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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. | |
| **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 2  Cycle 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. |
| 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. |
|  | 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 countries  Equator  Use the 8 point of a compass and 6 figure grid references.  Latitude and longitude  Southern hemisphere  Observe, measure, record and present human and physical features in the local area. | | | |
| Impact evidence:   * Pupil knowledge * Class floor books * Displays * English books | | | | |