









Sytchampton Endowed Primary School
Geography Threshold Concepts and Learning Lenses



Threshold Concept	Learning Lenses	EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Investigate Places	   	<p>Understanding The World</p> <p>Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.</p> <p>By The End of Reception (ELG): People, Culture and Communities</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.</p> <p>By The End of Reception (ELG): The Natural World</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name, locate and identify characteristics of some of the countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. Name and locate the world's continents and oceans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location Explain own views about locations, giving reasons Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location Name and locate some counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps – as in London's Tube map) 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. Name and locate some of the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics
Investigate Patterns			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country (Australia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn,


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	 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles. Identify land use around the school and describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries 	<p>Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent
Communicate Geographically			<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, vegetation and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, farm, house, office and shop Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1) 	<p>Describe key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle human geography, including: settlements and land use Use the eight points of a compass, fourfigure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land)

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			<p>united union monarchy democratic government Commonwealth Inhabitants</p> <p>Land use Rural Settlement Urban City Village Hamlet Capital City</p> <p>Continent Country Island</p> <p>Human Feature Physical Feature Physical process Human process</p> <p>Climate temperatures weather polar equatorial tropical atmosphere heatwave drought monsoon blizzard gale/storm cyclone/hurricane tornado/twister</p> <p>peak munros legend</p>	<p>united union monarchy democratic government Commonwealth Inhabitants</p> <p>Archipelago Continent</p> <p>Human Feature Physical Feature Physical process Human process Weathering</p> <p>atmosphere continuous Evaporation Condensation Percolation precipitation cumulonimbus stratus cumulus cirrus climate weather adapt</p> <p>Landforms Summits mountain ranges</p>	<p>Colonised Indigenous Populous Sparse Metropolitan categorise inhabit Map key Map scale Line of longitude and latitude Equator Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Prime meridian</p> <p>terrestrial aquatic continuous gyres garbage</p> <p>climate equatorial sub-equatorial precipitation Atmosphere</p> <p>Topographic Subduction Seismic</p>
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			remote magma	magma plate tectonics earthquakes volcanoes erupt magnitude meteoric intensity tsunami dormant	Caldera
			ocean saline enclosed seas Reef Coral Marine Bacteria species	erosion transportation deposition youthful (rivers) middle-aged (rivers) mature (rivers) meanders ox-bow lakes delta	transportation deposition youthful (rivers) middle-aged (rivers) mature (rivers) meanders ox-bow lakes delta saline River basin Watershed Tributary Source Sediment Floodplain Erosion
			Recycling Deforestation vast thrive technique Trade	international destination cargo import export beverage	emergents canopy under storey deforestation photosynthesis Deforestation
				carbon dioxide methane excretion deforestation Pollution	