

Geography – Key Stage Two

<u>Year Group</u>	<i>Sense of Place</i>	Physical Geography	Human Geography	Geographical skills (fieldwork, data analysis, maps and interpretation of sources)
<i>Pine Class (Years 3 & 4)</i>				
<p>3/4</p> <p>Dover</p> <p>Why are the white cliffs white?</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Cliff Erosion Topographical feature Physical feature Human features Water cycle Chalk Headland Bay Stack Arch Cave</p>	<p>Understand that some geographical regions of the UK are renowned for their physical features, for example- White Cliffs of Dover.</p>	<p>Understand erosion and how the coastline has altered over time. Identify the factors that have contributed to this.</p> <p>Understand what a topographical feature (hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) is and how they've changed over time.</p> <p>Be able to describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, such as the water cycle.</p>		<p>Begin to use maps with more complex keys and graphic representations, atlases, globes, digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>

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<p>Precipitation Condensation Sea walls Groynes Tourism</p>				
<p>Paris, New York and Hollingbourne</p> <p>How have humans changed Paris, New York and Hollingbourne?</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Human features Physical features Land use Settlement Roads Avenue Street Village City Trade Lifestyle</p>			<p>Identify key human features within the locality of Paris, New York and Hollingbourne</p> <p>Understand land use patterns of Paris, New York and Hollingbourne and how they've changed over time.</p> <p>Understand economic activity including trade links in New York and Paris, Hollingbourne.</p> <p>Understand types of settlement and land use in New York compared to Hollingbourne and how they've changed over time.</p>	

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<p>Stand alone cover</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Globe Atlas 8 Point compass Grid reference Key Fieldwork Sketch map Human features Physical features Country Continent</p>	<p>Can name and locate counties and cities of the UK.</p>			<p>Begin to use maps with more complex keys and graphic representations, atlases, globes, digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Will learn the 8 points of the compass and use four and six figure grid references to build their knowledge.</p> <p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record present human and physical features in the local area for example, sketch maps and plans.</p>
Rivers				
<u>Oak Class (Years 5 & 6)</u>				
Year 5/6				
<p>Europe</p> <p>What makes Europe great?</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Landmark</p>	<p>Be able to locate different countries in Europe using a map.</p> <p>Identify key capital cities of Europe.</p>	<p>Identify key landmarks throughout Europe.</p> <p>Identify some physical features of European countries, for example, rivers, mountains, climate and weather.</p>	<p>Identify the population and size of Europe and research average life expectancy for the continent.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital technology to locate countries, describe features and understand topographical similarities and differences.</p> <p>Locate different features on a map using keys and symbols.</p>

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<p>Europe Continent Country Topographical features Compass Grid reference Climate Weather Celsius Inhabitants Currency Population Landmark Capital city</p>				<p>Recap the 8 points of a compass.</p> <p>Be able to confidently use and locate a given point on a map using grid references.</p>
<p>North America</p> <p>Where does North America begin and end?</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Landmark Temperature Climate Countries Continents</p>	<p>Be able to locate different countries in North America using a map.</p>	<p>Understand differences in temperature and climate between different North American countries.</p> <p>Explore the geographical features of North America.</p>	<p>Identify key landmarks throughout North America.</p>	

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<p>South America</p> <p>Vocabulary: Produce Capital City Climate Economic Industry</p>	<p>Be able to locate different countries in South America using a map.</p>	<p>Locate and label capital cities of South America. Name and describe the different climates of South America.</p> <p>Learn about a key mountain range in South America and understand how the climates change throughout it.</p>	<p>Understand and discuss different goods produced in South America for example, cocoa. Understand and discuss different goods mined in South America for example, gold.</p>	
<p>What is latitude and longitude?</p> <p>Vocabulary: Latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Artic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and times zones</p>	<p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Artic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and times zones (including day and night).</p>	<p>Understand that lines of latitude can be separated by degrees and each degree is an hour (60 minutes).</p> <p>Understand that lines of latitude and longitude can help us pinpoint specific places on a map.</p> <p>Learn that the earth is split into different sections and these are named and further divided into two halves – the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</p> <p>Understand the significance of the equator and how temperature is affected</p>		<p>Use and refer to maps and locate different places using co-ordinates of latitude and longitude.</p>

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		depending upon how close countries are to the equator.		
<p>How are biomes, vegetation belts and climate zones linked?</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Biomes Climate zones Vegetation belts</p>		<p>Learn and understand about different biomes and how these affect vegetation belts throughout the world.</p> <p>I can name different types of biomes and begin to explain why certain types of vegetation may grow there.</p> <p>Learn that there are a number of climate zones around the world and understand where these are more likely to occur.</p>		Be able to use an atlas to begin to label and name different climate zones and biomes throughout the world.
<p>What causes earthquakes and how are volcanoes formed?</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Earthquake Tectonic plate Volcano Physical geography</p>	Learn where volcanoes and earthquakes are more likely to occur throughout the world.	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: volcanoes and earthquakes.</p> <p>Learn how and why volcanoes occur.</p> <p>Describe and name the main features of a volcano.</p> <p>Be able to name several volcanoes throughout the world.</p>		Using a map, be able to label the world's tectonic plate.

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		<p>Learn and explain what a tectonic plate is and how these are linked to earthquakes.</p> <p>Be able to describe what the 'Ring of Fire' is.</p>		
<p>How are mountains formed?</p> <p><u>Vocabulary:</u> fold, fault block, volcanic, plateau and dome mountains. Mountain range Gradient Altitude</p>		<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including: mountains.</p> <p>Learn and understand the key features of mountains.</p> <p>Learn how different mountains are formed, including: fold, fault block, volcanic, plateau and dome mountains.</p>		<p>Be able to locate mountains throughout the world using an atlas. Understand how a legend works and identify how the height of mountains can be ascertained.</p> <p>Be able to locate mountain ranges in the UK and use contour lines to help understand the height and steepness of different mountains.</p>