

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Prior learning to reactivate:

- The water cycle is the continuous journey water takes from the sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea, involving the processes of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and run-off
- Rivers have many different sections, including the source, tributaries, meanders, Oxbow lakes, mouth
- Examples of significant rivers in the UK and around the world

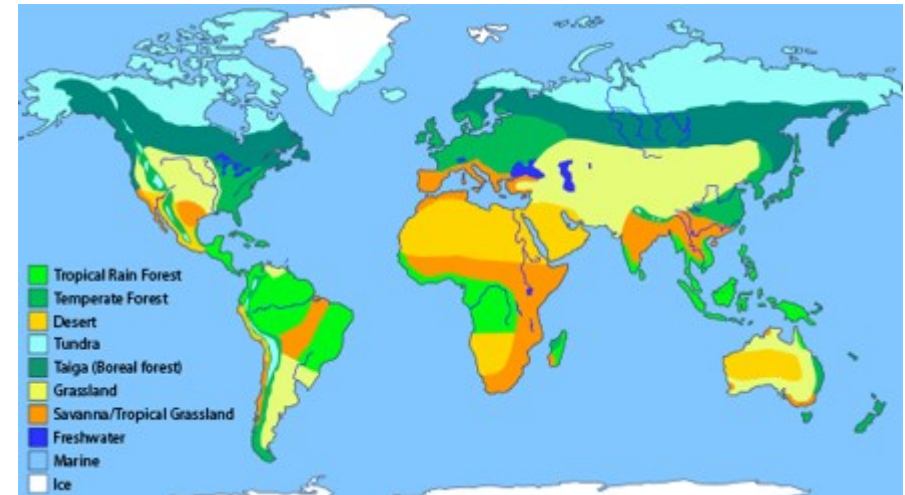
Key learning:

Biomes

- A **biome** is a natural area of plants and animals
- The world is divided into lots of different biomes and they are all different depending on their climate
- Examples of biomes include: aquatic/marine, desert, forest, grassland, rainforest and tundra

Vegetation belts

- **Vegetation belts** affect the landscape in each of the Earth's biomes.
- Vegetation belts are areas defined by their temperature and amount of rainfall.
- A country's vegetation belt affects what they can grow and export.





GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Prior Learning to reactivate:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (e.g. Google Earth) to locate countries of the world (in particular South America) and describe features
- Use the eight points of a compass to compare the positions of countries
- Use 4-figure, numerical grid references to locate places and use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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 (history link - focus on local area and China Clay)

Key learning:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (e.g. Google Earth) to locate countries of the world (in particular North America) and describe features
- Use 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure 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.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Prior Learning to reactivate:

- Significant changes in our local area (e.g. the building of the Eden Project, Cardclaze School)
- Natural resources (e.g. energy, food, minerals, water) are distributed unevenly across the world and so need to be transported to different locations
- The uneven distribution of natural resources can have a significant impact on humans

Key learning:

- **Trade** became global due to advances in technology
- **Importing** is the movement of goods into a country and **exporting** is the movement of goods out of a country.
- The natural resources available, land mass, and climate of a country determine what types of food they export and import.
- Exports move through a three step supply chain before they are used.
- The top items the UK import are: machinery including computers, vehicles, gems and precious metal, mineral fuels including oil, pharmaceuticals.
- To understand how **Fairtrade** affects exporting countries.
- That high value exports have a high impact on a country's wealth.

