

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Physical Geography	<p><i>Where do we live and what is it like?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scotland and Wales are mountainous. England has a variety of physical features. <p><i>What is the Earth Like?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth is a sphere A continent is a large solid area of land. 	<p><i>Why are some places hot and others cold?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deserts are areas of land with little precipitation (rain) The weather and temperature conditions over a long period of time is called 'Climate'. The Earth has different climate regions called zones. <p><i>Why does the Weather affect our lives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather in the United Kingdom can change from day to day. The four seasons have particular weather patterns. In some places around the world, the weather can be extreme (beyond what is normal) and this can be dangerous. Examples of extreme weather are droughts, flooding, blizzards, heatwaves, storms and hurricanes. <p><i>How is Australia similar and different from the UK?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia has three main climate zones: arid (hot and dry), tropical (hot and wet) and temperate (cool). The UK has one: temperate (cool). 	<p><i>How does the United Kingdom compare to other countries in Europe?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain was once connected to Europe by land (Doggerland) but sea levels have risen since the last ice age. Europe has a variety of different climates. <p><i>Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas closest to the Equator are the wettest. The five major types of biomes: aquatic, grassland, forest, desert and tundra. The six major climate zones: Tropical, Arid, Mediterranean, Temperate, Continental and Polar. Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest –but about half of all animal and plant species live there. <p><i>How do volcanoes affect the lives of people?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth consists of 4 different layers: the inner core, the outer core, the mantle and the crust Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth. The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs of rock called tectonic plates. Volcanoes mostly occur at the boundaries of tectonic plates or hot-spots where the Earth's crust is thin. 	<p><i>How are rivers, oceans and seas connected?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water cycle is the path that all water follows as it moves around our planet. Rivers are bodies of water that flow downhill due to the force of gravity to join other rivers, lakes or the sea. The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth. Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries. A fast-flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down. <p><i>How is Cornwall's coastline changing?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cornwall has a variety of coastal features: wide sandy bays on the north coast and smaller rocky coves on the south coast. The wind, sea and changes in temperature cause coastal erosion. Waves erode rocks by 4 main processes: hydraulic action, solution, attrition and abrasion. Erosion can change the characteristics of the coast creating features such as arches, stacks, stumps and caves. Beaches are formed by constructive waves. Sandy beaches are flat and wide, shingle are steep and narrow. 	<p><i>Why are mountains important?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mountain is a large mass of rock taller than 1000ft (304.8m) that rises above the surrounding land. There are five main processes of mountain formation: fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau. Fossils are the stone remains of animals and plants that lived at least 10,000 years ago. <p><i>Why do some Earthquakes cause more damage than others?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth's crust is broken up into huge slabs of rock called plates that float on the mantle and are constantly moving by convection currents in the mantle. Where plates meet is called the plate Margin and they can be either constructive, destructive or conservative. Earthquakes occur at plate margins, where there is a sudden, violent shaking of the ground. Major earthquakes are caused by friction, pressure build-up and the subsequent release of energy. Earthquakes can cause tsunamis, a large sea wave created by the displacement of a large volume of water. 	<p><i>How is climate change affecting the world?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Climate change affects a range of weather patterns, leading to droughts, extreme storms and rain events.
Human Geography	<p><i>Where do we live and what is it like?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, a village is larger than a hamlet. A town is larger than a village. A city is larger than a town. 	<p><i>Why does the Weather affect our lives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People need to take special care in extreme weather. A weather forecast is a prediction of what the weather will be like in the future. The aboriginal people are the original people who lived in Australia. 	<p><i>How does the United Kingdom compare to other countries in Europe?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Union consists of 27 states that share laws. The UK is no longer part of the Union. Identify the national flags of the main European countries and the European Union. England has a greater percentage of land that is built upon compared to Scotland, Wales and N Ireland. People live near volcanoes because decaying ash and rocks makes the land extremely fertile. 	<p><i>What led to the growth of Mega-Cities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities are the largest type of human settlement. A Megacity is a large city with more than 10 million inhabitants. An urban area is a continually built up land that is not rural. Transport, including buses, trains, trams and subways, play a big part in city life, which helps people get around without having to use a car. People live in megacities because there are more job opportunities and available services and resources. <p><i>How are rivers, oceans and seas connected?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers are used in a variety of ways that have both positive and negative impacts on the environment. 	<p><i>Why are mountains important?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edmund Hilary and Tenzing Norgay were the first men to summit Mount Everest. <p><i>Why is fair trade fair?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Silk Road was the most important trading route in the history of the world The most famous traveller along the Silk Road was the Italian merchant and explorer Marco Polo The United Kingdom imports more commodities from China each year than any other country in the world. People around the world have traded goods between countries because no single country can produce everything they need or desire. Fairtrade-certified farmers are guaranteed a minimum price for their crop. 	<p><i>What would a sustainable city be like?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability is the idea that humans must manage the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations Food sustainability means producing food in a way that protects the environment and ensures farmers and communities can support themselves. Food miles is the distance an item has travelled from where it was produced to where it was consumed. The two main categories of energy production are renewable and non-renewable. A City Charter is an informal agreement between the council and citizens that lists our shared commitments, aims and standards

				<p>How is Cornwall's coastline changing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea walls, revetments, groynes and boulder barriers are used to prevent and slow coastal erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairtrade provides a social premium (a little extra money), which goes into a fund to develop the community. <p>Why do some Earthquakes cause more damage than others?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes are natural disasters that can lead to large loss of life and destruction of communities. Prediction, protection and preparation can lessen the effects of earthquakes. 	<p>How is climate change affecting the world?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main cause of climate change is the human activities of releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere such as the burning of fossil fuels to generate electricity. Changes in weather patterns can change a country's economy. Planning for extreme weather events helps communities, protect lives and minimise damage to properties. Countries are in the process of changing their economies in an effort to reduce climate change. <p>Who are Britain's National Parks for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Parks provide 'breathing spaces' for the populations of the large towns and cities. Every year over 100 million people visit at least one of the United Kingdom's National Parks.
Place	<p>How do people know which way to go?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An address shows where a place is located. <p>Where do we live and what is it like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Capital city of England is London. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The Capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. A county is a very old name for a region of land. We live in the county of Cornwall. Truro is the only city in Cornwall. Porthleven is a town. 	<p>How is Australia similar and different from the UK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most cities are located on the coast of Australia. The area of land in the middle of the continent is called the outback and is very hot. The capital of Australia is Canberra. 		<p>What led to the growth of Mega-Cities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of New York is built on the three islands of Manhattan, Staten Island, and western Long Island, making land scarce and encouraging a high population density London is built on either side of the river Thames <p>How are rivers, oceans and seas connected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements are located by rivers because they provide fresh water, a source of food and means of transportation. 	<p>Who are Britain's National Parks for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Parks are a significant element of both the physical and human geography of the United Kingdom. National Parks signify the cultural importance that British society attaches to the outdoors, countryside and open spaces. In 1949, the government started to create national parks to preserve and enhance the UK's natural beauty and provide recreational opportunities for the public. There are 15 National Parks The Lizard Peninsula and much of the Cornish coastline are designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) 	
Geographical Skills	<p>How do people know which way to go?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A compass is a tool for finding a direction. A compass has a magnetic needle that points north. The compass directions North, South, East and West help us to navigate from place to another. A map is a drawing of all or part of Earth's surface that we use to help us locate places. Maps may show visible features such as rivers, lakes, forests and roads. Maps can also show us things that cannot be seen such as temperature, 	<p>Why does the Weather affect our lives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the UK's weather comes from a south westerly direction. 	<p>How does the United Kingdom compare to other countries in Europe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe is classed as a continent because it is separated from Asia by mountain ranges that act like a boundary. 		<p>Why are mountains important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contour lines on maps indicate height. 	<p>How is climate change affecting the world?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collection and interpretation of data is essential in determining climate change.

	<p>aeroplane routes and some boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps use pictures called symbols to represent real objects and landmarks. 					
Locational Knowledge	<p>Where do we live and what is it like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. • Britain is the name of our island and consists of England, Wales and Scotland. • There are three main seas / ocean that surround Britain: Atlantic Ocean to the west, North Sea to the north and east, The English Channel to the south. • The Earth has seven continents: Europe, Africa, Asia, North & South America, Antarctica and Oceania. • The Earth has five Oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean. <p>What is the Earth Like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world in half. • A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres at the equator. • The North and South Poles are opposite ends of the Earth. 	<p>Why are some places hot and others cold?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arctic is an area of frozen sea and land around the North Pole. • Antarctica is an area of frozen sea a continent at the South Pole. • The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world. • Most hot deserts are located just north and south of the Equator. <p>How is Australia similar and different from the UK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia is located in the southern hemisphere. This means that in Australia, Christmas is celebrated in the middle of summer. 	<p>How does the United Kingdom compare to other countries in Europe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continents of Europe and Asia, are part of a single, enormous piece of land called Eurasia. • The UK is a country in the continent of Europe • Know the main European countries and their capital cities. <p>Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region of Earth's surface that is closest to the Equator is called the tropics. • Two imaginary lines that circle the globe mark the boundaries of the tropics: Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. • Latitude and longitude are a system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction. • The driest deserts lie just north and south of the tropics. <p>How do volcanoes affect the lives of people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many volcanoes form part of a chain called the Ring of Fire, making a huge arc around the Pacific Ocean. 	<p>How are rivers, oceans and seas connected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Severn River is Britain's longest river, running from Wales to Bristol. • The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. • The Amazon river basin is the largest in the world, covering a third of the South American continent. 	<p>Why are mountains important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Himalayas are the highest mountain range on Earth; the Andes the longest. • Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain on the British Isles. • Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England. • Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales. 	