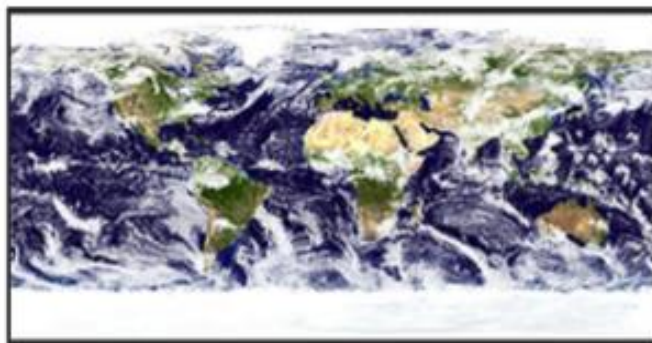


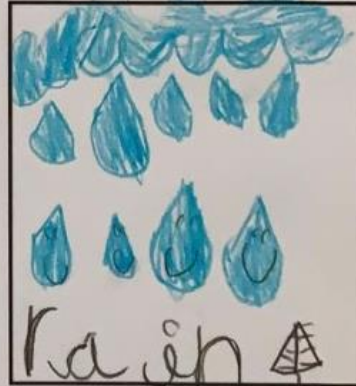
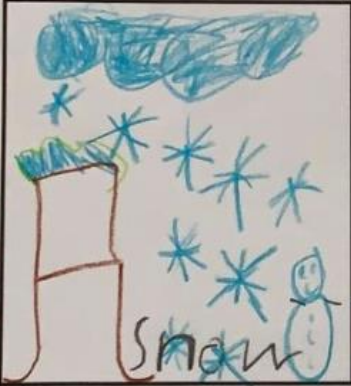
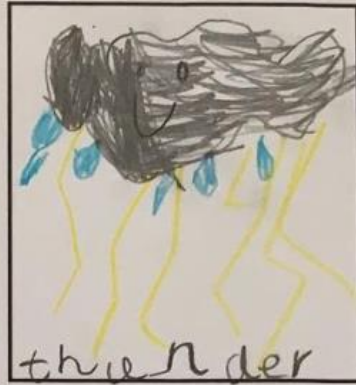


Geography

Curriculum Progression Strand – Physical Features



EYFS Geography—TBAT begin to identify and understand the different types of weather.



I made a

snowman and

a snowboarder

Foundation stage:

Children can begin to identify and understand the different types of weather.

Key Vocabulary

rain, wind, snow, sun

Y1 Geography — TBAT begin to identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.



In the north of England
 it is very cloudy in Autumn. In
 each season the weather is different.
 In the north of England
 it is colder than the south.

Y1 Geography — TBAT begin to identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.

In summer the weather is much hotter
 than in winter. In spring it is much warmer.
 In the west of England it is rainier than
 in the east. In the summer the weather
 is the warmest. In the winter it is icy and cold.
 In the spring it is warmer. In the north it is
 much colder. In Autumn the weather is the
 coldest than summer.

Year 1:

Children can begin to identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.

Key Vocabulary

autumn, spring, summer, winter, season

Year 2:

Children have a more in depth knowledge of daily and seasonal weather patterns in the UK, as well as identifying the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and North and South poles.

Key Vocabulary
weather, ocean,
coast, equator

Y2 TBAT identify and compare hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and North and South poles.

physical geography.



England is part of the UK, Great Britain. England is in the continent of Europe. England is next to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. On the coast of England are the North Sea and English Channel. England is in the Northern Hemisphere far from the equator and the climate is temperate. It has four seasons through

Y2 TBAT identify and compare hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and North and South poles.

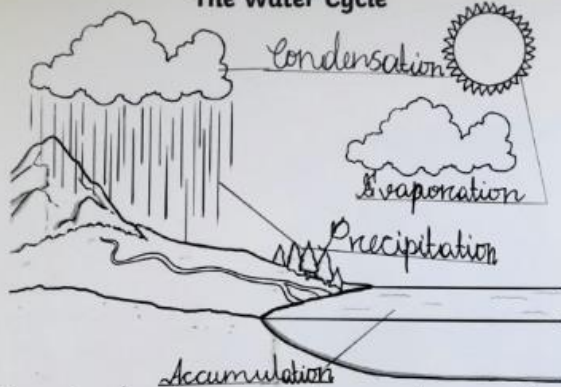
physical geography.

The year in spring and summer the weather can get very warm and hot but in Autumn and winter the weather can get very cold and icy.

Kenya is in the continent of Africa. Kenya is on the equator because it is very hot. Kenya is next to Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia. The water on the coast of Kenya is the Indian Ocean. The climate is hot and boiling. Kenya has 2 seasons hot and wlt.

Y3—TBAT begin to identify key aspects of the water cycle.

The Water Cycle



The first stage of the water cycle is accumulation. This is where water is stored in large bodies such as lakes, rivers and oceans. It can also be water which has soaked into the ground. Oceans are the largest bodies of water and they hold 97 percent of Earth's water.

Evaporation is the second stage. Water is heated up by the sun and turned into a gas called water vapour. The gas rises into the Earth's atmosphere.

Once it gets high enough, the water

Y3—TBAT begin to identify key aspects of the water cycle.

vapour starts to cool because the temperature has dropped. As it cools, it turns back into the liquid water and droplets group together to form clouds. This process is called condensation. Even if there are no clouds in the there is still water vapour in the atmosphere.

As more and more water condenses, the clouds get fuller. Finally, the clouds become too heavy with water droplets. These droplets fall back to the ground in four different forms: rain, hail, snow and sleet. This process is known as precipitation. The water will eventually make its way back into a store and the cycle starts again.

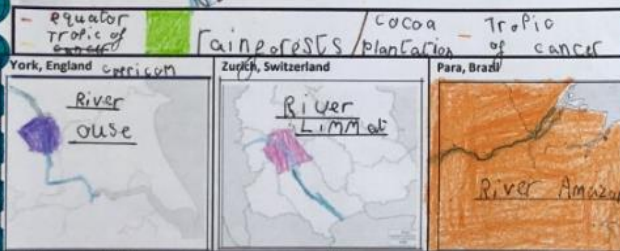
Year 3:

Children can begin to identify the key aspects of the water cycle.

Key Vocabulary

water cycle,
precipitation,
evaporation,
condensation

Y4-TBAT describe some similarities and differences between countries showing an increased knowledge of the world.



The climate in Brazil would be good for growing cocoa because there are lots of rainforests in Brazil including the Amazon. This is different to Zurich and York where the climate is warm summers and cold winters. Zurich and York are in the northern hemisphere although Brazil is in the southern hemisphere close to the equator.

Y4-TBAT describe some similarities and differences between countries showing an increased knowledge of the world.

on the other hand the climate in Brazil wouldn't be good for selling chocolate because it is really hot and humid and it is above 30 degrees so the chocolate would melt very quickly. It gets 12 hours of sun per day. Brazil lies between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of capricorn. This is very different to Zurich and York which is high above the northern hemisphere.

The river Amazon in Brazil would be useful for transporting goods and products around the world. The source of the river begins from mountains in Peru before it ends at the Atlantic ocean. It travels 4000 miles to get to the bottom.

Year 4:

Children have an increased knowledge of the world describing some similarities and differences between countries.

Key Vocabulary

rain forests,
rivers, climate

Y5 Geography — TBAI describe and understand key aspects of physical geography.

Physical Geography is natural and can be found all over the world. Humans can't make this because nature can only do it.

Magnificent Mountains

Mountain means a huge hill that is formed from two tectonic plates pushing each other upwards and then it forms a mountain. The world's biggest mountain is called Mount Everest and it can be found in Asia. It has an altitude of 8848m and it is freezing cold up there and if you didn't have a warm jacket or equipment you could freeze to death. You also would need a mask to breathe up there because there is not a lot of oxygen. Some mountains under the ocean are really big but you can't see them because they are under the ocean. One of the mountains under the ocean is bigger than Mount Everest and it is called Mauna Kea and it has an altitude of 4,207.3 but it is 19,000m high from top to bottom.

Violent Volcanoes

The word volcano comes from the Greek god of fire and he was called Vulcan. The volcanic lava comes from the core of the earth and it reaches up to 1000 degrees hot. A volcano's lava is magma because it is hot and because of how hot it is it melts into lava. Volcanoes can become mountains if they don't erupt anymore and that is called a dormant volcano. Some volcanoes such as Ben Nevis in Scotland and Snowdon in Wales were once volcanoes but are now dormant and mountains because they don't erupt any more. Lava, once dried out, can turn into a mountain and is no longer hot. There is a 'ring of fire' that has volcanoes all around it and it is in the Pacific ocean.

Freaking Earthquakes

An earthquake is where the globe trembles and tectonic plates push together and form an earthquake. The higher the earthquake on the Richter Scale, the stronger the earthquake. Japan has a lot of earthquakes and have built earthquake safety buildings. So when an earthquake happens it wobbles at the same time as the earthquake instead of falling over. In England, we get really weak ones and that's because we're lower on the Richter Scale. There are earthquakes under the sea too and those being massive waves to the land and it is called a tsunami.

Key Vocabulary

mountains, earthquakes, volcanoes,

Year 5:

Children have an increased knowledge of physical features of the world, they start to explore, describe and understand features such as mountains, earthquakes and volcanoes.

Y5 Geography — TBAI describe and understand key aspects of physical geography.



Year 6:

Children have a broad and vast bank of knowledge about the physical features of the world, they explore and investigate climate zones, vegetation belts and biomes.

Y6 Geography — TBAI: have a broad and vast bank of knowledge about the physical features of the world explored and investigate biomes, vegetation and climate zones.

What is the relationship between climate zones and biomes? How do they affect the habitats of plants and animals?

What are Biomes?

Every biome is unique therefore they all have very different climates.

By looking at the maps (shown below) you can see that biomes and climate zones are interconnected.

Tropical biomes have temperate climates which means they have mild weather conditions.

Tundra biomes have a polar climate which means weather conditions are extreme.

Though there are many biomes they all fit into two main categories: Aquatic biomes and Terrestrial biomes. Terrestrial biomes usually consist in areas on dry land like savannah and deserts. Aquatic biomes consist in areas underwater such as rivers and coral reefs.

Aquatic biomes
Being the largest biomes aquatic biomes that consist in 80-90% of all life on Earth can be split into the two categories of freshwater regions and saltwater regions. The animals that could live in freshwater regions are going to be amphibians and a few water mammals that can live in saltwater regions include sharks, coral and many more.

Tundra biomes
Tundra biomes are closest to the Arctic and Antarctic circles. Due to this circumstance they are very extreme. In other words they are very rare.

Forest biomes
Surprisingly, Forest biomes have the world's greatest diversity of plants and animals, particularly in the Amazon Rainforest. Unfortunately, the number of living things in forest biomes are declining because of deforestation.

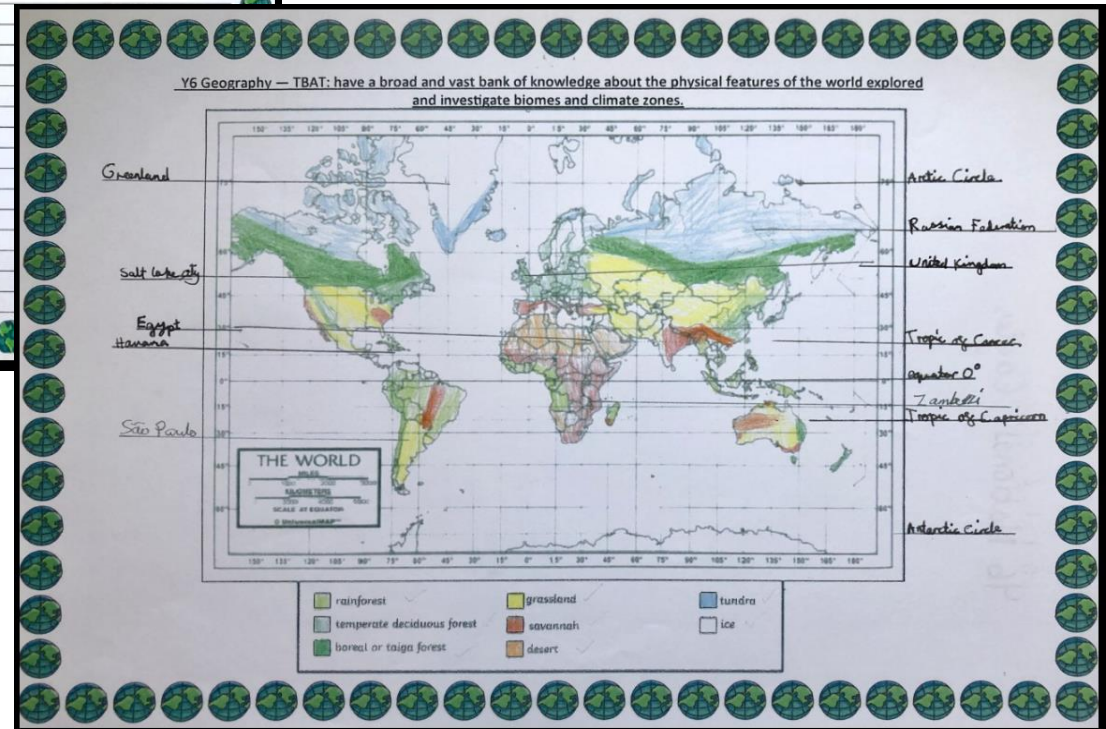
Desert biomes
Being the most arid and harshest biomes on Earth Desert biomes contain very limited vegetation which makes it troublesome to live in. The most adapted animals have the best chance to survive. Such as camels and kangaroos. Some animals have so much of surviving those animals include: very small

Y6 Geography — TBAI: have a broad and vast bank of knowledge about the physical features of the world explored and investigate biomes, vegetation and climate zones.

Of fish, penguin and whales.

Because of climate zones and biomes are interconnected and the plants and animals are interdependent on resources we need to keep it that way because the whole ecosystem will collapse otherwise. Climate change is massively impacting biomes and climate zones and is reducing the diversity of ecosystems. What will happen to forest biomes as a result of deforestation? What will we do if aquatic biomes are polluted to drink? What will tundra biomes become like if temperatures keep rising?

Key Vocabulary
climate zones, biomes, vegetation



Y6 Geography — TBAT have a broad and vast bank of knowledge about the physical features of the world explored and investigate biomes, vegetation and climate zones.

What is the relationship between climate zones and biomes?

What are Biomes?

A biome is made up of a variety of ecosystems, hence the seemingly separate biomes, but for this reason, there are many different types of biomes, that are interconnected in many ways, shapes and forms, around the world.

If you were to look at a map showing climate zones or biomes, you can see a clear relationship.

Tropical biomes (tropical rainforests and savannah) are located near and often on the equator. Some of these biomes have a sweltering temperature.

Temperate biomes are slightly further away from the equator. This biome has four distinct seasons and would be found under the category, terrestrial biome.

Tundra biomes, which are furthest away from the equator, will have the glacial climate zone. These biomes are located in the arctic circle near the northernmost and southernmost points of the earth.

There are many sub-divisions of biomes, however the two main ones are aquatic and terrestrial. Aquatic biomes are situated underwater, home to a broad spectrum of living things. Terrestrial biomes are on land and where human settlements are situated; they contain a large assortment of human and physical features.

Aquatic Biomes

The aquatic biome, which can be sub-divided into freshwater and saltwater, occupies over 70% of the earth. Many bodies of water are aquatic biomes: lakes, rivers and oceans.

Terrestrial Biomes

Tundra

Found around Canada, Scandinavia and Russia, the tundra biome is primarily located in the arctic climate. Basic elements include, grasses, mosses, arctic foxes, reindeer, hares and pygmy.

Forest Biomes

Like the aquatic biome, there is sub-divisions of the forest biome: tropical rainforest and temperate and Boreal forests, all found in different climate zones.

Tropical rainforests are responsible for absorbing over 50% of the earth's carbon dioxide. Over half of plant and animal species live in tropical rainforests, making them habitat to a huge diversity of living things.

Desert

Hot deserts are located in the desert climate zone. Due to the harsh, parched environment, vegetation is limited. The plants are xerophytic (can survive on very little water) and are rarely found.

Found in the tropical climate zone, the savannah is recognisable due to its variety of tall grasses and scattered trees. It accommodates many animals: enormous, powerful mammals, such as gazelles, zebras, and dominant carnivores, for example, the tiger, and smaller, less harmful, insects like grasshoppers.

From this, it can be understood that biomes and climate zones are interconnected. Everything in a biome is interdependent. But with climate change growing increasingly severe, the fate of these biomes is in our hands. What will happen to aquatic biomes as pollution grows ever more destructive? What will the future hold for deserts, if the little vegetation ceases to exist? What will be in store for our world?

Mastery:

Children can apply their knowledge to confidently describe geographical diversity across the world, explaining the relationship between different physical features of the world.

Key Vocabulary

climate zones, biomes, vegetation, diversity, interconnected, interdependent

