



Geography Core Curriculum
Year 5

Unit	How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?	Why are mountains so important?	What is a river?
Previous Learning	<p>The distribution and features of polar, temperate and tropical climates (Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry? Y4)</p> <p>How climate determines the environments and landscapes in Tropical Rain Forests and Hot and Cold Deserts (Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry? Y4)</p> <p>The distribution and formation of mountains and earthquakes (Why do some earthquakes cause more destruction than others? Y4)</p> <p>How environments all around the world, including their own locality, offer advantages and disadvantages to those who live there (Why do so many people live in Mega cities Y3)</p> <p>The difference between physical and human processes and features (How and why is my local area changing? Y3)</p> <p>What natural resources are and what economic activity involves (How can we live more sustainably? Y4)</p> <p>About trade and how countries import and export goods and services (Why does it matter where my food comes from? Y2)</p>	<p>The five elements of the weather (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1)</p> <p>How weather affects people’s day to day lives (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1)</p> <p>The difference between weather and climate (Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry? Y4)</p> <p>The climate of polar, temperate and tropical regions (Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry? Y4)</p> <p>About greenhouse gases and the causes of global warning (How can we live more sustainably? Y4)</p> <p>Some of the effects of global warming in the Arctic and Antarctic (How can we live more sustainably? Y4)</p> <p>How living more sustainably could reduce greenhouse gas emissions (How can we live more sustainably? Y4)</p> <p>Fossil fuels and renewable sources of energy (How can we live more sustainably? Y4)</p>	<p>How physical processes such as volcanoes and earthquakes impact on people (Why do some earthquakes cause more destruction than others? Y4)</p> <p>The difference between physical and human processes and features (Why do some earthquakes cause more destruction than others? Y4)</p> <p>What different land uses are and what economic activity involves (Why do so many people live in Mega cities Y3)</p> <p>How habitats and ecosystems around the world are vulnerable to pollution (How can we live more sustainably? Y4)</p> <p>How environments change including those in their own locality (How and why is my local area changing? Y3)</p> <p>About the river Amazon when studying Tropical Rain Forest (Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry? Y4)</p> <p>About life in the river village of Kampong Ayer in Borneo(How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live? Y2)</p> <p>About the concept of a geographical hazard (Why do some earthquakes cause more destruction than others? Y4)</p>

Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The countries, major cities, rivers and mountains of Europe ● The population of the countries of Europe ● How to draw and interpret located proportional bars on a map ● The five main lines of latitude of the world ● The location of the North Pole, South Pole, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere ● The cities and main physical features of Iceland ● The climate of Iceland compared with the UK ● How to draw and interpret a climate graph ● How the climate and physical processes have shaped the landscape of Iceland ● The physical and human features of the island of Hiemaey in the Westman Islands of Iceland ● Why Hiemaey has an active volcanoes ● How volcanoes are formed ● The structure of a typical composite volcano ● The benefits and costs or disadvantages of living in close proximity to an active volcano ● Why fishing, trade and tourism are very important economic activities for people in Iceland ● How fish is caught and processed in Iceland and exported all around the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What a mountain is and the names and location of the main ranges of fold mountains in the world ● How ranges of fold mountains formed ● The different layers of the Earth ● The three main types of rock ● Why there is so much mystery surrounding the attempt by Mallory and Irvine to climb Everest in 1924 ● Why Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay found fossils of sea creatures on the summit of Everest in 1953 ● About the different types of fossils and how they form ● The names and location of the main ranges of mountains in the United Kingdom ● The physical and human features of the Cambrian mountains in Wales ● The type of climate experienced in the Cambrian Mountains and how this compares with my locality ● The reasons why the mountains of the UK are generally wetter and colder than most other areas ● What a tourist is, the activities they enjoy and why the Cambrian mountains are popular with tourists ● What a reservoir is and why many reservoirs have been built in the mountains of central Wales ● What a renewable or sustainable source of energy is ● How electricity is generated from the force of falling water in hydroelectric power stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the course and physical features of a typical river change from source to mouth ● Why these physical features are formed ● How to collect data at various points along a stream to show graphically how the river changes ● How to create a simple cross section across a river ● What an estuary is ● The main physical and human uses of estuaries ● Why estuaries are such an important habitat and ecosystem for wildlife ● What the water cycle is ● How rivers play an important part in the water cycle ● Where the famous meander 'Isle of Dogs' is located along the River Thames ● How and why the land uses and economic activities of the Isle of Dogs has changed over time ● Why the port and docks of London declined and closed very quickly in the 1950s and 1960s ● Where in the world Bangladesh is located and the rivers that flow through it ● Why Bangladesh suffers from serious annual river flooding ● What is being done in Bangladesh to manage and control river flooding
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<p>Disciplinary knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify, recognise and describe, using appropriate subject vocabulary, where Saethor takes his dog Tiry for a walk each day; ● Identify, describe and and compare and contrast the countries of Europe; ● Recognise, describe and explain the key geographical features of the Westman Islands region of Iceland and the island of Hiemaey in particular; ● Compare and contrast, using appropriate geographical vocabulary, the physical and human geography of Vestmannaeyjar with that of the local area/region; ● Explain and reach a judgement, using appropriate and specialised subject vocabulary, why there are so few trees on Hiemaey; ● Explain how volcanoes form, observe the global pattern of volcanoes correctly and suggest plausible geographical reasons for this distribution; ● Understand how and why the environment of Hiemaey has changed over time and reach conclusions and make judgements about the positive and negative impact of these changes on the ways of life of the people of Hiemaey; ● Understand the stages in the manufacture of an economic activity – fish processing – together with what export, import and trade entails; ● Make a reasoned geographical judgement, using evidence and logical argument, as to whether earthquakes are more dangerous than volcanoes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise, identify and explain what geographers define as mountains and understand how this can lead to disagreements; ● Identify, locate and describe the location of the largest ranges of mountains in the world and the countries that they cover; ● Explain how the movement of plates of the Earth’s crust can form ranges of fold mountains; ● Reflect upon, evaluate evidence and reach a conclusion and judgement regarding the success or failure of expedition of Mallory and Irvine to climb Mount Everest in 1924; ● Demonstrate that they understand how fossils form and can explain why Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay discovered fossils of sea animals on the summit of Mount Everest in 1953; ● Identify, describe, compare and contrast and explain the differences between the Cambrian Mountains of Wales and the Himalaya Mountains; ● Measure, record, compare and contrast climate data for Derek’s farm with where they live and begin to offer reasons for their observations; ● Explain and reach a conclusion as to why the mountains of the north and west of the United Kingdom are generally wetter and cooler than places in the south and east; ● Identify, locate, describe and explain the tourist attractions of the Cambrian Mountains by interpreting and making judgements from evidence presented on Ordnance Survey maps; ● Evaluate a range of evidence to make a judgement as to why reservoirs were constructed by the City of Birmingham in the mountains of central Wales over one hundred years ago; ● Understand that even ‘green’ and ‘renewable’ energy schemes will have environmental costs, evaluate both sides of an argument and make a judgement about the most appropriate way forward; ● Understand why Scotland is an attractive winter sports centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and describe how physical features of rivers change from source to mouth; ● Offer reasons to explain why the course of a river changes as it flows from higher to lower ground; ● Use OS maps, aerial photographs and GIS to recognise, describe, compare and contrast and explain how physical features change along the course of a river; ● Use a range of fieldwork techniques to measure, record and present and explain changes along a section of a local river and to reach a conclusion as to whether it constitutes a healthy habitat for living things; ● Identify and describe the features of river estuaries and explain why they are such important ecosystems for wildlife; ● Describe the components of the hydrological or water cycle and explain the important role that rivers play; ● Recognise, describe and explain the reasons why the Isle of Dogs developed to become part of the busiest river port in the world and evaluate the evidence and make a judgement about the causes of its sudden decline and closure; ● Interpret a range of geographical evidence to reach a conclusion as to why Bangladesh is at such a risk of serious annual river flooding; ● Reflect upon and evaluate the techniques used by classical composers to portray the different stages and features of the course of a river and create and record a personal musical piece to evoke the features of a waterfall; ● Understand climatically what the <i>Little Ice Age</i> refers to and how occasional severe winters impacted upon the River Thames and the people of London; ● Explain why China built the Three Gorges Dam along the Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) and describe and evaluate some of its geographical impacts.
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Key Vocab	Landscape	everything that can be seen when looking at a particular place	Landscape	everything that can be seen when looking at a particular place	Landscape	everything that can be seen when looking at a place
	Precipitation	any kind of moisture that falls from the clouds e.g., rain or snow	Range	a group or line of mountains with a specific name	Hazard	something natural or human that is a risk and source of danger
	Adaptation	how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live	Tectonic plate	one of the large moving sections of the Earth's crust	Course	the path or route along which a river flows
	Volcano	a landform (usually a mountain) from which red hot liquid magma or lava erupts	Crust	the thin outermost layer of the Earth made of solid rock	Estuary	the place where a river widens as it enters the sea and fresh and salty water mix
	Evacuate	move from a place of danger to a safer location	Mantle	the very thick layer of rock that lies between the Earth's crust and central core	Profile	the slope along or across a river
	Archipelago	a sea or stretch of water which has many islands	Core	the very hot centre of the Earth which is solid on the inside and liquid on the outside	Habitat	the natural home of a living thing such as a plant or animal
	Glacier	a slowly moving mass or river of ice	Strata	layers of rock	Ecosystem	the community of living things to be found in a particular area which depend upon each other
	Geothermal	heat generated by liquid rock deep inside the Earth	Fossil	the shape of a living thing that has been preserved in rock	Pollution	something added to the environment that is harmful to living things
	Fjord	a long, narrow, inlet from the sea between high cliffs	Growing season	the number of months in the year when the average temperature is 6°C or more	Water cycle	the path that all water takes as it moves around the Earth and its atmosphere
	Growing season	the number of months in the year when the average temperature is 6°C or more	Sanitation	having a clean water supply and safe sewage disposal	Confluence	the meeting point of two rivers where one flows into the other
	Crust	the thin outermost layer of the Earth made of solid rock	Reservoir	a large artificial lake created to supply water to towns and cities	Port	a place along a coastline where ships load and unload cargo
	Mantle	the very thick layer of rock that lies between the Earth's crust and central core	Valley	a saucer shaped hollow of land through which a river flows	Dock	a closed in area with gates at a port to keep water out where ships are loaded or unloaded
	Core	the very hot centre of the Earth which is solid on the inside and liquid outside	Hydroelectric	using the force of falling water to generate electricity in a power station	Financial	businesses that deal with money rather than products
	Tectonic plate	one of the large moving sections of the Earth's crust	Renewable	energy from a source such as wind that is never used up	Commercial	something involving making products or providing services to make money
	Remote	a faraway place situated a long distance from centres of population	Conservation	the protection of environments to prevent their loss or destruction	Monsoon	the wind that brings heavy rain to many countries in South East
	Constraint	a factor which limits or restricts the possibility of doing something	Agriculture	growing crops and rearing animals on farms		
	Solidify	to cool down and set hard	Pasture	land used on farms to grow grass for animals such as sheep to feed on		
	Processing	carry out a series of actions on something in order to preserve it				
	Mid-Atlantic Ridge	a mountain range running down the centre of the Atlantic Ocean along which the North American and Eurasian plates are slowly spreading apart				

