

Progression document for Geography 25-26



	Enquiry Questions: Autumn	Enquiry Questions: Spring	Enquiry Questions: Summer
Year 1		<p>Explorers <i>How have Explorers changed our understanding of the world?</i></p> <p>Home or Away <i>How is life in Desborough different to life in Kenya?</i></p>	<p>Wonderful Weather <i>How does the weather change during the year?</i></p>
Year 2	<p>Our Local Area <i>How has land use changed in Desborough?</i></p>		<p>India <i>How do the geographical features of our local town compare to Chembakolli, India?</i></p> <p>Let's Go on Holiday <i>Why do people visit the seaside and how has it changed over time?</i></p>
Year 3	<p>Bears <i>What is Paddington's home in Peru like?</i></p> <p>What a Waste! <i>What impact do we have on our planet?</i></p>	<p>Angry Earth <i>What causes volcanoes and earthquakes?</i></p>	<p>Modern Greece Study <i>How does Greece's location and natural resources affect what is grown and sold?</i></p>
Year 4	<p><i>Ancient Egypt – location of Egypt</i></p>		<p>Rainforests <i>Why is the preservation of the Rainforest vital to human existence?</i></p>
Year 5	<p>Coasts and Rivers <i>How do coasts and rivers shape the way we live?</i></p>	<p>North America <i>How have the physical features of North America affected people's lives?</i></p>	
Year 6	<p>The UK: Our Island Home <i>How do the geographical features of our local area compare to other regions of the UK?</i></p>	<p>Survival <i>How do people survive in the world's most extreme environments?</i></p>	

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	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Locational Knowledge	<p>Talk about the place they live using simple geographical language.</p> <p>Talk about places they have visited using simple geographical language.</p> <p>Investigate age-appropriate maps and atlases.</p>	<p>Know that a continent is a large, continuous landmass. Know that there are 7 continents and begin to name them. <i>(Key locational knowledge taught in the Explorers unit and then retaught in the Kenya unit study).</i></p> <p>Know that an ocean is a large body of seawater. Know that there are 5 oceans and begin to name them. <i>(Key locational knowledge taught in the Explorers unit and then retaught in the Kenya unit study).</i></p> <p>Know that the United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p> <p>Begin to name the 4 capital cities of the UK <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p> <p>Know that Desborough is a town in the county of Northamptonshire, England. <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p>	<p>Name and locate the 7 continents: North America, South America, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe and Asia. <i>(Desborough unit and India study unit)</i></p> <p>Name and locate the 5 oceans: Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean. <i>(Desborough unit and India unit)</i></p> <p>Name and locate the countries and 4 cities of the UK. <i>(Let's Go on Holiday)</i></p> <p>Name and locate the seas and oceans surrounding the UK: the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, the Atlantic Ocean. <i>(Let's Go on Holiday).</i></p> <p>Locate the sub-continent of India. <i>(India unit)</i></p>	<p>Locate the continent of South America and the country or Peru. <i>(Paddington unit).</i></p> <p>Know that the equator is an imaginary line that divided the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres. <i>(Paddington unit)</i></p> <p>Locate the Andes Mountains and the Amazon River. <i>(Paddington unit)</i></p> <p>Locate the country of Greece and surrounding seas and oceans on a world map. <i>(Greece unit)</i></p> <p>Locate the Pindus Mountain Range and Mount Olympus on a map of Greece. <i>(Greece unit.)</i></p> <p>Locate the Ring of Fire around the edge of the Pacific Ocean. <i>(Angry Earth).</i></p> <p>Locate Yellowstone Caldera in North America <i>(Angry Earth)</i></p>	<p>Locate the country of Egypt in North Africa. <i>(Ancient Egypt unit)</i></p> <p>Locate the River Nile on a map of Egypt. <i>(Ancient Egypt unit)</i></p> <p>Locate the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. <i>(Rainforests unit)</i></p> <p>Locate the world's tropical rainforests: the Amazon, the Asian, the Australian, the Congo River, the Southeast and the Sri Lanken. <i>(Rainforests unit)</i></p> <p>Locate which areas of Brazil are covered by the Amazon rainforest. <i>(Rainforests unit)</i></p>	<p>Locate the three longest UK rivers: Thames, Severn and Trent. <i>(Rivers and Coasts unit)</i></p> <p>Locate key locations in North America: the Rocky Mountains, the Appalachians, the Great Plains, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast, the Mississippi River. <i>(North America unit)</i></p>	<p>Locate the counties bordering Northamptonshire. <i>(UK Unit)</i></p> <p>Name and locate towns in Northamptonshire. <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Locate rivers and woodland in Northamptonshire <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Locate UK mountain ranges: Scottish Highlands, Lake District, Snowdonia, Mourne Mountains. <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Locate Ben Nevis, Scarfell Pike and Mount Snowden. <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Locate the Arctic and Antarctic Circles <i>(Survival unit)</i></p> <p>Locate lines of latitude and longitude <i>(Survival unit)</i></p>

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		Locate the continent of Africa <i>(Kenya unit)</i>		Locate Mount Etna on the island of Sicily <i>(Angry Earth)</i>			
		Locate the Arctic and Antarctica. <i>(Weather unit)</i>					
Place Knowledge	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.	Know that Kenya is in the continent of Africa. <i>(Kenya unit)</i> . Know that the Sahara Desert in North Africa is the world’s largest hot desert. <i>(Kenya unit)</i> Know that the equator crosses through the centre of Africa. <i>(Kenya unit)</i> Know that Africa has a varied landscape, including deserts, rainforests and mountains. <i>(Kenya unit)</i> . Know that Antarctica is one of the world’s coldest places. <i>(Explorers unit)</i>	Describe some of the physical features of India: Himalaya Mountains, River Ganges, Thar Desert. <i>(India unit)</i> Know that the highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is in Nepal. <i>(India unit)</i> . Know that Chembakolli is a village in India. <i>(India unit)</i> Know that the nearest coastal towns to Desborough are in Norfolk. <i>(Let’s Go on Holiday)</i>	Know that the capital city of Peru is Lima. <i>(Paddington unit)</i> Know that the Andes mountains run the length of Peru. <i>(Paddington unit)</i> Know that the Amazon River runs through the east of Peru. <i>(Paddington unit)</i> Know that Athens is the capital of Greece. <i>(Greece unit)</i> Compare two volcanic regions and the impact on the people that live there. <i>(Angry Earth)</i>	Know that Cairo is the capital city of Egypt. <i>(Ancient Egypt)</i> . Know that tropical rainforests are located near the equator, between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. <i>(Rainforests)</i> Know that the Amazon rainforest stretches across nine South American countries, covering 6.7 million square miles. <i>(Rainforests)</i> Know that over half of the Amazon rainforest is located in Brazil. <i>(Rainforests)</i>	Know that famous coastal features in the UK include the White Cliffs of Dover, the Giant’s Causeway and the Jurassic Coast. <i>(Rivers and Coasts)</i> Know that the longest rivers in the UK are the River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, River Ouse and River Tay. <i>(UK unit)</i> Describe some of the physical features of North America: mountains, plains, deserts, coastlines. <i>(North America)</i> Know that the Great Plains stretch across central North America and support extensive agriculture. <i>(North America)</i> Know that Arctic regions have limited agriculture and isolated settlements. <i>(North America)</i>	Know which counties border Northamptonshire. <i>(UK unit)</i> Know that there are different types of settlement around Desborough – hamlets, villages, towns. <i>(UK unit)</i> Compare Desborough to the Isle of Skye in the Inner Hebrides – terrain, land use, population, services, transport links. <i>(UK unit)</i> Compare Desborough to the city of London – physical features, landscape, industry, population, employment, transport, services. <i>(UK unit)</i> Know that Prime/Greenwich Meridian is the line of 0° longitude from which time zones are measured <i>(Survival unit)</i>

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						Know that the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are the longest rivers in North America <i>(North America)</i>	Know that climate zones are influenced by latitude and altitude. <i>(Survival)</i> Know that polar regions experience unusual daylight patterns. <i>(Survival)</i>
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	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human and Physical Geography	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.</p>	<p>Know that Kenya has a tropical climate and two seasons - dry and rainy. <i>(Kenya unit)</i>.</p> <p>Know that Desborough has a temperate climate <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p> <p>Know the common weather patterns in the UK connected to the 4 seasons. <i>(Weather unit)</i></p> <p>Know that the Arctic and Antarctica experience extreme cold weather. <i>(Weather unit)</i></p> <p>Know that some countries experience drought. <i>(Weather unit)</i>.</p> <p>Know that physical features are those that are natural and would exist without humans. <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p> <p>Know that human features are created by humans. <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p> <p>Name some of the human features of Desborough: St Giles</p>	<p>Know that India has 3 seasons: winter, summer and monsoon. <i>(India unit)</i></p> <p>Know that houses in Chembakolli are made from resources from the forest around the village. <i>(India unit)</i></p> <p>Compare Desborough to Chembakolli – amenities, buildings, surrounding area. <i>(India unit)</i></p> <p>Know that Hunstanton has a range of physical features: cliffs, beach, bay, coastline, woods, sand dunes, rockpools. <i>(Let's Go on Holiday)</i></p> <p>Know that Hunstanton has a range of human features: lighthouse, groynes, fairground, promenade, pier, amusement arcades, sea wall, caravan parks. <i>(Let's Go on Holiday)</i></p> <p>Compare buildings in Hunstanton to buildings in Desborough. <i>(Let's Go on Holiday)</i></p>	<p>Describe some of the physical features of Peru: mountains, coast, grassland, river, desert, forest, rainforest. <i>(Paddington unit)</i></p> <p>Describe some of the physical features of Greece: mountain ranges, dense forests, cave systems, gorges, rivers. <i>(Greece unit)</i></p> <p>Know that Greece has a Mediterranean climate. <i>(Greece unit)</i></p> <p>Name some of the crops grown in Greece: barley, maize, cotton, olives, citrus fruits. <i>(Greece unit)</i></p> <p>Know that these crops need warm, sunny conditions to grow. <i>(Greece unit)</i></p> <p>Know that the Earth is made up of four main layers: the crust, the mantle, the outer core and the inner core. <i>(Angry Earth)</i></p> <p>Know that the Earth's crust is made up of different slabs called</p>	<p>Know that tropical rainforests have four layers: emergent, canopy, understory, forest floor. <i>(Rainforests)</i></p> <p>Describe the characteristics of each rainforest layer and some of the species that live there. <i>(Rainforests)</i></p> <p>Name some of the products that come from the rainforest: coffee, bananas, nuts, chocolate, rubber, medicine. <i>(Rainforests)</i></p> <p>Know the causes of deforestation: to clear land for cattle ranching, growing soy and palm oil, logging and infrastructure development such as roads and dams. <i>(Rainforests)</i></p> <p>Describe the impact of deforestation – loss of important habitats, extinction of species, build-up of CO2, loss homes for indigenous tribes. <i>(Rainforests)</i></p>	<p>Know that a river is a natural stream of water. <i>(Rivers and Coasts unit)</i></p> <p>Know that sources of rivers are found in high altitude areas. <i>(Rivers and Coasts unit)</i></p> <p>Know that a coast is where land meets the sea. <i>(Rivers and Coasts unit.)</i></p> <p>Know that UK coastal areas are varied and include sand or shingle beaches, cliff faces, estuaries, mud flats, saltmarshes and sand dunes. <i>(Rivers and Coasts unit)</i></p> <p>Know that erosion and deposition create landforms such as headlands and oxbow lakes. <i>(Coasts and Rivers unit.)</i></p> <p>Know that excess rain or sea level rises can lead to flooding and that human actions can worsen these events. <i>(Rivers and Coasts unit)</i></p>	<p>Know that key physical features of Northamptonshire include lowlands, hills and farmland. <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Name physical and human features of Northamptonshire – River Nene, Salcey Forest, Silverstone Racetrack, Althorp House, Rockingham Castle. <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Know that the Isle of Skye has mountainous terrain, a rugged coastline and a cool, wet, windy climate. <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Name some of the human features of an urban area – high density residential, commercial and industrial areas. <i>(UK unit)</i></p> <p>Describe the characteristics of hot deserts. <i>(Survival)</i></p> <p>Explain how people have adapted to live in hot deserts. <i>(Survival)</i></p>

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		<p>Church, the library, shops. <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p> <p>Compare houses and shops in Kenya to Desborough. <i>(Kenya unit)</i></p>		<p>tectonic plates. <i>(Angry Earth)</i>.</p> <p>Know that a volcano is an opening in the earth's crust. <i>(Angry Earth)</i></p> <p>Know that earthquakes occur when tectonic plates move against each other and get stuck. <i>(Angry Earth)</i></p> <p>Know that the environment is changing due to climate change and global warming. <i>(What a Waste)</i></p> <p>Know that human waste effects the seas and oceans. <i>(What a Waste)</i></p> <p>Describe the environmental impact of landfill sites. <i>(What a Waste)</i></p> <p>Understand the importance of the 3 Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. <i>(What a Waste)</i></p>		<p>Know how human geography can reduce flood risks. <i>(Rivers and Coasts unit)</i></p> <p>Know that North America spans multiple climate zones: Arctic, temperate, desert and tropical. <i>(North America)</i></p> <p>Know that the Mississippi River is vital for transport, agriculture and flood management. <i>(North America)</i></p> <p>Know that the Great Lakes support trade, tourism and supplies fresh water. <i>(North America)</i></p> <p>Describe some of the extreme weather events in North America – hurricanes, tornados, wildfires and earthquakes. <i>(North America)</i></p>	<p>Describe the characteristics of polar regions. <i>(Survival)</i></p> <p>Explain how indigenous tribes (i.e. the Inuit) survive in the Arctic <i>(Survival)</i></p> <p>Describe the characteristics of high-altitude areas. <i>(Survival)</i></p> <p>Explain how people have adapted to survive in high altitude regions. <i>(Survival)</i></p> <p>Explain how natural resources from extreme environments are used and traded around the world - oil, gas, minerals, copper, fishing. <i>(Survival)</i></p>
<p>Key Geographical Terms – year group when first introduced</p>	<p>Places School Maps Globe House</p>	<p>Atlas Local Plan Same Different</p>	<p>Seaside Harbour Coast/coastal Cliff Beach</p>	<p>Location Map Globe Atlas Key</p>	<p>Tropics/tropical Hemisphere Latitude Longitude Emergent</p>	<p>Settlements Time zones Urban/urbanisation Rural Settlement</p>	<p>Climate zones Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Arctic Circle Antarctic circle</p>

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	Shop Roads Journey Weather	Continents Oceans Town City Village Country Seasons Weather United Kingdom Europe Equator North Pole South Pole Physical features Human features Route Navigation	Bay Port Resort Continents Oceans Monsoon Climate Population Human geography Physical geography Compass North/east/south/west Direction	Biome Mountains Grassland River Desert Volcano Volcanic Region Earthquake Tectonic Plate Ring of Fire Caldera Landscape Adaption Endangered Biodegradable Waste Recycle Arid Temperate Agriculture	Canopy Understory Forest Floor Biodiversity Product Deforestation Indigenous Extinction Ecosystem	North America Characteristics Topography Erosion Deposition Weathering Source Mouth Tributary Oxbow lake Headland Contours Sustainability Infrastructure	Characteristics Archipelago Locality Plateau Hamlet Highlands Summit Altitude Moorlands Lake/loch Accessibility Economy Prime Meridian Greenwich Meantime Polar night/midnight sun Oasis Trade Ethical
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	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Geographical Skills	<p>Begin to draw simple maps of their classrooms and outdoor space and the wider school site.</p> <p>Begin to look at maps, atlases and globes.</p>	<p>Draw and locate the locations of continents and oceans on globes and world maps or atlases.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate the continent of Africa and the country of Kenya.</p> <p>Use a map of the UK to locate Desborough.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and Google Maps images to locate cold places.</p>	<p>Draw and locate the locations of continents, countries and oceans on globes and world maps or atlases.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate the sub-continent of India.</p> <p>Draw and locate the four countries of the UK, their capital cities and the surrounding seas on a UK map or atlas, using the four main compass directions.</p> <p>Use keys/symbols to locate towns, cities and local landmarks.</p> <p>Locate seaside towns on a UK map or atlas, using the four main compass directions.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps and Google Earth to locate Peru within South America. Use keys/symbols to identify physical feature including sea levels/altitudes.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps and Google Earth to explore the location of volcanoes (in relation to tectonic plates) and major earthquake zones.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps and Google Earth to locate and describe the physical and human geography of the European country of Greece.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps and Google Earth to locate and describe tropical rainforests within the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps and Google Earth to locate and describe the country of Egypt and the River Nile.</p> <p>Use maps, Google Maps and Google Earth to pre-plan a visit to Leicester Botanic Gardens. Identify physical and human features.</p>	<p>Use physical and political maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps/Earth to locate and describe studied human/physical features of North America, including countries, land use, settlements, mountains, coasts, seas, lakes, rivers, climate & temperature.</p> <p>Use six figure grid references, topographical symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to locate/describe geographical features relating to rivers and coastline in the UK.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps and Google Earth to locate and describe extreme locations at different altitudes.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, six figure grid references, maps, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to identify and describe human and physical features of regions of the UK that are different to where pupils live (Isle of Skye and the city of London).</p>
Local Fieldwork	<p>Begin to draw simple maps of their setting and the wider school site.</p> <p>Collect and talk about found objects when conducting fieldwork (journey sticks).</p> <p>Listen carefully to sounds in the environment.</p>	<p>Draw maps of the school field, including the forest school area.</p> <p>Create a journey stick capturing signs of Spring on the school grounds.</p> <p>Annotate photographs and draw sketches of Rockingham Castle and grounds</p>	<p>Draw a map of Desborough High Street including designing own key.</p> <p>Create a tally chart of the buildings and their purposes.</p>	<p>Conduct a litter survey on the streets around the school site.</p> <p>Survey plants growing on the school field (using a quadrant) and compare to plants growing at the Pocket Park.</p>	<p>Visit to Leicester Botanic Garden – sound survey, mapping and annotation of photographs taken of the site.</p>	<p>Conduct a survey with members of the public – what amenities are missing from Desborough? Record data using tally chats, bar charts and pie charts.</p>	<p>Survey the effect that the new Sainsburys supermarket and increased housing development is having locally – traffic survey, noise pollution.</p>

Disciplinary Knowledge: thinking like a 'geographer'.							
	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Ask and answer geographical questions	Ask questions about aspects of their familiar world.	Ask and respond to geographical questions using some geographical vocabulary.	Ask and respond to geographical questions using broader range of geographical vocabulary.	Ask and respond to geographical questions and explain why they have answered in that way.	Ask and respond to geographical questions using evidence to support answers.	Ask and respond to geographical questions using evidence to support answers. Begins to consider ways to test their answers.	Ask and investigate geographical questions, suggesting enquiries to test them.
Collect, analyse and communicate data	Draw things they see around them. Communicate simple geographical information with support, orally, using simple pictures, maps and through writing	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and simple maps and charts. Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases and simple maps and charts. Begin to consider what this information tells us. Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocabulary	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence as needed. Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information. Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate tally charts and graphs	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence as needed. Begin to explain why that method of collecting data has been chosen. Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through some extended writing.	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, maps, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence as needed. Begin to understand that some knowledge about the world can be revised as we collect new data Analyse and communicate geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length.	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, map, GIS and a range of age-appropriate charts and graphs, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence as needed and provide reasons for this. Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information and that this may be revised as we collect new data and information. Analyse, communicate and explain geographical information by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate and through writing at length, using

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							appropriate geographical vocabulary. Choose an appropriate method to communicate information and give reasons for this.
Identify and explain patterns, interconnections and change over time	<p>Name, describe and compare familiar places.</p> <p>Discuss how a place has changed over time using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p>	<p>Identify and discuss daily weather patterns.</p> <p>Use photographs and first-hand experiences to describe how a place has changed over time.</p>	<p>Identify and discuss similarities and differences between Desborough and a contrasting location in India.</p> <p>Use maps, aerial images and photographs to describe how a place has changed over time.</p>	<p>Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.</p> <p>Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time</p>	<p>Identify interconnections between rainforest biomes and the rest of the world.</p> <p>Describe how deforestation has changed a landscape over time.</p>	<p>Identify interconnections between regions in North America.</p> <p>Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time.</p>	<p>Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.</p> <p>Explain how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.</p>
Evaluating and discussing	<p>Describe their immediate environment and express their views about it, with support.</p>	<p>Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied.</p>	<p>Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied and understand that other people have different views.</p>	<p>Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied, giving reasons.</p>	<p>Compare their views with others. Reach geographical conclusions and begin to debate the impact of geographical processes and human effects on the world, from given evidence.</p>	<p>Compare their views with others and understand that some geographical knowledge is open to debate, challenge and discussion.</p> <p>Reach geographical conclusions, give reasons and critically evaluate and debate the impact of geographical processes and human effects on the world, from given evidence.</p>	<p>Express their own views about the people, places and environments studied, giving reasons.</p> <p>Compare their views with others.</p> <p>Reach geographical conclusions and begin to debate the impact of geographical processes and human effects on the world, from given evidence.</p>