Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year	What is the Geography	Why don't Penguins need to	Why do we love to be beside
1	of where I live?	fly?	the sea?
	 Identify and describe physical and human geographical features of a range of environments and understand that geography is the study of how people are connected with these environments; Use a number of GIS layers of Google Earth to identify and observe familiar physical and human geographical features of the immediate vicinity of their school; Identify and locate where they live in the United Kingdom in relation to the four nations of the country, its largest cities and the continent of Europe; Using a range of layers in Google Earth GIS imagery, identify, describe and offer reasons for changes in land use they can observe and record in the local area of the school; Understand that the many different uses of land observed in the local area can be grouped into a small number of categories; Through fieldwork observe and record in a veriety of ways gignificant examples of 	 Identify, recognise and describe the key geographical features of the Antarctic environment; Identify ways in which penguins are adapted to the Antarctic environment; Identify countries in Africa which lie within the Sahara Desert; Identify, recognise and describe the key geographical features of the Sahara Desert; Explain why Antarctica is a desert despite being the coldest place on Earth; Describe ways that the Arctic region and North Pole is similar to and different from (compare and contrast) Antarctica and the South Pole and offer reasons for such differences; Describe and explain the components of the food chain of an Emperor Penguin; Identify and describe 3 geographical features of a South American country that Peter the Polar Bear visits on his journey to Antarctica; 	 Identify and describe the main physical and human features of seaside environments; Provide reasons as to why it is important to protect living things at the seaside; Describe popular activities undertaken at the seaside; Understand the interdependence of living things in seaside environments; Identify, describe and categorise living things within a rock pool habitat; Identify, categorise and begin to explain the distribution of sea shells on a beach; Identify, describe and offer reasons for the presence of pollution on a beach; Describe and explain how people can take greater care of the seaside environment; Describe and explain reasons why seaside holidays have changed in living memory; Identify, describe and offer reasons for European flight destinations from their nearest regional airport;
	a variety of ways, significant examples of		

Geography Long Term Plan 2018/2019

physical	and human	geograp	hical	feat	ures
of the loc	cal area				

- Use interactive online mapping to plot, describe and explain a geographical walk around the local area that would introduce a visitor to some of the key physical and human geographical features;
- Recognise, identify and locate the key human and physical geographical features of their own home area and offer reasons for any current changes in land use;

- Compare and contrast the weather and climate of Antarctica (the home of Polo) and Zambia (the home of Marco);
- Explain the geographic reasons why Polo finds it difficult to live in Zambia and Marco finds it a problem to live in Antarctica;
- Design and construct a simple model of a waterfall and use it to identify and describe some of its geographical features;
- Describe and offer reasons why an ostrich doesn't need to fly and explain how this is very similar to a penguin

 Compare and contrast modern day experiences of the seaside with those of older members of their families or the Victorians.

Year 2

Why does it matter where our food comes from?

- Recognise that all the food we eat comes from either plants or animals and that a farm is an area of land and buildings where those plants and animals are produced;
- Identify, describe and offer reasons for the main features of a dairy farm and observe how milk is used as a raw material in a wide range of dairy products;
- Identify and describe the main geographical features of the physical landscape of Devon and compare and contrast these with some of the human features of its towns and cities;

How does the Geography of the Kampong Ayer compare with the Geography of where I live

- Identify and describe the location of where they live in the UK, within Europe and the world and in relation to the Equator and north and south poles;
- Compare their own location with the location of Kampong Ayer in the country of Brunei within Asia and also both locations in relation to the Equator and the north and south poles;
- Using maps at various scales and online websites, identify time differences and estimate distances between the UK and Brunei and between the UK, Brunei and other locations in the world;
- Identify, describe and observe the types of traditional homes found in Kampong Ayer and compare and contrast these with their own

Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?

- Observe, describe and explain in basic terms the pattern of climate in the United Kingdom;
- Identify, describe and begin to offer reasons for the distribution of different types of climate around the world:
- Compare and contrast the temperature and rainfall data in different climate graphs to reach conclusions about the climate in different locations in the world:
- Construct a climate graph from temperature and rainfall data for their home location and compare and contrast this with climate graphs of other locations to reach conclusions and make judgements;
- Understand how climate affects both the landscape of different biomes and the plants and animals that can live there;

Geography Long Term Plan 2018/2019

- Offer reasons and begin to explain why the weather in Devon makes it a good place for dairy farming;
- Compare and contrast the average annual weather conditions in Devon with those of the United Kingdom as a whole;
- Describe how cheese is manufactured on one Devon farm and how it is exported;
- Identify the top 10 most popular fruits in the United Kingdom and understand why half of these are imported;
- Identify and describe the main stages in the harvesting, packaging and export of bananas from Costa Rica to the United Kingdom;
- Explain why Costa Rica is a good location for farmers to grow bananas and how exported bananas reach the United Kingdom;
- Identify and describe how sugar is refined from sugar beet on British farms;
- Understand why being careful about how much added sugar we eat each day is important for maintaining a healthy lifestyle;
- Identify and categorise fruit and vegetables sold at a high street greengrocer, their cost and whether they are locally produced, UK grown or imported;

- homes and through fieldwork **record** and **categorise** types of homes found in the locality of their school;
- Identify the key features of a traditional home in Kampong Ayer on a simple scale plan and construct a similar scale plan of their own home, offering reasons for any similarities or differences observed;
- Identify and describe the main elements which make up the weather and understand that weather conditions change from one moment to the next;
- Observe how, generally, temperature decreases towards the north and south poles and increases towards the Equator and suggest reasons for this pattern;
- Describe the weather conditions experienced on one day in Bandar Seri Begawan using online BBC weather forecast webpages;
- Identify and describe appropriate forms of transport for particular journeys made and explain why boats and water taxis are used by almost everyone in Kampong Ayer;
- Understand in very basic terms why boat building by people such as Syarikat at Kampong Ayer is an economic activity;
- Recognise, describe and suggest reasons for the similarities between a school/ school life in one school in Kampong Ayer and their own school;

- Observe, describe and explain why areas of tropical rainforest such as the Amazon Basin have so much convectional rainfall;
- Describe the natural environment of the Atacama
 Desert and explain why the city of Arica is the driest
 inhabited place in the world;

Identify, locate; describe and explain how plants and animals are adapted to the climate of either the coniferous forest or savanna biome

Geography Long Term Plan 2018/2019

•	Describe and explain some of the			
	benefits of greengrocers and supermarkets			
	buying fruit and vegetables from local			
	farmers;			

- Identify the animals from which common meats sold at butcher shops and supermarkets derive and explain what 'free-range' means and why this is beneficial;
- **Identify** and **describe** the structure of typical tropical rainforest in Brunei;
- Describe, offer reasons and explain how living things in tropical rainforests are adapted to cope in extreme heat and rain:
- Compare and contrast the structure of a tropical rainforest with a wood in the local area;
- Use Google Earth to identify, locate and begin to explain the distribution of the human and physical geographical features of Kampong Ayer and compare these with the local area.
- Identify ingredients of the top 10 dishes cooked at home by people in Britain and explain whether these are home produced or imported.

Year 3

How and why is my local area changing?

- Identify, describe and give reasons for why environments change;
- Explain with examples how some environmental change may be the result of natural events whilst other change may be the result of deliberate human activity to improve the quality of life;
- Observe, record and explain changes that have occurred in the past to the school and its grounds and its immediate environment;

Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?

- Observe and describe the key features of cities and suggest reasons for why people live in cities of such high density;
- Describe and begin to explain the distribution of megacities across the continents of the world;
- Explain some of the reasons why Baghdad was the first city in the world with a million inhabitants;
- Identify and locate the top 10 cities in the United Kingdom with the largest populations and compare and contrast these with the top 10 fastest-growing cities in the country;

How does the weather affect our lives?

- Identify and describe the basic atmospheric elements of the weather;
- Observe, measure and record the elements of daily weather by using a variety of simple instruments and devices;
- Present, describe and offer reasons for some of the ways in which the weather has changed during the period of measurement;
- Identify, describe and begin to explain ways in which great artists depict elements of the weather and the

Geography Long Term Plan 2018/2019

- Identify, describe and explain how an aspect of life in the local area has changed over a long period of time, or how the locality has been affected by a significant national or local event or development, or the work of a significant individual;
- Demonstrate understanding of how the quality of the environment may change within the local area and make judgements to explain observations;
- Recognise how remote sensing by satellites and satellite images inform geographers of environmental change on a global scale and identify and explain specific examples of change from NASA images of locations around the world;
- Describe and explain the impact of environmental change in one threatened region of the world.

- Understand the main reasons why the population of any city can increase and explain why Milton Keynes in particular is the fastestgrowing city in the United Kingdom;
- Recognise and locate the largest cities in South America;
- Describe and offer reasons for the features of the city of Brasília, capital of Brazil;

Explain and **conclude** why the Brazilian government built a new capital city in 1960

- Compare and contrast the benefits and disadvantages of city life and reach a judgement as to which is most significant;
- Identify, describe and explain some of the main geographical features of one of the top 40 megacities in the world.

- techniques they use to convey noise, smell and emotional feelings;
- Observe how weather conditions change during the four seasons of the year and offer reasons for changes which occur;
- Recognise and describe how Vivaldi in his concerto The Four Seasons is able to create an evocative picture of changes in the weather from one season to another;
- Observe and offer reasons for the distribution of hot and cold places in the world;
- Explain in simple terms why the temperature of places decreases with distance from the Equator towards the north and south poles;
- Compare and contrast the environments of Antarctica and the Sahara Desert and begin to explain through reasoning the similarities and differences;
- Understand why Captain Robert Scott and his team wanted to be the first human beings to reach the South Pole, the reasons for their failure and empathise with the emotions they would have felt as a result:
- Locate the Amazon Basin on a labelled world map, describe its typical daily weather, suggest reasons for why it's so hot and wet and explain why it's so different from the Sahara Desert and Antarctica:

Geography Long Term Plan 2018/2019

Year 4

Why do some earthquakes cause more damage?

- Locate and describe the effects of the Christchurch earthquake of 2011 from a range of sources;
- Observe and record the distribution of earthquakes in New Zealand over the past two hundred years;
- Identify, describe and explain the causes of earthquakes;
- Describe and explain why New Zealand experiences earthquakes when they don't occur at all in many other areas of the world:
- Understand through explanation and reaching conclusions why the most powerful earthquakes in the world do not necessarily cause the most deaths and destruction;
- Identify, describe and explain the causes of volcanoes:
- Explain why volcanoes often occur at the same location as earthquakes in places such as New Zealand;
- Locate, describe and explain why so many earthquakes and volcanoes occur around the Pacific Ring of Fire.

Beyond the Magic Kingdom

- Identify, describe and explain the function and attraction of theme parks around the world and in particular the Magic Kingdom in Florida;
- Identify, locate, compare and contrast the constituent states of the United States of America and recognise and describe key geographical features of one state other than Florida;
- Describe and explain the historical significance of the Maya civilisation and suggest reasons for its catastrophic end;
- Observe, describe, explain and begin to draw conclusions about the geographical pattern of the origin of visitors to the Magic Kingdom from countries around the world;
- Recognise and describe the key geographical features of a peninsula and compare and contrast the Floridian peninsula with a number of peninsulas at different locations around the world;
- Recognise the key human and physical features and achievements of the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida and explain the geographical reasons for its location;
- Describe and explain why sea turtles which live in the waters around Florida are endangered and reach a judgement as to how they might be conserved for the future;
- Compare and contrast the climate of the United Kingdom and Florida and identify and explain the

How can we live more sustainably?

- Describe and explain using examples what living sustainably means;
- Identify, describe and explain the differences between renewable and non-renewable resources;
- Undertake an environmental review of different categories of sustainability at their school and draw up an Action Plan to identify and explain priorities to help the school become more sustainable;
- Understand in basic terms how solar panels and wind turbines generate electricity;
- Identify, describe and offer reasons for how sources of energy used to make electricity in the United Kingdom are changing;
- Explain how electricity is generated in hydroelectric power stations;
- Understand why creating new habitats for birds are good examples of sustainable development;
- Describe, observe, explain and make a judgement as to why introducing solar cookers in some of the world's poorest countries makes the lives of people more sustainable;
- Recognise and explain ways in which their lives at home could be more environmentally sustainable

		 main differences particularly in relation to temperature and sunshine hours; Reach a conclusion and make a judgement as to the best time climatically for British tourists to holiday in Florida; 	
		 Identify, describe and explain how hurricanes form and why they present such a threat to the people of Florida and understand the range of ways in which residents take measures to protect themselves and property from potential damage; 	
		Locate, describe and explain why the Everglades are a National Park.	
Year	Who are Britain's	How is climate change	What is a river?
5	 National Parks for? Identify, locate, describe and explain the distribution of the 15 National Parks in the UK; Observe and record the common key natural features of the National Parks of the UK and explain why they are referred to as the country's 'breathing spaces'; Recognise those other special qualities of National Parks which are referred to as 'cultural heritage' and reflect on the importance of their own cultural heritage in the context of this; Recognise, describe and explain how National Parks actively encourage visitors 	 Identify, describe and explain why communities in The Gambia are being affected by changes in weather patterns associated with climate change and evaluate the impact on people; Evaluate a range of evidence, reach a conclusion and make judgements as to the impact on people of changing weather patterns in Victoria in Southeast Australia; Understand why some coastal communities are having to make flood resilience plans in order to cope better with changes that are occurring in weather patterns and to sea levels and make judgements about what should be included in them; 	 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; Use OS maps, aerial photographs and GIS to recognise, describe, compare and contrast and explain how physical features change along the course of a 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;

- to enjoy and learn about what makes them special;
- Identify and record the key physical and human geographical features of Southwest England and compare and contrast the proportion of protected land here with other regions of the UK;
- Identify, describe through observation
 of the landscape of The Valley of Rocks in
 Exmoor National Park, and explain the
 attraction of this area for visitors such as
 artists;
- Identify, describe and, through observation, offer reasons for the existence of the Bronze Age ceremonial landscape in Dartmoor National Park, evaluate the reflections of others and reach a judgement about its purpose;
- Recognise, describe and explain the features of a hill or upland farm and why farmers are so important in helping to achieve the aims of National Parks in the UK;
- Understand who looks after National Parks in the UK and reflect upon and evaluate the importance of the jobs that people do;
- Compare and contrast the Everglades
 National Park with Dartmoor and Exmoor
 National Park and understand through
 explanation the main similarities and

- Reflect upon and evaluate different viewpoints and reach a personal judgement about the implications of changing weather patterns on the people of Greenland;
- Identify, describe, compare and contrast and explain how global warming is affecting weather patterns around the world and evaluate its impact in different places;
- Understand how and why countries around the world have acted to reduce global warming and reach a judgement about how effective this might be;
- Understand how as individuals, members of families and communities such as schools they can make a contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
- Describe and explain how each of the main renewable sources of energy works, evaluate their advantages and disadvantages and make a judgement regarding which would be most suitable for the poorest countries in the world.

- Identify and describe the features of river estuaries and explain why they are such important ecosystems for wildlife;
- Describe the components of the hydrological or water cycle and explain the important role that rivers play;
- Recognise, describe and explain the reasons why
 the Isle of Dogs developed to become part of the
 busiest river port in the world and evaluate the
 evidence and make a judgement about the causes of
 its sudden decline and closure;
- Interpret a range of geographical evidence to reach a conclusion as to why Bangladesh is at such a risk of serious annual river flooding;
- Reflect upon and evaluate the techniques used by classical composers to portray the different stages and features of the course of a river and create and record a personal musical piece to evoke the features of a waterfall:
- **Understand** climatically what the *Little Ice Age* refers to and how occasional severe winters impacted upon the River Thames and the people of London;
- Explain why China built the Three Gorges Dam along the Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) and describe and evaluate some of its geographical impacts.

differences between National Parks in the UK and those in the USA; • Locate and describe the geographical features of an additional National Park in the USA and explain why it received designation.		
Why is fair trade fair?	Why are mountains so	How do volcanoes affect the
	important?	lives of people?
 Describe and explain why the Silk Road was the most important trading route in the history of the world; evaluate and reflect upon some of the changes that occurred as a result of the movement of people and commodities along it; Explain why and how countries trade with each other, identify and describe the commodities that are most frequently traded and evaluate some benefits and disadvantages of trading; Compare and contrast the range of commodities most commonly imported by the United Kingdom from China with some of the products that are frequently exported by companies in the United Kingdom to China and describe and explain the differences; Describe, explain and reflect on why the terms of international trade are not always fair for some producers of goods in other countries around the world; 	 Recognise, identify and explain what geographers define as mountains and understand how this can lead to disagreements; 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; 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; 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; 	 Identify, recognise and describe, using appropriate subject vocabulary, where Saethor takes his dog Tiry for a walk each day; Identify, describe and and compare and contrast the countries of Europe; Recognise, describe and explain the key geographical features of the Westman Islands region of Iceland and the island of Hiemaey in particular; Compare and contrast, using appropriate geographical vocabulary, the physical and human geography of Vestmannaeyjar with that of the local area/region; Explain and reach a judgement, using appropriate and specialised subject vocabulary, why there are so few trees on Hiemaey;

- Explain what Fairtrade is compare and contrast the situation of Fairtrade-certified farmers with that of non-Fairtrade producers and evaluate and judge the benefits to be gained from Fairtrade certification;
- Evaluate and judge the extent to which their school currently engages with Fairtrade, understand any constraints that exist; reflect and make recommendations for the future linked, perhaps, to ultimately achieving Fairtrade School status;
- Understand what the ethical production and purchasing of clothes entails, evaluate and reach a judgement regarding the practice of popular clothing companies.

- Identify, describe, compare and contrast and explain the differences between the Cambrian Mountains of Wales and the Himalaya Mountains;
- 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;
- Identify, locate, describe and explain the tourist attractions of the Cambrian Mountains by interpreting and making judgements from evidence presented on Ordnance Survey maps;
- Evaluate a range of evidence to make a judgement as to why reservoirs were constructed by the City of Birmingham in the mountains of central Wales over one hundred years ago;
- Understand that even 'green' and 'renewable' energy schemes will have environmental costs, evaluate both sides of an argument and make a judgement about the most appropriate way forward;
- Understand why Scotland is an attractive winter sports centre.

- Explain how volcanoes form, observe the global pattern of volcanoes correctly and suggest plausible geographical reasons for this distribution
- Understand how and why the environment of Hiemaey has changed over time and reach conclusions and make judgements about the positive and negative impact of these changes on the ways of life of the people of Hiemaey;
- Understand the stages in the manufacture of an economic activity – fish processing – together with what export, import and trade entails;
- Make a reasoned geographical judgement, using evidence and logical argument, as to whether earthquakes are more dangerous than volcanoes