

The deep dive geography experience: intent, implementation and impact

Download A: The National Curriculum Audit

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1. Locational knowledge Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries using maps of the world to focus on		
Covered? Yes/No	National Curriculum	
	Africa	Focusing on their environment regions, including polar and hot deserts, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
	Russia	
	Asia (including China and India)	
	The Middle East	
	Place knowledge Understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa, and of a region within Asia.	
2. Human and Physical Geography Understand, through the use of detailed place-based exemplars at a variety of scales, the key process in:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography relating to: 		
Covered? Yes/No	National Curriculum	
	Geological timescales	
	Plate tectonics	
	Rocks, weathering and soils	
	Weather	
	Climate (including climate change)	
	Change in climate from Ice Age to the present	
	Glaciation	
	Hydrology	
	Coasts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human geography relating to: 		
Covered? Yes/No	National Curriculum	

	Population change
	Urbanisation
	International development
	Economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors
	The use of natural resources
	Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate
	How human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems
3. Geographical skills and fieldwork	
Covered? Yes /No	National Curriculum
	Build on their knowledge of globes, maps and atlases and apply and develop this knowledge routinely in the classroom and in the field.
	Interpret Ordnance Survey maps in the classroom and the field, including using grid references and scales, topographical and other thematic mapping, and aerial and satellite photographs.
	Use Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to view, analyse and interpret places and data.
	Use fieldwork in contrasting locations to collect, analyse and draw conclusions from geographical data, using multiple sources of increasingly complex information.