

YEAR 5 – Mountains

EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	
<p>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE Aim</p> <p>To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific:</p> <p>The Natural World</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</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.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying 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>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>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</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.</p>

<p>PLACE KNOWLEDGE Aims</p> <p>To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific: The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Understand the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK (Our Local Area)</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-EU country.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region in a European country, and a region within North America.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in a European country.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in a European country. (France to link with French trip).</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in South America.</p>
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<p>HUMAN & PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>Aims</p> <p>To understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific:</p> <p>The Natural World</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features including; beach, cliff, coast, season and weather.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.</p>	<p>Identify the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features including; beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Key human features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and rivers.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of 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>
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<p>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS & FIELDWORK Aims</p> <p>To collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>To interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>To communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific: The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries and surrounding seas.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school, its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans at this stage.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational language [for example, near and far, left and right] to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the four points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the four points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.</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 (coast).</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, six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.</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>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>
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<p>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE Aim</p> <p>To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific: The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</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.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying 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>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>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</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.</p>
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COMPOSITES

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
 Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals.
 Name and locate key topographical features of the UK (including mountains).

COMPONENTS

	1	2	3	4	5		End Point
	LQ: What is a mountain?	LQ: How are mountains made?	LQ: What is it like on a mountain?	LQ: What are the UK's highest mountains like?	LQ: What is it like in the Himalayas?	LQ: What can I find out about the world's highest mountains?	To write a briefing for an expedition leader, going to a chosen summit.
CONCEPTS Link to concept map	Environment	Environment	Scale Environment Place	Scale Environment Place	Scale Environment Place	Scale Environment Place	To know features of a mountain, including how it is made. To know mountains within the UK (national) and global.
SKILLS	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including mountains). Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in a European country. (France to link with French trip).	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in a European country. (France to link with French trip).	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography.	To be able to: Use detailed maps and aerial views of mountains and ranges to inform their understanding of their location, use and features. To use map references to locate some of the world's principal mountains.

	and describe features studied.						
KNOWLEDGE	I can describe what a mountain is I can locate the world's 'Seven Summits' on a map.	I can describe how different types of mountains are formed. I can name different types of mountains.	I can describe the climate of mountains.	I can locate the UK's highest mountains. I can describe a mountain environment found in the UK.	I can recognise the importance of the Himalayas for people living in the region.	I can describe the landscape of a world-famous mountain or mountainous region.	To know: The names and locations of the world's principal mountains. The main features and types of mountains. How come people have adapted to life in mountainous areas (e.g. how these landscapes are used by people and affected by human activity).
LESSON LINK	03-ODDIZZI---KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Mountains-62.pdf	03-ODDIZZI--KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Mountains-62.pdf	03-ODDIZZI--KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Mountains-62.pdf	03-ODDIZZI--KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Mountains-62.pdf	03-ODDIZZI--KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Mountains-62.pdf	03-ODDIZZI---KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Mountains-62.pdf	
PROGRESSIVE VOCABULARY	mountain summit landform mountain range hill	plates mantle fold slope valley fault-block volcanoes summit dome	climate avalanche Equator	mountain UK Three Peaks Challenge environment	Himalayas mountain range valley terracing porters mountaineers	Seven Summits mountain ranges region	To use geographical vocabulary when describing mountains and ranges.
CURRICULUM EXPERIENCES							

<p>END POINT</p>	<p>Describe what a mountain is and locate the world's 'Seven Summits' on a map.</p>	<p>Describe the key features of mountains and how they are formed.</p>	<p>Describe the climate of mountains and explore mountain life.</p>	<p>Explore and locate the UK's highest mountains.</p>	<p>Recognise the importance of the Himalayas for people living in the region.</p>	<p>Share your knowledge about a world famous mountain or mountainous region.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals. Name and locate key topographical features of the UK (including mountains).</p>
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