

Geography planning



This document sets out an overview of the key sticky knowledge/skills taught through each geography unit

Interconnected World - Kandinsky - Year 3/4

What is a compass and how do I use one?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 8 points on a compass; north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles. - The four directions halfway between these are north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map.

What is a grid reference and how do I use them?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A grid reference is a location on a map. - A four/six figure grid reference contains four or six numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.

What are the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map.

Where in the world is North and South America and which countries are found there?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as some Central American countries; Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama). - The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. - Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the USA and Toronto in Canada. - Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua. - Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru. <p><i>(It is not necessary for children to recall this information but to be able to use a map/atlas to find these places)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe.

How are the climates different in North and South America?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climates, which means that the typical weather conditions can be very different. - Countries nearer the equator are hotter and countries further from the equator are colder. 	- Explain 'What is climatic variations of a country or continent.
Can I learn about the geographical features in North and South America?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries and climate of an area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.
What is life like in North and South America?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Culture means the language, norms, religion and values of the people who originate from, or live in, a particular place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin to explain some differences and similarities in the culture of 2 places (in North and South America).
What are the significant features of the United Kingdom?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant mountain ranges of the UK include the Grampian Mountains, Snowdonia and the Pennines. - Significant rivers of the UK include the River Tay, the River Trent and the River Wye. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK.
What is renewable energy and how can we use it to make energy?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power, hydropower, geothermal energy and bioenergy. - Humans use some natural resources to make energy. - Some natural resources such as coal and oil cannot be replaced and are non-renewable. - Some like wind or flowing water are renewable sources of energy. <p><i>(Link to Abbots Ripton Solar Farm visit)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy.
What is the National Rail Network?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.
What is a canal?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A canal is a managed waterway; built to transport goods. - The use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected.
Geographical enquiry – Fieldwork - What are the transport links like near our school?	

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis.	- Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques.

Misty Mountain, Winding River Kandinsky - Year 3/4

What is a river?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. - The place where a river starts is called the source and this is in mountains or upland areas. - Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. - There are 3 main stages to a river (upper course, middle course and lower course) - The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and compare aspects of physical features

What physical features can be found along the course of a river?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A meander is a bend in a river or stream - A floodplain is an area of flat land next to a river that floods when the river bursts its banks - A delta is a triangular piece of land at the mouth of a river that has formed because of a build-up of sediment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and compare aspects of physical features. - Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.

How does a river change the landscape?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rivers, seas and oceans can change a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. - Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water. - Transportation is when rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water. - Deposition happens when flowing water slows down and eroded rock and soil that have been transported are left behind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.

How and why are rivers used by people?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlements have been built next to rivers for thousands of years. (History link) - Rivers provided essential water, food and power for people in the past. - Today, a river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.

What is a mountain?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mountain is a large, raised part of the Earth's surface. - A mountain's highest point is called its peak or summit. - A mountain must be 610m or taller to be a mountain and not a hill. 	- Describe and compare aspects of physical features.
Are all mountains the same?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mountains are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. - There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. 	- Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types.
What are contour lines?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contour lines are used on maps to show the physical appearance (topography) of the land. - If contour lines on a map are close together, the land is steep. If they are far apart, the land is flat. 	- Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map.
Will I notice any differences as I climb a mountain?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altitude describes the height or point above sea level. - As you climb a mountain there may be differences in the climate, landscape and oxygen levels. - These differences create 'altitudinal zones', with each zone supporting a range of different plants and animals. 	
What is the water cycle and what has it got to do with rivers and mountains?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water cycle is the journey water takes as it travels from rivers, lakes, seas and oceans into the sky and then back down to the ground. - Water changes state as it goes around the cycle in four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. (Science link) 	- Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle.
Field work - River study – Burwell House visit	
<p style="text-align: center;">From source to sea</p> <p>Find out about the role of rivers in the water cycle, and identify the features of river channels. Use 2D and 3D landscape models to consolidate vocabulary and make connections to identify erosion, transportation, deposition and hazards of flooding.</p> <p>This course includes practical studies including measuring the speed of a flow and depth in a channel and completing a landscape sketch.</p>	

One Planet, One World Kandinsky - Year 3/4	
What can I find on maps, globes and digital mapping tools?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas.	- Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.
What is the difference between a physical feature and a human feature?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- A 'human feature' is one which has been made by a person and a 'physical feature' is one which has not been made by a person e.g. a volcano.	- Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.
What is a grid reference and how do I use them?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- A grid reference is a location on a map. - A four/six figure grid reference contains four or six numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.	- Use four and six figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.
Fieldwork – data collection (traffic) What sort of data might geographers collect and use?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- Primary data refers to the first hand data gathered by observation and investigation	- Collect and analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.
Is the earth same all the way through from under out feet to the centre?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. - These are the crust, the mantle, the outer core and the inner core.	- Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.
What are plate tectonics?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. - Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes, valleys and earthquakes.	- Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).
What is latitude and longitude?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. - Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	- Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.
What is a climate zone?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.	- Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.

Can I locate some European countries and cities?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)

- Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries.
- European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Spain and Russia.

Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.

Which counties do we know?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)

- The county where we live is called Cambridgeshire.
- Counties in the UK include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Norfolk.

Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.

Which cities do we know?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)

- Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features.
- Our nearest cities are Cambridge, Peterborough and Ely.

Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.
- Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK.

How does the weather affect us?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)

- The weather can affect what people do as well as the natural and built environment. (link to climate zones)

Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.

What is land used for in the United Kingdom?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)

- There are five main types of land use including agricultural, commercial, recreational, residential and transportation.

Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.

Geographical enquiry - What is land used for around our school?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)

- Primary data refers to the first hand data gathered by observation and investigation.
- Geographical evidence includes facts, information and numerical data.

Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.
- Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry

Rocks, Relics and Rumbles

Kandinsky - Year 3/4

What are plate tectonics and what happens when they move in different ways?

Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)

- The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move (recap).

Disciplinary Knowledge/skill

- Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).

- Plates can push into each other (convergent), pull apart (divergent) or slide against each other (transform). These movements can create mountains, volcanoes, valleys and earthquakes. These are physical features.	
What is the 'Ring of Fire'?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- The Ring of Fire is a large area (<i>around the Pacific Ocean</i>) where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. - Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy.	- Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries.
What is a volcano and are all volcanoes the same?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface. - Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct. - There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome. - When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is extremely dangerous.	- Describe the parts of a volcano.
Where in the world can I find volcanoes?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. - Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.	- Locate some major volcanoes using latitude and longitude.
What is an Earthquake?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. - The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.	- Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes.
What is the impact of an Earthquake?	
Sticky Knowledge (Substantive)	Disciplinary Knowledge/skill
- Earthquakes are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.	- Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.