

Geography Progression Map Year 6

	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer A	Summer B
			United Kingdom			Local area and region
Learning Objective (from DC Pro)			<p>FS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of wind energy. <p>LK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can locate the UK's counties and cities. <p>PK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can compare and contrast the different countries in the UK. <p>HG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can explain how human activities have affected the UK's landscape. I can describe the sort of industries in which people in the UK work. <p>PG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can identify the physical characteristics of the UK. I can identify the different types of energy sources used in the UK 			<p>MS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use distance and 16 compass points to identify the approximate location of a place I can annotate an Ordnance Survey map and use six-figure grid references to accurately locate specific sites I can create symbols and a key for a simple land use map <p>FS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use an aerial image to describe the key physical and human features of the region and local area I can gather evidence through urban fieldwork of how a region is meeting people's needs I can communicate geographical information about the region, using maps and writing at length <p>LK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can identify and locate the principal features of a region within the UK <p>PK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can understand local, regional, national and international links to the local area <p>HG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can consider how a region can meet the needs of its population I can identify key human needs and processes
Skills			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret a range of maps of the UK (explain how types of map give different perspectives/show prejudice e.g. Peters projection) and apply this information to their understanding of it; use maps and supporting information to route-plan a tourist trip around the capital cities of the UK; use appropriate vocabulary when describing key information about the UK and the local region to external audiences. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret a range of maps of the local region (using 16-point compass directions) and apply this information to their understanding of it; use fieldwork to collect and critically evaluate data from a range of viewpoints (to include pie charts/line graphs) about the local region, how it meets people's needs, and how it might change; use and annotate Ordnance Survey maps (including the use of six-figure grid references, create complex keys) in order to present arguments about change in the local region;
Sticky Knowledge			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and principal features of the UK when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local; ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, the distribution of energy, land use, settlement and change) operate within the UK; ways in which the location and physical geography of the UK impact on (and are impacted by) human activity in the region; ways in which the location and distinctive features of the UK compare and contrast with those of other places studied. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and principal features of the local region when seen at a range of scales, from the global to the immediately local; ways in which human processes (such as economic and political processes, the distribution of energy, land use, settlement and change) operate within their local region; ways in which the location and physical geography of their local region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity in the region;
Vocabulary			<p>Birmingham, East of England, Great Britain, Greater London, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, North East England, North West England, South East England, South West England, West Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber</p> <p>Coastline, energy source, finance, global warming, green belt, greenhouse gases, hydroelectric power, key, landmark, land use, national, nuclear power, planning, power station, renewable energy, solar power, sustainable development, tidal power, wind farm, wind power, wind turbine</p>			<p>East Midlands, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester</p> <p>administrative centre, aerial view, built environment, congestion, consultation, developer, development, economy, suburb, warehouse</p> <p>16-point compass terms (e.g. North-North-West, West-North-West, etc.), grid reference</p>