

## Geography Framework - Milestone 3

<b>Intent</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An excellent knowledge of where places are and what they are like.</li> <li>• An excellent understanding of the ways in which places are interdependent and interconnected and how much human and physical environments are interrelated.</li> <li>• An extensive base of geographical knowledge and vocabulary.</li> <li>• Fluency in complex, geographical enquiry and the ability to apply questioning skills and use effective analytical and presentational techniques.</li> <li>• The ability to reach clear conclusions and develop a reasoned argument to explain findings.</li> <li>• Significant levels of originality, imagination or creativity as shown in interpretations and representations of the subject matter.</li> <li>• Highly developed and frequently utilised fieldwork and other geographical skills and techniques.</li> <li>• A passion for and commitment to the subject, and a real sense of curiosity to find out about the world and the people who live there.</li> <li>• The ability to express well-balanced opinions, rooted in very good knowledge and understanding about current and contemporary issues in society and the environment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Threshold Concepts</b>	<b>Skills</b>
<p><b>Investigate places</b> This concept involves understanding the geographical location of places and their physical and human features.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</li> <li>• Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.</li> <li>• Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.</li> <li>• Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.</li> <li>• Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map).</li> <li>• Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their</li> </ul>

		<p>identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Investigate patterns</b> This concept involves understanding the relationships between the physical features of places and the human activity within them, and the appreciation of how the world's natural resources are used and transported</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).</li> <li>• Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.</li> <li>• Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.</li> <li>• Describe geographical diversity across the world.</li> <li>• Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Communicate geographically</b> This concept involves understanding geographical representations, vocabulary and techniques.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.</li> <li>• human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.</li> <li>• Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).</li> </ul>