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**Heathcoat Primary School**

**Geography Curriculum – Progression of Key Skills and Knowledge**

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| Date | Review date | Subject leaders |
| 16.7.2021 | July 2022 | Anna DavisLouise Addy |
| It is our intention that pupils will be taught a curriculum that:* inspires a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people
* equips pupils with an understanding of diverse places, people, resources and environments around them
* allows pupils to build on prior learning about physical and human processes and develop an understanding that the Earth’s features are interconnected and change over time
* encourages exploration of their own environment and challenges pupils to make connections between their local surroundings and that of contrasting settlements
* use the local area and community as well as the wider world to develop geographical skills and knowledge
* sequentially builds upon pupils’ basic geographical knowledge.
* Geography is taught termly in Years 1-6 by using the Connected Geography scheme, written by David Weatherly. It is a coherent, progressive and rigorous learning programme which engages and motivates pupils and encourages them to see the world through the eyes of young geographers.
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**Curriculum Organisation**

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| **Year / Term** | **Autumn**  | **Spring**  | **Summer**  |
| **1** | How does the weather affect our lives? | Why does it matter where our food comes from? | What is the Geography of where I live like? |
| **2** | Why don’t penguins need to fly? | How does Kampong Ayer compare with where I live? | Why do we love being beside the seaside so much? |
| **3** | Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others? | How can we live more sustainably? | Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry? |
| **4** | How and why is my local environment changing? | Why do so many people live in megacities? | Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like? |
| **5** | How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey? | How is climate change affecting the world? | What is a river? |
| **6** | Why are mountains so important? | Why is fair trade fair? | Who are Britain’s National Parks for? |

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| Progression Map |
| **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** | **Year 6** |
| Locational Knowledge |
| **How does the weather affect our lives?**· Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans.**Why does it matter where my food comes from?**· Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. · Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.**What is the geography of where I live?**· Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. · Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. | **Why don’t penguins need to fly?**· Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans.**Why do we love being beside the sea so much?** · Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans.· Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.**How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live?**· Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans. · Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. | **Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?**· 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 and time zones (including day and night).**How can we live more sustainably?**· 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 and time zones (including day and night).**Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?**· 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. · Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. · 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 and time zones (including day and night). | **How and why is my local area changing?**· 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 and time zones (including day and night).**Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?**· 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. · Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. · 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 and time zones (including day and night).**Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?**· 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 and time zones (including day and night). | **How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?**· The countries (including the location of Russia), major cities and key physical and human geography of Europe. · 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 and time zones.**How is climate change affecting the world?**· 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. · Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. · 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 and time zones (including day and night).**What is a river?**· 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. · Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. | **Why are mountains so important?**· 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. · Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.**Why is fair trade fair?**· 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.**Who are Britain’s National Parks for?**· 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. · Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. · 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 and time zones (including day and night). |
| Place Knowledge |
| **What is the geography of where I live?**· Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. | **How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live?**· Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. |  | **Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?**· 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.**Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?**· 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. | **How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?**· Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country. | **Why are mountains so important?**· 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. |
| Human and Physical Geography |
| **How does the weather affect our lives?**· Identify daily and seasonal 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. · Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.**Why does it matter where my food comes from?**· Identify daily and seasonal 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. · Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.**What is the geography of where I live?**· Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features. | **Why don’t penguins need to fly?**· Identify daily and seasonal 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. · Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.**Why do we love being beside the sea so much?** · Identify daily and seasonal 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. · Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.**How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live?**· Identify daily and seasonal 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. · Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human geographical features. | **Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?**· Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. · Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**How can we live more sustainably?**· Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. · Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?**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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. | **How and why is my local area changing?**· Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. · Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?**· Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. · Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?**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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, water. | **How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?**Describe and understand key aspects of: · Physical geography including climate zones and volcanoes. · Human geography including economic activity and trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy.**How is climate change affecting 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. · Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**What is a river?**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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. | **Why are mountains so important?**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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**Why is fair trade fair?**Describe and understand key aspects of: · Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**Who are Britain’s National Parks for?**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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. |
| Geographical Skills and Fieldwork |
| **How does the weather affect our lives?**· Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. · Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. · Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments.**Why does it matter where my food comes from?**· Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. · Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. · Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments. · Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.**What is the geography of where I live?**· Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. · Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. · Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments. · Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. | **Why don’t penguins need to fly?**· Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. · Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. · Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments.**Why do we love being beside the sea so much?** · Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. · Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. · Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. · Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments.**How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live?**· Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. · Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. · Use simple observational skills to study key human and physical features of environments. · Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. | **Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.**How can we live more sustainably?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.**Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. | **How and why is my local area changing?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. · 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.**Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.**Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. | **How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.**How is climate change affecting the world?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.**What is a river?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.· 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. | **Why are mountains so important?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.**Why is fair trade fair?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.**Who are Britain’s National Parks for?**· Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. · Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. |
| Vocabulary |
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| **How does the weather affect our lives?**Weather; Rainfall; Temperature; Sunshine; Wind; Fog; Snow; Tornado; Drought; Cloud; Thermometer; Anemometer; Rain gauge; Weather vane; Compass; Season; Winter; Spring; Summer; Autumn; Thunderstorm; Ice; Country; City; Lagoon; Canal; Island; Equator; North Pole; South Pole; Key; Solar; Desert; Continent; Ocean; Sahara; Antarctica; Blizzard; Expedition; Environment; Atmosphere.**Why does it matter where my food comes from?**Farm; Dairy products; Supermarket; Shop; Pasture; Grass; Jersey; Channel Islands; Economic activity; Business; Raw material; County; Devon; South West England; United Kingdom; Landscape; Wood; Hedgerow; Tree; Field; Lake; Weather; Average; Temperature; Growing season; Rainfall; Sunshine; Settlement; Town; City; Village; Industry; Airport; Motorway; Office; Factory; Railway; Cathedral; Aeroplane; Trade; Plantation; Harvest; Export; Costa Rica; South America; North America; Central America; Harvest; Container ship; Import; Tropical; Calories; Vegetable; Processing; Health; Butcher; Greengrocer; Locally produced; Free-range; Refining; Vita.**What is the geography of where I live?**Place; People; Environment; Landscape; Community; Natural; Physical geography; Human geography; Global; United Kingdom; Country; Nation; City; Capital; Continent; Ocean; Europe; Equator; Sea; Tree; Wood; Forest; Tropical; Buildings; Landslide; Beach; Wave; Motorway; Canyon; Mountain; Snow; Cliff; Town; Moor; Train; Offices; Service; Hotel; Departmental Store; Fishing; Boat; Farm; Ice; Freeze; Plough; Field; Road; Bridge; Safari; Holiday; Sport; Timber; Railway; Geo tagged; Geographical Information System (GIS); Annotated; Local area; Stadium; Change; Construction; Land use; Scale; Street; Transport; Recreation; Economic; Residential. | **Why don’t penguins need to fly?**Continent; Ocean; Antarctica; Southern Ocean; Mountain; Valley; Snow; Ice; Blizzard; Desert; Landscape; Environment; Wind; Rain; Ice Sheet; Pebbles; Shore; Hill; Cliff; Habitat; Adapted; Africa; Iceberg; Sand dune; Arctic; Carnivore; Temperature; Summer; Winter; Predator; Food chain; Krill; Animal; Phytoplankton; Plant; River; Waterfall; Gorge; Country; Jungle.**Why do we love being beside the sea so much?** Seaside; Countryside; Town; City; Urban; Rural; Flats; Sand; Beach; Pebbles; Mountain; Rocks; Field; High Street; Sea; Shops; Road; Street; Heath; Trees; Wood; Crops; Farming; Cliff; Houses; Hill; Traffic; Habitat; Environment; Adaptation; Camouflage; Nutrition; Food chain; Plankton; Pollution; Continent; Ocean; Country; North Pole; South Pole; North America; South America; Europe; Africa; Asia; Australia; Antarctica; Ocean; Pacific Ocean; Indian Ocean; Arctic Ocean; Southern Ocean; Atlantic Ocean; Compass; Map; River; Mountain; Desert; Island; Capital; Resort; Region.**How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live?**Location; Settlement; Country; Nation; Village; Town; City; Europe; World; Continent; Ocean; Capital; Globe; Map; Sea; United Kingdom; England; Scotland; Wales; Northern Ireland; Great Britain; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere; Tropic of Capricorn; Tropic of Cancer; Equator; Asia; Brunei; Borneo; Population; Scale; Italy; Canada; Zambia; Antarctica; Chile; New Zealand; Day; Night; Rain; Wind; Cloud; Temperature; Arctic Circle; Antarctic Circle; Climate; Polar; Temperate; Tropical; Transport; River; Commute; Economic activity; Boat; Profit; Religion; Muslims; Christians; Islam; Christianity; Imam; Vicar; Priest; Community; Tropical rainforest; Wood; Environment; Habitat; Adaptation; Satellite; Physical; Human. | **Why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?**Earthquake; Volcano; Continent; Ocean; Latitude; Longitude; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere; Political map; Evacuation; Infrastructure; Transport; Business; River; Flood; Search and rescue; Epicentre; Magnitude; Richter scale; Distribution; Location; Pattern; Energy; Projection; Tsunami; Plate; Inner core; Outer core; Mantle; Crust; Fault; Alpine Fault; Design; Homeless; Refugees; Wealth; Eruption; Magma; Lava; Rock; Dormant; Extinct; Cone; Vent; Gas; Cloud; Chamber; Pacific Ring of Fire; Technology; Quality of life; Distribution; Wealth; Gross National Income.**How can we live more sustainably?**Sustainable; Unsustainable; Reusable; Solar; Turbine; Rechargeable; Conservation; Recycle; Health; Diet; Exercise; Resource; Electricity; Power station; Transport; Community; Wellbeing; Social; Interaction; Values; Behaviour; Lifestyle; Minerals; Energy; Ocean; Wind; Tides; Waves; Fishing; Forestry; Finite; Infinite; Economic activity; Waste; Biodiversity; Global; Procurement; Conduction; Element; Resistance; Electrons; Energy; Generator; Turbine; Gas; Greenhouse gases; Greenhouse effect; Carbon dioxide; Pollution; Atmosphere; Reflection; Space; Infrared; Radiation; Fossil fuels; Glacier; Ice sheet; Global warming; Sustainable development; Government; Community; Field; Marsh; Hill; Settlement; Scrape; Management; Charity; Deforestation; Fuel; Erosion; Silt; Solar cooker.**Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?**Weather; Climate; Temperature; Political map; Temperate; Council; Pattern; Location; North Pole; Equator; Location; Distribution; Country; Prevailing; Wind; Ocean; Climate graph; Classification; Key; Tropic of Cancer; Tropic of Capricorn; Polar; Continental; Mediterranean; Tropical; Equatorial; Drought; Annual; Winter; Summer; Mild; Season; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere; Meteorological; Climate station; Average; Coniferous; Tropical; Rainforest; Savanna; Hot desert; Ice cap; Tundra; Mountain; Environment; Grassland; Shrubs; Trees; Animals; Herbivores; Landscape; Lichens; Moss; Deciduous; Forest; Evergreen; Predators; Humid; Oxygen; Drought; Carnivore; Biome; South America; River; Amazon Basin; Amazonia; Nile; Andes; Tributary; Source; Mouth; Humid; Convection; Condensation; Cloud; Thunderstorm; Cumulonimbus; City; Inhabited; Polar; Sahara; Adaptation. | **How and why is my local area changing?**Site; Location; Cumbria; Lake District; Village; Town; Valley; Mountain; River; Lake; Mouth; Run-off; Change; Storm; Rainfall; Wind; Saturated; Natural disaster; Environment; Derelict; Borough; London; Olympics; Redevelopment; Canal; Transport; Plan; Geographical Information System (GIS); Costs and benefits; Land use; Scale; Key; Settlement; Route; Residential; Commercial; Recreation; Leisure; Public services; Classify; Pattern; Distribution; Census; Population; Demographic; World War I; Satellite; Orbit; Remote sensing; Trend; False-colour; Wireless; Hurricane; Emergency planning; City; Vegetation; Desert; Density; Lake; Irrigation; Sea; Deforestation; Criterion; Hypothesis; Fieldwork; Accessibility; Pollution; Traffic; Amenities; Scatter graph; Line of best fit; Correlation; Positive; Negative.**Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?**Map; City; Megacity; Village; Town; Settlement; Urban; Rural; Distribution; Capital; Population; Population density; Human geography; Physical geography; High-rise; Continent; Key; Scale; Isodemographic; Islam; Civilisation; River; Trade; Bridge; District; Canal; Mountain; Employment; Economy; Migration; Housing; Services; Industry; Transport; Business; Accessibility; Communication; Political map; Capital city; Government; Parliament; Stock Exchange; Coast; Shanty; Favela; Pampas Grassland; Tropical rain forest; Culture; Historic; Architecture; Cost of living; Smog; Pollution; Homelessness; Crime; Congestion; Urbanisation.**Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?**Theme park; Tourist; Florida; United States of America; North America; Atlantic Ocean; Gulf of Mexico; State; Leisure; Recreation; Plan; Location; Scale; Distance; Political map; Island; Ice sheet; Population density; Contiguous; Time zone; Pacific Ocean; Central America; Maya; Civilisation; Empire; City; Exploitation; Climate; Drought; Tropical rainforest; Trade; Astronomy; Environment; Choropleth map; Key; Quality of life; Reliability; Trustworthiness; Peninsula; Coast; Sea; Satellite; Physical features; Human features; Space; Exploration; Mission; Trajectory; Axis; Orbit; Rotation; Equator; Latitude; Gravity; Europe; South America; Endangered; Conservation; Preservation; Life cycle; Hazard; Pollution; Species; Predator; Conflict; Extinct; Management; Atmosphere; Zone; Region; Weather; Climate; Temperature; Precipitation; Sunshine; Intense; Shallow; Oblique; Hurricane; Evacuation; Tropical Storm; Caribbean; National Park; Everglades. | **How do volcanoes affect the lives of people on Hiemaey?**Volcano; Continent; Island; Europe; Latitude; Equator; Longitude; Hemisphere; Weather; Climate; Trade; Economic activity; Natural resources; Environment; Landscape; Eruption; Fire; Fjord; Magma; Evacuation; Lava; Cliff; Gulf Stream; Glacier; Mountain; Relief; Earthquake; Political; City; Urban; Rural; Region; Archipelago; Geyser; Port; Geothermal; Precipitation; Climate graph; Growing season; Distribution; Pacific Ring of Crust; Mantle; Refugees; Core; Tectonic plates; Igneous; Sedimentary; Tourism; Metamorphic; Economic activity; Processing; Colony; Transport; Market.**How is climate change affecting the world?**Africa; The Gambia; City; Capital city; Market; Senegal; Atlantic Ocean; River Gambia; Rainfall; Dry season; Wet season; Weather; Climate; Drought; Crop; Trade winds; Desertification; Erosion; Life expectancy; Tourists; Desert; Aid; Village; Well; Subsistence; Commercial; Millet; Maize; Groundnuts; Vegetables; Rice; Tropical; Sub-tropical; Hunger; Insurance; Australia; Victoria; State; Territory; Oceania; Town; Risk; Hazard; Bushfire; Wildfire; Natural disaster; Decade; Heatwave; Consecutive; Pattern; Settlement; Site; Situation; Conurbation; Megalopolis; Residents; Transport; Commuter; Infrastructure; Embankment; Rock armour; Tide; Storm; Flood plan; Resilient; Tidal surge; Flood defence; Management; Coast; North Pole; South Pole; Ice cap; Region; Climate graph; Weather station; Precipitation; Snow; Blizzard; Tundra; Glacier; Inuit; Migration; Indigenous; Economy; Culture; Global warming; Mountain range; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere; Carbon dioxide; Disease; Season; Habitat; Coral; Observatory; Greenhouse gas; Climate change; Methane; Fossil fuel; Energy; Coal; Petroleum; Oil; Gas; Aerobic; Anaerobic; Pressure; Force; Rock; Sedimentary; Crust; Mantle; Core; Sustainability; Sustainable development; Renewable; Non-renewable; Wind power; Geothermal heat; Hydroelectric power; Solar power; Biofuel.**What is a river?**River; Source; Mouth; Course; Channel; Meander; Stream, Waterfall; Bank; Flood plain; River island; Undercutting; Slip-off slope; Tidal, Marina, River cliff; Pebbles; Beach; Waves; Spit; Coast; Estuary; Erosion; Farms, Village; Town; Settlement; Fields, Hedgerow; Tropical rainforest; Atacama Desert; Wood; Rapids; Ox-bow lake; Mill; Hamlet; Railway; Transport; Bridge; Sewage works; Leisure; Recreation; Hypothesis; Validity; Load; Energy; Transportation; Habitat; Invertebrates; Molluscs; Crustaceans; Amphibians; Birds, Mammal; Reptile; Vertebrates; Algae; Eutrophication; Pollution; Indicator species; Biotic Index; Valley; Agriculture; Sea level; Flood; Bridge; Mud flat; Brackish; Coast; Diatom; Omnivore; Herbivore; Carnivore; Prey; Confluence; Annotate; Wildlife; Spit; Scale; Ecosystem; Migration; Food chain; Photosynthesis; Algae, Bacteria; Hydrological (water) cycle; Precipitation; Runoff; Aquifer; Evaporation; Borough; River Thames; Isle of Dogs; Henry VIII; Marsh; Creek; Flood; Port; Trade; Dock; Economic activity; British Empire; Container; Monsoon; Refugee; Contaminated; Famine; Aid; Pattern; Relief; Romantic era; Symphony; Movement; Orchestra; Waterfall; Little Ice Age; Climate. | **Why are mountains so important?**Mountain; Rock; Landscape; Volcano; Crust; Mantle; Magma; Lava; River; Ocean; Hot spot; Summit; Sea level; Island; Planet; Solar System; Universe; Tectonic plate; Scale; Mountain range; Himalaya; Andes; Rockies; Alps; Atlas; Urals; Relief; Political; Country; Strata; Continent; Ocean; fold mountains; Crinoids; Compression; Oxygen; Atmosphere; Blizzard; Glacier; Ridge; Summit; Col; Fossil; Sea; Animal; Rock; Ocean; Marine; Geology; Silt; Geologist; Temperature; Sedimentary; Igneous; Metamorphic; Sediment; Limestone; Tethys; Distribution; Pattern; Key; Direction; Peak; Erosion; Glacier; Settlement; Landscape; Woodland; Marsh; Valley; Fodder; Environment; Pasture; Minerals; Growing season; Silage; Slurry; Fertiliser; Diversify; Business; Tourists; Economic activity; Profit; Climate graph; Precipitation; Climate station; Growing season; Range of temperature; Frost; Co-ordinates; Ordnance Survey; Eastings; Northings; Grid square; Grid reference; Disease; Epidemic; Cholera; Contamination; Health; Hygiene; Medicine; Water; Victoria; Slum; Urban; Reservoir; Elevation; Impermeable; Gravity; Contour; Spot height; Hydroelectric; Turbine; Generator; Pylons; Transmission; Cost and benefit; Green; Planning; Government; Resort; Sustainable development; Sustainability.**Why is fair trade fair?**Merchant; Transport; Landscape; Environment; Commodities; Manufacture; Caravan; Silk Road; Silkworm; Mulberry; Cocoon; Larvae; Factory; Political map; Countries; Basin; Desert; Depression; Stream; River; Mountains; Arid; Drought; Profit; Trade; Trade route; Domestic trade; International trade; Import; Container; Container ship; Export; Brand; Company; Hectare; Caribbean; Tropical; Climate; Growing season; Drainage; Hurricane; Pesticide; Polyethylene; Irrigation; Profit; Plantation; Technology; Fertiliser; Farm; Smallholder; Shipping; Wholesaler; Retailer; Port; Berth; Dock; Quay; Crane; Dry dock; Ferry; Hydrofoil; River; Confluence; Pier; Refinery; Settlement; Heath; Estuary; Mud flat; Cruise; Cargo; Terminal; Hovercraft; Factory; Farm; Urban; Rural; Fairtrade; Premium; Community; Development; Co-operative; Market; Sustainable; Ethical.**Who are Britain’s National Parks for?**National Park; Location; Distribution; Country; City; Landscape; Protection; Conservation; Fertiliser; Environment; Urban; Rural; Countryside; Theme park; Remote; Town; Canal; Mill; Fair; Castle; Coal; Steam; Garden; Fort; House; Regatta; Village; Viaduct; Cottage; Custom; Tradition; Culture; Lifestyle; Heritage; Cultural heritage; Religion; Community; Festival; Mountain; Reservoir; Waterfall; Wetland; Peat; Windmill; Wind pump; Forest; Outcrop; Granite; Tor; Bronze Age; Stone circle; Moorland; Sea; Deciduous; Coniferous; Cliff; Channel; Glacial; Fells; Loch; Firth; Lake; Heathland; Ancient; Tarn; Coastline; Saltmarsh; Mudflats; Hill; River; Coastal; Bay; Beach; Sand dune; Gorge; Chalk; Downland; Grassland; Limestone; Drystone wall; Pot hole; Cave; Chamber; Tourists; Visitors; Abbey; Medieval; Industrial revolution; Prehistoric; Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Region; Southwest England; World Heritage Site; Site of Special Scientific Interest; Valley; Contour lines; Distribution; Sea level; Incline; Hill; Tourists; Dry valley; Stream; Rock; Shattered; Fragmented; Ice Age; Island; Scrub; Weathering; Freeze–thaw; Erosion; Pedestal; Evoke; Pastoral; Technology; Factory; Mill; Prehistoric; Ceremonial; Mesolithic; Neolithic; Relief; Vegetation; Bracken; Heath; Diversify; Grassland; Marsh; Reeds; Cairn; Standing stones; Quarry; Farm; Wildlife; Species; Habitat; Beauty; Tranquillity; Land use; Economic activity; Livestock; Fodder; Government. |