

## Geography LKS2

Throughout the year the children will cover a variety of aspects of the history curriculum using enquiry-based skills in order to build on skills from KS1, compare and contrast, sequence, reason and interpret, synthesis and justify, develop conclusions and understanding through explanations about the interaction of people with their environments.

Children will:

- develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes
- understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
- are competent in the geographical skills needed to:
  - collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes
  - interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
  - communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

### Spring 1 and 2

#### Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?

Through this enquiry the children will learn:

- What the terms 'rural', 'urban' and 'urbanisation' mean.
- What a megacity is and their distribution globally.
- The top ten megacities in the world.
- Why the number of people living in megacities is increasing globally.
- Why Baghdad became the first city in the world with one million inhabitants.
- The location of the ten largest cities in the United Kingdom.
- Why Milton Keynes is the fastest growing city in the United Kingdom.
- Name and locate the countries, largest cities and physical features of the continent of South America.
- Why the government of Brazil decided to construct a new capital city in 1960.
- The physical and human features of the city of Brasilia.
- The main attractions and disadvantages of living in megacities.

## Summer 1

### How can we live more sustainably?

Through this enquiry the children will learn:

- What a natural resource is.
- The difference between renewable and non-renewable resources.
- How electricity is generated.
- The different sources of energy used to make electricity in the United Kingdom.
- Why fossil fuels are no longer used to generate electricity in the United Kingdom.
- How human created greenhouse gases contribute to global warming.
- What sustainability and sustainable development mean.
- How electricity is generated in a hydroelectric power station.
- The benefits of using renewable sources of energy in poorer countries of the world such as Nepal.
- How I could live in a more sustainable way both at home and at school.