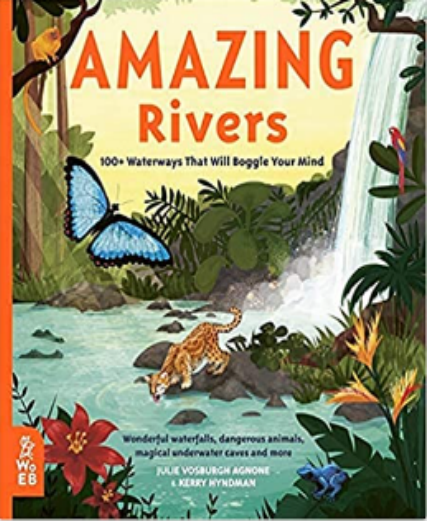

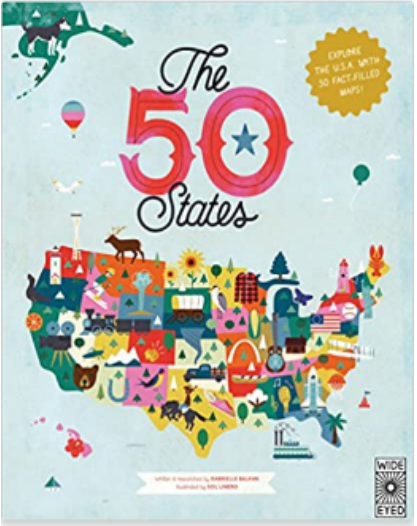


| Year 5 | | | |
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| Topic | What are rivers used for? | How is the world connected by trade? | How is the USA different from the UK? |
| Linked Books |  |  |  |
| Prior learning | <p>Name and locate countries using a map/atlas including the UK and countries in Europe. Compare physical and human geographical features of contrasting countries (UK and Italy.) Understand climate zones and biomes Describe and understand key aspects of mountains.</p> | | |
| Curriculum end point | <p>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)</p> | <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including economic activity including trade links.</p> | <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> |

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| | Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers. | | <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>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> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</p> |
| Substantive Knowledge | <p>Locational knowledge To know where the source and mouth of the River Aire are.</p> <p>To know where other major Rivers are located (The Amazon, Nile, Congo)</p> <p>Human and Physical geography To know the names of some of the world's most significant mountain ranges- The Alps</p> | <p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>To know where some of the countries the UK imports food (countries with warmer climates) from and some of the products (bananas, rice).</p> <p>Human and physical Geography</p> <p>To know how trade has changed over time explaining that: *Trade was localised in the Stone Age *Trade is global in the 21st century. *Know that animals and/or vehicles were used to enhance trade in the past</p> | <p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>To know where the USA and Canada are on a world map in relation to the equator and the UK.</p> <p>Know that the USA is a country in North America and that Washington DC is its capital.</p> <p>Know that the oceans which surround North America are the: Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific.</p> |

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| | <p>To know the names of some of the world's most significant rivers (Amazon, River Nile).</p> <p>To know some local rivers - River Aire.</p> <p>To know that the water cycle is the processes and stores which move water around our Earth and to be able to name these.</p> <p>Know that a river's source is: a lake, a bog, rainfall or a spring.</p> <p>Know that rivers end at the mouth. This is where the river meets the sea or a lake.</p> <p>Each course has its own features, different landforms created by erosion and deposition, such as the source, tributary, valley, waterfall, meander, oxbow lake, mouth, floodplain, delta and estuary.</p> <p>Know the problems of living by a river: flooding.</p> <p>To know water is used by humans in a variety of ways.</p> <p>To know that a natural resource is something that people can use which</p> | <p>*Know that mainly vehicles are used for trade in the 21st century</p> <p>Define importing as when a country buys goods and services from other countries.</p> <p>Define exporting as when a country sells goods and services to another country.</p> <p>Understand the three stages in the global supply chain: Primary (extracting raw materials) Secondary (manufacturing/using the materials to make products) Tertiary (transporting and selling manufactured goods) Know that the UK imports food from around the world and know some countries and products that are imported.</p> <p>Give reasons why the UK imports certain food from other countries such as climate.</p> <p>To know that it is sometimes cheaper to import goods than produce them in the UK.</p> <p>Know that fair trade aims to achieve a fair price for the producers of certain goods.</p> <p>Give 3 examples of Fair Trade products (chocolate, bananas and coffee)</p> | <p>Know that the USA is roughly 43 times bigger than the UK.</p> <p>To know that California and Mississippi are states in the USA.</p> <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To know that a state is a collection of cities, similar to counties in the UK. ● Define densely populated areas as those that contain a lot of people in one area (California is an example of a densely populated state). <p>Define sparsely populated areas as those that contain few people in one area (Wyoming) .</p> <p>California</p> <p>Know that California is the most populated state in the USA and Wyoming is the least populated state in the USA.</p> <p>Know that California is susceptible to droughts due to its dry climate.</p> |
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| | <p>comes from the natural environment. Water is a natural resource.</p> <p>To know the UK grows some food locally. To understand that a scale shows how much smaller a map is compared to real life.</p> <p>To know that an OS (Ordnance survey) map is used for personal use and organisations use it for housing projects, planning the natural environment and public transport and for security purposes.</p> <p>To know that an OS map shows human and physical features as symbols.</p> <p>To know that grid references help us locate a particular square on a map.</p> <p>To know the eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, south-east, north-west, south-west.</p> <p>To know an enquiry-based question has an open-ended answer found by research.</p> <p>To know that an annotated drawing or sketch map is hand drawn and gives a rough idea of features of an area without having to be completely accurate.</p> | <p>Know that some people purchase fair trade products at a slightly higher price.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Know what a six figure grid reference is and some uses for them</p> | <p>Know that California has more Urban areas than Mississippi.</p> <p>Land in California is mainly used industrial, commercial, residential, recreational and transportation</p> <p>Know that the San Andreas fault line runs through California.</p> <p>Know that California is susceptible to droughts due to its dry climate.</p> <p>To know that droughts occur in dry areas when there is little rain and this can lead to wildfires.</p> <p>To know that loss of life and wildfires as possible effects of droughts.</p> <p>Mississippi</p> <p>Know that Mississippi is a more rural area in comparison to other states. Land is used for agricultural use</p> <p>Know that the Mississippi River is a physical geographical feature in the USA.</p> <p>To know what causes a flood.</p> |
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| | <p>To know a Likert scale is used to record people's feelings and attitudes.</p> <p>To know what a bar chart, pictogram and table are and when to use which one best to represent data.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>Know what a four figure grid reference is and some uses for them</p> | | <p>Know that Mississippi is susceptible to flooding due to its location near the Mississippi River which can overflow.</p> <p>To know that property damage and loss of life are possible short term effects of floods.</p> <p><i>Place knowledge developed throughout the unit - comparisons made to the UK.</i></p> |
| <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> | <p>Locating some major cities of the countries studied.</p> <p>Locating key physical features in countries studied including significant environmental regions.</p> <p>Locating the world's most significant mountain ranges on a map and identifying any patterns.</p> <p>Locating some of the world's most significant rivers and identifying any patterns.</p> <p>Locating some cities in the UK (local to your school).</p> <p>Identifying key physical and human characteristics of counties, cities and/or geographical regions in the UK.</p> | <p>Using longitude and latitude when referencing location in an atlas or on a globe.</p> <p>Understanding how climates impact on trade, land use and settlement.</p> <p>Using maps to explore wider global trading routes.</p> <p>Understanding some of the impacts and causes of climate change.</p> <p>Giving examples of alternative viewpoints and solutions used in regards to an environmental issue and explaining how this links to climate change.</p> <p>Describing and understanding economic activity, including trade links.</p> <p>Suggesting reasons why the global population has grown significantly in the last 70 years.</p> | <p>Using longitude and latitude when referencing location in an atlas or on a globe.</p> <p>Describing and explaining similarities between two environmental regions studied.</p> <p>Describing and explaining differences between two environmental regions studied.</p> <p>Understanding how climates impact on trade, land use and settlement.</p> <p>Understanding the distribution of natural resources both globally and within a specific region or country studied</p> |

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| | <p>Describing how and why humans have responded in different ways to their local environments.</p> <p>Describing how physical features, such as rivers are formed</p> <p>Describing and explaining how physical features such as rivers have had an impact upon the surrounding landscape and communities.</p> <p>Describing how humans use water in a variety of ways.</p> <p>Describing and understanding types of settlement and land use.</p> <p>Explaining why a settlement and community has grown in a particular location.</p> <p>Explaining why different locations have different human features.</p> <p>Beginning to use maps at more than one scale.</p> <p>Using atlases, maps, globes, satellite images and beginning to use digital mapping to locate countries studied.</p> | <p>Understanding the distribution of natural resources both globally and within a specific region or country studied.</p> <p>Recognising geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments. Describing and explaining how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively, using examples.</p> <p>Confidently using and understanding maps at more than one scale.</p> <p>Using atlases, maps, globes and digital mapping to locate countries studied.</p> <p>Using atlases, maps, globes and digital mapping to describe and explain physical and human features in countries studied.</p> <p>Identifying, analysing and asking questions about distributions and relationships between features using maps (e.g settlement distribution).</p> <p>Recognising an increasing range of Ordnance Survey symbols on maps and locating features using six-figure grid references.</p> <p>Accurately using four and six-figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied.</p> | <p>Recognising geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments</p> <p>Confidently using and understanding maps at more than one scale.</p> <p>Using atlases, maps, globes and digital mapping to locate countries studied.</p> <p>Using atlases, maps, globes and digital mapping to describe and explain physical and human features in countries studied.</p> <p>Identifying, analysing and asking questions about distributions and relationships between features using maps (e.g settlement distribution).</p> <p>Accurately using four and six-figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied.</p> |
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| | <p>Using atlases, maps, globes and beginning to use digital mapping to recognise and describe physical and human features in countries studied.</p> <p>Beginning to use the key on an OS map to name and recognise key physical and human features in regions studied.</p> <p>Accurately using 4-figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied.</p> <p>Beginning to locate features using the 8 points of a compass.</p> <p>Using a simple key on their own map to show an example of both physical and human features.</p> <p>Following a route on a map with some accuracy.</p> <p>Saying which directions are N, S, E, W on an OS map.</p> <p>Labelling some features on an aerial photograph and then locating these on an OS map of the same locality and scale in regions studied.</p> <p>Beginning to choose the best approach to answer an enquiry question.</p> | | |
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| | <p>Mapping land use in a small local area using maps and plans. Asking and answering one-step and two-step geographical questions.</p> <p>Observing, recording, and naming geographical features in their local environments.</p> <p>Taking digital photos and labelling or captioning them.</p> <p>Making annotated sketches, field drawings and freehand maps to record observations during fieldwork.</p> <p>Beginning to use a simplified Likert Scale to record their judgements of environmental quality.</p> <p>Presenting data using plans, freehand sketch maps, annotated drawings, graphs, presentations, writing and digital technologies (photos with labels/captions) when communicating geographical information.</p> <p>Suggesting different ways that a locality could be changed and improved.</p> <p>Finding answers to geographical questions through data collection.</p> | | |
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| Human and Physical Geographical Interaction | What are humans doing in order to mitigate the risks of tectonic events? | How can human buying behaviour impact on the environment and those in the primary stage of the supply chain? | Why do people live near the San Andreas Fault? |
| Vocabulary | condensation delta estuary evaporation flooding floodplain groundwater irrigation leisure meander oxbow lake percolation precipitation river mouth source transpiration tributary valley water cycle waterfall | Trade Import Export Supply Chain Primary Secondary Tertiary Producer Customer Consumer Fair Trade | State Equator flood drought Northern Hemisphere climate agriculture population distribution human feature physical feature |