

Knowledge and Skills Progression Map

Treales CE Primary School

Geography

Willow Class Cycle B Year 3 and 4

	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
Focus	Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?	Why do so many people live in megacities?	Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?
National Curriculum	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. <p>Human and physical geography</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. <p>Human and physical geography</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (Including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. <p>Human and physical geography</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. <p>Geographical skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

	<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	<p>activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Geographical skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 	
<p>Concepts</p>	<p>Weather - what's happening in the atmosphere at a given time e.g., sunshine and wind. Climate - the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time. Biome - a large region with a particular climate and specific plants and animals. Distribution - the pattern of where physical and human features are located. Environment - the particular physical and human features which make places distinctive. Interdependence - how people and environments are connected and rely on each other.</p>	<p>Environment - The particular physical and human features which make places distinctive. Distribution - The pattern of where physical and human features are located. Location - The position of something. Interaction - The links or connections within and between different natural and human processes. Settlement - Any place where people live such as a village or city. Urban - A built up area with a high population density. Rural - Areas of countryside outside of towns and cities. Urbanisation - The constant increase in the number and size of cities.</p>	<p>Distribution - The pattern of where physical and human features are located. Location - The position of something on Earth. Processes - The natural events and human actions that cause environmental change. Interaction - The links or connections within and between different natural and human processes. Hazard - Extreme physical or human events that are very dangerous. Development - The level of quality of life experienced by people living in different places. Interdependence - How people and their environments are connected and rely upon each other.</p>

	<p>Interaction - the links or connections within and between different natural and human processes.</p> <p>Location - the position of something on Earth.</p> <p>Processes - the natural events and human actions that bring about change in an environment.</p>	<p>Trade - Buying or selling goods and services between people and countries.</p> <p>Development - The level of quality of life experienced by people living in different places.</p> <p>Region - An area of land that has common features such as a particular climate or religion.</p> <p>Economic activity - Making a product or providing something that others pay for.</p>	<p>Region - An area of land that has common features such as a particular climate or religion.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Biodiversity - the variety of plants and animals living in a particular place.</p> <p>Ecosystem - the community of living things found in a particular area which depend upon each other.</p> <p>Habitat - the natural home of a living thing.</p> <p>Pattern - how objects are arranged or laid out on the Earth's surface.</p> <p>Prevailing wind - the direction from which a wind most frequently blows.</p> <p>Climate graph - a graph showing the average pattern of temperature and precipitation over the course of a year.</p> <p>Precipitation - any kind of moisture that falls from the clouds e.g., rain, snow, dew.</p> <p>Flora - all of the plant life of a place.</p> <p>Fauna - all of the animal life of a place.</p> <p>Rain forest - dense evergreen woodland found in tropical regions around the Equator.</p>	<p>Pattern - how objects are arranged or laid out on the Earth's surface.</p> <p>Pollution - something added to the environment that is harmful to living things.</p> <p>City - a place where many people live and work very closely together alongside shops, offices and businesses.</p> <p>Megacity - a place with over ten million inhabitants.</p> <p>Population density - the average number of people living on each square kilometre of land.</p> <p>Constraint - something that limits or restricts the way people can live their lives.</p> <p>Migration - the movement of people from one place to live permanently somewhere else.</p> <p>Favela - a slum or shanty town found around the outside of some large cities in the world.</p> <p>Employment - the occupation or work by which someone earns a living.</p>	<p>Earthquake - the sudden shaking of the ground which happens when masses of rock change position along a fault in the earth's crust.</p> <p>Strata - layers of rock.</p> <p>Epicentre - the point on the Earth's surface directly above where an earthquake happens underground.</p> <p>Richter scale - how the magnitude or energy released by an earthquake is measured.</p> <p>Projection - an estimate of what might happen in the future based on what is happening now.</p> <p>Pattern - how objects are arranged or laid out on the earth's surface.</p> <p>Tectonic plate - one of the large moving sections of the Earth's crust.</p> <p>Remote - a faraway place situated a long distance from centres of population.</p> <p>Crust - the thin outermost layer of the Earth made of solid rock.</p> <p>Mantle - the very thick layer of rock that lies between the Earth's crust and its central core.</p>

	<p>Desert - an environment that is very dry because it receives very little precipitation.</p> <p>Convictional rain - when warm moist air rises to a height where its water vapour condenses to rain.</p> <p>Relief rain - as air rises over mountains it cools causing water vapour to condense as rain droplets.</p> <p>Drought - a very long period of time without any precipitation.</p> <p>Adaptation - how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live.</p>	<p>Congestion - very full or crowded with people.</p> <p>Smog - air pollution causes when water droplets combine with chemical particles.</p>	<p>Core - the very hot centre of the Earth which is solid on the inside and liquid on the outside.</p> <p>Volcano - a landform (usually a mountain) from which red hot liquid rock called magma erupts.</p> <p>Fault - a crack in the earth's crust particularly between two tectonic plates.</p> <p>Magma - red hot liquid rock that rises up from the mantle through cracks.</p>
<p>Prior Knowledge (indicate year group)</p>	<p>Earlier in EYFS, Key Stage 1 and Lower Key Stage 2 pupils learned about:</p> <p>A wide range of different natural and human environments at different scales around the world.</p> <p>The physical and human features of these environments.</p> <p>The difference between weather and climate.</p> <p>How climate affects the environment of different places and determines the plants and animals that can live there.</p> <p>That environments change as a result of both physical and human processes.</p> <p>That environmental change can be both positive and negative.</p>	<p>Earlier in Key Stage 1 and Lower Key Stage 2 pupils learned about:</p> <p>The type of settlement in which they live and its main physical and human features.</p> <p>Compared their settlement with a contrasting settlement on the island of Borneo.</p>	<p>Earlier in Key Stage 1 pupils learned about:</p> <p>The causes and effects of the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79 in History</p> <p>That the weather can sometimes cause natural hazards such as storms, floods and drought</p>

<p>Key Knowledge (Substantive)</p>	<p>The difference between weather and climate. How temperature and precipitation varies across the United Kingdom. The location and features of the main climate regions of the world. How climate affects the landscape of different environments. What a biome is and the name and location of the world's main biomes. The flora and fauna of the main biomes of the world. The physical features of the Atacama Desert. Why Arica in Chile is the driest inhabited place in the world. Why Manaus in Amazonia is one of the wettest places in the world.</p>	<p>What the terms 'rural', 'urban' and 'urbanisation' mean. What a megacity is and their distribution globally. The top ten megacities. Why the number of people living in megacities is increasing globally. Why Baghdad became the first city with one million inhabitants. The location of the ten largest cities in the United Kingdom. Why Milton Keynes is the fastest growing city in the UK. Name and locate the countries, largest cities and physical features of the continent of South America. Why the government of Brazil decided to construct a new capital city in 1960. The physical and human features of the city of Brasilia. The main attractions and disadvantages of living in megacities.</p>	<p>What causes an earthquake. The distribution of earthquakes occurring around the world. Why earthquakes happen at some locations but not others. How the magnitude of an earthquake is measured. Why earthquakes with the greatest magnitude do not necessarily cause the most deaths and destruction. What causes a volcano. Why volcanoes and earthquakes often occur at the same locations around the world. The location of the 'Pacific Ring of Fire' and why it is a hot spot for earthquakes and volcanoes. The location, cause and effects of the Christchurch (New Zealand) earthquake of 2011</p>
<p>Key Skills (Disciplinary)</p>	<p>Describing - Giving an account of something. Selecting - Choosing the information most suitable and relevant. Sequencing - Arranging events or artefacts in their correct time order. Comparing and contrasting - Finding similarities and differences in how people lived at different times. Reasoning and speculating - Forming ideas about something without firm evidence.</p>	<p>Describing - Giving an account of something. Selecting - Choosing the information most suitable and relevant. Sequencing - Arranging events or artefacts in their correct time order. Comparing and contrasting - Finding similarities and differences in how people lived at different times. Reasoning and speculating - Forming ideas about something without firm evidence. Synthesising - Combining a range of ideas and facts from different sources.</p>	<p>Describing - Giving an account of something. Selecting - Choosing the information most suitable and relevant. Sequencing - Arranging events or artefacts in their correct time order. Comparing and contrasting - Finding similarities and differences in how people lived at different times. Reasoning and speculating - Forming ideas about something without firm evidence. Synthesising - Combining a range of ideas and facts from different sources.</p>

	<p>Synthesising - Combining a range of ideas and facts from different sources.</p> <p>Explaining - Showing understanding of how or why something happened.</p> <p>Empathising - Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.</p>	<p>Explaining - Showing understanding of how or why something happened.</p> <p>Empathising - Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.</p>	<p>Explaining - Showing understanding of how or why something happened.</p> <p>Empathising - Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.</p>
Geographical techniques	<p>Statistical representation - Interpreting tabular data and constructing climate graphs.</p> <p>Mapwork - Interpreting and annotating thematic distribution maps - Political, relief, population density, pictorial and distribution maps.</p> <p>Imagery - Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs and GIS <i>Google Earth Pro</i></p>	<p>Statistical representation - Interpreting tabular data and constructing population density maps.</p> <p>Mapwork - Interpreting and annotating thematic distribution maps - Political, relief, population density, pictorial and distribution maps.</p> <p>Imagery - Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs and GIS <i>Google Earth Pro</i></p>	<p>Statistical representation - Interpreting tabular data and drawing scatter graphs to indicate correlation, storyboarding.</p> <p>Mapwork - Interpreting and annotating thematic distribution maps - Political, relief, population density, distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes, and constructing choropleth maps.</p> <p>Imagery - Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs and GIS <i>Google Earth Pro</i></p>
Possible-sequence of lessons – enquiry questions?	<p>Why is climate different across the United Kingdom?</p> <p>What are the world's climates?</p> <p>How do climate graphs help geographers compare the climate of one place with another?</p> <p>How does the climate affect the plants and animals living in a place?</p> <p>Why is the jungle of the Amazon Rainforest so wet and Humid?</p> <p>Why is Arica the driest inhabited place on Earth?</p>	<p>What are megacities and where are they located?</p> <p>Why did Baghdad become the first city in the world with one million people?</p> <p>Why is Milton Keynes the United Kingdom's fastest-growing city?</p> <p>Why is Brasília the fastest-growing city in Brazil?</p> <p>How do the advantages of living in cities compare with the disadvantages?</p>	<p>Why won't Paula and Richard forget 22 February 2011?</p> <p>How has New Zealand been affected by earthquakes in the past?</p> <p>Why does New Zealand have so many earthquakes?</p> <p>Why don't the largest earthquakes always cause the most death and destruction?</p> <p>Why do most volcanoes happen in the same places as earthquakes?</p>

End of unit
goals
Suggested
assessment
task?

Explain the difference between weather and climate.
Identify, describe and explain how temperature and precipitation varies across the United Kingdom.
Identify and describe the location and features of the main climate regions of the world.
Understand how climate affects the landscape and the types of plants and animals that can live in different environments.
Explain what a biome is and **identify and locate** the world's main biomes.
Identify, describe and explain the flora and fauna of the main biomes of the world.
Identify and describe the physical features of the Atacama Desert.
Explain why Arica in Chile is the driest inhabited place in the world.
Explain why Manaus in Amazonia is one of the wettest places in the world.

Describe and explain what the terms 'rural', 'urban' and 'urbanisation' mean.
Describe and explain what a megacity is and locate and describe their distribution globally.
Name and locate the top ten megacities in the world.
Understand why the number of people living in megacities is increasing globally.
Describe and explain why Baghdad became the first city in the world with one million inhabitants.
Identify and locate the ten largest cities in the United Kingdom.
Describe and explain why Milton Keynes is the fastest growing city in the United Kingdom.
Name and locate the countries, largest cities and physical features of the continent of South America.
Explain why the government of Brazil decided to construct a new capital city in 1960.
Identify and describe the main physical and human features of the city of Brasilia.
Understand some of the main attractions and disadvantages of living in megacities.

Describe and explain what causes an earthquake.
Locate, describe and explain the distribution of earthquakes occurring around the world.
Explain why earthquakes happen at some locations but not others.
Describe how the magnitude of an earthquake is measured.
Explain why earthquakes with the greatest magnitude do not necessarily cause the most deaths and destruction.
Describe and explain what causes a volcano.
Explain why volcanoes and earthquakes often occur at the same locations around the world.
Identify and locate the 'Pacific Ring of Fire' and **explain** why it is a hot spot for earthquakes and volcanoes.
The location, cause and effects of the Christchurch (New Zealand) earthquake of 2011

<p>Suggestions for the development of greater depth</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the biodiversity of the temperate forest biome in which the United Kingdom is located with that of tropical forest and desert biomes and explain the differences.</p>	<p>Understand the concept of settlement and be able to name and describe the hierarchy of settlements – individual dwelling, hamlet, village, town, city, conurbation, megacity.</p>	<p>Understand the concept of 'hazard' in Geography and how both natural and human events can cause hazards for people living in different parts of the world.</p>
<p>Enrichment opportunities</p>			