

Geography Progression Grid Class 4/ 5– CYCLE 2

Autumn – Magnificent Mountains Objectives – To locate key mountain ranges of the world. To locate key areas of higher ground in the UK To know the features of a mountain. To understand how mountains are formed.	Spring- Somewhere to settle Objectives – What is an ideal place to settle? To know many places in the UK were created by Early settlers. To know how land is used in settlements.	Summer- Mapping our local area and the UK Objectives- To know where our local area is on a range of maps. To identify human and physical geography features of Batley To understand how to plan a journey using the eight compass points and four or six figure grid references.
Minimum learning is highlighted		Minimum vocabulary is in bold
<p>To know Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.</p> <p>To know how mountains are formed.</p> <p>To know Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own</p> <p>To understand why people visit mountains. To understand the risks and dangers of mountains.</p> <p>To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied in the context of mountain ranges.</p> <p>To describe the key features of a mountain range.</p> <p>To discuss altitude and summit in relation to mountains</p>	<p>To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use such as healthcare, industry, leisure, retail, agriculture, education.</p> <p>To know place names give clues as to who first settled in an area and what it was like.</p> <p>To explain why settlements develop in certain locations.</p> <p>To use maps to identify settlements built by invaders.</p> <p>To compare land use in different settlements.</p> <p>To create a map of a settlement.</p>	<p>To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To explore the range of maps available to geographers and to develop their understanding of the key features of maps. To study a range of maps and atlases, including digital maps, and compare their features.</p> <p>To learn to use the eight compass points to give directions and give grid references to locate places on a map.</p> <p>To 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>To use a key to describe features on an Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>To plan a journey in our local area using the eight compass points and four or six-figure grid references.</p>