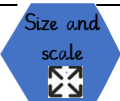




St. Katharine's Primary School Geography Progression Pathway Year 5

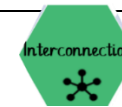
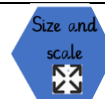
Enquiry question/ Concept
 Lost at sea – how would you survive?



Geog Your Memory =

Curriculum Content	Skills	Vocabulary
<p>Locational and place knowledge 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>Fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries 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>What is the best way to locate places on a journey? (Kensuke's Kingdon) Identify given locations on a map, explain which continent they are in and demonstrate understanding of using an atlas.</p> <p>What is longitude and latitude and how do they help location? Demonstrate understanding of longitude and latitude to locate given places.</p> <p>What are the 8 compass points and how are they useful? How can we use grid references on an OS map to locate where features are.</p> <p>What do OS map symbols mean and how are they useful? Using Digimaps, summarise what a given area is like using map symbols.</p> <p>How do you use grid references confidently?</p> <p>How does What 3 Words help identify where we are?</p> <p>Challenge –</p> <p>Home Learning opportunity - Use What 3 Words at home to find locations.</p>	<p>Longitude Latitude Equator Northern/Southern hemisphere Grid reference Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Arctic circle</p>





Enquiry question/ Concept

Why are mountains so important?

Flashback =

- How tectonic activity creates volcanoes
- How physical processes such as volcanoes impact on people
- The difference between physical and human processes and features
- What different land uses are and what economic activity involves
- About trade and how countries import and export goods and services
- What leisure and tourism involves for people



Curriculum Content	Skills	Vocabulary
<p>Locational and place knowledge 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>Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: 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> <p>Fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>1. Why are the three mountains of Olympus, Mauna Kea and Everest so famous? Recognise, identify and explain what geographers define as mountains and understand how this can lead to disagreements.</p> <p>2a. Where are the main mountain ranges located? 2b How are folded mountains formed? Identify, locate and describe the location of the largest ranges of mountains in the world and the countries that they cover. Explain how the movement of plates of the Earth's crust can form ranges of fold mountains.</p> <p>3. Why is the legend of Mallory and Irvine the greatest unsolved mystery of mountaineering? Reflect upon, evaluate evidence and reach a conclusion and judgement regarding the success or failure of expedition of Mallory and Irvine to climb Mount Everest in 1924</p> <p>4. Why did Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay find fossils of sea animals on the summit of Everest? Demonstrate that they understand how fossils form and can explain why Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay discovered fossils of sea animals on the summit of Mount Everest in 1953</p> <p>5. How are the Cambrian Mountains different from the Himalaya Mountains? Identify, describe, compare and contrast and explain the differences between the Cambrian Mountains of Wales and the Himalaya Mountains</p> <p>6. Why is the climate such a challenge for Derek?</p>	<p>Landscape Range Summit Base camp Tectonic plate Crust Mantel Core Strata Fossil Valley Growing season Agriculture Economic activity Conservation</p>





St. Katharine's Primary School Geography Progression Pathway Year 5

use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key

Measure, record, compare and contrast climate data for Derek's farm with where they live and begin to offer reasons for their observations

Explain and reach a conclusion as to why the mountains of the north and west of the United Kingdom are generally wetter and cooler than places in the south and east

7. Why do tourists visit the Cambrian Mountains?

Identify, locate, describe and explain the tourist attractions of the Cambrian Mountains by **interpreting** and **making judgements** from evidence presented on Ordnance Survey maps

Home Learning opportunity – **Why is Everest an inspirational place to so many people all over the world?**

Identify, explain and summarise the importance of Everest to people all over the world.

Challenge:

Understand why the Cairngorm Mountains of Scotland have become Britain's most important skiing and snowboarding centre

Evaluate the costs and benefits of these developments from an economic and environmental perspective

Inspirational people and places

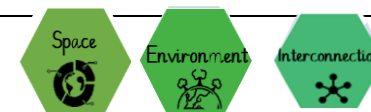
Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay

Mount Everest





St. Katharine's Primary School Geography Progression Pathway Year 5

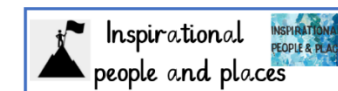


Enquiry question/ Concept

What is a river?

Geog Your Memory =

- How physical processes such as volcanoes impact on people
- The difference between physical and human processes and features
- How habitats and ecosystems around the world are vulnerable to pollution
- How environments change including those in their own locality
- About the river Amazon when studying Tropical Rain Forest



Curriculum Content

Skills

Vocabulary

Locational and place knowledge
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

Human and physical geography
describe and understand key aspects of: 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

Fieldwork

1: How does the course of the River Axe change from source to mouth?
Identify and describe how physical features of rivers change from source to mouth
Offer reasons to explain why the course of a river changes as it flows from higher to lower ground

2: How does the course of my local river change from source to mouth?
Use OS maps and aerial photographs to **recognise, describe, compare and contrast and explain** how physical features change along the course of a river

3: What is a river profile and how do you measure the speed of a river? What fresh water invertebrates live in the river?
Use a range of fieldwork techniques to measure, record and present and explain changes along a section of a local river and to reach a conclusion as to whether it constitutes a healthy habitat for living things

4: Why are river estuaries such important places for wildlife?
Identify and describe the features of river estuaries and **explain** why they are such important ecosystems for wildlife

5: Why are rivers such an important part of the water cycle?
Describe the components of the hydrological or water cycle and **explain** the important role that rivers play

6: Why is river flooding such a problem in Bangladesh?
Explain why Bangladesh suffers from serious annual flooding from its rivers

River
Source
Flood plain
Erosion
Deposition
Meander
Ox bow lake
Lower, middle, upper course
Water-fall
Environmental change
Human impact
Floods
Flood management
Environmental agency





St. Katharine's Primary School Geography Progression Pathway Year 5

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

Evaluate what is being done in Bangladesh to control river flooding and **explain** which methods might prove most successful and justify their views.

Fieldwork –

1. Fantastic folded fieldwork – **What is the human impact on the River Stour?**

Describe and explain the human uses of the River Stour.

3. **What is a river profile and how do you measure the speed of a river? What fresh water invertebrates live in the river?**

Use a range of fieldwork techniques to measure, record and present and explain changes along a section of a local river and to reach a conclusion as to whether it constitutes a healthy habitat for living things

Home Learning opportunity –

Investigate the journey of one of the world's greatest rivers from source(s) to mouth, exploring human and physical characteristics on its course, and **explain** how people use and affect the river.

Challenge –

Demonstrate understanding of how the ways in which people interact with physical processes such as rivers can have costs and benefits

Comprehend how and why estuaries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of pollution given their joint economic and ecological importance






Environment




Making the most of our school setting – River Stour





Inspirational people and places



Ed Stafford – first person to walk the River Amazon, source to mouth

