



OUR LADY AND
ST HUBERT'S
CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL



Geography

Year 5 - Knowledge Progression

Substantive Knowledge

Location Knowledge

	Strand	Knowledge	Vocabulary						
The Local Area		Name, locate & describe a local river and understand how it has changed over time			Dark Blue				Dark Blue
		Locate and describe human and physical features of the UK (e.g. coasts, rivers, mountain ranges, counties and cities)			Dark Blue		Dark Blue		
The World		Name, locate and understand the significance of the Equator, Northern/ Southern Hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer/ Capricorn, latitude and longitude, Antarctic/ Arctic Circle and different climate zones.					Dark Blue		Dark Blue
		Name, locate and describe some of the world's major rivers.			Dark Blue				Dark Blue
		Name, locate and describe some of the world's major mountains.					Dark Blue		

Place Knowledge







	Strand	Knowledge	Vocabulary						
Comparisons		Study, understand, write about, draw and label similarities and differences between the River Rea and the River Nile, and their corresponding regions.			Dark Blue				
		Understand the difference in mountains in the UK and the highest peaks in the world.					Dark Blue		

Physical Geography







	Strand	Knowledge	Vocabulary						
Weather and Climate		Understand the basic process of global warming, its causes, implications and changes required. Identify and study the different climatic regions of UK and Europe.							Dark Blue
Physical Features and Processes		Describe and explain the water cycle.			Dark Blue		Dark Blue		Dark Blue
		Describe and explain river formation and key features of river systems.			Dark Blue		Dark Blue		

Describe and understand key aspects of mountain formation.							
Identify and describe mountain features of the UK.							

Human Geography







	Strand	Knowledge	Vocabulary						
Settlements and Land Use		Describe and explain how some UK settlements have developed and changed over time, and why certain locations are more favourable than others. (Link with Rivers)							
		Understand the effect of climate on land use and settlements in different areas of the world.							
Economics, Trade and Resources		Understand the importance of rivers on global trade and economies.							

Geography Skills and Fieldwork

	Strand	Knowledge	Vocabulary						
Primary Sources		Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record, present and explain information about the changing locality using a range of graphs and written media, including interviews with locals, population data, use of land in the school locality. <i>River Study</i>							
	Secondary Sources and Mapwork	Use a range of paper and digital maps by following keys and symbols (including political maps) to locate and describe studied human and physical features, including major rivers and their corresponding countries and cities, major industries, imports and exports.							
		Begin to use six figure grid references							

Create detailed maps and label physical features.						
Use aerial images and graphs to acquire and begin to evaluate geographical information.						

Disciplinary Knowledge

	Strand Knowledge	Vocabulary						
Asking and answering questions	<p>To begin to/with support: Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them.</p>							
Analysing and communicating	<p>To begin to/with support: Analyse, communicate and explain geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocabulary:</p> <p>Rivers</p> <p>Major Rivers: Include significant rivers globally and within the specific study area (e.g., Nile, Rea, Thames). Tributaries: Highlight major tributaries that feed into the primary rivers. River Source and Mouth: Indicate the origins (sources) and endpoints (mouths) of rivers. Floodplains and Deltas: Show areas prone to flooding and major river deltas (e.g., Nile Delta, Mississippi Delta). Human Features: Include dams, reservoirs, and cities located along rivers. River Basins: Outline the drainage basins of major rivers. Maps: Keys and labels Symbols: Use different symbols for rivers, tributaries, and man-made structures like dams. Labels: Clearly label the names of rivers, tributaries, cities, and significant features. Scale: Provide a scale to help understand distances. Direction: Include a compass rose to show orientation.</p> <p>Mountains</p> <p>Maps Mountain Ranges: Highlight major mountain ranges globally and within specific study areas (e.g., Himalayas, Rockies, Andes, Alps). Peaks: Indicate the locations of major peaks (e.g., Mount Everest, Mount Kilimanjaro). Topographical Features: Show elevation changes using contour lines or shading to indicate relief. Volcanic Mountains: Identify active, dormant, and extinct volcanoes. Keys and Labels Symbols: Use symbols for mountain peaks, ranges, and volcanoes. Labels: Label the names of mountain ranges, individual peaks, and volcanic mountains. Contour Lines: Use contour lines to represent elevation, with labels indicating height above sea level. Legend: Provide a legend explaining the symbols and contour intervals.</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <p>Maps Climate Zones: Show global climate zones (tropical, temperate, polar) and their boundaries. Temperature and Precipitation: Use colour gradients to indicate average temperature ranges and precipitation levels. Affected Areas: Highlight regions most affected by climate change, such as areas prone to rising sea levels, increased desertification, or glacial melting.</p>							

<p>Human Impact: Indicate major urban areas, industrial regions, and deforested areas contributing to climate change.</p> <p>Keys and Labels</p> <p>Symbols: Use symbols for climate zones, temperature ranges, and areas of significant impact (e.g., shrinking ice caps, deforestation zones).</p> <p>Labels: Clearly label climate zones, key temperature and precipitation data, and affected regions.</p> <p>Colour Coding: Use a color-coded legend to explain temperature and precipitation gradients.</p> <p>Annotations: Include annotations or notes on the map to explain significant impacts and human activities contributing to climate change.</p>				
<p>To begin to/with support:</p> <p>Choose an appropriate method to communicate information and give reasons for this:</p> <p>.</p>				
<p>To begin to/with support:</p> <p>Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied, giving reasons. Compare their views with others and understand that some geographical knowledge is open to debate, challenge and discussion.</p> <p>Rivers: The equitable distribution of water resources between urban, agricultural, and ecological needs.</p> <p>Mountains: Discussions on how the melting of glaciers in the Himalayas affects water supply for millions of people in South Asia.</p> <p>Climate Change: Debates on policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems.</p>				
<p>To begin to/with support:</p> <p>Reach geographical conclusions, give reasons and critically evaluate and debate the impact of geographical processes and human effects on the world, from given evidence.</p> <p>Geographical Processes:</p> <p>Water Cycle: Explain the stages of the water cycle (evaporation, condensation, precipitation, collection) and <u>its importance in maintaining ecosystems.</u></p> <p>Erosion: The process by which natural forces such as water, wind, ice, and gravity wear away rocks and soil. Rivers erode banks, glaciers carve valleys, and wind erodes desert landscapes.</p> <p>Deposition: The process by which eroded material is transported and deposited in new locations, forming features like deltas, sand dunes, and alluvial fans.</p> <p>Plate Tectonics: The movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates causes geological activity such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and the formation of mountain ranges. This process explains the distribution of continents and oceans and the creation of various landforms.</p> <p>Human Effects:</p> <p>Human Contributions: Discuss human activities contributing to global warming (burning fossil fuels, deforestation) and how it affects the water cycle.</p> <p>Impact on the world: evaluate impact on cities near fault-lines (e.g. San Francisco), erosion on the banks of the River Rea, the formation of deltas due to deposition (e.g. the River Nile).</p>				