably, as it can have negative as well as positive impacts on an area Human impacts can be social, economic or environmental</p> <p>Settlements can be hamlets, villages, towns and cities, depending on their size Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental</p> <p>Tourism is the business of supporting and encouraging people to visit a place for fun Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental</p> | <p>Science: Rocks are formed when placed under pressure Science: Much of the solid surface of the Earth is covered in soil, which is a mixture of pieces of rock of various sizes and the remains of organisms. Some soil also contains air, water and some nutrients Science: There are three main kinds of rocks, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic, with different compositions and properties Geography: There are several mountain ranges in the UK Geography: The Earth has four layers. Its upper layer of tectonic plates moves Geography: Shield and composite volcanoes can form at plate boundaries, which produce lava, pyroclastic flows and lahars Geography: Soil is rich with nutrients around volcanoes</p> <p>Science: Air has carbon dioxide in it</p> | <p>The UK is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland; Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales; the British Isles are made up of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland England and the UK are split into regions. Regions in England and the UK are split into counties There are several mountain ranges in the UK, including the Grampians (Scotland), Pennines (England) and Cambrian Mountains (Wales) The three longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames and Trent The Pacific Ring of Fire is an imaginary line where lots of volcanoes exist Europe is made up of 50 countries; Russia is split across Asia and Europe There are similarities and differences between different places, even if they have similar physical and/or human features</p> | <p>Recognise that world maps can be drawn from different perspectives, and different perspectives are useful for different tasks Say whether a map is at the local, national or global scale Spatially match locations on maps of different scales</p> <p>Use and interpret eight compass points (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW) Identify county boundaries on a map Know that political maps show human boundaries and features, and physical maps show physical boundaries and features Use OS maps Use physical maps Use world maps drawn in a Pacific-centred view Identify a range of political and physical boundaries Use a junior atlas</p> |

Year 4

Human uses of products of the tropical rainforest include wood, food and medicine

Deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest at the national level is making way for agriculture, mining and logging

Indigenous people are the first people who lived in the place and the generations of their people who came after, such as the Kayapo people in the Amazon Rainforest

Humans adapt to living in earthquake-prone areas

Rio de Janeiro is one of the largest cities in Brazil. Some of its population live in favelas (makeshift settlements), but there are also wealthy areas that are popular with tourists
Countries can be classified as low-, medium- or high-income countries (LIC, MIC, HICs). They appear on all continents

Science: The water cycle involves evaporation of water from oceans and condensation of water, which falls as precipitation

Geography: The layer of air around the Earth is called the atmosphere

Geography: Atmospheric circulation causes some areas on Earth to have higher levels of precipitation than others

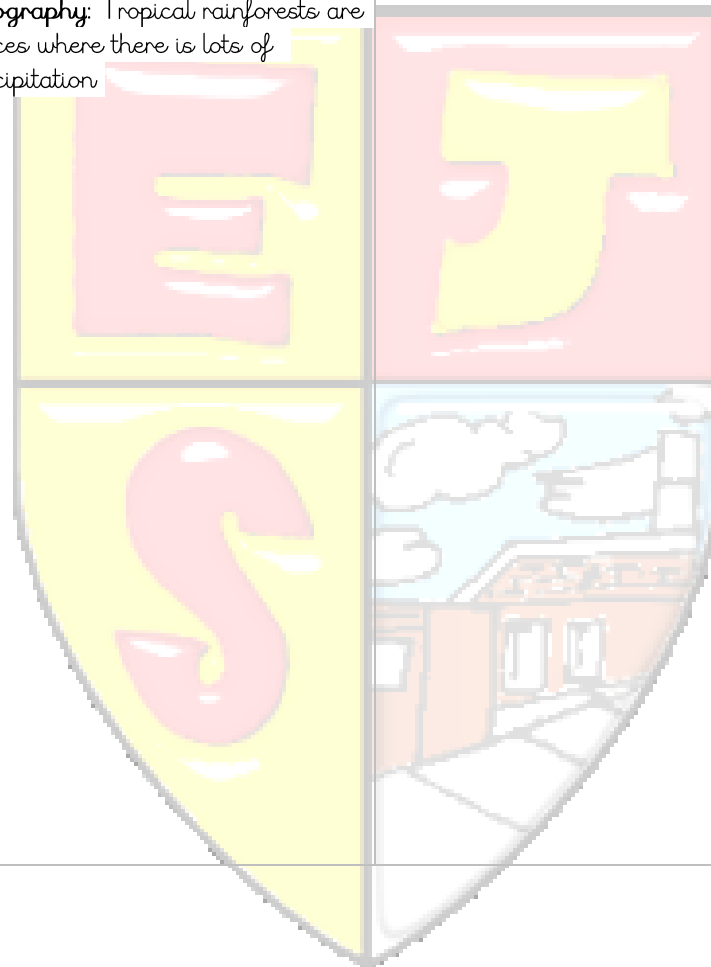
Geography: Tropical rainforests are places where there is lots of precipitation

South America is made up of 12 countries

Lines of longitude and latitude are imaginary lines that help us locate places on Earth. Lines of longitude run north to south. The main one is called the Prime Meridian. Lines of latitude run east to west. The main ones are called the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles

The Equator splits the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres; the Prime Meridian splits the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres

Locate places and features using letter and number coordinates on a map



Year 5

There have been changes in what is grown where, how it is farmed, how it is transported and how it is sold. Agriculture has moved from subsistence to commercial

Land use around a river changes from the upper course to the lower course

Human use of fossil fuels and other resources (renewable and non-renewable)

Population density as a result of climate zones

People can be employed in different industries and sectors including primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary
HICs, MICs and LICs tend to have primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries at different levels

Trade is the process of buying and selling goods. Imports are goods that are brought into the country. Exports are goods that are traded out of the country

Science: Air is a mixture of lots of different gases, including oxygen and carbon dioxide

Geography: The amount of water on Earth is constant. Most is saltwater stored in oceans, and most freshwater is stored as ice or underground

Geography: Water cycle: Evaporation from the air and transpiration from trees mean that water vapour rises in the air. It condenses to form clouds, and precipitation occurs when the clouds get heavy. Surface runoff is the flow of water overground; throughflow is the flow of water underground

Geography: Climate zones share long-term weather patterns. There are six main climate zones: polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountainous

Geography: Biomes are areas of the world that, because of similar climates, have similar landscapes, flora and fauna. The major biomes of the world are the tundra, tropical rainforests, coral reefs, temperate forests and hot deserts

Science: There is less and less air further away from the Earth's surface

Geography: The natural greenhouse effect, the enhanced greenhouse effect, global warming and resulting climate change

North America is located to the west of Europe and is the third-largest continent. North America is made up of 23 countries in the Caribbean, Central America and Northern America

Locations of the Missouri, Mississippi, Yukon, Rio Grande, Churchill, Mackenzie and Colorado rivers

Locating climate zones and biomes

Locate places using four-figure grid references on OS maps

Use thematic maps (showing climate zones and population density)

