

Geography



Year 1



AUTUMN TERM:

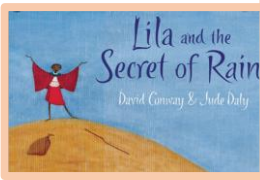
- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom

SUMMER TERM:

- Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- Name and locate the world's seven continents and Five oceans
- Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles



Year 2



SUMMER TERM:

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Africa)
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features



SPRING TERM:

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries



Year 3

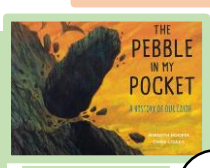
AUTUMN TERM:

- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers and mountains.
- Use the four points of a compass, four figure grid references



SPRING TERM:

- Identify the position and significance of the Equator, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, (Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle), Northern and Southern Hemisphere
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth)
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains



SUMMER TERM:

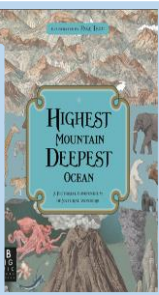
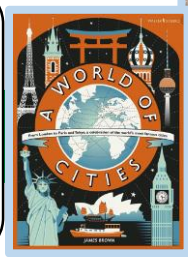
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including volcanoes

Year 4

AUTUMN TERM:

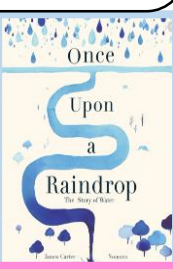
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate the countries of Africa.

Year 5



SPRING TERM:

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones and the water cycle
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography in a region of the UK, a region in a European country
- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities



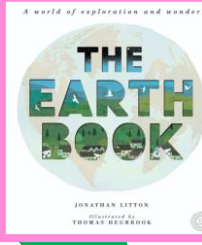
Year 6

AUTUMN TERM:

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

SPRING TERM:

- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characters and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time



SPRING TERM:

- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
- Describe and understand key aspects of human (and physical) geography, including land use
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including earthquakes
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features of the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of an OS map) to build their knowledge of the UK and wider world



SUMMER TERM:

- Name and locate key topographical features of the UK
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography in a region of the UK, a region in a European country, and a region North or South America
- Describe and understand key aspects of economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Vocabulary

YEAR ONE:
 Summer, winter, autumn, spring, seasons, short, long, wind, snow, rain, hail, fog, wet, dry, hot, cold

Building, plan, journey, travel, left, right, bungalow, town, junction, village, wide, narrow, farm

North, East, South, West, forwards, backwards, Earth

Near, far, left, right, plan, globe, journey, travel

YEAR TWO:
 England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast, atlas, sphere, continent, Europe

Animals, area, attractive, climate, continent, compare, crops, desert, different, dry, environment, industry, island, journey, job, marsh, mountain, ocean, pollution, similar, tropical

YEAR THREE:
 Settlement, community, vegetation, soil, peat, loam, clay, Mountain, range, river, flow, tributary, sea, ocean, country, mountainous, hilly, Flat, Horizontal, vertical, longitude, latitude, settlement, community

Landscape, relief map, cliff, ocean, North, East, South, West, polar, equator, compass, tropical, environment, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, Arctic, Antarctic, Bank, basin, bed, canal, current, confluence, delta, downstream, erosion, estuary, floodplain, freshwater, meander, mouth, salt water, silt, source, stream, tidal river, tributary, upstream, watershed.

Volcano, fault, mantle, active, dormant, crust, core, still, lava, dormant, extinct, eruption, magma, crater, ash

YEAR FOUR:
 Southeast, Southwest,

Landscape, cliff, ocean, valley, vegetation, lake, transport, weather, mountain, climate, urban, rural

YEAR FIVE:
 Climate, weather, grid reference, continent, contours, urban, equator, crust, epicenter, magnitude, mantle, plate tectonics, aid, destruction, disaster, emergency, rescue, tremors, rumble, continent

Longitude, latitude, meridian, hemisphere

Mercalli scale, Richter scale, fault, seismic wave, seismograph, tsunami, crust, epicenter, magnitude, mantle, plate tectonics, aid, destruction, disaster, emergency, rescue, tremors, rumble, continent

YEAR SIX:
 Ecosystem, alpine, chaparral, deciduous forest, desert, desert scrub, grasslands, rainforest, savanna, taiga, tundra, polar, climate, polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean, mountain

Fair trade, farmer, cocoa, ethical, coffee, poverty, sustainable, employer, global, producer, crops, demand, buyer, import, export, developing