

UKS2 Milestone 3			
Cycle A 2022-2023	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Breadth	Tropical rainforest biome	North America including Mountains	Ice Biome + Climate change
Knowledge categories	    Location Physical features Diversity Human processes	  Location Physical features	   Location Physical features Diversity
Threshold concept	By the end of this unit, children will have good knowledge and understanding of how tropical rainforests are one of the ten surfaces on the Earth. Children will also learn that tropical rainforests occur in the equatorial and sub-equatorial climate zones and results in hot temperatures as well as high levels of precipitation.	This unit consolidates a range of geographical knowledge acquired in KS2. By the end of this unit, children will have a good knowledge and understanding of the states in North America. They will understand how climate, time and the relief of the land vary between these countries. The learning within this unit will also focus on helping children to understand the physical features of mountainous regions of North America.	By the end of this unit, children will have good knowledge and understanding of how the ice biome is one of the ten surfaces on the Earth. Children will learn that ice biomes form when there is ice in a high latitude region of the Earth and that it is the major source of fresh water supply.
NC link	<u>Human and physical geography</u> Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	<u>Locational knowledge</u> Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities <u>Place knowledge</u> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America	<u>Human and physical geography</u> Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

**Milestone 3
(Knowledge)**

- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.
- Describe geographical diversity across the world.
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.

- Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Name and locate the states of North America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
- Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
human geography, including settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.

- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
- Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.
- Describe geographical diversity across the world.
- Describe and understand key aspects of:
physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand causes of climate change. • To understand the effects of climate change. • To understand that human use of fossil fuels is harming the environment. • To compare the Arctic 'then and now' and explain the reasons for its change. • To create a climate map of one place in two different years (to show how the climate has changed)
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe what a tropical rainforest biome is • Explain what climate means • Locate and label on a map where the Earth's tropical rainforest biomes occur • Locate and label on a map the Earth's climate zones • Describe how human processes affect the tropical rainforest biomes • Compare and contrast the biomes • Understand how the location of the tropical rainforest biomes links to the location of the climate zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the states of North America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe what an ice biome is • Explain what climate means • Locate and label where on a map the Earth's ice biomes occur. • Locate and label on a map the Earth's climate zones • Describe how human processes affect the ice biomes • Compare and contrast the biomes • Understand how the location of the ice biomes links to the location of the climate zone • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of

			the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world.
Key vocabulary	Equatorial: at the equator	Colonised: took control over	Latitude: the distance of a place from the equator
	Sub-equatorial: close to the equator	Indigenous: originally from a country	Majority: most
	Emergents: tall trees growing above the canopy	Populous: with a large population	Permafrost: soil that is permanently frozen
	Under storey: Trees just below the canopy	Sparsely: with only a small number of people	
	Deforestation: cutting down large areas of trees	Metropolitan: relating to a large city	Microscopic: extremely small

UKS2 Milestone 3			
Cycle B 2021-2022	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Breadth	UK regional study Cities and counties	South America including River Manaus	Desert biomes
Knowledge categories	   Human features Techniques Physical processes	   Location Physical features Techniques	    Location Physical features Diversity Human processes
Threshold concept	By the end of this unit, children will have a good knowledge and understanding of a local area including why people visit and what the land is used for. Children will have gathered their own information in order to draw conclusions about the area. Children will also have gained an understanding of how their local area links to cities within the UK.	This unit consolidates a range of geographical knowledge acquired in KS2. By the end of this unit, children will have a good knowledge and understanding of the countries in South America. They will understand how climate, time and the relief of the land vary between these countries. They will also know that countries, Mexico import and export goods over the border. Profiles of specific countries help focus on the variety of human/physical geographical features across these two continents' countries.	By the end of this unit, children will have good knowledge and understanding of how the desert biome is one of the ten surfaces on the Earth. Children will learn that desert biomes form due to low level of rainfall. They will also learn that there are four major types of desert in this biome.
NC link	Geographical Skills and Fieldwork 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.	Locational Knowledge Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian	Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

		and time zones.	
Milestone 3 (Knowledge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To name and locate countries in South America. • To describe the location of these countries using the eight points of a compass. • To compare weather and climate across countries in North and South America, relating it to the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics. • To understand links between different countries in terms of trade. • To identify similarities and differences of the physical characteristics of countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.

Skills	<p>Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. • Record the results in a range of ways. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the countries of South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe what a desert biome is • Explain what climate means • Locate and label where on a map the Earth's desert biomes occur. • Locate and label on a map the Earth's climate zones • Describe how human processes affect the ice biomes • Compare and contrast the biomes • Understand how the location of the ice biomes links to the location of the climate zone
Key vocabulary	<p>Continuous: happening all of the time without a break</p> <p>Gyres: Circular movements</p> <p>Pollution: a poisonous or dirty substance</p>	<p>landmass: a large continuous area of land</p> <p>sparsely: with only a small number of people</p> <p>landlocked: with no access to the sea</p> <p>indigenous: native to a country colony: a country occupied by another country</p>	<p>Terrestrial: on land</p> <p>Aquatic: in water</p> <p>Climate: average expected weather in a place</p> <p>Ecosystem: all the conditions, plants and animals that exist in a particular area</p> <p>Arid: dry</p> <p>Vegetation: plants and trees</p> <p>Nocturnal: being active at night</p>