KS1 - The world is made up of what you see around you	KS2 - Natural processes shape the Earth and its surface	KS3 - The Earth, its environments and landscapes change and evolve over time	KS4 - Earth and its environments as dynamic and complex systems	
Fieldwork Observation and description of what is around you	Fieldwork Observe and record local fossils and rock types	Lab/Fieldwork Observe, record and experiment to test hypotheses about past processes and environments	Observation of the present and evidence about past processes and environments can be used to model future change	
	Fossils as a record of extinct species and of evolution	Life has evolved over billions of years – observing fossils and properties of rocks in the geological record informs our understanding of past environments and the development of life and the planet	Life has evolved over billions of years and continuously modifies Earth systems	
Rocks: Sorting and grouping rocks based on appearance	Formation and identification of sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks, their resultant properties	The Rock Cycle – formation and cycling of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock by Earth processes Earth structure – core, mantle and crust The age of rocks at the Earth's surface can be estimated by their pattern of distribution and radiometric dating	Earth and its atmosphere consist of dynamic and complex interacting systems of rock, water, ice, air and life; feedbacks operate, and energy and mass are cycled Greenhouse effect - composition of the atmosphere controls the balance of incoming and outgoing energy, and hence the temperature and climatic conditions for life The carbon cycle – fossil fuels, limestone etc as sinks which lock away atmospheric carbon, which is rapidly released when fuels are burnt	**Science programme of study**
	Solar system – Sun, Moon and Earth and their effects – light, heat, seasons, night and day	Formation of the solar system and of the Earth; evolution of atmosphere, oceans and solid Earth Climate has varied through Earth history and continues to do so	Global distribution of mineral resources depends on past geological processes Plate tectonics as a unifying theory caused by mantle convection Plate tectonics has shaped the continents, ocean circulation and climate, and the development of landforms and active geological processes at plate margins	
Landscapes and Environments: Identifying key land forms, soil, vegetation, water (rivers and coasts) and weather	The world's major physical features – locations, patterns, characteristics and scale: continents, oceans and currents, mountain chains, river basins, coasts, and hot and cold deserts	The processes shaping the Earth's surface including the water cycle; weathering and erosion and the formation of soils Landscapes as distinctive collections of landforms, soils and Earth surface processes; focus on rivers and coasts	Fragile landscapes and environments - deserts, polar regions, mountains and reefs – Earth surface processes and human interactions	**Geography programme of study**
	World climate zones, environments and vegetation belts	Weather systems, climate zones and ocean currents; their properties, processes and patterns	Human life has rapidly modified Earth's systems and surface resulting in climate change, ocean pollution, land degradation and flood risk	
	The UK: Climate and weather patterns; types of landscapes	People-Environment interactions Renewable and non-renewable resources from the Earth and its atmosphere Human activity affects climate, oceans and landscapes Humans are affected by natural hazards: distributions and patterns (volcanoes, earthquakes, flooding, landslides, hurricanes etc)	Ecosystems as the balance and interconnections between climate, soil, water, plants and animals Sustainability and use of renewable and non-renewable resources	
Fieldwork Observation and description of what is around you	Fieldwork Observe and record local landscapes and weather	Fieldwork - Observe, map, measure, analyse and interpret UK landscapes/surface processes e.g. rivers, weather	Fieldwork - Observe, map, measure, analyse, interpret and evaluate UK landscapes/surface processes e.g. rivers, weather	