

Key Knowledge

- My school is in Sunderland.
- Sunderland is in Tyne and Wear.
- Tyne and Wear is in England.
- England is in the continent of Europe.
- An aerial photograph is from above (bird's eye view).
- Physical features are natural.
- Human features are manmade.
- I know what is important for my school.
- I can describe the area of the photograph.
- I can record numerical data.
- I can compare data against each other, making simple observations.

Year 1 Spring 1

My School in 9 Photos



Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ 1: What words can we use to describe a route?

DDQ 2: When might we use a route and a map?

DDQ 3: Why do we use a key to represent places of interest on a map?

Vocabulary

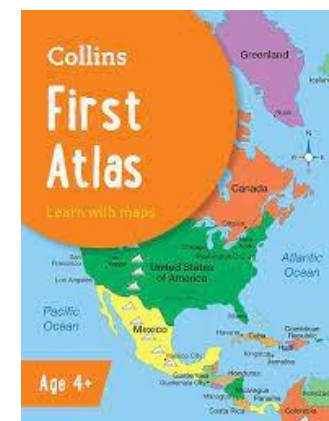
Let's remember vocabulary

City, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, forest, hill, sea, river, beach, cliff, coast

New vocabulary

Map, bird's eye view, route, Christ's College, starting point, destination, North, East, South, West, key, directions

Deeper Reading



- I know weather is measured daily.
- I know the weather changes daily.
- I know the names of the four seasons.
- I know that our behaviour changes with the weather.
- I can measure and record the wind, rain and temperature.
- I know some choices are better than others.
- I can explain a choice I make.

Year 1 Summer 1



Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ1: What is climate?

DDQ2: What are criteria?

DDQ3: What are 2 things to think about when planting a tree?

DDQ4: Why do we measure data more than once?

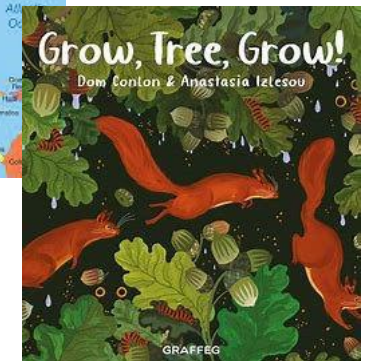
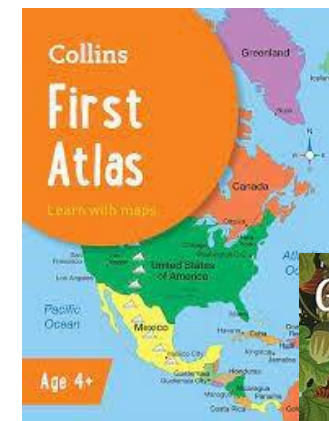
Let's remember

Season, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, weather, wet, windy, sunny, mild

New Vocabulary

Climate, effect, decision, plan, criteria, temperature, thermometer, anemometer, rain gauge, data, record

Deeper Reading



Key Knowledge

- Kenya is located in the continent of Africa.
- Kenya is on the West coast of Africa.
- The capital of Kenya is Nairobi.
- Kenya is on the equator line.
- The River Tana is the longest river in Kenya.
- Mount Kenya is the highest mountain in Kenya.
- The two official languages of Kenya are Swahili and English.
- The Great Rift Valley is a valley of mountains from the north to the south.
- Kenya has over 50 nature reserves.
- The Maasai Mara reserve is the most popular.
- A nature reserve is a protected area of land where only tourism and research is allowed.
- A game reserve is protected, but humans are allowed to live there.
- The Maasai Mara Reserve includes all members of the 'Big Five' animals: African lion, rhinoceros, African leopard, Cape Buffalo, African elephant.
- Animals migrate to different places due to climate, food, water and shelter.
- Over 2 million animals migrate from the Serengeti National Park to the Maasai National Reserve.
- An endangered species is a species type of animal or plant that is at risk of becoming extinct.
- Some examples of endangered species are: black rhino, brown spider monkey, cheetah, Grevy's Zebra.
- The Maasai Mara Reserve is named after the Maasai tribe who live in the area.
- The Maasai people live in the savannah.
- The Maasai people traditionally live in huts made by the Maasai women.
- The Maasai families often live with their animals and protect them from predators.
- The Maasai people love music and dance, often wearing their best clothes.

Year 2 Spring 1

Non-European contrast



(Kenya)

Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ 1: Where is Kenya in relation to the UK?

DDQ 2: Why might English be one of the official languages?

DDQ 3: Why are National Parks good for animals?

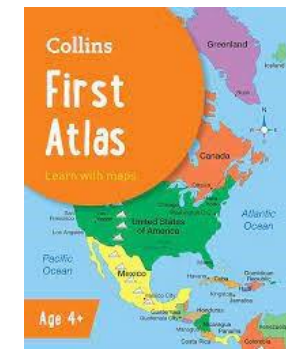
DDQ 4: Why do animals migrate for food or shelter?

DDQ 5: Why do the Maasai wear red

Vocabulary

Africa, continent, country, capital city, Kenya, Nairobi, Indian Ocean, flag, equator, weather, climate, atlas, Map, key, label, Nairobi, River Tana, Mount Kenya, tourists, population, equator, drought, deserts, culture, volcanoes, Great Rift Valley, Swahili, National Park, savannah, National park, game reserve, savannah, wetlands, grasslands, marine, wildlife, endangered species, habitat, safari, tourism, tourists, holiday, protect, map, key, big Five, tourists, endangered, protect, habitat, climate, weather, migrate, extinct, Maasai tribe, culture, tradition, jumping

Deeper Reading



Key Knowledge

- Temperatures vary in different locations.
- There are different temperatures around the world.
- The coldest temperatures fall below 0 degrees Celsius.
- The further from the equator, the colder it gets.
- The closer to the equator, the warmer it gets.
- The seven continents are: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia.
- Tromsø is in Norway and is cold.
- Dubai is in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and is hot.
- Animals have adapted to survive their environments.
- Adapted means changed.

Year 2 Summer 1

Hot and Cold Places



Dig Deeper Questions

Where on the earth will be warm?

Why does it get colder further north?

How has the polar bear adapted to the cold climate?

Vocabulary

Temperature, thermometer, compass, record, measure, left, right, north, south, near, far, next to, hot, cold, chilly, globe, atlas, map, continent, degrees Celsius, minus, thermometer, equator, poles, climate.

Deeper Reading

Key Knowledge

- China is in Asia and is north of the equator.
- Beijing is in the Northeast of China.
- Beijing is the capital city of China.
- A capital city is a city the centre of a government for a country.
- Beijing's temperature can vary from -8 degrees in January to 33 degrees in July (on average).
- Beijing has a cold and dry winter.
- Beijing has a hot and humid summer.
- Most of Beijing's rainfall happens in July and August, during Monsoon season.
- Monsoons are the wind pattern that cause heavy rainfall.
- Culture is the 'way of life' for a country, including beliefs, traditions, knowledge and behaviour that is passed on.
- Chinese New Year is the festival celebrated between January and February to celebrate the ancient farmer calendar new year.
- Chinese New Year lasts about a week.
- Chinese children go to school for 5 ½ days a week.
- Children start school when they are 3 ½ years old.
- Lessons in school are 45 minutes long.
- Children have an exercise lesson at break-time.

Year 3 Spring 1

Non-European Study: China



Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ 1: What is the location of Beijing within China?

DDQ 2: How might monsoon weather effect the lives of people living in China?

DDQ 3: How do the celebrations differ for Chinese New Year and British New Year?

DDQ 4: Which school day do you think is better? Why?

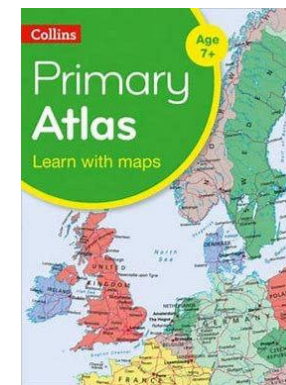
Vocabulary

China, Asia, Beijing, Shanghai, continent, country, oceans/seas, provinces, capital city, government, temperature, humid, monsoon season, culture, beliefs, tradition, knowledge, Chinese

Events

Chinese New Year February 10th
2024

Deeper Reading



Key Knowledge

1. Humans need certain resources to survive.
2. Human needs have changed over time, as technology and needs have changed.
3. All power for electricity comes from power stations.
4. Power is measured in Gigawatts (GW).
5. There are four main power stations in the UK: coal, combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT), nuclear and pumped storage.
6. A renewable energy source is an energy source that does not run out.
7. A non-renewable energy source will eventually run out.
8. There are several types of renewable energy, including: hydro power, solar power and wind power.
9. A 'passive' house is energy efficient.
10. A food mile is the distance an item travels from where it was produced to where it is consumed.
11. Greenhouses use a lot of energy for heating and lighting.
12. Efficiency means using resources as wisely as possible.
13. Conservation means using as few resources as possible.

Year 4 Spring 1

Energy around the world



Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ 1: Why do middle needs change over periods of time?

DDQ 2: Which form of power generation is best? Why?

DDQ 3: Do you think schemes like 'passive' housing could help the UK reduce electricity usage?

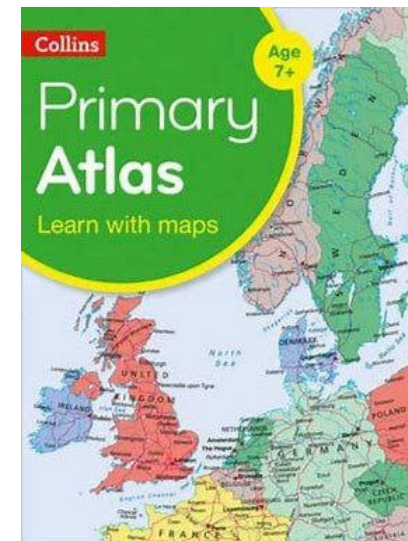
DDQ 4: Should we import as much food from abroad?

DDQ 5: How could these small changes

Vocabulary

Settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, power, Gigawatt (GW), coal, nuclear, CCGT, pumped storage, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, biomass, origin, import, export, food miles, efficiency, conservation, carbon

Deeper Reading



Key Knowledge

1. Pollinators, of which honeybees are one, are essential to food production.
2. Honeybees and wasps are different.
3. Bees sting as a last resort.
4. In some countries, people have to hand-pollinate flowers, as there are not enough bees.
5. Flowers have evolved to attract bees.
6. We depend on food pollinators to reproduce food.
7. 70% of the UK land is used for farming.
8. Arable farming is crops.
9. Pastoral farming is animals.
10. Mixed farming is animals and crops.
11. Farms have changed over time.
12. Farming has become more mechanised.
13. Farmers use chemicals to protect their plants from weeds, pests and disease.

Year 4 Summer 1

Food Security



Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ 1: Why are honeybees useful to our ecosystem?

DDQ 2: What types of things may be pollinated by honeybees that we can harvest?

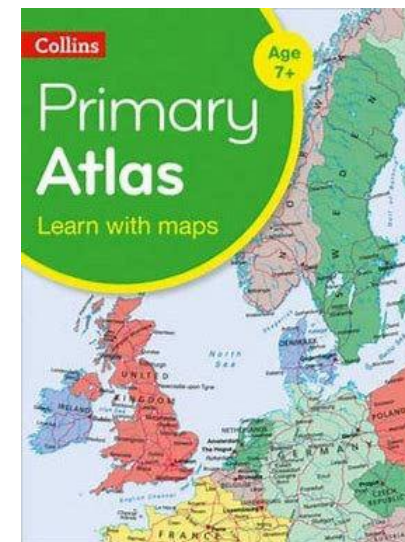
DDQ 3: Why do we have to import some food items?

DDQ 4: What might mean there a\re no as many farm hands needed on a farm?
#

Vocabulary

Pollinator, foraging, honey bee, nectar, pollen, proboscis, sting, barb, propagate, economic, pastoral, arable, mixed farming, overseas, import, cereal, household, consume, urban, rural, agriculture, floriculture, hill sheep farming, paddy fields, insecticides, pesticides, organic, topography, labour, seasonal, processed, field, hedge, habitat, hedgerow, glamping,

Deeper Reading

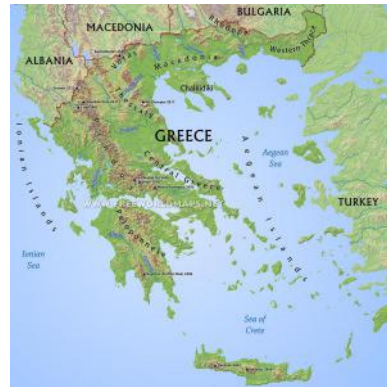


Key Knowledge

- Develop familiarity with the countries of Europe.
- Typically, temperature drops with distance from the Equator.
- Vegetation is affected by temperature.
- Vegetation patterns in Europe.
- Commit to memory the location of Greece.
- Describe the relative location of Greece.
- Knows the UK is larger in area and population than Greece.
- Knows that Greece is, on average, hotter than the UK.
- Provides examples of how this affects food and lifestyle.
- Understands the term 'pull' factors and can explain what 'pulls' people to

Year 5 Spring 1

Eu-



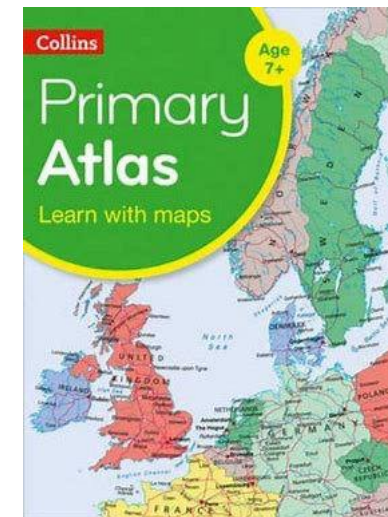
Dig Deeper Questions

- DDQ1:** Which seas surround Greece?
- DDQ2:** How does temperature affect vegetation in Europe?
- DDQ3:** How do you describe location?
- DDQ4:** What does siesta mean?
- DDQ5:** Do tourists go to Greece because of pull factors?

Vocabulary

Country, capital city, coastline, island, internal borders, atlas, map, north, south, latitude, temperature, data, vegetation zones, anomaly, outline, Mediterranean sea, Aegean sea, Asia, Europe, Crete, Africa, Athens, Greece, population, area, similarity, difference, push factor, pull factor, tourist, location, Ionian Sea, Acropolis, Meteora, Mount, Thessaloniki, Mount Olympus, Zykanthos, Zante, Santorini, Samaria Gorge, contour, relief, topographical map, settlement, port, ferry, bay, site, upland, lowland, peninsula, decline, increase

Deeper Reading



Key Knowledge

Mountains vary as a result of their location, altitude and formation resulting in similarities and differences

I know how mountains are formed.

I know water and ice shape mountains.

I know what a mountain range is and provide examples.

I know how mountains are measured (and the units)

Embed the name and location of continents

I know that contours join places of equal height

I know that contours help represent the shape of the land: it's height and steepness

I know that the closer together the contours, the steeper the slope.

I know that mountainous areas attract visitors and this creates jobs.

I know that some people live and work in mountainous areas. While some jobs are linked to tourism others are not.

I know that tourism, despite the benefits, can also have a negative effect on the environment and the people that live there

I can describe how places are affected by their location.

I can describe the potential negative effects of avalanches

I can describe how people adapt to the challenges of living in mountainous regions

Mountains vary because of their location, altitude and formation resulting in similarities and differences

I know how mountains are formed.

I know that water and ice shape mountains.

I know what a mountain range is and provide examples.

I know how mountains are measured (and the units).

I know that contours join places of equal height

Year 5 Summer 1

Mountains



Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ1: How can we find a specific place in an atlas?

DDQ2: How are mountains formed and shaped?

DDQ3: What is a contour line and what do they tell us?

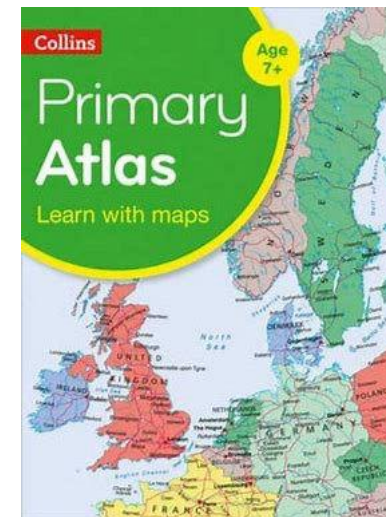
DDQ4: What do contour lines close together tell us about a mountain?

DDQ5: What are three problems caused by

Vocabulary

Table Mountain, Mount Fuji, Ben Nevis, the Matterhorn, Mount Everest, Scafell Pike, location, height, country, continent, mountain, latitude, hemisphere, mountain range, coordinate, altitude, volcano, tectonic plate/ crust, rivers/ lake, contour, glacier (ice), triangulation pillar/ trig point, map, topographical map/topography, contour, height, slope, saddle, gorge, tourism, employment, upland, primary and tertiary sector, adaptation, risk, avalanche, foothills, primary

Deeper Reading



Key Knowledge

- North America is a continent.
- North America is the 3rd largest continent.
- North America is made of 15 countries.
- Different areas within one continent can vary greatly.
- A vegetation belt is an area with the same plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation.
- Distance from the equator will decrease the temperature.
- Temperature and rainfall averages vary across the USA.
- Countries in the tropics are usually warmer.
- There are 50 states in the USA.
- Currency is the money used in each individual country.
- An exchange rate is the value of one currency in exchange for another currency.
- A visa is a document that shows proof that a person is allowed to enter, leave or stay in a country for a specific amount of time.
- Immigration is coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
- A migrant is a person who moves away from their usual place of residence temporarily or permanently for a variety of reasons.
- A refugee is someone who has fled their countries to escape conflict, violence, or persecution and seek safety in another country.
- A push factor is something that pushes a person to leave a country.
- A pull factor is something that draws a per-

Year 6 Spring 1

North Amer- Migra-



ica: tion

Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ 1: What is the difference between a continent and a country?

DDQ 2: Why are countries in the tropics typically wetter?

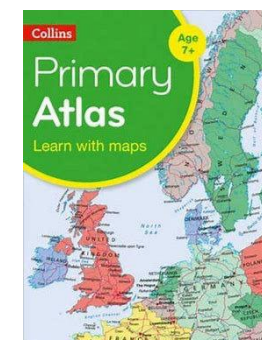
DDQ 3: What is an infant mortality rate and how can this effect population?

DDQ 4: Describe the patterns visible in the data in more detail.

Vocabulary

North America, state, country, continent, border, territory, island, vegetation belts,, cloud forecast, latitude, typically, average, anomaly, tropics, united, union, area, population, life expectancy, time zone, visa, currency, exchange rate, population pyramid, GDP per capita, migration, migrant, immigration, push factors, pull

Deeper Reading



Key Knowledge

- People adapt to their physical environment.
- Wealth can influence how people adapt to their environment.
- Climate, relief and natural hazards can influence buildings.
- There are different types of housing around the world.
- Older settlements grow in size because of access and trade.
- A hamlet is the smallest type of settlement.
- A megacity is the biggest type of settlement.
- Corbridge was a military fort.
- Corbridge has a main road near it.
- Development is often on main routes.
- Corbridge's population has grown steadily over time.
- There is a demand for larger family homes in Corbridge.
- A sense of place is when there are emotions or feelings attached to a place.
- There are challenges to urbanisation, such as: congestion, housing shortages.

Year 6 Summer 1

Homes around the world



Dig Deeper Questions

DDQ 1: What can affect how suitably homes can adapt to their location?

DDQ 2: Why might there have been an increased need for housing in Corbridge?

DDQ 3: What do you think makes Corbridge appealing to live?

DDQ 4: What challenges might come from a place becoming more popular? Name 2.

Vocabulary

Location, physical, human, relief, climate, biomes, natural hazard, Hurricane/tropical, storm, flood, earthquake, classify, GDP per capita, change, settlement, hamlet, village, town, city, river, dual carriageway, census, economic, growth, unwaged, employed/unemployed, secondary data, secondary data, primary data, sense of place, environmental, survey, desirable/popular, fieldwork, sustaina-

Deeper Reading

