

Year 5 - Progression of Knowledge and Skills Geography

Term	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn What is life like in the Alps?		- Using the scale bar on a map to calculate distances - Confidently using the key on an OS Map to name and recognise key features - Following a short pre-prepared route on an OS Map - Choosing the best approach to answering an enquiry question - Making sketch maps of areas of areas studied including labels and keys where necessary - Selecting appropriate methods for data collection - Designing interviews/questionnaires to collect data - Conducting interviews/questionnaires to collect qualitative data - Deciding how to present data - Drawing conclusions about an enquiry

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Spring Why do oceans matter?	• To know the location of key physical features • To know why the ocean is important • To know some positive impacts of humans on the environment • To know some negative impacts of humans on the environment • To know that GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps • To know that a pie chart can represent a fraction or percentage of a data set • To be aware of some issues in the local area • To know what a range of data collection methods look like • To know how to use a range of data collection methods	• Locating major cities of the countries studied • Locating some key human and physical features in countries studied on a map • Identifying significant environmental regions • Identifying key physical and human features of the geographical regions in the UK • Explaining why a locality has changed over time • Explaining how and why humans have responded in different ways to their local environment • Understanding how climates impact on trade, land use and settlement • Using maps to explore wider global trading routes • Describing the key aspects of the six climate zones • Understanding impacts and causes of climate change • Giving examples of alternative viewpoints and solutions used in regards to an environmental issue • Describing and understanding economic activity • Recognising geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments • Describing and explaining how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively • Confidently using and understanding maps at more than one scale • Using atlases, maps and globes to locate countries and describe and explain physical and human features • Using the scale bar on a map to calculate distances • Beginning to use thematic maps to recognise and describe human and physical features • Selecting a map for a specific purpose

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Spring Why do oceans matter?		• Choosing the best approach to answering an enquiry question • Making an independent or collaborative plan of how they wish to collect data • Selecting appropriate methods for data collection • Beginning to use standard field sampling techniques appropriately • Using GIS to plot data points • Deciding how to present data • Drawing conclusions about an enquiry • Evaluating evidence collected and suggesting ways to improve this • Analysing quantitative data in pie charts, line graphs and graphs with two variables

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Summer Would you like to live in the desert?	- To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe, NA and SA - To know the location of key physical features - To name and describe some of the world's vegetation belts - To know the prime/Greenwich meridian determines the start of the world's time zones - To know vegetation belts are area of the world that are home to similar plant species - To name and describe some of the world's vegetation belts - To know which factors are considered before people build settlements - To know that natural resources can be used to make energy - To know some negative impacts of humans on the environment - To know that contours on a map show height and slope - To know that qualitative data involves qualities, characteristics and is largely opinion based and subjective - To know that GIS is a digital system that creates and manages maps - To know that a pie chart can represent a fraction or percentage of a data set - To know that a line graph can represent variables over time	- Locating more countries in Europe, NA and SA - Locating major cities of the countries studied - Locating some key human and physical features in countries studied on a map - Identifying significant environmental regions - Using maps to show distribution of the world's climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts - Locating the twelve geographical regions of the UK - Understanding how land use has changed over time - Explaining why a locality has changed over time - Identifying the location of the Prime/Greenwich meridian and time zones - Using longitude and latitude when referencing location - Describing and explaining similarities and differences between two environmental regions studied - Explaining how and why humans have responded in different ways to their local environment - Understanding how climates impact on trade, land use and settlement Explaining how humans have used desert environments - Describing the key aspects of the six biomes and climate zones - Understanding impacts and causes of climate change - Describing and understanding the key aspects and distribution of the vegetation belts - Describing and understanding economic activity - Describing push and pull factors that people may consider when migrating - Understanding the distribution of natural resources both globally and within a specific region

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Summer Would you like to live in the desert?		• Recognising geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments • Describing and explaining how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively • Confidently using and understanding maps at more than one scale • Using atlases, maps and globes to locate countries and describe and explain physical and human features • Identifying, analysing and asking questions about distributions and relationships between features • Using models and maps to talk about contours/slopes • Interpreting and using real-time/live data • Drawing conclusions about an enquiry • Analysing quantative data in pie charts, line graphs and graphs with two variables