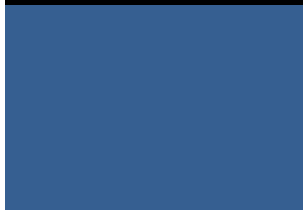


Year Group	Geography
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Around Our School –</b></li> </ul> <p>Use simple pictures and maps to identify known places and use directions to relate these places.</p> <p>use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How can we make the road outside our school safer?</b></li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Journeys around the world</b></li> </ul> <p>name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An island Home</b></li> </ul> <p>understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seaside locality</b></li> </ul> <p>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest,</p>



**hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley,  
vegetation, season and weather**

**key human features, including: city, town, village,  
factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop**

### Year 3

- **Volcanoes and Earthquakes**

describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes  
use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

- **Italy – Trade Links**

understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country

human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

- **Local Field Study**

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

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

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.

### Year 4

- **Ghana - Fairtrade**

human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

- **Brazil / South America**

human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and

the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

- Local Field Study

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.

## Year 5

- **Mapping Britain**

understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.

- **Day and Night**

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

- **Settlements**

human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

- **Local Field Study**

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.

## Year 6

- **Mountains (Physical Geography)**

Understand and describe physical features such as mountains and processes such as erosion and the water cycle

- **The Pacific Northwest (Social and Economic Geography)**

human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources  
understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North or South America

links, and the distribution of natural resources

including energy, food, minerals and water

- **North America (Mapping Skills)**

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

- **Local Field Study**

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.