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| **Substantive knowledge** Our curriculum supports pupils to:* Understand concepts, themes and genres
* Acquire and apply knowledge and skill
* Develop vocabulary
 | **Disciplinary knowledge**Our curriculum supports pupils to:* Interpret and use geographical sources and equipment
* Understand and describe geographical processes
* Identify cause, consequence, continuity.
* Present, organise and communicate.
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| **KS2 TIER 2 -  *all children will access KS1 Tier 2 at least once (Cycle A or B). Where learning is repeated, formative assessment will be used to ensure knowledge has been retained and can be retrieved, applied and deepened.*** |
| **Ecology + Human Processes** | **Location and place** | **Biomes and Natural Processes** | **Ecology + Human Processes** |
| TIER 2Cycle A | **South America** | **Aquatic biome (Freshwater and Marine)**  | **Travel & Tourism**  |
| Accessing Prior Learning? **Can you name the different continents and locate them on a map? (KS1 Tier 2)**  | Accessing Prior Learning:**What are the 5 major oceans? (KS1 Tier 2)** **Can you describe the process of erosion? (KS1 Tier 2)** | Accessing Prior Learning:**Can you locate the continent of South America on a map? (KS1 Tier 2)**  |
| Acquiring + Attempting New Learning:South America:* South America is made up of many countries including Brazil, Argentina and Chile
* Located mainly in the southern hemisphere
* South America's landscape is made up of mountains and highlands, river basins and coastal plains.
* Climate is mostly tropical with lots of rain, but higher located places can experience a cold climate with low temperatures.
* Continent is home to the Amazon River, Andes Mountains and Atacama desert (driest desert on earth)

CASE STUDY: **Argentina*** Environmental regions
* Key physical and human characteristics
* Major cities
* Culture (including football)
 | Acquiring + Attempting New Learning:Water Cycle * Water on Earth is recycled over and over again. This recycling process is called the water cycle.
* 4 stages in the Water cycle - Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, collection

Aquatic Biome: The aquatic biome is subdivided into freshwater and marine biomes. Cycle A will explore freshwater biomes.Aquatic biome - **Freshwater** **Biome*** Freshwater biomes include lakes, streams, ponds, rivers and inland wetlands (whereas marine biomes are oceans and seas).
* Different to marine as the water is freshwater and has a low salt content.
* Freshwater biomes are typically made from melting glaciers or rainwater. This water trickles down into streams and rivers, and the streams and rivers eventually lead to lakes or the ocean.
* Animals found there include: Snails, worms, turtles, frogs, marsh birds, mollusks, alligators, beavers and otters
* Case study of a freshwater biome (local water).
 | Acquiring + Attempting New Learning:Trade* Panama Canal (South America) - the Panama Canal joined the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to cut down on the trade route.
* Main natural resources for trade in South America: iron ore, copper, corn, coffee, wheat, soybean and cocoa.

Deforestation: **Argentina** * Deforestation in Gran Chaco
* Gran Chaco is the second largest forest in South America, behind only the Amazon rainforest
* Gran Chaco is one of the most deforested areas on the planet
* Causes of deforestation include logging for timber and pulp, large-scale farming, mining, building new settlements and road building
* Deforestation leads to loss of habitats, soil erosion, flooding and global warming.
* Some types of living things become extinct because of deforestation
* The traditional way of life for [rainforest peoples](https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/rainforest-peoples/543329) can be greatly affected by deforestation.
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| Cycle B | Acquiring + Attempting New Learning:South America:* South America is made up of many countries including Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Bolivia, Chile
* Located entirely in the western hemisphere and mainly in the southern hemisphere.
* South America's landscape is made up of mountains and highlands, river basins and coastal plains.
* Climate is mostly tropical with lots of rain, but higher located places can experience a cold climate with low temperatures.
* Continent is home to the Amazon River, Andes Mountains and Atacama desert (driest desert on earth)

CASE STUDY: **Brazil*** Environmental regions
* Key physical and human characteristics
* Major cities
* Culture (including football)
 | Acquiring + Attempting New Learning:Water Cycle * Water on Earth is recycled over and over again. This recycling process is called the water cycle.
* 4 stages in the Water cycle - Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, collection

Aquatic Biome: The aquatic biome is subdivided into freshwater and marine biomes. Cycle B will explore marine biomes.Aquatic biome – **Marine** biome:* Marine biome includes all the world’s oceans, seas and coral reefs (whereas freshwater biomes are lakes, streams, ponds and rivers inland).
* Marine biome is made of saltwater (different to freshwater biome which is freshwater).
* Marine biome is split in to 5 levels and the deeper you go, the fewer plants and species can survive there.
* Animals found there include: Sharks, fish, stingray, eels, seahorse, whales, seals, walruses, dolphins, Octopus, and squids.
* Case study of a marine biome.
 | Trade* Panama Canal (South America) - the Panama Canal joined the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to cut down on the trade route.
* Main natural resources for trade in South America: iron ore, copper, corn, coffee, wheat, soybean and cocoa.

Deforestation: **Brazil** * Destruction of the Amazon rainforest
* Causes of deforestation include logging for timber and pulp, large-scale farming, mining, building new settlements and road building
* Deforestation leads to loss of habitats, soil erosion, flooding and global warming.
* Some types of living things become extinct because of deforestation
* The traditional way of life for [rainforest peoples](https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/rainforest-peoples/543329) can be greatly affected by deforestation.
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|  | Applying Essential Learning:**Can you describe South America?**  | Applying Essential Learning:**Can you describe the water cycle and the different stages?****Describe the features of an aquatic biome.**  | Applying Essential Learning:**What effects have humans had on the forests of South America?** |
| Mapping + fieldwork | Use a map, atlas, aerial photos or globe to locate countries and describe features. Locate world countriesEquator Use the 8 point of a compass and 6 figure grid references. Latitude and longitude Southern hemisphereObserve, measure, record and present human and physical features in the local area. |
| Impact evidence: * Pupil knowledge
* Class floor books
* Displays
* English books
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