

# Geography Progression Map Year 5

	Autumn A	Aut B	Spring A	Spr B	Sum A	Summer B
	Climate Zones		European Region-Greece			Mountains
Learning Objective (from DC Pro)	<p>MS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can identify and explain the significance of key lines of latitude including the equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic circles.</li> <li>I can explain the significance of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres</li> <li>I can describe the location of different climate zones around the world.</li> </ul> <p>FS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can compare climate data for different locations.</li> </ul> <p>LK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can identify the key characteristics of different climate zones around the world.</li> </ul> <p>PG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can define the difference between weather and climate.</li> </ul>		<p>FS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can use online resources (including maps) to find out about the geography of a European country.</li> <li>I can compare and contrast different texts about the Mediterranean.</li> </ul> <p>LK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can locate Europe on a map.</li> <li>I can locate Europe's countries.</li> <li>I can locate Europe's capitals.</li> </ul> <p>PK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can describe a range of physical and human features in a region of Europe.</li> <li>I can compare life in Greece (or Athens) with my life and my local area.</li> </ul> <p>HG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can describe different types of European cuisine.</li> <li>I can use key facts and persuasive techniques to convince someone to holiday in the Mediterranean.</li> </ul>			<p>FS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can describe a mountain environment found in the UK.</li> </ul> <p>LK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can locate the world's 'Seven Summits' on a map</li> <li>I can locate the UK's highest mountains.</li> </ul> <p>HG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can recognise the importance of the Himalayas for people living in the region.</li> </ul> <p>PG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can describe how different types of mountains are formed.</li> <li>I can describe the climate of mountains.</li> <li>I can describe the landscape of a world-famous mountain or mountainous region.</li> </ul>
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of the different climate zones (e.g. the Equator, the tropics, the world's hemispheres).</li> <li>use globes and atlases (using 6-figure grid references, relate differently scaled maps to each other, thematic maps) to identify and locate climate zones and consider their impact on different parts of the Americas, including South-East Brazil;</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>interpret a range of maps and aerial views of Athens, Greece and the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it (e.g. when arguing the case for tourism in the Mediterranean);</li> <li>look critically at a topical issue in this region, raising questions about it, considering the reliability of sources and exploring and evaluating a range of viewpoints;</li> <li>use globes and atlases to identify the location of Greece and the Mediterranean;</li> <li>use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use globes and atlases and maps (using 6-figure grid references, relate differently scaled maps to each other, thematic maps) to identify the location of the highest mountains in the UK and the World;</li> <li>use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of mountains,</li> <li>interpret a range of maps and aerial views of a Mountain environment in the UK and apply this information to their understanding of it</li> </ul>
Sticky Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where the world's main climate zones are (building on their prior understanding of hot and cold regions);</li> <li>Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.</li> <li>The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.</li> <li>As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the location and principal features of the region around Athens, when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local;</li> <li>ways in which the location and distinctive features of Greece and the Athens region (including everyday life) compare and contrast with those of other places studied;</li> <li>about place-specific patterns of continuity and change (including different perspectives on issues in the news, as well as ways in which modern-day Greece compares and contrasts with its past)</li> <li>ways in which human processes (such as tourism and migration) operate within the Mediterranean, Greece and Athens;</li> <li>ways in which the location and physical geography of the region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity – this includes the key role of the Mediterranean Sea, as well as core knowledge about mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc;</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the names and locations of the world's principal mountains (seven Peaks);</li> <li>the main features and types of mountains;</li> <li>how some people have adapted to life in mountainous areas;</li> <li>ways in which the location and physical geography of the Himalayan region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity</li> <li>A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.</li> <li>Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.</li> <li>Mountains have their own climates.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	Climate, weather, latitude, Equator, hemisphere, axis Sphere, season, temperate, tropical, temperature, precipitation, Mediterranean, arid, polar, tropical, meteorologist, orbit		Athens, Austria, Belgium, Berlin, Bucharest, Croatia, Czech Republic, European Union, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Lisbon, Macedonia, Malta, Madrid, Mediterranean Sea, The Netherlands, Paris, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rome, Sicily, Ukraine, Warsaw alpine, border, currency, disaster, international, migrant, refugee, service industry, vegetation belt			Mountain, summit, hill, mountain range, landform, plates, mantle, fold, slope, valley, fault-block, cliff face, volcanoes, summit, dome, climate, avalanche, Equator, environment, Himalayas, terracing, porters, mountaineers, region Three Peaks Challenge – Ben Nevis, Mount Snowdon, Scafell Pike Seven Summits: Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstenz Pyramid (Oceania)