Geography at Wilton C of E Primary

Intent

Our Geography curriculum is designed to inspire curiosity and fascination about the world and its people, enabling children to have an in-depth knowledge of their local, wider and global community. We will help pupils to raise and answer questions about the Natural and Human worlds. It will enable pupils to think critically about the impact human activity has on the natural world, cities and population amongst others. It will spark pupils' curiosity about places and people. It will promote knowledge, interest and fascination about diverse places, their differing natural geography, human environments and resources. Children are Wilton will become skilled Geographers gaining an in depth knowledge in to the world around them.

Implementation

Geography is taught in blocks across the school linked with topic learning and a 'Big Question.' Children will take part in fieldwork activities which promotes geographical knowledge and understand by bridging the divide between classroom and the real world. Our children will have the opportunity to work in a supportive and collaborative space. An emphasis is put on using geographical vocabulary which is appropriate to the age and stage of all children within the school. Children will be taught to communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Impact

We know that children have been successful with their Geography learning as they are able to answer their own research based questions. During the year we also hold 'pop quizzes' which cover curriculum content to ensure that the knowledge has become embedded in the children's long term memory. Feedback is provided to pupils on a regular basis which allows children to move their learning forward.

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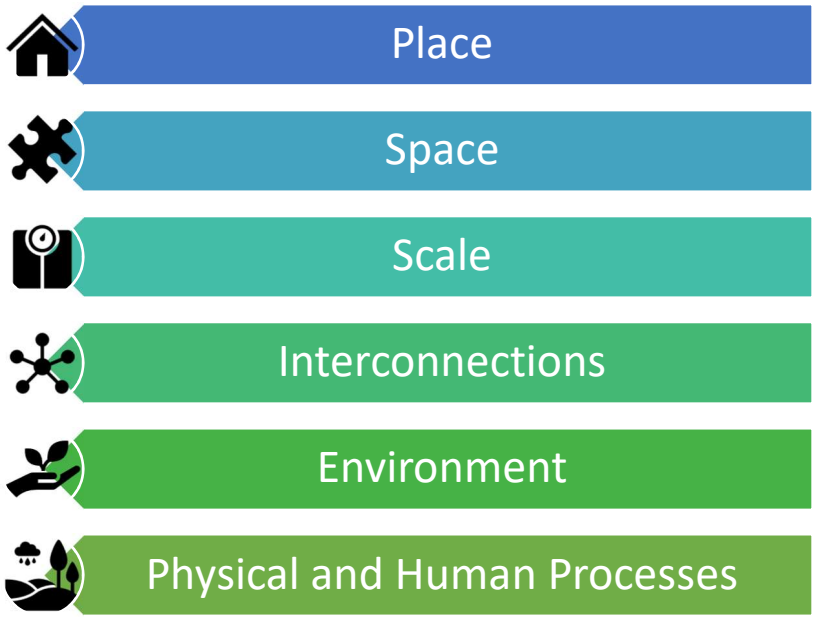
Geography Key Concepts



Wilton school have identified 6 second order concepts for Geography. These concepts are weaved throughout units of learning for geography to ensure that children's knowledge is built on and therefore children know and remember more.

Through the units of learning that children will be taught there are a number of substantive concepts that will be focused upon throughout the Geography Learning: Climate, river, mountains, settlement, industry, trade. Substantive concepts will be referenced in relevant units of learning throughout the school.

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Year	Curriculum Drivers	Curriculum Content	
		Skills	Knowledge
EYFS	Communication Talk about and explain the world around them.	• Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; • Understand the effect of the changing seasons on the natural world around them. • Know some similarities and differences in relation to places. They talk about features of their own immediate environment and how environments vary from one another • Draw information from a simple map • Describe what the see, hear and feel outside • Recognise some environments are different to the one in which they live	

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Year 1	Communication To listen to other opinions, share own opinions and explain in their own words and using the words of others Community To value and respect members of our community.	A. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. B. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a map, atlas or globe. C. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. D. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. E. Draw or read a simple picture map. F. Identify the similarities and differences between two places. G. Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. H. Describe in simple terms how a physical process has affected an area, place or human activity. I. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features. J. Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds. K. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks.	A. A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. B. The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. C. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. D. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. E. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. F. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. G. There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. H. Weather is a physical process. I. Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. J. Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. K. Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location.

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		L. Identify the characteristics of a settlement. M. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. N. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities. O. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality. P. Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment. Q. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance. R. Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.	L. A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. M. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. N. Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. O. Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. P. A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties. Q. A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. R. Geographical features can change over time.

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Year 2	Communication To listen to other opinions, share own opinions and explain in their own words and using the words of others	A. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as some seas and oceans around the world on a world map or globe. B. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK. C. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. D. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. E. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. F. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. G. Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places. H. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. I. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature. J. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. K. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry.	A. An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. B. The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. C. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. D. The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another. E. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. F. A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, Iceland and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. G. A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. H. Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. I. A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces. J. Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. K. Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these.

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		L. Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. M. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). N. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. O. Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment. P. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. Q. Explain how the environment can change over time	L. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). M. Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. N. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. O. Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. P. A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. Q. An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.

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Year 3	Communication To listen to other opinions, share own opinions and explain in their own words and using the words of others	A. Locate countries in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. B. Name, locate and describe some major cities in the UK. C. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. D. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. E. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. F. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. G. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments. H. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. I. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. J. Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. K. Describe the type and purpose of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.	A. Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. B. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle. C. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. D. The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. E. A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. F. Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. G. Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms. H. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. I. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle. J. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.

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		L. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. M. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. N. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed. O. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. P. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. Q. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.	K. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. L. Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. M. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. N. Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. O. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. P. Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America. The Ring of Fire runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. Q. Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanos and earthquakes.

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Year 4	Communication To listen to other opinions, share own opinions and explain in their own words and using the words of others	A. Locate the countries of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. B. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. C. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. D. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. E. Describe and compare aspects of physical features. F. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. G. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle. H. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. I. Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. J. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. K. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.	A. The North American continent includes the countries the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. B. The Tropic of Cancer is 23.4 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23.4 degrees south of the equator. C. The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). D. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. E. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. F. Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent. G. Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling. H. Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.

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		L. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. M. Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them. N. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. O. Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers. Describe the properties of different types of soil. P. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers.	I. Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life. J. Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. K. Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. L. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. M. Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet. N. Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. O. Rivers transport material in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy. P. Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

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Year 5	Communication To listen to other opinions, share own opinions and explain in their own words and using the words of others Adventure To experience the real world and appreciate that where we are now risks have had to be taken.	A. Name, locate and describe major world cities. B. Describe the relative location of a place or geographical feature in the UK in relation to another place or geographical feature. C. Create a detailed study of geographical features, such as a significant river or mountainous region of the UK. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. D. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). E. Use compass points and grid references to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. F. Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map. G. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. H. Explain how the climate affects land use. I. Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.	A. Major cities around the world include London, New York, Shanghai, Istanbul, Moscow, Manila, Lagos, Nairobi, Baghdad, Damascus and Mecca. B. Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. C. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Include a study of one of the local rivers in Salisbury, Nadder, Ebble, Wyle or Bourne. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. D. The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. E. Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other or describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. F. The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep. Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat. G. The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. H. Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape. I. Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.

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		J. Name and locate the world's biomes and climate zones and explain their common characteristics. K. Describe and explain the location and purpose of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. L. Analyse and compare a place or places using aerial photographs. atlases and maps. M. Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions. N. Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources. O. Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions. P. Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).	J. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. K. Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. L. Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place or places. M. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. N. A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. O. The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion. P. Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.

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Year 6	Communication To listen to other opinions, share own opinions and explain in their own words and using the words of others Adventure To experience the real world and appreciate that where we are now risks have had to be taken.	A. Explain interconnections between two areas of the world. B. Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world. C. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). D. Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. E. Use grid references, lines of latitude and longitude, contour lines and symbols in maps and on globes to understand and record the geography of an area. F. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. G. Evaluate the extent to which climate and extreme weather affect how people live.	A. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. B. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relationship to one another. C. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. D. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North and South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. E. A geographical area can be understood by using grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to identify position, contour lines to identify height above sea level and map symbols to identify physical and human features. F. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. G. Climate and extreme weather can affect the size and nature of settlements; shelters and buildings; diet; lifestyle (settled or nomadic); jobs; clothing; transport and transportation links and the availability of natural resources. H. Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice; the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice; land movement, such as landslides and tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. I. The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.

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		H. Describe the physical processes, including weather, that affect two different locations. I. Compare and describe physical features of polar landscapes. J. Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world. K. Explain how humans function in the place they live. L. Describe the distribution of natural resources in an area or country. M. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. N. Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary. O. Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques.	J. Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather, which contribute to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock all contribute to global warming. K. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. L. Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil) energy sources (water, coal and gas) and water. M. Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. N. Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies). O. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.