



Geography Curriculum: Year 5 and 6

What are the aims and intentions of this curriculum?

That children:

- Are allowed to explore and discover the geography in the world around them.
- Develop knowledge of locations, places and their features, human and physical processes and key terminology.
- Can understand similarities and differences, and the interaction of people, processes and places.
- Children can work like a geographer using maps, atlases and globes, and use fieldwork and observational skills to observe, measure and record.

Term	Topic	Knowledge	Skills	Specific field work and mapping skills	Assessment
Spring Cycle A	Rainforests: why are they so important?	<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>Name and locate 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> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of: a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. a 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>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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>	<p><u>Gather information</u> Select appropriate methods for data collection such as interviews. Use a database to interrogate/amend information collected. Use graphs to display data collected. Evaluate the quality of evidence collected and suggest improvements.</p> <p><u>Audio/Visual</u> Use photographic evidence in their investigations. Evaluate the usefulness of the images.</p> <p><u>Using maps</u> Describe the features shown on an OS map. Use atlases to find out data about other places. Use 8 figure compass and 6 figure grid reference accurately. Use lines of longitude and latitude on maps.</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate the world's countries on a variety of maps, including the areas studied throughout the Key Stages.</p>	



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				<p><u>Making maps</u> Draw plans of increasing complexity. Begin to use and recognise atlas symbols.</p>	
Spring Cycle B	Brazil to Bearpark: Destination Sao Paolo	<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>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> <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> <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> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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> <p>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>	<p><u>Gather information</u> Select appropriate methods for data collection such as interviews. Use a database to interrogate/amend information collected. Use graphs to display data collected. Evaluate the quality of evidence collected and suggest improvements.</p> <p><u>Sketching</u> Evaluate their sketch against set criteria and improve it. Use sketches as evidence in an investigation. Select field sketching from a variety of techniques. Annotate sketches to describe and explain geographical processes and patterns.</p> <p><u>Audio/Visual</u> Make a judgement about the best angle or viewpoint when taking an image or completing a sketch. Use photographic evidence in their investigations. Evaluate the usefulness of the images.</p> <p><u>Using maps</u> Follow a short route on an OS map. Describe the features shown on an OS map. Use atlases to find out data about other places. Use 8 figure compass and 6 figure grid reference accurately. Use lines of longitude and latitude on maps.</p>	



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		<p>a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>a 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>		<p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate the world's countries on a variety of maps, including the areas studied throughout the Key Stages.</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Draw plans of increasing complexity. Begin to use and recognise atlas symbols.</p>	
Summer Cycle B	The Tokyo Olympics: Fantastic journeys.	<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>To know 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> <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>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>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>	<p><u>Gather information</u> Select appropriate methods for data collection such as interviews. Use a database to interrogate/amend information collected. Use graphs to display data collected. Evaluate the quality of evidence collected and suggest improvements.</p> <p><u>Audio/Visual</u> Use photographic evidence in their investigations. Evaluate the usefulness of the images.</p> <p><u>Using maps</u> Compare maps with aerial photographs. Select a map for a specific purpose. Begin to use atlases to find out other information (e.g. temperature). Find and recognise places on maps of different scales.</p>	



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	<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> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>a 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>		<p>Use 8 figure compasses, begin to use 6 figure grid references.</p> <p><u>Map knowledge</u> Locate the world's countries. Identify the position and significance of lines of longitude & latitude.</p> <p><u>Making maps</u> Draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data. Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key. Use and recognise OS map symbols regularly.</p>	
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