

Year 6 Geography Step Up 2022-23

Aspect	Year 5	Year 6
Human features and landmarks	<p>Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>covered x 3</p>	<p>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Explain how humans function in the place they live. (G1)</p> <p>covered x 4</p>
Settlements and land use	<p>Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water. Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. (G2)</p> <p>covered optional</p>
Climate and weather	<p>Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape. Explain how the climate affects land use.</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements, shelters and buildings, diet, lifestyle (settled or nomadic), jobs, clothing, transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live. (G3)</p> <p>covered optional</p>
Physical processes	<p>Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p> <p>covered x 3</p>	<p>Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. (G4)</p> <p>covered</p>
Geographical resources	<p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>covered x 3 optional</p>	<p>Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. (G5)</p> <p>covered x 2 optional x 2</p>
Data analysis	<p>Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>covered optional x 4</p>	<p>Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies). Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary. (G6)</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
Fieldwork	<p>A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area</p>	<p>Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. Ask and answer geographical</p>

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	<p>and the impacts on the surrounding environment. Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional</p>	<p>questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. (G7)</p> <p>covered x 2 optional</p>
Natural and man-made materials	<p>The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion. Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs. Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. (G8)</p> <p>covered</p>
Physical features	<p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p> <p>covered optional x 2</p>	<p>The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice. Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. (G9)</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
Environment	<p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>covered x 4</p>	<p>Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. (G10)</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
Sustainability	<p>Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources. Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>Natural resource management (NRM) manages natural resources, including water, land, soil, plants and animals. It recognises that people rely on healthy landscapes to live and aims to create sustainable ways of using land now and in the future. Explain the significance of human-environment relationships and how natural resource management can protect natural resources to support life on Earth. (G11)</p> <p>covered</p>
World	<p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Name, locate and describe major world cities.</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. (G12)</p> <p>covered</p>
UK	<p>Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.</p> <p>covered optional x 2</p>	<p>A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another. Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world. (G13)</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
Location	<p>The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is</p>	<p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that</p>

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	<p>another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). covered</p>	<p>passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). (G14) covered x 5 optional</p>
Position	<p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. covered x 4 optional</p>	<p>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. (G15) covered</p>
Maps	<p>The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat. Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map. covered</p>	<p>A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features. Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area. (G16) covered x 2</p>
Compare and contrast	<p>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. covered optional</p>	<p>Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. (G17) covered x 3</p>
Significant places	<p>Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported. covered</p>	<p>North America, Europe and East Asia are the main industrial regions of the world due to a range of factors (access to raw materials, transportation, fresh water, power and labour supply). Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world. (G18) covered optional</p>
Geographical change	<p>Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy). covered x 2</p>	<p>Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. (G18) covered</p>