

Term: Summer Term	Subject: Geography	
NC Objectives	Key knowledge	Vocabulary
<p>EYFS To 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.</p>	<p>To know that the environment where they live can be affected by people eg, dropping litter. To know that the wider environment is affected by human activity eg, pollution in the sea. To know how they can improve the environment where they live eg, litter picking, or walking to school. To know that people need to look after living things and the environment.</p>	<p>garden, park, street, shops, houses, weather, rain, sun, wind, snow, ice, living things, environment, beach, sea, forest, desert</p>
<p>Year 1 Locational knowledge. Name 4 countries and capitals of the UK and surrounding seas. Explain the difference between Northern Ireland and Ireland.</p> <p>Skills and Fieldwork – locate the UK on a globe and map/atlas.</p>	<p>To know that the UK is our country and that it is made up of 4 parts; Scotland, Wales, England and N Ireland. To know where these are in the UK. Know the four countries of the UK. Know what a capital city is and know the four capital cities of the UK. To know the seas around the UK: North Sea, English Channel, Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea. Know that some countries are spilt up and this is shown by a line on the map. Know this is called a border. Know that the UK and its countries are shown on maps, atlases and globes. Know how to locate the UK on a world map and globe.</p>	<p>Country, United Kingdom, UK, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Northern Ireland, capital, city, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cardiff, land, sea, border border, Map, atlas, locate</p>
<p>Year 2 Human and Physical Geog. Identify hot and cold areas around the world in relation to the Equator and N and S Poles.</p>	<p>To know the names of different types of weather common in the UK: hail, snow, thunder, hurricane, shower, heatwave.</p>	<p>weather, hail, snow, thunder, hurricane, shower, heatwave, seasons, pattern, data, Equator, hotter, colder, poles, north, south, sunlight</p>

<p>Skills and Fieldwork – use maps, atlases and globes to locate Equator. Use directional language - NSEW</p>	<p>To understand that different weathers are related to particular seasons. To know how weather data is presented and how we can use this to identify weather patterns. To understand that different parts of the world are hotter/ colder than others. To know where the Equator is. To understand that countries nearer to the equator are hotter / countries far away from the Equator are colder. To know the location of the North and South poles. To understand that a small amount of sunlight reaches the poles.</p>	
<p>Year 3 <u>Locational Knowledge</u> Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p><u>Place knowledge</u> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, <u>Human and Physical Geography</u> Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.</p>	<p>To know which countries were in the Roman Empire. To how the Roman Empire influenced the culture of Italy. (Tourism leaflet on what is there now, Roman visitor attractions) To know how the Roman Empire changed over time. To know the key human and physical characteristics of Rome and the surrounding areas. To know how the Romans created links between major cities (roads) To know why the Romans settled in Bath and the key human and physical characteristics of this region.</p>	<p>Countries, Roman, Roman Empire, culture, Italy, influenced, changed, improved, time, history, historical, attractions, human and physical features, mountains, coast, temperature</p> <p>Links, roads, cities, settled, Bath, river, characteristics</p>

<p>Skills: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p> <p>use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>To know that there are eight points on a compass.</p> <p>To know which compass point is north, south, east, west, north-west, south-east, south-west and north-west.</p> <p>To understand what a grid reference is.</p> <p>To know how to use a key on a map including locating some simple symbols, e.g. camp site, viewing point, motorway.</p> <p>To know where Bridgwater is in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>To know how to use a world atlas by using the index and locate the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Compass, north, south, east, west, north-west, south-east, south-west, north-west, grid references, key, symbols, United Kingdom, atlas, locate, local town</p>
<p>Year 4</p> <p>Human Geography Describe and understand the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Physical Geography Describe and understand key aspects of Mountains and volcanoes</p>	<p>Describe and know the main natural resources such as wind, solar power, biomass, hydroelectric, geothermal</p> <p>Sketch map of natural resources in the local area. E.g. Hinkley, farm land, Durleigh Reservoir, solar panel farms.</p> <p>Know and recognise the various mountain ranges in the UK. How they are represented using contour lines on a map.</p> <p>Understand how to use the atlas and digimaps to support location of mountainous UK regions.</p> <p>Understand and label the various parts of a volcano, know what active, dormant, extinct means.</p> <p>Know the difference between magma and lava and it rises from Earth's mantle and escaped through crust.</p>	<p>Rural, urban, wind, solar power, biomass, hydroelectric, geothermal</p> <p>Mountain ranges, contour lines, active, dormant, extinct, magma, lava, mantle, crust</p>

<p>Year 5</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe.</p> <p>Name and locate cities in Europe.</p> <p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country.</p> <p>Identify key topographical features of mountains, including contour lines.</p> <p>Use cardboard to demonstrate the contour lines of a mountain.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods.</p>	<p>Know the 8-point compass and be able to use this to give the direction between places.</p> <p>Know how to read and write 4 and 6-figure grid references.</p> <p>Know how to use a key on an OS Map.</p> <p>Know how to use an atlas to locate countries.</p> <p>Know famous capital cities of Europe (London, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome, Berlin, Madrid, Warsaw)</p> <p>(Comparison of UK and Greece)</p> <p>Understand the similarities and differences between a region in Greece and Somerset</p> <p>(Mountains recap Y3/4, contour lines – building a model island/mountain)</p> <p>Understand that mountains have steep sloping sides, or slightly rounded ridges and peaks.</p> <p>Know that mountains can be rocky and barren</p> <p>Understand that contour lines show the height above sea level</p> <p>Know that contour lines drawn closely together indicate that a slope is steep</p> <p>Field work</p> <p>How to make the school grounds more sustainable- to link in with Science on living things</p>	<p>Atlas, 8-point compass, 4 and 6-figure grid references, topographical features, contour lines, steep, slope, sea level</p>
<p>Lydford Gorge Fieldtrip.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers.</p>	<p>Know that White Lady Falls is a waterfall at Lydford Gorge in Devon.</p> <p>Know that a plunge pool is formed at the bottom of a waterfall.</p> <p>Know that a river erodes the rock if flows over, creating features such as Devil's Cauldron at Lydford Gorge.</p>	<p>White Lady Falls, waterfall, Lydford Gorge in Devon, plunge pool, erodes, Devil's Cauldron at Lydford Gorge.</p>

<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present data. (NC: Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including digital technologies).</p> <p>Draw a fieldsketch to show human and physical characteristics in an area. (NC: Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps).</p> <p>Follow-up work after trip using Digimaps: Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including digital technologies).</p>	<p>Know that fieldwork can be used to investigate the local area.</p> <p>Know that fieldwork involves observing, measuring and recording the characteristics of the local area.</p> <p>Know that graphs and diagrams can be used to present the data that was collected.</p> <p>To know that a fieldsketch is a hand-drawn picture of what they could see with key features labelled onto it (annotations).</p> <p>To know what physical and human characteristics are.</p> <p>To know what human and physical characteristics we have in the local area.</p> <p>To know that Digimaps can be used to present data from fieldwork.</p> <p>To know that the annotate tool on digimaps can mark on features that we have recorded.</p> <p>To know that the measure tool on Digimaps can measure distances and areas.</p> <p>To know that Digimaps can be used to mark on and label the human and physical characteristics of the local area.</p> <p>To know that photos we have taken can be added onto a map of the local area using Digimaps.</p>	<p>Fieldwork, observing, measuring, recording, characteristics, local area.</p> <p>Graphs, diagrams, present the data</p> <p>Fieldsketch, hand-drawn, key features labelled, annotated, annotations, physical and human characteristics, local area.</p> <p>Digimaps, fieldwork, annotate tool, measure tool, distances, areas, human and physical characteristics, local area, photos.</p>
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